

A LATIN DICTIONARY

LEWIS AND SHORT

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A
LATIN DICTIONARY

FOUNDED ON ANDREWS' EDITION OF

FREUND'S LATIN DICTIONARY

REVISED, ENLARGED, AND IN GREAT PART REWRITTEN

BY

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE translation of Dr. Freund's great Latin-German Dictionary, edited by the late E. A. Andrews, LL.D., and published in 1850, has been from that time in extensive use throughout England and America. It has had for competitors, indeed, in the schools and colleges of both countries, only works which are substantially reprints or abridgments of itself. As it has thus been the standard book of reference of its kind for a generation of scholars, its merits need no description here.

Meanwhile, great advances have been made in the sciences on which lexicography depends. Minute research in manuscript authorities has largely restored the texts of the classical writers, and even their orthography. Philology has traced the growth and history of thousands of words, and revealed meanings and shades of meaning which were long unknown. Syntax has been subjected to a profounder analysis. The history of ancient nations, the private life of their citizens, the thoughts and beliefs of their writers have been closely scrutinized in the light of accumulating information. Thus the student of to-day may justly demand of his Dictionary far more than the scholarship of thirty years ago could furnish. The present work is the result of a series of earnest efforts by the Publishers to meet this demand.

It was seen fifteen years ago that at least a very thorough revision of the Dictionary was needed. It was therefore submitted to the author of the original work, Dr. WILLIAM FREUND, who carefully revised it, rewrote a few of the less satisfactory articles, corrected errors, and supplied about two thousand additions, mainly in the early pages. The sheets were then placed in the hands of Professor HENRY DRISLER, LL.D., to be edited; but that eminent scholar soon advised us that a reconstruction of the work was desirable, such as he could not command leisure to make. They were afterwards delivered to the present editors to be used freely, and in combination with all other appropriate sources, in compiling a Latin Dictionary which should meet the advanced requirements of the times. The results of their unremitting labours for several years are now given to the public.

The first 216 pages (words beginning with A) are the work of Professor CHARLES SHORT, LL.D., of Columbia College. The remainder of the book, from page 217 to page 2019 inclusive, is the work of Mr. CHARLTON T. LEWIS. While each editor is

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alone and wholly responsible for the pages which he has prepared, Mr. LEWIS requests us to acknowledge the indebtedness of the book to contributions from other scholars, incorporated by him with his own collections. It is proper to refer, in particular, to the valuable services of GUSTAVUS FISCHER, LL.D., of New Brunswick, whose learning and research have given to many articles a fulness and thoroughness hardly attempted before in a Latin Dictionary (see, for example, the words *contra*, 2. *cum*, *sic*, *sisto*, *solvo*, *suus*, *tum*, *tunc*, *volo*, and others); and of Professor GEORGE M. LANE, LL.D., of Harvard College, who has kindly examined a large part of the book in proof, and has freely communicated, in his suggestions and corrections, the ripe fruits of his scholarship.

NEW YORK, *March 1*, 1879.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

A list of the principal words which are variously spelled in MSS. and editions. From Brambach's "Aids to Latin Orthography." (In most cases the form approved by Brambach is that preferred by recent editors; but there are still several words on which high authorities differ from him or from one another. For particulars, see the Lexicon.)

ab in compounds before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*; *abs* before *c*, *q*, *t*; *as* before *p* (asporto); *a* before *m* and *v*; *au* before *f* (aufero, aufugio; but *afui*, *v. absum*).
 abicio, better than abjicio.
 abscisio, better than abscisio.
 absum, *afui*, *afore*, etc. (not *abfui*).
 ad in compounds before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *f*, *m*, *n*, *q*, *v*; *ac* before *c*, sometimes *q* (better *adquiro*, etc.); *ag* or *ad* before *g*, but *a* or *ad* before *gn*, *sp*, *sc*, *st*; *ad* or *al* before *l*; *ad* (less prop. *an*) before *n*; *ap* (less freq. *ad*) before *p*; *ad* or *ar* before *r*; *ad* or *as* before *s*; *at* before *t* (rarely *ad*).
 adicio, better than adjicio.
 adsimilo, better than adsimilo.
 adulescens (subst.), better than adolescens; so *adulescentia*, etc.
 aeneus, *aenus*, better than *ahe-*.
 aequipero, not *aequiparo*.
 alioqui, better than *alioquin*.
 aliunde or *alicunde*.
 allucinor or *hallu-*; old form *halucinor*.
 ancora, not *anchora*.
 antenna or *antenna*.
 antiquus, *old*; *anticus*, *that is in front*.
 anulns, *anellus*, not *ann-*.
 apud; also (less freq.) *aput*.
 accessio or *accesso*.
 atqui, better than *atquin*.
 auctor, *autoritas*, not *aut-*.
 audacter, not *audaciter*.
 autumnus, not *autumnus*.
 baca, better than *bacca*.
 bacchar, better than *bacchar*.
 ballista, better than *balista*.
 balneum or *balineum*.
 barritus, not *baritus*, *barditus*.
 belua, not *bellua*.
 benedico, *benefacio*, or separately, *benedico*, *benefacio*.
 benevolus, *beneficus*, etc., better than *benivolus*, *beneficus*.
 bipartitus and *bipertitus*.
 braca, not *bracca*.
 brachium, not *brachium*.
 bucina, not *buccina*; so *bucinator*.
 caecus, not *coecus*.
 caelebs, not *coelebs*.
 caelum, *caelestis*, etc., not *coel-*.
 caementum, not *cementum*.
 caenum, not *coenum*.
 caerimonia or *caeremonia*, not *cer-*.
 caespes, not *cespes*.
 caestus, not *cestus*.
 candela, not *candella*.
 cauda, vulgar form *coda*.
 causa, better than *caussa*.
 cena, not *coena*.
 ceteri, not *caeteri*.
 cheragra or *chiragra*.
 circumeo or *circueo*, *circumitus* or *circut-*.
 coclea, better than *cochlea*.
 coicio, better than *conicio*, *coicio*.
 comissor or *comisor*.
 cominus, not *cominus*.
 comprehendo, better than *comprendo*.
 condicio, not *conditio*.
 conecto, not *connecto*; so *conexio*, *conexus*.
 conitor, not *connitor*.
 coniveo, not *conniveo*.
 conjunx, better than *conjux*.
 contio, not *concio*.
 conubium, not *connubium*.
 convicium, not *convitium*.
 cottidie or *cotidie*, not *quotidie*.
 culleus, *culleum*, not *culeus*, *culeum*.
 cum, or *archaic quom*, not *quum*.

cum in composition: *com* before *b*, *m*, *p*; *con* before *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *i* (for *j*), *n*, *q*, *s*, *t*, *v*; but *co* before *gn*, before *n* in *conecto*, *coniveo*, etc., and before vowels and *h* (except *comedo*, *comes*, *comitor*, *comitium*, and their derivv.); hence *cogo* for *coago*; *cor* before *r*; *con* or *col* before *l*.
 cumba, better than *cymba*.
 cumque, not *cunque*.
 cuppes, better than *cupes*; so *cuppedo*, *cuppediae*.
 cupressus, not *cypressus*.
 Cybebe or *Cybele*.
 damma, not *dania*.
 Dareus, better than *Darius*.
 deicio, better than *dejicio*.
 denuntio, not *denuncio*.
 deprehendo or *deprendo*.
 derigo and *dirigo* are to be distinguished; *v. these words*.
 describo and *discribo* are to be distinguished; *v. these words*.
 designo and *dissigno* are to be distinguished; *v. designo*.
 deversorium, better than *devor-*, not *diversorium*.
 dicio, not *ditio*.
 dilectus (a military levy), not *delectus*.
 discidium, not *dissidium*.
 discribo, *discriptio*, *v. describo*.
 disicio (dissicio), better than *disjicio*.
 dissignator (an undertaker, etc.), not *designator*.
 dumetum or *dummetum*, *dumosus* or *dummosus*.
 dumtaxat, not *duntaxat*.
 dupondius, later form *dupondius*.
 eculus, better than *equuleus*.
 edo, *esum*, better than *essum*.
 edyllium or *idyllium*.
 ei (interjection), not *hei*.
 eicio, better than *ejicio*.
 elleborus, better than *helleborus*.
 emo, *emptum*, not *emtum*; so *emptio*, *emptor*, etc.
 epistula, not *epistola*; but *epistolicus* (= *ἐπιστολικός*).
 Erinys, not *Erinys*.
 erus, *era*, *erilis*, not *herus*, etc.
 Euander, *Euandrus*, not *Evander*.
 euhoe (= *εὐοῖ*), not *evoe*.
 ex before vowels and *h*; *e* or *ex* before consonants.
 ex in composition, before vowels, and *h*, *c*, *p* (except *epotus*, *epoto*), *q*, *t*, and *s*; the *s* is better retained, e. g. *exsanguis*, better than *exanguis*, etc.; *e* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *i* (for *j*), *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*; *ef* before *f*.
 exim or *exin*.
 eximo, *exemptum*, not *exemtum*.
 faenum (vulgar form *fenum*), not *foenum*.
 faenus, better than *fenus*, not *foenus*; so *faenero*, *faenerator*, etc.
 fecunditas, *fecundo*, *fecundus*, not *foecunditas*, etc.
 fetidus, *feteo*, *fetor*, better than *foetidus*, etc.
 fetus (subst. and partic.), not *foetus*.
 futilis, better than *fulilis*.
 gaesum, not *gesum*.
 Gaetuli and *Getuli*.
 Genava, not *Geneva*.
 genetivus, *genetrix*, not *genitivus*, *genitrix*.
 glaeba, better than *gleba*.
 gratiis and *gratis*.
 Hadria, *Hadriaticus*, *Hadrianus*, not *Adria*, etc.
 Hadrumetum, *Hadrumetinus*, not *Adrume-*, etc. [edus].
 haedus, not *hoedus*, *aedus*. Rustic form

Halaesa, *Halaesus*, not *Halesa*, etc.
 Halicarnasus and *Alicarnasus*.
 Hamilcar, not *Amilcar*.
 Hannibal, not *Annibal*.
 harena, *harenosus*, better than *arena*, etc.
 hariola, *hariolatio*, *hariolor*, *hariolus*, and *ariola*, *ariolatio*, *ariolus*.
 harundo, better than *arundo*.
 haruspex, better than *aruspex*.
 haut and *haut*; also, before consonants, *hau*.
 haveo and *aveo*.
 hebenus, better than *ebenus*.
 hedera, better than *edera*.
 belluo, *helluatio*, *belluor*, better than *helluo*, etc.
 hercisco and *ercisco*.
 heri and (in Quintilian's time) *here*.
 Hiberes, *Hiberia*, *Hiberus*, not *Iberes*, etc.
 holus, better than *olus*; *archaic helus*.
 humo, *humus*, not *umo*, *umus*.
 idcirco and *iccirco*.
 ilico, not *illico*.
 immo, not *imo*.
 in primis, *inprimis*, and *inprimis*.
 inclitus and *inclutus*, not *inclutus*.
 incobo, better than *inchoo*; not *incoo*.
 indutiae, not *inducia*.
 inicio, better than *injicio*.
 intellego, *intellegentia*, not *intelligo*, etc.
 internecio, better than *internicio*.
 inunguo, not *inungo*.
 Kalendae, better than *Calendae*.
 Karthago and *Carthago*.
 lacrima, not *lacruma*, *lachrima*, or *lachryma*.
 lamina, *lamna*, and *lammina*.
 lanterna, better than *laterna*.
 lepor and *lepos*.
 levis, not *laevis*.
 libet, *libens*; *archaic lubet*, *lubens*; so *libido*.
 littera, better than *litera*; so *litterula*.
 litus, not *littus*.
 maereo, *maeror*, *maestus*, *maestitia*, not *moereo*, etc.
 maledicus, *maleficus*, *malevolus*, better than *malivolus*, etc.
 mille, *plur. milia*, better than *millia*.
 millies and *millies*, better than *milliens*, etc.
 multa, not *mulcta*; so *multo*.
 murra, not *myrrha*.
 myrtum, *myrtus*, not *murtum*, etc.
 navus, better than *gnavus*.
 ne (particle of affirmation), not *nae*.
 neglego, *neglegentia*, not *negligo*, etc.
 naenia, not *naenia*.
 nequiquam, better than *nequicquam*.
 nummus, not *numus*.
 numquam and *nunquam*.
 nuntio, *nuntius*, not *nuncio*, etc.
 ob in composition, before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v* (but before *s* and *t* frequently written *op*); also before vowels, except in *obsolesco*; *ob*, sometimes *om*, before *m*; *oc* before *c*; *of* before *f*; *og* before *g*; *op* before *p*; but *b* is dropped in *omitto*, *operio*, *ostendo* (for *obstendo*).
 obicio, better than *objicio*.
 oboedio, not *obedio*.
 obscenus, better than *obscaenus*; not *obscoenus*.
 obstipesco, better than *obstupesco*.
 opilio, better than *upilio*.
 otium, *otiosus*, not *ocium*, etc.
 paelex, better than *pelex*; not *pellex*.
 paene, not *pene* nor *poene*.
 paenitet, not *poenitet*.
 paenula, not *penula*.
 Parnasus, *Parnasius*, not *Parnassus*, etc.

paulus, better than paullus.
 pejero, better than pejuro; not perjuro.
 penna and pinna (for the distinction, v the Lexicon, s. v. penna).
 per in composition is unchanged, but *r* may become *l* before *l* (pellicio, cf. pellego), or may fall out in compounds of *jus* and *juro*, v. pejero.
 percontor, better than percunctor; so percontatio.
 perlego, not pellego nor pelligo.
 plebs and plebes, not plebis (nom. sing.).
 pretium, not precium.
 proelium, not praelium.
 proicio, better than projicio.
 promunturium, not promontorium.
 protinus, better than protenus.
 pulcher, not pulcer.
 quamquam and quanquam.
 quattuor, better than quatuor.
 querela, better than querella.
 quicquam, better than quidquam.
 quidquid and quicquid.
 quotiens, better than quoties.
 raeda, better than reda; not rheda.
 recipero, better than recupero.
 reicio, better than rejicio.
 religio, religiosus, not relligio.
 robigo, not rubigo.

saeculum, not seculum.
 saepes, saepio, not sepes, etc.
 saeta, not seta.
 sarisa, better than sarissa.
 satura, later form satira; not satyra.
 scaena, not scena; so scaenicus, etc.
 sepulcrum, better than sepulchrum.
 sescenti, not sexcenti.
 setius, not secius (v. secus).
 singillatim, not singulatim.
 sollemnis, not sollennis, sollempnis.
 somnulentus, better than somnolentus.
 stappa, not stupa, stipa; so stuppeus.
 suadela, not suadella.
 sub in composition, before vowels and *h, i* (for *j*), *b, d, l, n, s, t, v*; *suc* before *c*; *suf* before *f*; *sug* before *g*; *sum* or *sub* before *m*; *sup* before *p* (rarely *sub*); *sur* or *sub* before *r*; *sus* (for *subs*) in *suscipio*, *suscito*, *suspendo*, *sustineo*, *sustento*, *sustuli*; *su* in *suspicio*, *suspiro*.
 subicio, better than subjicio.
 suboles, not subolis, soboles.
 subsicivus, not subsecivus.
 succus, not succus.
 suspicio, better than suspitio.
 taeter, not teter.
 tamquam and tanquam.
 tingo, not tinguo.

totiens, better than toties.
 traicio and transicio, better than trajicio.
 trans in composition before vowels and *b, c, f, g, p, r, t, v*; *tran* usually before *s*, always before *sc*; *trans* or *tra* before *i* (for *i* or *j*), *d, l, m, n*.
 tropaeum and trophaeum.
 tus, not thus.
 ubicumque, better than ubicunque.
 Ulixes, not Ulysses.
 umerus, not humerus.
 umesco, umor, umidus, etc., not humesco, etc.
 unguo and ungo.
 urgeo, not urgueo.
 utcumque, better than utcunque.
 utrimque, not utrinque.
 venum do and venundo.
 Vergilius, not Virgilius.
 Verginius, not Virginus.
 vertex, not vortex.
 vicesimus, more usual than vigesimus; not vicensimus.
 vilicus, vilico, vilicatus, not villicus, etc.
 virectum, not viretum.
 Vulcanus, not Vulcanus.
 vulgus, not volgus.
 vulnus, not volnus.
 vultus, not voltus.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN REFERRING TO

ANCIENT AUTHORS AND THEIR WORKS.

The dates are given on the authority of Teuffel, in his History of Roman Literature; but those marked (?) are doubtful or conjectural.

Aem. Mac.	Aemilius Macer, <i>poet</i> ,	obit, B.C. 14	Auct. Her. or }	{ Auctor ad Herennium, v. Corni-
Afran.	Lucius Afranius, <i>writer of com-</i>	flor. " 110	Auct. ad Her. }	ficius.
Aggen.	Aggenus Urbicus, <i>writer on hus-</i>	" (?) A.D. 400	Auct. Pervig. Ven.	Auctor Pervigilii Veneris, flor. (?) A.D. 150
	<i>bandry</i> ,		Auct. Priap.	Auctor Priapeorum, v. Priap.
Agrim. or }	{ The ancient writers on survey-		Aug.	Aurelius Augustinus, <i>Chr. writer</i> , obit, " 430
Agrimens. }			" Acad., Contra Academicos.	
			" Civ. Dei or C. D., De Civitate Dei.	
			" De Doctr. Christ., De Doctrinâ Christianâ.	
Albin.	C. Peto Albinovanus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 28	" Ep., Epistulae.	
Alcim.	Alcimus Avitus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. A.D. 523	" Mor. Manich., De Moribus Manichaeorum.	
Aldh.	Aldhelmus, <i>Bishop of Salisbury</i> ,	" " 709	" Music., De Musicâ.	
	<i>England</i> ,		" Retract., Retractationes.	
" Ep., Epistula ad Acircium, de metris, etc.			" Serm., Sermones.	
" Laud. Virg., De Laudibus Virginitatis.			" Trin., De Trinitate.	
Alfen.	P. Alfenus Varus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	fl. (?) B.C. 38	August.	Caesar Octavianus Augustus, " " 13
Ambros.	Ambrosius, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. A.D. 397	Aur. Vict.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, <i>hist.</i> , fl. " 360
" De Cain et Abel.			" Caes., De Caesaribus.	
" De Fide, De Fide Libri V ad Gratianum			" Epit., Epitome de Caesaribus.	
" Augustum.			" Orig., Origo Gentis Romanae.	
" De Isaac et Animâ.			" Vir. Ill., De Viris Illustribus.	
" De Noë et Arcâ.			Aus.	D. Magnus Ausonius, <i>poet</i> , ob. " 390
" Ep., Epistulae.			" Caes., De XII Caesaribus.	
" Hexaëm., Hexaëmeron.			" Ecl., Eclogarium.	
" in Luc., Expositio Evangelii secundum			" Edyl., Edyllia, or Idyllia.	
" Lucam, Libri X.			" Ep., Epistulae.	
" in Psa., Enarrationes in XII Psalmos.			" Ephem., Ephemeris.	
" Off., De Officiis.			" Epigr., Epigrammata.	
Amm.	Ammianus Marcellinus, <i>hist.</i>	" " 400	" Epit., Epitaphia.	
Ampel.	L. Ampelius, <i>historian</i> ,	fl. (?) " 200	" Grat. Act., Gratiarum Actio.	
Anthol. Lat.	Anthologia Latina, a collection		" Idyll., Idyllia, or Edyllia.	
	of Epigrams, Inscriptions, and		" Parent., Parentalia.	
	Fragments in verse, by P. Bur-		" Per., Periochae.	
	mann; edited also by Meyer		" Prof., Professores.	
	and by Riese.		" Sap., Sapientes.	
Apic.	Apicius Caelius, <i>writer on cook-</i>	" " 25	" Urb., Ordo Nobilium Urbium.	
	<i>ery</i> ,		Avien.	R. Festus Avienus, <i>poet</i> , " " 370
	But the work De Re Coquinariâ, ascribed to Api-		" Descr. Orb., Descriptio Orbis Terrae, or Περὶ	
	cius, is a compilation of a later age.		" Or. Mar., Ora Maritima.	
App.	Lucius Appuleius (Apu.), <i>philos.</i> ,	" " 160	" Perieg., Descriptio Orbis Terrae, or Περιή	
" Apol., Apologia, or De Magiâ.			" γησις.	
" Asclep., Asclepius, or Trismegistus.			Boëth.	Anicius Manl. Torq. Severinus
" Dogm. Plat., De Dogmata Platonis.			" Anal., Analytica.	Boëthius or Boëthius, <i>philos.</i> , " " 525
" Flor., Florida.			" Consol., De Consolatione.	
" Herb., Herbarium, a work of the fourth cen-			" Mus., De Musicâ.	
" tury A.D., falsely ascribed to Appuleius.			" Porphy., Dialogi in Porphyrium.	
" Mag., De Magiâ, or Apologia.			" Top., De Differentiis Topicis.	
" Met. or M., Metamorphoses.			Brut.	M. Junius Brutus, <i>correspondent</i>
" Mund., De Mundo.			" of Cicero,	" B.C. 42
" Trism., Trismegistus.			Caecil.	Statius Caecilius, <i>writer of com-</i>
Arn.	Arnobius Afer, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	" " 295		<i>edy</i> ,
Ascon.	Q. Asconius Pedianus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	ob. " 88	Cael. Aur.	Caelius Aurelianus, <i>physician</i> , " (?) A.D. 420
Asin.	C. Asinius Pollio, <i>orator and hist.</i> ,	" " 5	" Acut., Acutae Passiones.	
At. Cap.	Ateius Capito, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl. " 14	" Tard., Tardae Passiones.	
Att. or Acc.	L. Attius or Accius, <i>writer of</i>	" B.C. 135	Caes.	Caius Julius Caesar, <i>historian</i> , ob. B.C. 44
	<i>tragedy</i> ,		" B. C., Bellum Civile.	
Atta.	T. Quinctius Atta, <i>writer of com-</i>	" " 80	" B. G., Bellum Gallicum.	
	<i>edy</i> ,		Callistr.	Callistratus, <i>JCtus</i> , fl. A.D. 200
Auct. Aetn.	Auctor Aetnae (perh. Lucilius	" (?) A.D. 60	Calp.	Calpurnius Siculus, <i>poet</i> , " (?) " 55
	Junior),		" Ecl., Eclogae.	
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani,	" B.C. 50	Capitol.	Julius Capitolinus, <i>biographer</i> , " (?) " 320
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandrini (prob.	" " 50	" Balb., Vita Balbini.	
	Aulus Hirtius),		" Gord., Vita Gordiani.	
Auct. B. G. S.	Auctor de Bello Gallico libri viii,	" " 50	" Max., Vita Maximi.	
	in continuation of Caesar's		" Maxim., Vita Maximini.	
	commentarii (prob. Aulus Hir-		Cass. Hem.	L. Cassius Hemina, <i>historian</i> , " B.C. 140
	tius),		Cassiod.	Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, ob. A.D. 575
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis,	" " 50	" Chron., Chronicon.	

Cassiod. (cont.).	Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, <i>historian</i> ,	obit, A.D. 575	Cinc.	L. Cincius Alimentus, <i>annalist</i> , etc.,	flor. B.C. 210
"	Complex., Complexiones in Epistulas Apostolicas.		Cinn.	C. Helvius Cinna, <i>Epic. poet</i> ,	" " 40
"	De Anim., De Animâ.		Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, <i>poet</i> ,	" A.D. 407
"	Hist., Gothorum Historia.		"	B. Get. or Bell. Get., De Bello Getico.	
"	Hist. Eccl., Historia Ecclesiastica.		"	B. Gild. or Bell. Gild., De Bello Gildonico.	
"	Inst. Div. Litt., Institutio Divinarum Litterarum.		"	Cons. Mall. Theod., De Consulatu Fl. Mallii Theodori.	
"	Var., Variarum Libri XII.		"	Cons. Olyb. et Prob., In Consulatum Olybrii et Probini.	
Cato,	M. Porcius Cato, <i>orator and hist.</i> ,	" B.C. 149	"	Cons. Stil., De Consulatu Stilichonis.	
"	R. R., De Re Rusticâ.		"	IV. Cons. Hon., De Quarto Consulatu Honorii.	
Cat. or Catull.	C. Valerius Catullus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 54	"	VI. Cons. Hon., De Sexto Consulatu Honorii.	
Cels.	Aurel. Cornelius Celsus, <i>physic.</i> ,	flor. A.D. 50	"	Epith., Epithalamium.	
Censor.	Censorinus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	" " 238	"	in Eutr., in Eutropium Libri II.	
Charis.	Flav. Sospater Charisius, <i>grammarian</i> .	" " 375	"	in Rufin., in Rufinium Libri II.	
Cic. or C.	M. Tullius Cicero, <i>orator and philosopher</i> ,	ob. B.C. 43	"	Laud. Ser., De Laudibus Serenae Reginae.	
"	Acad. or Ac., Academicæ Quaestiones.		"	Laud. Stil., De Laudibus Stilichonis.	
"	ad Brut., ad M. Brutum Epistulae.		"	Nupt. Hon. et Mar., De Nuptiis Honorii et Mariae.	
"	Aem. Scaur., Oratio pro Aemilio Scauro.		"	Rapt. Pros., De Raptu Proserpinae.	
"	Agr., Orationes de Lege Agrariâ.		Claud. Mam.	Claudianus Ecdicius Mamertus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	" " 470
"	Am., De Amicitia, or Laelius.		"	Stat. An., De Statu Animae.	
"	Arat., Aratus.		Cloath.	Cloathius Verus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	" (?) " 100
"	Arch., Oratio pro A. Licinio Archia.		Cod.	Codex,	
"	Att., Epistulae ad Atticum.		"	Greg., Gregorianus, compiled	(?) " 295
"	Balb., Oratio pro L. Corn. Balbo.		"	Hermog., Hermogenianus.	(?) " 330
"	Brut., Brutus sive de Claris Oratoribus.		"	Just. or Cod., Justinianus.	" " 530
"	Caecin., Oratio pro Caecina.		"	Theod., Theodosianus.	" " 438
"	Cael., Oratio pro M. Caelio.		Col.	L. Junius Moderatus Columella, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	fl. " 50
"	Cat., Orationes in Catilinam.		Commod.	Commodianus, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	" " 245
"	Cat. M., Cato Major, or De Senectute.		"	Apol., Carmen Apologeticum.	
"	Clu., Oratio pro Cluentio.		"	Instr., Instructiones.	
"	Deiot., Oratio pro Rege Deiotaro.		Consent.	P. Consentius, <i>grammarian</i> ,	" " 475
"	De Or., De Oratore.		Coripp.	Fl. Cresconius Corippus, <i>poet and grammarian</i> ,	" " 565
"	Div., De Divinatione ad M. Brutum.		"	Johan., Johannis, sive de Bellis Libycis.	
"	Div. in Caecil., Divinatio in Caecilius.		"	Laud. Just., De Laudibus Justini Augusti.	
"	Dom., Oratio de Domo sua.		Corn. Gall.	Cn. Cornelius Gallus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. B.C. 25
"	Fam., Epistulae ad Familiares.		Corn. Sev.	Cornelius Severus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 28
"	Fat., De Fato.		Cornif.	Cornificus, <i>rhetorician</i> (acc. to Quintilian, the name of the writer of the four books of Rhetorica ad C. Herennium; usu. cited as Auct. Her.),	fl. (?) " 80
"	Fin., De Finibus.		Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, <i>historian</i> ,	" A.D. 50
"	Flac. or Fl., Oratio pro L. Flacco.		Cypr.	Thascius Caecilius Cyprianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. " 257
"	Font. or Fonteio, Oratio pro M. Fonteio.		Dict. Cret.	Interpres Dictyos Cretensis, about	" 380
"	Fragm., Fragmenta.		Dig.	Digesta, i. e. Libri Pandectarum.	
"	Har. Resp., Oratio de Haruspicum Responsis.		Diom.	Diomedes, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl. (?) " 375
"	Her., Auctor ad Herennium.		Dion. Cato,	The name inscribed on a collection of distichs de moribus, etc., probably of the third or fourth century.	
"	Imp. Pomp., Oratio de Imperio Cn. Pompei, or Pro Lege Maniliâ.		Donat. or Don.	Aelius Donatus, <i>commentator</i> ,	" " 350
"	Inv., De Inventione Rhetoricâ.		Dracont.	Dracontius, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 490
"	Lael., Laelius, or De Amicitia.		"	Hexaëm., Hexaëmeron Creationis Mundi.	
"	Leg., De Legibus.		Eccl.	Scriptores Ecclesiastici.	
"	Lig., Oratio pro Ligario.		Enn.	Q. Ennius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. B.C. 169
"	Manil., Oratio pro Lege Maniliâ, or De Imperio Cn. Pompei.		"	Ann., Annales.	
"	Marcell., Oratio pro Marcello.		"	Trag., Tragoediae.	
"	Mil., Oratio pro Milone.		Ennod.	Ennodius, <i>Chr. poet and biographer</i> ,	" A.D. 521
"	Mur., Oratio pro L. Murenâ.		"	Ep., Epistulae.	
"	N. D., De Deorum Naturâ.		"	Epithal., Epithalamium.	
"	Off., De Officiis.		"	Pan., Panegyricus.	
"	Opt. Gen., De Optimo Genere Oratorum.		"	Vit. Epiph., Vita Epiphani.	
"	Or., Orator ad M. Brutum.		Eum.	Eumenius, <i>orator and panegyrist</i> ,	fl. " 300
"	Par. or Parad., Paradoxa Stoicorum.		"	Grat. Act., Gratiarum Actio Constantino.	
"	Part. Or., De Partitione Oratoriâ.		"	Pan. Const., Panegyricus Constantino Augusto dictus.	
"	Phil., Orationes Philippicae in M. Antonium.		Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 375
"	Pis., Oratio in Pisonem.		Fab. Pict.	Fabius Pictor, <i>historian</i> ,	" B.C. 214
"	Planc., Oratio pro Plancio.		Falisc.	See Gratius Faliscus.	
"	Prov. Cons., De Provinciis Consularibus.		Favorin.	Favorinus, <i>philosopher</i> ,	" A.D. 130
"	Quinct. or Quint., Oratio pro P. Quinctio, or Quinto.		Fenest.	L. Fenestella, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 36
"	Q. Fr. or ad Q. Fr., Epistulae ad Q. Fratrem.		Fest.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, <i>grammarian</i> , about	(?) " 150
"	Rab. Perd., Oratio pro Rabirio Perduellionis Reo.		Firm. Mat. or }	{ Julius Firmicus Maternus, <i>mathematician</i> ,	" " 340
"	Rab. Post., Oratio pro Rabirio Posthumo.		Flor.	L. Annaeus Florus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 140
"	Red. Quir., Oratio post Reditum ad Quirites.		Fortun. or }	{ Venantius Fortunatus, <i>Christian poet</i> ,	" " 600
"	Red. in Sen., Oratio post Reditum in Senatu.		Ven. Fort. }		
"	Rep., De Re Publicâ.				
"	Rosc. Am., Oratio pro Quinto Roscio Amerino.				
"	Rosc. Com., Oratio pro Sexto Roscio Comodo.				
"	Scaur., Oratio pro M. Aemilio Scauro.				
"	Sen., De Senectute, or Cato Major.				
"	Sest. or Sext., Oratio pro Sestio.				
"	Sull., Oratio pro Sulla.				
"	Tim., Timaeus, or De Universo.				
"	Tog. Cand., Oratio in Senatu in Togâ Candidâ.				
"	Top., Topica.				
"	Tull., Oratio pro M. Tullio.				
"	Tusc., Tusculanae Disputationes.				
"	Univ., De Universo, or Timaeus.				
"	Vatin., Oratio in Vatinium.				
"	Verr., Actio in Verrem.				

Front. or Frontin.	S. Julius Frontinus, <i>engineer</i> , etc., obit, A.D. 103			Liv.	Titus Livius, <i>historian</i> ,	obit, A.D. 17	
"	Aquaed., De Aquaeductibus Urbis Romae.			Liv. Andron.	Livius Andronicus, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	"	B.C. 204
"	Strat., Strategematica.			Luc.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	A.D. 65
Fronto or Front.	M. Cornelius Fronto, <i>orator</i> ,	"	168	Lucil.	C. Ennius Lucilius, <i>satirist</i> ,	"	B.C. 103
"	ad Marc., Epistulae ad M. Aurelium.			"	Aetn., Aetna, v. Auctor Aetnae.		
"	ad Ver., Epistulae ad Verum Imperatorem.			Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, <i>poet and philosopher</i> ,	"	55
"	De Diff., De Differentiis.			Macr.	Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius, <i>critic</i> ,	flor.	A.D. 400
"	De Eloq., De Eloquentia.			"	S. or Sat., Saturnalia.		
Fulg.	Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, <i>grammarian</i> , etc.,	"	550	"	Somn. Scip., Somnium Scipionis.		
"	De Aetat., De Aetatibus Mundi.			Mamert.	Claud. Mamertinus, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	"	362
"	Expos., Expositio Sermonum Antiquorum.			Manil.	M. Manilius, <i>poet</i> ,	"	12
"	Myth., Mythologiae.			"	Astron., Astronomica.		
"	Verg. Cont., Vergiliana Continentia.			Marc. Emp.	Marcellus Empiricus, <i>physician</i> ,	"	400
Gai.	Gaius, <i>Jctus</i> ,	"	180	Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	102
"	Inst., Institutiones Juris Civilis.			Mart. Cap.	Martianus Minneus Felix Capella, <i>satirist</i> ,	fl. (?)	425
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, <i>gramm.</i> , etc.,	"	175	Maxim.	Maximianus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	520
German.	Caesar Germanicus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	18	Mel. or Mela,	Pomponius Mela, <i>geographer</i> ,	"	45
Gloss.	Glossarium.			Min. Fel.	Minucius Felix, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	"	200
"	Cyrl., Cyrelli.			"	Oct., Octavius.		
"	Isid., Isidori.			Modest.	Herennius Modestinus, <i>Jctus</i> ,	"	240
"	Philox., Philoxeni.			Monum. Ancyr.	Monumentum Ancyranum, an inscription placed on the wall of the pronaos at Ancyra, by Augustus Caesar,	"	14
Grat.	Gratius Faliscus, <i>poet</i> ,	flor.	10	Naev.	C. Naevius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 198
"	Cyn. or Cyneq., Cynegetica.			Nazar.	Nazarius, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 320
Her.	See Auctor ad Herennium.			"	Pan. Const., Panegyricus Constantini.		
Hier.	Hieronymus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob.	420	Nemes.	M. Aur. Olympius Nemesianus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	260
"	Cant. Cantic., Homiliae in Cantica Cantorum.			"	Cyn., Cynegetica.		
"	Cont. Pelag., Dialogi Contra Pelagianos.			"	Ecl., Eclogae.		
"	Ep., Epistulae.			Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, <i>biographer</i> ,	"	B.C. 44
"	in Isa., in Iesaiam Commentarii.			"	Ages., Agesilaus.		
"	in Psa., in Psalmos Tractatus.			"	Alcib., Alcibiades.		
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, <i>historian</i> (= Auct. B. G. 8, in continuation of Caesar's commentaries; and Auct. B. Alex.),	"	B.C. 44	"	Arist., Aristides.		
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	8	"	Att., Atticus.		
"	A. P., Ars Poetica.			"	Cat., M. Porcius Cato.		
"	C., Carmina, or Odae.			"	Chabr., Chabrias.		
"	C. S., Carmen Seculare.			"	Cim., Cimon.		
"	Ep., Epistulae.			"	Con., Conon.		
"	Epod., Epodi.			"	Dat., Datames.		
"	Od., Odae, or Carmina.			"	Dion., Dion.		
"	S. or Sat., Satirae.			"	Epam., Epaminondas.		
Hyg.	C. Julius Hyginus, <i>poet and fabulist</i> ,	fl.	10	"	Eum., Eumenes.		
"	Astr., Astronomia.			"	Ham., Hamilcar.		
"	F., Fabellae.			"	Hann., Hannibal.		
Hyg. (Gromat.).	Hyginus, <i>writer on surveying</i> ,	"	A.D. 100	"	Iph., Iphicrates.		
"	Lim. or De Lim., De Limitibus Constituendis.			"	Lys., Lysander.		
Inscr.	Inscriptiones.			"	Milt., Miltiades.		
"	Don., Donii.			"	Paus., Pausanias.		
"	Fabr., Fabretti.			"	Pelop., Pelopidas.		
"	Graev., Graevii.			"	Phoc., Phocion.		
"	Grut., Gruteri.			"	Reg., De Regibus.		
"	Gud., Gudii.			"	Them., Themistocles.		
"	Maff., Maffei.			"	Thras., Thrasylbulus.		
"	Momms., Mommsenii.			"	Tim. or Timol., Timoleon.		
"	Murat., Muratorii.			"	Timoth., Timotheus.		
"	Neap., Regni Neapolitani (ed. by Mommsen).			Nigid.	P. Nigidius Figulus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	"	60
"	Orell., Orelli.			Non.	Nonius Marcellus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	"	(?) A.D. 280
"	Rein., Reinesii.			Not. Tir.	Notae Tironianae, a late collection of abbreviations ascribed to Cicero's freedman Tiro.		
Inst.	Institutiones.			Nov.	Novius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	"	B.C. 90
Isid.	Isidorus Hispalensis, <i>gramm.</i> ,	ob.	640	Novat. or Nov.	Novatianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	"	A.D. 250
"	Orig., Origenes.			Obseq.	Julius Obsequens, <i>writer De Prodigiiis</i> ,	"	(?) 375
Javol.	Javolenus Priscus, <i>Jctus</i> ,	fl.	100	Optat.	Publilius Optatianus Porphyrius, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	"	330
Jornand.	Jornandes or Jordanis, <i>historian</i> ,	"	552	Orell.	See Inscriptiones.		
Jul. Val.	Julius Valerius, <i>historian</i> ,	"	290	Oros.	Paulus Orosius, <i>historian</i> ,	"	410
"	Res Gest. Alex., Res Gestae Alexandri Macedonis.			Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	17
Julian.	Salvius Julianus, <i>Jctus</i> ,	"	130	"	A. A., Ars Amatoria.		
Just.	Justinus, <i>historian</i> ,	about	(?) 150	"	Am., Amores.		
Just.	Justinianus, <i>emperor</i> ,	ob.	565	"	Cons., Consolatio.		
"	Inst., Institutiones.			"	F. or Fast., Fasti.		
Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, <i>poet</i> ,	"	130	"	H. or Her., Heroides.		
Juvenc.	C. Vettius Aquilinus Juvenius, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	fl.	325	"	Hal., Halieuticon.		
Laber.	C. Decius Laberius, <i>mimographer</i> ,	"	B.C. 50	"	Ib., Ibis.		
Lact.	L. Caelius Lactantius Firmianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 325	"	M. or Met., Metamorphoses.		
"	De Irâ D., De Irâ Dei.			"	Med. Fac., Medicamina Faciei.		
"	Epit., Epitome Divinarum Institutionum.			"	Nux, Nux Elegia.		
"	Inst. (or Lact. alone), Institutiones Divinae.			"	P. or Pont., Epistulae ex Ponto.		
"	Mort. Pers., De Mortibus Persecutorum.			"	R. Am. or Rem. Am., Remedia Amoris.		
Laev.	Laevius, <i>lyric poet</i> ,	fl. (?)	B.C. 100	"	Tr. or Trist., Tristia.		
Lampr.	Aelius Lampridius, <i>historian</i> ,	ob.	300	Pac. or Pacuv.	M. Pacuvius, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	"	B.C. 132
"	Alex. Sev., Alexandri Severi Vita.						
"	Com., Comodi Vita.						
"	Elag., Elagabali Vita.						
Lég. XII. Tab.	Leges duodecim Tabularum, compiled	"	450				

ABBREVIATIONS.

Pacat.	Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	flor.	A.D. 389	Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, <i>historian</i> ,	obit.	B.C. 35
"	Pan., Panegyricus.			"	C. or Cat., Catilina.		
Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	" (?)	350	"	Fragm., Fragmenta.		
"	Apr., Aprilis Mensis, or Liber V.			"	H. or Hist., Historia.		
"	Aug., Augustus Mensis, or Liber IX.			"	J. or Jug., Jugurtha.		
"	Dec., December Mensis, or Liber XIII.			Salv.	Salvianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	flor.	A.D. 440
"	Febr., Februarius Mensis, or Liber III.			"	Avar., Adversum Avaritiam.		
"	Jan., Januarius Mensis, or Liber II.			"	Ep., Epistulae.		
"	Jul., Julius Mensis, or Liber VIII.			"	Gub. Dei, De Gubernatione Dei.		
"	Jun., Junius Mensis, or Liber VII.			Scaev.	Q. Mutius Scaevola, <i>JCtus</i> ,	"	B.C. 95
"	Mai., Maius Mensis, or Liber VI.			Scrib.	Scribonius Largus, <i>physician</i> ,	"	A.D. 50
"	Mart., Martius Mensis, or Liber IV.			"	Comp., Compositiones Medicamentorum.		
"	Nov., November Mensis, or Liber XII.			Sedul.	Caelius Sedulius, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	"	470
"	Oct., October Mensis, or Liber XI.			Sen.	M. Annaeus Seneca, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	"	15
"	Sept., September Mensis, or Liber X.			"	Contr., Controversiae.		
Papin.	Aemilius Papinius, <i>JCtus</i> ,	"	200	"	Suas., Suasoriae.		
Paul.	Julius Paulus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	"	200	Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>philosopher and tragedian</i> ,	ob.	65
Paul. Nol.	Pontius Paulinus Nolanus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	obit.	431		1. <i>Prose writings</i> .		
"	Carm., Carmina.			"	Apocol., Apocolocyntosis.		
"	Ep., Epistulae.			"	Ben., De Beneficiis.		
Paul. Petr.	Paulinus Petricordiensis, <i>poet</i> ,	fl.	470	"	Brev. Vit., De Brevitate Vitae.		
Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, <i>satirist</i> ,	ob.	62	"	Clem., De Clementia.		
Petr.	Petronius Arbitrator, <i>satirist</i> ,	fl. (?)	60	"	Cons. Helv., ad Helviam Matrem De Consolatione.		
"	S. or Sat., Satirae.			"	Cons. Marc., ad Marciam De Consolatione.		
Phaedr.	T. Phaedrus, <i>fabulist</i> ,	"	40	"	Cons. Polyb., ad Polybium De Consolatione.		
Pict.	See Fab. Pict.			"	Const. or Const. Sap., De Constantia Sapientis.		
Placid.	Luctatius (or Lactantius) Placidus, <i>scholiast</i> ,	" (?)	450	"	Ep., Epistulae.		
Plant.	T. Maccius Plautus, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 184	"	Mort. Claud. or Lud. Mort., De Morte Claudii Caesaris.		
"	Am. or Amph., Amphitruo.			"	Ot. Sap., De Otio Sapientis.		
"	As. or Asin., Asinaria.			"	Prov., De Providentia.		
"	Aul., Aulularia.			"	Q. N., Quaestiones Naturales.		
"	Bacch., Bacchides.			"	Tranq., De Tranquillitate Animi.		
"	Capt., Captivi.			"	Vit. Beat., De Vita Beata.		
"	Cas., Casina.				2. <i>Tragedies</i> .		
"	Cist., Cistellaria.			"	Agam., Agamemnon.		
"	Curc., Curculio.			"	Herc. Fur., Hercules Furens.		
"	Ep. or Epid., Epidicus.			"	Herc. Oet., Hercules Oetaeus.		
"	Men., Menaechmi.			"	Hippol., Hippolytus, or Phaedra.		
"	Merc., Mercator.			"	Med., Medea.		
"	Mil., Miles Gloriosus.			"	Octav., Octavia.		
"	Most., Mostellaria.			"	Oedip., Oedipus.		
"	Pers., Persa.			"	Phaedr., v. Hippol.		
"	Poen., Poenulus.			"	Phoen., Phoenissae.		
"	Ps., Pseudolus.			"	Thyest., Thyestes.		
"	Rud., Rudens.			"	Troad., Troades.		
"	Stich., Stichus.			Ser. Samm.	Q. Serenus Sammonicus, <i>physic.</i> ,	" (?)	230
"	Trin., Trinummus.			Serv.	Servius Honoratus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	fl.	390
"	Truc., Truculentus.			Sev.	See Corn. Sev.		
Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus (major),	"	A.D. 79	Sid.	Apollinaris Sidonius, <i>Christian writer</i> ,	ob.	488
"	H. N., Historia Naturalis (usu. undesignated).			"	Carm., Carmina.		
Plin.	C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor),	"	113	"	Ep., Epistulae.		
"	Ep., Epistulae.			Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	101
"	Pan., Panegyricus.			Sisenn.	L. Cornelius Sisenna, <i>historian and orator</i> ,	"	B.C. 57
Plin. Val.	Plinius Valerianus, <i>physic.</i> (the last book is a later addition),	" (?)	400	Sol. or Solin.	C. Julius Solinus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 260
Pomp.	L. Pomponius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	fl.	B.C. 90	Spart.	Aelius Spartianus, <i>biographer</i> ,	"	285
Pompon.	Sextus Pomponius, <i>JCtus</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 138	Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	96
Porc. Latro,	M. Porcius Latro, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	"	B.C. 3	"	Ach. or Achil., Achilleis.		
Priap.	Priapea, a collection of satiric and erotic poems and fragments appended to L. Müller's Catullus.			"	S. or Silv., Silvae.		
Prisc.	Priscianus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl.	500	"	Th. or Theb., Thebais.		
Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	16	Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, <i>biographer</i> ,	"	160
Prud.	Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 400	"	Aug., Octavius Augustus Caesar.		
"	Cath., Cathemerina.			"	Caes., Julius Caesar.		
"	c. Symm., contra Symmachum.			"	Calig., Caius Caligula.		
"	Psych., Psychonachia.			"	Claud., Claudius.		
"	στέφ., περί Στεφάνων.			"	Dom., Domitianus.		
Pub. Syr.	Pubilius Syrus, <i>mimographer</i> ,	"	B.C. 44	"	Galb., Galba.		
Q. Cic.	Quintus Tullius Cicero,	ob.	43	"	Gram., De Grammaticis.		
"	Pet. Cons., De Petitione Consulatus.			"	Ner., Nero.		
Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	"	A.D. 95	"	Oth., Otho.		
"	Decl., Declamationes.			"	Rhet., De Rhetoricis.		
"	Inst. (or Quint. alone), Institutiones Oratoriae.			"	Tib., Tiberius.		
Rhem. Fan.	Rhemmius Fanninus or Remius Favinus, <i>poet</i> ,	fl. (?)	400	"	Tit., Titus.		
"	Fond., De Ponderibus et Mensuris.			"	Vesp., Vespasianus.		
Ruf.	Sextus Rufus, <i>historian</i> ,	"	350	"	Vit., Vitellius.		
Rufin.	Tyrannius Rufinus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob.	410	Sulp.	Sulpicius Severus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	"	425
Rutil. Lup.	P. Rutilius Lupus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl. (?)	50	Symm.	Q. Aurelius Symmachus, <i>orator</i> ,	"	420
Rutil. or	Claudius Rutilius Namatianus,	"	416	"	etc.,		
Rutil. Nam.	poet,	"		Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, <i>historian</i> ,	"	119
				"	Agr., Agricola.		
				"	A. or Ann., Annales.		
				"	Dial., Dialogus de Oratoribus.		
				"	G. or Germ., Germania.		
				"	H. or Hist., Historia.		
				"	Or., Dialogus de Oratoribus.		
				Ter. or T.	P. Terentius Afer, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	"	B.C. 159
				"	Ad., Adelphi.		

Ter. or T. (cont.).	P. Terentius Afer, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	obit, B.C. 159	Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, <i>writer on architecture</i> ,	flor B.C. 10
"	And., Andria.		Vop.	Flavius Vopiscus, <i>historian</i> ,	" A.D. 305
"	Eun., Eunuchus.		Vulc. Gall.	Vulcatius Gallicanus, <i>historian</i> ,	" 295
"	Heaut., Heautontimorumenos.			about	
"	Hec., Hecyra.		Vulg.	Biblia Vulgatae Editionis (a Latin version of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, first made toward the end of the second century, and revised by St. Jerome,—Hieronymus, A.D. 383–392).	
"	Phorm., Phormio.				
Ter. Maur.	Terentianus Maurus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	flor. (?) A.D. 290			
Tert.	Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. " 220			
"	ad Uxor., ad Uxorem.		"	Abd., Abdias.	
"	Apol., Apologeticum.		"	Act., Actus Apostolorum.	
"	Carn. Christ., De Carne Christi.		"	Agg., Aggaeus.	
"	Cor. Mil., De Coronâ Militis.		"	Ani. or Amos, Amos.	
"	Cult. Fem., De Cultu Feminarum.		"	Apoc., Apocalypsis.	
"	Fug. in Pers., De Fugâ in Persecutione.		"	Bar., Baruch.	
"	Idol., Idolotria.		"	Cant., Canticum Canticorum.	
"	Jejun., De Jeuniis.		"	Coloss., Epistula ad Colossenses	
"	Monog., Monogamia.		"	Cor., Epistula ad Corinthios.	
"	Paen., De Paenitentia.		"	Dan., Daniel.	
"	Praes. Her., De Praescriptionibus Hereticorum.		"	Deut., Deuteronomium.	
"	Pudic., De Pudicitia.		"	Eccl., Ecclesiastes.	
"	Spect., De Spectaculis.		"	Eccl., Ecclesiasticus, or Filius Sirach	
"	Virg. Vel., De Virginitus Velandis.		"	Eph., Epistula ad Ephesios.	
Theod. Prisc.	Theodorus Priscianus, <i>physician</i> ,	fl. (?) " 400	"	Esdr., Esdras.	
Tib.	Albius Tibullus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. B.C. 18	"	Esth., Esther.	
Tiro,	Tiro, <i>freedman of Cicero</i> ,	fl. " 40	"	Exod., Exodus.	
Titin. or Titinn.	Titinnius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	" " 160	"	Ezech., Ezechiel.	
Treb. Pol.	Trebellius Pollio, <i>historian</i> ,	" A.D. 306	"	Gal., Epistula ad Galatas.	
Turp.	Sex. Turpilius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	" B.C. 130	"	Gen., Genesis.	
Ulp	Domitius Ulpianus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	ob. A.D. 223	"	Hab., Habacuc.	
Val. Cato.	Valerius Cato, <i>poet</i> ,	about B.C. 80	"	Heb., Epistula ad Hebraeos.	
"	Dir., Dirae (by an unknown author; ascribed by some to Valerius Cato, and by others to Vergil).		"	Isa., Isaias.	
Val. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	fl. A.D. 70	"	Jac., Epistula Jacobi.	
Val. Max.	Valerius Maximus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 26	"	Jer., Jeremias.	
Val. Prob.	M. Valerius Probus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	" (?) " 60	"	Joan., Evangelium Joannis; but 1, 2, 3 Joan., Epistula Joannis prima, etc.	
Varr.	M. Terentius Varro, <i>writer on husbandry, etc.</i> ,	ob. B.C. 27	"	Jon., Jonas.	
"	L. L., De Lingua Latinâ.		"	Jos., Josue.	
"	R. R., De Re Rusticâ.		"	Jud., Epistula Judae.	
Veg.	F. Vegetius Renatus, <i>writer on the art of war</i> ,	fl. A.D. 386	"	Jud. or Judic., Judges.	
"	Mil., De Re Militari.		"	Lev., Leviticus.	
Veg.	P. Vegetius,	" (?) " 420	"	Luc., Evangelium Lucae.	
"	Vet. or Art. Vet., De Arte Veterinariâ sive De Mulomedicinâ.		"	Macc. or Mach., Machabaei.	
Vell.	P. Velleius Paterculus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 30	"	Mal., Malachias.	
Ven. Fort.	Venantius Fortunatus, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	ob. " 600	"	Marc., Evangelium Marci.	
Ver. Flac.	Verrius Flaccus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	" (?) B.C. 4	"	Matt., Evangelium Matthaei.	
Verg.	P. Vergilius Maro, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 19	"	Mich., Michaeas.	
"	A. or Aen., Aeneis.		"	Nah., Nahum.	
"	Cat., Catalecta.		"	Neh., Nehemias, or II. Esdras.	
"	Cir., Ciris.		"	Num., Numeri.	
"	Cop., Copa.		"	Os., Osee.	
"	Cul., Culex.		"	Par. or Paral., Paralipomena.	
"	E. or Ecl., Eclogae.		"	Petr., Epistula Petri.	
"	G. or Geor., Georgica.		"	Phil., Epistula ad Philippenses.	
"	M. or Mor., Moretum.		"	Philem., Epistula ad Philemonem.	
Vib. Séq.	Vibius Sequester, <i>geograph. er.</i> ,	fl. (?) A.D. 500	"	Prov., Proverbia Salomonis.	
			"	Psa., Psalmi.	
			"	Reg., Reges.	
			"	Rom., Epistula ad Romanos.	
			"	Sap., Sapientia.	
			"	Soph., Sophonias.	
			"	Thess., Epistula ad Thessalonicenses.	
			"	Tim., Epistula ad Timotheum.	
			"	Tit., Epistula ad Titum.	
			"	Tob., Tobias.	
			"	Zach., Zacharias.	

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

a. or act., active, -ly.	fin. or ad fin., at the end.	opp., opposed to, opposite, -tion.
abbrev., abbreviated, -ation.	finit., finite (opp. to infinitive).	orig., originally.
abl., ablative.	fol., following.	p., page.
absol. or abs., absolute, -ly, i. e. without case or adjunct.	fr., from.	P. a., participial adjective.
abstr., abstract.	Fr., French.	part., participle.
acc., accusative or according.	fragm., fragm., or fr., fragmenta.	partit., partitive.
access., accessory.	freq. or fr., frequentative or frequent, -ly.	pass., passive, -ly, or passage.
ad loc. or ad h. l., ad locum or ad hunc locum.	fut., future.	patr., patronymic.
adj., adjective, -ly.	gen., genitive or general.	per., period.
adv., adverb, -ial, -ially; or adversus.	geog., geography, -ical.	perf., perfect.
agric. or agricult., agricultural.	Germ., German.	perh., perhaps.
a. h. v., ad hanc vocem.	Goth., Gothic.	pers., personal, -ly.
al., alii or alia, others or other.	gr. or gram., grammar, -ian, -atical, grammatic.	philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically, -opher
amplif., amplificative.	Gr., Greek.	pl. or plur., plural.
analog., analogous, -ly.	h., hence.	pleon., pleonastically.
antiq., antiquities.	h. l., hic locus (this passage).	plqpf., plusquamperfectum.
ap., apud (in).	h. v., h. vv., this word, these words.	plur. tant., used only in the plural.
appel., appellative.	Heb., Hebrew.	poet., poetical, -ly.
append. or app., appendix.	hibr., hybrid.	polit., political, -ly.
Arab., Arabic.	hist., history, -ian.	posit. or pos., positive.
archit., architecture, -tural.	ib., ibidem.	poss., possessive.
art., article.	id., idem.	praeef., praefatio.
aug., augmentative.	i. e., id est.	praep., preposition.
Aug., Augustan.	i. q., idem quod.	preced., preceding.
c., cum (with).	imper., imperative.	pregn., pregnant, -ly.
c. c., coupled with.	imperf., imperfect.	prep., preposition.
cf., confer (compare).	impers., impersonal, -ly.	pres., present.
chh., church.	inanim., inanimate.	prob., probably.
class., classic, -al.	in bon. part., in bonam partem.	prol., prologus.
Cod., Codex (MS.).	in mal. part., in malam partem.	pron., pronoun.
collat., collateral.	inch., inchoative, inceptive.	prooem., prooemium.
collect., collective, -ly.	indecl., indeclinable.	prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.
com., commonly, comicus, comic, or in comedy.	indef., indefinite.	prov. or proverb., proverbial, -ly.
comm. or c., common gender.	indic., indicative.	qs., quasi.
commentt., commentators.	inf., infinitive.	q. v., quod videas.
comp., compare or comparative.	init., in-, or ad init., at the beginning.	rad., radical or root.
compd., compound.	inscr., inscriptions.	rar., rare, -ly.
concr., concrete.	intens., intensive.	ref., refer, -ence.
conj., conjunction, conjunctive, or conjugation.	interrog., interrogative, -tion.	rel., relative or reliquiae.
constr., construed, -ction.	intr., intransitive.	respect., respectus.
contr., contracted, contraction, or contrary.	Ital., Italian.	rhet., rhetoric, -al; in rhetoric.
corresp., corresponding.	JCtus, juris consultus.	Rom., Roman.
dat., dative.	jurid., juridical.	saep., saepe.
decl., declension.	kindr., kindred.	saepis., saepissime.
demonstr. or dem., demonstrative.	l., lege or lectio.	sc., scilicet.
dep., deponent.	l. c. or l. l., loco citato or laudato, in the place already cited.	s. h. v., sub hac voce.
deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.	lang., language.	s. v., sub voce.
diff., differs or different.	Lat., Latin.	signif., signifies, -cation.
dim., diminutive.	leg., legit, legunt.	simp., simple.
dissyl., dissyllable, -abic.	lex., lexicon.	Span., Spanish.
distr., distributive.	lit., literal, in a literal sense.	specif., specifically. [lowing].
dub., doubtful.	Lith., Lithuanian.	sq., sequens; sqq., sequentes (and the fol.
eccl., ecclesiastical.	m. or masc., masculine.	subj., subjunctive.
ed., editio or editor.	math., mathematics, -ical.	subject. or subj., subject, subjective, -ly.
e. g., exempli gratia.	med., medio (in the middle).	subst., substantive, -ly.
ellipt., elliptical, -ly.	medic., medical or medicine.	suff., suffix.
elsewh., elsewhere.	metaph., metaphorical, -ly.	sup., superlative or supine.
epic., epicene.	meton., by metonymy.	syll., syllable.
epit., epitaph.	mid. or med., medial; in a middle or reflexive sense.	syn., synonym, -ymous.
equiv., equivalent.	milit., military, in military affairs.	sync., syncopated.
esp., especially.	MS., manuscript; MSS., manuscripts.	tab., tabula (table, plate).
etc., et cetera.	n. or neut., neuter.	temp., tense or temporal.
etym., etymology, -ical.	n. pr. or nom. propr., nomen proprium.	term., terminus.
euphon., euphonic, -ny.	naut., nautical.	trag., tragicus, tragic, or in tragedy.
ex., exs., example, examples.	neg., negative, -ly.	trans., translated, -tion.
expl., explanation, explained.	no., numero.	transf., transferred.
express., expression.	nom., nominative.	trisyl., trisyllable, -abic.
ext., externa.	num. or numer., numeral.	trop., in a tropical or figurative sense.
extr., extremo (at the end).	obj. or object., object, objective, ly.	t. t., technical term.
f. or fem., feminine.	obl., oblique.	usu., usual, -ly.
fig., figure, -ative, -atively.	om., omit.	v., verb, vide, or vox.
	onomat., onomatopoeia.	v. h. v., vide hanc vocem.
		var. lect., varia lectio (different reading).
		vb., verb.
		voc., vocative.

* A star before a word denotes that it is found but once; before a meaning, that the meaning is found but once; and before an author's name, that the word is used but once in his writings.

† This denotes that the word to which it is prefixed is borrowed from the Greek.

‡ These indicate that a word is borrowed from some other language than the Greek.

§ This shows that a word is found only in inscriptions, or in the old grammarians or lexicographers.

] Words enclosed in brackets, at the beginning of articles, relate to etymology; elsewhere, are of questionable authenticity. Words italicized in the citations have been supplied by the conjecture of editors.

CATALOGUE

OF

EDITIONS OF ANCIENT AUTHORS, BOOKS OF REFERENCE, ETC.,

Used in editing this work, with the abbreviations by which they are cited. (Only the most important titles are mentioned; the citations of other works are so full as to be intelligible without special explanation.)

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- Hertz, Martin, editor of Livy and Aulus Gellius.
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J.

J, j, a consonant which, although originally represented by the same character as the vowel *i*, was distinguished from it by the ancients themselves, Charis. p. 1 P.; Diom. p. 416 ib.; Prisc. p. 544 ib.; Don. p. 1735 ib. al. The old grammarians supposed it to lengthen a preceding vowel (but v. Roby, Gram. 1, § 143). Its pronunciation was like that of the German *j* (or English *y*) at the beginning of syllables, as *jus*, *injuria*, *ejectus* (Corss.). But where *j* occurs as a medial between two vowels, it is, according to the statement of the grammarians, to be pronounced double; wherefore, in such cases, it is also written double by many (e. g. by Cicero), as *ajjo*, *Maia*, *ejjus*, *pejjus*, etc., Quint. 1, 4, 11; Prisc. p. 545 P.; Vel. Long. p. 2219 ib. al.; and in inscriptions with a tall *I*. The closest relation exists between *j* and the vowel *i*, and in the course of formation and inflection they are very often interchanged: Pompejus, Pompei; Gajus, Gai; jam, etiam, quoniam; ajo, aibam. By the poets, *i* was often hardened into *j* to form position: abjete, abjetibus, for abiete, abietibus; cf. Val. Prob. p. 1432 P.; Mar. Vict. p. 2474 ib. *J* is related to *g*, as magis, major. *J* arises from *dj* or *dj*, as Juppiter, Jovis, from *dj*-piter, *dj*ovis. *J* was omitted before another *i* in compounds of *jacio* with monosyllabic prepositions: abicit, adicit, obicit, for abjicit, adjicit, objicit. The preposition is regularly long (Verg. A. 6, 421), but after the time of Ovid is sometimes shortened (Luc. 9, 188). A diphthong is sometimes formed with the preceding vowel: reicē (Verg. E. 3, 96), ēicit (Lucr. 3, 890). As an abbreviation, J. O. M. signifies Jovi Optimo Maximo; J. R. Juno Regina; J. V. T. Julia Victrix Togata.

Jaholenus (Javol-), *i*, *m.*, a celebrated Roman jurist in the time of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius, Capit. Anton. 12.

jacea, *ae, f.*, a wooden hay-rack: cratis, quae jacea vocatur a vulgo, Veg. Vet. 1, 56, 5 (dub. al. jacca).

jācēo, *cūi, cītum* (*fut. part. jaci-turus*, Stat. Th. 7, 777), 2, *v. n.* [*intr.* of *jacio*; lit., to be thrown or cast; hence], to lie. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: in limine, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118: stratum ad pedes alicujus, id. Quint. 31, 96; id. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 2: alicui ad pedes, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 129: in lecto, id. Phil. 2, 18, 45; Juv. 6, 269: in ignota harena, Verg. A. 5, 871: Tyrio sublimis in oestro, Ov. H. 12, 179: in viridi gramine, id. Am. 1, 14, 22: in teneris dominae lacertis, id. ib. 1, 13, 5: in solo, id. M. 2, 420: in viduo toro, id. H. 16, 316: in gremio, id. ib. 9, 136; 11, 4: in servi complexibus, Juv. 6, 279; for which: saxum campo quod forte jacebat, Verg. A. 12, 897: deserto lecto, Ov. H. 1, 7: saxo, id. M. 6, 100: gremio mariti, Juv. 2, 120: in aversa ora, Ov. H. 12, 63: super corpus alicujus, id. F. 2, 836: somno, Verg. E. 6, 14: spissa harena, id. A. 6, 336: humo, Ov. A. 2, 238: nudus humi jacet, Lucr. 5, 224; Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26; Ov. Am. 3, 1, 12: humi ante lectum jacens, Suet. Oth. 7: mecum inter salices lenta sub vite jacere, Verg. E. 10, 40: sub alta platano, Hor. C. 2, 11, 14: strata jacent sub arbore poma, Verg. E. 7, 54.—**Absol.**: Tityos jacet alitis esca, Verg. Cul. 237: vittae jacentes, Tib. 2, 5, 53: pisces jacentes, i. e. flatfish, Col. 8, 17, 9.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of sick persons, to lie ill, to be sick: cura ut valeas, ne ego te jacente bona tua comedim, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: cum tristi morbo defessa jaceres, Tib. 1, 5, 9: hic facit ut jaceas, Ov. H. 20, 173: gravior, Plin. Ep. 5, 9: sine spe, Sen. Ep. 101, 3.—**2.** To lie dead, to have fallen: Aeacidae telo jacet Hector, Verg. A. 1, 99; 10, 737: corpora per campos ferro quae fusa jacebant, id. ib. 11, 102: cum primi occidissent, proximi jacentibus insisterent, Caes. B. G. 2, 27, 3; 7, 25, 3: neminem jacentem veste spoliavit, Nep. Thras. 2, 6; cf.: spolia jacentis hostium exercitus, Liv. 44, 45: ne inultus imperatores suos jacere sinerent, id. 25, 37: qui bene pro patria cum patriaeque jacent, Ov. H. 3, 106: Arge, jaces! id. M. 1, 720: morte jacent merita, id.

F. 3, 707: fratris jacet, killed by his brother, Sil. 15, 650: rupto jacuit corpore (rana), Phaedr. 1, 24, 10: jacuit Catilina cadavere toto, Juv. 10, 288.—**3.** To be or lie long anywhere, to linger, tarry, stop at a place: pernam, glandium, sumen facito in aqua jaceant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 33: Brundisii, to stay long at, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 2.—**4.** Geographically, to lie, be situate, = esse, situm esse (not in Cic. or Caes.): jacet Vada inter Appenninum et Alpis, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2; Liv. 5, 48, 2; 6, 30, 5; 22, 3, 3: inter Taurum montem jacet et Hellespontem, Nep. Eum. 3, 2 saep.: quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam, id. Dat. 4: ad vesperam jacentis terrae, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 216: summo in vertice montis Planities ignota jacet, Verg. A. 11, 527: quod urbes in planis jaceant, Just. 22, 5, 6: alio patriam quaerunt sub sole jacentem, Verg. G. 2, 512: jacet extra sidera tellus, id. A. 6, 795; cf.: pallente sub umbra Cimmerias jacuisse domos, Sil. 12, 132: inter eos solemque jacent immania ponti aequora, Lucr. 4, 412; cf.: Cyclades et Sporades per quingenta milia in longitudinem . . . jacent, extend, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 71.—**5.** To be low, flat, level: jacentia et plana urbis loca, Tac. H. 1, 86: despicens terras jacentis, Verg. A. 1, 224: praetervehor Thapsum jacentem, id. ib. 3, 689; Val. Fl. 4, 712: quaeque jacent valles, Ov. F. 2, 392; Just. 22, 5, 5: jacentes campos, Luc. 4, 52: summo denixit ab aethere terras Infelix Phaethon penitusque jacentes, Ov. M. 2, 178.—**6.** Esp., of the sea, to be level, quiet, lie still: mediusque jacet sine murmur pontus, Luc. 1, 260; 5, 434: servatum bello jacuit mare, id. 3, 523: planum mare, Juv. 12, 62: stagna jacentia, Sil. 5, 583.—**7.** To lie in ruins, be broken down: cui nec arae patriae domi stant, fractae et disjectae jacent, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. Rel. v. 115 Vahl.): jacent, Ilium ingens, Ov. M. 13, 505: ausa et jacentem visere regiam vultu sereno, Hor. C. 1, 37, 25: Troja jacet certe, Ov. H. 1, 3: vetus Thebe jacet, Juv. 15, 6.—**8.** To hang loose: vagi crines per colla jacebant, Ov. M. 2, 673; id. A. 3, 236: jacentia lora, lying loose on the horse's neck, id. M. 2, 201; cf., of clothing, etc.: juvenes timidaeque puellae Praeverrunt latas veste jacente vias, id. Am. 3, 13, 24: demissa jacent tibi pallia terrae, id. ib. 3, 2, 25; id. A. 153.—**9.** Of the eyes, face, etc., to be cast down, fixed on the ground: vultusque attolle jacentes, Ov. M. 4, 144: jacentes Vix oculos tollens, id. ib. 11, 618.

II. Trop. **A.** To be indolent or inactive, not to come forward: in pace jacere, quam in bello vigere maluit. Quamquam ille quidem numquam jacuit, Cic. Phil. 10, 7, 14: C. Marius cum a spe consulatus longe abesset et jam septimum annum post praeturam jaceret, id. Off. 3, 20, 79: ars tua, Tiphys, jacet, si non sit in aequore fluctus, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 77: at mea numina tandem fessa jacent, Verg. A. 7, 298.—**B.** To be cast down, dejected: Gnaeus noster ut totus jaceret, Cic. Att. 7, 21, 1: ne jaceam? quis unquam minus, id. ib. 12, 40: 2: jacet in maerore meus frater, id. ib. 10, 4; id. Phil. 12, 2: militum jacere animos, Liv. 10, 35.—**C.** To lie prostrate: victa jacet pietas, Ov. M. 1, 149: nobilitas sub amore jacet, id. H. 4, 161: Africani, Marii, Sulla, Pompeii infra Pallantis laudes jacebant, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 2: justitia vacillat, vel jacet potius, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 118: humana cum vita jaceret, oppressa gravi sub religione, Lucr. 1, 63.—**D.** To be refuted, overcome, disproved, to fail: jacent suis testibus, qui Clodium negant Romam fuisse reditum, etc., Cic. Mil. 18, 47: jacet omnis ratio Peripateticorum, id. Fin. 5, 28, 86: jacet igitur tota conclusio, id. Div. 2, 51, 106.—**E.** To lie dormant, be disused or neglected, to be of no avail: cum leges nihil valebant, cum judicia jacebant, Cic. Par. 4, 1: tota Capua et omnis hic delectus jacet, id. Att. 7, 22: dici non potest, quomodo hic omnia jaceant, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6: justitia jacet, Cic. Off. 3, 33: maximas virtutes jacere omnes necesse est voluptate dominante, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117; Quint. 9, 2, 4.—**F.** To be despised, in no esteem: cum jacerent pretia praediorum, Cic. Rose. Com. 12, 33: ut neque jacere regem pateremur, id. Fam. 1, 5, 3: sed nunc omnia ista jacere puto, propter nummorum caritatem, are cheap, id. Att. 9, 9, 4: dat census honores,

Census amicitias: pauper ubique jacet, Ov. F. 1, 218; id. R. Am. 139.—**G.** To lie idle, neglected, or unemployed: cur tamdiu jacet hoc nomen in adversariis, Cic. Rose. Com. 3: quomodo tibi tanta pecunia extraordinaria jacet? id. ib. 1: quae (pecuniae) vereor, ne otiosae jaceant, Plin. Ep. 10, 62, 1: nonne justius erit proximo cuique bonorum possessionem dari, ne bona jaceant, that they be not without an owner, Dig. 37, 3, 1.—**H.** To lie open, be obvious, to be known, be at hand: neque ex alio genere (verborum) ad usum cottidianum, alio ad scenam pompamque sumuntur, sed ea nos cum jacentia sustulimus e medio, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177.—**I.** Of speech or language, to be languid, lifeless, dull: quibus detractis, jacet (oratio), Quint. 9, 2, 4: jacens oratio, Gell. 1, 11, 15; cf. Quint. 8, 5, 32.

Jācētāni, *ōrum, m.*, a people in northern Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenees, Caes. B. C. 1, 60, 2.

jācio, *jēci, jactum*, 3, *v. a.* [cf. *διώκω*, to pursue; Germ. *jagen*], to make go, cause to go, send; hence, to throw, cast, fling, hurl. **I.** Lit.: genu ad aliquem, to hit or push one with the knee, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17: lapides, Cic. Mil. 15: fulmen in medium mare, id. Div. 2, 19: in quem scyphum de manu jacere conatus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10: aridam materiam de muro in aggerem, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: se in profundum, Cic. Sest. 20: saxeam pilam ponto, Verg. A. 9, 712: ensem fluctibus medius, id. ib. 10, 683: balearica plumbum Funda jactit, Ov. M. 2, 728: libellos in faciem ejus, Suet. Claud. 15 *fin.*—Freq. of dice-throwing: talos, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 35; 5, 2, 54; Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 64: Venerem, id. Div. 2, 59, 121; Suet. Aug. 71.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To lay, set, establish, build, found, construct, erect: urbi fundamenta, Liv. 1, 12: vallum, id. 30, 10: aggere jacto, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: molem, id. B. C. 1, 25: muros, Verg. A. 5, 631; 9, 712: moles, Cic. Att. 9, 14, 1: novae domus fundamenta, Suet. Calig. 22; Ov. F. 4, 835: molem in mare, Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 8.—**2.** To send forth, emit; to bring forth, produce: de corpore odorem, Lucr. 2, 846: igniculos, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 2: jacturas poma myricas, that will bear, Ov. A. A. 1, 747.—**3.** To throw away: scuta jacere, fugereque hostes, mores habent licentiam, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 27: vestem procul, Ov. M. 4, 357: is sua jecit humi arma, id. ib. 3, 127: pavidas pharetras, Val. Fl. 5, 427.—Esp., to throw overboard, Dig. 41, 2, 21, § 2; 14, 2, 2, § 7; to cast, shed: cornua, Ov. A. A. 3, 78.—**4.** To throw, scatter, sow: volucres semina jacta legunt, Ov. M. 5, 485; id. H. 12, 17: jacto semine, Verg. G. 1, 104: seminibus jactis, id. ib. 2, 57; 6, 11; id. F. 1, 662: flores, id. A. 5, 79: lapides, id. E. 6, 41.—**5.** To project as a shadow: nullam umbram, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183 sq.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To throw, cast: contumeliam in aliquem, Cic. Sull. 7, 23: injuriam in aliquem, id. Par. 4, 1: adulteria, to lay to one's charge, id. Planc. 12, 30: ridiculum, id. Or. 26, 87: id, quod proponendum fuit, permotis animis jactit ad extremum, id. Part. 13, 46: jecit quidam casus caput meum, in mediam contentionem, id. Fam. 1, 9, 13: probra in feminas illustres, Tac. A. 11, 13.—**B.** To lay, set, establish: causae fundamenta, Cic. Fl. 2, 4: fundamenta pacis, id. Phil. 1, 1, 1: gradum atque aditum ad rem, id. Agr. 2, 15: odia in longum jacere, to strew, sow, Tac. A. 1, 69: fundamenta reipublicae, Suet. Aug. 28.—**C.** To throw out in speaking, to let fall, intimate, utter, mention, declare: assiduas querelas, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 8, 14: illud, quod jactis obscure, id. Att. 2, 7, 4: suspicionem, id. Fl. 3, 6: de lacu Albano, Liv. 5, 15: vera an vana, id. 6, 14: multo plura praesens audivit, quam in absentem jacta erant, id. 43, 8: Jugurtha inter alias jactit oportere, etc., Sall. J. 11: quaedam de habitu cultuque et institutis ejus, Tac. A. 1, 11: fortuitos sermones, id. ib. 4, 68: aliquid per vaniloquium ac minas, id. ib. 6, 31: multasque nec dubias significationes saepe jecit, Suet. Ner. 37: crimina non haec sunt nostro sine jacta dolore, Tib. 4, 14, 3.

jactābilis, *e* [jacto], that can be thrown: umeri, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 2.

jactābundus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], tossing to and fro, agitated, stormy (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: mare, Gell. 19, 1, 1.—**II.** Trop.

boasting, vaunting: homo in Graecae fa-
cundiae gloria, Gell. 15, 2, 2.

jactans, *antis*, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from
jacto.

jactanter, *adv.*, v. jacto *fin.*

jactantia, *ae, f.* [jacto], *a boasting, bragging; display, ostentation* (post-Aug.): sui, Tac. A. 2, 46: militaris, id. Agr. 25: fri-
vola in parvis, Quint. 1, 6, 20; 9, 2, 74: par-
tim jactantia ingenii, ut res cito accepisse
videantur, id. 12, 8, 3: privatae studere,
Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 13: id. Pan. 38, 4.

jactanticulus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [jac-
tans], *somewhat boasting* (late Lat.), Aug.
adv. Ac. 3, 8.—*Subst.*: **jactanticulus**,
i, m., *a braggart; plur.*, Schol. Juv. 11,
34.

jactatio, *ōnis, f.* [jacto], *a throwing or*
tossing to and fro, a shaking, agitation, vio-
lent or frequent motion. **I.** Lit.: corporis
motion, gestures, Cic. Or. 25, 86: ubi primum
ducta cicatrix, patique posse visa jactatio-
nem, Liv. 29, 32: manus, Quint. 10, 7, 26;
of a storm at sea: ex magna jactatione ter-
ram videre, Cic. Mur. 2, 4: armigeri in ca-
stra referebant (eum) jactationem vulne-
rum haud facile tolerantem, the *jolting*,
Curt. 6, 5, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.,
of mental agitation: jactationes animorum
incitatae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15.—**B.** Esp. **1.**
A boasting, bragging; ostentation, display,
vanity: jactatio est voluptas gestiens et se
effers insolentius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20: ver-
borum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 2: nulla
cultas, Tac. G. 6: extemporalis garrulitas
circulatoriae jactationis est, Quint. 2, 4, 13:
eruditionis, id. 1, 6, 11: nonnullorum homi-
num jactationem et insolentiam ferre non
potes, Cael. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 9, A. 5.—**2.** Jac-
tatio popularis, *a striving after popular ap-
plause*, Cic. Clu. 35, 95; id. Har. Resp. 20,
43; so, jactatio cursusque popularis, id.
Prov. Cons. 16, 38; cf.: eloquentia haec
sperensis... ornata verbis atque senten-
tiis jactationem habuit in populo, id. Or.
3, 13.

jactator, *ōris, m.* [id.], *one who makes*
an ostentatious display of himself, a boast-
er, braggart: rerum a se gestarum, Quint.
11, 1, 17: civilitatis, Suet. Claud. 35; Stat.
Th. 6, 837; Gell. 18, 4, 1.—*Poet.*, with *inf.*:
ille sub hiberno somnos educere caelo Jac-
tator, he *boasts*, Sil. 11, 403.

jactatrix, *icis, f.* [jactator], *she that*
boasts, Sidon.

jactatus, *ūs, m.* [jacto], *a throwing to*
and fro, a tossing: pennarum, Ov. M. 6,
703: maris, Plin. 14, 18, 22; § 118; 33, 6, 32,
§ 99: quodlibet quassum vas et quolibet
fragile jactatu, Sen. ad Marc. 11, 2.

jactitabundus, *a, um, adj.* [jactō],
boasting, bragging (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 3, 13
fin.

jactito, *āre, v. freq. a.* [jacto], *to bring*
forward in public, to utter: ridicula in-
texta versibus, Liv. 7, 2, 11: come officium,
Phaedr. 2, 5, 16.

jacto, *avi, ātum* (jactarier, Lucr. 6, 556;
Enn. Tr. 130), *1, v. freq. a.* [jacio], *to throw,*
cast, hurl. **I.** Lit.: semen, to scatter, Varr.
R. R. 1, 42: semina per undas, Ov. M. 4,
748: jactato flore tegente vias, id. Tr. 4, 2,
50: irrita sacrilega jactas incendia dextra,
id. M. 14, 539: hastas, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 316:
vestem argentumque de muro, Caes. B. G.
7, 47: lapides vacuum in orbem, Verg. G.
1, 62: cinerem per agros, id. ib. 1, 81: se
muris in praecipites, Curt. 5, 6, 7; of casting
a net: refe, Dig. 19, 1, 12; also of dice-
throwing: talos arripio, jacto basilicum,
Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 79; cf.: numerosque
manu jactabat eburnos, Ov. A. 2, 203; id.
ib. 3, 355; Suet. Aug. 71.—**B.** Transf.
1. To throw or toss about; to shake, *flour-*
ish: crura, Lucr. 4, 991: brachia in nume-
rum, id. 4, 769: manus, Quint. 11, 3, 179;
10, 3, 21: umeros, id. 11, 3, 130: tinnula
manu, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 38: tinninabulum,
Phaedr. 2, 7, 5: onerosa pallia, Juv. 6, 236:
cerviculam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19; § 49: nisi se
suo more jactavisset, i. e. to make gestures,
id. Brut. 60, 217: cum multum se Curio ex
more jactasset, Quint. 11, 3, 129: exsultare
immoderateque jactari, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60:
corpus in suo sanguine, to wallow, Ov. M.
10, 721: videntes, Verg. G. 2, 355: a facie
manus, to throw kisses, Juv. 3, 106; cf.: jac-

tare basia, id. 4, 118: oculos, Lucr. 4, 1133:
lumina, Ov. H. 3, 11: jugum, i. e. to be rest-
less, rebellious, Juv. 13, 22.—**2.** To drive
hither and thither, to drive about: cum ad-
versa tempestate in alto jactarentur, Cic.
Inv. 2, 31, 95; Ov. H. 17, 235; Hor. Ep. 1,
11, 15; Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 15: ut Aeneas pelago
... omnia circum Littora jactetur, Verg. A.
1, 668; 10, 48; 1, 182: jactati aequore toto
Troes, id. ib. 1, 29; Ov. M. 11, 441 al.: si
quando, ut fit, jactor in turba, etc., Cic.
Planc. 7, 17: jactatur domi suae homo hon-
estissimus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67: aestu
febrique jactari, id. Cat. 1, 13.—So of the
sea: ut jactetur aqua, Lucr. 6, 553: cito
mutata est jactati forma profundum, Ov. H.
19, 77: aequora, id. Tr. 4, 4, 57.—**3.** To
throw away: merces, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 43:
arma, Liv. 9, 12; Curt. 3, 3, 9.—Esp., to
throw overboard, throw into the sea, Dig.
47, 2, 43, § 10; 14, 2, 4, § 2: jactatur rerum
utilium pars maxima, Juv. 12, 52.—**4.** To
throw out, emit, spread: luna suam jactat
de corpore lucem, Lucr. 5, 576: voces per
umbram, Verg. A. 2, 768.—**II.** Trop. **A.**
To torment, disquiet, disturb: jactor, cruci-
agitor, stimulator, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 4:
nolo te jactari diutius, id. Trin. 3, 2, 59:
ipsa velut navis jactor, Ov. H. 21, 41: Jac-
tari morbis, Lucr. 3, 507: clamore et convi-
cio, Cic. Fam. 1, 5: aliquem, id. Div. in
Caecil. 14, 45.—**B.** Jactare se or jactari, *not*
to be firm, to waver, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10.—*Of*
money, to fluctuate in value: jactabatur
temporibus illis nummus sic, ut nemo pos-
set scire, quid haberet, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80.
—**C.** To consider, examine, discuss: plu-
ribus praesentibus eas res jactari volebat,
Caes. B. G. 1, 18: multa tota die in concilio
variis jactata sermonibus erant, i. e. *dis-*
cussed, not decided, Liv. 1, 50, 3: pectore
curas, Verg. A. 1, 227: jactari magis quam
peragi accusatio ejus poterat, *discussed*
without a conclusion, to no purpose, Liv. 10,
46, 16.—**D.** To discuss, mention, intimate,
pronounce, throw out, utter, speak, say,
name, propose a thing: rem jactare sermo-
nibus, Liv. 8, 29: ultro citroque, id. 7, 9:
jactamus jam pridem omnis te Roma be-
atum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 18: talia jactanti, etc.,
Verg. A. 1, 102: jactatum in condicionibus
nequiquam de Tarquinis in regnum resti-
tuendis, Liv. 2, 13, 3: hanc autem jactari
magis causam quam veram esse, to be
rather the pretext than the true reason, id.
5, 53, 2.—**E.** To throw or fling out threats,
etc.: jactare et opponere terrorem, Cic.
Sest. 23, 52: minas, id. Quint. 14, 47: pro-
bra in quempiam, Liv. 29, 9; cf.: convicia,
Prop. 3, 8, 11.—**F.** To boast of, vaunt
a thing: ostentare honorem aetatis, jactare
urbanam gratiam et dignitatem, Caes. B. C.
3, 83: ingenium, Quint. 3, 1, 3: genus et no-
men, Hor. C. 1, 14, 13: regna et virtutem,
Ov. H. 16, 81: quo te jactas creatum, id. M.
9, 23; Curt. 8, 1, 23.—**G.** With se, to talk
boastfully of one's self, to boast, make an
ostentatious display. (a) Absol.: intolerantius
se jactare, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, § 209: non
jactandi mei causa, Quint. Decl. 268.—(b)
With dat.: se alicui, to boast of one's self to
a person, Ov. H. 12, 175: se Iliae querenti
ultorem, Hor. C. 1, 2, 18; Liv. 35, 49, 3:
ipse cum se jactaret amicae, Juv. 1, 62.—(c)
With in or simple abl.: cum in eo se in
contione jactavisset, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5: ne
quis sit lucus, quo se plus jactet Apollo,
Verg. E. 6, 73.—(d) With de: jactat se jam-
dudum de Calidio, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 46.—
(e) With gen.: se justitiae, Hier. Ep. 23, 34.
—(f) With two acc.: se jactare formosum,
Phaedr. 3, 8, 6.—**H.** To carry one's self
confidently or conceitedly: qui antea solitus
esset jactare se magnificentissime in illo
loco, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 3.—**I.** To be officious
or active in, to give one's self up to, devote
one's self to a thing: jactare se in causis
centumviralibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173: nos-
trum hoc tempus aetatis forensi labore Jac-
tari, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: in qua (re publica) tu
non valde te jactas, id. Fam. 2, 15, 3: se actioni-
bus tribunicis, Liv. 3, 1.—**K.** Se in pecu-
niis, to be prodigal of one's money, Cic. Cat.
2, 9.—Hence, **jactans**, *antis, P. a.*, *boast-*
ing, bragging, boastful, vainglorious. **1.**
Lit.: insolens, arrogans, jactans, Cic.
Fragm. ap. Non. 322, 13: epistolae jactan-
tes et gloriosae, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: neque vereor
ne jactantior videar, etc., id. ib. 9, 23; so
Verg. A. 6, 815: jactantior hic paulo est,

Hor. S. 1, 3, 50.—With gen.: tumidus ac
sui jactans, Quint. 11, 1, 50: plebis jactan-
tissimus amator, Spart. Hadr. 17.—**2.**
Transf., *proud, noble, splendid*: septem-
gemino jactantior aethera pulset Roma
jugo, Stat. S. 4, 1, 6; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon.
1.—*Adv.*: **jactanter**, *boastfully, osten-*
tatiously: minae jactanter sonantes, Amm.
27, 2, 3; Prud. Ham. 170.—*Comp.*: jactan-
tius maerere, Tac. A. 2, 77: litteras com-
ponere, id. H. 3, 53; Prud. Ham. 170.

jactura, *ae, f.* [jacto], *a throwing, a*
throwing away. **I.** Lit., *a throwing over-*
board: si in mari jactura facienda sit,
equine pretiosi potius jacturam faciat, an
servuli vilis? Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: gubernator,
ubi naufragium timet, jactura, quidquid
servari potest, redimit, Curt. 5, 9, 3; Dig.
14, 2, 2, § 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Loss,
damage, detriment: si nullam praeterquam
vitae jacturam fieri viderem, Caes. B. G. 7,
77: rei familiaris, id. ib. 7, 64: si qua jactura
facienda sit in repraesentando, Cic. Att. 12,
29, 2; cf.: jacturae rei familiaris erunt fa-
ciendae, id. Fin. 2, 24, 79: jacturas afferre,
Col. 1, 1: jacturam pati, id. praef. l. l.: sar-
cinarum potius quam disciplinae facere,
Curt. 6, 6, 17: fuit ordinis retinendi causa
facienda jactura, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 8: jacturam
gravissimam feci, si jactura dicenda est
tanti viri amissio, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 1.—*Of*
men: seniorum, Liv. 5, 39: equitum, id.
22, 8; Curt. 4, 14, 17: suorum, Caes. B. G.
7, 26: sepulcri, want of, Verg. A. 2, 646.—
2. Expense, cost: provincia sumptibus et
jacturis exhausta, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2; 3, 29:
non magna jactura facta, id. Clu. 8, 23:
magnis jacturis sibi quorundam animos
conciliare, Caes. B. C. 3, 29: eos ad se ma-
gnis jacturis pollicitationibusque perduxer-
ant, id. B. G. 6, 12, 1.—**3.** A dismissal,
turning away: clientis, Juv. 3, 125.—**II.**
Trop., *loss or diminution*: concedam hoc
ipsum, si vis, etsi magnam jacturam causae
fecero, Cic. Div. 2, 15, 34: dignitatis Jac-
turam facere, id. Planc. 2, 6: jacturam crimi-
num facere, i. e. to omit in the accusation,
id. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 33: jacturam honoris et
dignitatis facere, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: tempo-
ris, Liv. 39, 4: parva jactura accepta, id. 4,
32: nulla Sophocleo venit jactura cothur-
no, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 15; id. A. A. 2, 253: hu-
mani generis, id. M. 1, 246: famae, Juv. 6,
91.

† **jacturalis**, *ἐπιζήμιος*, Gloss. Philox.

† **jacturarius**, qui frequenter jactu-
ram patitur, Gloss. Isid.

1. jactus, *a, um, Part.*, from jacio.

2. jactus, *ūs, m.* [jacio], *a throwing, casting, hurling; a throw, cast*. **I.** Lit.
A. In gen.: jactus fulminis, Cic. Cat. 3,
8, 18; Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 104: haec certamina
tanta Pulveris exigui jactu compressa qui-
escunt, Verg. G. 4, 87: glebarum et testa-
rum, Quint. 8, 2, 5: intra jactum teli pro-
gressus, Verg. A. 11, 608: teli jactu abesse,
to be a spear's-throw distant, Liv. 8, 7 init.:
usque ad jactum tali, Tac. A. 13, 40; Curt.
3, 11, 1: truces in sublime jactus (of the
bull), Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 4.—**B.** In partic.,
a throw or cast of dice: quid est tam incer-
tum quam talorum jactus, Cic. Div. 2, 59,
121: in prospero tesserarum jactu, Liv. 4,
17: talorum ducere jactus, Ov. A. A. 3, 353:
ita vita'st hominum quasi si ludas tesseris:
si illud, quod maxime opus't jactu non
cadit, etc., Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 22.—**C.** Transf.
1. A throwing out, spreading: jactus radi-
orum, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116.—**2.** A throwing
down or out, throwing overboard: jactum
mercium facere levandae navis causa, a
jettison, Dig. 14, 2, 1 sq.: facere jactum me-
dio in ponto, Sen. Troad. 1037: horribilis de
saxo jactu' deorsum, Lucr. 3, 1016; Verg.
G. 4, 528.—*Absol.*: decidere jactu cum ven-
tis, Juv. 12, 33; Paul. Sent. 2, 7.—**3.** A cast
(of the net), a haul, draught: jactum retis
emere, Dig. 19, 1, 11, § 18; Val. Max. 4, 1,
7 ext.—**II.** Trop., *a throwing out, utter-*
ing: fortuitus jactus vocis, an assertion
casually thrown out, Val. Max. 1, 5, 9.

3. Jactus, *i, m.*, *a river flowing into*
the Po, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118.

jaculabilis, *e, adj.* [jaculor], *that may*
be thrown or hurled: telum, Ov. M. 7, 680:
pondus, Stat. Th. 6, 658.

* **jaculamentum**, *i, n.* [id.], *a missive*
weapon, missile, Non. 556, 24.

jāculatio, ōnis, *f.* [jaculor], *a throwing, casting, hurling.* I. Lit.: fulminatio est jaculatio cum ictu, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12, 1: equestris, Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 162: fulgoris, App. de Mundo, p. 64, 22.—II. Trop.: in hac veluti jaculatione verborum, Quint. 6, 3, 43.

jāculator, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a thrower, caster, hurler.* I. In gen.: Enceladus jaculator audax (truncorum), Hor. C. 3, 4, 55: fulminis, Stat. Th. 12, 562; Arn. 4, 22: missis a rege Boccho jaculatoribus, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13, 6.—II. In partic. A. *A thrower of the dart or javelin* (a sort of light-armed soldier, who carried only a dart or javelin): jaculatorum manus, Liv. 36, 18; 21, 21 al.—B. *A caster of the net, a fisherman*, Plaut. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 5, 2.—III. Trop., *an accuser*: felix orator quoque maximus et jaculator, Juv. 7, 193.

jāculātorius, a, um, *adj.* [jaculator], *of or for throwing or shooting*: campus, where the exercise of throwing the javelin is practised, Dig. 9, 2, 9 *fin.*—Tansf.: preces, Hier. Ep. 120.

jāculātrix, icis, *f.* [id.], *she that hurls; the huntress*, an epithet of Diana, Ov. M. 5, 375; id. F. 2, 155; id. H. 20, 229.

jāculātus, ūs, *m.* [jaculor], *a throwing, hurling*, Tert. Spect. 18.

jāculo, active form of the following, Inscr. Orell. 7416 A; Ven. Fort. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 139; Isid. 18, 7, 8.—Pass., Luc. 3, 568.

jāculor, ātus (*inf.* jacularier, Arn. 6, 16), 1, *v. dep.* [jaculum], *to throw, cast, hurl.*

I. Lit. A. In gen.: qui jaculum emittit jaculari dicitur, Quint. 8, 2, 5: in jaculando brachia reducimus, etc., id. 10, 3, 6: duos jaculator Juppiter imbres, Col. poet. 10, 329: se in hostium tela, Flor. 1, 14, 4: in quas partes se jaculetur cometes, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 92: puppibus ignes, Verg. A. 2, 276: rapidum e nubibus ignem, id. ib. 1, 42.—B. In partic. 1. *To throw the javelin, fight with the javelin*: laudem consequi, equitando, jaculando, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45: totum diem jaculans, id. Div. 2, 59, 121: cum in latus dextrum, quod patebat, Numidae jacularentur, Liv. 22, 50; Dig. 9, 2, 9, § 4.—2. *To throw out, emit, spread*: oculi lupo splendent, lucemque jaculantur, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 151: umbram, id. 36, 10, 15, § 72.—3. *To throw or hurl at, to strike, hit*: cervos jaculari, Hor. C. 3, 12, 11: cetera sacras jaculatus arces, id. ib. 1, 2, 3: aliquem ferro acuto, Ov. Ib. 49: aëra disco, id. ib. 589: Juppiter igne suo lucos jaculatur et arces, id. Am. 3, 3, 35.—II. Trop., *to shoot at, assail, revile*: verbum, Lucr. 4, 1129: sententias vibrantes digitis, Quint. 11, 3, 120: dicta in calvos, Petr. S. 109, 8: probris procacibus jaculari, in aliquem, Liv. 42, 54, 1: in uxorem obliquis sententiis, Quint. 9, 2, 79.—B. *To aim at, strive for*: quid brevi fortes jaculamur aevo Multa? Hor. C. 2, 16, 17.—C. (Eccl. Lat.) *To utter rapidly, to ejaculate*, Aug. Ep. 121 (130), 10, 20.

jāculum, i, n. [jaculus]. I. Lit., *a dart, javelin*: solem prae jaculorum multitudine et sagittarum non videbitis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 101: murum jaculo traicere, id. Fin. 4, 9, 22: has (litteras) ille in jaculo illigatas affert, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: acutum, Ov. M. 10, 130: torquere, Juv. 5, 155; 8, 124.—B. Trop.: fulminis, Mart. Cap. 2, § 151: radorum solis, id. 1, § 13.—II. *A net, v. jaculus*.

jāculus, a, um, *adj.* [jacio], *that is thrown* (mostly subst.). So, rete jaculum and simply jaculum, *a casting-net, fishing-net*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 14; id. As. 1, 1, 86; cf. hi jaculo pisces, illi capiuntur ab hamis, Ov. A. A. 1, 763.—Also *of the net of the gladiator retiarius*, Isid. Orig. 18, 54.—Hence, subst.: **jāculus**, i, m. A. (Sc. serpens.) *A serpent that darts from a tree on its prey*: jaculi volucres, Luc. 9, 720; 9, 822; Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85.—B. *Jaculus* (sc. funis or laqueus), *a sling or noose which is thrown over the horns of oxen, a lasso*, Col. 6, 2, 4 (al. laquei).

jam, adv. [for diem, collat. form of diem, cf. pri-dem, du-dum, Corss. Ausspr. I. p. 213; II. p. 850; but acc. to Curt. Gr. Etym. 398, 620; locat. form from pronom. stem ja]. I. Of time, denoting a point or moment of time as coinciding with that of the action, etc., described. A. Of present time. 1. As

opp. to past or future, at this time, now, just now, at present, i. e. while I speak or write this.

a. Jam alone: jamne autem, ut soles, deludis? Plaut. Aul. 5, 11: jam satis credis sobrium esse me, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 36: saltus reficit jam roscida luna, Verg. G. 3, 337: jam tenebris et sole cadente, id. ib. 3, 401: jamque dies, ni fallor, adest, id. A. 5, 49: jam advesperascit, Ter. And. 3, 4, 2: reddere qui voces jam scit puer, Hor. A. P. 158: stabat modo consularis, modo septemvir epulonum; jam neutrum, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 12: jam melior, jam, diva, precor, Verg. A. 12, 179: Hem, jam quod vis dicere, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 36: in ea (consuetudine) quaedam sunt jura ipsa jam certa propter vetustatem, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 67: jam tempus agi, Verg. A. 5, 638: surgere jam tempus, Cat. 62, 3.—b. Strengthened. (a) By repetition: jam jam, jam jamque (nearly = nunc), at this very time, precisely now: jam jam intellego, Crasse, quod dicas, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 90: jam jam minime miror te otium perturbare, id. Phil. 2, 34, 87: jam jam dolet quod egi, jam jamque paenitet, Cat. 63, 73: jam jam linquo acies, Verg. A. 12, 875: jam jamque video bellum, Cic. Att. 16, 9 *fin.*: at illum ruere nuntiant et jam jamque adesse, id. ib. 7, 20, 1; cf. jam mihi, jam possim contentus vivere parvo, Tib. 1, 1, 25 (7).—(b) By nunc: jam nunc, just now, at this very time, as things now are: jam nunc irata non es, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 65: dux, jam nunc locatus in urbe, Liv. 22, 38, 9; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 127: quae cum cogito, jam nunc timeo quidnam, etc., Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42: deliberationis ejus tempus ita jam nunc statui posse, etc., Liv. 31, 32, 3: ipsa Venus laetos jam nunc mi-gravit in agros, Tib. 2, 3, 3: nec jam nunc regina loquor, Val. Fl. 8, 47; so, nunc jam (nunciam): secede huc nunciam, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 23: audi nunciam, Ter. And. 2, 1, 29: i nunciam, id. Ad. 2, 1, 21: nunc jam sum expeditus, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12, 5: nunc jam nobis vobisque consulatus patet, Liv. 7, 32, 14.—(c) By tum: jam tum opifices funguntur munere, Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 74; Verg. G. 2, 405; id. A. 1, 18.—(d) By pridem, v. jampridem.—2. In contrast with the time at which something was expected.

a. Of that which occurs sooner, already, so soon: quies (animos) aut jam exhaustos aut mox exhauriendos, renovavit, Liv. 21, 21, 7: gravitate valetudinis, qua tamen jam paululum videor levare, Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 1; 3, 8, 16: jamne ibis, are you going so soon, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 86; id. Rud. 2, 7, 26.—b. Of that which occurs later, at last, now, only now: ohe jam desine deos uxor gratulando obtundere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 8: postulo, Dave, ut redeat jam in viam, id. And. 1, 2, 19: jamque sero diei subducit ex acie legionem faciendis castris, Tac. A. 2, 21: jam sanguinis alti vis sibi fecit iter, Luc. 2, 214.—Tandem or aliquando is often added: jam tandem ades ilico, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 39: putamus enim utile esse te aliquando jam rem transigere, Cic. Att. 1, 4, 1: jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, Verg. A. 6, 61; Liv. 22, 12, 10.—3. As continued from the past, already, by this time, ere now, till now, hitherto: et apud Graecos quidem jam anni prope quadrigenti sunt, etc., Cic. Or. 51, 171: obsolevit jam ista oratio, id. de Imp. Pomp. 17, 52: nondum feminam acquavimus gloria, et jam nos laudis satiatus cepit? Curt. 9, 6, 23.—With numerals and words specifying time: jam biennium est, cum mecum coepit rem gerere, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 35; so, plus jam anno, id. Curc. 1, 1, 14: sunt duo menses jam, Cic. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: qui septingentos jam annos vivunt, etc., id. Fl. 26, 63: annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, id. de Imp. Pomp. 3, 7; id. Fin. 2, 29, 94.—4. With imperatives, to express haste or impatience, like Engl. now, now, straightway, at once: quid miserum, Aenea, laceras? Jam parce sepulto, Verg. A. 3, 41: sed jam age, carpe viam, id. ib. 6, 629: et jam tu... illum adspice contra, id. ib. 11, 373.—So in impetuous or passionate questions (freq. in Plaut.): Jam tu autem nobis praeturam geris? Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 23; cf. id. Aul. 5, 11; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 25.—5. Jam... jam, at one time... at another, now... now, at this time... at that: jamque eadem digitis jam pectine pulsas eburno, Verg. A. 647: jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, id. ib. 4,

157: qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. S. 2, 7, 20: jam vino quaerens, jam somno fallere curas, id. ib. 2, 7, 114: jam secundae jam adversae res, ita erudiant, etc., Liv. 30, 30; Tib. 1, 2, 49; Ov. M. 1, 111.—B. Of past time. 1. In the time just past, but now, a moment ago, a little while ago, just: videamus nunc quam sint praeclare illa his, quae jam posui, consequentia, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: Arsinoë et jam dicta Memphis, Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 61: insulae praeter jam dictas, id. 3, 26, 30, § 151: hiems jam praecipitaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 25, 1: domum quam tu jam exaedificatam habebas, Cic. Att. 1, 6, 1.—2. Like English now, by this time, already. a. Alone: jam advesperascebat, Liv. 39, 50: Hannibalem movisse ex hibernis, et jam Alpes transire, id. 27, 39: et jam fama volans... domos et moenia complet, Verg. A. 11, 139; 12, 582; Caes. B. G. 1, 11; 6, 6: jamque rubescebat Aurora, Verg. A. 3, 521; 10, 260: ut semel inclinavit pugna, jam intolerabilis Romana vis erat, Liv. 6, 32: cum decimum jam diem graviter ex intestinis laborarem, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 1.—b. Strengthened. (a) Jam jamque, Verg. A. 8, 708.—(b) By tum, as early as that: se jam tum gessisse pro cive, Cic. Arch. 5, 11; Liv. 29, 1; Verg. 7, 738; Tac. Agr. 45.—(c) By tum (post-Aug.; once in Cic.), Suet. Aug. 89; id. Ner. 7; Tac. H. 4, 50; Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 3 dub.—3. Of a time succeeding another time referred to, from that time, thenceforth, thereafter (esp. with a or ab, when it is often = Eng. even, very): qui aequum esse censent nos jam a pueris nasci senes, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 2: quae me maxime sicuti jam a prima adolescentia delectarunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 67: benevolentia quae mihi jam a pueritia tua cognita est, id. ib. 4, 7, 1: dederas enim jam ab adolescentia documenta, id. Mil. 8, 22: jam ab illo tempore, cum, etc., from the very time when, etc., id. Fam. 2, 16, 9; cf. urgerent philosophorum greges jam ab illo fonte et capite Socrate, id. de Or. 1, 10, 42.—So with ex: jam ex quo ipse accepisset regnum, ever since, Liv. 42, 11, 8.—C. Of future time. 1. In the time immediately approaching, forthwith, straightway, directly, presently: occlude sis fores ambobus pessulis: jam ego hic ero, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 25: ille jam hic aderit, id. Ep. 2, 2, 72: omittite, jam adero, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 26; cf. id. ib. 4, 6, 1; id. And. 1, 2, 9; 4, 4, 38: bono animo es; jam argentum ad eam deferes, quod ei es pollicitus, id. Heaut. 4, 6, 18: facere id ut paratum jam sit, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 76: jam fuerit, neque post unquam revocare licebit, Lucr. 3, 927: jam faciam quod voltis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 16: jam enim aderunt consules ad suas Nonas, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 2.—2. In the time immediately succeeding another time referred to, forthwith, at once, straightway, then: nunc ubi me illic non videbit, jam huc recurret, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 10: accede ad ignem... jam calesces, id. Eun. 1, 2, 5: nisi puerum tollis, jam ego hunc in medium viam provolvam, id. And. 4, 4, 38: de quibus jam dicendi locus erit, cum de senioribus pauca dixerō, Cic. Brut. 25, 96: agedum, dictatorem creemus. Jam hic conticescet furor, Liv. 2, 29, 11: aperi, inquit, jam scies, Petr. 16, 2; cf. Verg. A. 1, 272.—3. Representing as present an impending event, now, already, presently (mostly poet.): jam te premet nox, Hor. C. 1, 4, 16: jam veniet mors, jam subrepet iners aetas, Tib. 1, 1, 70: jam mare turbare trabibus videbis, jam fervere litora flammis, Verg. A. 4, 566; 6, 676: alius Latio jam partus Achilles, id. ib. 6, 89: hic magnae jam locus urbis erit, Tib. 2, 5, 55.—D. With negatives, denoting cessation of previous condition: jam non, no more, no longer: quem odisse jam non potestis, Cic. Clu. 10, 29; Ov. M. 4, 382: non jam, not any more, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3: nihil jam, Caes. B. G. 2, 21.—E. With comparatives: ad mitiora jam ingenia, which had become milder, Liv. 27, 39: ad ferociores jam gentes, which then were less civilized, id. 21, 60: una jam potior sententia, Stat. Th. 2, 363.

II. In other relations. A. To denote that something will certainly, properly, or easily occur, under certain circumstances.

1. In a conclusion, to emphasize its relation to the condition, then surely, then: si cogites, remittas jam me onerare injuriis, Ter. And. 5, 1, 6: si quis voluerit animi sui

notionem evolvere, jam se ipse doceat, eum virum bonum esse, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: si hoc dixissem, jam mihi consili jure optimo senatus vim intulisset, id. Cat. 1, 8, 21; id. Leg. 1, 12, 34; id. Brut. 17, 68: si jubeat eo dirigi, jam in portu fore omnem classem, Liv. 29, 27, 8.—**2.** In a consequence, to show that it is conceived as immediate, *now, then, therefore*: satis est tibi in te, satis in legibus; jam contemni non poteris, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84: jam hoc non potest in te non honorifice esse dictum, id. Fam. 5, 2, 2; id. Leg. 2, 24, 60; id. Clu. 16, 46: nec hanc solam Romani meretricem colunt... Jam quanta ista immortalitas putanda est, Lact. 1, 20, 5: Quae cum ita sint, ego jam hinc praedico, Liv. 40, 36, 14: conspecta et ex muris ea multitudo erat; jamque etiam legionariae cohortes sequebantur, id. 10, 43, 1.—**B.** In transitions. **1.** To a new subject, *now, moreover, again, once more then*: jam de artificibus et quaestibus... haec fere accepimus, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; Verg. G. 2, 57: jam jura legitima ex legibus cognosci oportebit, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 68: jam illud senatus consultum, quod eo die factum est, etc., id. Fam. 5, 2, 4: jam Saliare Numae carmen qui laudat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 86.—So with *vero*: jam vero motus animi, sollicitudines aegritudinesque oblivione leniuntur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 110: jam vero virtuti Cn. Pompei quae potest par oratio inveniri? id. de Imp. Pomp. 11, 29, 14, 41; id. Off. 3, 13 *init.*—With *at enim*: at enim jam dicetis virtutem non posse constitui, si ea, etc., Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 40 *init.*—**2.** In enumerations: et aures... itemque nares... jam gustatus... tactus autem, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141.—So sometimes repeatedly, *at one time... at another... at another*, jam jam jam... jam medici, jam apparatus cibi, jam in hoc solum importatum instrumentum balinei nullius non succurrit valetudini, Vell. 2, 114, 2; cf. Flor. 2, 17, 8, and I. A. 5. supra.—**C.** For emphasis. **1.** After non modo... sed (=adeo), *now, even, I may say*: non cum senatu modo, sed jam cum diis bellum gerere, Liv. 21, 63, 6.—**2.** Pressing the strict sense of a word or clause, *now, precisely, indeed*: (Hieronymum) quem jam cur Peripateticum appellem, nescio, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 14: hoc quidem haud molestum est jam, quod collus collari caret, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 107: loquor enim jam non de sapientium, sed de communibus amicitis, Cic. Lael. 21, 77: te quoque jam, Thais, ita me di bene ament, amo, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 43: imitatio morum alienorum... jam inter leniores affectus numerari potest, Quint. 9, 2, 58: reliqua jam aequitatis sunt, id. 7, 1, 62: cetera jam fabulosa, Tac. G. 46: desine: jam venio moriturus, Verg. A. 10, 881.—So esp. with *et*: et jam (cf. etiam), *and indeed, and in fact*, et lenitas illa Graecorum et verborum comprehensio, et jam artifex, ut ita dicam, stilus, Cic. Brut. 25, 96: pulchriora etiam Polydetti et jam plane perfecta, id. ib. 18, 70: Pompeium et hortari et orare et jam liberius accusare non desistimus, id. Fam. 1, 1, 3; Quint. Decl. 5, 3; Luc. 8, 659; cf. jamque, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 9; so, jam et: nec de erat Ptolemaeus, jam et sceleris instigator, Tac. H. 1, 23, 1, 22; and, ac jam: ac jam, ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent, tamen se plurimum navibus posse, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: jam ergo, *in very fact*: jam ergo aliquis condemnavit, Cic. Clu. 41, 113.—**3.** In climax, *even, indeed, really*: opus Paniceis, opus Placentinis quoque... jam maritimi omnes milites opus sunt mihi, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 59: jam illa quae natura, non litteris, assecuti sunt, neque cum Graecia neque ulla cum gente sunt conferenda, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: jam in opere quis par Romano miles? Liv. 9, 19, 8; Quint. 12, 1, 45; Cic. Rep. 1, 5; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 83.

jam-dūdum (or separat. **jam dū-dum**), *adv.* long since, long before, a long time ago. **I.** In gen.: dixi ego jamdudum tibi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 78: jamdudum audivi, id. Merc. 5, 2, 112: jamdudum, si des, porrexī manum, id. Ps. 4, 7, 49: jamdudum est intus, id. As. 3, 3, 151; id. Am. 2, 1, 71: ego jamdudum hic adsum, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 5: quem jamdudum et Cotta et Sulpicius expectat, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 26: quod te jamdudum hortor, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12; id. Clu. 23, 63; Ov. H. 16, 13: jamdudum tibi non imprudens adversabar, Plaut. Men.

2, 3, 65: jamdudum flebam, *I had been a long time weeping*, Ov. M. 3, 656: jamdudum vincula pugnat exuere, id. ib. 7, 772; cf. id. ib. 8, 867.—Corresp. with cum: jamdudum factum est, quom abisti domo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 3; so id. As. 5, 2, 40.—In tmesi: quia jam non dudum ante lucem ad Veneris aedem venimus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 105.—**II.** In partic., i. q. jam modo, *this very instant, without delay, forthwith, immediately, directly* (poet.): jamdudum sumite poenas, Verg. A. 2, 103: ardua jamdudum demittite cornua, Ov. M. 11, 482: jamdudum dominae more venire jube, id. H. 20, 80; so id. M. 2, 843; 4, 405; 11, 483; 13, 457: candida jamdudum cingantur colla lacertis (i. q. statim), *instantly*, id. A. 2, 457: in medios ire furores, jamdudum moriture, parās? Luc. 2, 524: jamdudum incumbere aratris, Dum, sicca tellure, licet, Verg. G. 1, 213.

jam-jam (or separat. **jam jam**), the strengthened jam, *already, now*: o jam-jam, optime, praeceptis parvisti, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 72: jamjam faciam ut jusseris, id. Curc. 5, 3, 29: jamjam intellego, Crasse, quid dicas, Cic. de Or. 3, 24; id. Brut. 14, 55; id. Phil. 2, 34, 87: jamjam nulla mora est, Verg. A. 2, 701: jamjam casuras arces, Ov. M. 12, 588; v. jam, I. A. 1. b. a.

jam-jamque (or separat. **jam jam-que**), **I.** At this very moment, just now: quae potest in vita esse jucunditas, cum dies et noctes cogitandum sit, jamjamque esse moriendum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 7 *fin.*: cum Romae essem et te jamjamque visurum me putarem, id. Att. 12, 5 *fin.*; 14, 22, 1; id. Fin. 3, 14, 48: Caesar adventare jamjamque et adesse ejus equites nuntiabant, Caes. B. C. 1, 14.—**II.** The strengthened jam and jamjam, *already, now, just*: Ueber Haeret hians, jam jamque tenet, Verg. A. 12, 754; 940; Ov. M. 1, 535; 11, 724; v. jam, I. A. 1. b. a.

jam-pridem (and separat. **jam pridem**), v. jam and pridem), *adv.* long ago, long since, a long time ago: id jam pridem sensi, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 7: is jam pridem mortuus est, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 42; id. Att. 11, 14, 4: erat jam pridem apud me reliquum paucillulum nummorum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 3: jam pridem quidem, cum vultus inter vos minime fraternos cernebam, Liv. 40, 8; so opp. nondum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: te nunc etiam, Cic. Marc. 9, 28: te nunc vero, id. Att. 2, 7, 4.—**II.** Esp., *This long time, now for a long time, hitherto*: cupio equidem, et jam pridem cupio, etc., Cic. Att. 2, 5, 1: jam pridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum, Verg. A. 6, 717; id. E. 2, 43: nihil jam sum pridem admiratus magis, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 1: qui bellum jam pridem parabat, *had long been preparing*, Just. 12, 8, 2: veritus ne traderetur Philippo, jam pridem hosti, Liv. 36, 14; v. jam, I. A. 1. b., and pridem.

Jana, ae, f., for Diana, the moon-goddess, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 3; Macr. S. 1, 9; cf. the letter D.—**II.** The goddess of doors and passages, Tert. adv. Nat. 2, 15.

Jānālis, e, adj. [Janus], of or belonging to Janus: virga, Ov. F. 6, 165.

‡ **jānēus**, janitor, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.

Jānicūlum, i, n. [Janus], one of the hills of Rome, on which Janus was said to have built a citadel, Verg. A. 8, 358; Ov. F. 1, 245; cf. Liv. 1, 33; Mart. 4, 64, 3; Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16; 2, 27, 74; id. Mil. 27, 74 al.—Hence, **II. Jāniculāris**, e, adj., of Janicūlum: mons, i. e. Janicūlum, Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 784.

Jānigēna, ae, f. [Janus-gigno], begotten by Janus, child of Janus, Ov. M. 14, 381.

janitor (‡ **janitos**), Varr. L. L. 7, § 27 Müll.), oris, m. [janua], a door-keeper, porter, janitor: heus equis hic est janitor? aperte, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 110: carceris, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118: janitor (indignum!) durā religate catenā, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 1: utque sedens vester primi prope limina tecti, janitor egressus videt, id. F. 1, 138; Hor. S. 2, 7, 45; id. C. 3, 14, 23; Tib. 1, 1, 65; Col. 1 praef.—**II.** Poet., transf. **A.** Caeli janitor, i. e. Janus, Ov. F. 1, 139.—**B.** (Ingens) janitor, of Cerberus, Verg. A. 6, 400; cf. Hor. C. 3, 11, 16.

‡ **jānitrices**, corrupted from *elivāre-*

pes, the wives of two brothers, Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6; Isid. 9, 7, 17.

janitrix, icis, f. [janitor], a female door-keeper, a portress. **I.** Lit.: anus hic solet cubitare custos, janitrix, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 76.—**II.** Transf.: laurus janitrix Caesarum, i. e. planted in front of the house, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127.

janua, ae, f. [Janus, i. e. ianus, from I, ire; cf. Sanscr. yāna, itio, incessus, from yā, ire], a door, house-door. **I.** Lit.: principem in sacrificando Janum esse voluerunt, quod ab eundo nomen est ductum: ex quo transitiones perviae, janī; foresque in liminibus profanarum aedium januae nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67: claudere, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: Januam occludere, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 11: pultare, id. Poen. 3, 4, 30: ante ostium et Januam, id. Pers. 5, 1, 6: indiligenter observare, id. As. 2, 2, 7: reserare, Ov. H. 4, 141: frangere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 128.—The dog was commonly chained there; hence, janua mordax, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 1; cf. id. Most. 3, 2, 126 sq.—**B.** Transf., an entrance of any sort: inferni Janua regis, Verg. A. 6, 106; cf. atri Janua Ditis, id. ib. 6, 127: mortis, Sil. 11, 187: leti, Val. Fl. 4, 23: cum eam urbem sibi Mithridates Asiae Januam fore putasset, the key of Asia, Cic. Mur. 15, 33: hic locus est gemini Janua vasta maris, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 32.—**II.** Trop., an entrance, approach: qua nolui Janua sum ingressus in causam, Cic. Planc. 3, 8: facillime vos ad ea, quae cupitis, perventuros, ab hoc aditu Januaque patefacta, id. de Or. 1, 47, 204: illa Januam Famae patefecit, Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 4; Val. Fl. 4, 231: vultus ac frons, quae est animi Janua, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 44: ego sum ostium, Vulg. Johan. 10, 2.

‡ **Janūal**, ālis, n.: libi genus, quod Jano tantummodo libatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 104 Müll.

Janūalis, e, adj. [Janus], of or belonging to Janus: versus Januales (al. Janulii), Paul. ex Fest. s. v. axamenta: Janualis porta dicta ab Jano: et ideo ibi positum Jani signum, et jus institutum a Numa Pompilio, ut scribit in annalibus L. Piso, ut sit clausa semper, nisi cum bellum sit, Varr. L. L. 5, § 165; cf. Ov. F. 1, 127; Macr. S. 1, 9.

Januārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to Janus.—Esp., **A.** Januarius mensis, the month of January: auctio constituta in mensem Januarium, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 4: Januario mense cura ut Romae sis, id. Att. 1, 2, 2.—Also, subst.: **Januārius**, i, m. (sc. mensis), *January*: a. d. VII. Idus Januarii, Caes. B. C. 1, 5; Hirt. B. G. 8, 2.—**B.** Kalendae Januariae, the first day of January. This was a festival on which the Romans presented their good wishes to each other. It was also regarded as a fortunate day on which to begin any undertaking, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 26; 2, 3, 6; 2, 3, 8; Ov. F. 1, 64; Col. 11, 2: Nonae Januariae, Caes. B. C. 3, 6; Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 177.

Janus, i, m. [root I, ire, prop. a going, a going through, passage; cf. janua], an old Italian deity. He was represented with a face on the front and another on the back of his head, Ov. F. 1, 245; hence, anceps, id. M. 14, 334. The month of January, Mensis Jani, Ov. F. 2, 51, was sacred to him, as were all other beginnings. The myth makes him a king of Latium or Etruria, where he hospitably received Saturn when expelled by Jupiter from Crete, Macr. S. 1, 7, 8, 9. He had a small temple in the Forum, with two doors opposite to each other, which in time of war stood open and in time of peace were shut; the temple was thrice closed on this account: in the time of Numa, after the first Punic war, and after the battle of Actium, Ov. F. 1, 281. With reference to his temple, the deity was called Janus geminus, or Janus Quirinus, Macr. S. 1, 9; Suet. Aug. 22; for which, poet.: Janus Quirini, Hor. C. 4, 15, 9.—Joined with pater: Janus pater, Gell. 5, 12, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The temple of Janus: Janum ad infimum Argiletum indicem pacis bellique fecit, Liv. 1, 19; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1.—**B.** An arched passage-way, covered passage, arcade: janos tres faciendos locavit, Liv. 41, 27, 2, 49; Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67; Suet. Aug. 31.—**C.** In partic.,

Jani, four arched passages in the Roman Forum, where the merchants and money-changers had their stand: qui Puteal Janumque timet, celeresque Calendas, Ov. R. Am. 561: haec Janus summus ab imo Prodocet, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 54: postquam omnis res mea Janum Ad medium fracta est, id. S. 2, 3, 18; Cic. Off. 2, 25, 90; id. Phil. 6, 5, 15 al.—**D.** A year: vive, vale et totidem venturos congere Janos, quot, etc., Aus. Ep. 20, 13.

Janus-pāter, v. Janus.

Javolenus, v. Javolenus.

Jaxamātae, ārum, m., a people on the lake Maeotis, Val. Fl. 6, 146; Amm. 22, 8, 31; called also **ixamātae**, Mel. 1, 19, 17.

Jaxartes, is, m., a river of Sogdiana, now Sir or Sihoon, Mel. 3, 5, 6; Amm. 23, 6, 63.

Jazyges, v. Iazyges.

jecinerōsus, a, um, adj. [jecur], that has the liver complaint, Marc. Emp. 22.

† **jecōrālis**, ἱπατικός, Gloss. Philox.

jecōriticus, a, um, adj. [jecur], that has the liver complaint, Marc. Emp. 22.

jecōrosus, a, um, adj. [id.], that has the liver complaint, Sid. Ep. 5, 14.

jectura, ae, f. [jacio], a throwing, casting, Veg. Vet. 2, 45 dub. (al. ejection).

jecur (**jōcur**, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 76 Sil- lig. N. cr.), jecōris, jecinōris, and jecinōris, n. [kindred to Sanscr. yakrit, jecur, and Gr. ἥπαρ], the liver.—**Lit.**: cerebrum, cor, pulmones, jecur: haec enim sunt domicilia vitae, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 99: portae jecoris, id. ib. 2, 55, 137: jecorum, id. Div. 1, 52, 118: caput jecoris, Liv. 8, 9: alterius quoque visceris morbus id est jecinoris, etc., Cels. 2, 8.—**The** goose's liver was considered a delicacy, Plin. 10, 22, 26, § 52; Mart. 13, 58, 1; Juv. 5, 114; Hor. S. 2, 8, 88. So, too, that of swine, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 209.—**II.** Esp. as the seat of the soul and affections: non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla puerve, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 72: fervens difficili bile tumet jecur, id. C. 1, 13, 4: quanta siccum jecur ardeat ira, Juv. 1, 45: rabie jecur incendente feruntur, id. 6, 647.—**As** the seat of the understanding: en cor Zenodoti, en jecur Cratetis, Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gram. 11.

jecusculum, i, n. dim. [jecur], a little liver, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33; Plin. 11, 37, 76, § 196; or **jocusculum**, Plin. l. l., Jahn; Apic. 4, 2.

jejunatio, ōnis, f. [jejunio], a fasting, Tert. Jejun. 13.

jejunator, ōris, m. [id.], a faster (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 86; Hier. in Jov. 2, 16.

jejunē, adv., v. jejunus fin.

jejuniosus, a, um, adj. [com. intens. form, from jejunus], fasting, hungry: neque jejuniosorem (diem) nec magis eferum fame vidi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 6.

jejunitas, ātis, f. [id.], a fasting, emptiness of stomach. **I.** Lit.: jejunitatis plenitudo, anima foetida, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 13.—**B.** Transf., dryness: calida umoris, Vitruv. 2, 6, 4; 7, 4, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of speech, dryness, poverty, meagreness: inopia et jejunitas, Cic. Brut. 55: qui jejunitatem et famem se malle quam ubertatem et copiam dicerent, id. Tusc. 2, 1, 3: jejunitas et siccitas et inopia, id. Brut. 82, 285.—**B.** Ignorance of any thing: bonarum artium, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 10.

jejunium, ii, n. [id.], a fast-day, fast.

I. Lit.: jejunium Cereri instituere, Liv. 36, 37: illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, Ov. M. 1, 312:olvere, id. ib. 5, 534: ponere, id. F. 4, 535: jejunia indicere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 291: servare, Suet. Aug. 76: jejunio aegrum vexare, Cels. 3, 18.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Hunger: in vacuis spargit jejunia venis, Ov. M. 8, 820: jejunia pascere, id. ib. 4, 263: sedare, id. ib. 15, 83: placare voracis jejunia ventris, id. ib. 95.—**Poet.**: jejunia undae, thirst, Luc. 4, 332.—**B.** Leanness, poorness: invalidique patrum referant jejunia nati, Verg. G. 3, 128.—**C.** Barrenness, unproductiveness: macram ac tenuem terram jejunio laborare, Col. 3, 12, 3.

jejunio, i, v. n. [id.], to fast (late Lat.): Abraham peregrinis prandentibus cibos jejunaturus apposuit, Hier. Ep. 66, 11: cum jejunas laeta sit facies tibi, id. ib. 22, 27.—(β) With dat., to abstain from a thing:

Adam salvus alioquin, si uni arbusculae jejunare maluisset, Tert. Jejun. 3.—With ab: a justa fruge naturae, Tert. Pud. 16.—Trop.: philosophia, Tert. Anim. 6.

jejunus, a, um, adj. [kindr. to Sanscr. yam, refrenare, cohibere; intens. yanyam, Bopp. Gloss. p. 276, al. fasting, hungry, abstinent, not partaking of food. **I.** Lit.: in scenam qui jejunus venerit, Plaut. Ps. prol. 12: sic expletur jejunia cupido, hunger, Lucr. 4, 876; so, jejunia aviditas, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8: misera ac jejunia plebecula, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11: cum quidem biduum ita jejunus fuisset, ut, etc., id. Fam. 7, 26, 1: canis, Hor. Epod. 5, 23: jejunia fessaque corpora, Liv. 21, 55.—**Of** inanimate things: lupus jejunis dentibus acer, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 29: Cerberus jejunio sono, with hungry howlings, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 4: tam jejunia famēs? so extreme, Juv. 5, 10: pullus ad quem volat mater jejunia, id. 10, 232: odium. i. e. on an empty stomach, id. 15, 51: saliva, fasting spittle, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35.—**2.** Thirsty: vitem jejunae saepe negavit aquam, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 14), 18.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Dry, barren, unproductive: corpora suco jejunia, Lucr. 2, 845: ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 84: glareas, Verg. G. 2, 212: pars jejunior humi, Col. 2, 4, 7.—**2.** Scanty, insignificant in quantity: summae jejunā sanie infusatur arena, Verg. G. 3, 493.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Poor, barren, powerless: ut quosdam nimis jejunio animo et angusto monerem uti, etc., Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 17: pusillus animus atque ipsā malevolentia jejunus atque inanis, id. Fam. 2, 17, 7.—**B.** Insignificant, trifling, contemptible, mean, low: solivaga cognitio et jejunia, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157: frigida et jejunia calumnia, id. Caecin. 21, 61: jejunum hoc nescio quid et contemnendum, id. Fam. 15, 17: aliquid humile et jejunum, id. ib. 3, 10, 7.—**C.** Of speech, meagre, dry, feeble, spiritless: si quis aut Antonium jejuniorum, aut Crassum fuisse pleniorum putet, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 16: Theodoros, in arte subtilior, in orationibus jejunior, id. Brut. 12, 48.—**With** gen., Cic. Or. 40: concertatio verborum, id. de Or. 2, 16, 68; Quint. 1, 4, 5; 10, 2, 17 al.—**D.** Destitute of, without, deprived of: divitiarum avidi ac jejunii, Just. 38, 6, 8: pecunia, Val. Max. 4, 4, 9.—**Adv.**: jejunē, meagrely, dryly, jejunely, without ornament or spirit: jejunē et exiliter disputare, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 50; Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 20; Gell. 19, 3: agere, Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 112.—**Comp.**: dicere jejunius, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 17; id. Att. 12, 21, 1.

jentaculum, i, n. [jento], a breakfast, taken immediately after rising, by children, valetudinarians, etc. (whereas the prandium was not taken till towards noon): epulas interdum quadrifariam dispertiebat: in jentacula et prandia et cenas commissionesque, Suet. Vit. 13; Mart. 14, 233: me inferre Veneri vovi jam jentaculum, Plaut. Curo. 1, 1, 72.

jentatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a breakfasting, breakfast, Firm. Math. 2, 10.

jento, āvi, ātum, i, v. n. [confr. for jejunio from jejunus], to breakfast: quod pulli jentent, Varr. ap. Non. 126, 14; Afran. ib.; Suet. Vit. 7: ut jentes, sero venis, Mart. 8, 67.

Jeremias (scanned Jērēmias, Prud. Ham. 450: Jērēmias, Juvenc. Ev. Hist. 3, 269), ae, m., the Hebrew prophet Jeremias: sermo Domini quem locutus fuerat per os Jeremiae, Vulg. 2 Par. 36, 22; id. Jer. 27, 1 et saep.; called **Hieremias**, Lact. 4, 11, 4.

Jericho, f. indecl., the Hebrew city Jericho, Vulg. 2 Reg. 10, 5 al.

Jesus (also **Iesus**, trisyl.), u, m., = Ἰησοῦς, a Hebrew name; esp., **I.** Jesus: venturum praemisso nomine Jesum, Sedul. 1, 153; Lact. 4, 12, 6; Arat. Act. Apost. 1, 274: Nazara, cui felix patria est et nomen Iesus, Juvenc. 2, 106.—**II.** Joshua, Prud. Cath. 12, 173; Vulg. Act. Apost. 7, 45; id. Heb. 4, 8; Lact. 4, 5, 6 al.

Joannes (trisyl. and quadrisyl.) and **Joannis**, is, m., = Ἰωάννης. **I.** John the Baptist, Lact. 4, 15, 2; Vulg. Matt. 3, 1.—**Nom.** Joannis, Prud. Cath. 7, 46.—**II.** John the Evangelist, Vulg. Matt. 4, 21; Prud. Apoth. 9.—**Nom.** Joannis, Prud. Cath. 6, 108.

jocābundus, a, um, adj. [jocor], sportive, jocular (post-class.): juvenus, Val.

Max. 2, 4, 4; Lact. 2, 7, 11: satura, Mart. Cap. 6, § 576.

* **jocaliter**, adv. [jocus], for joculariter, jestingly, in joke, Amm. 15, 12, 3 dub. (al. joculariter, al. localiter).

jocatio, ōnis, f. [jocor], a joking, joke (class.): nunc venio ad jocationes tuas, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7; id. Att. 2, 8, 1; Arct. Her. 3, 14, 25.

jocinor, ōris (jocineris, Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 80), the liver: morbus jocinoris, Cels. 2, 8; v. jecur.

joco, āre, v. jocor.

jocor, ātus, i, v. dep. n. and a. [jocus],

to jest, joke (class.): tu hanc joci credis? faciet, nisi caveo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 7: duplex jocandi genus, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104; cf.: voluit Fortuna joci, Juv. 3, 40.—**II.** In partic., to say in jest: haec jocus sum, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 4: in aliquid permulta, Hor. S. 1, 5, 62: multum de aliqua re, Sen. Suas. 1, 6; Cat. 2, 6: obscaena, Ov. Tr. 2, 497; Quint. 5, 13, 46.—**Act.** collat. form **joco**, āre: quasi jocabo, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 20 (al. jocabor).

jocōse, adv., v. jocosus fin.

jocōsus, a, um, adj. [jocus], full of jesting, jocosely, humorous, droll, facetious (class.). **A.** Of persons: homo humanus et jocosus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: Maecenas, Hor. Epod. 3, 20: Musa, Ov. Tr. 2, 354.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: res, Cic. Off. 1, 37: lis, Ov. M. 3, 332: verba, id. F. 6, 692: furtum, Hor. C. 1, 10, 7: Nilus, the sportive Nile, with reference to the merry lives of the Egyptians, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 80.—**Adv.**: **jōcōse**, jestingly, jocosely: eumque lusi jocosē satis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 2.—**Comp.**: dicere aliquid jocosius, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 4; Hor. S. 1, 4, 104.

joculanter, adv., v. jocular fin.

joculāris, e, adj. [joculus], facetious, jocular, laughable, droll (class.): audacia, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 84: jocularē istuc quidem, Cic. Leg. 1, 20: licentia, id. Fat. 8.—**Subst.**:

joculāria, ium, n. plur., jests, jokes: ut qui jocularia ridens Percurram, Hor. S. 1, 1, 23: fundere, Liv. 7, 2.—**Adv.**: **joculārīter**, jocosely, in a jocular or comical manner: irridere, Ps. Ascon. ap. Cic. Div. in Caecin. 11, 33: obicere aliquid alicui, Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 80: canere carmina, Suet. Caes. 49.

joculārius, a, um, adj. [id.], ludicrous, droll (poet.): malum, Ter. And. 4, 4, 43.

joculatio, ōnis, f. [joculor], a jest, joke (post-class.): jocolationes cantusque exercebant, Firm. Math. 5, 5.

joculātor, ōris, m. [id.], a jester, joker (rare but class.): huic jocolatorem senem illum interesse sane nolui, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 3.—**Plur.**: scenici, Firm. Math. 8, 22.

joculātorius, a, um, adj. [joculator], jesting, jocular.—**In** plur. subst., jests, jokes: jocolatoria quaedam, Diom. p. 486 P. (but in Cic. Att. 4, 16, 3, the better reading is jocolatorem; v. the precd. art.).

joculor, āri [joculus], to jest, joke; only in part. pres.: incondita quaedam jocolantes, Liv. 7, 10, 13.—**Hence**, adv.: **joculanter**, jestingly, jokingly: compellare, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

joculus, i, m. dim. [jocus], a little jest or joke (a favorite word of Plautus): per jocolum et ludum oblectare alicquem, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 11; usu. in abl. manner: jocolo dicere aliquid, to say a thing in jest, id. Merc. 5, 4, 33: Egone te jocolo modo ausim dicto aut facto fallere? id. Most. 3, 3, 20; id. Rud. 3, 4, 24.—**II.** Concr.: **jōcūllī**, ōrum, m., toys, playthings, Vitruv. 4, 1, 9.

jocundus, a, um, v. jucundus (late Lat.), Vop. Proc. 12, 6.

jocur, v. jecur.

jocus, i (plur. also joca, jocorum, n.; so always in Cic.), m. [perh. akin to Sanscr. root div, ludere; cf. jucundus], a jest, joke (class.): joci causa magistrum adhibes, for the sake of the joke, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42: defensio redundabat hilaritate quadam et joco, id. de Or. 2, 54, 221: ut ad ludum et jocum facti videamur, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: quicum joca seria, ut dicitur, id. Fin. 2, 26,

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85: joca atque seria cum humillimis agere, Sall. J. 96, 2: seria ac jocos celebrare, Liv. 1, 4, 9: jocum accipimus quod est contrarium serio, Quint. 6, 3, 21; 68; 94: conviva joco mordente facetus, Juv. 9, 10; Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 5; Tac. A. 2, 13: agitare jocos cum aliquo, Ov. M. 3, 320; of jests of love, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 65: seu tu querelas sive geris jocos, id. C. 3, 21, 2: materiam praebere causas jocorum, Juv. 3, 147; *pastime, sport*, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 144: quibus jusrandum jocus est, Cic. Fl. 5, 12: per jocum, *in jest, by way of a joke*, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 39; id. Poen. 5, 5, 42: joco an serio haec dicat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 20; Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 1.—So, too, joco quid dictum est per jocum, Plaut. Am. 2, 3, 35: ne joco quidem mentiretur, Nep. Ep. 3, 1: joco seriove, Liv. 7, 41, 3; Suet. Ner. 25; id. Aug. 53: extra jocum or remoto joco, *joking aside, without joking*: extra jocum, bellus est, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 2: remoto joco, tibi praecipio, ut, etc., id. ib. 7, 11, 3: ludus et jocus, *mere sport, a trifle*, Liv. 28, 42: mille faciesse jocos: turpe est nescire puellam ludere, Ov. A. A. 3, 367.—Personified: quam Jocus circumvolat et Cupido, *the god of jests*, Hor. C. 1, 2, 34; Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 8.

jocusculum, see jecusculum.

Jonas, v. Ionas.

Joppē or **Jōpē**, Ἰσ, f. [Ἰόπη], *Joppa*, a seaport of Palestine, now *Jaffa*, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68.—Hence, **Joppicus**, a, um, *adj.*, of Joppa, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70.

Jordanes and **Jordanis**, is, m., *the Jordan, the principal river of Palestine*, Tac. H. 5, 6; Lact. 4, 15, 2; Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71.

Josēph or **Joseph**, m. *indecl.* I. Son of the patriarch Jacob, Just. 36, 2, 6; Vulg. Gen. 30, 24 al.—II. The husband of Mary, the mother of Jesus, Vulg. Matt. 1, 16; Juvenc. 1, 272.—III. An inhabitant of Arimathea, Juvenc. 4, 720; Vulg. Matt. 27, 57.

Josēphus, i, m., a Jewish historian, taken prisoner by Flavius Vespasian, of whom he prophesied that he would become emperor, Suet. Vesp. 5.

Jovialis, e, *adj.* [Jovis, Juppiter], of or pertaining to Jupiter (post-class.): stella, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19: incontinentia, Arn. 5, 162.

Jovis, is, v. Juppiter init.

Jovis-jurandum, i, n., a swearing by Jupiter; for jus-jurandum, Enn. ap. App. de Deo Socr. p. 45, 4 (but Vahl reads jus-jurandum Jovis, Trag. Fragm. v. 410).

1. **Jovius**, a, um, *adj.* [Jovis], of or belonging to Jupiter: nomen, Arn. 6, 194.

2. **Jovius**, ii, m., a surname of the emperor Diocletian.—II. Derivv. A. **Jōvius**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Diocletian: cohors, a legion of honor instituted by Diocletian, Claud. B. Gild. 418.—B. **Jōvianus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same; hence, subst.: **Jōviani**, soldiers of Diocletian's legion of honor, Amm. 22, 3, 2 al.

1. **jūba**, ae, f., the flowing hair on the neck of an animal, the mane. I. Lit.: equi, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: huic equus ille jubam quatiens, Cic. N. D. poet. 2, 43, 111: equorum jubae, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 142: luduntque jubae per colla, per armos, Verg. A. 11, 497.—B. Transf., the hair of the head, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 2; the hairy neck of dogs, Val. Fl. 6, 111; the crest of serpents, id. 8, 88; the crest of a helmet, Verg. A. 7, 785; the comb or tuft of feathers on the head of cocks and other birds, Col. 8, 2, 10; the tail of a comet, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89; the foliage of trees, id. 6, 22, 24, § 87: mullorum, the beards, Juv. 6, 40.—*II. Trop., of the historic style of writing: hanc (orationem) saepius ossa, musculi, nervi: illam (historiam) tori quidam, et quasi jubae decent, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 10.

2. **Jūba**, ae, m., the name of two Numidian kings. I. Juba I., king of Numidia and a part of Maurerania, who joined the party of Pompey, gained a victory over Caesar's legate Curio, and put an end to his own life after the battle of Thapsus, Hor. C. 1, 22, 15; Caes. B. C. 2, 25; Suet. Caes. 66; Auct. B. Afr. 25 and 43.—II. Juba II., the son of the former, who, after his father's death, was brought by Caesar to Rome, where he received a liberal education, and won

himself great reputation by his historical works and works on the history of art. He married the daughter of Antony and Cleopatra, and was afterwards reinstated in his paternal kingdom, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 16; 6, 27, 31, § 139; Tac. A. 4, 5, 23; Suet. Calig. 26.

jūbar, āris (m.: albus jubar, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 658 P.; Auct. Aetna, 332), n. [L. juba], the radiance of the heavenly bodies, light, splendor, brightness, sunshine. I. Lit.: it portis jubare exorto delecta juvenus, Verg. A. 4, 130; cf. jubar stella, quam Graeci appellant φασφύρον vel ἑσπερον, Paul. ex Fest. p. 104 Müll.: quintus ab aequoreis nitidum jubar extulit undis Lucifer, Ov. F. 2, 149: jubar aureus extulerat sol, id. M. 7, 663; cf. Val. Fl. 4, 93; cf. of Aurora, Ov. F. 4, 944: hanc animam interea, caeso de corpore raptam, Fac jubar, make into a constellation, id. M. 15, 840.—II. Transf., a splendid appearance, splendor, glory, radiance: non ille vultus flammum intendens jubar, Sed fessus ac dejectus, Sen. Troad. 448: purpureum fundens Caesar ab ore jubar, Mart. 8, 65, 4.

jūbatus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], having a mane or crest, crested: devolant angues jubati deorsum in inpluvium duo, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 56: stella, Varr. L. L. 6, § 6 Müll.: anguis, Liv. 41, 21 fin.: cervix, id. 41, 21: leones, Plin. 8, 16, 20, § 53.

jūbēo, jussi, jussum (jusso for jussero, Verg. A. 11, 467; Sil. 12, 175: justi for jussisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 15.—Inf.: jusse, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 48: jussitur for jubetur, Cato, R. R. 14), 2, v. a. [perh.—jus habere, to regard as right, hence], to order one to do something, to bid, tell, command (syn.: mando, impero, praecipio). I. In gen.: jubesne? jubeo, cogo atque impero, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 97: ut justi (jussisti), Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 85: defessa jubendo, est saeva Jovis conjux, Ov. M. 9, 198: sic jubeo, stat pro ratione voluntas, Juv. 6, 223. (a) With an object-clause: jubeto, istos foras exire, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 16: hae me litterae Dolabellae jubent ad pristinas cogitationes reverti, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 2: Perdicca pueros equos jussit conscendere, Curt. 10, 8, 4: eos suum adventum expectare jussit, Caes. B. G. 1, 27 so with pass.: deos iratos Tarentinis relinqui jussit, Liv. 27, 16, 8.—(β) With ut or ne: jubet sententiam ut dicat suam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 50: jubere ut haec quoque referret, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 28; Liv. 28, 36, 2; Curt. 8, 5, 38; 5, 13, 19; Suet. Tib. 22: jussitque ut quae venissent naves Euboeam peterent, Liv. 32, 16; Hor. S. 1, 4, 121.—E s. p. of decrees of the people: senatus decrevit populusque jussit, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 67, § 161; id. Pis. 29, 72; id. Dom. 17, 44; Gell. 5, 19 (cf. II. B. infra): quod ne fieret, consules jusserunt, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52.—(γ) With subj. alone (ante-class. and post-Aug., Adv. Gr. § 390): jube, mihi denuo respondeat, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 24; Liv. 30, 19, 2; 24, 10, 4; cf. esp. Ter. Eun. 3, 27, 3 sq. Weissenb.; 28, 36, 2: rescribat multa jubeto, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 19; id. M. 8, 795; 11, 588 al.—(δ) With dat. pers.: qui scribae... deos iratos Tarentinis relinqui jussit, Liv. 27, 16, 8: Hercules sacrorum custodibus jussit, ne mulierem interesse permitterent, Macr. S. 1, 12, 28: quibus jusserat, ut instantibus resisterent, Tac. A. 13, 40: Britannico jussit, exsurget, id. ib. 13, 15: suis rex cultu feminarum abstinere jussit, Curt. 5, 6, 8.—(e) With acc. pers. vel rei: jube famulos, rem divinam mihi apparent, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 71: litterae non quae te aliquid jubent, sed, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 26: sed tu jussisses Eurysthea, Mart. 9, 66, 7: neque jubere caedem fratris palam audebat, Tac. A. 13, 15: Nero jussit scelera, id. Agr. 45.—(ζ) With acc. rei and dat. pers.: tributum iis Drusus jusserat modicum, imposed, Tac. A. 4, 72; cf. II. B. 2. infra: pacem jubeo Omnibus, Stat. Th. 7, 32.—(η) Pass.: quod jussi sunt faciunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 6: consules jubentur scribere exercitum, Liv. 3, 30: opto ut ea potissimum jubear, quae, etc., Plin. Ep. 9, 26: Germanos non juberi, non regi, Tac. H. 4, 76: jussi sunt aegri deferri, Suet. Tib. 11; cf.: locus lautiaque legatis praebere jussa, Liv. 28, 39, 19.—II. In part. A. To wish, desire, entreat, bid: jubeto habere bonum animum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 2: sperare nos amici jubent, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 2: valde

jubeo gaudere te, id. ib. 7, 2, 3: Caesar te sine cura esse jussit, id. Att. 12, 6, § 2: Dionysium jube salvere, salute him for me, id. ib. 4, 14.—So ellipt.: jubeo Chremetem, Ter. And. 3, 3, 1.—B. In polit. lang. 1. To order, decree, ratify, approve the introduction of a proposed law: quae scisceretur plebs aut quae populus juberet, Cic. Flac. 7, 15; Sall. J. 40, 3: legem populus Romanus jussit de civitate tribuenda, Cic. Balb. 17, 38: dicere apud populum de legibus jubendis aut vetandis, id. de Or. 1, 14, 60.—Absol. with de: de omnibus his—populum jussisse, Liv. 38, 45.—2. To designate, appoint, assign: Tullum Hostilium regem populus jussit, Liv. 1, 22, 1 Weissenb.: id modo exceperere ne postea eosdem tribunos jubentur, id. 3, 30: quem vos imperatorem jussistis, Sall. J. 85, 11: postquam ei provinciam Numidiam populus jussit, allotted, id. ib. 84, 1.—3. Hence the formula, Velitis, jubeatis, with which the magistrates called upon the people to confirm any thing proposed to them: rogationem promulgavit: vellet, jubentur Philippo regi bellum indici, Liv. 31, 6.—C. Med. t. t., to prescribe, order: quod jussi ei dari bibere, date, Ter. And. 3, 2, 4; Petr. 56, 3: aegrotus, qui jussus sit vinum sumere, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 78.—D. Transf.: qui modo, si volucres habuissent regna jubentes, In populo potui maximus esse meo, Ov. F. 5, 461.

Jūberna, v. Juverna.

jūbīlaeus (jūbēlaeus; jūb-, incorrectly), i, m. [ἰωβηλαῖος; Hebr. jōbēl], the year of jubilee among the Jews, in which all slaves were set free and all lands reverted to their former possessors; it took place every fifty years: quinquagesimus annus Cum Jubilaus adest, Arat. Act. Apost. 2, 677; Hier. in Isa. 16, 58, 6 sq.

jūbīlatio, ōnis, f. [jubilo], a shouting, App. M. 8, p. 209, 11.

jūbīlātus, ὀλολυγμός, κραυγὴ ἀγροίκων, Gloss. Philox.

jūbilo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [jubillum], to shout, to raise a shout of joy: quiritare, jubulare, Varr. L. L. 6, § 68 Müll.: aliquem, to call out to a person: io buccoli quis me jubilat? Poet. ib.: jubilate Deo, Vulg. Psa. 99, 4: in conspectu regis Domini, id. ib. 99, 6.

jūbīlum, i, n., a wild cry, shout, shepherd's song: audivit jubila Cyclops, Sil. 14, 475: montana jubila, Calp. Ecl. 1, 80.

jūcundē, adv., v. jucundus fin.

jūcunditas, ātis, f. [jucundus], agreeableness, pleasantness, delight, enjoyment (class.): corporis morbis vitae jucunditas impeditur, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 59: agri, id. Agr. 2, 29, 79: epistola plena jucunditatis, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2; with delectatio, id. de Or. 3, 38, 155: dare se jucunditati, to give one's self up to enjoyment, id. Off. 1, 34, 122: vitae, id. ib. 1, 3: jucunditate perfundi, id. Fin. 2, 3, 6: ea est in homine jucunditas, ut, cheerfulness, liveliness, id. de Or. 1, 7, 27.—Plur.: nihil mihi ex plurimis tuis jucunditatibus gratius accidit, quam, etc., good offices, favors, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 9.

jūcundo, āre, v. a. [id.], to please, delight; mid., jucundari, to feel delighted, take delight (post-class.): consolationes Dei jucundant animam, Aug. de Gen. ad Litt. 12, 34; ex Psa. 94, 19: quotidie autem jucundabar ante faciem ejus, Lact. 4, 6; ex Prov. 8, 30; Vulg. Apoc. 11, 10 al.

jūcundus (jōcundus), a, um, *adj.* [jocus], pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing (syn.: gratus, blandus; class.): est mihi jucunda in malis et grata in dolore vestra erga me voluntas, Cic. Cat. 4, 1, 1: comes, id. ib. 4, 6, 11: id vero militibus fuit pergratum et jucundum, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: verba ad audiendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 213: jucunda captat praemia, Hor. Epod. 2, 36: sine amore jocisque nil est jucundum, id. Ep. 1, 6, 66; id. S. 2, 6, 62: Crispi jucunda senectus (i. e. senex jucundus), Juv. 4, 81: aqua potui jucunda, Plin. 6, 32, 37, § 203: agri, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 40.—Absol.: pro jucundis aptissima quaeque dabunt di, Juv. 10, 349.—Comp.: officia jucundiora, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 1: bonum jucundissimum vita, Juv. 13, 180.—Sup.: jucundissimi ludi, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 78: conspectus vester est mihi multo jucundissimus, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 1, 1.—Adv.: jūcundē, agreeably, delight-

fully: vivere, Cic. Cael. 6, 13: cantare et psallere, Suet. Tit. 3: herba jucunde olet, Plin. 20, 17, 69, § 177.—*Comp.*: bibere jucundus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: vivere, id. Fin. 1, 21, 72; 1, 18, 57.—*Sup.*: vivere, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 70: loqui, Val. Max. 7, 2, 8 *ext.*; 6, 2, 11 *ext.*

Jūda, v. Judas.

Jūdaea (post-Aug.; in inscr. and coins *IVDEA*, Cohen, Descr. Hist. Monn. 1, 310 sqq.), *ae, f.*, = *Ioudaia*, the country of the Jews, *Judea, Palestine*, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70; Suet. Tit. 4; Tac. H. 2, 79; 5, 9.—*II.* Deriv. **A. Jūdaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *Ioudaios*, of or belonging to Judea, *Jewish*: gens, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 46: sacra, id. 31, 8, 44, § 95.—*Subst.*: **Jūdaei**, ōrum, m., the Jews, Tac. H. 5, 2 sq.; 12, 23; Just. 36, 2; Hor. S. 1, 5, 100; Juv. 6, 547; 3, 18.—**Jūdaea**, *ae, f.*, a Jewess, Juv. 6, 543.

—**B. Jūdaicus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Jewish*: aurum, Cic. Fl. 28: superstitio, Quint. 3, 7, 21: jus, Juv. 14, 101: bellum, Tac. H. 2, 4: victoria, over the Jews, id. ib. 2, 78: exercitus, i. e. in Judea, id. ib. 2, 79: panis, unleavened, id. ib. 5, 4.—*Adv.*: **Jūdaice**, in the Jewish manner, superstitiously, Cod. Just. 1, 1; Vulg. 2 Reg. 18, 26.—*In the Hebrew language*: exclamare, Vulg. 4 Reg. 18, 28.

Jūdaismus, i, m., *Judaism* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20.

Jūdaizo, 1, v. n., to live in the Jewish manner, Vulg. Gal. 2, 14.

Jūdas, *ae*, or **Jūda**, indecl. m., = *Ioudas*. **I.** Judah, son of Jacob and patriarch of one of the tribes of Israel: istae sunt familiae Juda, Vulg. Num. 1, 26: dixit Judas fratribus suis, id. Gen. 37, 26.—**B.** Transf., the tribe of Judah, descendants of Judah: in diebus illis salvabitur Juda, Vulg. Jer. 23, 6.—Of the land inhabited by the tribe, Vulg. Judic. 10, 9 al.—**II.** Jude or Judas, one of Christ's apostles, Vulg. Jud. 1, 1; id. Matt. 13, 55.—**III.** Judas Iscariot, Sedul. Carm. 5, 38; Vulg. Matt. 10, 4; Juvenc. 4, 428.—**IV.** Judas Machabaeus, Vulg. Macc. 2, 4 et saep.

jūdex, *icis*, com. (*f.*: et sumus, ut fateor, tam saevā judice sones, Luc. 10, 368; cf. 227; Ov. M. 2, 428; 8, 24; Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 91; Petr. poet. 122, v. 174 al.) [jus, 2, dico], a judge (class.). **I.** Lit.: jūdex, quod iudicat acceptā potestate, Varr. L. L. 6, § 61 Müll.: verissimus jūdex, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 84: nequam et levis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 30: sanctissimus et justissimus plurimarum rerum, id. Planc. 13, 32: severissimi atque integerrimi, id. Verr. 1, 10, 30: apud iudices causam agere, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: habere aliquem judicem de re quapiam, id. Caecin. 17, 48: sedere judicem in aliquem, id. Clu. 38, 105: esse judicem de re pecuniaria, id. ib. 43, 120: aequum se judicem rei alicui praebere, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: iudici litem committere, Petr. 80: judicem ferre alicui, to offer or propose a judge to any one, which was done by the plaintiff: ni ita esset, multi privatum ferebant Volscio judicem, Liv. 3, 24: cum ei M. Placcus, multis probis obiectis, P. Mucium judicem tulisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285: judicem dicere, to name a judge, which was done by a defendant who was willing to submit the cause to a trial, Liv. 3, 56: dare judicem, to grant a judge, this was done by the praetor, who proposed the judges from whom the parties made their selection, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 30; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 5; Dig. 4, 4, 18: iudices petere, to solicit judges, i. e. to ask that the cause be tried, not before the Senate, but before the ordinary judges, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 2.—Sometimes jūdex stands for consul: omnes Quirites, ite ad conventionem huc ad iudices, Varr. L. L. 6, § 88 Müll.—**II.** Trop., a judge, decider, umpire in any matter: cape, opsecro hercle, una cum eo judicem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 30, Lorenz. ad loc.: aequissimus eorum studiorum existimator et jūdex, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 6: non ego Daphnim Judice te metuam, Verg. E. 2, 27; cf.: iudice me, in my judgment, Juv. 8, 188: se judice, id. 13, 3: iudice te non sordidus auctor, Hor. C. 1, 28, 14: grammatici certant et adhuc sub iudice lis est, id. A. P. 78: bonus atque fidus, id. ib. 4, 3, 41: sermonum candidie, id. Ep. 1, 4, 1: jūdex morum, i. e. a censor, Juv. 4, 12.

jūdicabilis, e, *adj.* [judico], that may be judged of (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 5, § 461; also *judicial*, befitting a judge: jūdicabili

vigore et censoria auctoritate, Ambros. in Psa. 37.

jūdicatio, ōnis, *f.* [judico]. **I.** A judging, investigating (class.): longi subsellii, Cic. Fam. 3, 9, 2; hence, an inquiry into an accusation, a judicial examination of a cause, id. Inv. 1, 13, 18: consilium est ratio quaedam habens in se et inventionem et iudicationem, Quint. 6, 5, 3.—**II.** In gen., a judgment, opinion, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: arbitraris, Macr. S. 7, 1, 7: poetarum et carminum, a critical estimate, Mart. Cap. 4, § 338.

jūdicatō, *adv.*, v. judico, P. a. fin.

jūdicatōrium, δικαστήριον, Gloss. Philox.

jūdicatōrius, a, um, *adj.* [judicator], of or pertaining to a judge, judicial (eccl. Lat.): rigor, Aug. Ep. 54.

jūdicatrix, *icis*, *f.* [id.], she that judges or decides (post-Aug.): ars inventrix, et jūdicatrix, Quint. 2, 15, 21.

jūdicatūm, i, n., v. judico, P. a.

1. jūdicātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. judico fin.

2. jūdicātus, ūs, m. [judico], a judgeship, the office of a judge (rare but class.): isti ordini jūdicatus lege Julia non patebit, Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 20: jūdicatu illo solvi, Gell. 14, 2, 25.

jūdicialis, e, *adj.* [judicium], of or belonging to the courts of justice, judicial: jus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 103: annus, i. e. the year in which Pompey altered the form of trials, id. Brut. 69, 243: molestia, id. Att. 13, 6, 3: genus, rhetorical speeches containing an accusation or a defence, id. Inv. 1, 5, 7: porta jūdicialis, where justice is administered, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 3, 31.—*Adv.*: **jūdicīālīter**, judicially (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 5, 156.

jūdicīārīus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to the courts, judiciary (class.): lex, Cic. Pis. 39, 94: quaestus, id. Clu. 26, 72: controversia, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 5: leges, Suet. Aug. 56: Lex Julia jūdicīaria, Gai. Inst. 4, 104.

jūdicīolum, i, n. dim. [id.], a weak or feeble judgment (post-class.): juste, an secus, non jūdicīoli est nostri, Amm. 27, 11, 1; 28, 4, 14.

jūdicium, ii, n. [judex], a judgment, i. e. a judicial investigation, trial; a judicial sentence (class.). **I.** Lit.: omnia jūdicia aut distrahendarum controversiarum aut puniendorum malefactorum causā repta sunt, Cic. Caecin. 2: dignitatis meae, concerning, id. Brut. 1, 1: praetor jūdicium prius de probro, quam de re fieri maluit, id. Quint. 2: de alicujus meritis jūdicia facere, id. Or. 41, 140: de mea fide, id. Fam. 11, 29, 2: de se, Caes. B. G. 1, 41, 2: inter sicarios, for assassination, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 11: adducere causam aliquam in jūdicium, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 7, 18: jūdicio aliquid defendere, id. Quint. 20, 62: agere, to settle a dispute, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120: ferre, to give his vote; of a judge (different from sententiam ferre, to pass sentence), Cic. Tog. Cand. p. 525 Orell.: exercere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3: vocare aliquem in jūdicium, to summon before court, id. Balb. 28, 64: jūdicio quempiam arcessere, to sue, id. Fl. 6, 14: sistere in jūdicium, to set before the court, Dig. 2, 5, 4: dare, to allow, grant a trial, of the praetor who proposes the judges: in Lurconis libertum jūdicium ex edicto dedit, Cic. Fl. 35, 88: jūdicium accipere, suscipere, to undertake a legal trial, id. Quint. 20, 62; Dig. 5, 3, 7: pati, to submit to, Cic. Quint. 20, 63: damnatus inani jūdicio Marius, Juv. 1, 48.

—**II.** Transf. **A.** A court of justice: at ille in jūdicium venit, Nep. Ep. 8: jūdicium clauserat militibus armatis, Quint. 4, 2, 25.—**B.** Beyond the legal sphere, a judgment, decision, opinion with regard to any thing: meum semper jūdicium fuit, omnia nostros invenisse per se sapientius quam, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 1: decima legio per tribunos militum ei gratias egit, quod de se optimum jūdicium fecisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: jūdicium facere, quanti quisque sibi faciendus esset, to judge, decide, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 1: meo jūdicio, in my judgment, according to my opinion, id. Brut. 8, 32; Quint. 9, 3, 59: ex alicujus jūdicio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 108: de quo homine vos tanta et tam praecleara

judicia fecistis, i. e. by conferring honors on him, id. de Imp. Pomp. 15, 43.—**C.** The power of judging, judgment, discernment: studio optimo, jūdicio minus firmo praeditus, Cic. Or. 7, 24; id. Fam. 9, 6, 4: intellegens, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 11: subtile, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 242: si quid mei jūdicii est, if I can judge of it, Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 36: videor id jūdicio facere, i. e. with discretion, good judgment, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 18; so Caes. B. G. 5, 27; Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30 dub.: adhibere, Tac. H. 1, 83: acri jūdicio perpendere aliquid, Lucr. 2, 1042.—**D.** Judicial harangues, speeches in court: illa mala jūdicia, Quint. 10, 1, 70.

jūdicō, āvi, ātum, 1 (judicassit for judicaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6), v. a. [judex], to examine judicially, to judge, be a judge, pass judgment, decide (syn.: jūdicium facio, reddo, class.). **I.** Lit.: si recte et ordine judicaris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 138: cum magistratus judicassit, id. Leg. 3, 3, 6: ordo alius ad res judicandas postulatur, id. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8: aliquid contra aliquem, id. Fl. 4, 11: judicare, debere viro dotem, id. Caecin. 25 fin.: homo in rebus judicandis spectatus et cognitus, id. Verr. 1, 10, 29: judicantem vidimus Aeacum, Hor. C. 2, 13, 22: ad judicandum evocari, Suet. Galb. 14: ne aut spoliaret fama probatum virum, si contra judicavisset, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: de bene meritis civibus potestas judicandi, id. Mil. 2, 4: res, id. Phil. 1, 8, 20; id. Verr. 2, 2, 31, § 76: ex aequo et bono, id. Caecin. 23, 63: mihi tris hodie litis judicandas dicito, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 10.—With *kindered* acc.: inclytum jūdicium, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114.—*Esp.*, **B.** To condemn = damnare; quo jam diu sum judicatus, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 20: judicati atque addicti, Liv. 6, 34, 2; 6, 14, 10: judicatum pecuniae, id. 6, 14, 3: quoad vel capitis vel pecuniae judicasset privato, id. 26, 3, 8: quique judicati pecuniae in vinculis essent, id. 23, 14, 3: judicare aliquem pecuniae, to fine, Gell. 20, 1, 47: alicui perditionem judicare, Liv. 1, 26.—**II.** Transf. beyond the legal sphere. **A.** To judge, judge of a thing: aliquid oculorum fallacissimo sensu, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: quod egomet multis argumentis jam antea judicāram, id. Fam. 3, 4, 1: sic statuo et judico, neminem, etc., id. de Or. 2, 28, 22.—**B.** To declare, proclaim a person to be any thing: judicetur non verbo sed re, non modo non consul, sed etiam, hostis Antonius, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 14: Deiotarum unum fidelem populo Romano, id. ib. 11, 13, 34: cuius rei exemplum pulcherrimum judicare, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.—**C.** To determine, resolve, conclude: de itinere ipsos brevi tempore judicatos, Caes. B. G. 1, 40.—**D.** To adjudge, make over to a person: nam ego ad Meaechmum nunc eo, cui jam diu Sum judicatus (al. quo), Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 20: judicata pecunia, Val. Max. 4, 1, 8.—Hence, **jūdicātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, decided, determined: mihi judicatum est deponere illam personam, I am determined, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 2: res judicata, a decided matter taken as a precedent for other cases, id. Top. 5, 28; Quint. 5, 2, 1: infirmatio rerum judicatorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 3, 8.—Also, *sentenced, condemned*: judicatum duci, Cic. de Or. 2, 63.—Hence, *subst.*: **jūdicatūm**, i, n., a matter judged or decided; a decision, judgment, precedent, authority: jūdicatūm est id, de quo sententia lata est, aut decretum interpositum, Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19: jūdicatūm est, de quo ante jam sententia alicujus . . . constitutum est, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 68; id. Flac. 20, 48: quamvis postea judicatum fiat, tamen actio data non intercidit, Dig. 27, 3, 21.—**B.** An award, a fine:olvere, Cic. Quint. 13, 44; 7, 29.—*Adv.*: **jūdicatō**, *deliberately* (post-class.), Gell. 14, 1.

jūgabilis, e, *adj.* [jugo], that may be joined together (post-class.): competentia, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 24.

jūgalis, e, *adj.* [jugum], of or belonging to a yoke, yoked together. **I.** Lit.: equi jumentaue, Curt. 9, 10, 22: equi et currus jugalis, Macr. S. 5, 17, 2.—*Subst.*: **jūgales**, a team: gemini, Verg. A. 7, 280.

—**II.** Transf. **A.** ōs, a bone above the ear, near the temple, Cels. 8, 1.—**B.** Fastened to the loom: tela, Cato, R. R. 10, 5.—**C.** Matrimonial, nuptial: ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali, Verg. A. 4, 16: lectus, id. ib. 4, 1015

496: foedus, Val. Fl. 8, 222: dona, Ov. M. 3, 309: amor, Sen. Agm. 239: anni, Mart. 10, 38.—*Subst.*: **jūgalis**, a husband, spouse, Ven. Carm. 6, 2, 76.

jūgalitas, ātis, f. [jūgalis], union (post-class.), Fulg. Myth. 1, 15.

jūgamento, **jūgamentum**, v. jūgumento, etc.

jūgarius, a, um, adj. [jūgum], yoked together, Hyg. Fab. 183: Vicus Jugarius, a place in Rome where stood an altar to the foundress of marriage, Liv. 35, 21, 6; 27, 37, 13.—*II.* *Subst.*: **jūgarius**, ii, m., an ox-herd, Col. 1, 6, 6.

Jūgātūrus, i, m. [jūgo], the god of marriage, Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9.

jūgatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a binding (e. g. of a vine) to rails, Varr. R. R. 1, 8; Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.—*II.* A kind of land-measure, Cod. Th. 10, 48, 1.

jūgator, ōris, m. [id.], one who yokes (post-class.): boum, Arn. 5, 174.

jūge, adv., v. 2. jūgis fin.

jūgerālis, e, adj. [jūgerum], of or belonging to an acre, acre- (post-class.): tabula, Pall. 3, 9, 9.

jūgerātim, adv. [id.], per acre (post-Aug.), Col. 3, 3, 3.

jūgeratio, ōnis, f. [id.]. *I.* A dividing of land into acres, Front. Col. p. 146.—*II.* A measure of land, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 33.

jūgerum, i (in sing. acc. to the second, in plur. mostly acc. to the third declension; gen. plur. always jūgerum; cf. Lachm. in Rhein. Mus. 1845, pp. 609–612), n., an acre, or rather *jūger* of land, measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length by 120 in breadth (whereas the English acre measures 43,560 square feet): in Hispania ulteriore metiuntur jūgis, in Campania versibus, apud nos in agro Romano ac Latino jūgeris, Varr. R. R. 1, 10: ex jūgero decumano, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 113: is partes fecit in ripa, nescio quotenorum jūgerum, id. Att. 12, 33: donare clientem Jūgeribus paucis, Juv. 9, 60; 14, 163.

jūgifiūsus, a, um, adj. [2. jūgis-fluo], ever-flowing (post-class.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 439.

1. jūgis, e, adj. [jūngo], joined together: auspiciū, marred auspices, occasioned by a yoke of oxen dunging at the same time, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 77; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 3, 537.

2. jūgis, e (gen. plur. jūgerum for jūgium, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 40 P.; with the first syll. short, Sedul. 1, 18), adj., continual, perpetual; esp. of running water, always flowing, perennial (class.): thesaurus jūgis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 82: ex puteis jūgis aquam calidam trahi, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: aqua, Sall. J. 89, 6: concordia, Gell. 12, 8: holocaustum jūge, Vulg. Num. 28, 6: conviviū jūge, id. Prov. 15, 15: jūgi sanguine, id. Lev. 15, 33: scabiēm jūgem, id. ib. 21, 20.—*Adv.* in two forms. *A.* **jūge**, continually, always, ever (post-class.): jūge durans (anima), Prud. Steph. 10, 472.—*B.* **jūgiter**, continually, perpetually; immediately, instantly (post-class.), App. de Mund. p. 71: jūgiter atque perpetuo, Cod. Th. 16, 7, 3; Aus. Ep. 19, 9; Vulg. Exod. 29, 38; id. 1 Par. 9, 33.

jūgitas, ātis, f. [2. jūgis], continuance, duration (post-class.): lacrimarum, Marc. Emp. 8: temporis, Cod. 5, 17, 7; 12, 1, 186.

jūgiter, adv., v. 2. jūgis fin.

jūglans, glandis, f. [i. q. Jovis glans = Gr. Διὸς βάλανος], a walnut; a walnut-tree: haec glans optima, et maxima, ab Jove et glande jūglans appellata est, Varr. L. L. 5, § 102 Müll.: juglandium putamina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: juglandium umbra, Plin. 17, 12, 18, § 89.—Also with nux; nuces juglandes, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 86.

1. jūgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [jūgum], to bind to laths or rails. *I.* Lit.: furcas vel palos perticis jūgare, Col. 12, 39; 12, 15, 1: vineam, id. 4, 26, 1.—*II.* Transf., to marry (poet.): cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jūgarat Ominibus, Verg. A. 1, 345.—*B.* In gen., to join, connect: sol vagus igneus habenas Immittit propius, jūgatque terrae, Naev. ap. Macr. S. 1, 18.—Hence, **jūgātus**, a, um, P. a. *A.* Joined, connected:

virtutes inter se nexae et jūgatae sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 17.—*B.* Jūgata verba, derived from one another (as justus, justitia, juste), Quint. 6, 3, 66; cf. 5, 10, 94.

2. jūgo, ēre, v. n., to utter the note of the kite (milvus), Varr. ap. Non. 179, 2; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 104 Müll., and jūgit *ktiv* βόῶ, Gloss. Philox.

jūgōsus, a, um, adj. [jūgum], mountainous (poet.): silvae, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 9; id. H. 4, 85.

Jūgula, ae, and **Jūgulae**, ārum, f. [jugulus], the three stars which form Orion's belt; also, the whole constellation Orion, Varr. L. L. 7, § 50 Müll.: neque Jugulae neque Vesperugo neque Vergiliae occidunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 119.—*II.* Two stars in the constellation Cancer, otherwise called *Aselli*: nunc Cancro vicina canam, cui parte sinistra Consurgunt Jugulae, Manil. 5, 175.

jūgulatio, ōnis, f. [jugulo], a cutting of one's throat, a killing, murdering, Auct. B. Hisp. 16; 18; 22.

jūgulātor, ōris, m. [id.], a cutthroat, slayer, murderer (late Lat.), Salv. ad Eccl. 3; cf. jugulator, φονεύς, σφάκτης, Gloss. Philox.

jūgulo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [jugulum], to cut the throat, to kill, slay, murder (class.).

I. Lit.: cum jugulator sus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: cives optimos jugulari jussit, id. Phil. 3, 2, 4: se aliquid tradere jugulandum, id. Mil. 11, 31: hominem crudeliter, Cels. 1 praef. § 70: qui unum hominem jugulat, Lact. 1, 18, 10.—*Com.* of hunger: ita mi auctores fuere, ut egomet me hodie jugularem fame, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 3.—Also of diseases: quartana neminem jugulat, Cels. 3, 15: id genus acutum est, et celeriter jugulat, id. 3, 20, 3.—In a pun: cur non Hunc Regem jugulas? Hor. S. 1, 7, 35.—*Pregn.*: tum rite sacratas in flammam jugulant pedes, slaughter and throw, Verg. A. 12, 214.—*II.* Trop., to confute, convict, silence: aliquem factis decretisque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 64: jugulari sua confessione, id. ib. 2, 5, 64, § 166: jugulari suo gladio, suoque telo, to be beaten with one's own weapons, foiled with one's own devices, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35: gladio plumbeo, i. e. to overcome without difficulty, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2: Faernum, to adulterate, spoil, Mart. 1, 19, 5: curas, to drive away, banish, id. 8, 51, 26.

jūgulum, i, n., and **jūgulus**, i, m. [jug, jūngo], the collar-bone, which joins together the shoulders and the breast, Cels. 8, 1, § 70: uni homini juguli, humeri: ceteris armi, Plin. 11, 43, 98, § 243.—*II.* Transf., hence, the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone: quod jugula concava non haberet, Cic. Fat. 5, 10.—*B.* The throat: jugulum perferdere, Tac. A. 3, 15: resolvere, Ov. M. 1, 227: recludere stricto ense, id. ib. 7, 285: tenui jugulos aperire susurro, Juv. 4, 110: demittere gladium in jugulum, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 28: dare or praebere, to present the throat, sc. to be cut, as was done by conquered gladiators, Cic. Mil. 11: offerre alicui, Tac. H. 1, 41: porrigere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 89.—*III.* Trop. *A.* A slaughter, murder: Electrae jugulo se pollueret, Juv. 8, 218.—*B.* Petere, to aim at the throat, i. e. to attack the main point of one's argument, Quint. 8, 6, 51: jugulum causae premere, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 14.

jūgum, i, n. [kindred to Sanscr. yuga from yug, jungere; Gr. ζυγόν; v. jūngo], a yoke for oxen, a collar for horses. *I.* Lit.: nos onera quibusdam bestiis, nos jūga imponimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: leones jūgo subdere, et ad currum jungere, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 55: (bōs) jūga detractans, Verg. G. 3, 57: tauris solvere, id. E. 4, 41: frena jūgo concordia ferre, id. A. 3, 542; Ov. M. 12, 77: jūgum excutere, Curt. 4, 15, 16.—*B.* Transf. *1.* A yoke, pair, team of draught-cattle: ut minus multis jūgis ararent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 51, § 120; a pair of horses, Verg. A. 5, 147: aquilum, a pair, Plin. 10, 4, 5, § 16.—*Plur.*: nunc sociis jūga pauca boum, Juv. 8, 108; also for the chariot itself, Verg. A. 10, 594; Sil. 7, 683: curtum temone jūgum, Juv. 10, 135.—*2.* A jūger of land: in Hispania ulteriore metiuntur jūgis: jūgum vocant, quod juncti boves uno die exarare possint, Varr. R. R. 1, 10 (but in Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 9, the correct reading is jūgerum; v. Sillig ad h. l.).—*3.* A beam, lath, or rail fastened

in a horizontal direction to perpendicular poles or posts, a cross-beam, cross-rail: palmes in jūgum insilit, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175: vineam sub jūgum mittere, Col. 4, 22.—*4.* Esp. as the symbol of humiliation and defeat, a yoke, consisting of two upright spears, and a third laid transversely upon them, under which vanquished enemies were made to pass: cum male pugnatum apud Caudium esset, legionibus nostris sub jūgum missis, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 109: exercitum sub jūgum mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; 1, 7; Quint. 3, 8, 3; Liv. 1, 26, 13; 2, 34, 9 al.; also, sub jūgo mittere, id. 3, 28 fin.—*5.* The constellation *Libra*: Romam, in jūgo cum esset luna, natam esse dicebat, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98.—*6.* The beam of a weaver's loom: tela jūgo vincta est, Ov. M. 6, 55.—*7.* A rower's bench, Verg. A. 6, 411.—*8.* A height or summit of a mountain, a ridge; also, a chain of mountains: in immensis qua tumet Ida jugis, Ov. H. 5, 138: montis, Verg. E. 5, 76; Caes. B. C. 1, 70: suspectum jūgum Cumis, Juv. 9, 57; 3, 191.—*II.* Trop., yoke, bonds of slavery, matrimony, etc.: Pa. Jamne ea fert jūgum? Ph. Tam a me pudicac quasi soror mea, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 50: cujus a cervicibus jūgum servile dejecerat, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: Venus Diductos jūgo cogit aeneo, Hor. C. 3, 9, 18: accipere, Just. 44, 5, 8: exuere, to shake off, Tac. Agr. 31: excutere, Plin. Pan. 11: nondum subacta ferre jūgum valet Cervice, the yoke of marriage, Hor. C. 2, 5, 1.—Of misfortune: ferre jūgum pariter dolo si, Hor. C. 1, 35, 28: pari jūgo niti, to work with equal efforts, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 9: calamitates terroresque mortaliū sub jūgum mittere, to subjugate, Sen. de Prov. 4 init.: felices, qui ferre incommoda vitae, nec jacitare jūgum vita didicere magistra, Juv. 13, 22.

jūgumento (**jūgamento**), 1, v. a. [1. jūgo], to fasten together, Vitr. 2, 1.

jūgumentum (**jūgām-**), i, n. [id.], a cross-beam, lintel, threshold (ante-class.), Cato, R. R. 14.

Jūgurtha, ae, m., the nephew and successor of Micipsa, king of Numidia, conquered by Marius in the war with the Romans; v. Sall. J. 5 sqq.; Flor. 3, 1.—Hence, **II. Jūgurthinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Jūgurtha, Jūgurthan: conjuratio, Cic. N. D. 3, 30: bellum, Hor. Epod. 9, 23: triumphus, Ov. P. 4, 3, 45.

jūgus, a, um, adj. [1. jūgo], belonging together (ante-class.): vasa, Cato, R. R. 10.

Jūleus, v. Iuleus.

Juliacum, i, n., a city of Gallia Belgica, now *Juliers*, Amm. 17, 4.

1. Juliānus, a, um, adj. [Julius], of or belonging to *Julius Caesar*, *Julian*: vectigalia, i. e. which were introduced by *Julius Caesar*, M. Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 15, 31: gladiatores, id. Ep. ad Oct. 9.—*Subst.*: **Juliāni**, ōrum, m., i. e. soldiers who were on the side of *Caesar* in the civil war, Suet. Caes. 75.

2. Juliānus, i, m., *Julian*, a Roman proper name. *I.* M. Didius Severus *Julianus* Augustus, a Roman emperor, who was put to death after a reign of 66 days, A.D. 193.—*II.* *Julianus* Augustus Apostata, an emperor who turned from Christianity to paganism.

Jūlias, adis, f., a town in Galilee, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71.

Jūliensis, e, adj. [Julius], of or belonging to *Julius*, *Julian*, an appellation given to cities or colonies, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 23; 3, 5, 8, § 52; 3, 19, 23, § 130.

Jūliōbriga, ae, f., a town in Hispania *Tarracōnensis*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 27.—Hence, **Jūliōbrigenis**, is, m., an inhabitant of *Juliōbriga*, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 110.

jūlis (**jūlis**), idis, f., a kind of rock-fish, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 94.

Jūlius (in poets also **Jūlius**, quadri-syll.), a, adj., name of a Roman gens; especially celebrated, C. *Julius Caesar* and his adopted son, C. *Julius Caesar* (Octavianus) Augustus: unde domus Teucros *Julia* tangit avos, Ov. F. 4, 40: templa, i. e. curia *Julia*, id. P. 4, 5, 21: leges, Cic. Balb. 8; id. Sest. 64: edicta, decrees and laws of *Augustus*, Hor. C. 4, 15, 22: sidus, id. ib. 1, 12, 47.—*II.* Transf.: *Julius* mensis (or, *absol.*, *Julius*), the month of July, which was pre-

viously called Quinctilis: fervens Julius, Mart. 10, 62.

Julus, i, v. 2. Iulus.

jūmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [jumentum], of or belonging to draught-cattle (post-class.): mola, worked by draught-cattle, Dig. 33, 7, 26, § 1: contubernium, App. M. 10, p. 222, 34.

jūmentum, i, n. [confr. from jumentum, from jungo]: jumenta ducunt, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 27; a beast used for drawing or carrying, draught-cattle, a beast of burden, esp. a horse, mule, or ass (class.): cum illam curru vehi jusset, morarenturque jumenta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113; Caes. B. C. 1, 60: jumento nihil opus est, i. e. equo, Cic. Att. 12, 32: sarcinaria, beasts of burden, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: non jumenta solum, sed elephantī etiam, Liv. 21, 37: vectus jumentis junctis, Nep. Tim. 4: servi ut taceant, jumenta loquentur, Juv. 9, 103.—Freq. opp. boves: jumenta bovesque, Col. 6, 19; cf. Amm. 16, 12, 22; 35: jumentis legatis boves non continentur, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 74.—*Sing. collect.*: vultur, jumento et canibus relictis, etc., Juv. 14, 77.—**II.** A carriage, vehicle, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 28.

juncetum, i, n. [juncus], a place full of rushes, Varr. R. 1, 8, 3.

juncēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Made of rushes, rush-: sporta, Col. 12, 6: vincula, Ov. F. 4, 870: cratis, Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 84.—Comically: nam mihi jam intus potione juncēa onerabo gulam, with a rush-drink, i. e. with a rope of rushes, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 56.—**II.** Like a rush: herba caule juncēo pedali, Plin. 25, 8, 47, § 85.—**B.** Transf., slim, slender: tam etsi bona'st natura, reddunt curatura juncēam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 25 (Fleck.): pectora, Prud. στέφ. 3, 132: proceritas columnarum, Cassiod. Var. 7, 15.

juncinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], made from rushes, rush-: oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 30.

juncōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], full of rushes: ager, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 46: litora, Ov. M. 7, 231.

junctim, *adv.*, v. jungo *fin.*

* **junctio**, ōnis, f. [jungo], a joining, uniting, union, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

junctor, ōris, m. [id.], a harnesser, Dig. 50, 16, 203 *fin.*

junctūra, ae, f. [id.], a joining, uniting; a juncture, joint (poet. and post-Aug.).

I. Lit.: boum, Col. 2, 2, 22: genuum, Ov. M. 2, 823: ut umor teneat juncturas, i. e. the commissures, joints, Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 214: quadrato saxo murus ducatur juncturis quam longissimis, Vitr. 5, 12, 6: laterum juncturas fibula mordet, the two ends of the girdle which meet, Verg. A. 12, 274.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Plur., trappings, mountings (post-class.): data et vehicula cum mulabus, et mulionibus, cum juncturis argenteis, Capitol. Ver. 5.—**2.** A team (post-class.): carruca cum junctura legata, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 91.—**II.** Trop., a connection: generis, i. e. relationship, consanguinity, Ov. H. 4, 135.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Rhet.: in omni compositione tria sunt necessaria, ordo, junctura, numerus, Quint. 9, 4, 32.—**2.** Gram., a joining together, compounding: dixeris egregie, notum si callida verbum Reddiderit junctura novum, Hor. A. P. 47.

1. junctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from jungo.

2. junctus, ūs, m. [jungo], a joining (ante-class.): Carinarum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 47, Mūll.

juncus, i, m., a rush. **I.** Lit.: murteta juncis circumvincire, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 27: palustres, Ov. M. 8, 336: acutā cuspidē junci, id. ib. 4, 299.—**II.** A twig resembling a rush, Plin. 26, 8, 46, § 72.

jungo, nxi, nctum, 3, v. a. (Sanscr. jug, junagmi, to unite; yuk, joined; Goth. yuk; O. H. Germ. joh, joch; Gr. ζυγ-, ζεύγνυμι, ζυγός, ζυγόν, to join or unite together, connect, attach, fasten, yoke, harness. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** With acc.: Narcissum et florem anethi, Verg. E. 2, 48: pontes et propugnacula, id. A. 9, 170: nemoris carentia sensu robora, Claud. B. G. 17: gradus, to close the ranks, Sil. 4, 372: montes, to heap up, Val. Fl. 1, 198: ostia, to shut, Juv. 9, 105; cf.: junctas quaterne fenestras, Hor. C. 1, 25, 1: oscula, to exchange, Ov. M. 2, 357; cf.

id. Am. 2, 5, 59; Petr. 67: da jungere dextram, to clasp, Verg. A. 6, 697: cur dextrae jungere dextram non datur, id. ib. 1, 408; cf.: quas junximus hospitio dextra, id. ib. 3, 83; 11, 165: duos sinus, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 116: juncto ponte milites transmittit, Tac. A. 1, 49.—So with *abl.* of means or manner: Ticinum ponte, to span, Liv. 21, 45, 1: amnem ponte, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86: ratibus flumen, to bridge, Liv. 21, 47, 2; cf.: qui biduo vix locum rate jungendo flumini inventum tradunt, id. 21, 47, 6: eo omnia vallo et fossa, id. 38, 4, 6: plumbum nigrum albo, Plin. 33, 5, 30, § 94; cf.: nam calamus cera jungitur, Tib. 2, 5, 32: illos defendit numerus junctaeque umbone phalanges, Juv. 2, 46: erga juncta est mihi foedere dextra, Verg. A. 8, 169: Pompei acies junxerat in seriem nexis umbronibus arma, Luc. 7, 453.—**2.** With *dat.* of indir. object: hoc opus ad turrim hostium admovent, ut aedificio jungatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 10 *fin.*: humano capiti cervicem equinam, Hor. A. P. 2: mortua corpora vivis, Verg. A. 8, 485; cf.: his tignis contraria duo juncta, Caes. B. G. 3, 17, 5: se Romanis, Liv. 24, 49, 1: exercitum sibi, Vell. 2, 80, 1: socia arma Rutulis, Liv. 1, 2, 3: victores Germani juncturi se Pannoniis, Suet. Tib. 17: cervicem meam amplexui, Petr. 86 *sub.* (Büch., vinxit amplexu): dextra dextrae jungitur, Ov. M. 6, 447; cf. Verg. A. 1, 408 supra: aeri aes plumbo fit uti jungatur ab albo, Lucr. 6, 1079: juncta est vena arteris, Cels. 2, 10: Comius incensum calcaribus equum jungit equo Quadrati, drives against, Hirt. B. C. 8, 48.—**3.** With *inter* se: tigna bina inter se, Caes. B. G. 3, 17, 3: maxime autem corpora inter se juncta permanent, cum, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 115: disparibus calamis inter se junctis, Ov. M. 1, 712: saltus duo alti inter se juncti, Liv. 9, 2, 7.—**4.** With *cum*: cum Bruto Cassioque vires suas, Vell. 2, 65, 1: legiones se cum Caesare juncturae, id. 2, 110, 1: erat cum pede pes junctus, Ov. M. 9, 44: lecto mecum junctus in uno, id. H. 13, 117: digitis medio cum pollice junctis, id. F. 5, 433: lingua cum subjecta parte juncta est, Cels. 7, 12, 4.—**B.** Esp. **1.** To harness, yoke, attach. (a) Of animals: angues ingentes alites juncti jugo, Pac. ap. Cic. Inv. 1, 19, 27 (Trag. v. 397 Rib.): juncge pares, i. e. in pairs, Verg. G. 3, 169; Grat. Cynege. 263: nec jungere tauros norant, Verg. A. 8, 316: currus et quatuor equos, id. G. 3, 114: grypes equis, id. E. 8, 27 Forbig: curru jungit Halaesus Equos, id. A. 7, 724: leones ad currum, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 54: mulis e proximo pistrino ad vehiculum junctis, Suet. Caes. 31.—(b) Of a vehicle (rare): reda equis juncta, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25: neve (mulier) juncto vehiculo veheretur, Liv. 34, 1, 3: juncta vehicula, pleraque onusta, mille admodum capiuntur, id. 42, 65, 3.—**2.** Of wounds, etc., to join, bring together, unite, heal: ego vulnera doctum jungere Etiona petam, Stat. Th. 10, 733: parotidas suppuratas, Scrib. Comp. 206: oras (tumoris), Cels. 7, 17, 1: oras vulneris, id. 5, 4, 23 al.—**3.** Of lands, territories, etc.: juncta pharetratis Sarmatis ora Getis, adjoining, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 110; cf.: juncta Aquilonibus Arctos, id. M. 2, 132: quibus (campis) junctae paludes erant, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 6; Vell. 2, 110, 4: fundos Apuliae, to add, join to, Petr. 77: longos jungere fines agrorum, Luc. 1, 167.—**4.** To connect in time, cause to follow immediately: cum diei noctem pervigilem junxisset, Just. 12, 13, 7: somnum morti, Petr. 79: vidit hic annus Ventidium consularem praetextam jungentem praetoriae, Vell. 2, 65, 3: nulla natio tam mature consilio belli bellum junxit, id. 2, 110, 5: juncge, puer, cyathos, atque enumerare labora, Stat. S. 1, 5, 10: laborem difficilius est repetere quam jungere, to resume than to continue, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 10.—So of pronunciation: si jungas (opp. interpunctis quibusdam), Quint. 9, 4, 108.—**5.** Milit. t. t., of troops, an army, etc., to join, unite: cum juncti essent, Liv. 25, 35; 25, 37: exercitum Pompei sibi, Vell. 2, 80, 1: cum junctis exercitiis, Vell. 2, 113, 1: cum collegae se junxisset, Front. Strat. 1, 1, 9; so, exercitum, id. ib. 1, 2, 9: Ajacent naves suas Atheniensibus junxisse, Quint. 5, 11, 40.—**6.** To add, give in addition: comoda praeterea jungentur multa caducis, Juv. 9, 89.—**7.** In mal. part.: corpora, Ov. M. 10, 464: turpia corpora, id. H. 9, 134: tu mihi

juncta toro, id. F. 3, 511; id. R. Am. 408: si jungitur ulla Ursidio, Juv. 6, 41; 6, 448; cf. Venerem, Tib. 1, 9, 76; Ov. H. 353; id. R. Am. 407.

II. Transf. **A.** In gen., of abstract things, to bring together, join, unite: cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, amicitias, res rationesque jungebat, Cic. Deiot. 9, 27: omnem naturam, quae non solitaria sit... sed cum alio juncta atque conexas, etc., id. N. D. 2, 11, 29: an virtus et voluptas inter se juncti copularique possint, id. de Or. 1, 51, 122: sapientiam junctam habere eloquentiae, id. ib. 3, 35, 142: indignationem conquestioni, id. Inv. 2, 11, 36: insignis improbitas et scelere juncta, id. de Or. 2, 58, 237: plura crimina junguntur, are combined, Quint. 4, 4, 5.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of persons, to join, unite, bring together, associate, in love, marriage, relationship, etc.: cum impari, Liv. 1, 46: cum pare, Ov. F. 4, 98: alicujus filiam secum matrimonio, Curt. 5, 3, 12: si tibi legitimis pactam junctamque tabellis non es amaturus, Juv. 6, 200: juncta puella viro, Ov. A. A. 1, 682; id. Tr. 2, 284.—Of animals, etc.: Appulus jungentur capreae lupis, Hor. C. 1, 33, 8: variis albae junguntur columbae, Ov. H. 15, 37: unaque nos sibi operā amicos junget, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 32: ut quos certus amor junxit, Ov. M. 4, 156: amicos, Hor. S. 1, 3, 54: Geminum mecum tua in me beneficia junxerunt, Plin. Ep. 10, 26, 1: puer pueri junctus amicitia, Ov. P. 4, 3, 12.—Esp., of a treaty, alliance, etc.: si populus Romanus foedere jungeretur regi, Liv. 26, 24; Just. 15, 4, 24.—**2.** Of things, to make by joining, enter into: pacem cum Aenea, deinde adfinitatem, Liv. 1, 1: nova foedera, id. 7, 30: cum Hispanis amicitiam, Just. 43, 5, 3: societatem cum eo metu potentiae ejus, id. 22, 2, 6: foedus cum eo amicitiamque, Liv. 24, 48; 23, 33: juncta societas Hannibali, id. 24, 6: foedera, id. 7, 30: jungendae societatis gratia, Just. 29, 4, 2.—**3.** Of words, etc., to join, unite. (a) Esp., gram. t. t.: verba jungere, to make by joining, to compound: jungitur verbum ex corrupto et integro, ut malevolus, Quint. 1, 5, 68: in jungendo aut in derivando, id. 8, 3, 31; so, juncta verba, Cic. Or. 56, 186; id. Part. Or. 15, 53.—(b) To connect so as to sound agreeably: quantum interest... verba eadem qua compositione vel in textu junguntur vel in fine claudantur, Quint. 9, 4, 13.—Hence, *P. a.*: **junctus**, a, um, joined, united, connected, associated: in opere male juncto, Quint. 12, 9, 17.—Comp.: causa fuit propior et cum exitu junctor, Cic. Fat. 16, 36.—Sup.: junctissimus illi comes, most attached, Ov. M. 5, 69: principum prosperis et alii fruantur: adversae ad junctissimos pertineant, their nearest of kin, Tac. H. 4, 52.

Juniānus, a, um, *adj.* [Junius], of or belonging to a Junius, Junian: judicium, Cic. Clu. 1, 1: cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 103.

juniculus, i, m., an old vine-branch, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182.

junior, v. juvenis.

juniperēus, a, um, *adj.* [juniperus], of juniper, Cic. Fl. de Cond. Agr. p. 4 Goes.

juniperus (also **jūnīpirus**, in Plin. passim), i, f., the juniper-tree, Plin. 8, 31, 51, § 99; 16, 18, 30, § 73; Verg. E. 7, 53; 10, 76.

Jūnius, a, name of a Roman gens: e. g. M. and D. Junius Brutus.—Hence, **II.** **Jūnius**, a, um, *adj.*, Junian: familia, Tac. A. 3, 24: domus, Liv. 2, 5: lex, proposed by Junius, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1: 4, 16, 5: mensis, the sixth month, June, id. ib. 6, 2, 6.—Esp., as subst.: **Jūnius**, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 9; Ov. F. 6, 88.

jūnix, or uncontr. **jūvēnix**, ōis, f. [juvenix], a young cow, a calf, heifer: tot tibi cum in flammis junicum omenta liquescant, Pers. 2, 47.—In the form juvenix, of a maiden (cf. δῆμαλις, juvenca): quam mox horsum ad stabulum juvenem recipiat se pabulo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 33 Ritschl. dub. (MSS. juvenis).

Jūno, ōnis, f., the goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and the guardian deity of women; as the foundress of marriage, she is also called pronuba Juno; and as the protecting goddess of lying-in women, Juno Lucina, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 11; Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68: prima et Tellus et pronuba Juno dant signum, Verg.

A. 4, 166.—**B.** Juno inferna or infera, i. e. *Proserpine*, Verg. A. 6, 138; Stat. S. 2, 1, 147; or, *Averna*, Ov. M. 14, 114; or, *profunda*, Claud. Proserp. 1, 2; or, *Stygia*, Stat. Th. 4, 526.—**II.** Esp. in phrases: *stella Junonis, the planet Venus*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 37: *urbs Junonis*, i. e. *Argos*, Ov. H. 14, 28; per Junonem matrem familias jurare, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 201.—Prov.: *Junonis sacra ferre*, i. e. *to walk at a slow and measured pace*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 11.—**B.** Comically transf.: *mea Juno*, non decet esse te tam tristem tuo Jovi, i. e. *my wife*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 14; cf.: *ni nactus Venerem essem, hanc Junonem ducere*, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 39: *euno as interj.* like ecastor, acc. to Charis. p. 183 P.—Hence,

1. Jūnōnalis, e, adj., of or belonging to Juno: *tempus*, i. e. the month of June, Ov. F. 6, 63.—**2. Jūnōnicola**, ae, com. [Juno-colo], a worshipper of Juno (poet.): *Adde Junoncolas Faliscos*, Ov. F. 6, 49.—**3. Jūnōnigēna**, ae, m. [Juno-gigno], *Juno-born*, i. e. *Vulcan*, Ov. M. 4, 173.—**4. Jūnōnius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Juno, *Junonian* (poet.): *hospitia*, i. e. *Carthage, where Juno was worshipped*, Verg. A. 1, 671; so, *Samos*, Ov. M. 8, 220: *ales*, i. e. *the peacock*, id. Am. 2, 6, 55: *custos*, i. e. *Argus*, id. M. 1, 678: *mensis*, i. e. *June, sacred to Juno*, id. F. 6, 61: *Hebe*, i. e. *the daughter of Juno*, id. M. 9, 400; Val. Fl. 8, 231: *stella, the planet Venus*, App. de Mund. p. 58, 12: *insula, one of the Fortunate Isles*, Plin. 6, 32, 37, § 202.

Jūppiter (Jūpiter); in all good MSS. double p; v. Wagner, Orthogr. Vergl. s. h. v.). *Jōvis* (nom. *Jōvis*, Enn. ap. App. de Soc. p. 42; Ann. v. 64 Vahl.), m. [*Jōvis*-pater; *Jōvis* for *Djōvis*, kindred to Sanscr. *dyō*, splendore; Gr. *Zeus*; cf. Bopp. Gloss. p. 177, a], *Jupiter or Jove, a son of Saturn, brother and husband of Juno, the chief god among the Romans*; corresp. to the Gr. *Zeus*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 89; Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 64; 3, 21, 53: *Juppiter pater*, old formula ap. Liv. 1, 18 ext.: *Jovis satelles, the eagle*, Cic. Div. 1, 47, 106; so, *Jovis ales*, Ov. A. A. 3, 420.—As the god of omens, etc.: *te prodigiali Jovi conprecatur oportuit*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 108.—Prov.: *Jovem lapidem jurare*, said of one who swore by Jupiter (holding in one hand a knife with which he pierced the sacrificial sow, and in the other hand a stone); of *ossipis* who sciunt quod Juno fabulata sit cum Jove, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 171; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. *lapidem*, p. 115 Müll.; Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 2; Gell. 1, 21, 4.—In plur.: *Varro trecentos Joves (sive Juppiteres dicendum) introducit*, Tert. Apol. 14; and, trop.: *repente ut emoriantur humani Joves*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 26: *Joves quoque plures in priscis Græcorum litteris invenimus*, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42.—**II. Transf.**

A. As the god of heaven, his name is freq. used by the poets as i. q. *Heaven, sky, air*: *aspice hoc sublimen candens, quem invocant omnes Jovem*, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 65: *Chrysippus disputat, aethera esse eum, quem homines Jovem appellarent*, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 40: *sub Jove frigido*, Hor. C. 1, 1, 25: *malus*, id. ib. 1, 22, 20: *metuendus*, i. e. *pluvius*, Verg. G. 2, 419: *hibernus*, Stat. Th. 3, 26: *sub Jove pars durat, in the open air*, Ov. F. 3, 527: *loci, the temperature*, id. M. 13, 707.—**B.** *Juppiter Stygius*, i. e. *Pluto*, Verg. A. 4, 638; cf. *terrestris*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 20; of *the planet Jupiter*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20; Luc. 10, 207.—**C.** As an exclamation of surprise, i. q. *our My heavens! good heavens! Juppiter! estne illic Charinus?* Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24.

Jūra, ae (also **Jūres**, ium, m., Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 31; 16, 39, 76, § 137), m., a chain of mountains extending from the Rhine to the Rhone, Caes. B. G. 1, 2.—Hence, **Jūrensis**, e, adj., of Mount Jura, Sid. Ep. 4, 25.

jūrāmentum, i, n. [juro], an oath (post-class. for *jusjurandum*), Dig. 22, 3, 25: *praestare, to take an oath, to swear*, Cod. 2, 56, 4.

jurandum, i, n. [id.], an oath (ante-class. for *jusjurandum*): *abi quaerere ubi jurando tuo satis sit praesidi*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 26 (dub.; a. *juri-jurando*).

juratio, ōnis, f. [id.], a swearing, an oath (post-class.), Macr. S. 1, § 30; Tert. Idol. 21.

jurātivus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to an oath (post-class.).

longing to an oath (post-class.): *adverbia, adverbs of swearing*, Prisc. p. 1020 P.

jurātō, adv., v. juro.

jūrator, ōris, m. [juro], a swearer.

I. Lit. (post-class.): *falsus*, Macr. S. 5, 19, § 21.—**II.** In partic., an assistant of the censor, one who received the sworn returns of tax-payers: *census quom sum, juratori recte rationem dedi*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 30 (38); cf. id. Poen. prol. 58; Liv. 39, 44, 2; Symm. Or. pro Synes. 1.—**III.** Trop., of the audience, as judges of a play: *vos juratores estis, quæso, operam date*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 58.

jurātōrius, a, um, adj. [jurator], of or confirmed by an oath, juratory (post-class.): *cautio*, Cod. 12, 19, 12.

jurātus, a, um, P. a., v. juro fin.

jūrēconsultus, v. jurisconsultus.

jūrē-jūro, i, v. a. [2. jus-juro], to swear, only in doubtful passage: *praetores ambo in eadem verba jurejurarunt*, Liv. 41, 15, 10 (better *jure jurarunt*; Weissenb. *jurarunt*).

jūrē-pēritus, v. jurisperitus.

(**jūreus**, a, um, false read for *jus*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 15, v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

† **jurgatio**, juris actio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 103 Müll.

jurgātōrius, a, um, adj. [jurgo], quarrelsome (post-class.): *vocis sonus*, Amm. 27, 1.

jurgatrix, icis, f. [id.], a quarrelsome woman (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 117, 4.

jurgiōsus, a, um, adj. [jurgium], quarrelsome (post-class.): *mulier*, Gell. 1, 17, 1: *facundia*, id. 19, 9, 7.

jurgium, i, n. [jurgo], a quarrel, strife, dispute, altercation, contention (class.): *jurgio tandem uxorem abegi ab janua*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 18; 5, 2, 21: *jam jurgio enicabit, si intro rediero*, id. Merc. 3, 2, 14: *benevolorum contentio, non his inimicorum, jurgium dicitur*, Cic. Rep. 4, 8, 8 (ap. Non. p. 430): *in jurgio respondere*, Cic. de Sen. 3, 8: *optimum quemque jurgio lacessere*, Tac. A. 14, 40: *quempiam jurgio invadere*, id. H. 2, 53: *petulantibus jurgiis illudere*, id. ib. 3, 32: *jurgia jactare, to quarrel*, Verg. A. 10, 95: *tecum jurgia necere, engage in mutual strife*, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 35: *per jurgia dicere aliquid, in the heat of a dispute*, id. Tr. 5, 11, 1: *jurgia prima sonare incipiunt*, Juv. 15, 51: *alterna jurgia*, id. 6, 268: *facere*, Plin. 16, 44, 89, § 239: *erumpere in jurgia, to break out into railing*, Just. 10, 2, 5: *jurgio aliquem corripere*, Suet. Galb. 5: *inter Helvidium et Eprium acre jurgium*, Tac. H. 4, 6: *vixit cum uxore sine jurgio, without a quarrel*, Plin. Ep. 8, 5, 1.—**II.** Law t. t. *A legal dispute, a separation between husband and wife (cf. divortium): quod si non divortium sed jurgium fuit, dos ejusdem matrimonii manebit*, Dig. 23, 3, 31.

jurgo, āvi, ātum (ante-class. *jurigo*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 9; Brix ad Trin. 1, 2, 30), i, v. n. and a. [from *jus*, not a compound of ago, v. Ritschl. Opus. 2, 427]. **I. Neutr.** **A.** *So quarrel, brawl, dispute, scold*: *cedo, cum Davo egomet vidi jurgantem ancillam*, id. ib. 5, 1, 19; Suet. Ner. 5: *jurgare igitur lex putat inter se vicinos, non litigare*, Cic. Rep. 4, 8, 4 (ap. Non. p. 430): *ne jurgares quod*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 22.—**B.** *To sue at law*: *apud aediles adversus lenones jurgare* (al. *jurgari*), Just. 21, 5, 7: *in proprio foro*, Cod. Th. 2, 1, 6; 11, 33, 1.—**II. Act.** *to chide, censure, blame*: *haec jurgans*, Liv. 8, 33; 10, 35: *istis Jurgatur verbis*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 100.

jurgor, v. jurgo.

† **juridicatus**, ūs, m. [juridicus], a judgeship, jurisdiction, Inscr. Orell. 3117.

juridicialis, e, adj. [id.], relating to right or justice (class.): *juridicialis constitutio est, cum factum convenit, sed jure, an injuria factum sit, quaeritur*, Auct. Her. 1, 14, 24; cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69: *genus*, id. ib. 2, 22, 68: *quaestio*, id. Top. 24, 92.

juridicina, ae, f. [id.], the administration of justice, the office of a praetor (late Lat.), Tert. Pall. 3 fin.

juridicus, a, um, adj. [2. jus-, 2. dico], relating to the administration of justice, judiciary (post-Aug.): *conventus, assize towns*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7: *dies*, Cod. Th. 3, 12, 7.—**Subst.** **juridicus**, i, m., one who admin-

isters justice, a judge, Dig. 1, tit. 20; 45, 5, 41, § 5.

jurigo, v. jurgo init.

jūris-consultus, or less freq. **jūre-consultus** (also *juris consultus* and *consultus juris*), i, m. [2. jus-consulo], one skilled in the law, a lawyer (class.).—Form *juris-consultus*: *si quaeretur, quisnam juris-consultus vere nominaretur, eum dicerem, qui legum et consuetudinis ejus, qua privati in civitate uterentur, et ad respondendum et ad agendum et ad cavendum peritus est*, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 212; id. Leg. 2, 19, 47; id. Mur. 11, 25; Quint. 5, 14, 34.—Form *jureconsultus*: *ea jureconsultorum ingenii corrupta sunt*, Cic. Mur. 12, 27; id. Fam. 3, 1, 3; 7, 8, 2; Gell. 11, 18, 16; Lact. Mort. Pers. 22, 24.

jūris-dictio, ōnis (in tmesi: *jurisque dictio*, Liv. 41, 9; and separately: *juris dictio*), f. [2. jus-dictio], administration of justice, jurisdiction. **I.** Lit.: *jurisdictionem confeceram*, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3: *absolvere*, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 1.—**II. Transf.** **A.** *Legal authority, jurisdiction, power*: *ut sub vestrum jus, jurisdictionem, potestatem urbes subjungeretis*, Cic. Agr. 2, 36: *libera*, Suet. Calig. 16: *praetorum*, Gai. Inst. 1, 6.—**B.** In gen., *authority, control*: *quæ ruant urbes, quæ oriantur, jurisdictio mea est, it is mine to determine*, Sen. Clem. 1, 1, 2; *a place where justice was administered, an assize town* (post-Aug.): *mediterraneae jurisdictiones*, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 105.

jūrisōnus, a, um, adj. [2. jus-sono], resounding with justice, pronouncing judgment (al. *jura sonans, leges crepans*; poet.: *lingua*, Poëta in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 515).

jūris-pēritus or **jūre-pēritus** (freq. also separately), i, m. adj. [2. jus-peritus], skilled or learned in the law (class.): *Fabius Pictor et juris et litterarum et antiquitatis bene peritus*, Cic. Brut. 21, 81: *Apollo*, Juv. 1, 128.—**Comp.**—*Quis jure peritior?* Cic. Clu. 38, 108.—*Sup.* eloquentium jurisperitissimus Crassus, jurisperitorum eloquentissimus Scaevola, Cic. Brut. 39, 145.

jūris-prudentia, ae (also separately and **prudentia juris**, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 256; cf. Nep. Cim. 2, 1), f. [2. jus-prudentia], the science of law, jurisprudence (post-class.): *jurisprudentia est divinarum humanarumque rerum notitia, just atque injusti scientia*, Dig. 1, 1, 10, § 2; Just. Inst. 1, 1, 1.

jūro, āvi, ātum, i, v. n. and a., and **jūror**, ātus, i, v. dep. [2. jus], to swear, to take an oath. **I.** In gen., *absol.*: *cui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo*, Cic. Fl. 36, 90: *cum ille mihi nihil, nisi ut jurarem, permetteret*, id. Fam. 5, 2, 7: *cum enim faciles sint nonnulli hominum ad jurandum*, Dig. 28, 7, 8: *posteaquam juratum est, denegatur actio*, id. 12, 2, 9: *ex animi tui sententia juraris*, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108.—With *inf.*, Sil. 2, 3, 51; Claud. B. Get. 81; Dig. 12, 2, 13, § 5.—With *nom.* and *inf.*, poet., Prop. 3, 4, 40.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: *jurat, se eum non deserturum*, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: *se non reversurum*, id. ib. 3, 87: *jurarem... me et ardere studio veri perendi*, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 65: *nisi victores se redituros jurant*, Liv. 2, 45: *Boeotum in crasso jurares aëre natum*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 244: *falsum, to swear falsely*, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108: *vere, to swear truly*, id. Fam. 5, 2, 7: *jurarem per Jovem, by Jupiter*, id. Ac. 2, 20, 65: *per supremi regis regnum*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 211; Verg. A. 9, 300: *per solis radios*, Juv. 13, 78; 6, 16.—Also with simple *acc.* of the being or object sworn by (mostly poet.): *Terram, Mare, Sidera*, Verg. A. 12, 197; 6, 324: *quomodo tibi placebit Jovem lapidem jurare, cum scias?* Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 2: *quævis tibi numina*, Ov. H. 16, 319: *Samotheum aras*, Juv. 3, 144.—Hence also *pass.*: *dis juranda palus, the Styx, by which the gods swear*, Ov. M. 2, 46; cf.: *Stygias juravimus undas*, id. ib. 2, 101: *Junonis numina*, Tib. 4, 13, 15: *caput*, Sil. 8, 106.—Rarely with *acc.* of the fact sworn to: *morbum*, i. e. *to swear to the fact of sickness*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1; cf.: *jurata pacta*, Sil. 2, 274: *ex mei animi sententia, with sincerity, without reservation*, Liv. 22, 63, 10; so, *ex nostri animi sententia*, Quint. 8, 5, 1; cf. Liv. 43, 15, 8; Gell. 4, 20, 3: *aliqui ali-*

quid, to vow or promise to one, Stat. Th. 4, 396: sacramenta deis, Sil. 10, 448: alicui jurare, to swear allegiance to, Plin. Pan. 68, 4: in verba, to swear with certain words, i. e. to take a prescribed form of oath: Petreius in haec verba jurat, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: cur in certa verba jurent, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132: milites in verba P. Scipionis jurant, Liv. 28, 29; 7, 5; 6, 22: in haec verba jures postulo, in this form of words, id. 22, 53, 12: in verba magistri, to echo his sentiments, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14: in verba ejus, Suet. Galb. 16: in verba Vitellii, id. Oth. 8: idem deinceps omnis exercitus in se quisque jurat, i. e. each soldier took the oath separately; whereas the usual practice was that one man uttered the entire oath, and the others only added, idem in me, Liv. 2, 45, 14: in litem, to make oath respecting the matter in dispute, to appraise under oath, Cic. Ross. Com. 1, 4; Dig. 4, 3, 18; 8, 5, 7 al.: in nomen alicujus, to swear allegiance to one, Suet. Claud. 10: in legem, to swear to observe a law, Cic. Sest. 16, 37: verissimum pulcherrimumque jusjurandum, to take an oath, id. Fam. 5, 2, 7: sacramenta, Sil. 10, 447; cf. sceleri jurato nefando sacramenta, Luc. 4, 228.—With de and abl.: de sua persona, in one's own behalf, Dig. 44, 5, 1, § 3: de calumnia, to clear one's self of calumny under oath, ib. 12, 2, 16; 2, 8, § 5.—Pass. impers.: scis, tibi ubique jurari, Plin. Pan. 68: ne in acta sua juraretur, Suet. Tib. 26.—(§) Dep. form, Plaut. Pers. 3, 2, 2; cf. id. Rud. 5, 3, 16: iudici demonstrandum est, quid jurantur sit, quid seque debent, Cic. Inv. 2, 43, 126: ex lege, in quam jurati sitis, id. ib. 2, 45, 121: juratus se eum sua manu interempturum, Liv. 32, 22, 7.—

II. In part. i., to conspire (cf. conjuro); with inf.: jurantur inter se barbaros necare, Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14: in me jurantur somnus, ventusque, fidesque, Ov. H. 10, 117: in facinus, id. M. 1, 242.—Hence, **juratus**, a, um, P. A. Pass. **1.** Called upon or taken to witness in an oath: numina, Ov. H. 2, 25.—**2.** Under an oath, bound by an oath: Regulus juratus missus est ad senatum, ut, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99: quamvis jurato metuam tibi credere testi, Juv. 5, 5.—**B.** Act., having sworn, that has sworn: nam injurato scio plus credet mihi quam jurato tibi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 281; id. As. 1, 1, 8: haec, quae juratus in maxima contione dixi, Cic. Sull. 11: in eadem arma, Ov. M. 13, 50.—Sup.: juratissimi auctores, the most trustworthy, Plin. H. N. praef. § 22.—Adv.: **jurato**, with an oath, under oath (post-class.): promittere, Dig. 2, 8, 16.

jūror, ātus sum, v. dep., v. juro, I. β.
jūrentia, ae, f. [jurulentus], juice, the fluids in flesh (post-class.), Tert. Jejun. 1: sanguinis, id. Apol. 8 fin.

jūrentulus, a, um, adj. [I. jus], containing the juice, not dried (post-Aug.): res eadem magis alit jurulenta, quam assa, Cels. 2, 18 al.

1. jū, jūris, n. [kindred to Sanscr. yūsh, the same; cf. Gr. ζῷμός], broth, soup, sauce (class.): cum una multa jura confundit cocus, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 120: quo pacto ex jure hesternum panem atrum vorent, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17: in jus vocat pisces cocus, Varr. R. R. 3, 9: negavit, se jure illo nigro delectatum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: in ea cena cocus meus praeter jus fervens nihil potuit imitari, id. Fam. 9, 20, 2: tepidum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81: male conditum, id. ib. 2, 8, 69.—In a sarcastic lusus verb. Verrinum, hog-broth, or the justice of Verres, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 121.—**II.** Transf., juice, mixture: addita creta in jus idem, the juice of the purple-fish, Plin. 35, 6, 26, § 44.

2. jū, jūris (gen. plur. jurum for jurium, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 86; Cato ap. Charis. p. 72 and 109 P.: juribus, Dig. 13, 5, 3, § 1; Charis. p. 19: jure, arch. dat., Liv. 42, 28, 6; Corp. Ins. Lat. 198, 31), n. [kindred with Sanscr. yu, to join; cf. ζεύωμαι, jungo, qs. the binding obliging; cf. lex from ligo], right, law, justice. **I.** Lit. (class.; in plur. very rare, except in nom. and acc.), that which is binding or obligatory; that which is binding by its nature, right, justice, duty: juris praecipua sunt haec, honeste vivere, alterum non laedere, suum cuique tribuere, Just. Inst. 1, 1, 3: jus naturale est quod na-

tura omnia animalia docuit... videmus etenim cetera quoque animalia istius juris perita censer, Dig. 1, 1, § 3; Just. Inst. 1, 2 proem.: omnes boni ipsam aequitatem et jus ipsum amant; per se jus est appetendum, Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 48: Gy. Amabo, hincne istuc decet? Le. Jusque fasque est, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 20: jus hic orat, id. Trin. 5, 2, 37; id. Ps. 1, 5, 123: omnium legum atque iurum factor, conditor cluet, id. Ep. 3, 4, 90: jus hominum situm est in generis humani societate, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: tenere, id. Caecin. 11: obtinere, to maintain, id. Quint. 9: de jure aliquid respondere, to lay down the law, id. de Or. 2, 33, 142: respondere, id. Leg. 1, 4, 12: dicere, to pronounce judgment, give a judicial decision, as, e. g. the praetor: a Volcatio, qui Romae jus dicit, id. Fam. 13, 14; Verg. A. 7, 246; cf.: jura dare, id. ib. 1, 507: praetor quoque jus reddere dicitur, etiam cum inique decernit, Dig. 1, 1, 11: quid dubitas dare mihi argentum? S. Jus petis, fateor, you ask what is right, reasonable, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 16: jus publicum, common right, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 65: jura communia, equal rights, Cic. Div. 1, 5: divina ac humana, id. Off. 1, 26: belli, id. Div. 2, 77: gentium, the law of nations, id. Off. 3, 5: quod naturalis ratio inter omnes homines constituit, id. apud omnes populos peraeque custoditur, vocaturque jus gentium, Gai. Inst. 1, 1: civile, the civil law, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 109: quod quisque populus ipse sibi jus constituit, id. ipsius proprium est vocaturque jus civile, Gai. Inst. 1, 1: pontificium, Cic. Dom. 13, 34: praedicatorium, id. Balb. 20: conjugalium, Ov. M. 6, 536: jus est, apponi pernam frigidam, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 26: jus fasque est, human and divine right, id. Cist. 1, 1, 22: juris nodos solvere, Juv. 8, 50.—Abl.: **jūre**, adverb., with justice, justly: jure in eum animadvertetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 19: jure ac merito, id. ib. 2, 5, 67, § 172; id. Cat. 3, 6, 14; Juv. 2, 34: et jure fortasse, id. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: et fortasse suo jure, id. Fin. 5, 2, 4: te ipse, jure optimo, merito incuses licet, with perfect justice, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 24: optimo jure, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111; cf.: pleno jure, Gai. Inst. 1, 5, 14: justo jure, Liv. 21, 3, 4; cf. opp. to injuria: non quaero, jure an injuria sint inimici, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61, § 150: summum jus, the extremity or utmost rigor of the law: non agam summum jure tecum, id. ib. 2, 5, 2, § 4: ex quo illud, Summum jus, summa injuria, factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, id. Off. 1, 10, 33; so opp. (aequum et bonum habere quod dependant), si contra verbis et litteris, et ut dici solet, summum jure contenditur, id. Caecin. 23, 65.

II. Transf. **A.** A place where justice is administered, a court of justice: in jus ambula, come before a magistrate, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 22; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 43: in jus ire, Nep. Att. 6, 4: cum ad praetorem in jus adissemus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 147: in jus acres procurant, Hor. S. 1, 7, 20: aliquem in jus vocare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 187; Hor. S. 2, 5, 29: aliquem in jus rapere, id. ib. 1, 9, 77; 2, 3, 72: trahere, Juv. 10, 87.—**B.** Justice, justness of a thing: absolventur, admiratione magis virtutis, quam jure causae, Liv. 1, 26.—**C.** Legal right, power, authority, permission: cum plebe agendi, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31: materiae caedendae, Liv. 5, 55.—Of particular rights: jus eundi, a right of way, Gai. Inst. 2, 31: jus agendi, aquamve ducendi, id. ib.: altius tollendi vel prospiciendi, id. ib. 4, 3: jus civitatis, the right to obtain the privileges of citizenship (cf. civitas; v. Krebs, Antibar. p. 640), Cic. Arch. 5, 11: id. Caecin. 34, 98; 35, 102; id. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26: jus capiendi, Juv. 1, 56: testandi, id. 16, 51; cf. 217: jus trium liberorum, Sen. ap. Lact. 1, 16, 10: patrum, the power of life and death over their children, Liv. 1, 26: homines recipere in jus dicionemque, id. 21, 61: sub jus iudiciumque regis venire, id. 39, 24: (homo) sui juris, his own master, independent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 18: jus ad mulieres, over the women, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 22: ut eodem jure essent, quo fuissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 13; cf.: melius, quod nil inimis in corpora juris natura indulget, Juv. 2, 139.—The legal forms of the old jurists: jus Flavianum, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 7.

‡ **juscellarius**, ζωμετής, Gloss. Philox.

juscellum, i, n. dim. [jusculum], broth, soup (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. 2, 13; plur., Ven. Carm. 6, 10, 18; Schol. Juv. 4, 23.

‡ **juscularius**, ii, m. [id.], a soup-maker, Inscr. ap. Mur. 305.

juscūlum, i, n. dim. [I. jus], a broth: frigidum, Cato, R. R. 156, 7.

jus-jurandum, jurisjurandi (often separately jurisque jurandi, Cic. Cael. 22, 54; id. Off. 3, 29, 104; in an inverted order: qui jurando jure malo quaerunt rem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 63), n. [2. jus-juro], an oath (class.; cf. sacramentum): jusjurandum pollicitus est dare mihi, neque se hasce aedes vendidisse, etc., Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 36: est enim jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: socius vestrae religionis jurisque jurandi, id. Cael. 54: jurare, id. Fam. 5, 2, 7: idem jusjurandum adigit Afranium, made him take the same oath, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: accipere, to take an oath, be sworn, id. ib. 3, 28: deferre alicui, to tender to one, Quint. 5, 6, 4: offerre, id. 5, 6, 1: recipere, id. ib.: exigere ab aliquo, to demand, require, id. ib.: jurejurando stare, to keep one's oath, id. 5, 6, 4: conservare, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: violare, to break or violate, id. ib. 29: remittere, to dispense with, i. e. to accept the word or promise instead of the oath, Dig. 12, 2, 6 al.: negligere, Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 46: jurejurando civitatem obstringere, to bind by an oath, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; 1, 76, 3; 2, 18, 5: jurejurando teneri, to be bound by an oath, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: jurejurando aliquid decidere, Dig. 42, 1, 56: fraudem jure tueri jurando, Juv. 13, 201 sq.—Plur.: jura, Paul. ex Fest. 132, 29.

jusquāmus for hyoscyamus, Pall. 1, 35, 5; Vég. de Re Vet. 2, 12.

jussio, ōnis, f. [jubeo], an order, command (post-class.), Dig. 40, 4, 44; Lact. 4, 15, 9; Vulg. Gen. 27, 5 al.

jussitor and **jusso**, v. jubeo.

‡ **jussor**, κελεύτης, Gloss. Philox.

jussōrius, a, um, adj., giving orders (late Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Frat. Erem. Sem. 56.

jussulentus, a, um, adj. [I. jus], having broth or sauce (post-class.): piscis, App. Mag. p. 299, 24.

jussum, i, n. [jubeo], an order, command; a law (class.; mostly in plur.; the abl. sing. is supplied by jussu; v. 2. jussus): deorum immortalium jussis aliquid facere, Cic. Ross. Am. 24, 66: interpres Divum fert horrida jussa per auras, Verg. A. 4, 378: tua haud mollia jussa, id. G. 3, 41: jussis carmina coepta tuis, id. E. 8, 11: efficere, to execute, Sall. J. 25: capessere, to accept, assume to execute, Verg. A. 1, 77: facere, id. ib. 1, 302: facessere, id. ib. 4, 295: flectere, to divert, annul, id. ib. 10, 35: festinare, id. ib. 1, 177: alicujus detrectare, to reject, disobey, Tac. A. 3, 17: exuere, id. ib. 11, 19: spernere, id. ib. 11, 14: abnuere, id. ib. 11, 37: exsequi, Verg. A. 4, 396; Tac. H. 4, 81: patrare, id. ib. 4, 83: peragere, Ov. M. 2, 119: explere, Vulg. Gen. 50, 3: complere, id. Jos. 3, 6: perficere, id. Judic. 9, 54: injusta jussa populis describere, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 11: jussa ac scita, id. Balb. 18, 42.—In sing.: putasne, si populus jusserit, id. jussum ratum atque firmum futurum? Cic. Caecin. 33, 96: fac jussum regis, Vulg. 1 Macc. 2, 18 al.—**II.** Esp., a physician's prescription: jussa medicorum ministrare, Ov. H. 20, 133.—**B.** A father's consent to the marriage of his son: jussum parentis praecedere debet, Just. Inst. 1, 10 pr.

1. jussus, a, um, Part., from jubeo.

2. jussus, ūs (used only in abl. sing.), m. [jubeo], an order, command, decree (class.): tuo jussu profectus sum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 50: Jovis jussu venio, id. Am. prol. 19: vestro jussu coactus, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 26: aut ab regibus lecti aut post reges exactos jussu populi, Liv. 4, 4, 7: sine populi jussu, Sall. C. 29, 3: Romano jussu, Val. Max. 9, 2, 4: Timotheus populi jussu bellum gessit, Nep. Timoth. 4: Neronis, Juv. 10, 15: patris dominive negotium gerere, Gal. Inst. 4, 70.

justa, ōrum, v. justus, B. 2.

justē, adv., v. justus fin.

justificatio, ōnis, f. [justifico], justification (late Lat.), Salv. Avar. 3, 2; Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 36.—**II.** (As if from justa-fa-
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cio.) *Due formality*: erit haec filiis Israel justificatio judiciorum, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 16, 1, 10: juxta omnes caerimonias et justificationes, Vulg. Num. 9, 3 and 14; id. 2 Par. 19, 19; id. Heb. 9, 1.

justificator, ōris, m. [justifico], *he who justifies* (eccl. Lat.), August. de Spir. et Lit. 26; id. ib. 29.

justificatrix, icis, f. [justificator], *she who justifies* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36.

justificatus, a, um, P. a., v. justifico *fin.*

justifico, 1, v. a. [justificus]. **I.** To act justly towards, do justice to one; with simple acc. of the pers. (post-class.): justificate viduam, Tert. adv. Marc. 19.—**II.** To justify, make just, forgive, pardon, vindicate (post-class.): malos, Coripp. Laud. Justin. jun. 2 *fin.*: impium, Aug. Enar. in Psa. 110, 3; Vulg. Rom. 8, 30: ut ex fide justificemur, id. Gal. 3, 24 et saep.—Hence,

justificatus, a, um, P. a., *justified* (eccl. Lat.): baptisatus, Prud. Apoth. 881; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36.—Comp.: Publicanus Pharisaeo justificator discessit, Tert. Or. 13.

justificus, a, um, adj. [justus-facio], *that acts justly* (poet.): mens deorum, Cat. 64, 407.

Justina, ae, f., a Roman empress, wife of the elder Valentinian, and mother of the younger Valentinian, Amm. 30, 10, 4; Aug. Conf. 9, 7, 15.

1. Justinianus, v. Justinus.

2. Justinianus, i, m., Justinian, a Roman emperor in the sixth century of the Christian era, who caused the compilation of the Corpus Juris, Cod. Just. init.—Hence, **Justinianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Justinian: urbs, Just. Novell. praef. 28.

Justinus, i, m., Justin. **I.** A Roman historian in the second century of the Christian era, who made an abstract of the historical work of Trogon Pompeius.—**II.** Justinus I., a Roman emperor of low birth (a swine-herd) in the sixth century of the Christian era.—**III.** Justinus II., a Roman emperor in the latter half of the sixth century.—Hence, **Justinianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the emperor Justin: labores, Coripp. Laud. Just. 1, 263.—**IV.** A philosopher who defended the Christians under Antoninus Pius, called also Justin Martyr, Hier. Ep. 70, 4 al.

justitia, ae, f. [justus], *justice, equity, righteousness, uprightness*: quae animi affectio suum cuique tribuens, atque hanc quam dico, societatem conjunctionis humanae munificet et aequae tuens, justitia dicitur, cui sunt adjunctae pietas, bonitas, liberalitas, benignitas, comitas, quaeque sunt generis ejusdem, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65: justitia est constans et perpetua voluntas jus suum cuique tribuendi, Just. Inst. 1, 1, 1: justitia erga deos religio, erga parentes pietas, creditis in rebus fides... nominatur, Cic. Part. Or. 22, 78: ordinata erat in duodecim tabulis tota justitia, the whole of the laws, Flor. 1, 24.—Personified: **Justitia**, the goddess of justice, Gell. 14, 4, 3.—**B.** Esp., *righteousness, holiness, conduct in accordance with the divine law*, Vulg. Gen. 15, 6; id. Rom. 9, 31 et saep.—**II.** Clemency, compassion, Caes. B. G. 5, 41 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 32; so Cic. Marcell. 4: ut meae stultitiae justitia tua sit aliquid praesidi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 33.—**III.** Concr., *judgments, precepts, ordinances*: Domini, Vulg. Psa. 18, 9; id. Deut. 4, 5 al.

justitium, ii, n. [2. jus-sisto], *a cessation from business in the courts of justice, a legal vacation*, Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 31: justitium per aliquot dies servatum est, Liv. 3, 5: justitiumque in foro sua sponte coeptum prius quam indictum, id. 9, 7: prope justitium omnium rerum futurum videbatur, id. 26, 26, 9: remittere, to put an end to a suspension of legal proceedings, to cause the courts to resume their business, id. 10, 21.—**II.** In gen., *a cessation of public business, a public mourning*: hos mors (Germanici) adeo incendit, ut, sumpto justitio, desererent foro, Tac. A. 2, 82: arcis triste tyrannicae, Prud. Cath. 5, 80; so, in a household, *a suspension of business for mourning the dead*, Sid. Ep. 2, 8.

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justus, a, um, adj. [2. jus], *just, upright, righteous*. **I.** Lit.: justus et bonus vir, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42: digna esse justo homine, eoque quem virum bonum dicimus, id. ib. 1, 10, 31: in amicitia parum justus, id. Lael. 20, 75: vir, Vulg. Gen. 6, 9: Dominus, id. Exod. 9, 27: in socios, Cic. Planc. 26, 63: qui omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, id. Sest. 67, 141.—Of things, *in accordance with law or right, equitable, just*: bella, Cic. Deiot. 5, 13: causa, id. Phil. 2, 22, 53: supplicia, id. Cat. 1, 8, 20: querela, Ov. P. 4, 3, 22: bella, id. M. 8, 58: triumphus, Hor. C. 1, 12, 54; Suet. Calig. 48; Liv. 33, 22: justissimos triumphos videre, Cic. Pis. 19, 44.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Lawful, rightful, true*: uxor, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: hymenaei, Verg. G. 3, 60: matrimonium, Gai. Inst. 4, 16: nuptiae, id. ib. 1, 90 sq.: liberi, *legitimate*, id. ib. 3, 72: filius, id. ib. 1, 77: justā matrefamilias ortus, opp. pellice, Liv. 39, 53: justissima causa faciendi aliquid, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: imperium, id. ib. 1, 45.—**2.** Esp.: dies justī, *a delay of thirty days allowed by law in paying debts*, Gell. 20, 1, 43.—**B.** *Due; esp. in the plur. neutr. subst.*: **justa**, rights, privileges: servis justa praebere, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41; Col. 4, 3, 5: justa reddere, Col. 1, 8, 11; 11, 1, 26.—**2.** In partic.: **justa**, ōrum, n., *due ceremonies or formalities*: omnia justa perficere, Liv. 9, 8; so, *justis omnibus hospitalibus fungi*, id. 9, 6.—Esp. of funeral rites, *obsequies* (cf. exsequiae): justa facere uxorī, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 28: more regio justa magnifice facere, Sall. J. 11, 2: justis funebribus confectis, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: paterni funeri justaolvere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8: peragere, Plin. 2, 109, 112, § 248: praestare, Curt. 10, 8: persolvere, id. 6, 6: ferre avis positus, Ov. F. 5, 480: dare manibus alicujus, Flor. 4, 2.—**C.** *Proper, perfect, complete, reasonable, suitable, sufficient, right*: vidulus, i. e. full, with all its contents, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 23: timor, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: proelium, Liv. 39, 2: victoria, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3: iter conficere, *a regular day's march*, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: exercitus, *complete, in full number*, Liv. 9, 43: muri altitudo, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: volumina, Vell. 2, 119: aetas, Dig. 12, 4, 8: eloquentia, Cic. Brut. 90: loca, i. q. aequa, even, level (opp. iniquus, uneven), Tac. A. 2, 5.—**D.** *Moderate, mild, gentle, easy*: ut justioribus utamur iis, qui, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2: justa et clemens servitus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 9.—Hence,

1. Subst.: **justum**, i, n., *that which is right or just, justice*: justum ac jus colere, Cic. Leg. 2, 5: plus justo, more than is right, too much, Hor. C. 3, 7, 24; so, ulterius justo, Ov. M. 6, 470: gravius justo dolere, id. ib. 3, 333: justo longius, too long, Quint. 9, 4, 125: praeter justum, Lucr. 4, 1241.—**Plur.**: ergo est lex justorum injustorumque distinctio, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13.—**2. Adv.**: **juste**, rightly, justly, equitably, duly: juste et legitime imperare, Cic. Off. 1, 4: aestimare aliquid, Curt. 10, 5: timere, Ov. H. 17, 168.—Comp.: justius, Phaedr. 4, 25, 8: reprehendi, Hor. S. 2, 4, 86.—**Sup.**: justissime, Quint. 10, 1, 82.

jusum, adv. [corrupt form of deorsum], down, downwards, opp. susum (late Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Ep. Joan. ad Parth. 8, 2; 10, 8.

Juturna, ae, f. [juvo], *a fountain in Latium*: Juturna fons est in Italia saluberrimus juxta Numicum flumen, Serv. Verg. A. 12, 139.—**II.** Hence, also, *a nymph, sister of Turnus, the king of the Rutuli*, Verg. A. 12, 146; 154; Ov. F. 2, 585; 606.—Hence, ad Juturnae (sc. aedem), Cic. Clu. 36: Juturnae lacus, in Rome, Ov. F. 1, 708; Lact. 2, 7, 9.—Hence, **Juturnalia**, ium, n., the festival of the nymph Juturna, Serv. Verg. A. 12, 139.

jutus, a, um, Part., from juvo.

juvamen, inis, n. [juvo], *help, aid, assistance* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 12, 2; Hilar. in Galat. 64; Aem. Mac. in Cap. de Betonica.

juvamentum, i, n. [id.], *help, aid, assistance* (late Lat.), Verg. 4, 25, 3.

1. juvenalis, e, adj. [juvenis], *youthful, juvenile, suitable for young people* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): corpus, Verg. A. 5, 475: arma, id. ib. 2, 518; Sil. 2, 312: mihi mens juvenali ardebat amore

compellare virum, Verg. A. 8, 163: fama, Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 32: ludi, a kind of games introduced by Nero, Suet. Ner. 11; cf. dies, id. Calig. 17: ludus, Liv. 1, 57, 11.—Hence, subst.: **juvenalia**, ium, n., *youthful pursuits, games*, Tac. A. 14, 15; 15, 33; 16, 21; Capitol. Gord. 4.—Adv.: **juvenaliter**, in a youthful manner, youthfully: jecit ab obliquo nitidum juvenaliter aurum, Ov. M. 10, 675; id. A. 3, 733; id. M. 7, 805.—Hence, rashly, improvidently, Ov. Tr. 2, 117 al.

2. Jūvenālis, is, m., Juvenal: D. Junius Juvenalis, a Roman satirist in the time of Domitian and Trajan, Mart. 7, 24, 1; 12, 18, 2 al.

juvenca, ae, f., v. 1. juvencus.

juvenculasco, ēre, 3, v. inch. [juven-culus], *to become youthful, to grow into youth*: juvenculescat adulescentia, senecta canescat, Ambros. de Cain et Abel, 2, 1, 2.

juvenculus, a, um, adj. dim. [juvenca], *young* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Monog. 13: viduae, *young widows*, id. ib.: bos, Ambros. de Tob. § 25; Vulg. Psa. 67, 26.—**II.** As subst. **A.** **juvenculus**, i, m., *a young man*, Hier. Ep. 2, 16; Ambros. Apol. Dav. 3, 12.—**2.** *A young bullock*, Vulg. Jer. 31, 18.—**B.** **juvencula**, ae, *a young girl*, Vulg. Psa. 68, 26; Tert. adv. Jud. 9.—**Plur.**, Vulg. 1 Tim. 5, 2 al.

1. juvencus, a, um (gen. plur. juven-cūm, Verg. A. 9, 609), adj. [contr. from juvenicus, from juvenis], *young* (mostly poet.): ecus, Lucr. 5, 1074: gallinae, Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 146.—More freq., **II.** Subst. **A.** **juvencus**, i, m. 1. Sc. bos, *a young bullock*: aspice, aratra jugo referunt suspensa juven-ci, Verg. E. 2, 66; 7, 11; id. A. 6, 38: est in juven-cis, est in Equis patrum virtus, Hor. C. 4, 4, 30: fessi juven-ci, Ov. M. 14, 648; Varr. R. 2, 5, 6.—**B.** Poet. transf., *neat's leather*: clipeum vestisse juvenco, Stat. Th. 3, 591.—**2.** Sc. homo, *a young man*: te suis matres metuunt juven-cis, Hor. C. 2, 8, 21.—**3.** **juvenca**, ae, f. 1. (Sc. bos.) *A young cow, heifer*: pascitur in magna Sila formosa juvenca, Verg. G. 3, 219; Hor. C. 2, 5, 6; id. Ep. 1, 3, 36; Juv. 6, 49.—**2.** Sc. femina, *a girl*: Graia, i. e. Helen, Ov. H. 5, 117; Val. Fl. 4, 350.

2. Jūvencus, i, m., *a priest in Spain in the time of Constantine the Great, who made a metrical version of the four Gospels*, Hier. Ep. 70, 5 (l. p. 430 Vall.); v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. p. 912 sq.

juvenesco, nūi, 3, v. inch. n. [juvenis]. **I.** To reach the age of youth, to grow up (poet. and post-Aug.): vitulus... largis juvenescit herbis, Hor. C. 4, 2, 54: ex quo juvenuit, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 6 *fin.*—**II.** To grow young again. **A.** Lit.: Pylus juvenescere posset, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 41: glires aestate juvenescunt, Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 224.—Of plants: rosa recisa juvenescit, Plin. 21, 11, 40, § 69.—**B.** Transf., *to become vigorous, regain strength, flourish*: gladii juvenescunt, Stat. Th. 3, 583: corpus regni juvenescit, recovers itself, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 20: continuo montes muro, id. VI. Cons. Honor. 534.

juvenilis (jūvenāl-), e, adj. [id.], of or belonging to youth, youthful, juvenile. **I.** Lit.: juvenilis quaedam dicendi impunitas et licentia, Cic. Brut. 91, 316: redundantia, id. Or. 30, 108: sumptis Priamum juvenilibus armis vidit, Verg. A. 2, 518: corpus, id. ib. 5, 475: valida ac juvenilia membra, Juv. 11, 5: anni, Ov. M. 8, 632: caput, id. ib. 1, 564: femur, id. Am. 1, 5, 22: suis semper juvenilior annis, id. M. 14, 639: sidus juvenile nepotes, shining among the youths like stars, a youthful constellation, id. Tr. 2, 167.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Lively, cheerful*: integer et laetus laeta et juvenilia lusi, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 7.—**B.** *Violent, strong*: praiceps juvenile pericli, Stat. S. 1, 4, 50.—Hence, adv. **1. juvenile**, youthfully: adhuc juvenile vagans, Stat. S. 3, 5, 25.—**2. juveniliter**, youthfully, after the manner of youth: exsultare, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10 (in Ovid only juvenaliter; v. juvenalis *fin.*).

juvenilitas, ātis, f. [juvenilis], *youth, juvenility* (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 123, 8.

jūvenīlīter, *adv.*, v. juvenilis *fin*.

jūvenis, *is, adj.* (*comp.* juvenior, for the more usual junior, Plin. Ep. 4, 8; App. M. 8, p. 210, 36) [Sanser. yuvan, young]. **I.** *Adj.*: ut juveni primum virgo deducta marito, Tib. 3, 4, 31: est mihi filius juvenis, Quint. 4, 2, 42: juvenes anni, Ov. M. 7, 295: juvenes premere Medos, Juv. 7, 132: ovis juvenis, Col. 7, 3, 6: deus, Calp. Ecl. 7, 6. — *Comp.*: toto junior anno, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 44: dis junioribus permisit ut, etc., Cic. Univ. 13. — **II.** *Subst.*: **jūvenis**, *is, comm.*, one who is in the flower of his or her age (mostly of persons older than adolescents and younger than seniores, i. e. between twenty and forty years), a young person, a young man, a young woman: infirmitas puerorum, et ferocitas juvenum, et gravitas jam constantis aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: simul ac juvenes esse coeperunt, id. Off. 2, 13, 45: aetas juvenum (opp. senum), id. Cat. 19, 67: juvenem egregium praestanti munere donat, Verg. A. 5, 361: juvenes ferevidi, Hor. C. 4, 13, 26: nefas si juvenis vetulo non assurrexerat, Juv. 13, 55: telluris juvenes = terrae filios, Hor. C. 2, 12, 7: clamoros juvenem pater excitat, Juv. 4, 191; so, juvenes ipsius consulis, sons, id. 8, 262. — In *comp.*: edicitur delectus: juniores ad nomina respondent, Liv. 3, 41, 1; 6, 2, 6: junior (opp. senior), *the son, the younger of the name* (late Lat.), Ambros. Enar. in Ps. 45, 31: eos (milites) ad annum quadragesimum sextum juniores, supraque eum annum seniores appellavit (Servius Tullius), Gell. 11, 28, 1. — *Fem.*: Cornelia juvenis est, Plin. 7, 36, 36, § 122: pulchra, Phaedr. 2, 2, 5; Ov. A. A. 1, 63: amica, Claud. in Eutr. 2, praef. 23. — **B.** Juvenis (for juvenus), *the youth, the young men*: lectus juvenis, Sil. 4, 219, *the young men*: v. junix.

* **jūvenor**, *1, v. dep.* [juvenis], *to act with youthful indiscretion, to wanton*: aut nimium teneris juvenentur versibus umquam, Hor. A. P. 246; cf.: juvenor, νεωτερίζω, Gloss. Philox.

juventa, *ae, f.* [id.], *the age of youth, youth* (mostly post-Aug. for the class. juvenus). **I.** *Lit.*: membra decora juvenat, Verg. A. 4, 559: prima a parte juvenat, Cic. Att. post. 2, 3, 3: Euryalus forma insignis, viridique juvenat, Verg. A. 5, 295; Ov. M. 4, 17; 6, 719; 10, 84: non ita se a juvena eum gessisse, Liv. 35, 42: qua capta juvena Hippia, Juv. 6, 103: Livia, prima sua juvena ex Nerone gravida, Plin. 10, 55, 76, § 154: elephantorum juvena a sexagesimo anno incipit, id. 8, 10, 10, § 28: nitidus juvenat (of the snake), Verg. G. 3, 437. — *Of plants*, Plin. 16, 23, 35, § 86. — *Poet.*, *youth, young people*: moderator juvenatae, Mart. 2, 90, 1. — **II.** Personified, *the goddess of youth*, Ov. M. 7, 241; id. P. 1, 10, 12; cf. the foll. art.

jūventas, *ātis, f.* [id.], *the age of youth, youth*. **I.** *Lit.* (poet.), Lucr. 5, 888; Verg. G. 3, 63; id. A. 5, 398; Hor. C. 2, 11, 6; of the eagle, id. ib. 4, 4, 5. — **II.** Personified: **Jūventas**, *the goddess of youth, Hebe*, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 112; id. Att. 1, 18, 3; id. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; Hor. C. 1, 30, 7; Liv. 5, 54 *fin.*; 21, 62, 9; 36, 36, 5.

Jūventius (**Jūvenc-**), *a, name of a Roman gens*; e. g. M. Jūventius Peto, Cic. Clu. 30. — *Adj.*: **Jūventius**, *a, um, of or belonging to Jūventius*: familia, Cic. Planc. 8, 19.

jūventus, *ūtis* (scanned as dissyl., Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 30; id. Cure. 1, 1, 38; cf. junior), *f.* [juvenis], *the age of youth* (from the twentieth to the fortieth year), *youth* (rare, except in transf. meaning; cf. juvenas). **I.** *Lit.*: quae juventute geruntur et viribus, Cic. de Sen. 6, 15: ibique juventutem suam exerceat, Sall. C. 15, 2. — **II.** *Transf.*, *concr.* **A.** *Young persons, youth*: quo nemo adaeque juventute ex omni Attica antehac est habitus parvus, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 29: juventutis inores scire, id. Am. 1, 1, 2: nulla juventutis est spes; sese omnes amant, id. Capt. 1, 2, 19: ob eamque causam juvenus nostra dediceret paene discendo, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 93: cum omnis juvenus, omnes etiam gravioris aetatis eo convenerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 16, 2; 6, 14 *fin.*; 6, 23, 6; id.

B. C. 2, 5, 3 sq.; Hirt. B. G. 8, 8, 2: Trojana, Verg. A. 1, 467: Cannis consumpta juvenus, Juv. 2, 155: alios caedit sua quemque juvenus, *pupils*, id. 7, 213. — *Of young bees*, Verg. G. 4, 22; hence: princeps juvenutis, in the time of the republic the first among the knights, Cic. Vat. 10, 24; id. Fam. 3, 11, 3; under the emperors, a title of the imperial princes, Tac. A. 1, 3. — **B.** Personified: **Jūventus**, *the goddess of youth* (for the usual Jūventas): FLAMINIS JUVENTUTIS, Inscr. Orell. 2213; Hyg. Fab. praef.

Jūverna or **Jūberna**, *ae, f.*, Ireland, Mela; 3, 6, 6; Juv. 2, 160.

jūvo, *jāvi, jūtum, 1* (juvaturus, Sall. J. 47, 2; Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 13: iuerint, Cat. 66, 18), *v. a. and n.* [perh. root div., to gleam; cf. dies], *to help, aid, assist, support, benefit* (cf.: auxiliior, subvenio, opitulor). **I.** In gen.: qui se natos ad homines juvandos, tutandos, conservandos arbitrantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: beatae vitae disciplinam juvare, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: aliquem omni suo studio in petitione, id. Fam. 11, 17, 2: aliquem auxilio laboris, id. Balb. 9: hostes frumento, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: juvit facundia causam, Ov. M. 7, 505: imbres arva juvant, id. A. A. 1, 647: (Juppiter) juvat imbris agros, id. P. 2, 1, 13: aliquem portuque locoque, by receiving into harbor and house, id. H. 2, 55: nudum hospitio tectoque, Juv. 3, 211: pectora alloquio, Ov. P. 1, 6, 18: audentes deus ipse juvat, id. M. 10, 586: audentes Fortuna juvat, Verg. A. 10, 284: aliquem in aliqua re, Cat. 68, 41. — *With two acc.*: aliquid Rutulos, Verg. A. 10, 84. — *Of medical assistance*: qui salutari juvat arte fessos, Hor. C. S. 63; Ov. Tr. 2, 270; Plin. 23, 1, 10, § 14: dis juvantibus or deo juvante, with God's help: me, dis juvantibus, ante brumam expecta, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 2; id. N. D. 2, 66, 165; cf.: non denique quicquam aliud nisi juvantibus sacris deligunt, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 21. — *In pass.*: lex Cornelia proscriptum juvari vetat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 123: viatico a me juvabitur, Liv. 44, 22: precor, quaeras, qua sim tibi parte juvandus, Ov. P. 4, 12 *fin.*: placuit sollertia, tempore etiam juta, Tac. A. 14, 4 *init.* (al. adjuta): nec sola (lingua) loquendi munus implere potest, nisi juta, etc., Lact. Opif. D. 10, 13. — *Impers.*, juvat, *it is of use*; with a subject-clause: juvat Ismara Baccho Conserere, Verg. G. 2, 37: quid docuisse juvabat? Ov. M. 7, 858; cf.: quid juvat esse deum? id. ib. 13, 965. — **II.** In partic., *to delight, gratify, please*: juvare in utroque (in sensu et in animo) dicitur: ex eoque jucundum, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 14. — *In this sense rarely as a personal verb*: nec umquam quicquam me juvat quod edo domi; Foris... quod gusto id beat, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 34: non omnis arbusta juvant humilesque myricae, Verg. E. 4, 2: nec me vita juvaret, invisa civibus et militibus meis, Liv. 28, 27: si nec fabellae to juvant nec fabulae, Phaedr. 4, 7, 22: multos castra juvant, Hor. C. 1, 23: aurem juvantia verba, Ov. A. A. 2, 159. — *In pass.*: refer ad aures, probabunt: quare, cur? ita se dicent juvari, Cic. Or. 48, 159. — *More freq. impers.*, juvat (aliquem), with subject-clause, *it delights, pleases, I (thou, he, etc.) am delighted, take pleasure in*: juvit me, tibi tuas litteras profuisse, Cic. Fam. 5, 21, 3: juvat me haec praeclara nomina artificum... concidisse, id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 12: forsitan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Verg. A. 1, 203: juvat evasisse tot urbes Argolicas, id. ib. 3, 282: insano juvat indulgere labori, id. ib. 6, 135: si perego, hominum manibus periisse juvabit, id. ib. 3, 606: quae scire magis juvat quam prodest, Sen. Ep. 106.

juxtā, *adv. and prep.* (*sup. form* from jugis; v. jungo), *near to, nigh*. **I.** *Adv.* **A.** *Lit.*, of place. **1.** *Of several objects, near together, in close proximity*: theatra duo juxta fecit amplissima e ligno, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 117. — **2.** In gen., *near at hand, near, near by, hard by, close to, by the side of*: legio, quae juxta constiterat, Caes. B. G. 2, 26, 1: ut sellam juxta poneret, Sall. J. 65, 2: furiarum maxima juxta Accubat, Verg. A. 6, 605: forte fuit juxta tumulus, id. ib. 3, 22: procul vel juxta sitas vires circumspectabat, Tac. H. 2, 72: talem perla-

tum Pompeio juxta res gerenti Mithridatico bello, Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 51: abjecto clam juxta pugione, Suet. Ner. 34: thermisque juxta celeriter constructis, id. Tit. 7. — *Rarely with verbs of motion*: accedere juxta, Ov. M. 8, 809. — **B.** *Transf.*, *in like manner, equally, alike* (syn.: aequae, pariter). (a) *Absol.*: eorum ego vitam mortemque juxta aestimo, Sall. C. 2: aestatem et hiemem juxta pati, id. J. 85, 33: ceteri juxta insontes, Liv. 24, 5, 13: qui Argenta habent, aliaque castella juxta ignobilia, id. 32, 14, 2: juxta periculosum seu ficta seu vera promeret, Tac. A. 1, 6: solo caeloque juxta gravi, id. H. 5, 7. — (β) *With dat.*: Fabius omittendam rem parvam ac juxta magnis difficilem censebat, Liv. 24, 19, 6. — (γ) *With ac, atque, et, quam, cum*, in the sense of *as, than* (cf.: aequae ac, pariter ac, etc.): juxta tecum aequae scio, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 75: juxta eam curo cum mea, id. Trin. 1, 2, 160 (so always in Plaut.; v. Brix ad loc.): juxta mecum omnes intellegitis, Sall. C. 58, 5: absentium bona juxta atque interemptorum divisa fuere, Liv. 1, 54, 9; 3, 33, 10: juxta eam rem aegre passi patres, quam cum consulatum vulgari viderent, i. e. were just as indignant, id. 10, 6, 9: qui me, juxta ac si meus frater esset, sustentavit, just as if, = non secus ac si, Cic. post Red. ap. Sen. 8, 20: juxta ac si hostes adessent, Sall. J. 45, 2; Liv. 22, 31, 3: in re juxta manifesta atque atroci, id. 3, 33, 10; 24, 5, 13; 21, 33, 4; 5, 6, 5: reipublicae juxta ac sibi consulere, Sall. C. 37, 8: litteris Graecis atque Latinis juxta eruditus, id. J. 95, 3: juxta bonos et malos interficere, id. C. 61, 30. — **II.** *Prep.*, with acc., *very near, close to, near to, hard by* (not ante-class.). **A.** *Lit.*, of place: juxta eum castra posuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 41, 4; 3, 65, 4; 3, 20, 1; Nep. Dat. 1, 1; id. Att. 22 *fin.*; Quint. 8, 4, 22: juxta murum castra posuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 16, 4: totos dies juxta focum atque ignem agunt, Tac. G. 17; Col. 4, 8, 2. — *Placed after the case*: hanc (aram) juxta, Nep. Paus. 4, 4: vicina Ceraunia juxta, Verg. A. 3, 606: cubiculum Caesaris juxta, Tac. A. 13, 15 *fin.*: Rhenum juxta, id. ib. 4, 5: Tiberim juxta, id. ib. 2, 41: Aditum juxta moenia urbis Volso militi struxit, Val. Max. 5, 4, 1. — **B.** *Transf.* **1.** *Next to, immediately after, beside, on a par with*: juxta deos in tua manu positum est, Tac. H. 2, 76: apud quos juxta divinas religionem, humanae fides colitur, Liv. 9, 9, 4: homo, juxta M. Varro-nem doctissimus, Gell. 4, 9: vilitate juxta beluas esse, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 26. — **2.** *Near, approaching to, like, almost the same as*: velocitas juxta formidinem, cunctatio propior constantiae est, Tac. G. 30: gravitate annonae juxta seditionem ventum est, id. A. 6, 13: juxta seditionem esse, Sall. H. 3, 67, 11: Dietsch: populi imperium juxta libertatem, Tac. A. 6, 42: sapor juxta fontis dulcissimos, Sall. H. 4, 13. — **3.** *Along with, together with*: cum interea lucubrando faceret juxta ancillas lanam, Varr. ap. Non. 322: juxta se conjuges vexari, just as: pariter ac, Liv. 41, 6: periculosiores sunt inimicitiae juxta libertatem, among a free people, Tac. G. 21. — **4.** *In consequence of, in proportion to* (post-class., except one doubtful passage in Liv.): huic consuetudo juxta vicinitatem cum Aebutio fuit, Liv. 39, 9, 6 dub. Weissenb. ad loc.: quem juxta nocturnum visum ergastulo liberavit, Just. 1, 7, 1: convivium juxta regiam magnificentiam ludis exornat, id. 12, 3, 11. — **5.** *According to*: juxta praeceptum, Just. 2, 12, 25; Nazar. Pan. Const. 23; Vulg. Gen. 1, 11: juxta morem, id. ib. 19, 31: juxta hoc videtur et divus Hadrianus rescriptisse in haec verba, Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 28: juxta inclytum oratorem, Hier. Ep. 82.

juxtim, *adv. and prep.* [juxta], *next to, close by*. **I.** *Adv.*: in sedes collocat se regias Clytaemnestra juxtim, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 127, 32 (Trag. Rel. p. 2 Rib.): assidebat juxtim, Suet. Tib. 33. — **B.** In partic., *near to us, in the neighborhood* quae fuerint juxtim quadrata, Lucr. 4, 501. — **2.** *In an equal degree, equally*: sed quos utriusque figurae esse vides, juxtim miscentes vultu parentum, Lucr. 4, 1213. — **II.** *Prep.*, with acc., *near, next to*: juxtim Numicium flumen obtruncatur, Sisenn. ap. Non. 127, 30.

K.

K, k, was used in the oldest period of the language as a separate character for the sound *k*, while *C* was used for the sound *g*. In course of time the character *C* came to be used also for the *k* sound, and, after the introduction of the character *G*, for that alone, and *K* disappeared almost entirely from the Latin orthography, except at the beginning of a few words, for each of which, also, the letter *K* itself was in common use as an abbreviation; thus, *Kæso* (or *Cæso*), *Kalendæ* (less correctly *Calendæ*), sometimes *Karthago* (or *Kar*; v. *Carthago*); and in special connections, *Kalumnia*, *Kaput* (for *Calumnia* and *Caput*, e. g. *k.k.* = *calumniae causâ* in jurid. lang.): *nam k quidem in nullis verbis utendum puto, nisi quæ significat, etiam ut sola ponatur*, Quint. 1, 7, 10; cf. id. 1, 4, 9.—Some grammarians, indeed, as early as Quintilian's time, thought it proper always to write *K* for initial *C* before *a*, Quint. 1, 7, 10.—Besides the above-mentioned abbreviations, the *K* is also found in *K.A.* for capitals, *KK.* for castrorum, *K.S.* for carus suis.

Kalendæ (Cal-; v. the letter K), *arum, f.* [root *kal-*, *cal-*; Gr. *καλέω*; Lat. *calare*, clamor; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 27 Müll.; prop., the day when the order of days was proclaimed; hence], the *Calends*, the first day of the month: *primi dies nominati Kalendæ*, ab eo quod his diebus calantur ejus mensis nonae a pontificibus, quintanæ a septimanæ sint futuræ, Varr. L. L. 1, 1; Macr. S. 1, 15: *sed heus tu, equid vides Kalendas venire, Antonium non venire?* Cic. Att. 2, 2, 3: *litteras accepi datas pridie Kalendas Maïas, on the last day of April*, id. ib. 13, 20, 1.—Interest was due on the first day of each month; hence: *tristes Kalendæ*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 87: *celeres*, Ov. R. Am. 561.—This reckoning of time was Roman only; hence: *Kalendæ Ausoniae*, Ov. F. 1, 55.—Prov.: *ad Kalendas Graecasolvere*, i. e. *never*, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 87.—The *Kalends* were sacred to Juno, Ov. F. 1, 55; Macr. S. 1, 15; hence the first day of the year, *Kalendæ Martiæ*, was celebrated as a festival of married women, the *Matronalia*: *dabat, sicut Saturnalibus viris apophoreta, ita per Kalendas Martias feminis*, Suet. Vesp. 19: *Martius caelebs quid agam Kalendis*, Hor. C. 3, 8, 1: *scis certe, puto, vestra jam venire Saturnalia, Martias Kalendas*, Mart. 5, 84, 10; Dig. 24, 1, 31, § 8; hence: *femineæ Kalendæ* = *Kal. Mart.*, Juv. 9, 53: *Kalendæ Sextæ, the Calends of June*, Ov. F. 6, 181: *Kalendæ Germanicæ, the Calends of September*, Inscr. Orell. 4949 (cf.: in memoriam patris Septembrem mensem Germanicum appellavit, Suet. Calig. 15): *Kalendæ Januariæ primæ, of next January*, Cato, R. R. 147 sq.; Inscr. Orell. 3121.—**II.** Transf., a month: *nec totidem veteres, quot nunc, habuere Kalendas*, Ov. F. 3, 99: *intra septimas Kalendas*, Mart. 1, 100, 6; 10, 75, 7; Dig. 45, 1, 46.

Kalendâlis or **Kalendâris**, *e, adj.* [*Kalendæ*], of or belonging to the *Kalends*; of or belonging to the first day of the month: *tributa Kalendalia, which fall due on the Kalends*, Just. Edict. 13: *Juno Kalendâris, to whom worship is paid on the Kalends*, Macr. S. 1, 15, 18.

Kalendârium (Cal-), *ii, n.* [id.], a debt-book, account-book, the interest-book of a money-lender, because monthly interest was reckoned to the *Kalends*: *nemo beneficium in Kalendario scribit*, Sen. Ben. 1, 2, 3: *versare*, id. Ep. 14, 18: *quid fenus et Kalendârium et usura, nisi humane cupiditatis extra naturam quaesita nomina*, id. Ben. 7, 10, 3; Orig. 12, 1, 41; 15, 1, 58 al.; also called *Kalendârii liber*, Sen. Ep. 87, 7.—**II.** Trop.: *graciles aurium cutes Kalendârium expendunt*, i. e. *a fortune, a whole estate*, Tert. Hab. Mul. 1, 9 fin.

Kalendârius, *a, um, adj.* [id.], of or belonging to the *Kalends*: *strena*, Hier. in Ephes. 3, 6, 4.

Kalo, *v. calo*.

Karthago, *v. Carthago*.

† **Koppa (Coppa)**, *n. indecl.*, = *κόππα*,

a letter of the original Greek alphabet, in which it stood between π and ρ , and corresponded to the Hebr. *koph* and the Lat. *q*. It was rejected in the literary language, κ taking its place, but was retained as a numeral, = 90, Quint. 1, 4, 9; 1, 7, 10.

L.

L, l, *indecl. n.* or (on account of littera) *f.*, the eleventh letter of the Latin alphabet (*L* and *J* being counted as one), in form modified from an Λ , like the Greek, but with the angle downward. In sound it was identical with Gr. *lambda*, Engl. *l*. *L* has, according to Pliny, a threefold power: the slight sound of the second *l*, when doubled, as in *ille*, *Metellus*; a full sound, when it ends words or syllables, or follows a consonant in the same syllable, as in *sol*, *silva*, *flavus*, *clarus*; and a middle sound in other cases, as in *lectus*, Prisc. 1, 7, 38 (p. 555 P.). In transcriptions of Greek words in Latin and of Latin words in Greek letters, it always corresponds to Λ .

II. In etymology it represents, 1. Usually an original *l*; cf. alius, ἄλλος; lego, λέγω; leo, λέων; lavo, λούω, etc.—2. Sometimes an *r*, as in *lilium*, λείριον; *balbus*, βάρβαρος; *latrare*, Sanscr. *ra-*, to bark; *latteo*, Sanscr. *rah-*, to abandon; *luceo*, Sanscr. *ruc-*, etc.; cf. also the endings in *australis*, *corporalis*, *liberalis*, and in *stellaris*, *capillaris*, *maxillaris*.—3. Sometimes a *d*; cf. *lacrima*, δάκρυον; *levir*, Sanscr. *dēvar*, Gr. *δαίρ*; *oleo*, odor, Gr. *ὄζω*, ὀδωδα; *uligo*, udus; *adeeps*, Sanscr. *lip-*, to smear, Gr. *ἀλειφαρ*.

III. Before *l* an initial guttural or *t* is often dropped, as *latus* for *tatus*, *lis* for *stlis*, *lamentum* from *clamo*; *lac*, cf. Gr. γαλακτ-; and a preceding *c*, *d*, *n*, *r*, *s*, or *x* is omitted or assimilated, as *sella* for *sedula* (*sed-la*), *corolla* for *coronula* (*coron-la*), *prelum* for *prel-lum* (from *premo*), *ala* = *ax-la* (*axilla*); so, *libellus* for *liberulus* (*lib-ber*), *aligo* for *ad-ligo*, *ullus* for *unulus*. In the nominative of nouns the ending *s* is not added after *l*, as in *consul*, *vigil*; and *l* final occurs in Latin only in such words.

IV. *L* stands alone, **A.** As a numeral for 50.—**B.** As an abbreviation, usually for *Lucius*; rarely for *libens*, *locus*, or *libertus*.

† **lābārum**, *i, n.*, = λαβρόν, the *labarum*, a Roman military standard of the later times, richly ornamented with gold and precious stones, and bearing the effigy of the general. *Constantine the Great placed upon it a crown, a cross, and the initial letters of the name Jesus Christus, and made it the imperial standard*, Prud. ap. Symm. 1, 487; Tert. Apol. 16.

lābasco, *ere, v. n. incho.*, and **lābasco**, *ci, v. dep.* [*labo*], to totter, be ready to fall (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: *quod crebro tunditur ictu, vincitur in longo spatio tamen atque labascit*, Lucr. 4, 1285; 1, 537.—**II.** Trop.: *to waver, give way, yield*.—Form *labasco*, Att. ap. Non. 473, 9: *postquam vidit misericordia labasci mentem infirmam populi*, Varr. ib. 473, 11.—Form *labasco*: *leno labascit*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 38: *labascit victus uno verbo*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 98; id. Ad. 2, 2, 31: *animum vi quadam nova ictum labascere*, Gell. 15, 2, 7.

1. labda, *n. indecl.*, = λάβδα, the Greek letter Λ ; *supinum*; i. e. *an inverted V*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 943.

2. † labda, *ae, m.*, = λάβδα, a voluptuary, i. q. *irrumator* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 70, 11; Aus. Epigr. 126.

Labdāce, *es, f.*, = Λαβδάκη, the name of a girl, Auct. Priap. 7, 5.

Labdācides, *ae, v. Labdacus*, II. B.

† **Labdācismus**, *i, m.*, = λαβδακισμός, *labdacism*, a fault in speaking. **I.** The too frequent use of the letter *l* (as, *sol et luna luce lucebant alba, levi, lactea*), Mart. Cap. 5, § 514.—**II.** An erroneous pronunciation of the letter *l*, like the Spanish *ll*, Diom. 448 P.; Isid. Orig. 1, 31, 8.

Labdācus, *i, m.*, = Λάβδακος, a king of Thebes, father of Lāius, Sen. Herc. Far. 495; id. Phoen. 53.—**II.** Hence, **A. Labdācius**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to

Labdacus: *dux, i. e. Eteocles, so called after his grandfather Lāius*, Stat. Th. 2, 210.—**B. Labdācides**, *ae, m.*, a male descendant of *Labdacus*, a *Labdacide*; applied to *Poly-nices* as grandson of Lāius, Stat. Th. 6, 450.—*Plur.*: **Labdācidae**, *arum, m.*, the *Thebans*, Stat. Th. 9, 777; 10, 36.

lābēa, *ae, v. labia*.

Labeātes, *ium (Labeātae, arum*, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144), *m.*, a people of *Illyria*, whose capital was *Scodra*, Liv. 44, 31; 32; 45, 26.—Hence, **Labeātis**, *idis, adj.*, of or belonging to the *Labeates*: *palus*, Liv. 44, 31, 2: *Meteone Labeatidis terrae*, id. 44, 23, 3.

labēcūla, *ae, f. dim.* [2. *labes*], a slight stain or disgrace, a blemish; *opprobrium*: *alicui aspergere labeculam*, Cic. Vatin. 17, 41.

lābēfācio, *fēci, factum* (*labefactarius*, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 5), 3, *v. a.*; *pass.*: **lābēfio**, *factus, fieri* [*labo-facio*], to cause to totter, to shake, loosen, to make ready to fall (Cic. uses only *labefactus*). **I.** Lit.: *dentes alicui*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 36: *partem muri*, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: *labefactae aedes*, Tac. A. 1, 75: *labefacta ictibus arbor Corruit*, Ov. M. 8, 776; id. ib. 3, 69: *charta (i. e. epistola) a vinclis non labefacta suis, loosened, opened*, id. P. 3, 7, 6: *munimenta incussu arietis labefieri*, Sen. Const. Sap. 6.—*P. o. t.*: *ignes labefacti aëre multo, weakened*, Lucr. 5, 653: *membra voluptatis dum vi labefacta liquescunt*, id. 4, 1108: *calor labefacta per ossa currit*, Verg. A. 8, 390.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To cause to waver, to shake a person in his mind, principles, or fidelity: *aliquem*, Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7: *quem nulla umquam vis, nullae minae, nulla invidia labefecit*, Cic. Sest. 47, 101: *primores classiariorum, to shake their fidelity, excite them to mutiny*, Tac. A. 15, 51: *sic animus vario labefactus vulnere nutat*, Ov. M. 10, 375; cf. in Greek construction: *magno animum labefactus amore, shaken, disquieted*, Verg. A. 4, 395.—**B.** To shake, weaken; to overthrow, ruin, destroy: *haec (res publica) jam labefacta*, Cic. Har. Resp. 27, 60: *quo, per contumeliam consulum, jura plebis labefacta essent*, Liv. 3, 64: *nihil hunc amicitia Se-jani, sed labefacti haud minus ad exitia Macronis odium*, Tac. A. 6, 29 (35): *si priorem aetate et jam labefactum demovisset*, id. ib. 4, 60: *ne quis contagione ceteros labefaciat*, Col. 6, 5, 1; cf. Tac. H. 2, 93: *fidem, to shake or weaken one's credit*, Suet. Vesp. 4.

lābēfactātio, *ōnis, f.* [*labefacio*], a shaking, loosening, weakening. **I.** Lit.: *dentium, looseness*, Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 56.—***II.** Trop.: *mediocris labefactatio caedi comparatur*, Quint. 8, 4, 14: *libertatis*, Cod. Th. 4, 8, 5, § 5.

lābēfacto, *avi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a.* [id.], to cause to totter, to shake, to overthrow (syn.: *quatio, concutio*). **I.** Lit.: *signum vectibus*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 49: *horrea bellicis machinis*, Suet. Ner. 38: *aedium fundamenta*, Cod. Th. 10, 19, 14: *phalangii morsus genua labefacta*, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 86.—**B.** Transf., in gen., to injure, weaken, ruin, destroy: *sensus*, Lucr. 1, 694: *onus gravidi ventris, to procure an abortion*, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 1: *colla boum, to hurt, gail*, Col. 2, 2, 22.—**II.** Trop., to shake, throw down, overthrow, destroy, ruin, weaken (a favorite expression of Cic.): *animam*, Lucr. 6, 798: *aliquem*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 2; id. Dom. 12, 27; id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 44: *alicujus consulatum*, id. Mil. 13, 34: *alicujus dignitatem*, id. Rab. Post. 16, 44: *invidiā verbi orationem*, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43: *Aristoteles primum species labefactavit, quas mirifice Plato erat amplexatus*, id. Ac. 1, 9, 33: *conjugationem*, id. Cat. 4, 10, 22: *causam ad judicem*, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 13: *fidem*, Liv. 24, 20: *opinionem*, Cic. Clu. 2, 6; so, *labefactare alone, to shake in purpose, move, cause to yield*: *me video ab ea astute labefactari*, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 3: *labefacto paulatim (sc. eum)*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 68: *non illam raræ labefactes munere vestis, corrupt*, Cat. 69, 3; cf.: *castimoni-am viduae*, Cod. Th. 9, 25, 1: *rem publicam*, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 43: *maximas res publicas ab adulcentibus labefactatas*... *reperietis*, id. Sen. 6, 20; cf.: *Carthaginem et Corinthum*, id. Rep. 2, 4, 7: *labefactarat*

vehementer aratores superior annus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: amicitiam aut justitiam labefactare atque pervertere, id. Fin. 3, 21, 70: leges ac jura, id. Caecin. 25, 70: alicujus fidem pretio, id. Clu. 68, 194: provinciarum fidem, Tac. A. 13, 21: (praecepta) labefactari aliqua parte, Quint. 2, 13, 14.

labefactus, a, um, *Part.*, from labefacio.

labéfio, *pass.* of labefacio.

1. labellum, i, n. *dim.* [1. labrum], a little lip, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 67; id. As. 4, 1, 52: dentes illidunt saepe labellis, * Lucr. 4, 1080: Platonum cum in cunis parvulo dormienti apes in labellis consedisissent, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 78: nec te paeniteat calamo trivisse labellum, Verg. E. 2, 34; cf.: et roseo terit ore deus mollique labello, Pub. Syr. ap. Wernsd. Poet. L. Min. 2, 388: digito compesce labellum, Juv. 1, 160: extendere, to pout, thrust out, id. 15, 325: compara labella cum labellis, i. e. kiss, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 78.—As a term of endearment: meus ocellus, meum labellum, mea salus, meum savium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 153; so id. ib. 1, 2, 175.

2. labellum, i, n. *dim.* [2. labrum], a small water-vessel, a tub, bathing-tub, Cato, R. R. 10, 2; 88: labellum fictile novum impleto paleis, Col. 12, 44, 1; 12, 28, 3.—**II.** Esp., a small pan or basin set on a tomb for use in libations, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66.

1. labéo, ónis, m. *amplif.* [labium], one who has large lips, who is blubber-lipped: esse quosdam capitones, frontones, labeones, Arn. 3, 108; cf.: labio, Ver. Flac. ap. Charis. 1, 79.

2. Labéo, ónis, m., a surname: labra, a quibus Brochii Labeones dicti, Plin. 11, 37, 60, § 159.—Esp. a surname of the Antistii, Antinii, Fabii, and other Roman families; so, Antistius Labeo, a celebrated teacher of law in the time of Augustus, Gell. 13, 10, 1; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 44; 47; Gai. Inst. 1, 188.

* **labeosus**, a, um, *adj.* [labeo, labio], having large lips, blubber-lipped: philema, Lucr. 4, 1169.

Labérius, a, name of a Roman gens; so esp. D. Laberius, a knight, celebrated as a composer of mimes, Cic. Fam. 7, 11; 12, 18; Hor. S. 1, 10, 6; Suet. Caes. 39; Sen. de Ira, 2, 11; Macr. S. 2, 7.—Hence, **II. Lāberianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to D. Laberius, Laberian: versus, Sen. de Ira, 2, 11, 4.

1. labes, is (abl. labi for labe, Lucr. 5, 930), f. [1. labor], a fall, falling down, sinking in. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): dare labem, Lucr. 2, 1145: motus terrae Rhodum... gravi ruinam labe concussit, Just. 30, 4, 3: tantos terrae motus in Italia factos esse, ut multis locis labes factae sint terraeque desederint, subsidences of the earth, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78; cf.: labes agri, id. ib. 1, 43, 97: terrae, Liv. 42, 15; so *absol.*: si labes facta sit, omnemque fructum tulerit, Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 2: labes imbris e caelo, Arn. 5, 185.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A fall, stroke, ruin, destruction: hinc mihi prima mali labes, the first blow of misfortune, Verg. A. 2, 97: haec prima mali labes, hoc initium impendentis ruinae fuit, Just. 17, 1, 5: metuo legionibus labem, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 378 P. (Ann. v. 283 Vahl.): quanta pernis pestis veniet, quanta labe larido, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3: innocentiae labe ac ruina, Cic. Fl. 10, 24: labe in tabella, id. Lael. 12, 41: regnorum labe, Val. Fl. 5, 237.—**B.** Meton., ruin, destruction: of a dangerous person, one who causes ruin: (Verres) labe atque perniciem provinciae Siciliae, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2: labe populi, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 4.—Of a bad law: labe atque eluvies civitatis, Cic. Dom. 20, 53.—**2.** In part., the falling sickness, epilepsy, Ser. Samm. 57, 1018.—Hence, in gen., disease, sickness, Grat. Cynege. 468.

2. labes, is, f. [Gr. λῶβη, λωβείω; cf. Curt. Griech. Etym. p. 372], a spot, blot, stain, blemish, defect. **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tractata notam labemque remittunt Atramenta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 235: sine labe toga, Ov. A. A. 1, 514: purum et sine labe salinum, Pers. 3, 25: victima labe carens, Ov. M. 15, 130: aliqua corporis labe insignis, Suet. Aug. 38: item quae (virgo) lingua debili sensu aurum deminuit, aliaque qua corporis labe insigni-

ta sit, Gell. 1, 12, 3.—**II.** Trop., a stain, blot, stigma, disgrace, discredit: labe macula in vestimento dicitur, et deinde μεταφορικῶς transfertur in homines vituperatione dignos, Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 Müll. (freq. and class.): animi labe nec diuturnitate evanescere, nec omnibus ullis elui potest, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24: saeculi labe atque macula, id. Balb. 6, 15: labem alicujus dignitati aspergere, a stain, disgrace, id. Vat. 6, 15: labem alicui inferre, id. Cael. 18, 42: famae non sine labe meae, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 20: domus sine labe, Juv. 14, 69: vita sine labe peracta, Ov. P. 2, 7, 49: abolere labem prioris ignominiae, Tac. H. 3, 24: donec longa dies... concretam eximit labem, purumque relinquit sensum, Verg. A. 6, 746.—Of an immoral custom: dedit hanc contagio labem, Juv. 2, 78.—*Plur.*: conscientiae labe habere, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 85: peccatorum labibus inquinati, Lact. 4, 26; id. Ira Dei, 19.—**B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), a disgrace, i. e. a good-for-nothing fellow, a wretch: habeo quem opponam labi illi atque caeno, Cic. Sest. 8, 20: caenum illud ac labe, id. ib. 11, 26.

labia or **labea**, ae, f., and **lābium**, ii, n. [Gr. λᾶπτω; Lat. labio, labrum, labeo; cf. Germ. Lippe; Engl. lip], a lip (form labia, ante- and post-class. for labrum; labium, also post-Aug.: Verrius Flaccus sic distinxit, modica esse labra, labia immodica et inde labeones dici, Charis. p. 79 P.): dejecta labia, App. M. 3, p. 140.—In *neutr.*: labium, Seren. ap. Non. 210, 21.—More freq. in *plur.*: age tibicen: refer ad labias tibias, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 41: tremulus labeis demissis, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44; Nigid. ap. Gell. 10, 4, 4: labiae pendulae, App. M. 3, p. 140.—Form labea, Pompon. ap. Non. 456, 43: labearum ductu, Gell. 18, 4, 6.—In *neutr.*: salivosa labia, App. Mag. p. 313: labiorum fissuris mederi, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 46: ulcera labiorum, id. 34, 11, 27, § 115; Quint. 11, 3, 160 dub.; Lact. Opif. D. 10, 13; Just. 1, 10, 15; 15, 3, 4.—Prov.: labiis ductare aliquem, to ridicule, make game of one, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 15.—**II.** Transf., the axle or some other part of an oil-press: labiam bifariam facito, Cato, R. R. 20, 2.

Lābici (Lāvici), ōrum, m. (**Lābicum**, i, n., Sil. 12, 534), a town of Latium, between Tusculum and Praeneste, now Colonna, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; Liv. 3, 39, 4, 45: arva Labici, Sil. 12, 534.—Hence, **II. A. Lābici**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Labicum, the Labici (poet.): picti scuta Labici, Verg. A. 7, 796; Sil. 8, 368.—**B. Lābicānus** (scanned Lābicānus, Mart. 1, 89), a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Labicum, Labican: ager, Liv. 26, 9, 11: via, leading from Rome to Labicum, id. 4, 41: vicinitas, Cic. Planc. 9, 23.—**2. Subst. a. Lābicāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Labicum, Labicans, Liv. 4, 45; 6, 21.—**b. Lābicānus**, i, m. (sc. ager), the territory of Labicum: habuit fundum in Labicano, Cic. Pār. 6, 3, 50.

* **labidus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. labor], where one is apt to fall, slippery: iter, Vitruv. 6 prooem.

Lābiēnus, i, m., the name of several Romans. In part., **I.** T. Atius L., a legate of Caesar in Gaul, who afterwards went over to Pompey, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Hirt. ib. 8, 52; Caes. B. C. 3, 13; Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1.—**B.** Hence, **Lābiēnianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of Labienus: milites, Auct. B. Afr. 29, 2.—**II.** Q. Atius L., an uncle of the former, an adherent of Saturninus, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5 and 7.—**III.** A rhetorician, who, from the boldness and fierceness of his disposition, was called Labienus, Sen. Contr. 5 praef.

labilis, e, *adj.* [1. labor], (post-class. for caducus, infirmus, debilis). **I.** Slipping, gliding, prone to slip or slide. **A.** Lit.: humus rivis aperta sanguineis, gressu labiles evertat, Amm. 31, 13, 6; Arnob. 2, 59.—**B.** Trop., fleeting, gliding, prone, transient, perishable: in vitia labiles animae, Arnob. 2, 45: dulcedo, id. 7, 4 init.—**II.** Causing to slip, slippery: limus, Amm. 27, 10, 11: humus, id. 15, 10, 5.—Hence, **labiliter**, adv., waveringly, Aug. Gen. ad Litt. B. 3.

lābina, ae, f. [labes], a slippery place (post-class.), Isid. 16, 1, 4.

† **lābio**, ónis, m. [labium], having large lips, big-lipped, acc. to Verr. Fl. ap. Charis. p. 79 P.; v. labia init.

lābiosus, v. labeosus.

lābium, ii, v. labia.

lābo, āvi, ātum, i, v. n. [from the same root as 1. labor], to totter, be ready to fall, begin to sink, to give way, be loosened (syn.: vacillo, titubo, nato). **I.** Lit.: labat, labuntur saxa, caementa cadunt, Enn. ap. Non. 196, 3 (Trag. v. 142 Vahl.): signum labat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 95: si ex ictu... labant dentes, Cels. 7, 12, 1: labat ariete crebro Janua, Verg. A. 2, 492: labant curvae naves, roll, Ov. M. 2, 163: pressaeque labant sub gurgite turres, id. ib. 1, 290: (turris) qua summa labantis Juncturas tabulata dabant, Verg. A. 2, 463: littera labat, written with a trembling hand, Ov. H. 10, 140: labare sermone, to stutter, speak indistinctly, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 146: si labat oculus et hac atque illac movetur, is unsteady, Cels. 7, 7, 14: tarda trementi genua labant, sink, Verg. A. 5, 432; so, pedes, Ov. F. 6, 676: vincla labant, are loosed, id. A. A. 2, 85.—Poet., of dying persons: inde labant populi, fall, sink, Luc. 6, 93; cf.: omnia tum vero vitai claustra lababant, Lucr. 6, 1153.—With Gr. acc.: egressi labant vestigia prima, Verg. A. 10, 283 Forbig. (Rib. egressisque).—**II.** Trop. **A.** To waver, to be unstable, undecided, to hesitate (in opinion, resolution, etc.): si res labat, Itidem amici collabascunt, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 16; cf.: scito, labare meum consilium illud, quod satis jam fixum videbatur, Cic. Att. 8, 14, 2: labamus mutamusque sententiam, id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78: cum ei labare M. Antonius videretur, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10: animumque labantem impulit, Verg. A. 4, 22: labantia corda, id. ib. 12, 223: socii labant, waver in fidelity, Liv. 22, 61; cf.: fides sociorum, id. 32, 30, 9: animus regis, id. 40, 54; 2, 39: quis lababat fides, whose fidelity was wavering, Sil. 2, 392: mens, Ov. M. 6, 629: tu mente labantem dirige me, Luc. 2, 244: ex nimia matrem pietate labare sensit, Ov. M. 6, 629: memoria labat, becomes weak, Liv. 5, 18; cf.: mens in illis (phreneticis) labat, in hoc (cordiaco) constat, Cels. 3, 19: nec dubium habebatur labare hostes, Tac. A. 2, 26: labante jam Agrippina, id. H. 14, 22: labantem ordinem confirmare, Suet. Caes. 14: acies labantes restituere, Tac. G. 8 init.: sustinere labantem aciem, id. H. 3, 23; 5, 18.—**B.** To sink, fall to pieces, go to ruin: quid non sic aliud ex alio necitur, ut non, si unam litteram moveris, labent omnia? Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: omnes rei publicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, id. Mil. 25, 68; cf.: sustinuisse labantem fortunam populi Romani, Liv. 26, 41: sicuti populo Romano sua fortuna labet, id. 42, 50: labante egregia quondam disciplina, id. 36, 6: cum res Trojana labaret, Ov. M. 15, 437: labantibus Vitellii rebus, Tac. H. 2, 86: si quid in moribus labaret, id. A. 2, 33.

limite, Luc. 9, 712: in vulnera, id. 7, 604: in colla mariti, Val. Fl. 2, 425: alieno vulnere, Luc. 2, 265: in rivo, Cic. Fat. 3, 5: pondere lapsi pectoris arma sonant, Luc. 7, 572.—Of gliding upwards: celeri fuga sub sidera, Verg. A. 3, 243.—**2.** Of things: splendida signa videntur labier, Lucr. 4, 445; Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42: umor in genas Furtim labitur, Hor. C. 1, 13, 7: stellas Praecipites caelo labi, Verg. G. 1, 366: perque genas lacrimae labuntur, Ov. H. 7, 185; id. M. 2, 656: lapsi de fontibus amnes, id. ib. 13, 954; cf.: catenae lapsae lacertis sponte sua, id. ib. 3, 699: lapsuram domum subire, about to tumble down, id. ib. 511; Luc. 1, 25; cf. with cado: multa in silvis Lapsa cadunt folia, Verg. A. 6, 310: ipsaque in Oceanum sidera lapsa cadunt, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 64: lapsis repente saxis, Tac. A. 4, 59: ab arbore ramus, Ov. M. 3, 410.—Of the eyes, to fall, close: labentes, oculos conde-re, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 44: lumina, Verg. A. 11, 818; Prop. 1, 10, 7; 2, 5, 17.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To glide away, glide along, slip or haste away: labitur uncta carina: volat super impetus undas, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 379 Vahl.); so id. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1 (Ann. v. 476 Vahl.); cf.: labitur uncta vadis abies, Verg. A. 8, 91; Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 31: sidera, quae vaga et mutabiles ratione labuntur, id. Univ. 10.—Esp. of a transition in discourse, to pass: a dispositione ad elocutionis praecepta labor, Quint. 7, 10, 17.—**2.** To slip away, escape: lapsus custodia, Tac. A. 5, 10; 11, 31: e manibus custodientium lapsus, Curt. 3, 13, 3; Prop. 1, 11, 5; Amm. 26, 3, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to come or go gently or insensibly, to glide, glide or pass away: illico res foras labitur, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 21: brevitate et celeritate syllabarum labi putat verba proclivius, Cic. Or. 57; 56: sed labor longius, ad propositum revertor, id. Div. 2, 37, 79; id. Leg. 1, 19, 52: labitur occulte fallitque volubilis aetas, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 49: labi somnum sensit in artus, id. M. 11, 631: nostro illius labatur pectore vultus, Verg. E. 1, 64.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of speech, to die away, be lost, not be heard (very rare): ne adiectae vocēs laberentur atque errarent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 114; cf. Sil. 7, 745.—**2.** Of time, to glide, pass away, elapse: cheu fugaces labuntur anni, Hor. C. 2, 14, 2: anni tacite labentis origo, Ov. F. 1, 65: labentia tempora, id. Tr. 3, 11; id. F. 6, 771; id. Tr. 4, 10, 27: aetas labitur, Tib. 1, 8, 48; cf.: labente officio, when the attendance or service is ended, Juv. 6, 203.—**3.** Pregn., to sink, incline, begin to fall, go to ruin, perish: quantis opibus, quibus de rebus lapsa fortuna accidit, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 396 Vahl.); cf.: cetera nasci, occidere, fluere, labi, Cic. Or. 3, 10: labentem et prope cadentem rem publicam fulcire, id. Phil. 2, 21, 51: equitem Romanum labentem excepit, fulsit, sustinuit, id. Rab. Post. 16, 43; id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 18, 2: sustinuit labentem aciem Antonius, Tac. H. 3, 23: vidi labentes acies, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 53: eo citius lapsa res est, Liv. 3, 33: mores lapsi sunt, id. praef.; Tac. A. 6, 50: fides lapsa, Ov. H. 2, 102: labentur opes, will be lost, Tib. 1, 6, 53: res, Lucr. 4, 1117: hereditas lapsa est, Dig. 4, 4, 11, § 5.—**4.** To slip or fall away from a thing, to lose it: hac spe lapsus, deceived or disappointed in this hope, Caes. B. G. 5, 55, 3: hoc munere, Sil. 7, 740: facultatibus, to lose one's property, become poor, Dig. 27, 8, 2, § 11; 26, 7, 9, § 1: mente, to lose one's senses, go mad, Cels. 5, 26, 13; Suet. Aug. 48; cf.: lapsae mentis error, Val. Max. 5, 3, 2.—Hence, **lapsus**, a, um, ruined, unfortunate, Prop. 1, 1, 25.—**5.** To fall into or upon, to come or turn to: labor eo, ut assentiar Epicuro, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 139; id. Att. 4, 5, 2: ad opinionem, id. Ac. 2, 45, 138: in adulationem, Tac. A. 4, 6: in gaudia, Val. Fl. 6, 662: in vitium, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 94.—**6.** To fall into error, to be mistaken, to err, mistake, commit a fault: labi, errare, nescire, decipi et malum et turpe ducimus, Cic. Off. 1, 6, 18: in aliqua re labi et cadere, id. Brut. 49, 185: in minimis tenuissimisque rebus, id. de Or. 1, 37, 169; id. Fam. 2, 7, 1: lapsus est per errorem suum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 8: consilio, . . . casu, id. Agr. 2, 3, 6: propter imprudentiam, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: in officio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12: in verbo, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 7: ne verbo quidem labi, Plin. Ep. 2, 3: a vera ratione, Lucr. 2,

176.—**7.** Esp., to fall away from the true faith, to become apostate (eccl. Lat.): lapsorum fratrum petulantia, Cypr. Ep. 30, 1 al. **2. labor** (old form **lābos**, like arbos, honos, etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 35; id. Truc. 2, 6, 40; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 6; Varr. ap. Non. 487, 13; Cat. 55, 13; Sall. C. 7, 5; id. J. 100, 4; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 13), *ōris*, m. [Sanscr. root *labh*, to grasp, ā-rabh, to undertake; Gr. *ἀλφ-* in *ἄλφον*, earned, *ἀλφῆμα*, wages; Germ. Arbeit], labor, toil, exertion (cf.: contentio, opera). **I.** Lit.: ut ingenium est omnium Hominum a labore proclive ad libidinem, Ter. And. 1, 1, 51: haud existimans quanto labore partum, id. Phorm. 1, 1, 12: interest aliquid inter laborem et dolorem: sunt finitima omnino, sed tamen differt aliquid. Labor est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis, gravioris operis et muneris: dolor autem motus asper in corpore alienus a sensibus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35: corporis, id. Cael. 17, 39: res est magni laboris, id. de Or. 1, 33, 150: laborem sibi sumere et alteri imponere, id. Mur. 13, 38: sumptum et laborem insumere in rem aliquam, id. Inv. 2, 38, 113; cf. id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: multum operae laborisque consumere, id. de Or. 1, 55, 234: laborem sustinere, id. Att. 1, 17, 6: exantillare, id. Ac. 2, 34, 108: suscipere, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 5, 13: subire, id. Att. 3, 15, 7: capere, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 49: labores magnos excipere, id. Brut. 69, 243: se in magnis laboribus exercere, id. Arch. 11, 28: summi laboris esse, capable of great exertion, Caes. B. G. 4, 2, 2: laborem levare alicui, Cic. Or. 34, 120: detrahare, id. Fam. 3, 6, 5: ex labore se reficere, Caes. B. G. 3, 5, 11: victus suppedibat sine labore, Cic. Sest. 48, 103: non est quod existumes, ullam esse sine labore virtutem, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25, 5; Suet. Ner. 52; Quint. 2, 12, 12; cf.: nullo labore, Cic. Dom. 34, 91; id. Sest. 40, 87; id. Tusc. 2, 22, 51: quantum meruit labor, Juv. 7, 216: reddere sua dona labori, id. 16, 57: numerenter labores, be valued, id. 9, 42.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., drudgery, hardship, fatigue, distress, trouble, pain, suffering (mostly poet. and late Lat.; syn. aerumnā): decet id pati animo aequo; si id facietis, levior labos erit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 2: propter meum caput labores homini evenisse optumo, id. ib. 5, 1, 25: cum labore magno et misere vivere, id. Aul. prol. 14; id. Ps. 2, 4, 2: hoc evenit in labore atque in dolore, id. ib. 2, 3, 20: vel in labore meo vel in honore, Cic. Fam. 15, 18: Iliacos audire labores, Verg. A. 4, 78: mox et frumentis labor additus, ut mala culmos Esset rubigo, id. G. 1, 150: belli labores, id. A. 11, 126; cf. id. ib. 2, 619, 12, 727: labor militiae, Juv. 16, 52: castrorum labores, id. 14, 198: Lucinae labores, Verg. G. 4, 340: cor de labore pectus tundit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 63: hoc medicamentum sine magno labore cadere cogit haemorrhoidas, Scrib. 227: litterarius, — opus, Aug. Conf. 9, 2; id. cont. Jul. 6, 21: meos labores legere, id. de Don. Pers. 68.—Of sickness: valetudo crescit, accrescit labor, Plaut. Cure. 2, 1, 4: sulphurosi fontes labores nervorum reficiunt, Vitr. 8, 3, 4.—Of danger: maximus autem earum (apium) labor est initio veris, Col. 9, 13, 2.—**PROV.** Jucundi acti labores, Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 105: suavis laborum est praeteritorum memoria, id. ib.—**2.** Poet. **a.** Labores solis, eclipses of the sun, Verg. A. 1, 742 Forbig. ad loc.; so, defectus solis varios lunaeque labores, id. G. 1, 478; Sil. 14, 378.—**b.** Of plants: hunc laborem perferre, i. e. growth, Verg. G. 2, 343.—**3.** Personified: **Lābos**, toil, in the lower world, Verg. A. 6, 277.—**II.** Meton., of the products of labor. **a.** Work, workmanship of an artist (poet.): operum, Verg. A. 1, 455: hic labor ille domus, id. ib. 6, 27: nec non Polycleti multus ubique labor, Juv. 8, 104.—**b.** Of cultivated plants, crops, etc.: ruit arduus aether et pluvia ingenti sata laeta boumque labores Diluit, Verg. G. 1, 325; cf.: haec cum sint hominumque boumque labores, id. ib. 1, 118: Juppiter Grandine dilapidans hominumque boumque labores, Col. poët. 10, 330; Verg. A. 2, 284; 306.—**c.** Labores uteri, i. e. children, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 193.

* **lāborātio**, ōnis, f. [laboro], labor, toil, Front. Hist. init. Mai.

l. lāborātus, ūs, m. [id.], labor, laboriousness (late Lat.), Ven. v. Rad. 13.

2. lāborātus, a, um, adj. [laboro]. **I.** Labored, attended with labor or difficulty (post-class.): laborator continentalia, Tert. Verg. Vel. 10.—**II.** Laborious, troublesome, miserable, full of hardship (in post-Aug. poets): aevum, Val. Fl. 5, 255: vita, Stat. Th. 1, 341. **Laboriae**, ārum, v. Laborinus. **lāborifer**, a, um, adj. [2. labor-fero], labor-bearing, toil-enduring (poet.): Hercules, Ov. M. 9, 285: juvenecus, id. ib. 15, 129: currus, Stat. Th. 6, 25. **Lāborinus campus**, i, or **Lāboriāni campi**, ōrum, m., or **Lāboriae (Leb-)**, ārum, f., a district in Campania, lying around Capua and Nola, now Terra di Lavoro, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60; 17, 4, 3, § 28; 18, 11, 29, § 111. **lāboriosē**, adv., v. laboriosus fin. **lāboriosus**, a, um, adj. [2. labor], full of labor, laborious. **I.** Attended with much labor, laborious, toilsome, wearisome, difficult, troublesome (syn. operosus): deambulatio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: nihil laboriosus, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19: operum longe maximum ac laboriosissimum, Liv. 5, 19 fin.: si qua laboriosa est (fabula), ad me curritur, difficult to put on the stage, opp. lenis, Ter. Heaut. prol. 44.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Inclined to labor, laborious, industrious, for the Gr. *φιλόμομος* (syn.: impiger, industrius): homines, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35: bos laboriosissimus hominis socius in agricultura, Col. 6 praef. § 7.—**B.** That undergoes much trouble and hardship, troubled, harassed: quid enim nobis duobus laboriosius? Cic. Mil. 2, 5; id. Phil. 11, 4, 4.—Hence, adv.: **lāboriosē**, laboriously, wearisomely, with difficulty, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 9; Cels. 5, 17, 2; Cat. 38, 1.—**Comp.**, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31.—**Sup.**: laboriosissime, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 71; Suet. Caes. 43 al. **lāboro**, āvi, ātum, i, v. n. and a. [2. labor]. **I.** Neutr., to labor, take pains, exert one's self, strive. **A.** In gen.: ne labora, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 37: sese (aratores) sibi, laborare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52, § 121: quid ego laboravi, aut quid egi, aut in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae, si? etc., id. Par. 2, 17: ne familiares, si scuta ipsi ferrent, laborarent, id. Phil. 5, 6: si mea res esset, non magis laborarem, id. Fam. 13, 44; 74: qui non satis laborarunt, Quint. 8 prooem. § 29: frustra laborabimus, id. 6, 3, 35; cf.: frustra laborat Ausus idem, Hor. A. P. 241: in enodandis nominibus, to exert one's self in vain, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62: circa memoriam et pronuntiationem, Quint. 6, 4, 1: circa nomina rerum ambitione, id. 3, 11, 21: in famam, Sen. de Ira, 3, 41, 3: in commune, Quint. 5, 11, 24; 8, 2, 18: in spem, Ov. M. 15, 367.—With *dat.*, to toil for, to serve: cui (Jovi) tertia regna laborant, Sil. 8, 116.—With *in* and *abl.*: quid est, in quo se laborasse dicit? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 53, § 124: qua in re mihi non arbitror diu laborandum, Quint. 2, 3, 2: in dura humo, Ov. F. 4, 416: in remigando, Vulg. Marc. 6, 48: in omni gente, in behalf of, Juv. 8, 239.—With *pro*: pro hoc (L. Flacco) laborant, Cic. Planc. 11, 28: pro salute mea, id. Dom. 11, 30: pro Sestio, id. Fam. 13, 8, 1.—With *ut*: laborabat, ut reliquias civitates adjungeret, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: ut honore dignus essem, maxime semper laboravi, Cic. Planc. 20, 50: ut vos decerneretis laboravi, id. Prov. Cons. 11, 28: neque te ut miretur turba labores, Hor. S. 1, 10, 73.—With *ne*: et sponsio illa ne fieret, laborasti, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 132: quae ego ne frustra subierim . . . laboro, Lent. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 5.—With *inf.*: quem perspexisse laborant, Hor. A. P. 435: amarique ab eo laboravi, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 2; 2, 5, 9: si sociis fidelissimis prospicere non laboratis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55, § 127: quod audiri non laboravit, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2: hunc superare laborat, Hor. S. 41, 112; 2, 3, 269: ne quaerere quidem de tanta re laborarint, Nep. Pel. 3, 1: describere, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 1.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To suffer, to labor under, to be oppressed, afflicted, or troubled with. (a) *Absol.*: aliud est dolere, aliud laborare. Cum varices secabantur C. Mario, dolebat: cum aestu magno ducebat agmen, laborabat. Est inter haec tamen quaedam similitudo: consuetudo enim laborum perpersionem dolorum efficit faciliorem, Cic.

Tusc. 2, 15, 35: valetudo tua me valde conturbat: significant enim tuae litterae, te prorsus laborare, id. Att. 7, 2, 2: cum sine febri laborassem, id. ib. 5, 8: eum graviter esse aegrum, quod vehementer ejus artus laborarent, id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61. — (β) With *ex*: ex intestinis, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 1: ex pedibus, id. ib. 9, 23: ex renibus, id. Tusc. 2, 25, 60: e dolore, Ter. And. 1, 5, 33. — Esp. of mental disorders, etc.: ex invidia, Cic. Clu. 71, 202; id. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: ex desiderio, id. Fam. 16, 11, 1: ex inscitia, id. Inv. 2, 2, 5: ex aere alieno laborare, *to be oppressed with debt*, Caes. B. C. 3, 22. — (γ) With *ab*: a re frumentaria, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: ab avaritia, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26. — (δ) With *abl.*: laborantes utero puellae, Hor. C. 3, 22, 2: domestica crudelitate, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 154: nec vero quisquam stultus non horum morborum aliquo laborat, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59: odio apud hostes, contemptu inter socios, Liv. 6, 2: pestilential laboratum est, id. 1, 31, 5: crimine temeritatis, Quint. 12, 9, 14. — 2. *To grieve, be in trouble, be vexed, to be concerned, solicitous, or anxious*: animo laborabat, ut reliquas civitates adjungeret, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: ut vos decerneretis, laboravi, Cic. Prov. Cons. 11: nihil laboro, nisi ut salvus sis, id. Fam. 16, 4, 4: sponso illa ne fieret laborasti, id. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 132. — With *de* (esp. of events or persons on whose account one is concerned): sororem de fratrum morte laborantem, Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 78: de quibus ego ante laborabam, ne, etc., id. Caecin. 1, 3: laboro, ut non minimum hac mea commendatione se consecutum videatur, id. Fam. 13, 26, 4: noli putare me de ulla re magis laborare, id. Att. 6, 1, 3: his de rebus eo magis laboro, quod, etc., id. Fam. 13, 56, 3: in uno, i. e. *to love*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 19: non laboro, nihil laboro, *I don't trouble myself about it, it concerns me not*: cujus manu sit percussus, non laboro, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97: quorsum recidat responsum tuum non magnopere laboro, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 43: Tironi prospicit, de se nihil laborat, id. Phil. 8, 9, 26: quid est quod de iis laborat, id. ib. 8, 27; id. Tusc. 1, 43, 103. — With *abl.*: tua causa, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 6: neglegens ne qua populus laborat, Hor. C. 3, 8, 25. — With *in*: in re familiari valde laboramus, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 3. — 3. *To be in distress, difficulty, or danger*: quos laborantes conspexerat iis subsidia submittebat, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: suis laborantibus succurrere, id. B. C. 2, 6; Sall. C. 60, 4: ne legatus laborantibus suis auxilio foret, id. J. 52, 6; Curt. 9, 1, 15. — *Impers. pass.*: maxime ad superiores munitiones laboratur, Caes. B. G. 7, 85. — Of inanim. things: ut utraque (tirremes) ex concursu laborarent, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: nec cur fraternis luna laboret equis (of an eclipse of the moon, because the sun's light is then withdrawn from it), Prop. 2, 34, 52 (3, 32, 48 M.); so, luna laboret, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: cum luna laborare non creditur, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 42: laboranti succurrere lunae, Juv. 6, 443: Aquilonibus Querceta laborant, Hor. C. 2, 9, 6: laborantem ratem deserere, Ov. P. 2, 6, 22: laborat carmen in fine, Petr. 45. — II. *Act.* (only since the Aug. per.; for in Cic. Cael. 22, 54, elaboratus is the correct reading). *A. To work out, elaborate, to form, make, prepare*: noctibus hibernis castris pensata laboro, Prop. 4, 3, 33: quale non perfectius Meae laborarint manus, Hor. Epod. 5, 60: arte laboratae vestes, Verg. A. 1, 639: laborata Ceres, bread, id. ib. 8, 181: et nobis et equis letum commune laboras, *preparest*, Sil. 16, 411. — *B. To labor at, to cultivate*: frumenta ceterosque fructus, Tac. G. 45.

labōs, v. 2. labor *init*.

* **labōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [labos for labor], *laborious, troublesome*: iter labosum, Lucil. ap. Non. 489, 11.

Labrandius (**Labradius** or **Lābrayndus**, v. infra), m., = Λαβράνδεος (Λαβράδεος), a surname of Jupiter, derived from the town of Labranda, in Caria, where there was a temple to him, Enn. ap. Lact. 1, 13 (Enn. Euhem. 52, p. 173 Vahl.): in Labrayndi Jovis fonte, Plin. 32, 2, 7, § 16 Jan.

† **labratum**, ἀσπαστικὸν βασιλέως: † labratum, φίλημα βασιλικόν (perh. for osculum labratum), Vet. Gloss.

Labro, ὄνις, f., prob. a seaport in Etruria, where stands the modern Livorno (Leghorn), Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2.

† **labros** or **-us**, = λαβρός (greedy).

I. A fish, otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152 (Jahn, melanarum). — **II. Labros**, the name of a dog, Ov. M. 3, 224.

* **labrōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. labrum], with large lips: feramentum, with a large rim or border, Cels. 7, 26, 2.

1. labrum, i, n. [root lab, as in labium; v. lambo], a lip. **I. Lit.**: cape cultrum ac seca digitum vel nasum vel labrum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 39: apes, quas dixisti in labris Platonis consedissee pueri, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66: vide ut discidit labrum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 20: labrum superius, the upper lip, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: (poculis) labra admovere, Verg. E. 3, 43: labra movere, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 60; Juv. 13, 114: sive puer furens impressit memorem dente labris notam, Hor. C. 1, 13, 12: haec ego mecum Compressis agito labris, id. S. 1, 4, 137: labra distorquere, Quint. 1, 11, 9: labra male porrigere, scindere, adstringere, diducere, replicare, in latius trahere, id. 11, 3, 81: labra labris conserere, to kiss, Cn. Matius ap. Gell. 20, 9, 2: labra labellis ferrummare, to kiss, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 25; so, labra ad labella adungere, id. Ps. 5, 1, 14: labra valgiater commovere, Petr. 26: viscantur labra mariti, Juv. 6, 466. — **B. Prov.**: linere alicui labra, to deceive one, Mart. 3, 42, 2: non in pectore, sed in labris habere bonitatem, Lact. 3, 16, 4: primis or primoribus labris gustare, or attingere aliquid, to get a slight taste of, to get only a superficial knowledge of a thing, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20: quae ipsi rhetores ne primoribus quidem labris attigissent, id. de Or. 1, 19, 87: multos vidi qui primoribus labris gustassent genus hoc vitae, id. Cael. 12, 28: non a summis labris venire, not to be lightly spoken, Sen. Ep. 10, 3: similem habent labra lactucam, a saying of M. Crassus when he saw an ass eating thistles, and which may be rendered, like lips, like lettuce; meaning, like has met its like, Hier. Ep. 7, 5. — **II. Transf.** **A. An edge, margin, brim** (of a vessel, a ditch, etc.): ut ejus fossae solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: extra duplex vallum fossae circumdedit, interiore labro murum objecit, Liv. 37, 37, 11: labra doliorum, Cato, R. R. 107, 1: fontis, Plin. 31, 2, 19, § 28: lilium resupinis per ambitum labris, id. 21, 5, 11, § 23; 17, 22, 35, § 168. — **B. P. o. e.**, a trench, Aus. de Clar. Urb. 5, 9. — **C. Labrum Venerium, a plant growing by rivers**, Plin. 25, 13, 108, § 171; called also labrum Veneris, Ser. Samm. 1038.

2. labrum, i, n. [for lavabrum, q. v.], a basin, a tub for bathing; a vat for treading out grapes: labrum si in balineo non est, Cic. Fam. 14, 20: marmoreo labro aqua exundat, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 20: splendentia, Verg. A. 12, 417: aëna, id. ib. 8, 22: marmoreo duo labra ante fornicae posuit, Liv. 37, 3, 7: unda labris nitentibus instat, Stat. S. 1, 5, 49: eluacrum, Cato, R. R. 11: lupinarium, id. ib.: olearium, id. ib. 13; Col. 12, 50, 10 sq.; cf.: spumat plenis vindemia labris, in the full vats or vessels, Verg. G. 2, 6; of a tub or basin for bathing, Vitr. 5, 10, 4; of a fountain, Dig. 19, 1, 15. — **II. P. o. e. transf.**, a bath: nec Dryades, nec nos videamus labra Dianae, Ov. F. 4, 761; cf. id. Ib. 481; id. H. 2, 178.

labrus, i, v. labros.

labrusca (ae) **vitis** or **ūva**; also *absol.*: **labrusca**, ae, f., the wild vine, claret-vine: vitis labrusca, Linn.: uva labrusca, Col. 8, 5 fin.: vitis labrusca, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48. — *Absol.*: aspice ut antrum Sylvestris raris sparsit labrusca racemis, Verg. E. 5, 7 Serv. ad loc.; Plin. 23, 1, 14, § 19: omphacium... fit e labrusca, hoc est vite sylvestri, quod vocatur oenanthinum, id. 14, 16, 18, § 98.

labruscum, i, n. [labrusca], the fruit of the labrusca, the wild grape, Verg. Cul. 52.

* **labundus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. labor], falling: unda, Att. ap. Non. 504, 32.

laburnum, i, n., the broad-leaved bean-trefoil: Cytisus laburnum, Linn.; Plin. 16, 18, 31, § 76; 17, 22, 35, § 174.

labyrinthus, i, m., = λαβύρινθος, a labyrinth, a building with many winding passages; e. g. that built by Psammetichus on Lake Meris, in Middle Egypt, and con-

taining 3000 chambers, Mel. 1, 9, 5; Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 84; but esp. that built by Dædalus, near Gnosus, in Crete, id. 36, 13, 19, § 85; Sen. Ep. 44, 6; Ov. M. 8, 159; Juv. 1, 53; Verg. A. 5, 588. — **B. Trop.**, a maze, tangle, bewildering intricacy: inextricabilis negotii, Sid. Ep. 2, 5. — **II. Hence, A. labyrinthēus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to a labyrinth, labyrinthine: flexus, Cat. 64, 114. — **B. labyrinthicus**, a, um, *adj.*, of a labyrinth, labyrinthine, intricate: viae, Sid. Ep. 9, 13: quaestionum insolubilitas, id. ib. 11, 4.

lac, lactis (nom. **lacte**, Enn. ap. Non. 483, 2; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 85; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 16 Ritschl N. cr. al.; and **lact**, Aus. Idyll. 12; Mart. Cap. 3, § 307; masc. acc. lactem, App. M. 8, p. 214 fin.; 215 init.; but dub. in Gell. 12, 1, 17, where Hertz reads lacte, n. [Gr. γάλα, gen. γαλακτος], milk. **I. Lit.**: dulci repletur lacte, Lucr. 5, 814: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: lacte vivere, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defuit, Verg. E. 2, 22: concretum vimine querno lac, Ov. M. 12, 437: lactis inopia... abundantia, Col. 5, 12, 2: a lacte cunisque, from the cradle, from infancy, Quint. 1, 1, 21: lac pressum, cheese, Verg. E. 1, 82: coagulatum, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 128. — **Prov.**: tam similem quam lacte lacti'st, as like as one egg is to another, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 85; cf.: neque lac lacti magis est simile, id. Am. 2, 1, 54; id. Men. 5, 9, 30: lac gallinaeum, chicken's milk, of something very rare, Plin. N. H. praef. § 23; Petr. 38, 1: qui plus lactis quam sanguinis habet, of tender age, Juv. 11, 68. — **B. Trop.**, for something sweet, pleasant: in melle sunt linguae sitae nostrae atque orationes, lacteque; corda felle sunt lita, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 77: ut mentes... satiari velut quodam jucundioris disciplinae lacte patiantur, Quint. 2, 4, 5. — **II. Transf.** **A. Milky juice, milk** of plants: herbae, nigri cum lacte veneni, Verg. A. 4, 514: herbarum, Ov. M. 11, 606: tenero dum lacte, quod intro est, id. Nux. 95: ficulneum, Col. 7, 8, 1: caprifici, Cels. 5, 7. — **B. Milk-white color** (poet.): candidus taurus... una fuit labes; cetera lactis erant, Ov. A. A. 1, 290.

Lācaena, ae, f., = Λάκαινα, Spartan, Lacedaemonian; and *subst.*, a Lacedaemonian or Spartan woman. **I. Adj.** (poet.): apud Lacenas virgines, quibus magis palæstra studio est, etc., Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: virginibus bacchata Lacenis Taygeta, Verg. G. 2, 487: Tyndaris, id. A. 2, 601: canes, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 300. — **II. Subst.**, a Spartan woman: qualis tandem Lacæna, quae, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 102; so of Helen, Verg. A. 2, 601; 6, 511; of Clytemnestra, Val. Fl. 7, 150; of Leda, Mart. 9, 103, 2.

lacca, ae, f. **I. A swelling on the shin-bone of draught-cattle**, Veg. Vet. 1, 27, 4; 3, 18. — **II. A plant**, otherwise unknown, App. Herb. 3 fin.

laccar, āris, n., a plant, Plin. Val. 2, 17.

Lācēdaemōn (nom. **Lācēdaemo**, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39; id. Rep. 1, 33, 50), ὄνις, f., = Λακεδαίμων, the city of Lacedaemon or Sparta, near the modern Mistra: dura, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39; id. Rep. 1, 33, 50: patiens, Hor. C. 1, 7, 10; gen. Lacedaemonis moenia, Liv. 34, 34: obsidio, id. 34, 33; acc. Lacedaemonem, Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34; acc. Graec. Laccædaemona, Verg. A. 7, 363; abl. Lacedaemone, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77; locat. Lacedaemoni, Nep. praef. 4. — **II. Hence, A. Lācēdaemōnes**, um, m., the Lacedaemonians: gemini illi reges Lacedaemones Heraclidae, Mamert. Pan. ad Maxim. 9, 4. — **B. Lācēdaemōnius**, a, um, *adj.*, Lacedaemonian, Spartan: mulier, i. e. Helen, Enn. ap. Div. 1, 50, 114 (Trag. v. 93 Vahl.): Tarentum, i. e. founded by Spartans, Ov. M. 15, 50; Hor. C. 3, 5, 56: Galesas, that flows near Tarentum, Mart. 2, 43, 3: marmor, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 55: orbis, i. e. floor of Lacedaemon marble, Juv. 11, 175. — **Subst.**: **Lācēdaemōnii**, ōrum, m., the Lacedaemonians, Spartans, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 95 sq.; id. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; id. Rep. 3, 9, 15 et saep. — *Sing.*: Lacedaemonius quidam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100; Nep. Lys. 1, 1.

lācer (**lācier**) quoted by Prisc. 901

P.), ἔρα, ἔρμ, *adj.* [root λακ-, to tear; Gr. λακερός, torn; Λάκκος, lake; Lat. lacero, laeus, lacuna, lāma; Irish, loch; Engl. lake], *mangled, lacerated, torn to pieces*. **I.** Lit. (not in Cic. or Cass.): homo, Lucr. 3, 403: corpus, Liv. 1, 28; Plin. 2, 63, 63; § 156: corpus verberibus, Just. 21, 4; 7: cui quod membrum lacero lacsumve est, Masur. Sab. ap. Gell. 4, 2, 15: Deiphobum lacero crudeliter ora, mutilated, Verg. A. 6, 495; so, artus avolsaque membra et funus lacero tellus habet, id. ib. 9, 491.—Of the hair: nec modus aut pennis, laceris aut crinibus, ignem spargere, Stat. S. 1, 1, 133; Sil. 6, 560; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 177: vestis, Tac. H. 3, 10: tectorum vestigia lacera et semusta, id. A. 15, 40: puppis, Ov. H. 2, 45: insignia, Stat. Th. 10, 8: lacerae unguibus venae, Sen. Phoen. 162.—**B.** Trop. (post-Aug. and very rare): sparsas, atque, ut ita dicam, laceras gentilitates colligere atque conecere, *families rent and scattered*, Plin. Pan. 39, 3.—Poet.: castra, *an army that has lost its general*, Sil. 15, 9: lacerae domus artus componere, Sen. Thyest. 432.—* **II.** Transf., *act.*, *rending, lacerating* (for laceraans): morsus, Ov. M. 8, 880.

* **lacerābilis**, e, *adj.* [lacero], *that can be easily lacerated or torn to pieces*: corpus, Aus. Idyll. 15, 17.

lacerāto, ōnis, f. [id.], *a tearing, rending, mangling, lacerating, laceration* (rare but class.): corporis, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: corporum, Liv. 7, 4.—Concr.: omnia loca crinium laceratione complere, *the tearings of her hair*, Vulg. Esth. 14, 2.—*Plur.*: muliebres lacerationes genarum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62.

lacerātor, ōris, m. [id.], *a mangler, lacerator* (late Lat.), of a violent critic, Aug. de Mor. Eccl. Cath. 1.

lacerātrix, icis, f. [lacerator], *she that lacerates* (late Lat.), Macer. Carm. 2, 6.

1. lacerna, ae, f. [cf. Gr. πάκος, and lacer], *a kind of cloak which the Romans wore over the toga on journeys, or in damp and cold weather*. To wear a lacerna in common was regarded as disgraceful: cum calceis et toga, nullis nec Gallicis nec lacerna, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: negotium aedilibus dedit, ne quem paterenter in foro circove, nisi positus lacernis, togatum consistere, Suet. Aug. 40: cum Gallicis, inquit, et lacerna cucurristi, Gell. 13, 21, 6. Worn in the theatre as a protection against the weather, but thrown off on the appearance of the emperor, Suet. Claud. 6; Mart. 14, 137 *lemm*. Sometimes wrapped around the head: odoratum caput obscurante lacerna, Hor. S. 2, 7, 55; Vell. 2, 70, 2. Usually of white cloth, rarely black, Mart. 4, 2, 2 sqq.; Sen. Ep. 114, 21; v. also Amm. 14, 6, 9: foeda et scissa, Juv. 3, 148. Also used in the army, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 18; Ov. F. 2, 745; Vell. 2, 80, 3; Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 14: comitem trita donare lacerna, Pers. 1, 54; cf. Becker's Gallus, 3, p. 123 sqq.; and v. Dict. Antiq. s. v.

2. Lacerna, ae, m., *the name of a rich charioteer*, Juv. 7, 114.

lacernatus, a, um, *adj.* [lacerna], *wearing a lacerna* (not ante-Aug.), Vell. 2, 80, 3: lacernata amica, prob. *the eunuch Sporus*, Juv. 1, 62; cf. Suet. Ner. 28; Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 14.

lacernūla, ae, f. *dim.* [id.], *a small lacerna, a little cloak*, Arn. 2, 56.

lacero, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. [lacer], *to tear to pieces, to mangle, rend, mutilate, lacerate* (class., esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: lanio, discerpo). **I.** Lit.: quin spoliis, mutiles, laceres quemquam nacta sis, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 8: lacerat lacertum Largi mordax Memmius, Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240: corpus uti volucres lacerant in morte feraeque, Lucr. 3, 880: membra aliena, Juv. 15, 102; cf.: lacerato corpore, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 95 Vahl.): morsu viscera, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 8: ora, comas, vestem lacerat, Ov. M. 11, 726: amictus, Sil. 13, 389: genas, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 51: verberare terga, id. F. 2, 695: Tum autem Syrum impulsorem, vah, quibus illum lacerarem modis, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 17: tergum virgis, Liv. 3, 58; 26, 13: unguibus cavos recessus luminum, Sen. Oedip. 968: quid miserum laceras? Verg. A. 3, 41: ferro, Hor. C. 3, 27, 46: lorica, Verg. A. 12, 98: lacerrari morsibus sae-

vis canum, Phaedr. 1, 12, 11: ferae corpus lacerabant, Petr. 115 sq.: carnes dentibus, Vulg. Job, 13, 4; id. Gen. 40, 19.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To break up, to wreck, shatter*: navem Ulixis, Ov. P. 3, 6, 19: majorem partem classis, Vell. 2, 79, 3: navis, Liv. 29, 8: navigia, Curt. 4, 3, 18: lecticam, Suet. Aug. 91.—**2.** *To cut up, carve*: obsonium, Petr. 36: anserem, id. 137; 74.—**3.** *To waste, plunder*: cum Hannibal terram Italiam laceraret atque vexaret, Cato ap. Serv. Verg. E. 6, 7, 6: orbem, Juv. 4, 37.—**II.** Trop.

A. *To tear to pieces with words, to censure, asperse, abuse, rail at*: obtrectatio invidiae, quae solet lacerare plerosque, Cic. Brut. 42, 156: optimum virum verborum contumeliis, id. Phil. 11, 2: aliquem probris, Liv. 31, 6: Pompeium dempto metu lacerant, Sall. H. 3, 61, 21 Dietsch: meque vosque male dictis, id. J. 85, 26: famam alicujus, *to slander, calumniate*, id. 38, 54: alicujus carmina, Ov. P. 4, 16, 1: lacerari crebro vulgi rumore, Tac. A. 15, 73.—**B.** *To distress, torture, pain, afflict*: intolerabili dolore lacerari, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 23: quam omni crudelitate lacerastis, id. Dom. 23, 59: quid laceras pectora nostra morā? Ov. H. 15, 212: meus me maior cottidianus lacerat et conficit, Cic. Att. 3, 8, 2; cf.: aegritudo lacerat, exest animum planeque conficit, id. Tusc. 3, 13, 27.—**C.** *To ruin, destroy, dissipate, squander, waste*: male suadendo et lustris lacerant homines, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 22: patriam omni scelere, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57: bonorum emptores, ut carnifices, ad reliquias vitae lacerandas et distrahas, *to scatter, disperse*, Cic. Quint. 15, 50: pecuniam, *to squander*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 70, § 164: lacerrari valde suam rem, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 48; cf.: bona patria manu, ventre, *to lavish, squander*, Sall. C. 14, 2: diem, *to waste*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 25; id. Stich. 3, 1, 45.

lacerta, ae, f., and **lacertus**, i, m. **I.** *A lizard*: lacerta, Plin. 8, 39, 60, § 141; Ov. M. 5, 458; Hor. C. 1, 23, 7; Mart. 14, 172; Juv. 14, 75: lacertus, Verg. E. 2, 9; id. G. 4, 13; Juv. 14, 131; cf. Schol. Juv. 3, 231.—Prov.: unius sese dominum fecisse lacertae, *to get a little place of one's own* (if only big enough for a lizard), Juv. 3, 231.—**II.** *A sea-fish*, otherwise unknown: lacertus, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 1; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149; Cels. 2, 18; Mart. 10, 48, 11 al.: lacerta, Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 3.

lacertōsus, a, um, *adj.* [l. lacertus], *muscular, brawny, powerful* (cf. nervosus): equus, Varr. R. 2, 7, 13: centuriones, * Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 26: viri, Col. 1, 9, 4: colonus, Ov. M. 11, 33.

lacertūlus, i, m. *dim.* [lacertus], *a little arm*; only transf., *a small cake* (from its shape), App. M. 10, p. 245, 2.

1. lacertus, i, m., *the muscular part of the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow, the upper arm*. **I.** Lit., opp. brachium, the forearm, Lucr. 4, 829; cf.: laudat digitoque manusque, Brachiaque et nudos mediā plus parte lacertos, Ov. M. 1, 501; and: subjecta lacertis brachia sunt, id. ib. 14, 304; cf. also Quint. 8 proem. 19: brachia quoque et lacertos auro colunt, Curt. 8, 9, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The arm* (esp. as brawny, muscular): nam scutum gladium galeam in onere nostri milites non plus numerant quam umeros, lacertos, manus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: Milo Crotoniates nobilitatus ex lateribus et lacertis suis, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27: excusso lacerto telum torquere, Sen. Ben. 2, 6; Prop. 2, 18 (3, 15); 37: lacertos collo imponere, Ov. H. 16, 219: lacerto jaculari, id. Am. 3, 12, 27: amplecti, id. ib. 3, 8, 11: candida cingantur colla lacertis, id. A. 2, 457: laevus, Verg. A. 11, 693; Hor. S. 1, 6, 74: adducto contortum hastile lacerto immittit, Verg. A. 11, 561: secto requiem sperare lacerto, Juv. 6, 106.—Of bees: spicula exacuunt rostris, aptantque lacertos, i. e. *make trial of*, Verg. G. 4, 74.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A blow or cast from a strong arm*, Sil. 16, 562; 1, 262.—**2.** Trop., *muscular power, muscle, strength, military force*: in Lysia saepe sunt lacerti, sic ut fieri nihil possit valentius, Cic. Brut. 16, 64: hastas oratoris lacertis viribusque torquere, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242: me civilis tulit aestus in arma, Caesaris Augusti non responsura lacertis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 48; Flor. proem. § 8: viribus confusus admirandisque lacertis, Juv. 10, 11.

2. lacertus, i, a lizard; a sea-fish; v. lacerta.

* **lācessitio**, ōnis, f. [lācesso], *an exciting, provoking, challenging*, Amm. 19, 3, 1.

lācessitor, ōris, m. [id.], *a provoker, challenger*, Isid. Orig. 10 in Litt. L.

lācessitus, a, um, *Part.*, from lācesso.

lācesso, ivi or it, itum, 3 (*inf. pass.*)

lācessiri, Col. 9, 8, 3; 9, 15, 4; Ambros. Ep. 6, 1: lācessi, Liv. 31, 18, 4 al.; Lact. 5, 2, 2: lācessientium, Liv. 27, 12, 13: lācessiebant, id. 23, 46, 11), v. a. [lacio; v. Roby, 1, § 625], *to excite, provoke, challenge, exasperate, irritate* (syn.: irritare, provocare). **I.** Lit.: aliquem ferro, Cic. Mil. 31, 84: sponsione me homo promptus lācessivit, id. Pis. 23, 65: tu ultro me maledictis lācessisti, id. Phil. 2, 1, 1: me amabis et scripto aliquo lācesses, *by writing, force me to write in return*, id. Fam. 12, 20: vetus si poeta non lācessisset prior, Ter. Phorm. prol. 14: hostes proelio, i. e. *to attack, assail*, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: aliquem bello, id. ib. 6, 5: Aeduo injuriā, id. ib. 1, 35: nos te nulla lācessimus injuria, Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 1: Saguntini nec lācessentes nec lācessiti, Liv. 21, 11: aliquos lācessituros bello, id. 28, 28; Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 23: quorum alter relictus, alter lācessitus, id. ib. 2, 4: quid tam necessarium quam tenere semper arma, quibus... te ulcisci lācessitus, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: ne rudis agminum sponsus lācessat leonem, Hor. C. 3, 2, 11: Caesar neque cedentes tanto collis ascensu lācessendos judicabat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: aliquem capitaliter, *to make a deadly attack upon one*, Plin. Ep. 15: (corpora) quae feriunt oculorum acies visumque lācessunt, *to strike, meet*, Lucr. 4, 217; 691; cf. id. 4, 597: nares odor lācessit, id. 4, 691: fores nondum reserati carceris acer nunc pede nunc ipsa fronte lācessit Equus, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 30.—Poet.: aëra Sole lācessita (= percussa radiis solis), *struck with the sunbeams' glitter*, Verg. A. 7, 527; cf. vindemiae pluviusque aut ventis lācessita, Col. 3, 21, 5.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** *To urge, arouse, excite, stimulate, shake, move*: a quo non modo impulsus sumus ad philosophas scriptiones, verum Etiam lācessiti, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 121: ad scribendum, id. Att. 1, 13, 1: ad pugnam, Liv. 2, 45 *init.*: usus luxuriantis aetatis signaturas pretiosis gemmis coepit insculpere, et certatim haec omnis imitatio lācessivit, Macr. S. 7, 13, 11: aurigae manibusque lācessunt Pectora plausa cavis, *pat them on their breasts* (in order to animate them), Verg. A. 12, 85: pugnam, id. ib. 5, 429: bella, id. ib. 11, 254: ne quemquam voce lācessas, id. E. 3, 51: his se stimulis dolor ipse lācessit, Luc. 2, 42: Nilus spuma astra lācessit, id. 10, 320: taurum lācessit campum, Stat. Th. 12, 604: clamore sidera, Sil. 17, 387: deos (precibus), *to assail, importune*, Hor. C. 2, 18, 12: pelagus carinā, *to stir, chafe*, id. ib. 1, 35, 7.—**B.** *To call forth, arouse, produce*: sermones, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 7: ferrum, Verg. A. 10, 10.

lacetāni, ōrum, m., *a people of Hispania Tarraconensis*, Liv. 21, 60; 28, 34; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 34.—Hence, **Lacetānia**, ae, f., *the country of the Lacetani*, Liv. 21, 23; Sall. Ep. Pomp. 5; Plin. 25, 2, 6, § 17.

† **lāchanisso** or **-nizo**, āre, v. n. (λάχανον, olus), = λαχανίζω, *to be weak, languid*: ponit betissare pro languere quod vulgo lāchanissare dicitur, Suet. Aug. 87.

Lāches, m., *name of an old man*, Ter. Eun. 5, 5; id. Hec. 1, 2, 59; 2, 1, and 2.

Lāchesis, is, f., = Λάχεσις, *one of the three Fates*: o duram Lachesin, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 45; Sen. Apoc. 4, 1; Mart. 4, 54, 9; Juv. 3, 27; 9, 136; Claud. B. Gild. 203.

lacrīma, an old form for lacrima, Gell. 2, 3, 3.

Lāciādes, ae, m., = Λακιάδης, *one belonging to the Lacian demos, or district, in Attica*, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64.

lācinia, ae, f. [v. lacus, lacer], *the lapet, flap, edge, or corner of a garment*. **I.** Lit.: sume laciniam atque absterge sudorem tibi, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 16: aliquem lacinia tenere, id. As. 3, 2, 41: in lacinia servare ex mensa secunda semina, Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 7: consurgenti ei primum lacinia obhaesit, Suet. Ner. 19: togae, id.

Calig. 35; id. Claud. 15.—**2.** In gen., a garment (post-class.): detraxit umeris laciniam, Petr. S. 12; App. M. 3, p. 138; 6, p. 174; 11, p. 263; Macr. S. 2, 3; Vulg. Thren. 4, 14 et saep.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of cattle, the dewlap: laciniae dependentes, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 202.—**2.** A small piece or part: porrum et allium serunt in lacinii colligatum, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 120; folii, id. 15, 30, 39, § 130: gregem in lacinias distribuere, Col. 7, 5, 3.—Hence, also, a small strip or spot of land: quoniam id oppidum velut in lacinia erat, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148; id. 36, 13, 19, § 85.—**II.** Trop.: aliquid obtinere lacinia, by the lapet, i. e. hardly, with difficulty, without a firm hold upon it, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110.

* **lacinia**, adv. [lacinia], piecemeal, in small divisions, App. M. 8, p. 208, 20, p. 175 Bip.

laciniosē, adv., v. laciniosus fin.

laciniosus, a, um, adj. [lacinia], full of folds, full of lappets, full of corners, projections, or indentations, indented, jagged (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: metatus est Eam (urbem) . . . ad effugium Macedonicae chlamydis orbe gyrato laciniosus, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62: corporis laciniosae pomparum et deliciarum ineptiae, Tert. Cult. Fem. 9: ostrea spondylo brevi, nec fibris lacinioso, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 60: folia, id. 25, 10, 76, § 124.—**II.** Trop., qs., impeded, entangled with lappets or fringes; overloaded, redundant: animi imbecillitas, App. Mag. p. 287, 31: vita et implicita, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29: sermo, id. Verg. Vel. 4.—**Sup.**: haec Porphyrius sermone laciniosissimo prosecutus est (al. latissimo), Hier. in Dan. 11, 22.—* **Adv.**: **laciniosē**, like lappets, with lappets, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 226 (al. lacunosa est).

Lacinium, ii, n., = Λακίσιον, a promontory in Magna Graecia, near Crotona, with a temple to Juno, now Capo delle Colonne or Cape Nao, Liv. 27, 25; 36, 42; Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 96.—Hence, **II.** **Lacinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Lacinium, Lacinian: Juno, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48; Liv. 24, 3, 3; Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 240; 35, 9, 36, § 64: diva, i. e. Juno, Verg. A. 3, 552: litora, Ov. M. 15, 13: templa, id. ib. 15, 701.

* **lacio**, ēre, v. a. [v. laqueus], to entice, allure: laciit, in fraudem inducit. Inde est allicere et lacessere; inde lactat, illecebrat, delectat, oblectat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 117 Müll.; cf. laciit, decipiendo inducit. Lax etenim fraus est, id. ib. p. 116.

Lacō or **Lacon**, ōnis, m., = Λάκων, a Laconian, Lacedaemonian, Spartan: flumen et regnata petam Laconi rura Phalanto, Hor. C. 2, 6, 11: Laconis illud dictum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40; cf. Laconis illa vox, id. ib. 1, 46, 111: a quo cum Laco pecuniam numeratum accepisset, i. e. Agesilaus, Nep. Tim. 1, 12.—Also of the Spartan dogs, which (like the Newfoundland dogs with us) were famed for their strength and vigilance: Molossus, aut fulvus Lacon, Amica vis pastoribus, Hor. Epod. 6, 5; Ov. M. 3, 219; Sil. 3, 2, 95.—**Plur.**: **Lacōnes**, um, m., the Laconians, Lacedaemonians, Spartans: consiliis nostris laus est attonsa Laconum, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49; Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 33.—Also of Castor and Pollux, the sons of the Spartan, Leda: Ledaei Lacōnes, Mart. 1, 37, 2; 9, 4, 11: sidus Laconum, id. Spect. 26: quod ei notus amor provexit in castra Laconas, Claud. Idyll. 7, 37.—Comically, of parasites, for their endurance of humiliations: nil morantur jam Lacōnes imi supselli viros, plagipatidas, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 11.—**II.** Hence, **A.** **Lacōnia**, ae, f., a country of the Peloponnesus, of which Sparta, or Lacedaemon, was the capital city, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 214 (al. Laconicam); 17, 18, 30, § 133; called also **Lacōnica**, ae, f., = Λακωνική, Vell. 1, 3, 1; Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94 al.; and **Lacōnicē**, ēs, f., Nep. Tim. 2, 1; Mel. 2, 3, 4.—**B.** **Lacōnicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Lacinia, Laconian, Lacedaemonian: sinus, Mel. 2, 3, 8: classis, id. 2, 2, 7: clavem mi harunc aedium Laconicam jam jube ferri intus; hasce ego aedis ocludam hanc foris, a key made with peculiar skill, one which fastened a lock from without (whereas others closed it

only from within), Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 57; cf. Guhl & Koner, Life of Greeks and Romans, p. 465: purpurae, Hor. C. 2, 18, 7: canes, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 177: brevis, Symm. Ep. 1, 8.—**Subst.**: **Lacōnicum**, i, n. (sc. balnium), a sweating-room, a sweating-bath, first used by the Lacedaemonians, Vitruv. 5, 10 fin.; Cic. Att. 4, 10, 2; Cels. 2, 17; Col. 1 praef. § 16.—**C.** **Lacōnis**, idis, f. adj., = Λακωνίς, Laconian, Lacedaemonian: matre Laconide nati, Ov. M. 3, 223.—**Absol.** for Laconia, Mel. 2, 3, 4.

Lacobriga, ae, f., a town of Lusitania, Mel. 1, 3, 6.—Hence, **Lacobrigenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Lacobriga, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 26.

* **lacotōmus**, i, f., = Λακτομος, a straight line which cuts the equator, Vitruv. 9, 8 (but v. laetotomus).

lacrīma (archaica **lacrūma**, not **lacryma**, **lachryma**; old form **dacrīma**, freq. in Livius Andronicus, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 68 Müll.; v. the letter D), ae, f. [lacru-ma, kindred with Gr. δάκρυ; Sanscr. asru for dasru; Goth. tah-ja; Engl. tear; Germ. Zaehre; cf. the Sanscr. root dans and Gr. δάκνω, to bite], a tear. **I.** Lit.: meae in quem lacrumae guttati cadunt, Enn. ap. Non. 116, 1 (Trag. v. 238 Vahl.): miserae, id. ib. (Trag. v. 168 id.): lacrimas effundere, Lucr. 1, 125: cito arescit lacrima, praesertim in alienis malis, Cic. Part. Or. 17, 57: lacrimas dare ignoto, to shed a tear, to weep for, Ov. M. 11, 720: lacrimas mi haec, quom video, eliciunt, quia, etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 13: ut mi excivisti lacrimas, id. Cist. 1, 1, 113: homini lacrumae cadunt quasi puero gaudio, tears fall from his eyes for joy, he sheds tears of joy, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 20: lacrimis oculos suffusa nitescent, her brilliant eyes moistened with tears, Verg. A. 1, 228: neque prae lacrimis jam loqui possum, cannot speak for tears, Cic. Mil. 38, 105; cf. id. Planc. 41, 99: lacrimas non tenere, not withhold tears, not restrain them, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 172: tradere se lacrimis et tristitiae, id. Fam. 5, 14: lacrimis confici, id. ib. 14, 4: multis cum lacrimis obsecrare, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: manantibus prae gaudio lacrimis, shedding tears of joy, Curt. 7, 8, 5: lacrimis semper paratis, Juv. 6, 273: lacrumae confictae dolis, Ter. And. 3, 3, 26: diu cohibita lacrimae prorumpunt, tears long restrained break forth, Plin. Ep. 3, 16: fatiscere in lacrimas, to dissolve in tears, Val. Fl. 3, 395: lacrimis opplet os totum sibi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 65: lacrimas effundere, to shed, Lucr. 1, 126; Cic. Planc. 42, 101: profundere, id. Font. 17, 38: fundere, Vulg. Jud. 14, 16: mittere, to let flow, Sen. Ep. 76, 20; but lacrimas mitte, away with tears, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 27: lacrimae siccantur protinus, Juv. 16, 27: dare, Verg. A. 4, 370: cedere, to cause to flow, id. ib. 6, 468: movere, Quint. 4, 2, 77: commovere, Curt. 5, 5, 7: cohibere, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 5: per lacrimas effundere bilem, Juv. 5, 159: cedere, Verg. A. 6, 468: lacrimas excussit mihi, forced from me, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 115: quis talia fando temperet a lacrimis, Verg. A. 2, 6: abstersis lacrimis, Curt. 5, 5, 8: absterget Deus omnem lacrymam ab oculis, Vulg. Apoc. 7, 17.—**Prov.**: hinc illae lacrumae, Ter. And. 1, 1, 99; imitated by Cic. Cael. 25, 61, and Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 41; cf. inde irae et lacrimae, Juv. 1, 168.—**II.** Transf., a tear or gum-drop which exudes from plants: narcissi, Verg. G. 4, 160: arborum, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 14; 21, 5, 11, § 24: vitium, id. 23 praef. 3, § 3; Col. 10, 103.

lacrīmābilis (lacrūm-), e, adj. [lacrima]. **I.** Worthy of tears, lamentable, mournful (poet. and post-class.): vixque tenet lacrimas, quia nil lacrimabile cernit, Ov. M. 2, 796: gemitus, Verg. A. 3, 39: bellum, id. ib. 7, 604: opp. felix, Am. Vict. Epit. 42, 15: nomen, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 261.—**II.** Tear-like: destillatio, Arn. 7, 233: vox, tearful, Vulg. Dan. 6, 20.—**Comp.**: lacrimabilior series, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Sermon. 17, 2: quid lacrimabilibus hac stultitia, Salv. Gub. Dei. 6.—**Adv.**: **lacrīmābiliter**, with tears, mournfully (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 140, 15.

lacrīmābundus (lacrūm-), a, um, adj. [lacrimo], bursting into tears, with tears, weeping, Liv. 3, 46, 8; Lact. de Mort. Pers. 18.

lacrīmātio (lacrūm-), ōnis, f. [id.],

a weeping. **I.** Esp. as a disease: oculorum, Plin. 23 praef. 5, § 9; id. 11, 37, 54, § 147.—**II.** In gen.: lacrimatio et fletus, Vulg. Tob. 3, 22.

lacrīmo (arch. **lacrūmo**; not **lacry-**), āvi, ātum, i, v. n., and **lacrīmor**, ātus, i, v. dep. [lacrima], to shed tears, to weep (syn.: fleo, ploro; class.). **I.** Lit. (a) Form lacrimo: ne lacruma, patruae, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 19: nequeo quin lacrumem, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 25: te lacrimasse moleste ferebam, Cic. Att. 15, 27, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: lacrumo gaudio, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 55: quid tu igitur lacrumas? id. Hec. 3, 2, 20: lacrumo, quae posthac futura est vita, id. ib. 3, 45: equis fuit quin lacrimaret? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121: quia oculi sunt tibi lacrumantes, eo rogavi, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 30: flentes, lacrumantes, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 442 P. (Ann. v. 107 Vahl.); cf. id. ap. Prisc. p. 824 P. (Ann. v. 175 id.): oculis lacrimantibus, Cic. Sest. 69, 144: multa super nata lacrimans, Verg. A. 7, 358.—**Impers. pass.**: lacrimandum est, Sen. Ep. 63, 1.—(β) Form lacrimor (post-class.), Hyg. Fab. 126; Tert. Poen. 9; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 35; 2, 10, 71; Vulg. Tob. 7, 19 al.—**B.** Act., to weep, bewail, lament a thing (very rare): num id lacrumat virgo? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 13; cf. lacrimo quae posthac futura est vita, quom, id. Hec. 3, 3, 45: Argos exsequis lacrimandus eat, Stat. Th. 9, 99 (but illacrimari is the true reading, Nep. Alc. 6, 4); cf. also the foll. no.—**II.** Transf., to weep, drop, distil, of plants which exude a gum (poet. and post-Aug.): lacrimantes calami, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 107: lacrimat sua gaudia palmes, Ven. Carm. 3, 9, 18: lacrimatas cortice myrrhas, dropped, distilled, Ov. F. 1, 339.

lacrīmōse, adv., v. lacrimosus fin.

lacrīmōsus (lacrūm-, lacrym-), a, um, adj. [lacrima], full of tears, tearful, weeping (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: lumina (i. e. oculi), Ov. M. 1, 8, 111: oculi, Plin. 38, 6, 17, § 34.—**II.** That excites to tears, lamentable, doleful: fumus, Ov. M. 10, 6; Hor. S. 1, 5, 80; cf. caepis odor lacrimosus, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 101: Troiae funera, Hor. C. 1, 8, 14: bellum, id. ib. 1, 21, 13: carmen, plaintive, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 35: poemata, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 67.—**B.** Transf., weeping, dropping, exuding.—**Act.**, of plants: vites, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 261.—**Pass.**, of the sap: lacrimosum electrum, Verg. Cir. 434; cf. Ov. M. 2, 364.—Hence, adv.: **lacrīmōse**, with tears (post-class.), Gell. 10, 3, 4.

lacrīmūla (-mōla), ae, f. dim. [id.], a little tear, crocodile-tear (rare but class.): haec verba una me hercule falsa lacrimūla, Quam oculos terendo misere vix vi expresseret, Restinguet, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 22: non modo lacrimulam, sed multas lacrimas videre potuisti, Cic. Planc. 31, 76: frustantur falsis gaudia lacrimulis, Cat. 66, 16.

lacrūma and **lacrūma**, with their derivv., v. lacrima, etc.

lacta, ae, f., a kind of cassia, Plin. 12, 19, 43, § 97; al. lada.

lactāneus, a, um, adj. [lac], milk-like, milky: color, Th. Prisc. 4, 2.

1. **lactans**, P. and P. a., of lacto, q. v.
2. **Lactāns**, ntis, m. [lac], the god of milky growth in corn: Lactantem deum esse qui se infundit segetibus, et eas facit lactescere, Varr. ap. Sen. Verg. G. 1, 315.

Lactantius, ii, m., with the surname Firmianus, a celebrated father of the Church in the beginning of the fourth century of the Christian era, famous for the purity of his Latin style, and sometimes called the Christian Cicero, Hier. de Vir. Ill. 80; id. Ep. 84, 7; 13 fin.

lactāris, e, adj. [lac], suckling (post-class.): capra, Marc. Emp. 23.

lactārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to milk, containing milk, milky; made of milk or with milk. **I.** In gen.: lactaria columna in foro holitorio dicta, quod iam infantes lacte alendos deferebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 88: herba, milk-weed, Plin. 26, 8, 39, § 62: opus, food prepared with milk, Lampr. Helio. 32: Mons, a hill in Campania, famous for its pasture, Cassiod. Var. 11, 10 init.—**So, absol.**: **lactārium**, ii, n., milk-food, Lampr. Helio. 26.—**lactārius**, ii, m., a preparer of milk-food, Lampr. Helio. 1027

27, 3.—Also, a seller of milk, = γαλακτοπώλης, Gloss. Labb.—**II.** In partic., suckling, giving suck: boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17. **lactatum**, i, n. [lac], a drink made of milk: lactatum est potio e lacte, Isid. Orig. 20, 3, 10.

lacte, v. lac init.

lacteo, ēre (used almost exclusively in the part. pres.), v. a. [lac]. **I.** To suck milk, to be a suckling: Romulus parvus atque lactens, uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19; so, lactens Juppiter puer, id. Div. 2, 41, 85; vitulus, Ov. M. 2, 624; 10, 227: lactens hostia, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29; also absol.: lactentibus rem divinam facere, Liv. 37, 3.—**Poet.**: viscera lactentia, i. e. sucking children, sucklings, Ov. F. 6, 137.—Of the spring: tener et lactens (sc. annus), Ov. M. 15, 201.—**II.** To contain milk or sap, to be milky, sappy, juicy: verno tempore, cum lactent novella virentia, Pall. 3, 26; cf.: nam sata, vere novo, teneris lactentia sucis, Ov. F. 1, 351: frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent, Verg. G. 1, 315: lactuca lactens, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 67.—**Subst.**: **lactentia**, ium, n., milk-food, milk-dishes, Cels. 2, 28.

lactēolus, a, um, adj. dim. [lacteus], white as milk, milk-white (poet.): puellae, Cat. 55, 17: viscus, Aus. Ep. 7, 46: agni, Prud. stroph. 11, 245.

lacteris, idis, f., a plant, App. Herb. 111.

lactes, ium (in sing. lactis, is, only, acc. to Prisc. p. 686, erroneously on account of lactis agninas), f. [root lag-; Gr. λαγρός; cf. Lat. languidus, latus], the intestines; esp. the smaller intestines, chitterlings (ante-class. and post-Aug.): ab hoc ventriculo lactes in homine et ove, per quas labitur cibus: in ceteris hilla, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 200: ita cibi vocitate venio lassus lactibus, i. e. empty, famished, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 40: pulmone et lactibus unctis, Pers. 2, 30.—**Prov.**: adligare canem fugitivum agninis lactibus, said of the employment of a trifling remedy for a great evil, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 85.

lactesco, ēre, v. inch. n. [lacteo]. ***I.** To turn to milk: omnis fere cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128; Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 230 al.—**II.** To have milk for suckling, to become capable of giving suck: asinae praegnantibus continuo lactescunt, Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 237: pectore, Aug. Ep. 150: segetes facit lactescere, to become milky, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 315; v. 2. Lactans.

lactēus, a, um, adj. [lac]. **I.** Of milk, milky; full of milk (mostly poet.). **A.** Lit.: umor, Ov. M. 15, 79: ubera, Verg. G. 2, 525.—**B.** In partic., milk-drinking, sucking: vernae, Mart. 3, 58, 22: porcus, id. 3, 47, 12.—**II.** Transf., milk-white, milk-colored, milky: colla, Verg. A. 8, 660: cervix, id. ib. 10, 137: gemma, Mart. 8, 45, 2: circulus, the Gr. γαλαξίας κύκλος, the Milky Way, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16; also, via, Ov. M. 1, 168.—**B.** Illa Livi lactea ubertas, pure, Quint. 10, 1, 32.

***lacticinium**, i, n. [id.], milk-food, food prepared with milk, Apic. 7, 11.—Also, **lacticinia** (δρῦμα) δόγαλα (a dish prepared with milk and eggs), Gloss. Philox.

***lacticolor**, ōris, adj. [lac-color], milk-colored, Aus. Ep. 7, 54.

***lacticularius**, **lacticulōsus**, λιπογάλακτος, deprived of milk (also absol.), Gloss. Philox.

***lactidiacus**, λελακτισμένος (that kicks, or that has been wounded by kicking), Gloss. Philox.

***lactifer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [lac-fero], milk-bringing, producing milk: Silvanus, Inscr. ap. Mur. 70, 6.

lactilago, inis, f. [lac], a plant, called also chamaedaphne, App. Herb. 27.

***lactineus**, a, um, adj. [id.], milk-colored, white, Ven. Carn. 8, 1, 27.

lactis, is, v. lactes.

lactito, i, v. freq. a. [l. lacto], to give suck, to suckle (poet.), Ps. Mart. 7, 102, 3.

1. lacto, āvi, ātum (used almost exclusively in the part. pres.), 1, v. a. and n. [lac]. **I.** To contain milk, to have milk, to give suck: ubera lactantia, Ov. M. 6, 342; 7, 321; Lucr. 5, 885: ubera quae non lactaverunt, Vulg. Luc. 23, 29: quaecunque (femina) id

temporis lactans est, Gell. 12, 1, 17.—**II.** To suck milk, to take the breast, to suck: puer lactans, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 153, 26 (Trag. Rel. v. 38 Rib.); cf.: infans lactavit, Aus. Epit. 32: anni lactantes, the suckling years (of a child), id. Idyll. 4, 67.—**III.** To be full of milk, to be milky: metae, cheeses, Mart. 1, 43, 7 (cf.: meta lactis, id. 3, 58, 35).—**Part.** as subst.: **lactantia**, ium, n., milky food, Cels. 2, 28, 2 al.—**IV.** Act., to give suck to: lactaverunt catulos suos, Vulg. Thren. 4, 2: filium suum, id. 1 Reg. 1, 23.—**Pass.**: lactare ut putriaris, Aug. Enarr. in Ps. 130, 12: mamilla regum lactaberis, Vulg. Isa. 60, 16.

2. lacto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [lacio], to allure, wheedle, flatter, deceive with fair words, to dupe, cajole (mostly ante-class.): dictis lenibus lactare alique, Att. ap. Non. 16, 17: frustrando lactans, id. ib.: ita me amor lapsus animi ludificat... retinet, lactat largitur, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 9: animos, Ter. And. 5, 4, 9; 4, 1, 24: si te lactaverint peccatores, Vulg. Prov. 1, 10: nec lactes quemquam labiis tuis, id. ib. 24, 28.

lactōris, f. [lac], a kind of milky plant, Plin. 24, 18, 104, § 168.

***lactōsus**, = γαλακτώδης, milk-like, milky, Gloss. Philox.

lactūca, ae, f. [lac]. **I.** Lettuce, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 125 sq.; Col. 10, 179; 11, 3, 25 sq.; Verg. M. 76; Cels. 2, 32; Mart. 13, 14, 1: several species are described by Plin. H. N. 20, 7, 24, § 58 sq.—**II.** Lactuca marina, the plant wolf's-milk, Cels. 5, 7; Col. 6, 15, 2.

***lactūcarius**, ii, m. [id.], a dealer in lettuce, acc. to Diom. p. 313 P.

Lactūcinus, i, m. [lactuca], a Roman surname in the familia Valeria, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 59.

***lactūcōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.], full of lettuce, Diom. p. 316 P.

lactūcula, ae, f. dim. [id.], a small, young lettuce, Col. 10, 111; Suet. Aug. 77; Pall. 1, 30.

Lacturcia, ae, f. [lac], a goddess who presided over the corn swelling with milk, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8 (al. deum Lacturnum); cf. 2. Lactans.

Lacturnus, i, v. the preced. art.

lactūlatus, a, um, adj. [lacus], four-cornered, checkered: vestis, women in square compartments or checks, with inwoven or embroidered pictures (v. lacus, V.), Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 11.

lacūna (collateral form **lūcūna**; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. vol. 2, p. 205; **lacūnātūra**, App. Flor. 15, p. 351, 2 Hildebrand; v. infra), ae, f. [lacus], a ditch, pit, hole; esp. a place where water collects, a pool, pond. **I.** Lit. (mostly poet.): lacuna, id est aquae collectio, a lacu derivatur, quam alii lamam, alii lastrum dicunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 117 Müll.: vastae, Lucr. 6, 552: vastae Orci, id. 1, 116; 6, 538: cavae, Verg. G. 1, 117; 3, 365.—**Poet.**: salsae, i. e. the sea, Lucr. 5, 794; 3, 1044; also, Neptunia, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15: caecae lustravit luce lacunas, Cic. Arat. 431.—**B.** In gen., a hollow, cavity, opening, chasm, cleft: cum supercilia cana, et sub ea lacunae, dicunt, eum equum habere annos sedecim, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 3; 1, 29, 3; cf.: atque lacunarum fuerant vestigia cuique, Lucr. 5, 1261; Vitruv. 7, 1, 4: labrum superius sub ipsa medietate narium lacuna quadam levi, quasi valle, signavit deus, Lact. Op. D. 10: genae teretes ac medio mento lacuna, a dimple, App. Flor. p. 351 (Hildebr., lacunatura).—**II.** Trop., a gap, void, defect, want, loss (rare but class.): est, qui expleas duplicem istam lacunam, to fill up the double void, Varr. R. 2, 1, 28: ut illam lacunam rei familiaris expleant, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 138: lacuna in auro, id. Att. 12, 6, 1: illa labes et quasi lacuna famae, Gell. 1, 3, 23.

lacunar, āris (nom. **lacunarium**, Isid. Orig. 15, 8, 6; gen. plur. lacunarium for lacunarium, Vitruv. 4, 3, 1 al.; dat. plur. lacunariis, id. 5, 2), n. [lacuna], a wainscoted and gilded ceiling of an unvaulted chamber, a panel-ceiling, a ceiling (so called from its sunken spaces; class.), Vitruv. 7, 2: non ebur neque aureum Mea renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. C. 2, 18, 2: gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: primum lacunaria pin-

gere instituit (Polygnotus), Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 124.—**Prov.**: spectare lacunar, to gaze at the ceiling, to be wilfully blind, Juv. 1, 56.—**II. Plur.**: **lacunaria**, ōrum (-arium), App. Flor. 18, p. 83), n., panels of the under surface of a cornice, Vitruv. 4, 3, 1; 7, 2, 2; 5, 2, 1; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 124.

lacunarium, ii, v. lacunar.

lacunarius, ii, m. [lacuna], a grave-digger (late Lat.), Firm. Math. 8, 21; cf.: lacunarius, λακκοποιός; Gloss. Philox.

lacunatura, ae, f., v. lacuna, I. B. fin.

lacūno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [lacuna]. ***I.** To hollow out, to fret or pit: lacunati tori, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 35.—**II.** To panel like a lacunar: summa lacunabant anteno murice conchae, Ov. M. 8, 564.

lacūnōsus, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Full of holes, ponds, or sloughs: convallis, App. M. 1, p. 105, 21; cf.: (via) lacunosus incilibus voraginosus, id. ib. 9, p. 221, 1.—**II.** In gen., full of hollows, gaps, or cavities: nihil emittens, nihil lacunosum, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: vena, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 226.

lacus, ūs (gen. laci, Vulg. Dan. 6, 17; 24; id. Jer. 37, 15; Cassiod. Var. 11, 14; dat. and abl. plur. lacis, Anthol. Lat. 5, 71, 10: lacibus, Plin. 23, 1, 20, § 33; usually lacubus, Ov. M. 12, 278 al.), m. [root lak, to tear; Gr. λάκος, λακρός, λάκκος; Lat. lacer, lacinia, lacuna, lāma; cf. lacerna; originally any thing hollow, hence]. **I.** A large vessel for liquids, a basin, tank, tub; esp. a vat into which the wine flowed from the press, Cato, R. R. 25; 67, 2; Col. 12, 18, 3: tu quoque devotos, Bacche, relinque lacus, Tib. 2, 3, 64: de lacubus proxima musta tuis, Ov. F. 4, 888; a tank of water, in which heated metal was cooled: alii stridentia tingunt Aera lacu, Verg. G. 4, 173: gelido ceu quondam lamina candens tincta lacu, strident, Ov. M. 9, 170: ferrum, igne rubens... lacubus demittit, id. ib. 12, 278.—**Hence**, **B.** Transf.: oratio quasi de musto ac lacu fervida, i. e. still new, that has not done fermenting, Cic. Brut. 83, 288.—**II.** A large body of water which rises and falls (opp. stagnum, a standing pool), a lake, pond: agri, aedificia, lacus, stagna, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 7: exhalant lacus nebulam, Lucr. 5, 463: deae, quae illos Henneses lacus lucosque incolitis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 188; cf. 2, 4, 48, § 107: Avernus, Lucr. 6, 746; Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: Albanus, id. Div. 1, 44, 100: Fucinus, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 124: dicebar sicco vilior esse lacu, Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 12: ad spurcos lacus, Juv. 6, 603.—**Poet.**, of a river: deinde lacu fluvius se condidit alto Ima petens, Verg. A. 8, 66; cf. v. 74: of the Styx, id. ib. 6, 134; 238; 393.—**III.** A large reservoir for water, a basin, tank, cistern (of which there were a great number in Rome), Front. 3, 78; Liv. 39, 44; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121: a furno redeuntis lacuque, Hor. S. 1, 4, 37.—A place called Lacus: garuli et malevoli supra Lacum, at the pond (perh. Lacus Curtius or Lacus Iturnae), Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 16.—**Prov.**: siccus lacus, for something useless, Prop. 2, 11, 11 (3, 6, 12).—**IV.** **a.** A hole in which time is slackened, a lime-hole, Vitruv. 7, 2, 2.—**b.** One of the bins or receptacles for pulse in a granary: sed et lacubus distinguuntur granaria, ut separatim quaeque legumina ponantur, Col. 1, 6, 14.—**c.** A den or cave for lions: labitur in lacum leonum, Prud. Cath. 4, 65; Vulg. Dan. 6, 7.—**d.** The pit, the place of the dead (cf. II. fin. supra): salvasti me a descenditibus in lacum, Vulg. Psa. 29, 4.—**V.** For lacunar, a panel in a ceiling (ante-class.): resultant aedesque iacisque, Lucil. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 726.

lacuscūlus, i, m. dim. [lacus]. **I.** A little lake (only in Columella), Col. 4, 8, 2; id. Arb. 10, 4.—**II.** A receptacle or bin for keeping olives, Col. 12, 50, 3 sq.

lacuturris, is (sc. caulis), m. [lacus-turris], a kind of cabbage, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 141.

Lacýdes, is, m., = Λακίδης, an Academician of Cyrene, a pupil of Arcesilas, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16; id. Tusc. 5, 37, 107.

Lacýdon, ōnis, m., the name of the port of Marseilles: Massiliensium portus, Mel. 2, 5.

***lada** or **leda**, ae, f., and **ledon**, i, n., = λήδον, a shrub in Cyprus from which a

resin was obtained, the Cistus Creticus, Linn.; form lada, Plin. 12, 19, 43, § 97; form leda, id. 12, 17, 37, § 75; form ledon, id. 26, 8, 30, § 47.

lādānum or **ledānum**, i, n. [λήδα-νιον], the resinous juice obtained from the shrub lada, ladanum, Plin. 26, 8, 30, § 47 al.

Ladas, ae, m., = Δάδας, a runner of Alexander the Great, whose name became a proverb for swiftness, Sol. 1, § 96; Mart. 10, 100, 5; 2, 86, 8; Cat. 55, 25; Auct. Her. 4, 3, 4; Sen. Ep. 85, 4: pauper locupletem optare podagram Ne dubitet Ladas, Juv. 13, 97.

Ladon, ōnis, m., = Δάδων. **I.** A river of Arcadia which flows into the Alphæus; the fabled father of Daphne: harenosus, Ov. M. 1, 702; Mel. 2, 3, 5; Sen. Q. N. 6, 25, 2; cf. Serv. Verg. E. 3, 63; id. ad Aen. 3, 91. **II.** The name of one of Actæon's hounds, Ov. M. 3, 216.

Lacāna, ae, f., a town of Arabia, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 156. Hence, **Lacānita**, ae, m., an inhabitant thereof, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 156. **Lacāniticus**, a, um, adj., Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 156.

Laeca, ae, m., a Roman surname; e. g. M. Porcius Laeca, one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators, Sall. C. 17: fuisti apud Laecam illa nocte, Catilina, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9.

laecasin, an imprecation (= Gr. λακίειν), go to: dico frigori, Petr. S. 42, 2.

laedo, si, sum, 3, v. a. [perh. for lavido, root lu-; cf. luo, solvo, and Germ. los-], to hurt by striking, wound, injure, damage [syn.: saucio, vulnero]. **I.** Lit.: lora laedunt brachia, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 9: lembus ille mihi laedit latus, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 47: tua laesuro subtrahere colla, Ov. R. Am. 90: frondes laedit hiems, id. F. 6, 150: teneros laedunt prima juga juvenco, id. H. 4, 21; cf.: thymum laeditur imbribus, Plin. 21, 10, 31, § 56: aliquid vulnero, Ov. M. 4, 601: quid me dente captas laedere? Phaedr. 4, 8, 6: ferro retusio Semina, Verg. G. 2, 301: salsa laedit rubigine ferrum, id. ib. 2, 220: servum aliqua parte corporis, Gai. Inst. 3, 219. — Poet.: collum, i. e. to hang one's self, Hor. C. 3, 27, 60: laesus non dies, i. e. darkened, Luc. 5, 456. **II.** Trop., to trouble, annoy, vex, injure, offend, afflict, grieve, hurt: dicto, facto, Plaut. Cur. 2, 2, 53: injuste neminem laedit, Cic. Mur. 40, 87: non minus nos stultitia illius sublevat, quam laedit improbitas, id. Caecin. 9, 23: aliquid perjurio suo, to attack, id. ib. 10, 28: Pisonem, to rail at, id. de Or. 2, 70, 285: nulli os, to offend no one to his face, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10: tua me infortunia laedunt, Hor. A. P. 103: tristi laedere versu scurram, id. S. 2, 1, 21: te a me ludibrio laesum iri, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 1, 1: quae laedunt oculum, demere, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 38; 1, 17, 8. — Absol.: quia laesit prior, Ter. Eun. prol. 6: nec laedere nec violari, Lucr. 5, 1020. **B.** Esp. **1.** Of pledged faith, one's word, agreement, etc., to break, violate, betray: fidem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111; Caes. B. C. 2, 44: cur tibi junior laesa praeniteat fide, Hor. C. 1, 33, 4: laesi testatur foederis aras, Verg. A. 12, 496: laesae vulnera pacis, Petr. 119. — **2.** Of reputation, to harm, injure: famam alicujus gravi opprobrio, Suet. Caes. 49. — **3.** Freq. of an offended divinity: quo numine laeso, Verg. A. 1, 8; 2, 183: tu magnorum numen laesura deorum, Hor. Epod. 15, 3: ego laedor, Ov. M. 1, 608: Veneris numina, Tib. 1, 3, 79; 3, 6, 26: superos, Luc. 7, 848. — **4.** Of circumstances: res laesae, disaster, misfortune, Sil. 11, 6, 5. — Esp., in the phrase laedere majestatem, to commit treason (late Lat., v. also majestas): laesae majestatis accersere maritum, Amm. 16, 8, 4: laesae crimina majestatis, id. 19, 12, 1; 21, 12, 19; so, laedere majestatem populi Romani, Sen. Contr. 4, 25, 13.

Laelaps, āpis, m. [λαίλαψ, hurricane], name of a dog, Ov. M. 3, 211; 7, 771.

Laelius, a, name of a Roman gens. — So esp., **1.** C. Laelius, a friend of Scipio Africanus: in quo Laelii clamores, σοφός ille, solebat Edere, Lucil. ap. Cic. de Fin. 2, 8, 24; cf.: nec dubitare illum (C. Laelium) in omni sermone appellare sapientem, Cic. Lael. 1, 1; id. Brut. 21, 82; cf. Hor. S. 2, 1, 65; 72: Cicero's treatise on Friendship is named after him. — **2.** D. Laelius, a writer of moderate abilities, Lucil. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25. — **3.** Another D. Laelius, perh. a son

of the preceding, an adherent of Pompey, Caes. B. C. 3, 40. — In fem.: **Laelia**, ae, daughter of C. Laelius, and mother-in-law of L. Crassus, celebrated for her intellectual culture, Cic. Brut. 58, 211. — Another Laelia, a Vestal, Tac. A. 15, 22. — Hence, **Laeliānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Laelius, Laelian: naves, i. e. of Pompey's commander, D. Laelius, Caes. B. C. 3, 100, 2.

laena, ae, f., = χλαῖν, a lined upper garment, a cloak, mantle: laena vestimenti genus habitu duplicis. Quidam appellatam existimant Tusce, quidam Graece, quam χλαῖνις dicunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 117 Müll. Usually worn by the flammens over the toga, Cic. Brut. 14, 56; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 262. Also by persons of distinction, Verg. 1, 1; Sil. 15, 424; Pers. 1, 31; Juv. 5, 131; 3, 283; v. Dict. of Antiq.

Laenas, ātis, a surname in the gens Popilia, v. Popilius.

laeotōmus, i, f., = λαϊότομος, the chord of a segment of a circle, Vitruv. 9, 8, 6 Schneid. N. cr. (al. lacotomus).

Laertes, ae (nom. Laërta, Sen. Troad. 699; gen. Laërtis, acc. to Prisc. p. 705 P.), m., = Λαέρτης, the father of Ulysses, Att. ap. Non. 314, 20 (Trag. Rel. v. 131 Rib.); Cic. de Sen. 15, 54; Ov. H. 1, 113. — **II.** Hence, **A. Laërtius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Laertes, Laertian: regna, i. e. Ithaca, Verg. A. 3, 272: heros, i. e. Ulysses, Ov. M. 13, 124; id. Tr. 5, 5, 3: proles, Verg. Cul. 326. — **B. Laërtiades**, ae, m., = Λαερτιάδης, a male descendant of Laertes: his son Ulysses, Att. ap. App. de Deo Socr. c. 24 (Trag. Rel. v. 524 Rib.); Hor. C. 1, 15, 21; id. S. 2, 5, 59; Ov. M. 13, 48.

Laërtius, a, um. **I.** Adj., from Laërtes, q. v. II. A. — **II.** An inhabitant of Laertes, a seaport town in Cilicia, e. g. Diogenes Laërtius, a Greek historian in the third century of the Christian era.

laesio, ōnis, f. [laedo], a hurting, injuring. **I.** Lit. (only in late Lat.): si quod, absente socio, ad laesionem fecit, Dig. 10, 3, 28: quae non ad publicam laesionem respiciunt, ib. 2, 14, 7, § 14: irritat laesio dolorem, Lact. Ira D. 17 med.: regis, Vulg. 1 Esdr. 4, 14: nulla laesio est in eo quia creditit Deo, id. Dan. 6, 23. — **II.** Rhet. t. l., a personal attack by an orator on his opponent: purgatio, conciliatio, laesio, optatio atque execratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205.

Laestrygon (Lestr-), ōnis, m., more freq. in plur.: **Laestrygones**, um, m., = Λαεστρυγόνες, an ancient people of Italy, originally in Campania, in the region around Formiae, and afterwards in Sicily, who are fabled to have been savages and cannibals, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; 7, 1, 2, § 9; Gell. 15, 21; Juv. 15, 18; Mart. Cap. 6, § 641. — In sing., Ov. M. 14, 233. — Of Laestrygonians in Sicily, Sil. 14, 125. — Hence, **II. Laestrygonius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Laestrygonians, Laestrygonian. **A.** In Formiae: domus, i. e. Formiae, Ov. Ib. 390; cf.: rupes, in Formiae, Sil. 7, 276: amphora, i. e. Campanian, Hor. C. 3, 16, 34. — **B.** In Sicily: campi, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89.

laesūra, ae, f. [laedo], a hurting, injuring (post-class.): divitiarum, loss, Tert. Patient. 7: ANIMI, Inscr. Grut. 828, 10.

laesus, a, um, Part., from laedo.

laeta, ōrum, v. 2. laetus.

laetabilis, e, adj. [laetor], joyful, glad, gladsome (class.): quid habet ista res aut laetabile, aut gloriosum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 49: nihil laetabile, id. ib. 4, 17, 37: factum, Ov. M. 9, 255: sidus alicui, Val. Fl. 6, 606. — Comp., Mamert. Genethl. 18.

laetābundus, a, um, adj. [id.], greatly rejoicing, full of joy, joyful (post-class.): laetābundus is dicitur, qui abunde laetus est, Gell. 11, 15, 8: his dictis, Mart. Cap. 1, § 23; Vulg. Isa. 35, 2.

laetāmen, inis, n. [id.], dung, manure (post-Aug.), Plin. 18, 16, 40, § 141: anserum, Pall. 1, 23.

laetans, antis, Part. and P. a., from laetor.

laetanter, adv., v. laetor fin.

* **laetatio**, ōnis, f. [laetor], rejoicing, exultation, joy (for the usual laetitia): diutina, Caes. B. G. 5, 52 fin.

laetē, adv., v. 1. laetus fin.

* **laetīcūlosus**, a, um, adj. [laetor], too joyful, overjoyful: tu laetīculosus (al. lacticulosus), Petr. Fragm. Trag. 57 Burm.

laeticus, a, um, adj., v. 2. laetus.

laetifico, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [laetificus], to cheer, gladden, delight; constr. with abl. (rare but class.): non illum gloria pulsi Laetificat Magni, Luc. 3, 48: sol laetificat terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102; Vulg. Psa. 21, 7: corda, id. ib. 19, 9; 103, 15. — Mid., to rejoice, be glad respecting any thing: nunc eo alii laetificantur Meo malo et damno, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 15. — **II.** In part., in agriculture, to render fruitful, to fertilize, enrich, manure the ground: Indus agros laetificat et mitigat, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 130: faba solum laetificat, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 120: agrum, id. 17, 9, 6, § 50: laetificata seges, Sedul. 1, 41. — Hence, **laetificans**, antis, P. a., rejoicing, joyous (ante-class.): unde ego omnes hilares, lubentes, laetificantes faciam ut fiant, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 8.

laetificus, a, um, adj. [laetificacio], making glad, gladdening, glad, joyful, joyous (poet.): fetus, Lucr. 1, 193; cf. vites, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (Trag. v. 193 Vahl.): gau (i. e. gaudium), id. ap. Aus. Technop. 144 (Ann. v. 451 Vahl.): tumulus, Stat. Th. 8, 261: plausus, id. ib. 12, 521. — In neutr. plur. as subst.: **laetifica**, ōrum, joyful news: laetifica referre alicui, Sen. Troad. 597.

* **laetisco**, 3, v. n. inch. [laetus], to rejoice, Sisen. ap. Non. 133, 2.

laetitia, ae, f. [id.], joy, esp. unrestrained joyfulness, gladness, pleasure, delight (cf.: gaudium, hilaritas). **I.** Lit.: laetitia opinio recens boni praesentis, in quo offerri rectum esse videatur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 14: laetitia dicitur exultatio quaedam animi gaudio efferventior eventa rerum expetitarum, Gell. 2, 27, 3: judicium plenum laetitiae, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243: percipere laetitiam ex re, id. ib. 1, 44, 197: prae laetitia lacrumae prosluunt mihi, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 13: ut me laetitia laetus promiscam siet, id. Ps. 4, 5, 11: totus in laetitiam effusus, wholly dissolved in pleasure, Just. 12, 13, 7: diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, to spend joyfully, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 6: ne me in laetitiam frustra concias, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 51: laetitiae dator, i. e. Bacchus, Verg. A. 1, 734: offerri laetitia, to be transported with joy, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 68: exsultare, id. Att. 14, 6, 2: perfrui, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26: afficere alicui, id. Mil. 28, 77: comitia me laetitia extulerunt, have rejoiced me exceedingly, id. Fam. 2, 10, 1: laetitiam capere oculis, to enjoy, id. Att. 14, 14, 1: dare alicui, to give delight to, id. Planc. 42, 103: et altera traditur circensis turbae non minus similis veri laetitia, another outbreak of joy, Liv. 45, 1, 6: ut hanc laetitiam nec opinanti primus ei obicerem domi, this cause of joy, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 12; cf.: offerre laetitiam alicui, id. Hec. 5, 3, 18. — Esp. of success in love, Prop. 1, 10, 12; 2, 6, 32. — Plur.: quaero quoi ter trinas triplices tribus demeritis artibus dem laetitias, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 14: inaccessi omnibus laetitiis laetus, Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 2. — **II.** Transf., pleasing appearance, beauty, grace: membrorum, Stat. Th. 6, 571. — **Luxuriance, fertility**, of plants: trunci, Col. 4, 24, 12: pabuli, plenty, abundance, Just. 44, 4, 14. — Of a fruitful soil: loci, Col. 4, 21, 2. — Of speech, sweetness, grace: laetitia et pulcritudo orationis, Tac. Or. 20.

laetitudo, inis, f. [id.], ante-class. for laetitia, joy: me excitasti ex luctu in laetitudinem, Att. ap. Non. 132, 12: affecti laetitudo, id. ib. 13 (Trag. Fragm. v. 61, 259 Rib.).

laeto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to make joyful, to delight, cheer, gladden. **I.** Lit. (ante- and post-class.): oculos specie laetavisti optabili, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 132, 32: te ut triplici laetarem bono, Att. ib.: frontem alicujus serena venustate, App. M. 3, p. 134, 16. — **II.** In part., of the soil, to fertilize, render fertile, manure (post-class.): in laetandis arboribus, Pall. 1, 6, 18: loca sterilia, id. 1, 6, 13.

laetor, ātus, 1; v. dep. n. [lit. pass. of laeto], to rejoice, feel joy, be joyful or glad 1029

at any thing (syn. gaudeo); constr. with *abl.*, with *in, de, ex, or super* and *abl.*, with *neutr. acc.*, with *acc.* and *inf.*, poet. with *gen.* (a) With *abl.*: ut quisquam amator nuptiis laetatur, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 37: et laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic. Lael. 13, 47: sua re gesta, id. Rep. 1, 42, 65: laetor tum praesentis, tum sperata tua dignitate, id. Fam. 2, 9, 1: laetabitur cor meum quasi a vino, Vulg. Zach. 10, 7: juvenis specie, Juv. 10, 310.—(b) With *in* and *abl.*: laetaris tu in omnium gemitu, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121: in hoc est laetatus, quod, because that, id. Phil. 11, 4, 9: ad laetandum in laetitia gentis tuae, Vulg. Ps. 105, 5: in Domino, id. ib. 96, 12; 84, 7 et saep.—(c) With *de* and *abl.*: de communi salute, Cic. Marc. 11, 33: de labore suo, Vulg. Sirach. 5, 18.—(d) With *ex* and *abl.*: Vaccenses ex perfidia laetati, Sall. J. 69, 3.—(e) With *super* (late Lat.): super hederā, Vulg. Jona. 4, 6; id. Isa. 39, 2.—(f) With *neutr. acc.*: illud mihi laetandum video, quod, because that, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 1; but rarely with *acc.* of direct object: laetandum magis quam dolendum casum tuum, Sall. J. 14, 22: hos erat Aecides voltu laetatus honores, Verg. Cul. 322.—(g) With *acc.* and *inf.* (freq. in Cic.): istuc tibi ex sententia tua obligasse laetor, Ter. Heut. 4, 3, 5; id. Hec. 5, 3, 35: quae perfecta esse gaudeo, iudices, vehementerque laetor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: quem esse natum... haec civitas laetabitur, id. Lael. 4, 14: utrumque laetor, et sine dolore corporis te fuisse et animo valuisse, id. Fam. 7, 1, 1; cf.: nec vero Alciden me sum laetatus euntem accepisse, Verg. A. 6, 392.—(h) With *gen.*, in connection with *memini*: nec veterum memini laetorve malorum, Verg. A. 11, 280.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. subjects, to *delight, rejoice, be joyful*: omne vitis genus naturaliter laetatur tempore potius, quam frigore, is fonder of warmth than of cold, Col. 3, 9 fin.: frumenta omnia maxime laetantur patenti campo, *delight in*, Pall. 1, 6, 15: laetatur mons Sion, Vulg. Ps. 47, 12.—Hence, **laetans**, *antis, P. a., rejoicing, joyful, glad*: eos nunc laetantis faciam adventu meo, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 6: nubit Oppiano continuo Sattia laetanti jam animo, Cic. Clu. 9 fin.—Poet., of inanim. things: loca, *delightful, cheerful, agreeable*, Lucr. 2, 344.—***Adv.**: **laetanter**, with joy, joyfully, Lampr. Commod. 5.

Laetorius, *a, adj.*, the name of a Roman gens, Mart. 12, 26, 13 (but lex Plautoria is the true reading, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; id. N. D. 3, 30, 74; Cod. Th. 8, 12, 2).

1. laetus, *a, um, adj.* [Sanscr. root pri-, to cheer; prētis, joy, love; cf. Gr. πρᾶν, πρᾶος; Germ. Friede, Freude; cf. also Latin gentile name, Laetorius], *joyful, cheerful, glad, gay, joyous, rejoicing, pleased, delighted, full of joy*. **I.** Lit., constr. *absol.*, with *de*, the *gen.*, the *inf.*, or *acc.* and *inf.* (a) *Absol.*: laeti atque erecti, Cic. Font. 11, 33: alacres laetique, id. Sest. 1, 1: vultus, id. Att. 8, 9, 2: dies laetissimi, id. Lael. 3, 12.—In *neutr. plur.* as *subst.*: litterae tuae partim laeta partim tristia continent, Plin. Ep. 5, 9, 1.—(b) With *de*: laetus est de amica, Ter. Ad. 2, 45.—(c) With *gen.*: laetus animi et ingenii, Vell. 2, 93, 1; Tac. A. 2, 26: laborum, Verg. A. 11, 73: irae, Sil. 17, 308.—(d) With *inf.*: laetus uterque Spectari superis, Sil. 9, 453.—(e) With *acc.* and *inf.*: laetus sum, fratri obligasse quod volt, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 1: laeta est abs te (donum) datum esse, id. Eun. 3, 1, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Doing a thing with joy, cheerful, ready, willing*: senatus supplementum etiam laetus decreverat, Sall. J. 84, 3: descendere regno, Stat. Th. 2, 396: fatebere laetus nec surdum esse, etc., Juv. 13, 248.—**B.** *Delighting or taking pleasure in a thing; with abl. or inf.* (a) With *abl.*: et laetum equino sanguine Concanum, Hor. C. 3, 4, 34: laetus stridore catenae, Juv. 14, 23: plantaribus horti, id. 13, 123.—(b) With *inf.*: et ferro vivere laetum Vulgus, Sil. 9, 223.—**C.** *Pleased, satisfied with any thing; delighting in; with abl.*: classis Romana haudquaquam laeta praedā rediit, Liv. 27, 31: contentus modicis, meoque laetus, Mart. 4, 77, 2.—With *gen.*: laeta laborum, Verg. A. 11, 73: laetissimus viae, indulging to the full, Sil. 17, 308.—**D.** *Pleasing, pleasant,*

grateful: omnia erant facta hoc biduo laetiora, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1: laetique nuntii vulgabantur, Tac. A. 1, 5: vitium laetissimi fructus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: virtus haud laeta tyranno, Val. Fl. 1, 30: militibus id nomen, Tac. H. 4, 68.—**E.** *Favorable, propitious, prosperous*: venti, Val. Fl. 4, 31: sors, id. 4, 540: bellum, Sil. 10, 552; Plaut. Am. prol. 2: saecula, Verg. A. 1, 605: exta, Suet. Caes. 77: cujus (proeli) initium ambiguum, finis laetior, Tac. A. 12, 40.—**F.** *Fortunate, auspicious, lucky*: prodigium, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 197: augurium, Tac. H. 1, 62: laeta et congruentia exta, id. ib. 2, 4: omina, Petr. 122.—**G.** *Joyous in appearance, delightful, pleasing, beautiful*: vite quid potest esse cum fructu laetius, tum aspectu pulchrius? Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: segetes, Verg. G. 1, 1: lupae fulvo nutricis tegmine, id. A. 1, 275: ferarum exuviis, Ov. M. 1, 475: indoles, Quint. 2, 4, 4: colles frondibus laeti, Curt. 5, 4, 9.—**2.** In part., in econ. lang., *fertile, rich, of soil*: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 23: laeta Clitumni pascua, Juv. 12, 13.—Of cattle, *fat*: glande sues laeti redeunt, Verg. G. 2, 520.—**3.** *Abundant, copious*: laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis, Verg. G. 3, 310; 3, 494: lucus laetissimus umbrae, id. A. 1, 441.—Of style, etc., *rich, copious, agreeable*: nitidum quoddam genus est verborum et laetum, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 81.—Of the author: (Homerus) laetius ac pressus, Quint. 10, 1, 46.—**H.** *Pleasant, agreeable*: dicendi genus tenue laetioribus numeris corrumpere, Quint. 9, 4, 17.—In *neutr. sing.*, adverbially: laetumque rubet, with joy, with pleasure, Stat. Ach. 1, 323.—Hence, *adv.*: **laetē**, *joyfully, gladly, cheerfully*. **1.** Lit. (class.): auctorem senatus extinctum laete atque insolenter tulit, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 7: laete an severe dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40.—*Comp.*, Vell. 2, 45, 3: neque refert cujusquam Punicas Romanasve acies laetius extuleris, more eagerly, Tac. A. 4, 33: aliquid ausi laetius aut licentius, Quint. 2, 4, 14.—*Sup.*: laetissime gaudere, Gell. 3, 15, 2.—**2.** Transf., *fruitfully, abundantly, luxuriantly*: seges laete virens, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 89.—*Comp.*: truncus laetius frondet, more fruitfully, more luxuriantly, Col. 5, 9, 10; cf. Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130.—**3.** *Lightly, not severely, without seriousness*: si quis putet nos laetius fecisse quam orationis severitas exigit, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 6.

2. laetus, *i, m.*, in late Lat., a foreign bondman who received a piece of land to cultivate, for which he paid tribute to his master, a serf, Amm. 20, 8, 13; Eum. Pan. 21, 1.—Hence, **A. laeta**, *orum, n.*, the land so cultivated, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 10.—**B. laeticus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to a laetus: laeticae terrae, Cod. Th. 13, 11, 9.

laeva, *ae, f.*, the left hand, v. laevus, I. B. 1.

laevātus, v. levatus.

laevē, *adv.* v. laevus fin.

Laevi (Lēvi), *orum, m.*, the Lēvi, an ancient people of Liguria, between the Po and the Ticinus, Liv. 33, 37, 6; 5, 35, 2; Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124.

Laevianus, *a, um, v. Laevius*, II. **laevigatio** and **laevigātor**, v. levig.

Laevinus, *i, m.* [laeva], a Roman surname in the gens Valeria, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 8. Esp. **1.** M. Valerius Laevinus, consul during the second Punic war, Liv. 26, 40.—**2.** C. Valerius Laevinus, praetor and consul about B. C. 180, Liv. 40, 44, 2; ib. § 7.—**3.** P. Valerius Laevinus, lampooned by Horace, Hor. S. 1, 6, 12; 19.

laevis, *laevitas*, v. 1. levis, etc.

Laevius, *ii, m.*, a Roman poet of the ante-classical period, Gell. 2, 24, 8; 19, 9, 7; Aus. Edyll. 13.—Hence, **II. Laevianus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to the poet Laevius. *Laevian*: carmen, Gell. 19, 7, 2: verba, id. 19, 7, 12.

laevorsum and **laevorsus**, *adv.* [laevus-versum], on the left hand, to or towards the left (post-class.): laevorsum vel dextrorsum, App. Flor. 1, p. 340, 41; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 117 Müll.; Amm. 14, 3, 2: laevorsus flexus itinere, id. 31, 10, 11 al.

laevus, *a, um, adj.* [cf. Gr. λαῖος], left, on the left side (mostly poet.; syn.: sinis-

ter, scaevus). **I.** Lit.: ut idem nunc sit laevus; et e laevo sit mutua dexter, Lucr. 4, 301 (325): manus, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 145: ab laeva manu, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 1: habeo equidem hercle oculum. **Py.** At laevum dico, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 24: laetus, Ov. M. 12, 415: auris id. ib. 12, 336: pes, id. ib. 12, 101: umerus, id. H. 9, 62: Pontus, lying to the left, id. P. 4, 9, 119: iter, Verg. A. 5, 170: habena, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 12: amnis, the left bank, Tac. A. 2, 8: laevā in parte mamillae, Juv. 7, 159.—**B. Subst.**

1. laeva, *ae, f.* (a) (Sc. manus.) *The left hand*: opsecro te hanc per dexteram, perque hanc sororem laevam, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 9: Ilionea petit dextrā, laevāque Serestum, Verg. A. 1, 611; id. ib. 2, 552; 7, 188: cognovi clipeum laevae gestamina nostrae, Ov. M. 15, 163; id. ib. 4, 782; 8, 321: hinc factum est ut usus anulorum exemtus dexterae, in laevam relegaretur, Macr. S. 7, 13, 11; so, dextera laevaeque, Juv. 6, 561; 658.—(b) (Sc. pars.) *The left side*: laevam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit, Verg. A. 3, 563: laevam pete, go to the left, Ov. M. 3, 642.—Esp. freq. *adv.*: laevā, on the left side, on the left: dextrā montibus, laevā Tiberi amne saeptus, on the left, Liv. 4, 32: dextrā laevāque duo maria claudunt, id. 21, 43: so, a laeva: Diana facem jacta a laeva, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 89 (Trag. Rel. v. 55 Vahl.); Vulg. Exod. 14, 22.—So, ad laevam, in laevam, to the left, on the left: ante, et pone; ad laevam, et ad dexteram, Cic. Univ. 13: si in laevam detorserit, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 93.—**2.** In *neutr.*: laevum, on the left (poet.): intonuit laevum, Verg. A. 2, 693; 9, 631: laevum extendere comas, Juv. 6, 495: in laevum, adverbially, to the left: fleximus in laevum cursus, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 17: dixit in laevum conversus, Juv. 4, 120 (Jahn, in laevam).—**Plur.**: **laeva**, *orum, n.*, places lying on the left: laeva tenent Thetis et Melite, Verg. A. 5, 825: Thracen et laeva Propontidos intrat, Ov. F. 5, 257.—**II. Trop. A.** *Awkward, stupid, foolish, silly*: si mens non laeva fuisset, Verg. E. 1, 16; id. A. 2, 54: o ego laevus, Qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 301.—**B.** *Of ill omen, unfavorable, inconvenient; unfortunate, unlucky, bad, pernicious*: Silius laevo contristat lumine caelum, Verg. A. 10, 275: peccatum fateor, cum te sic tempore laevo Interpellarim, Hor. S. 2, 4, 4: teque nec laevus vetat ire picus, id. C. 3, 27, 15: laevo monitu pueros producit avaros, Juv. 14, 228: omen, Val. Fl. 6, 70: ignis, i. e. a pestilence, Stat. Th. 1, 634; Claud. Idyll. 2, 92; Sil. 1, 464 Rupert; so, numina laeva (opp. dextra or propitia), unfavorable gods, hostile deities, Verg. G. 4, 7 Jahn and Forbig, ad loc.: impia Cappadocum tellus et numine laevo Visa tibi, Mart. 6, 85, 3; Sil. 14, 494; 15, 512; Arn. adv. Gent. 3, 26.—**C.** In the language of augurs, *fortunate, lucky, propitious* (because the Romans, by turning their faces to the south, had the eastern signs on their left hand; v. sinister): laeva prospera existimantur, quoniam laevā parte mundi ortus est, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 142; cf. Liv. 1, 18: omina, Phaedr. 3, 18, 12: tonitru dedit omina laevo Jupiter, Ov. F. 4, 833; cf. Verg. A. 2, 693; 9, 631 (I. B. 2 supra).—Hence, *adv.*: **laevē**, awkwardly, wrongly (poet.), Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 52.

lāgaena, *ae, f.*, v. lagena.

† **lāgānum**, *i, n.*, = *λάγανον*, a kind of cake made of flour and oil, Hor. S. 1, 6, 115; Cels. 8, 7, § 23 al.: lagana azyma, Vulg. Exod. 29, 2; id. Num. 6, 15.

Lagarina, *orum, n. plur.* (sc. vina), a kind of wine, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69.

† **lāgēna** (also **lāgaena**, **lāgoena**, and **lāgōna**), *ae, f.*, = *λάγηνος*, a large earthen vessel with a neck and handles, a flask, flagon, bottle: quasi tu lagenam dicas, ubi vinum solet Chium esse, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 78; Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 2; Quint. 6, 3, 10; Hor. S. 2, 8, 41; 81; id. Ep. 2, 2, 134; Juv. 12, 60; 14, 271 et saep.—Also made of other materials, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 128: Syra nigri defruti, of glass, Mart. 4, 46, 9.

† **lāgēos**, *i, f.*, = *λάγειος*, a Greek species of vine: et passo Psithia utilior, tenuisque Lageos, Verg. G. 2, 93; Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 16.—**lāgēos**, *a, um, adj.*: vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39; Macr. S. 2, 16, 7.

Lāgēcs, a, um, v. *Lagus*, II.

lago, inis, f., a plant, otherwise called echite; and scammonia tenuis, Plin. 24, 15, 89, § 139.

lāgoena, v. *lāgēna* init.

† **lagois**, idis, f., = λαγῳίς, a kind of bird, perh. heath-cock, grouse (or the same as lagopus, white grouse): peregrina, Hor. S. 2, 2, 22; Schol. Crug. ad loc.

Lagon, ōnis, m., name of a boy: nos facimus Bruti puerum, nos Lagona vivum, Mart. 9, 51, 5 (al. Langona).

lāgona, v. *lāgena* init.

(† **lāgonōpōnos**, false reading for aligato raphano, Plin. 20, 4, 13, § 24.)

† **lāgophthalmos**, i, m., = λαγωφθαλμός (hare-eye), a person afflicted with a disease of the eye, in which the upper lid does not cover the eye, Cels. 7, 7, 9, § 93 sqq.

lāgopus, ōdis, f., = λαγῳπους, hare's-foot. I. An Alpine bird, perh. white grouse, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133 (see also glaucopis, Mart. 7, 87).—II. The herb hare's-foot, Plin. 26, 8, 34, § 53.

Lagos, i, f., a city in Great Phrygia, Liv. 38, 15, 2.

lāguncula, ae, f. dim. [lagena], a small flask, small bottle, Col. 12, 38, 6; 8; Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 2; 1, 6, 3: novae, Vulg. Job, 32, 19; id. Jer. 13, 12; 48, 12.

* **lāguncularis**, e, adj. [laguncula], of or belonging to a small bottle: pix, Marc. Emp. 36.

* **lāgunculus**, i, m., a kind of pastry (al. lucunculus), Stat. S. 1, 6, 17.

Lāgus, i, m., the father of Ptolemy I. king of Egypt: regia Lagi, Luc. 10, 527: famosa moenia Lagi, Juv. 6, 83: flumina Lagi, i. e. Nilus, Sil. 17, 592.—Hence, II. **Lāgeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Lagus*, *Lagian*, poet. for *Egyptian*: Nilus, Luc. 1, 684; cf. amnis, Sil. 1, 196: litora, Mart. 10, 26, 4: ratis, Sil. 10, 322.

Laiādes, ae, v. *Laius*, II.

† **laicus**, a, um, adj., = λαϊκός, of or belonging to the people or laity, not priestly, not consecrated: non habeo laicos panes, leaves not consecrated, Vulg. 1 Reg. 21, 4.—Subst.: **laicus**, i, m., a layman, laic, one not belonging to the priesthood (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 7; opp. clericus, Hier. adv. Lucif. 3 al.

Lais, idis and idos, f., = Λαΐς, the name of two courtesans of Corinth celebrated for their beauty. I. Lais, who flourished during the Peloponnesian war: dicitur et multis Lais amata viris, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 12; Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2 (acc. Laida); Prop. 2, 6, 1 (gen. Laidos).—II. Lais, a contemporary of Demosthenes, Gell. 1, 8, 3 sqq.; Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 81.—Acc. plur.: Laidas ad Glyceras, lascivae nomina famae, Aus. Epigr. 18, 1.

Laius or **Lajus**, i (voc. Lai, Stat. Th. 7, 355), m., = Λαῖος, son of Labdacus, king of Thebes, and father of Œdipus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71; id. Fat. 13, 30; Stat. Th. 2, 7; 66.—Hence, **Laiādes**, ae, m., a male descendant of *Laius*, i. e. Œdipus, Ov. M. 7, 759.

Lalāge, es, f., = Λαλαγή, the name of a girl, Hor. C. 1, 22, 10; 23; 2, 5, 16; of a woman: LIVIA LALAGE, INSCR. ap. Mur. 1367, 1.

Laletānia, ae, f., a region in Hispania Tarraconensis, where the vine was cultivated, Ep. Pompei ad Senat. 5; Sall. Hist. Fragm. 2, 96, 5 Dietsch; Mart. 1, 50, 22.—Hence, **Laletānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Laletania*, *Laletanian*: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 71.—Plur.: **Laletani**, ōrum, m., inhabitants of *Laletania*, *Laletanians*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21 (dub.; al. Lacetani).

†† **lalisio**, ōnis, m. (African), the foal of a wild ass, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 174; Mart. 13, 97.

lallo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to sing lalla or lullaby, to sing as a nurse to a child: iratus mammae, lallare recusas, will not let yourself be sung to sleep, Pers. 3, 17; Hier. Ep. 14, 3: lallare βαβάζειν, Gloss. Philox.

lallum, i, n., or **lallus**, i, m. [lallo], a singing lalla or lullaby (post-class.), Aus. Ep. 16, 91.

lāma, ae, f. (cf.: lacus, lacer). I. A

slough, bog, fen: lacuna id est aquae collectio, quam alii lamam, alii lustrum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 117 Müll.: viribus uteris per clivos, flumina, lamas, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 10.—II. A kind of mastic: Pistacia lentiscus, Linn.; Plin. 12, 17, 36, § 72 (al. lainam).

lambdacismus, i, v. *lambdacismus*.

lambēro, āre, v. a., to tear to pieces (ante-class.): lamberat scindit ac laniat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 118 Müll.—Prov.: lepide, Charine, meo me ludo lambras, you beat me at my own game, pay me in my own coin, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 53.

* **lambīto**, āre, v. freq. a. [lambo], to lick, lap up: Aegyptii canes e Nilo numquam nisi currentes lambitant, Sol. 15, 12.

* **lambītus**, ūs, m. [id.], a licking: lupam primo lambitu pueros detersisse, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gentis R. 20.

lambo, bi, bitum (perf. lambuerunt, Vulg. Jud. 7, 7 al.), 3, v. a. [root lap-; Gr. λάπτω, λαφύσσω; Lat. labrum, labium; Germ. Löffel, spoon; Eng. lip], to lick, lap; to louch (class.; cf.: lingo, sugo, ligurio).

I. Lit.: hi canes, quos tribunal meum vides lambere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 28: lagonae collum, Phaedr. 1, 25, 10: lambent cibos (pisces), Col. 8, 17, 11: manum, Mart. 4, 30, 4: sanguinem, Plin. Pan. 48, 3: crustula, Juv. 9, 5: jucundasque puer qui lamberat ore placentas, Lucil. ap. Prisc. 10, 3, 14: lambent sanguinem, to lick up, to lap, Vulg. 3 Reg. 21, 9; cf. id. Judic. 7, 5 al.: te gurgite mersum unda feret, piscesque inpasti vulnera lambent, Verg. A. 10, 560.—II. Transf., of a river, to flow by, to wash, bathe: vel quae loca fabulosus Lambit Hydaspes, washes, Hor. C. 1, 22, 7.—Of fire, to lick, to reach, play upon: flamma summum properabat lambere tectum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 73: innoxia mollis Lambere flamma comas (Iuli), Verg. A. 2, 684: Aetna attollit globos flammaram et si dera lambit, id. ib. 3, 574.—Of the ivy: quorum imagines lambunt hederæ sequaces, to encircle, Pers. prol. 5: Tedia non lambit Cluviam, carress, fondle, Juv. 2, 49: tribunal unius legati, to fawn upon, court, Amm. 15, 3, 3.—In mal. part., Aus. Ep. 120, 1 et saep.

Lambrica, ae, f., a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, Mel. 3, 1.

Lambrus, i, m., a small river in northern Italy, a tributary of the Po, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 131 al.

lāmella, ae, f. dim. [lamina], a small plate of metal, Vit. 7, 3: paucae lamellae argenti, a few small silver coins, Sen. Vit. Beat. 21, 3; id. Brev. Vit. 12, 2: stella e lamella aerea, Paul. ex Fest. p. 351.

* **lāmellula**, ae, f. dim. [lamella], a small plate of metal: glebulas emi, lamellulas paravi, Petr. 57, 6.

lāmēta, ae, f. (collat. form of lamentum, q. v.): lamentas, fletus facere, Pac. ap. Non. 132, 28 (Trag. Fragm. v. 175 Rib.).

lāmētābilis, e, adj. [lamentor], mournful, lamentable (class.). A. Full of sorrow, expressing sorrow: afflictus et jacens, et lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 32: carmen, Stat. S. 5, 3, 1.—B. Causing sorrow, deplorable: funera sumptuosa et lamentabilia, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 64: regnum, Verg. A. 2, 4: tributum, Ov. M. 8, 263.

* **lāmētārius**, a, um, adj. [lamentum], mournful, causing tears: aedes, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 28.

lāmētatio, ōnis, f. [lamentor], a wailing, moaning, weeping, lamenting, lamentation (class.; cf.: querela, questus, lamentum, plangor, plactus): lamentatio (est) aegritudo, cum ejulatu, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: aegritudo, lacrumae, lamentatio, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 29: lugubris fletusque maerens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: plangere et lamentatione complerimus forum, id. Or. 38, 131; id. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 47: cotidiana virginis, id. Font. 17, 47: (funeris), id. Leg. 2, 23, 59; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21: nox lamentationis, Vulg. Jer. 9, 19.—II. Transf., plur. (in eccl. Lat.): Lamentationes, title of the book of afflictions, written by the prophet Jeremiah, Vulg. 2 Paral. 35, 25 al.

† **lāmētātōr**, ὁμωντής, Gloss. Philox. **lāmētātrix**, tris, f. [lamentator], she who bewails, Vulg. Jer. 9, 17.

lāmēto, āvi, 1, v. n. (collat. form of lamentor), Vulg. Matt. 11, 17; id. Luc. 7, 32.

lāmētor, ātus, 1, v. dep. n. and a. [lamentum], to wail, moan, weep, lament (class.). (a) Neutr.: lamentari, cruciari, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 40: quod nunc lamentari, id. Pers. 1, 3, 94: praeter ceteras lamentari, Ter. And. 1, 1, 94: lapides flere ac lamentari cogere, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245: debilitat lamentari, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 49; id. Phil. 12, 1, 2: ac plangere, Suet. Ner. 49: quid ego hic animo lamentor, Enn. ap. Don. Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 2 (Ann. v. 210 Vahl): Thetis quoque lamentando pausam fecit filio, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 18.—(β) Act., to weep over a person or thing, to bewail, lament, bemoan: conqueri fortunam adversam, non lamentari decet, Id. viri est officium; fletus muliebri ingenio additus est, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50 (Trag. Rel. v. 268 Rib.): nam haec quidem vita mors est, quam lamentari possem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: caecitatem, id. ib. 5, 38, 112: se ipsum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 7: suam matrem mortuam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 46: ut nemo ad lamentandum tanti imperii calamitatem relinquatur, Cic. Cat. 4, 2, 4.—With object-clause, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 79; so, cum lamentamur, non appareat labores Nostros, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 224.—II. Pass. (poet. and late Lat.; cf. lamento).—Part. perf. in pass. signif. (poet.), wept over, bewailed: fata per urbem Lamentata, Sil. 13, 711; so, Dindyma, resounding with lamentations, Stat. Th. 12, 224.—2. Impers. pass.: maeretur, fletur, lamentatur diebus plusculis, App. M. 4, p. 157.

lāmētum, i, n. [perh. for clamentum, from clamo], a wailing, moaning, weeping, lamentation, lament (class., only in plur.): virum, Lucr. 6, 242 Lachm.: negat se velle mortem suam dolore amicorum et lamentis vacare, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73: se lamentis lacrimisque dedere, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: lamentis lacrimisque extinctos prosequi, Liv. 25, 38: lamenta ac lacrimas cito ponunt, Tac. G. 27: in sordibus, lamentis luctuque jacere, Cis. Pis. 36, 88: lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu Tecta fremunt, Verg. A. 4, 667: per lamenta... muliebriter ferre, Tac. Agr. 28.—Transf., of hens, Plin. 10, 55, 76, § 155.—Sing.: assume super Syrum lamentum, Vulg. Ezech. 27, 2; id. Jer. 9, 20 al.

† I. **lāmīa**, ae, f., = λαμία. I. A witch who was said to suck children's blood, a sorceress, enchantress: neu pransae lamiae vivum puerum extrahat alvo, Hor. A. P. 340; App. M. 1, p. 110, 3; 5, p. 164, 6.—Transf.: lamiae tures, nursery tales, Tert. adv. Val. 3.—II. A sort of flatfish, Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78.—III. A species of owl, Vulg. Isa. 34, 14.

2. **Lāmīa**, ae, m., a surname in the gens Aelia, Cic. Sest. 12, 29; id. Fam. 12, 29, 3; id. Att. 11, 7, 2; Hor. C. 1, 26, 8; 3, 17, 2; Juv. 4, 154; 6, 385; Tac. A. 6, 27; Suet. Dom. 1.—Hence, II. **Lāmīanus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a *Lāmīa*, *Lāmīan*: hortī, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 2; Suet. Calig. 59.

3. **Lāmīa**, ae, f., = Λαμία, a city in Phthiotis, now Zeitun, Liv. 27, 30, 1; 32, 4, 3; Plin. 4, 7, 14, § 28.

lāmīna or **lāmīnna**, and sync. **lāmna** (e. g. Hor. C. 2, 2, 2; id. Ep. 1, 15, 36; Val. Fl. 1, 123; Vit. 7, 9; also, lamina, id. 5, 3), ae, f., a thin piece of metal, wood, marble, etc., a plate, leaf, layer, lamina [root la, = ἐλα- of ἐλαίνω; cf. ἐλατός]. I. Lit. (class.): cum lamina esset inventa, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: tigna laminis clavisque religant, Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 3: cataphracta rum tegimen ferreis laminis consertum, Tac. H. 1, 79: plumbi, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 166: ex argento laminas ducere, id. 33, 9, 45, § 128; cf.: aes in laminas tenuare, id. 34, 8, 20, § 94: ossa in laminas secare, id. 8, 3, 4, § 7: tenuem nimum laminam ducere, Quint. 2, 4, 7: argutae lamina serrae, the blade of a saw, Verg. G. 1, 143; of a knife, Sen. Ben. 4, 6, 2; of a sword, Ov. M. 5, 173; 12, 488: doliorum, i. e. staves, Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 236 (Jahn, lanas): laminae aeneae, Vulg. Exod. 38, 6.—II. Transf. A. Laminas ardentes, red-hot plates, instruments of torture for slaves, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163; so, candens, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 36; without adj.: adversum laminas, crucesque conpedisque, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 4; Lucr. 3, 1017.—B. Money coin: et levis argenti lamina cri-

men erat, Ov. F. 1, 209; cf. fulva, a gold piece, gold, id. M. 11, 124: inimicus lamnae, foe to money, Hor. C. 2, 2, 2: tuas opes . . . laminas utriusque materiae, of each precious metal, Sen. Ben. 7, 10, 1.—**C.** A saw, Sen. Ben. 4, 6.—**D.** Aurium, the flap of the ear, Arn. 2, 72: aurium laminae frigescunt, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 198.—**E.** The tender shell of an unripe nut, Ov. Nux. 95.

lāmīum, ii, n., dead-nettle, Plin. 21, 15, 55, § 93; 22, 14, 16, § 37.

lamna, ae, v. lamina init.

lāmūla, ae, f. dim. [lamina] for lamella, a little plate of metal (eccl. Lat.): triumph laurea lamulis ornatur, Tert. Coron. Mil. 12 dub. (al. lamnis).

lampābilis, e, adj. [lampō], shining (eccl. Lat.), Cassiod. in Ps. praef. 17.

lampāda, v. lampas init.

lampādārius, ii, m. [lampas], a lamp-bearer, torch-bearer (post-class.), Cod. Just. 12, 60, 10; Inscr. Orell. 2930; 2845 (called in Suet. Aug. 29, servus praelucens).

† **lampādias**, ae, m., = λαμπάδιος, a comet resembling a blazing torch, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90.

Lampadio, ōnis, m., the name of a slave, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 50.

Lampādiscus, i, m., the name of a slave, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 2.

lampādo, ōnis, m., i. q. bulbos, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 9.

† **lampās**, ādis (late Lat. also **lampāda**, ae, Jul. Val. Rer. G. Alex. 3, 28: lampadarium, Vulg. Ezech. 1, 13), f., = λαμπάς, a light, torch, flambeau (mostly poet.; cf.: lucerna, lychnus, laterna). **I.** Lit.: lampades ardent, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 86: illatae lampades, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 41: lampadas igniferas, Lucr. 2, 25: vidi argentum Cupidinem cum lampade, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 115: pinguis, Ov. M. 4, 403: pingues lampades, Lucr. 4, 403: ardens, Verg. A. 9, 535: Salmones, dum flammis Jovis imitatur, lampada quassans, id. ib. 6, 587: lampadibus densum rapuit funale coruscis, with torches, Ov. M. 12, 247: Vulg. Exod. 20, 18: lampas ignis, id. Gen. 15, 17.—Used at weddings, a wedding-torch: tene hanc lampadem, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 17; Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 9.—Hence, poet.: lampade primā, at her wedding, Stat. S. 4, 8, 59; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 4.—

B. Esp., a lamp: ferreae lampades, Col. 12, 13, 5: aenea, Juv. 3, 235: praecinctae lampades auro, Ov. H. 14, 25: accipere oleum cum lampadibus, Vulg. Matt. 25, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** From the Grecian torch-race (which consisted in keeping the torch burning during the race and handing it, still lighted, to the next one), are borrowed the expressions: lampada tradere alicui, to give or resign one's occupation to another: nunc cursu lampada tibi trado, now it is your turn, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 9: quasi cursores, vital lampada tradunt, i. e. they finish their course, die, Lucr. 2, 79: qui prior es, cur me in decursu lampada poscis? i. e. do you wish to succeed to my estate while I am yet alive? Pers. 6, 61.—**B.** In gen., splendor, brightness, lustre: aeterna mundi, Lucr. 5, 402; cf.: rosea sol alte lampade lucens, id. 5, 610: Phoebeae lampadis instar, the light of the sun, the sun, Verg. A. 3, 637: postera cum primā lustrabat lampade terras Orta dies, the first beams of light, first rays of dawn, id. ib. 7, 148.—**C.** Hence, poet., like lumen, for day: octavoque fere candenti lumine solis Aut etiam nonā reddebant lampade vitam, on the ninth day, Lucr. 6, 1198; so of the moonlight: decima lampas Phoebeae, Val. Fl. 7, 366; cf. cum se bina formavit lampade Phoebe, i. e. after two moons, Nemes. Cyn. 130: lampade Phoebeae sub decima, the tenth month, Val. Fl. 7, 366.—**D.** A meteor resembling a torch: emicant et faces, non nisi cum decidunt visae. Duo genera earum: lampades vocant plane faces, alterum bolidas, Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96; cf. Sen. Q. N. 1, 15: nunc sparso lumine lampas emicuit caelo, Luc. 1, 532; 10, 502.

Lampetie, es, f., = Λαμπετή, a daughter of the sun-god and sister of Phaethon, who was changed into a tree, Ov. M. 2, 349; Hyg. Fab. 154; Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 29.

† **lampetra**, μύραινα, the lamprey, Gloss. Philox.

Lampia or **Lampēa**, ae, f., a town in Arcadia, Stat. Th. 4, 290.

* **lampō**, āvi, 1, v. n. [lampas], to shine (eccl. Lat.); only trop. of eloquence, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 21.

Lampon, ōnis, m., = Λάμπων, the name of a horse, Sil. 16, 334.

Lampridius, ii, m. **I.** Aelius, a Roman historiographer, one of the Scriptores Historiae Augustae, Vopisc. Prob. 2 fin.; cf. Teuffel, Gesch. der Röm. Lit. § 397, 4.—**II.** A Latin orator of the fifth century, Sid. Ep. 8, 11; cf. Teuffel, Gesch. der Röm. Lit. § 459, 6.

Lampsācum, i, n., and **Lampsācus** (-os), i, f., = Λάψακος, a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont, now Lamsaki.—Form Lampsacum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63; Mel. 1, 19.—Form Lampsacus, Val. Fl. 2, 624; Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 26.—Hence, **II. A.**

Lampsācēnus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Lampsacum, Lampsacene: urbs, Val. Max. 7, 3, 4: homines, i. e. inhabitants of Lampsacum, Lampsacenes, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63.—Subst.: **Lampsācēni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Lampsacum, the Lampsacenes, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 32, § 81.—**B.** **Lampsācius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Lampsacum: versus, i. e. obscene, Mart. 11, 16, 3: puellae, id. 11, 51, 2.

lampsāna, v. lapsana.

Lampus, i, m. **I.** One of Actaeon's hounds, Hyg. Fab. 181.—**II.** One of the four horses of the sun, Fulg. Myth. 1, 11.

† **lampyris**, idis, f., = λαμπυρίς, a glowworm, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 98.

Lāmus, i, m., = Λάμος. **I.** A mythic king of the Laestrygonians, a son of Neptune, and the founder of Formiae, Hor. C. 3, 17, 1; Sil. 8, 530; hence, urbs Lami, i. e. Formiae, Ov. M. 14, 233.—**II.** A son of Hercules and Omphale, Ov. H. 9, 54.—**III.** The name of a horse, Sil. 16, 474.

† **lāmyrus**, i, m., = Λάμυρος, a sea-fish, Ov. Hal. 120; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149 (Jahn, larinus).

lana, ae, f. [Gr. λάχνη, λάχνος, λῆνος, Dor. λῆνος; cf. λάσιος, and v. Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.], wool, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 12; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18; Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 277; Col. 7, 2, 4: lanam cārere, to card wool, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 46; so, lanam trahere, Juv. 2, 54: lanam deducere, id. 7, 224: lanas ducere, to spin wool, Ov. M. 4, 34: lanam expediendam conducere, for carding and spinning, Dig. 7, 8, 12: lanas tingere murice, to dye, Ov. M. 6, 9; cf.: lanam fucare veneno Assyrio, Verg. G. 2, 465: medicata fuco, Hor. C. 3, 5, 28: aurea lana, the golden fleece, Ov. F. 3, 876: lana legata, sive succida sive lota sit, sive pectinata sive versicoloria, legato cedit, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 82; cf. 5: si ex lana mea vestimentum feceris, etc., Gai. Inst. 2, 79.—

II. Transf. **A.** In gen., a working in wool: lana et tela victum quaeritans, Ter. And. 1, 1, 48: Lucretia lanae dedita, Liv. 1, 57: lanam facere, Ov. M. 6, 31.—**Phur.**: te lanae . . . non citharae decent, Hor. C. 3, 15, 13: admotaque lanis quae cessat acu, Juv. 6, 497.—**Prov.**: cogitare de lana sua, to be thinking about her work, i. e. to be unconcerned, Ov. A. A. 2, 686.—**B.** Of things resembling wool, soft hair or feathers, down: lana leporina et anserina et caprina, Dig. 32, 1, 70; Mart. 14, 161: celantur simili ventura Cydonia lana, id. 10, 42; cf. Plin. 12, 10, 21, § 38.—**Of thin, fleecy clouds**: tenuia lanae vellera, Verg. G. 1, 397; cf. Plin. 18, 35, 82; § 356.—**Prov.**: rixari de lana caprina, i. e. to dispute about trifles, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15.

* **lānāris**, e, adj. [lana], woolly, wool-bearing (ante-class.): pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 1.

1. lānārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to wool, wool- (post-Aug.; cf.: lanifer, laniger, lamificus, lanatus). **I.** Adj.: herba, fuller's-weed, soapwort, Plin. 24, 18, 105, § 169; so, radix, Col. 11, 2, 35.—**II.** Subst. **A.** **lānārius**, ii, m., a worker in wool, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34; cf. Arn. 2, 70; Firm. Math. 8, 19: † lanarius coactiliarius, a maker of fulled stuffs, a fuller, Inscr. Orell. 4206: † lanarius pectinarius, a wool-carder, ib. 4207.—**B.** † **lānāria**, ae, f., a wool-factory, wool-spinning establishment, Inscr. Orell. 3303.

2. lānārius, ii, m., the surname of P. Calpurnius, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66.

1. lānātus, a, um, adj. [lana], furnished with wool, bearing wool, woolly (mostly poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: lanatae oves, i. e. unshorn, Col. 7, 3, 2: pelles, id. 6, 2, 4: de lanata pelle, Veg. 3, 7, 1; 5, 42, 2: animalia, Juv. 15, 11.—Subst.: **lanatae**, ārum, f., wool-bearers, for sheep, Juv. 8, 155.—**II.** Transf.: vitis, downy, covered with down, Col. 3, 2: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 48: lupus, soft like wool, id. 9, 17, 28, § 61.—Comp.: folia lanatiore canitie, while like wool, Plin. 21, 20, 84, § 147.—Prov.: dii lanatos pedes habent, i. e. the vengeance of the gods comes noiselessly, Petr. 44 fin.

2. lānātus, i, m., a surname in the gens Menenia, Liv. 4, 13.

lancēa, ae, f. [λόγχη, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 118 Müll.], acc. to Varr. ap. Gell. 15, 30 fin., of Spanish origin], a light spear, with a leather thong fastened to the middle of it, a lance, spear (cf.: telum, spiculum, hastile, pilum, jaculum, etc.): Suevi lanceis configunt, Sisenn. ap. Non. 556, 8: lancea infesta . . . medium femur trajecit voluseni, Hirt. B. G. 4, 48: ceteri sparos aut lanceas portabant, Sall. C. 56, 5: Romanus miles missili pilo aut lanceis assultans, Tac. H. 1, 79; 3, 27: lata, i. e. with a broad head, Verg. A. 12, 375; Suet. Claud. 35: ejus torta manu commisit lancea bellum, Lucr. 7, 472; Just. 24, 5: haec, duas lanceas dextra praeferens, Curt. 6, 5, 26: mihi non parvam incussisti sollicitudinem, injecto non scrupulo, sed lancea, ne sermones nostros anus illa cognoscat, i. e. great dread, App. M. 1, p. 107, 5.

lancēarius, v. lanciarus.

lancēatus, a, um, adj. [lancea], made into a lance, lance-formed: armabitur ferro et ligno lanceato, Vulg. 2 Reg. 23, 7.

lancēo, āre, v. a. [lancea], to wield or handle a lance (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Jud. 9; id. adv. Marc. 13.

lancēola (**lancīola**), ae, f. dim. [id.], a small lance, Capitol. Maxim. jun. 4; App. M. 8, p. 214, 7.

* **lancēolātus**, a, um, adj. [lanceola], armed with a little lance or point, lanceolated, lanceolate: plantago, Macer de Plantagine, 5.

lances, v. lanx.

Lancia, ae, f., a city of Hispania Tarraconensis, now Castro, Flor. 4, 12; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 358.—Hence, **Lancien-**

ses, ium, m., the inhabitants of Lancia, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28.—**II.** A city of the same name in Lusitania, whose inhabitants were called **Lancienses**, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 118; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 335.

lancīarius (**lancēār-**), ii, m. [lancea], a lancer (post-class.), Amm. 21, 13, 16; Cassiod. Hist. 6, 35; Vulg. Act. 23, 23.

lancīcula, ae, f. dim. [lanx], a small dish or platter (post-class.), Arn. 2, 59.

* **lancinātor**, ōris, m. [lancino], one that tears to pieces, a render, lacerator: gregum, Prud. στέφ. 10, 1057.

lancino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [cf. lacer], to tear to pieces, to rend, mangle, lacerate (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: alium ira in cubili suo confodit . . . alium intra leges celebrisque spectaculum fori lancinavit, Sen. de Ira, 1, 2, 2: morsu aliquem, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 13: conjux membratim lancinatur, Arn. 1, 20: tot sinus Peloponnesi oram lancinant, indent, cut up, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 19.—**II.** Trop., to destroy, consume, waste: bona lancinata sunt, squandered, dissipated, Cat. 29, 18: vitam (al. lancinari), to fritter away, waste, Sen. Ep. 32, 2: credulitatem facietis jocularibus, Arn. 2, 47.

lancīola, v. lanceola.

lancūla (**langūla**), Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34), ae, f. dim. [lanx], a small balance, Vitr. 10, 8.

† **landica**, ἐσχαράδιν, Gloss. Philox.

† **lanerum**, vestimenti genus ex lana sucida confectum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 118 Müll.

* **lānestris**, e, adj. [lana], woolly, of wool (post-class.): pallium, Vop. Aur. 29, 1.

lāneus, a, um, adj. [id.], woolly, of wool. **I.** Lit.: pallium, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: culcita ob oculos, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 42: infula, Verg. G. 3, 487: thorax subuculae, Suet.

Aug. 82: coma flaminis, i.e. his woollen fillet, Stat. S. 5, 3, 183: effigies, little woollen figures which were distributed at the Comptalia, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 Müll.—Prov.: dii irati laneos pedes habent, i.e. the vengeance of the gods comes unperceived, Macr. S. 1, 8, 5; Petr. 44, v. 789.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Covered with a woolly substance, downy; of fruits: pira corio laneo, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55 (Jahn et Corrolana).—**B.** Soft like wool, woolly: lupus, a kind of fish, Mart. 13, 89, 1: latusculum, Cat. 25, 10. †† **langa**, ae, f. [Celtic], a kind of lizard, from whose urine the stone called langurium (lyncurium) was said to be produced, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 34.

Langobardi, ōrum, m., a people of northern Germany, west of the Elbe, Tac. G. 40; id. A. 2, 45; 11, 17: gens etiam Germana feritate ferocior, Vell. 2, 106, 2.

* **languefacio**, feci, factum, 3, v. a. [langueo-facio], to make faint, weary, languid: incitare languentes et languefacere excitatos, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.

languens, Part. and P. a., v. langueo fin.

langueo, ēre, 2, v. n. [root lag-; Gr. λαγρός, λάρνος, lewd; Lat. laxare, lactes; cf. Sanscr. lang-a, prostitute; Gr. λαγός, hare, λαγόνες, the flanks, womb; to be faint, weary, languid (cf.: languesco, marceo, torpeo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cum de via languerem, was fatigued with my journey, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: per assiduos motus languere, to be wearied, Ov. H. 18, 161.—Poet.: flos languet, droops, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 46; Val. Fl. 7, 24 al.: languet aequor, the sea is calm, Mart. 10, 30, 12: lunae languet jubar, is enfeebled, obscured, Stat. Th. 12, 305.—**B.** In partic., to be weak, faint, languid from disease (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): languet mea membra, Tib. 3, 5, 28: tristis languebunt corpora morbo, Verg. G. 4, 252: sub natalem sume plerumque languebat, Suet. Aug. 81: si te languere audierimus, Aug. ap. Suet. Tib. 21 fin.: ego languet et aegrotavi per dies, Vulg. Dan. 8, 27; Luc. 7, 10; cf. languesco.—**II.** Trop., to be languid, dull, heavy, inactive, listless: languet juvenis, nec perinde atque debebat in laudis et gloriae cupiditate versatur, Cic. Pis. 33, 82: nec eam solitudinem languere patior, to pass in idleness, to be wasted, id. Off. 3, 1, 3: otio, id. N. D. 1, 4, 7; cf.: in otio hebescere et languere, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6: si paululum modo vos languere viderint, to be without energy, Sall. C. 52, 18: languet amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 436: mihi gratia languet, Sil. 17, 361.—Hence, **languens**, entis, P. a., faint, weak, feeble, inert, powerless, inactive, languid: incitare languentes, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38; cf.: commovere languentem id. de Or. 2, 44, 186: nostris languentibus atque animo remissis, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: languenti stomacho esse, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13: irritamentum Veneris languentis, Juv. 11, 167: vox languens, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133: cor, Cat. 64, 97: hyacinthus, drooping, Verg. A. 11, 69; so, ramus, Suet. Aug. 92.

languesco, gūi, 3, v. incho. n. [langueo], to become faint, weak, languid (class.; syn.: torpesco, marcesco). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: corpore languescit, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 65: orator metuo ne languescat: senectute, id. de Sen. 9, 28: corpora, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 39; Plin. Pan. 18: vites languescunt, Plin. 18, 15, 37, § 138: cum flos, succisus aratro, languescit moriens, droops, withers, Verg. A. 9, 436: Bacchus in amphora Languescit, becomes mild or mellow, Hor. C. 3, 16, 34: luna languescit, becomes obscured, Tac. A. 1, 28: color in luteum languescens, inclining to, Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 133.—**B.** In partic., to be enfeebled by disease, to be ill, to languish (poet. and post-Aug.): nec mea languescunt corpora, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 39: ter omnino per quatuordecim annos languit, Suet. Ner. 51.—**II.** Trop., to grow languid, listless, or inactive, to decline, decrease: consensus populi, si nos languescimus debilitetur necesse est, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 4: Martia legio hoc nuntio languescet et mollietur, id. ib. 12, 3, 8: quare non est, cur eorum spes infringatur aut languescat industria, should relax, id. Or. 2, 6: militaria studia, are on the decline, Plin. Pan. 18: affectus omnes, Quint. 11, 3, 2: mens languescit, id. 1, 2, 18: omnium rerum cupido languescit,

cum facilis occasio est, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 1: paulatim atrocibus irae languescunt animis, Sil. 13, 325: illa rabies languit, Luc. 7, 246.

languide, adv., v. languidus fin.

languidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [languidus], withered, faded. * **I.** Lit.: coronae, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66.—* **II.** Transf.: somnus, proceeding from faintness, languid, Cat. 64, 332.

languidus, a, um, adj. [langueo], faint, weak, dull, sluggish, languid (class.; cf.: lassus, fessus, fatigatus, defessus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: homines vino languidi, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10; cf.: vino vigilisque languidus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 31: pecus, id. Fin. 2, 13, 39: boves Collo trahentes languido, Hor. Epod. 2, 64.—Transf., of things: (oculi) languidi et torpentes, dull, Quint. 11, 3, 76; cf.: vultus non languidus, id. 11, 3, 159: flumen, sluggish, Hor. C. 2, 14, 17; so, aqua, Liv. 1, 4: ventus, gentle, mild; Ov. P. 2, 1, 2; cf. carbasa, hanging loose, not swelled out, Luc. 5, 421: color, pale, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 43: ignis, id. 34, 8, 17, § 79: ictus venarum, id. 11, 37, 88, § 219: arbor piri, Pall. Febr. 25, 4; id. Novem. 7, 14.—Comp.: languidiore nostris valium scindere (hostes), Caes. B. G. 3, 5: folia languidiora, Plin. 22, 20, 24, § 50: vina, i.e. more mellow, Hor. C. 3, 21, 8.—**B.** In partic., faint, weak, languid from sickness, languishing, ill (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): lumina, Laurea Tullius poet. ap. Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 8: languidior noster si quando est Paulus, Mart. 9, 86: uxor, Juv. 1, 122.—Subst.: **languidus**, i, m., the sick man, invalid, Vulg. Johan. 5, 7; id. Matt. 14, 14 al.—**II.** Trop., faint, feeble, powerless, inactive, listless, of persons and things: senectus languida atque iners, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: philosophus mollis, languidus, enervatus, id. de Or. 1, 52, 226: si qui antea aut alieniores fuerant aut languidiores, more sluggish, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 16; cf.: nos etiam languidiores postea facti sumus, id. Phil. 8, 7, 21: illi beati, quos nullae futiles laetitiae exultantes languidis liquefaciunt voluptatibus, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16; Caes. B. G. 3, 5: esse remisso ac languido animo, id. B. C. 1, 21: languidiore credo studio in causa fuistis, Cic. Lig. 9, 28: oratio languidior, Quint. 4, 1, 67: auctoritas patrum, weak, Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 121: Romani... fessi lassique erant: tamen instructi intentique obviam procedebant. Nam dolus Numidarum nihil languidi neque remissi patiebatur, Sall. J. 53, 6: oculos ubi languida pressit quies, producing languor, Verg. A. 12, 908.—Sup. seems not to occur.—Hence, adv.: **languide**, in a languid manner, faintly, feebly, slowly, languidly (class.): procedere, Col. 11, 1, 17: nutare, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 53: agere, Petr. 98: palmae languide dulces, slightly, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 34.—Comp.: languidius in opere versari, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: dictum languidius, more faintly, spiritlessly, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 25.—Sup. seems not to occur.

* **languifcus**, a, um, adj. [langueo-facio], that makes faint or feeble: Leo, Aus. Ecl. in Versib. Q. Cic. 6.

languila, v. lancela.

languor, ōris, m. [langueo], faintness, feebleness, weariness, sluggishness, languor, lassitude. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.; cf.: torpor, torpedo, veturnus): ubi saepe ad languorem tua duritia dederis octo validos lictores, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 28: haec deambulatione me ad languorem dedit, has fatigued me, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: (animus) cum languore corporis nec membris uti nec sensibus potest, on account of lassitude of the body, Cic. Div. 2, 62, 128: languore militum et virgillis periculum augetur, Caes. B. G. 5, 31.—In plur., Cat. 55, 31.—Transf., of things, of the faintness, paleness of colors, Plin. 37, 9, 46, § 130.—Poet., of the sea, stillness, calmness: et maria pigro fixa languore impulit, Sen. Agm. 161.—**B.** In partic., faintness, weakness, languor proceeding from disease (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aquosus, dropsy, Hor. C. 2, 2, 15: languor faucium, Suet. Ner. 41: in languorem incidit, id. Tib. 72: ipsum languorem peperit cibis imperfectus, Juv. 3, 233: vere languores nostros ipse tulit, Vulg. Isa. 53, 4: a languoribus sanari, id. Luc. 6, 18.—**II.**

Trop., faintness, dulness, sluggishness, apathy, inactivity, listlessness (class.): languori se desidiaeque dedere, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 123: languorem afferre alicui, opp. acutere, id. ib. 3, 1, 1; id. Phil. 7, 1, 1: bonorum, id. Att. 14, 6, 2: in languorem vertere, Tac. H. 2, 42: anantem languor Arguit, Hor. Epod. 11, 9; cf. Val. Fl. 7, 194.

langūria, ae, f., a kind of lizard, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 34.

langūrium, ii, n., a kind of amber, also called lyncurium, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 34; cf. langa.

laniamentum, i, n. [lanio], a tearing to pieces, August. Ep. 2, 26.

laniarius, a, um, adj. [lanius], pertaining to a butcher.—Only as subst. **I.** **laniarium**, i, n., a butcher's stall (ante-class.), Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3.—**II.** **laniarius**, i, m., a butcher, Inscr. Grut. p. 1035, n. 4.

laniatio, ōnis, f. [I. lanio], a tearing in pieces, a mangling, lacerating (post-Aug.): caedes hominum et laniationes, Sen. Clem. 2, 4, 2.

* **laniator** [id.], μακελλᾶριος, a butcher, i. q. lanus, Gloss. Philox.

* **laniatorium**, μακελλᾶριον, κρεωπωλεῖον, a butcher's stall, i. q. laniena, Gloss. Philox.

laniatus, ūs, m. [I. lanio], a tearing in pieces, a mangling, lacerating. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): ferarum, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: avium, Amm. 24, 2, 8.—In plur.: avium ferarumque laniatibus objectus, Val. Max. 1, 6, 11: quid efferatius quam quod membra et artus debitoris brevissimo laniatu distrahantur, Gell. 20, 1, 19.—**II.** Trop., anguish, remorse: si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, posse adspici laniatus, Tac. A. 6, 6.

lanicia, ae, and **lanicies**, ei, v. lanicius.

lanicius, a, um, adj. [lana], of wool, woolly, fleecy: grex, Arn. 5, 174.—Hence, subst.: **lanicium** or **-tium**, ii, n. (ante-class. collat. form **lanicia** or **-tia**, ae, f., Laber. ap. Non. 212, 22; Com. Fragm. v. 67 Rib.; post-class. collat. form **lanicies** or **-ties**, ei, f., Tert. adv. Marc. ap. Carm. 2, 24), wool. **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): si tibi lanicium curae, Verg. G. 3, 384: e lanicia Attica vestitus, Laber. ap. Non. 212, 22: Seres lanicio silvarum nobiles, Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 54; 8, 47, 72, § 189.—**II.** Transf., wool-bearing or fleecy cattle (post-class.): form lanitium, Arn. 1, 8; id. 1, 8, p. 12.

* **lanicūtis**, e, adj. [lana-cutis], woolly-skinned: aries, Laber. ap. Tert. Pall. 1.

lanienus, a, um, adj. [lanius], of a butcher, butcher's: tabernae, Varr. ap. Non. 532, 20.—Hence, subst.: **lanienae**, ae, f. **I.** A butcher's stall: per myropolia et lanienas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 15: lanienae et tabernae conjunctae, Liv. 44, 16 fin.—**II.** A mangling, dissecting, Prud. stich. 10, 497: omnique laniena excruciat, torture, mutilation, Amm. 29, 1, 44.

* **lanifer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [lana-fero], wool-bearing, i. e. cotton-bearing: arbores, Plin. 13, 14, 28, § 90.

lanificum, ii, n. [lanificus], the working of wool, i. e. spinning, weaving, etc. (ante-class. and post-Aug.): de lanificio neminem metuo, una aetate quae sit, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 22: lanificii curam suscipere, Col. 12 praef. § 9: usum lanificii docere, Just. 2, 6, 5; 2, 4, 8: filiam et nepotes lanificio assuefacere, Suet. Aug. 64.

lanificus, a, um, adj. [lana-facio], wool-working, that works in wool, i. e. spinning, weaving, etc. (poet.): manus, Tib. 2, 1, 10: ars, Ov. M. 6, 6; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 382: sorores, the spinning sisters, i. e. the Fates, Mart. 6, 58, 7; cf. Juv. 12, 66.—**II.** Subst.: **lanifica**, ae, f., a wool-spinner, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 5 sq.

laniger, gēra, gērūm, adj. [lana-gero], wool-bearing, fleecy (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pecus, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: greges, Verg. G. 3, 287: arbores, i. e. cotton-trees, Plin. 12, 10, 21, § 38: fertilitas, of insects, id. 11, 24, 28, § 80.—**II.** Subst. **A.** **laniger**, gēri, m., a ram, Ov. M. 7, 312.

—Of a lamb: timens, Phaedr. 1, 1, 6.—Of the constellation of the *Ram*, for Aries, Manil. 1, 672; 2, 200 al.—**B. lanigera**, ae, f., a *lamb*, *sheep*, Sil. 15, 703.

† **lanilutor** ἐριπλότης (*wool-washer*), Gloss. Lat. Gr.

1. laniō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [etym. dub.; cf. lacer, δάκνω], to *tear* or *rend* in pieces, to *mangle*, *lacerate* (class.; cf.: lacerō, discerpo, dilanio). **I.** Lit.: hominem, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: corpora a feris laniata, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: lanianda viscera praeberē, Liv. 9, 1, 9: laniando dentibus hostem expirare, id. 22, 51, 9: foede crura brachiaque, Tac. H. 1, 41: vestem, Ov. M. 5, 398: vestes, Quint. 11, 3, 174: Priamiden laniatum corpore toto vidit, Verg. A. 6, 494: digitis ora, Ov. A. 3, 678: carmen, Dig. 33, 7, 18 *init.*—With *Gr. acc.*: flavos Lavinia crinis, Et roseas laniata genas, Verg. A. 12, 606: comas, Ov. M. 4, 139.—Transf., poet.: venti mundum laniant, Ov. M. 1, 60: laniata classis, id. H. 7, 175.—**II.** Trop. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et tua sacilegae laniarunt carmina lingua, Ov. R. Am. 367: vitia cor laniant, Sen. Ep. 51, 13.

2. laniō, ōnis, m. [*laniō*], a *butcher* (post-class.): lanionis instrumentum, Dig. 33, 7, 18; 1, 2, 2, § 24: quis tibi tunc, laniō, cernenti talia sensus, Sedul. Carm. 2, 127.

* **laniolum**, i, n. dim. [lanius], a *little butcher's stall*, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef.

lanionius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a *butcher* (post-Aug.): mensa, a *butcher's stall*, Suet. Claud. 15.

† **lanipendens**, σταθμοῦχος, γυνή ἢ τὸν σταθμὸν παρέχουσα ταῖς ἄλλαις, one who weighs out wool for spinning, a spinning-mistress, Gloss. Philox.; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2820.

lanipendium, i, m. [lana-pendo], the distribution of wool (late Lat.), Caes. Aul. Reg. ad Verg. 30.

lanipendius (collat. form † **lanipendus**, Inscr. ap. Spon. Miscell. Antiq. p. 223; Inscr. Don. Cl. 8, 57), a, um, adj. [id.], that weighs out wool, portions it out for spinning (post-class.); only as subst.

A. lanipendius, i, m., one who weighs out wool: lanipendius, σταθμοῦχος ἐριδίων, Gloss. Philox.—**B. lanipendia**, ae, f., Dig. 24, 1, 31 *init.*; Schol. Juv. 6, 476.

* **lanipēs**, pēdis, m. [lana-pes], with wool on the feet (i. e. wrapped round), wool-footed: senex, Cass. ap. Quint. 5, 11, 24.

lanista, ae, m., a *trainer of gladiators*, *fencing-master* (class.; cf.: gladiator, athleta, pugil). **I.** Lit.: num ille lanista omnino jam a gladiatore recessisse videtur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 118: reus, tamquam clemens lanista, id. Att. 1, 16, 3: regia verba lanistae, Juv. 11, 8: circumforaneus, Suet. Vit. 12: lanistarum familias ex urbe expellere, id. Aug. 42; Juv. 6, 215.—So of fowls: rixosarum avium, Col. 8, 2, 5.—**II.** Transf., an inciter, instigator, agitator; one who stimulates to wrong or violence: hic se ad eum lanistam contulit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: ne videret unius corporis duas acies, lanista Cicerone, dimicantes. Ego lanista? Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 40: lanistis Aetolis dimicare, Liv. 35, 33, 6.

† **lanistatura**, ae, f. [lanista], the profession of a *lanista*, Inscr. Tab. Aen. Heracl. ap. Mazoch. p. 424, 49.

* **lanisticus**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a *trainer of gladiators*: familia, Petr. Fragm. Trag. 45, 4.

lanitia, -ties, and -tium, v. lani-cium.

lanius, ii, m. [*laniō*], a *butcher* (cf. macellarius): lanii, qui concinnant liberis orbas ovis, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 39; id. Ps. 1, 2, 63: cetarii, lanii, coqui, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 6; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: ab laniō cultro arrepto, Liv. 3, 48: cum de lanis aut vinariis ageretur, Suet. Claud. 40 *init.*; Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11; Phaedr. 3, 4, 1.—Transf., an executioner (ante-class. and very rare): arcesse hostias, victimas, lanios, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 93 and 98.—Abusively, of a surgeon, Tert. de Anim. 10.

† **Lanivinus**, a, um, and **Lanivium**, v. Lanuvium, II.

† **lannae**, λοβοί, ear-flaps, Gloss. Philox. (sync. for lannae; v. lamina).

† **lāno**, ἐριφορέω, Gloss. Philox., to bear or wear wool.

† **lanōculus**, qui lana tegit oculi viti-um, Paul. ex Fest. p. 118 Müll.

lanōsitas, ātis, f. [lanosus], wooliness (post-class.), Tert. Pall. 3.

lanōsus, a, um, adj. [lana], full of wool, woolly (post-Aug.): uterus, Col. 7, 3, 7: velus, App. M. 8, p. 214, 29.

lanterna (ante-class. and later **lāterna**), ae, f. [Gr. λαμπτήρ, root in λαμπω; cf. Lat. limpidus, lepor, lepidus, lepus], a *lantern*, *lamp*, *torch*: a portu illic nunc cum lanterna huc advenit, Plaut. Am. prol. 149: lanterna Punica, id. Aul. 3, 6, 30: linea lanterna, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 5: hic caulis olebit lanternam, Juv. 5, 88; Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 49.

lanternarius, ii, m. [lanterna], a *lantern-bearer*, *guide*: Catilinae, Cic. Pis. 9, 20.

lanuginēus, a, um, adj. [lanugo], for lanuginosus; woolly, downy (post-class.): folia, App. Herb. 62.

lanūgio, āvi, 1, v. n. [lanugo], to be of wool (late Lat.): lanuginans trama, Aug. in Job, 38.

lanuginōsus, a, um, adj. [lanugo], woolly, downy (Plinian): araneus, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 85: vermiculus, id. 30, 15, 47, § 139: lanuginosa et aspera folia, id. 25, 8, 45, § 83.—Comp.: herba lanuginosior, Plin. 22, 20, 24, § 50.

lanūgo, inis, f. [cf. Gr. λάχνη, Lat. lana], woolly substance, down, of plants, of the cheeks, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: flaventem primā lanuginē malas Dum sequeris Clytium, Verg. A. 10, 324; so, primaeque par sacrae lanugo senectae, Juv. 13, 59; cf.: comae graciles et lanuginis instar, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 23: signarat dubia teneras lanugine malas, id. M. 13, 754: a prima lanugine, Suet. Oth. 12: herba cubile praebat, multa et molli lanugine abundans, Lucr. 5, 817: folia araneosa lanugine obducta, Plin. 24, 12, 66, § 108: cana legum tenera lanugine mala, Verg. E. 2, 51.—**II.** Transf., sawdust, Col. 4, 29, 16.

lanula, ae, f. dim. [lana], a little wool, a small lock of wool (perh. only in Celsus), Cels. 6, 9 *fin.*; 7, 27, 1.

Lanuvium (Lānv-), il, n., a town of Latium, on the Via Appia, now Civitā Lavinia, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; id. Mil. 10, 27, 17, 45; id. Div. 1, 44, 99; Liv. 3, 29; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 635.—Hence, **II. Lanūvinus** (Lānv-), a, um, adj., of or belonging to Lanuvium, Lanuvian: ager, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; Hor. C. 3, 27, 3: colei, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4: magistratus, Liv. 41, 16.—Subst.: **Lānūvinum**, i, n., an estate at Lanuvium, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 4.—Plur.: **Lānūvini**, ōrum, m., inhabitants of Lanuvium, Lanuvians, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82; id. Balb. 13, 31; Liv. 6, 21; cf. id. 8, 14 al.

lanx, lancis, f. [cf. λέκος, λεκάνη], a plate, platter, charger, dish (class.; cf.: patina, patella, magis, scutula). **I.** In gen.: in lancibus, Plaut. Curr. 2, 3, 45: in filicatis lancibus, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13: pomum de caelata sumere lance, Ov. P. 3, 5, 20: cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras, Verg. A. 8, 284: inter lances mensasque nitentes, Hor. S. 2, 2, 4: rotundae lances, id. ib. 2, 4, 41: qui furtum quaerere velit, nudus quaerat, linteo cinctus, lancem habens, etc., Gai. Inst. 3, 192 sqq.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll.; Gell. 11, 18, 9; 16, 10, 8: sic implet leves scutulas, cavaeque lances, Mart. 11, 32, 18; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 86: squilla distendat pectore lancem, Juv. 5, 80.—**II.** In partic., the scale of a balance (cf.: libra, statera, trutina): necesse est lancem in libra ponderibus impositis deprimi, Cic. Ac. 2, 12, 38: Critolaus cum in alteram lancem animi bona imponat, in alteram corporis et externa, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 17, 51; cf. id. Fin. 5, 30, 91; cf.: Jupiter ipse duas aequo examine lances sustinet, Verg. A. 12, 725: cum in altera lance Claudius et Nero starent, in altera, etc., Suet. Vesp. 25.—**B.** Trop.: vitam aequa lance pensitare, to weigh or consider impartially, Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 44: aequa lance examinare, Ambros. Ep. 41, 22: paripendere lance cunctos, Arn. 6, 2: aequa lance servari, i. e. in like manner, Dig. 42, 1, 20.

Laōcōon (Laucōon), ontis, m., = Λαοκόων, a son of Priam and Hecuba, priest of the Thymbrean Apollo, who was killed, with his two sons, at the altar by two serpents, Verg. A. 2, 41; 201; Hyg. Fab. 135: sicut in Laocoonte, in the statue of Laocoon, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 37.—Form Laucōn, Petr. 89.

Laodāmia, ae, f., = Λαοδάμεια, a daughter of Acastus; she followed her husband Protesilaus, who had been slain by Hector, to the Lower World, Hyg. Fab. 243; Ov. P. 3, 1, 110; id. H. 13, 2; Cat. 68, 74.

Laōdice, es, f., = Λαοδίκη. **I.** A daughter of Priam, who married Helicōon, son of the Thracian king, Antenor, Hyg. Fab. 80.—**II.** A woman, otherwise unknown, Ov. H. 19, 135.—**III.** The wife of Antiochus, Val. Max. 9, 14, 1 *ext.*

Laōdicea, ae, f., = Λαοδίκεια, the name of several cities. **A.** In Coele-Syria, near Lebanon, now Jusy, Mel. 1, 12.—**B.** In Phrygia Major, also called **Laōdicia**, and **Laudicea**, now Eski Hissar, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 4; 15, 4, 2; Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 105; Vulg. Apoc. 1, 11 al.—**II.** Hence, **A. Laōdicensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Laodicea, Laodicean: civitas, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 2; 13, 67, 1.—**B. Laōdiceni** (Laudicēni, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4, v. h. l.), ōrum, m., inhabitants of Laodicea, Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 82.

Laōmēdon, ontis, m., = Λαομέδων, the father of Priam and Ganymede, king of Troy, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 2; Hor. C. 3, 3, 22; Ov. M. 6, 96; id. F. 6, 729; Hyg. Fab. 89.—Hence, **A. Laōmēdontēus**, a, um, adj., = Λαομέδόντειος, of or belonging to Laomedon, poet., Trojan: gens, Verg. A. 4, 542: arva, Ov. M. 11, 196: flammae, i. e. the Vestal fire brought by Aeneas to Rome, Sil. 1, 543.—**B. Laōmēdontius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Laomedon, poet., Trojan: heros, i. e. Aeneas, Verg. A. 8, 18: pubes, i. e. the Trojan youth, id. ib. 7, 105.—**C. Laōmēdontiādes**, ae, m., a male descendant of Laomedon: Priamus, Verg. A. 8, 158; Juv. 6, 326.—In plur.: **Laōmēdontiādae**, ārum, m., poet., Trojans, Verg. A. 3, 248.

lapāthium, i, v. lapathum.

† **lapāthum**, i, n., and **lapāthus**, i, f. (m., Lucil.; v. infra. Ante-class. collat. form **lapāthium**, ii, Varr. ap. Non. 550, 17; id. L. L. 5, § 103 Müll.), n., = λάπαθον or λάπαθος, sorrel.—Form lapathum, Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 231.—Form lapathus, Col. poet. 10, 373.—In masc., Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24.—In a dub. form: lapathi brevis herba, Hor. S. 2, 4, 29; id. Epod. 2, 57.

Lapāthūs, untis, f., a fort or castle in Thessaly, at Tempe, Liv. 44, 2; 6.

lapicida (lapidicida), ae, m. [lapis-caedo], a quarryman, stone-cutter: qui lapides caedunt, lapidas dici, Varr. L. L. 8, § 62 Müll.; Liv. 1, 59, 10: lapidicida, Sid. Ep. 3, 12.

lapicidinae († LAPICAEDINAE, Inscr. Orell. 1243.—Collat. form lapidicinae; v. infra), ārum, f. [id.], stone-quarries (class.): in lapicidas facite deductus siet, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 78; 5, 1, 24: in Chiorum lapidicinis, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23; Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 55: lapidicinae ubi exciduntur lapides, Paul. ex Fest. p. 118 Müll. *N. cr.*; Vulg. 2 Par. 34, 11.

† **lapicidinarius**, ii, m., a superintendent of stone-quarries, Inscr. Orell. 3246; cf.: †lapicidinarius, λατρωτής, Gloss. Philox.—Collat. form: †lapicidinarius, λαθοζόος, Gloss. Philox.

Lapicini, ōrum, m., a people of Liguria, Liv. 41, 19.

† **lapidāris**, e, adj. [lapis], of stone, stone: TERMINI, Inscr. Orell. 4334.

lapidarius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to stones, stone- (ante-class. and post-Aug.): latomiae, stone-quarries, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 65: navis, that carries stones, Petr. 117: lapidariae litterae, cut in stone, id. 58: †OPIFICES, stone-cutters, Inscr. Orell. 4208.—Subst.: **lapidarius**, ii, m., a stone-cutter; Dig. 13, 6, 5, § 7; Inscr. Orell. 4220; Vulg. Sirach. 45, 13.—* **II.** Full of stones, stony, for lapidosus: campi, Sol. 2, 6.

lapidat, v. lapido.

lapidatio, ōnis, *f.* [lapido], *a throwing of stones, a stoning* (class.). **I.** Lit.: fit magna lapidatio, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95: magna, id. de Or. 2, 47, 197; id. Dom. 6, 14; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 73.—In *plur.*: lapidationes peraepe vidimus, Cic. Sest. 36, 77.—

II. *A shower of stones* (post-class.): non diu lapidatione terruere Romanos, Flor. 3, 9, 6.—Transf., *a hail-storm*: grandinis lapidatio, Imp. Constant. Cod. 9, 18, 4.

* **lapidator**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a stoner, thrower of stones*: percussor, lapidator, Cic. Dom. 5, 13.

lapidesco, ĕre, *v. inchoat.* [lapis], *to become stone, turn to stone, to petrify* (Plinian): spongiae ipsae lapidescunt, Plin. 24, 13, 73, § 120: in balano lapidescit duritia, id. 16, 6, 8, § 21; 32, 2, 11, § 22.

lapideus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Of stone, consisting of stones, stone-. **A.** Lit. (class.): flumen marginibus lapideis, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9; Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: imber, *a shower of stones*, id. Div. 2, 28, 60; so, pluit lapideo imbri, Liv. 30, 38, 8: murus, id. 1, 38 fin.: in lapideo mortario terere, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 169: duritia, id. 27, 11, 74, § 98: suggestus, Col. 9, 7, 1.—**B.** Trop. (ante-class.): lapideus sunt corde multi, quos non miseret neminis, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 162 Müll. (Trag. v. 174 Vahl): lapideus sum, *I am petrified*: commovere me miser non audeo, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 44.—**II.** For lapidosus, *full of stones, stony* (post-Aug.): lapidei campi, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 34; 21, 10, 31, § 57: litus, Mel. 2, 5, 4.

† **lapidicaesor**, λατόμος, *a stone-cutter*, Gloss. Philox.

lapidicida, v. lapidica.

lapidicinae, v. lapidicinae.

lapido, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [lapis], *to throw stones at a person or thing, to stone* (= lapidibus obruo, percutio; not ante-Aug.). **I.** With personal object: exercitus imperatorem lapidavit, Flor. 1, 22; Petr. 93: eum lapidare coeperunt, Auct. B. Hisp. 23: Stephanum, Vulg. Act. 7, 58: Paulum, id. ib. 14, 18.—(β) *To cast stones upon, to bury*: praeteriens aliquis nos lapidabit, Petr. 114, 11.—(γ) With an inanim. object: quo defunctus est die, lapidata sunt templa, Suet. Calig. 5.—**B.** Trop., *to assail, assault, strike at*: notantes impotentiam ejus hac dicitate lapidatam, Macr. S. 2, 7 init.—**II.** Impers.: lapidat, *it rains stones*: quia Veis de caelo lapidaverat, Liv. 27, 37: Reate imbri lapidavit, id. 43, 13.—In the *pass.* form: quod de caelo lapidatum esset, Liv. 29, 14, 4: propter crebrius eo anno de caelo lapidatum, id. 29, 10, 4.

lapidōsitas, ātis, *f.* [lapidosus], *a stony hardness* (post-class.), Tert. Hab. Mul. 6.

lapidōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lapis], *full of stones, stony*. **I.** Lit.: lapidosa terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9: montes, Ov. M. 1, 44: ager, id. ib. 8, 799: fluvius, id. ib. 15, 23.—**II.** Transf., *hard as stone, stony*: panis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 91: corna, Verg. G. 2, 34: genus pirorum, Pail. 3, 25, 1; 3, 25, 6: gemma, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 145: chiragra, Pers. 5, 58.—Comp.: est lapidosus, Plin. 34, 12, 30, § 120.

* **lapillisco** (**lapillesco**), ĕre, *v. inchoat.* [lapillus], *to become stone, turn to stone; trop., to become hard, be distended* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ad Nat. 2, 12.

lapillulus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a very little stone, gravel-stone* (late Lat.), Sol. 10, 12.

lapillus, i, *m. dim.* [lapis], *a little stone, a pebble* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis, Ov. M. 11, 604; Plin. 10, 23, 30, § 59 sq.—**II.** Lucky days were marked with white, and unlucky ones with black stones (cf. calculus, 2. e.); hence: felix utraque lux diesque nobis Signandi melioribus lapillis, i. e. *with white stones*, Mart. 9, 53, 5; cf. hunc Macrine, diem numera meliore lapillo, Pers. 2, 1; cf. also Plin. 7, 40, 41, § 131.—In trials at law, a white stone was cast as a vote for acquittal, a black stone for condemnation: mos erat antiquus niveis atrisque lapillis, His damnare reos, illis absolvere calculo; Ov. M. 15, 41.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Stone in the bladder, gravel*: ejecutus calculoso, Plin. 28, 4, 9, § 42.—**B.** *A precious stone, gem, jewel*; *marble*, etc.: inter niveos viridesque lapillos, i. e. *pearls and*

emeralds, Hor. S. 1, 2, 80: caris aures onerare lapillis, Ov. A. A. 3, 129: indici, Mart. 1, 110, 4: Libyci, *bits of Numidian marble*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19.—**C.** *A tombstone*, Inscr. ap. Murat. 1536, 6; cf. Burm. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 269.

lāpio, ĭre, *v. a.* [lapis], *to turn into stone, make hard like stone, to petrify, harden* (ante-class.): lapit significat obdurefacit et lapidem facit. Pacuvius Periboea: lapit cor cura, Non. 23, 7 sq. (Pac. Fragm. Trag. v. 276 Rib.): lapit dolore afficit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 118 Müll.

lāpis, idis (*abl.* lapi, Enn. ap. Prisc. 708 P.; *gen. plur.* lapiderum, C. Gell. ap. Charis. p. 40 P.), *m.* (*f.*: tanto sublatae sunt augmine tunc lapides, Enn. ap. Non. 211, 9) [etym. dub.; perh. from same root with rupes: cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 545; not connected with lāas, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 542], *a stone* (cf.: saxum, silex, cautes, cos, calculus). **I.** In gen.: stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr. 1, 313: undique lapides in murum jaci coepti sunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6; cf. Cic. Mil. 15, 41: pars eminus glande aut lapidibus pugnare, Sall. J. 57, 4: lapide percussus, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 33: lapidem habere, ut illi cerebrum excutiam, id. Capt. 3, 4, 69; cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 197: consul ingentem vim modicorum, qui funda mitti possent, lapidum paraverat, Liv. 38, 20, 1; Gell. 4, 14, 3 sqq.: e lapide duro parietes construere, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 171: lapis duritia marmoris, id. 36, 22, 46, § 163: bibulus, *sandstone, pumice-stone*, Verg. G. 2, 348: molaris, *a millstone*, Quint. 2, 19, 3; cf.: num me illuc ducis, ubi lapis lapidem terit? i. e. *into the mill*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 16: Parius, *Parian stone*, i. e. *Parian marble*, Verg. A. 1, 593: lapide candidiore diem notare, i. e. *to mark with a white stone the luckiest day*, Cat. 68, 148; cf. lapillus.—**B.** Trop. for dullness, stupidity, want of feeling: ego me credidi homini docto rem mandare: is lapidi mando maximo, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 47: i, quid stas, lapis? quin accipis? Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 3; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 43: tu, inquam, mulier, quae me omnino lapidem, non hominem putas, id. Hec. 2, 1, 17; and with silex (q. v.): tu es lapide silice stultior, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 78; cf.: lapides mehercule omnes flere ac lamentari coegisses, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245: lapis est ferrumque suam quicunque puellam verberat, Tib. 1, 10, 59: aut mare prospiciens in saxo frigida sedi, quamque lapis sedes, tam lapis ipsa fui, Ov. H. 19, 30.—Prov.: lapidem ferre altera manu, altera panem ostentare, i. e. *to flatter openly and injure secretly*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 18: verberare lapidem, i. e. *to hurt one's self more than one's enemy*, id. Curc. 1, 3, 41: lapides loqui, *to speak hard words*, id. Aul. 2, 1, 29: ad eundem lapidem bis offendere, *to commit the same error twice*, Aus. Ep. 11; so, bis ad eundem (sc. lapidem), Cic. Fam. 10, 20, 2.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A mile-stone*, set up on the roads at every thousand paces, which made a Roman mile; hence, with an ordinal numeral added to denote distance in miles: ad quartum et vicesimum lapidem a Roma, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 14; cf.: effoditur ad vicesimum ab Urbe lapidem, Plin. 33, 12, 56, § 159: sacra videt fieri sextus ab Urbe lapis, Ov. F. 6, 682: intra vicesimum lapidem, Liv. 5, 4 fin.: duodecimum apud lapidem, Tac. A. 3, 45: a tertio lapide, Flor. 2, 6 fin.: ad lapidem undecimum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 250 Müll.—Sometimes ellipt. without lapis: ad duodecimum a Cremona, Tac. H. 2, 24: ad quartum, id. ib. 2, 39: ad octavum, id. ib. 3, 15.—**B.** *The stone or stone elevation on which the praetor stood at slave-sales*: in eo ipso astas lapide, ubi praeco praedicat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 17; Col. 3, 3, 8: praeter duos de lapide emptos tribunos, Cic. Pis. 15, 35.—**C.** *Terminalis, a landmark, boundary-stone*, Amm. 18, 2, 15; called lapis alone, Lact. 1, 20 fin.; so, lapis sacer, Liv. 41, 13; cf.: non fixus in agris, qui reget certis finibus arva, lapis, Tib. 1, 3, 44; cf. id. 1, 1, 12.—**D.** *A gravestone, tombstone*, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 37; Tib. 1, 3, 54; called also ultimus, Prop. 1, 17, 20.—**E.** *A precious stone, gem, jewel, pearl* (mostly poet.), Cat. 69, 3: gemmas et lapides, Hor. C. 3, 24, 48: clari lapides, id. ib. 4, 13, 14; Ov. A. A. 1, 432; Sil. 12, 231; Mart. 11, 50, 4; Tac. A. 3, 53; Macr. S. 7, 13, 11.—**F.** *A statue*: Jo-

vem lapidem jurare, *the statue of Jupiter at the Capitol*, Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 2; Gell. 1, 21, 4; v. Jupiter.—* **2.** Meton.: albus, *a table of white marble, a marble table*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 116.

Lapitha, ae, com., and **Lapithes**, ae, m., *a Lapitha*; plur.: **Lapithae**, arum, m., = Λαπίθαι, *the Lapithae, a rude tribe of mountaineers in Thessaly, about Olympus, who fought with the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithōus, king of the Lapithae*, Ov. M. 12, 261; 536; Hor. C. 1, 18, 8; 2, 12, 5; Cic. Pis. 10, 22.—*Gen. plur.*: Lapithum, Verg. A. 7, 304.—*Sing. gen.*: Lapithae, Ov. M. 12, 250.—In *fem.* adjectively: Lapithae genus heroinae, Prop. 2, 2, 9 (Müll. heroine); cf.: Lapithes eques, Val. Fl. 5, 516.—

II. Hence, **A. Lapithaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to the Lapithae, Lapithean*: gens, Ov. M. 12, 530.—**B. Lapitheus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of the Lapithae*: tecta, Ov. M. 12, 417: proelia, id. ib. 14, 670.—**C. Lapithonius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of the Lapithae*: nymphae, Stat. Th. 7, 297.

Lappa, ae, *f.*, *a burr*, Verg. G. 1, 153; Ov. P. 2, 1, 14; Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 153; 21, 17, 64, § 104 al.—**II. Lappa**, ae, m., *a Roman surname*: e. g. Rubrenus Lappa, *a tragedian*, Juv. 7, 72.

* **lappācēus**, a, um, *adj.* [lappa], *bur-shaped, bur-like*: capita, Plin. 22, 17, 19, § 41.

lappāgo, ĩnis, *f.* [id.], *a plant resembling a bur*, Plin. 26, 10, 65, § 102.

Laprius, ii, m., *a surname of Jupiter*, Enn. ap. Lact. 1, 22, 23 (Eutr. p. 173 Vahl).

† **lapsāna** (**lapsāna**), ae, *f.* (also **lapsanium**, ii, n., Hier. ap. Reg. S. Pachom. 52), = λαψάνη and λαψάνη, *an edible plant, charlock*, Sinapis arvensis, Linn.; Plin. 20, 9, 37, § 96; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 25; Cels. 2, 25.—Prov.: lapsāna vivere, *to live on a meagre diet*, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 144.

† **lapsilis**, γλίσχρος, *slippery*, Gloss. Philox.

* **lapsio**, ōnis, *f.* [1. labor], *a sliding; trop., an inclination, tendency*: haec in bonis rebus facilitas nominetur, in malis proclivitas, ut significet lapsionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28.

lapso, āre, *v. freq.* n. [id.], *to slip, slide, stumble, fall*. **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (Priamum) in multo lapsantem sanguine nati, Verg. A. 2, 551: sanguine suo et lubrico paludum lapsantes (equi), Tac. A. 1, 65: lapsantibus equis, id. H. 1, 79: lapsantem gressum firmare, Sil. 3, 632; Flor. 2, 10, 3: Gyan vidi lapsare cruentae Vulnere Myrmidonis, fall, Stat. Th. 5, 223: plantis lapsantibus, Amm. 14, 2, 6.—**II.** Trop. (post-class.): verba lapsantia, i. e. *babbling forth*, Gell. 1, 15, 1.

1. lapsus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. labor.

2. lapsus, ūs, *m.* [1. labor], *a falling, fall; a slipping, sliding, gliding, running, flowing, flying, flight, etc.* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ac celeri ferme percurrunt fulmina tandem, Lucr. 6, 324: atque ea, quae lapsu tandem cecidere vetusto, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 11, 19: infrenis equi lapsu jacens, Verg. A. 10, 750: tum quassco nutant turres, lapsumque minantur, Luc. 6, 136: horrere lapsus tectorum assiduos, Juv. 3, 8.—Of a landslide: locus recenti lapsu terrae abruptus, Liv. 21, 36, 2: lapsu scalarum exanimatus, *by falling down stairs*, Plin. 7, 37, 37, § 124: ut neque sustineret se a lapsu possent, Liv. 21, 35 fin.: puerilium dentium, *the shedding*, Sen. Ben. 4, 6, 6: si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo ad mare fluxisset, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100: (stellae) certo lapsu spatioque feruntur, *course*, id. ib. 1, 11, 17; cf.: medio volvuntur sidera lapsu, Verg. A. 4, 524: molli zephyros descendere lapsu adspiciunt, Val. Fl. 1, 686: accipere deae, celerique per aethera lapsu, periere, etc., id. 1, 91: volucrum lapsus, *flight*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99; cf.: facili lapsu ad deos pervolare, id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 3, 18 (19), 6: gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones Effugiunt, Verg. A. 2, 225: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratica, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: rotarum, i. e. *rolling wheels*, Verg. A. 2, 236 (cf. τροχῶν βάσεις, Soph. Elect. 718; and remigium alarum = alae, Verg. A. 1, 301): arte materna rapidos morantem Flumi-

num lapsus, i. e. flumina, Hor. C. 1, 12, 10. — **B.** Transf., of the effects of a fall; in plur.: contra ulcera, rupta, lapsusque, bruises, contusions received in falling, Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 43. — **II.** Trop., a *falling, error, fault* (rare but class.): amor lapsus animi ludificat, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 11: ab omni lapsu continere temeritatem, to restrain one's rashness in believing from leading him into error, Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 45: cum sint populares multi varique lapsus, of losing popularity, id. de Or. 2, 83, 339: haud alius fidei prouior lapsus, quam ubi, etc., Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 12.

laquear, āris (or **laqueāre**, Verg. Cul. 62; cf. Prisc. p. 691 P.; and: laqueare, σπινθημα, Gloss. Philox.: **laquearium**, ii, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 12), n. [kindr. with laqueus and lacunar], a *panelled or fretted ceiling* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; usu. in plur.): laquearia, quae nunc et in privatis domibus auro teguntur, Plin. 33, 3, 18, § 57: laetior quam laquearium auro, id. 12, 1, 5, § 9: dependent lychni laquearibus aureis, Verg. A. 1, 726: laquearia tecti, id. ib. 8, 25; Sil. 7, 142: caelata laquearia, Sen. Ep. 90, 42; 90, 15. — In sing. (very rare): sub laqueare domus, Verg. Cul. 62.

laquearium, ii, v. laquear *init.*
laquearius, ii, m. [laquear], one that makes panelled ceilings, a *ceiling-maker* (late Lat.): architecti, laquearii, Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2. — **II.** Perh. a kind of gladiator; v. the foll. art.

laqueator, ōris, m. [laqueus], an *ensnarer*, a kind of gladiator who attempted to catch his adversary with a noose, acc. to Isid. Orig. 18, 56 (al. laquearius).

1. laqueatus, a, um, *Part.*, v. 1. laqueo.

2. laqueatus, a, um, *Part.*, v. 2. laqueo.

1. laqueo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [laqueus], to *noose, ensnare, entangle* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: extensis laqueare profundum Retibus, Manil. 5, 659: cassem Per senos circum usque sinus laqueabitis, i. e. to *plait*, Grat. Cyn. 40: corpus laqueatum et distentum, Col. 6, 19, 3: laqueatis resistunt membris, Amm. 31, 2, 9: laqueatis cruribus (elephantorum), entangled, Sol. 20, 11. — **II.** Trop., to *ensnare*, etc.: si te forte oculi dextri laqueaverit error, Juven. 1, 537.

2. laqueo (or **lacio**), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [laquear], to *adorn with a panelled or fretted ceiling* (perh. only in the part.): tectis caelatis lacuatis, panelled, fretted, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85 (Trag. v. 121 Vahl.); Serv. Verg. A. 1, 726: tecta, Hor. C. 2, 16, 11: Jovis Capitolini templum, non laqueatum auro tantum, sed parietibus totis lamina inauratum, Liv. 41, 20, 9; cf.: considerat templum, videt undique tectum pulcherrime laqueatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51, § 133: laqueata tecta, id. Leg. 2, 1, 2: cenationes laqueatae, panelled dining-rooms, Suet. Ner. 31.

laqueus, i, m. [cf. Gr. ἑλκω, draw, ὀλκός; Lat. lacio; perh. Germ. locken], a *noose, snare* (class.; cf. tenticula). **I.** Lit., Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 41: saxa laqueis vinciebant, Sall. J. 94: laqueis falces avertabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: collum in laqueum inserere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: inicere laqueum, to throw over any one, Liv. 1, 26: inicere cervicibus laqueum, Suet. Vit. 17: laqueo gulam alicui frangere, to *throttle, strangle*, Sall. C. 55, 4: ad laqueum compellere alicui, to the *halter*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 12: alicui mandare laqueum, to *bid, go* and *be hanged*, Juv. 10, 53: neque carcer neque laqueus, a *halter, gallows*, Tac. A. 3, 50; 5, 9: faucesque jam exanimis laqueo vexatae, id. ib. 6, 40. — Of a snare, trap or lasso used by hunters: laqueis captae feras, Verg. G. 1, 139: metuit foveam lupus accipiterque Suspectos laqueos, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 51: laqueos et muscipula effugere, Phaedr. 4, 2, 8; cf.: impliciti laqueis nudus uterque jacent, Ov. A. 2, 580: dare in laqueum vestigia, to *step into a snare*, Juv. 13, 244. — **II.** Trop., a *snare, gin, trap*. **A.** In gen.: iudicii laqueos declinans, Cic. Mil. 15, 40; cf.: interrogationum laqueis alicui irretire, id. de Or. 1, 10, 43: laquei Stoicorum, subtilities, id. Tusc. 5, 27, 76: Chrysippi laquei, id. Fat. 4, 7: legum et condicionum, id. Clu. 55, 150: verbi laqueo capere, id.

Caecin. 29, 83. — Without a gen.: in hos inexplicabiles laqueos inciderunt, Quint. 5, 10, 101: (testes) inducuntur in laqueos, id. 5, 7, 11: sciens in hoc se laqueos induxit, Lact. 6, 12, 13. — **B.** Fetters, chains, hinderances: tibi fortuna laqueum impedit, quem nec solvere posses nec erumpere, Sen. Tranq. 10, 1: nunquam hos artissimos laqueos abruptum, Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 3.

1. Lar or **Lars**, Lartis, m., a *praenomen of Etruscan origin* (in Etruscan, usu. the prefix of the first-born, while a younger son was called Aruns. The name Lar, Lars, or Larth was an honorary appellation in Etruscan, = Engl. lord): Lars Tolumnius, rex Veientum, Cic. Phil. 9, 2; Liv. 4, 17, 1; 4, 58, 7: ad Larthem Porsenam, id. 2, 9 (nom. Lar, Charis. 110 P.).

2. Lār, Lāris, m., v. 1. Lares, ium.
Lāra, ae, and **Lārunda**, ae, f., daughter of the river-god Almo, a nymph whose tongue was cut out by Jupiter on account of her talkativeness, and who was worshipped in Rome under the name of Tacita or Muta: Lara, Ov. F. 2, 599 sq.: Larunda, Varr. L. L. 5, § 74 Müll.; Lact. 1, 20, 35; Aus. Idyll. ap. Monos. de Deis, 9.

† Lārālia, ium, n. [Lares], a festival in honor of the Lares, celebrated on the first of May; the festival of the Lares, Paul. ex Fest. p. 253 Müll.

lararium, ii, n. [id.], a part of the interior of a Roman house, in which the tutelary deities (Lares) were placed, the chapel of the Lares, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 29, 2; 31, 4 sq.

* **larbāson**, i, n., *antimony*, Plin. 33, 6, 33, § 101 (Sillig. larbasim).

Larcus, i, m.: T. Larcus Flavius, a Roman dictator, Cic. Rep. 2, 32, 56; Liv. 2, 18, 5.

† lardārius, ii, m. [lardum for lardum], a *pork-butcher, pork-seller*, Inscr. Grut. 647, 4.

lardum, i, v. laridum.

Larentia (**Larentina**), Lact. 1, 20 *init.*, ae, f. (also called Acca Larentia), acc. to the myth, the wife of Faustulus, and mother of the twelve Arval Brothers, who suckled and reared the twins Romulus and Remus, Ov. F. 3, 55; Liv. 1, 4, 7; Gell. 6, 7; Varr. L. L. 6, § 23 Müll. — **Larentālia**, ium, n., the festival celebrated in honor of Larentia, on the 23d of December, Ov. F. 3, 57; Paul. ex Fest. p. 119 Müll. — Also in a lengthened form: **† Larentinal**, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58, § 23 Müll.

1. Lares (old form **† Lases**, Inscr. Fratr. Arval.; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 2 Müll.), um and ium (Larum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 49 Müll.; Cic. Rep. 5, 7; id. N. D. 3, 25, 63; id. Leg. 2, 8, 19; Inscr. Orell. 961: Larium, Liv. 40, 52), m. (old Lat. Lases; Etrusc. Laran, Lalan; root las-; cf. lascivus), tutelary deities, Lares, belonging orig. to the Etruscan religion, and worshipped especially as the presiders over and protectors of a particular locality (cf. Otr. Müll. Etrusc. 2, p. 90 sq.): praestites, the tutelary deities of an entire city, Ov. F. 5, 129 sq.: mille Lares geniumque ducis, qui tradidit illos, urbs habet, id. ib. 5, 145: Puteolanae civitatis, Inscr. Orell. 1670: civitatum, Inscr. ap. Grut. p. 10, 2: vicorum, Arn. 3, 41: rurales, Inscr. ap. Grut. p. 251: compitales, of cross-roads, Suet. Aug. 31; called also Lares compitales, Philarg. ad Verg. G. 2, 381: viales, worshipped by the road-side, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24: permarini, tutelary deities of the sea, Liv. 40, 52: caelipotentes, Inscr. ap. Tert. de Spect. 5. — *Sing.*: Lari viali, Inscr. Orell. 1762; 1894: eundem esse Genium et Larem, multi veteres memoriae prodiderunt, Censor. 3, 2. — **II.** Most commonly the Lares (as familiares or domestici), the tutelary deities of a house, household gods, domestic Lares (whose images stood on the hearth in a little shrine, aedes, or in a small chapel, lararium); as the tutelary deities of each particular dwelling, also in *sing.*: **Lar**, Laris, m. (a) In plur.: rem divinam facere Laribus familiaribus, Plaut. Rud. 5, 1, 17: sanctis Penatium deorum Larumque familiarium sedibus, Cic. Rep. 5, 5; 7; id. Quint. 27 *fin.*: ad aedem Larum, id. N. D. 3, 25, 63: immolet aquis porcum Laribus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 164: Laribus tuum Miscet numen, id. C. 4, 5, 34.

— (β) In *sing.*: ego Lar sum familiaris, ex hac familia, Plaut. Aul. prol. 2: haec impounitur in foco nostro dari, id. ib. 2, 8, 16: familiae Lar pater, alium Larem persequi, id. Merc. 5, 1, 5 sq. — **B.** Meton., a *hearth, dwelling, home* (class.; usually in *sing.*): larem corona nostrum decorari volo, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 1: relinquunt larem familiarem suum? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 27: ad suum larem familiarem redire, id. ib. 2, 3, 54, § 125: nobis larem familiarem nusquam ullum esse? Sall. C. 20: paternus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51: patrius, id. S. 1, 2, 56; cf.: avitus apto Cum lare fundus, id. C. 1, 12, 43: gaudens lare certo, id. Ep. 1, 7, 58: parvo sub lare, id. C. 3, 23, 14: conductus, Mart. 11, 82, 2: deserere larem, to abandon one's home, Ov. F. 1, 478: pelli lare, to be driven from a place, id. ib. 6, 362: alumnus laris Antorei, i. e. of the city of Padua, Mart. 1, 77, 2: ob eam rem tibi Lare commercioque interdico, Vet. Formul. ap. Paul. Sent. 3, 4, 7. — (β) In plur.: Ov. R. Am. 302: iussa pars mutare lares, Hor. C. S. 39. — Poet., of a bird's nest: avis in ramo tecta laremque parat, Ov. F. 3, 242: cum rapit Halcyones miserae fetumque laremque, Val. Fl. 4, 45.

2. Lares, ium, f., a city in Numidia, Sall. J. 90 Kritiz N. cr.

Larga, ae, f., the name of a woman of bad repute, Juv. 14, 25.

largē, adv., v. 1. largus *fin.* A.

Largianus, a, um, v. 2. Largus.

largificus, a, um, adj. [largus-facio], bountiful, Lucr. 2, 627: grando mixta imbri largifico, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157 (Trag. Fragm. v. 414 Rib.).

largifluus, a, um, adj. [large-fluo], flowing copiously, copious (ante-class.): fons, Lucr. 5, 598.

largilōquus, a, um, adj. [large-loquor], talking copiously, talkative (Plautin.): largiloquae sumus: plus loquimur, quam sat est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 2: lingua, id. Mil. 2, 3, 47.

* **largimentum**, i, n. [largior], for largitas, bounty, gift, Fulg. Myth. praef. 1.

largio, 4, v. largior *fin.*

largior, itus, 4 (ante-class. and poet.; collat. form of the imperf. largibar, Prop. 1, 3, 25; fut. largiere, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 30; inf. largier, id. As. 5, 2, 82. — Act. collat. form, v. *fin.*), v. dep. [I. largus], to give bountifully, to lavish, bestow, dispense, distribute, impart (class.; cf.: dono, suppedito). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: amico homini mea ex crumena largiar, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 13: ex ea (dote) largiri te illi, id. Trin. 3, 3, 14: cenam esurientibus, id. Am. 1, 1, 155: qui eripiunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43; cf.: ex alieno, id. Fam. 3, 8, 8; id. Rosc. Com. 10: agros emeritis, Tac. A. 1, 28: largitur in servos quantum aderat pecuniae, id. ib. 16, 11: facile largiri de alieno, Just. 36, 3, 9. — Of inanimate subjects: sol universis idem lucis largitur, Quint. 1, 2, 14: Gallis provinciae propinquitas multa ad copiam atque usus largitur, *Caes. B. G. 6, 24. — **B.** In partic., to give largesses, to bribe: largiundo et pollicitando magis incendere, Sall. C. 38; id. J. 13: exercitum largiendo corrumpere, Quint. 5, 13, 17: largiendo de alieno popularem fieri, Liv. 3, 1: dictis largiri, to bestow in words, i. e. to promise without power to give: quid nunc acturu's, postquam erili filio largitu's dictis dapsilis lubentias, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 3. — **II.** Trop., to confer, bestow, grant, yield: Hortensio summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: utrisque fortuna regnum est largita, id. Har. Resp. 25: nimium parvus in largienda civitate, id. Balb. 22, 50: plusculum amoris, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3: occasionem clamandi, Quint. 12, 8, 2: quidquid solamen humani est, largior, Verg. A. 10, 494; so, alicui occasionem impudentiae, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 87: laetiam alicui, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 49: Istoscine patrem aequum mores libris largier? to teach, communicate, id. As. 5, 2, 82: id largiamur inertiae nostrae, give up, concede, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 68: reipublicae injurias, to forgive, Tac. A. 3, 70: beneficia in vulgus, Sen. Ben. 1, 2, 1: totus habenas, to give, relax, Sil. 15, 724. — Esp.: se largiri, to bestow one's society, to be free or eager in courtship: nam tu te vilem feceris; si te ultro largiere: sine ultro veniat, quaeritet, etc.,

Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 28.—(β) With foll. *ut*: si quis mihi deus largiatur, ut ex hac aetate repuerascam, *would grant*, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83. **1.** *Act. collat. form.* **largio**, *ire*; *act. imp. largi*, Att. ap. Non. 470, 26; so, Lucil. ib. —***2.** **largitus**, a, um, in *pass.* signif.: Tib. 4, 1, 129.

largitas, ātis, *f.* [l. largus], *abundance, bounty, liberality* (rare but class.): largitas nimia, opp. parsimonia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 32: quae istaec subita est largitas? id. Ad. 5, 9, 28: tui muneris, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: terra fruges cum maxima largitate fundit, id. N. D. 2, 62, 156.

largiter, *adv.*, v. 1. largus *fin.* B.

largitio, ōnis, *f.* [largior], *a giving freely, a granting, bestowing, dispensing, distributing, imparting*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.): largitio, quae fit ex re familiari, fontem ipsum benignitatis exhaurit, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52: largitione redemit militum voluntates, Caes. B. C. 1, 39 *fin.*: his pauca ad spem largitionis addidit, id. ib. 2, 28: maximas largitiones fecit, id. ib. 3, 31: largitio et communicatio civitatis, *a granting*, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: aequitatis, *a distributing*, id. Mur. 20, 41.—Prov.: largitio fundum non habet, *there is no end of giving*, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55; v. fundus.—**B.** In part., in a bad sense. **1.** *Bribery, corruption*, esp. to obtain a public office: liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu atque largitione sejungere, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 55: tribum turpi largitione corrumpere, id. Planc. 15, 37: tribus largitione devinctas habere, id. ib.: perniciose, id. Mur. 37, 80: profusissima, Suet. Caes. 13: nullum largitionis genus omisit, id. ib. 26.—***2.** *Profusion, prodigality*: nullius rei, minime beneficiorum, honesta largitio est, Sen. Ben. 1, 2, 1.—**II.** Meton., *concr.*, largitiones, *the imperial treasury, public chest, or imperial fund for presents and distributions*, Eutr. 8, 13; Cod. Just. 7, 62, 21; both sacrae (for public or state purposes) and privatae (for personal outlay), id. 10, 23, 2; Cod. Th. 12, 6, 13.

largitionalis, e, *adj.* [largitio, II.], *of or belonging to the imperial treasury*: officiales, treasury-officers, masters of the treasury, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 13; also *subst.*: **largitionālis**, is, m., *a treasury-officer*, Vop. Carin. 19.

(**1.** **largitor**, āri, false read. for largiori te, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 14; v. Ritschl ad h. l. and proleg. p. 68.)

2. **largitor**, ōris, m. [largior], *a liberal giver, a bestower, granter, dispenser, distributor, imparter*. **I.** In gen. (rare; not in Cic.): multarum rerum ac maxime pecuniarum largitor, Sall. J. 95: largitor voluntarius repente senatus factus, Liv. 6, 16: minime largitore duce, *liberal*, id. 6, 2; cf. praedae, id. 9, 42: Bacche, sacri largitor laticis, *dispenser*, Sil. 7, 164.—**II.** In part., in a bad sense, *a briber* (class.): existunt in re publica plerumque largitores et factiosi, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64: cuiuscumque tribus largitor esset, id. Planc. 15, 37: Lentulum largitorem et prodigum non putat, *a spendthrift, squanderer*, id. Cat. 4, 5, 10.

largitudo, inis, *f.* [l. largus], *liberality* (for largitas): largitudo nusquam invenitur, nisi apud Nepotem, Charis. p. 78 P.

1. **largitus**, *adv.*, v. largus *fin.* C.

2. **largitus**, a, um, *Part.*, v. largior.

***largiusculus**, a, um, *adj.* *dim.* [l. largus], *rather copious*: haustus, Sol. 7, § 4.

1. **largus**, a, um, *adj.* [perh. for largus; Sanscr. root lāsh, desire; Gr. λα- in λαίωμα, λίμα; cf. Lat. lascivus], *abundant, copious, plentiful, large, much*. **I.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pabula, *abundant*, Lucr. 5, 869: haustus, id. 1, 412: semen, id. 4, 1238: imbres, id. 1, 282; cf.: undae fluminis, id. 1, 1031: lux, id. 2, 806; cf.: (sol) cum terras larga luce compleverit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: odores, Ov. M. 4, 758: aer, Lucr. 4, 894.—*Comp.*: largior ignis, Hor. S. 1, 8, 44: largiore vino usus, Liv. 40, 14: largiora stipendia, Tac. A. 1, 31: nec potentem amicum Largiora flagito, Hor. C. 2, 13, 13.—*Sup.*: munus largissimum edere, Suet. Tit. 7 *fin.*: vena largissima ferri, Plin. 34, 14, 43, § 149.—(β) With *gen.*, *abounding in* any thing: largus lacrimarum, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 30: opum, Verg. A. 11, 338: fons

largus aquae, Luc. 9, 608: comae, Sil. 7, 601: rapinae, id. 8, 250.—(γ) With *abl.*: audin' hunc, opera ut largus est nocturna? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 8: folia larga suco, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 161.—**II.** In part., *giving abundantly or much, bountiful, profuse, liberal*: justus, injustus: malignus, largus, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 17: duo sunt genera largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55: largissimus esse, id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 118: largus et exundans ingenii fons, Juv. 10, 119: largus animo, *of a generous disposition*, Tac. H. 2, 59: promissis, *liberal in promises*, Tac. H. 3, 58: natura, Juv. 10, 301.—*Comp.*: Quid ego concessio pedibus, linguā largior? Plaut. As. 2, 2, 24.—Poet.: largus animae, *prodigal of life*, Stat. Th. 3, 603.—With *inf.*: spes donare novas largus, Hor. C. 4, 12, 19.—Hence, *adv.* in three forms. **A.** **large** (class.), *abundantly, plentifully, bountifully, liberally*: large blandus, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 19: large dare, Cic. Mur. 4, 10: large effusque donare, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: large et copiose aliquid comparare, id. N. D. 2, 47, 121: munifice et large dari, id. ib. 3, 27, 69: large atque honorifice promittere, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 44: large liberaliterque aestimare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 88, § 204: ministrare libertatem alicui, id. Rep. 1, 43, 66: senatus consultum large factum, Tac. A. 6, 15: large florescens, Plin. 21, 10, 31, § 56: large frequentantibus (locum), *in great numbers*, id. 5, 17, 15, § 73: large amplecti, *widely*, id. 2, 11, 8, § 50; 17, 19, 30, § 137.—*Comp.*: dare largius, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 48: ne potum largius aequo Rideat, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215.—*Sup.*: copia quam largissime facta, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 61, § 158 Zumpt *N. cr.* (Klotz, largissima), Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 167.—**B.** **largiter**, *largely, in abundance, plentifully, much; greatly, far* (rare in class. prose; not used by Cic.), Plaut. Truc. 5, 11: peccavisti largiter, id. Most. 2, 2, 9; cf. id. Ep. 3, 4, 49: apud finitimas civitates largiter posse, *to have great weight or influence*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: distare, Lucr. 6, 112: auferre, id. 6, 622; Hor. S. 1, 4, 132: discrepare, Vitr. 6, 1, 8: largius a prisca consuetudine movere, Varr. L. L. 10, p. 583.—(β) Substantively, with *gen.* (ante- and post-class.): credo, illic inesse auri et argenti largiter, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 144; cf.: largiter mercedis indispicari, id. ib. 5, 2, 28.—***C.** **largitus**, *copiously*: quid lacrimas largitus? Afran. ap. Non. 514, 31 (Com. Fragn. v. 212 Rib.).

2. **Largus**, i, m., *a Roman surname*, esp. in the gens Scribonia, Cic. Fam. 6, 8, 1; id. de Or. 2, 59, 240: P. Largus Caecina, Tac. A. 11, 33.—Hence, **II.** **Largianus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to a Largus, Largian*: senatusconsultum, Just. Inst. 3, 7 *fin.*

lāridum, and sync. **lardum** (collat. form, **lārīda**, ae, *f.*, sc. caro, Cod. Th. 8, 4, 17), i, n. [kindr. with λαρός, λαπίρός, *fattened, fat*], *the fat of bacon, lard*.—Form **laridum**: quanta pernis pestis veniet! quanta lates lardo! Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3; 4, 2, 67; id. Men. 1, 3, 27.—Form **lardum**: lardum ossa fracta solidat, Plin. 28, 16, 65, § 227; Hor. S. 2, 6, 64: 85; Mart. 5, 78; Juv. 11, 84.—In *plur.*: larda, Ov. F. 6, 169.

***larifuga**, ae, m. [2. lar-fugio], *a vagabond*: larifuga nescio quis, Petr. 57, 3.

***lārignus**, a, um, *adj.* [larix], *of the larch-tree, larch*: materies, Vitr. 2, 9, 15.

Larinum, i, n., *a town of Samnium, in the territory of the Frentani, near Teanum, now Larino*, Cic. Att. 7, 13, 7; 7, 13, 6; id. Clu. 8, 27; Mel. 2, 4.—Hence, **II.** **Larinus**, ātis, *adj.*, *of or belonging to the town of Larinum*: Larinus socrus, Cic. Clu. 7: municipium, id. ib. 5.—In *plur. subst.*: **Larinates**, ium, m., *inhabitants of Larinum*: in foro Larinatum, Cic. Clu. 13, 38.

lārinus, v. lamyros.

Larissa, ae, *f.*, = Λάρισα, *the name of several cities*. **I.** In Thessaly, on the Pénus, now Yenisehke or Larissa, Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Caes. B. C. 3, 80; Hor. C. 1, 7, 11; Luc. 6, 355.—**B.** Hence, **1.** **Larissaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to the town of Larissa, Larissean*: Achilles, i. e. Thessalian, Verg. A. 2, 197; hence also, hasta, i. e. of Achilles, Ser. Samm. 46, 836: Coronis, Ov. M. 2, 542.—In *plur. subst.*: **Lā-**

rissaei, ōrum, m., *inhabitants of Larissa, Larisseans*, Caes. B. C. 3, 81.—**2.** **Larissenses**, ium, m., *the inhabitants of Larissa, Larisseans*, Liv. 31, 31.—**II.** *A city in Phthiotis*, also called Larissa Cremaste, near the modern Gardhiki, Liv. 31, 46; 42, 56.—**III.** *A fortress of Argos*, Liv. 32, 25, 5.

Larissus (Larissus), i, m., *a river in Achaia, now Mana*, Liv. 27, 31.

Lārius, ii, m., *a lake in Gallia Cisalpina, on which Comum lay, now Lago di Como*, Verg. G. 2, 159; Plin. Ep. 9, 7, 1; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 131.—Hence, **Lārius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Lārius, Larian*: Lārium litus, Cat. 35, 4.

† **lārix**, icis *f.* (m. Vitr. v. infra), = Λάριξ, *a larch, larch-tree*, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 43; Vitr. 2, 9, 14; Luc. 9, 920.

Lārōnia, ae, *f.*, *a female name*, Juv. 2, 65; Mart. 2, 32, 5.

lāros, i, v. larus.

Lars, v. 1. Lar.

Lartidus, i, m., *prop. name, an imitator of Ulysses*, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 9.

Lārunda, ae, v. Lara.

† **lārus (lāros)**, i, m., = Λάρος, *a ravenous sea-bird, perh. the mew*, Vulg. Lev. 11, 16; id. Deut. 14, 15; cf.: larus, Λάρος, Gloss. Philox.

larva (ante class. as trisyl. **lārūa**), ae, *f.* [2. lar], *a ghost, spectre*: larvae stimulant virum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 66: amator qui me et uxorem ludificatust larva, id. Cas. 3, 4, 2; id. Aul. 4, 4, 15: cum mortuis non nisi larvas luctari, Plin. praef. H. N. § 31.—As a term of reproach, *hobgoblin, scarecrow*: etiam loquere lārūa? Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 20: nam haec quidem edepol larvarum plenast, *possessed*, id. Am. 2, 2, 145.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A mask* (cf. persona): nil illi larva et tragicus opus esse cothurnis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 64.—**B.** *A skeleton*, Petr. 34, 8.

larvālis (lārūālis), e, *adj.* [larva], *like a ghost, ghostly* (post-Aug.): habitus, Sen. Ep. 25; so, si larvali habitu processeris, Lex ap. Paul. Sent. 3, 4, b, 2: macies larvālis, Auct. Priap. 32, 13.

larvālis, v. larvalis.

larvo, no *perf.*, ātum (*part. ante-class.*

larvātus), 1, v. a. [larva], *to bewitch, enchant* (ante- and post-class., and used almost exclusively in the *part. perf.*): artus larvari, Firm. Math. 3, 14.—*P. a. as subst.*: **larvans**, ntis, m., *an enchanter, a dealer in magic*: hunc denique qui larvam putat ipse est larvans, App. Mag. p. 315, 20 Hildeb. (al. larvatus).—*Part. perf.*: **larvātus**, a, um, *bewitched, enchanted*: quid illi esse morbi dixerat? ... Num larvatust aut ceritrus? Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 1: pro larvato te circumferam, id. Fragn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 229.

Larymna, ae, *f.*, *the name of a small town in Boeotia*, Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26.

† **lāsānum**, i, n., = Λάσανον, *a utensil*. **I.** Perh. *a cooking-utensil, cooking-pot*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 109.—**II.** *A chamber utensil, closet-stool*, Petr. 41, 9.

lāsar, v. laser.

lāsarpīcifer, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [lasarpīcium, for laserpīcium-fero], *bearing or producing assaetida*, Cat. 7, 4.

lascivē, *adv.*, v. lascivus *fin.* A.

lascivia, ae, *f.* [lascivus], *sportiveness, playfulness, frolicsomeness, jollity*. **I.** In a good sense (class.): adolescens plenus amoris ac lasciviae, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 23: hilaritas et lascivia, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: laeta (agrestium), Lucr. 5, 1400: ut nudjvenes, Lycaeus Pana venerantes, per iusum atque lasciviam currenter, Liv. 1, 5, 2 Drak.: in juvenales lusus lasciviamque versi, id. 24, 16, 14; 37, 20, 5: piscium, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24: si quid per lasciviam; et non data opera ut furtum committeretur, factum sit, Gai. Inst. 3, 181.—Of inanim. things: naturae, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 123.—Comie.: o virgarum lascivia, *thou scourge's pastime*! Plaut. As. 2, 2, 32.—**II.** In a bad sense, *wantonness, licentiousness, petulance, impudence, lewdness, lasciviousness* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): quos soluto imperio licentia corruerat, Sall. J. 39 *fin.*; with superbia, id. ib. 41: maledicendi, Quint. 9, 2, 76: theatralis populi, Tac. A. 11, 13: lasci-

viae notae, of lewdness, Suet. Calig. 36; cf.: Caesonia luxuriae ac lasciviae perditae, id. ib. 25: ignoscitur, nisi in lata et incauta negligentia vel lascivia fuit. Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 12, 5, 2; cf. Gai. Inst. l. i. supra. —Of a licentious, prolix style: lasciviae flosculis capi, Quint. 2, 5, 22: alios recens haec lascivia deliciaeque et omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis imperitae composita delectant, id. 10, 1, 43: lasciviam a vobis prohibetote, *impious exultation*, Liv. 23, 10, 3 Gronov. ad loc.

***lascivibundus**, a, um, *adj.* [lascivio], *wanton, full of petulance*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 16 (Ritschl and Fleck. *lixabundus*, q. v.).

lascivio, ii, itum, 4, v. n. [lascivus], *to be wanton, petulant, sportive, to sport, frolic, frolic* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, *Cic. Rep. 1, 40, 63: Ap. Claudius ait, lascivire magis plebem quam saevire, Liv. 2, 29, 9: licentiam lasciviendi permittere militi, Suet. Caes. 67: eo principio lascivire miles, Tac. A. 1, 16: exsiliit agnus Lascivique fuga, *and wantonly frolics away*, Ov. M. 7, 321; cf. Col. 6, 24: angues... lascivientium piscium modo exsultasse, Liv. 27, 5. —Poet.: dextera lascivit caesa Tegeatide capra (of the Luperici, who wantonly struck at passers-by), Sil. 13, 329: ferratus lascivit apex, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 145: quis lascivit aquis et ab aethere ludit, Mart. 4, 3, 7. —Esp.: in Venerem, *to be lascivious*, Col. 6, 24, 2. —**II.** Trop., *to indulge in license of language or style* (a favorite expression of Quintilian): lascivimus syntonorum modis saltitantes, Quint. 9, 4, 142; cf. id. 11, 1, 56: toto et rerum et verborum et compositionis genere lascivunt, id. 4, 2, 39: puerilibus sententiis, id. 12, 10, 73; cf. id. 9, 4, 28; 9, 4, 6: Ovidius lascivire in Metamorphosesi solet, Quint. 4, 1, 77.

lascivitas, atis, *f.* [id.], *wantonness* (post-class.): Asiana, Firm. 1, 1; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

lasciviter, *adv.*, v. lascivus *fin.* B.

***lascivulus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lascivus], *a little or somewhat wanton*: manus, Laev. ap. Prisc. p. 903 P.

lascivus, a, um, *adj.* [Sansk. *lash-āmi*, desire; *las-āmi*, play; Gr. *la* in *λάω*, *λαλῶμαι*; cf. Goth. *lustus*; also Lat. *largus*], *wanton, petulant, sportive, playful, frolicsome, frisky*, (syn.: *petulans, procax*). **I.** In a good sense: nova proles, *Lucr. 1, 260: capella, Verg. E. 2, 64: puella, id. ib. 3, 64: pueri, Hor. S. 1, 3, 134: Amores, id. C. 2, 11, 7: currumque sequuntur matris lascivo sidera fulva choro, Tib. 2, 1, 88: tenero lascivior haedo, Ov. M. 13, 791: aetas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 216: hederæ, *wanton, luxuriant*, id. C. 1, 36, 20: acus, for ornamenting the hair, a *hair-pin*, Mart. 11, 45, 6; cf. Tert. Verg. Vel. 12: tristia maestum Vultum verba decent... Ludentem lasciva, *sportive, playful*, Hor. A. P. 107; cf.: quod dicitur, aut est lascivum et hilare aut contumeliosum, Quint. 6, 3, 27: ad quod (caput aselli) lascivi ludebant ruris alumni, Juv. 11, 98. —**II.** In a bad sense, *licentious, lewd, lustful, lascivious*, Varr. R. R. 1, 14: Siculi, ut sunt lascivi et dicaces, Cael. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 41: puellæ, *lascivious*, Ov. A. 1, 523: femur, id. Am. 3, 7, 10: libelli, *lewd*, Mart. 5, 2, 5; cf.: tabellis ac sigillis lascivissimarum picturarum et figurarum, Suet. Tib. 43. —**III.** Trop., of style, *licentious, luxuriant, overloaded with ornament*: oratio, Gell. 12, 2, 9; cf.: illud lascivum *ζωή και ψυχή*, Juv. 6, 194. —Hence, *adv.* in two forms.

A. lascive, *wantonly, lasciviously* (post-class.): loqui, *licentiously*, Mart. 8 *init.*: versus facere, App. Mag. p. 278, 31. —Comp.: lascivius, Avien. Arat. 514. —**B. lasciviter**, *wantonly, petulantly*: ludere, Laev. ap. Charis. p. 183 P.

laser (lāsar), ēris, n., *the juice of the plant laserpitium, assafetida*. **I.** Lit.: laser e silphio profluens, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 101; cf.: cuius sucum vocant laser, id. 19, 3, 15, § 38: laser Cyrenaicum vino diluere, Col. Arb. 23. —Jestingly of Maecenas: laser Arretinum, Aug. ap. Macr. S. 2, 4, 12. —Form laser: lasaris radix, Apic. 8, 7. —**II.** Meton., *the plant laserpitium itself*: lasaris radix, Plin. 19, 8, 43, § 153; Scrib. Comp. 192; 196.

laserātum, i, v. the foll. art.

laserātus, a, um, *adj.* [laser], *flavored with laser*. **I.** *Adj.*: acetum, Plin. Val. 1, 21. —**II.** *Subst.*: laserātum, i, n., *a condiment made from laser*, Apic. 1, 30 *in lemm.*

***laserpiciarius**, a, um, *adj.* [laserpicium], *of or belonging to laserpicium*: de laserpiciario mimo, Petr. 35 dub. (in Bip.: de laserpitio et minio).

laserpiciatus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *prepared or flavored with laserpicium*: acetum, Cato, R. R. 116; Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 308.

laserpicifer, v. lasarpicifer.

laserpicium (lasarpicium), ii, n., *a plant, also called silphium, from which the laser was obtained*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 16; id. Stich. 2, 3, 11; Col. 6, 17, 7; Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 38; also the juice of the silphium, id. 20, 13, 51, § 141.

† **Lases**, v. 1. Lares *init.*

Lasia, ae, f., *a name of the island of Lesbos*, Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139; also of a small island near Lycia, id. 5, 31, 35, § 131.

lassesco, ēre, v. *inch.* n. [lassus], *to become tired, to grow weary* (post-Aug.): ne lassescat fortuna, Plin. 7, 40, 41, § 130; 14, 2, 4, § 33: victo lassescere visu, Prud. in Symm. 2, 101: lassescere sub lorica, Hier. Ep. 22, 39: non bibere aquam et lassescet, Vulg. Isa. 44, 12.

lassitudo, inis, *f.* [id.], *faintness, weariness, heaviness, lassitude* (class.): exercitationis finis esse debet lassitudo, quae citra fatigationem est, Cels. 1, 2: omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 12: lassitudinem hercle verba tua mihi addunt, id. Merc. 1, 2, 45: lassitudinem alicui eximere, id. ib. 1, 2, 17: sedare, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 75: illic (in lapicidinis) ibi demumst locus, ubi labore lassitudost exigunda ex corpore, id. Capt. 5, 4, 4: artius ex lassitudine dormire, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: nulla lassitudo impedire officium et fidem debet, id. Fam. 12, 25, 6: nostros vires lassitudine deficiebant, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: lassitudine confici, id. ib. 3, 92 and 95: cursu ac lassitudine exanimati, id. B. G. 2, 23: lassitudine oppressi, id. ib. 4, 15: timere, ne non virtute hostium, sed lassitudine sua vincebantur, Curt. 3, 7, 9: in lassitudine homines promiores sunt ad iracundiam, Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 111: citra lassitudinem exercere aliquid, *not to weary*, Sen. Ira. 3, 9, 1. —(β) With *gen. subj.*: lassitudo armorum equitandive, Plin. 23, 1, 26, § 52. —Transf., as a term of reproach: lassitudo conservum, reduviae flagri, *that wearies his fellow-slaves with stripes*, Titin. ap. Fest. p. 270 Müll.

lasso, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [lassus], *to render faint or languid, to tire, weary, fatigue, to deprive of vigor* (syn.: *fatigo, languefacio*; perh. not ante-Aug.): aliquem, Cels. 1, 3, 1: laevam, Curt. 9, 5, 1: longior infirmum ne lasset epistola corpus, Ov. H. 20, 241: brachia plagis, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 67; cf.: lassata gravi ceciderunt brachia massa, Juv. 6, 421: visu lassatur inani, Val. Fl. 1, 707: oculos, Stat. Th. 5, 483: jam vitia primo fervore adulescentiae indomita lassavit, Sen. Ep. 68, 13; 70, 3; 88, 10; id. Clem. 1, 19, 4; Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 36; 30, 16, 53, § 149: numina, *to weary with petitions*, Luc. 5, 695: Cecropiam Cotytto, Juv. 2, 92. —Transf.: sidus Hyperborei Bootae, i. e. *to bear steadfastly*, Mart. 4, 3, 5: lassatum fluctibus aequor, i. e. *become calm*, Luc. 5, 703: ventus lassatur, id. 9, 453: lassata triumphis fortuna, id. 2, 727. —In mal. part., Tib. 1, 9, 55; Juv. 6, 129.

***lassulus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *some-what wearied*: lassulae nimio e labore, Cat. 63, 35.

lassus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.]; acc. to Bopp, Gloss. 112, 6, for glassus from glasnus; kindred to Sanscr. *glasnu*, *fessus*, *defessus*, *lassus*; but more prob. collat. form of *laxus*; cf. *langueo*, *faint*, *languid*, *weary*, *tired*, *exhausted* (syn.: *fessus*, *fatigatus*, *defatigatus*; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit.: lassus de via, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 66: operē faciundo, id. As. 5, 2, 23: lassus jam sum durando miser, id. Truc. 2, 3, 6; cf.: Romani itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, Sall. J. 53: recto itinere lassus, Quint. 2, 3, 9: assiduo gaudio,

Plin. 37, 1, 1, § 3: ab equo indomito, Hor. S. 2, 2, 10: lasso mihi subvenire, Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 5: alieno aratro, Juv. 8, 246: maris ac vomere, id. 15, 167. —Prov.: a lasso rixam quaeri (because tired persons are easily vexed), Sen. Ira. 3, 9, 5. —(β) With *gen.*: lassus maris et viarum Militiaeque, Hor. C. 2, 6, 7; cf.: ita me amor lassum animi ludificat, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 8. —(γ) With *acc.*: lassus pondus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1599. —(δ) With *inf.*: nec fueris nomen lassa vocare meum, Prop. 2, 13, 28 (3, 5, 12); 2, 15 (3, 7), 46; 2, 33 (3, 31), 26. —**II.** Transf., of things: fructuosus assiduus lassa humus, *exhausted*, Ov. P. 1, 4, 14; cf.: lassa et effeta natura, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 2: aurae spatio ipso, id. ib. 5, 6, 14: stomachus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 8: verba onerantia lassas aures, id. ib. 1, 10, 10: collum, *drooping*, Verg. A. 9, 436: lasso collo jumenta, Juv. 14, 146: undae, i. e. *become calm again*, Luc. 2, 618: mons, *gently sloping*, Stat. Th. 1, 330: si res lassa labat, Itidem amici collabascunt, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 16. —Comp., *sup.*, and *adv.* seem not to occur.

† **lastaurus**, i, m., = *λασταυρος*, *a lewd person, debauchee*, Suet. Gramm. 15.

† **latācē**, ēs, *f.*, *a magic herb*, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 18.

late, *adv.*, v. 1. latus *fin.*

latebra, ae, *f.* [lateo], *a hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, retreat* (class.; most freq. in plur.; v. infra, II. B.). **I.** Lit.: (aurum) in latebris situ est, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 2: itaque in totis aedibus tenebrae, latebrae, id. Poen. 4, 2, 13: latebris ac silvis aut saltibus se eripere, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: Cappadociae latebris se occultare, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: aliquem in latebras impellere, id. Rab. Perd. 8, 22: at Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris, Verg. A. 3, 424: tum latebras animae, pectus mucrone recludit, *the hidden seat of life*, id. ib. 10, 601: solis defectus lunaeque latebrae, i. e. *eclipses of the moon*, Lucr. 5, 751. —In *sing.*, Cic. Cael. 26, 62: extractus e latebra, Suet. Vit. 17; id. Ner. 48: bellorum, *a place of refuge from war*, Luc. 5, 743: telli, *the weapon's lurking-place*, i. e. *the place where the arrow-head was sticking in his body*, Verg. A. 12, 389. —**II.** Trop. **A.** In *gen.*, *a lurking-place, hidden recess, retreat*: in latebras abscondas (stulti-tiam) pectore penitissumo, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 64; Lucr. 1, 408: cum illa conjunctio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. Sest. 4, 9: latebras suspitionum peragere, id. Cael. 22, 53; Quint. 12, 9, 3. —In *sing.*: adhibuit etiam latebram obscuritatis, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 111: in tabellae latebra, id. Fam. 3, 12, 1: scribendi, *a secret mode of writing, a writing in cipher*, Gell. 17, 9, 4. —**B.** In *partic.*, *a subterfuge, shift, cloak, pretence, feigned excuse* (only in *sing.*): latebram haberes, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 107: magnificam in latebram coniecisti, id. Div. 2, 20, 46: videant, ne quaeratur latebra perjurio, id. Off. 3, 29, 106: latebram dare vitis, Ov. A. A. 3, 754.

***latebricōla**, ae, *com.* [latebra], *one who dwells in lurking-places or brothels*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14.

latebrōse, *adv.*, v. latebrosus *fin.*

latebrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [latebra], *full of lurking-holes or coverts, hidden, retired, secret*. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): loca, *lurking-places, disreputable haunts*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 26: via, *Cic. Sest. 59, 126: locus, Liv. 21, 54: viae, Amm. 14, 2, 2: loca, id. 17, 1, 6: flumina, Verg. A. 8, 713: latebrosae tempora noctis, Luc. 6, 120: serpens, Sen. Oedip. 153: latebrosa et lucifuga natio, Min. Fel. 8, 4. —Poet.: pumex, i. e. *full of holes, porous*, Verg. A. 12, 587. —**II.** Trop., *intricate, obscure* (late Lat.): latebrosissima quaestio, Aug. Retract. 1, 19. —Hence, **adv.*: latebrōse, *in a lurking-place, secretly*: se occultare, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 3.

latens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from lateo.

latenter, *adv.*, v. lateo, *P. a. fin.*

lateo, āi, 2, v. n. [Sansk. root *rah*, forsake; *rahas*, loneliness, concealment; Gr. *λαθῶ*, *to lurk, be or lie hid or concealed, to skulk* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In *gen.*: ubi sunt, ubi latent, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 69: cochleae in occulto latent, id. Capt. 1, 1, 12; cf. Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: occulte, id.

Agr. 2, 16, 41: clam, Ov. R. Am. 437: abdite, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73, § 181: in tenebris, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2, § 9: sub nomine pacis bellum latet, id. Phil. 12, 7, 17: scelus latet inter tot flagitia, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 118: non latuit scintilla ingenii, id. Rep. 2, 21, 37; 40, 67: naves latent portu, Hor. Epod. 9, 19; cf.: tuta arce, Verg. A. 10, 805.—Prov.: latet anguis in herba, Verg. E. 3, 93.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To be hidden, to be in safety*: sub umbra amicitiae Romae, Liv. 34, 9, 10; Phaedr. 4, 5, 13: sub illius umbra Philotas latebam, *lurked*, Curt. 6, 10, 22.—**2.** *Jurid., to lie hid, keep out of sight, in order not to appear before court*, Cic. Quint. 23, 74.—

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to live in concealment, to live retired* (rare): crede mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit, *to lead a retired or quiet life*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 25.—**B.** In partic., analog. to the Gr. *λανθάνειν*, *res latet, to be concealed from, be unknown to one*. (a) *with acc.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; cf.: fugit me, praeterit me, etc.): latet plerosque siderum ignes esse, etc., Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82: nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis, Verg. A. 1, 130: nil illum latet, Ov. P. 4, 9, 126: res Eumenem non latuit, Just. 13, 8, 6; 31, 2, 2: semen duplex, unum, quod latet nostrum sensum, alterum, quod apertum, Varr. R. R. 1, 40.—(β) *With dat.*: quae et oculis et auribus latere soleant, Varr. L. L. 9, § 92 Müll.: ubi nobis haec auctoritas tamdiu tanta latuit? Cic. Red. in Sen. 6, 13: hostique propinquo Roma latet, Sil. 12, 614.—(γ) *Absol.*, *to be concealed or obscure, to be unknown*: earum causarum aliae sunt perspicuae, aliae latent, Cic. Top. 17, 63: cum laterent hae partes (sc. Galliae), Amm. 16, 11, 1: quae tantum accenderit ignem, Causa latet, Verg. A. 5, 5: id quae ratione consecutus sit, latet, Nep. Lys. 1.—Hence, **latens**, *entis, P. a., lying hid, hidden, concealed, secret, unknown*: saxa latentia, Verg. A. 1, 108: junctura, Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 93: rem latentem explicare definiendo, Cic. Brut. 41, 152: animus in aegro corpore, Juv. 9, 18: causas tentare latentes, Verg. A. 3, 32: Tarquinius mandata latentia nati accipit, Ov. F. 2, 705.—**Comp.**: latentior origo, Aug. de Gen. ad Litt. 12, 18: caussa, id. Civ. Dei. 5, 19.—**Ab-sol.**: in latenti, *in secret, secretly*, Dig. 1, 2, 2.—Hence, **adv.**: **latenter**, *in secret, secretly, privately*: efficere, Cic. Top. 17, 63: amare, Ov. P. 3, 6, 59: intellegere ex aliqua re, Gell. 2, 18 fin.

later, *ēris*, m. [Sanscr. root prath-, *widen*; prathas, *breadth*; Gr. *πλάτος, πλάτος*], *a brick, tile*. **I.** Lit.: nil mirum, vetus est maceria, lateres si veteres ruunt, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 49 sqq.: in latere aut in caemento, ex quibus urbs effecta est, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98; cf.: paries crudo latere ac luto constructus, Col. 9, 1, 2: contabulationem summam lateribus lutoque constraverunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: lateres de terra ducere, *to make*, Vitruv. 2, 3, 1: lateres coquere, *to burn*, id. 1, 5: sepimentum e lateribus coctilibus, *burnt bricks*, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 4.—**Prov.**: laterem lavare, *to wash a brick*, = *πλύνειν*, i. e. *to wash the color out of a brick, to labor in vain*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 8; but cf. Lucil. Sat. 9, 19.—**II.** Transf.: lateres aurei, argentei, *bars, ingots, or wedges of gold, of silver*, Plin. 33, 3, 17, § 56; Varr. ap. Non. 131, 15; 520, 17.

lateralis, e, *adj.* [2. latus], *of or belonging to the side, lateral*. **I.** *Adj.* (ante- and post-class.): lateralis dolor, Enn. ap. Victor. p. 1963 P. (Ann. v. 601 Vahl.; for which: lateris dolor, Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 155): cingula, Calp. Ecl. 6, 40.—**II.** *Subst.*: **laterālia**, ium, n., *saddle-bags*, Dig. 32, 1, 102.

* **laterāmen**, *inis*, n. [later], *any thing made like bricks*: lateramina vasi, *the earthen-ware*, Lucr. 6, 233.

1. Laterānus, a, a family name in the gens Claudia, Sextia, and Plautia.—So, Plautius Lateranus, Tac. A. 15, 49; 60; Juv. 8, 148.—The splendid mansion of these Laterani on Mons Caelius (egregiae Lateranorum aedes, Juv. 10, 17; and: Lateranae aedes, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 587) was given by the emperor Constantine to the bishop of Rome; afterwards the seat of the popes; now the Lateran.

2. Laterānus, i, m. [later], *the god of the hearth* (because hearths were made of bricks), Arn. 4, 130.

1. laterārius, a, um, *adj.* [later], *of or pertaining to bricks, brick-*. **I.** *Adj.*: terra lateraria, *brick-clay*, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 156.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.* **A.** **laterārius**, ii, m., *a brickmaker*, Non. 445, 22.—**B.** **laterāria**, ae, f. (sc. officina), *a brickkiln*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 194.

2. laterārius, a, um, *adj.* [2. latus], *of or belonging to the sides; only subst.*: **laterāria**, ium, n. (sc. tigna), *side-beams*, Vitruv. 10, 20.

laterculensis, is, m. [laterculum], *one who keeps the register of offices, a secretary*, Cod. 12, 34, 5.

laterculum, i, n. [later], *a register of all the offices and dignities in the Roman empire*, Cod. 1, 27, 1, § 7.—**II.** In gen., *a register, list*, Tert. adv. Val. 29.

laterculus (**latericulus**), Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 2), i, m. *dim.* [id.]. **I.** *A small brick or tile*: hanc contiguationem laterculo astruxerunt, Caes. I. 1: sacellum factum crudis laterculis, Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 63: observationes siderum coctilibus laterculis inscriptae, id. 7, 56, 57, § 193.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A kind of pastry*, so called because shaped like a tile, Cato, R. R. 109: nihil nisi laterculos, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 115.—**B.** Among the agrimensores, *a tile-shaped piece of land*, Sic. Fl. de Cond. Agr. p. 2 Goes.

1. laterensis, e, *adj.* [2. latus], *of or belonging to the side*.—**Subst.**: **laterensis**, is, m., *an attendant, body-guard, satellite* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43.

2. Laterensis, is, m., *a Roman surname in the gens Juventia*; e. g. M. Juven-tius Laterensis, *a legate of Lepidus*, Cic. Planc. 1 sq.; id. Fam. 10, 21; 23; id. Att. 2, 18; 24 saep.

lateriāna, v. lateritana.

latericius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [later], *made or consisting of bricks*: turris, Caes. B. C. 2, 10; 2, 14: muri, id. ib. 2, 15: opus, *brickwork*, Col. 9, 6, 4: urbs, *built of bricks*, Suet. Aug. 28: paries, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 301.—Hence, **subst.**: **latericium**, ii, n., *brickwork*: ne saxa ex catapulis latericium discuterent, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 4.

laterina, ae, f. [id.], *a brickkiln* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43.

lateritāna or **lateritīāna**, ōrum, n. (pira), *a good sort of pears*, Col. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; also, **lateriāna**, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54; and **laterisiāna**, Macr. S. 2, 15. (Perhaps pears from Laterium, in Arpinum; v. Laterium).

lateritius, v. latericius.

Laterium, ii, n., *a villa of Q. Cicero in Arpinum*, Cic. Att. 4, 7, 3; 10, 1, 1.

laterna, v. lanterna.

* **1. lateresco**, ēre, v. *inch.* n. [lateo], *to hide one's self, lie hid, be concealed*: hic Equus a capite et longa cervice laterescit, Cic. Arat. 385.

2. lateresco, ēre, v. *inch.* n. [2. latus], *to grow broad, to widen* (not ante-Aug.): napi non in ventrem laterescunt, Col. 2, 10, 24: ossa paulatim laterescunt, Cels. 8, 1: bis sex laterescit fascia partes, Manil. 1, 680.

latet, v. lateo, II. B.

latex, icis, m. (f., Att. ap. Prisc. p. 658 P.), *a liquid, fluid* (mostly poet.).—So esp. of water: latices simulatos fontis Avernii, Verg. A. 4, 512: Lethaei ad fluminis undam Securos latices et longa oblivia potant, id. ib. 6, 715: desilit in latices, Ov. M. 4, 353: fontes laticis, id. P. 3, 1, 17: occulti latices, *hidden springs*, Liv. 44, 33, 2: latex aquae, Sol. 5, 16: laticum frugumque cupido, *thirst and hunger*, Lucr. 4, 1093.—Of wine: liquoris vitigeni, Lucr. 5, 15: Lyaeus, Verg. A. 1, 686: meri, Ov. M. 13, 653: vineus, Sol. 5, 16.—Of other liquids: absinthii, *juice of wormwood*, Lucr. 4, 16: Palladii, oil, Ov. M. 8, 274: nivei, milk, Prud. Cath. 3, 67.

† **lathyrus**, idis, f. (collat. form, **lathyr**, Ser. Samm. 1099), = *λathyρος*, *a plant, a kind of wolf's-milk*, Plin. 27, 11, 71, § 95.

† **lathyros**, i, f., = *λathyρος*, *a plant, also called leontopodium*, App. Herb. 7.

Latialis, e; **Latialiter**, **Latiar**, āris; **Latīaris**, e; **Latīariter**, v. Latium, II. D.

lātībūlor, āri, v. *dep.* n. [latibulum], *to be concealed, to lie hid, to lurk* (ante-class.): nocte ut opertus amictu latibuletur, Naev. ap. Non. 133, 9; Att. ib. 10 (acc. to Perott. Cornucop. also used by Varro in the act. form: vide, ne servus domino latibulet).

latibulum, i, n. [lateo], *a hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, den, of animals*. **I.** Lit.: cum etiam ferae latibulis se tegant, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42: serpens e latibulis, id. Vat. 2, 4; id. Off. 1, 4, 11: furibunda ferarum, Cat. 63, 64; of men: latibulis occultorum locorum, Cic. Fl. 13, 31: aedium, App. M. 8, p. 215, 26.—**II.** Trop., *a hiding-place, refuge, etc.* (syn. receptaculum): latibulum et perfugium doloris mei, Cic. Att. 12, 13, 2: quaerere occipit ex diffidentia latibulum aliquod temeritati, App. Mag. 1, p. 274, 4.

† **latīclāvialis**, e, *adj.* [latīclavius], *for latīclavius*: *† TRIBVVS*, Inscr. Grut. 180, 3.

latīclāvium, ii, v. latīclavius, II. B.

latīclāvius, a, um, *adj.* [1. latus-clavus, II. 4.], *having a broad purple stripe, broad-striped*. **I.** *Adj.*: mappa, Petr. 32: tunica (a mark of distinction borne by senators, military tribunes of the equestrian order, and the sons of distinguished families who were fitting themselves for offices of state; cf. clavus), Val. Max. 5, 1, n. 7: tribunus, Suet. Dom. 10; Inscr. Orrell. 133.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** **latīclāvius**, ii, m., *one entitled to wear the latus clavus, a senator, patrician*: a quodam latīclavio prope ad necem caesus, Suet. Ner. 26; id. Aug. 38.—**B.** **latīclāvium**, ii, n., *for latīclavus, a broad purple stripe on the tunic, worn as a mark of distinction* (v. supra): latīclavium *πλάτισσμον*, Gloss. Philox.; Dig. 24, 1, 42: per latīclavii honorem, Lampr. Commod. 4.

latīclāvus, i, m. [id.], *a broad stripe on the toga of senators* (v. clavus and latīclavus; late Lat.), Cod. Th. 6, 4, 17.

† **latīfico**, *παράτω*, *to make wide, to widen*, Gloss. Philox.

latīfōlius, a, um, *adj.* [1. latus-folium], *broad-leaved*: laurus, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 27.

latīfundium, ii, n. [1. latus-fundus], *a large landed property, large estate or farm* (not ante-Aug.), Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 35: nisi latīfundis vestris maria cinxistis, Sen. Ep. 89, 20: metiri me geometres docet latīfundia, id. ib. 88, 10: possidere, Petr. 77.

† **latīlōquens**, *παραλόγος* (qui magna loquitur), Gloss. Philox.

Latīnae, ārum (sc. feriae); **Latīnē**, *adv.* and **Latīni**, ōrum, v. Latium, II. B.

Latīniensis, e. **I.** *Latin*, v. Latium, II. C.—**II.** *A Roman surname*: Q. Caelius Latīniensis, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 58.

Latīnigena, ae, m. [Latium-gigno], *one born in Latium*, Prisc. 1285 P.

latīnitas, ātis, f. [Latinus]. **I.** *Pure Latin style, Latinity*: latinitas est, quae sermonem purum conservat, ab omni vitio remotum. Vitia in sermone, quominus is latinus sit, duo possunt esse: solecismus et barbarismus, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17: secutus sum non dico Caecilium (malus enim auctor latinitatis est), sed Terentium, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10.—**II.** *The Latin law*, also called jus Latii (v. Latium), Cic. Att. 14, 12: urbium quasdam foederatas, latinitate vel civitate donavit, Suet. Aug. 47.

Latīnius, ii, m., *a Roman proper name*: Latīnius Latīaris, Tac. A. 4, 68: Latīnius Pandus, id. ib. 2, 66.

latīnizo, i, v. a. [1. Latinus], *to translate into Latin* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 1, 8; id. Tard. 5, 4.

* **latīno**, āre, v. a. [id.], *to express in Latin, translate into Latin*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 77 (dub.; al. latinizavimus).

1. Latīnus, a, um, v. Latium, II. B.

2. Latīnus, i, m., *a king of the Laurentians, who favorably received Aeneas and gave him his daughter Lavinia in marriage*, Liv. 1, 2; Just. 43, 1; Verg. A. 7, 45 sq.: urbs Latīni, i. e. Laurentum, id. ib. 6, 891.

latiō, ōnis, f. [fero], *a bearing, bringing* (only in the trop. signif.). * **I.** In gen.: auxilii, *a rendering of assistance*, Liv. 2, 33. 1.—**II.** In partic. (cf. fero). **A.** Suffragii latiō, *a voting or right of voting*, Liv. 9, 43, 1039

latratorius, a, um, *adj.* [latrator], *bravling, noisy*: lingua, Isid. Orig. 19, 23, 6. **latratus**, us, m. [I. latro], *a barking* (not ante-Aug.), Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 142: apros Latratu turbabis agens, Verg. G. 3, 411. — *In plur.*: venator cursu canis et latratibus instat, Verg. A. 12, 751: latratus edere, Ov. M. 4, 450: latratibus rumpuntur somni, Juv. 6, 415: vasti canis, Col. 7, 12, 3.

latra, ae, f. = λατρεία, *service, worship*, Cassiod. de Amic. 36.

latrina, ae (collat. forms **lavatrina**, f., and **latrinum**, i, n., Lucil. and Laber. ap. Non. 212, 10 sq.; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 393), f. [contr. from latratina, Varr. L. 5, § 118 Müll.; 9, § 68 ib.]. **I.** *A bath*: qui in latrina languet, Lucil. ap. Non. 212, 9. — **II.** *A water-closet, privy*, Laber. ap. Non. 212, 10; Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 24; Suet. Tib. 58; Col. poet. 10, 85. — *Form lavatrina*, Varr. L. 5, § 118 Müll. — **B.** *A brothel*: latrinarum antistes, Tert. Pall. 4.

latrinum, i, v. latrina *init.*

Latris, idis, f. [λατρίς, a maid-servant, handmaid], *a female proper name*: deliciaeque meae Latris, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 75.

1. latro, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. [cf. Gr. λαοδρόω and λατράζειν = βαρβαρίζειν, Hesych.], *to bark* (cf. baulor). **I.** *Lit.*: si canes latrent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56; Lucr. 5, 1066: ne latret canis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 128: quasi feta canes siue dentibus latrat, Enn. ap. Varr. L. 7, § 32 Müll. (Ann. v. 518 Vahl.); canis timidus vehementius latrat quam mordet, Curt. 7, 4, 13: canino rictu, Juv. 10, 272. — *Impers. pass.*: scit cui latretur cum solus obambulet ipse, Ov. Tr. 2, 459. — *(β) Act.* for allatrare, *to bark at, bay*: senem adulterum Latrent Suburanae canes, Hor. Epod. 5, 57: cervinam pellem, id. Ep. 1, 2, 66: nubila, Stat. Th. 1, 551. — *Also in pass.*: latrari a canibus, Plin. 25, 10, 78, § 126. — *(γ) Part. pres.* as *subst.*: **latrans**, antis, m., *a barker, i. e. a dog* (poet.): inmeriti fatum latrantis, Ov. M. 8, 412; plur., id. ib. 8, 344. — **B.** *Transf.* **1.** *To resound, roar, of water* (poet.): latrantes undae, Sil. 5, 396: (amnis) Alpius ortus fertur latrantibus undis, id. 3, 470; Stat. Ach. 1, 451. — **2.** *In speaking, to rant, roar, bluster*: latrant jam quidam oratores, non loquuntur, Cic. Brut. 15, 58: rumperis et latras, Hor. S. 1, 3, 136. — *(β) Act.*, *to bark at*: si quis obprobriis dignum latraverit, Hor. S. 2, 1, 85. — **II.** *Trop.*, *to bark at, rage, etc.* **A.** *In gen.*: multa ab animalium vocibus tralata in homines, partim quae sunt aperta, partim obscura. Perspicua, ut Ennii: Animus cum pectore latrat, Varr. L. 7, § 103 Müll. (cf. Ann. v. 570 Vahl.); admoto latrant praecordia tactu, rage, Stat. S. 2, 1, 13: curae latrantes, Petr. 119. — *(β) Act.*: magnas latrant pectora curas, Stat. Th. 2, 338. — **B.** *In partic.* **1.** *To demand vehemently*: latrare Ennius pro poscere posuit, Paul. ex Fest. 121 Müll.; cf. Enn. l. 1: cum sale panis Latrantem stomachum bene leniet, Hor. S. 2, 17: nil aliud sibi naturam latrare, nisi ut, etc., Lucr. 2, 17. — **2.** *Opening the mouth wide, pronounced with a wide mouth*: hanc scripsit Latine Plautus cum latranti nomine, Plaut. Cas. prol. 34.

2. latro, ōnis, m. [Gr. λατρός, root λα-, λαF-, in λάω, λεία; cf. lucrum], *a hired servant, hireling, mercenary, satellite, body-guard, etc.* (only ante-class.): haec effatus ibi, latrones dicta facessunt, Enn. ap. Non. 306, 23 (Ann. v. 60 Vahl.). — *Of mercenary soldiers*: latrones, quos conduxit, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 3: nam hic latro in Sparta fuit, id. Poen. 3, 3, 50: latronem suam qui auro vitam vendidit, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 20 Fleck.; cf.: fortunae suas coepere latrones Inter se memorare, Enn. ap. Non. 134, 29 (Ann. v. 528 Vahl.); cf. Varr. L. 7, p. 141 Müll., and the passage from Paul. ex Fest. infra. — **II.** *Transf.* **A.** *A freebooter, highwayman, robber, bandit, irregular soldier, brigand* (opp. justis hostes), Liv. 40, 27, 10: latrones eos antiqui dicebant, qui conducti militabant, ἀπὸ τῆς λατρείας. At nunc viarum obsessores dicuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 118 Müll.: hostes hi sunt, qui nobis, aut quibus nos publice bellum decrevimus: ceteri latrones aut praedones sunt, Dig. 50, 16, 118: vos latrones et mendicos homines magni penditis? Plaut. Stich. 1, 2,

75: collecti ex praedonibus latronibusque Syriae, Caes. B. C. 3, 110; 3, 109 *fin.*; id. B. G. 3, 17: erat ei vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum rapere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: non semper viator a latrone, non numquam etiam latro a viatore occiditur, Cic. Mil. 21, 55; cf.: cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator, Juv. 10, 22; 13, 145: ne quis erit esset, neu latro, Hor. S. 1, 3, 106: quin etiam leges latronum esse dicuntur, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: quaestio latronum, Paul. Sent. 5, 16, 13: qui latronem caedem sibi inferentem, occiderit, id. ib. 5, 23, 8. — *Of an assassin*, Val. Max. 5, 9, 4. — *Poet.* of a hunter, Verg. A. 12, 7. — *Of a wolf*, Phaedr. 1, 1, 4. — **B.** *For latrunculus, a chessman, a piece in the game of draughts or chess which represents a soldier; a man, pawn* (poet.): latronum proelia, Ov. A. A. 3, 357: ludere bella latronum, Mart. 14, 20, 1; cf. vitreo latrone, id. 7, 72, 8.

3. Latro, ōnis, m., *a Roman surname*. So M. Porcius Latro, *a famous orator from Spain, a friend of the elder Seneca*, Sen. Contr. 1 praef.; Quint. 10, 5, 18; 9, 2, 91; Plin. 20, 14, 57, § 160. — *Hence*, **II. Latronianus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Latro, Latronian*: color, Sen. Contr. 1, 7, 16; 1 praef. § 13.

latrocinālis, e, *adj.* [2. latro, II.], *of or belonging to robbers, robber- (post-class.)*: manus, *a band of robbers*, App. M. 2, p. 125, 5: castra, Amm. 27, 2. — *Hence, adv.*: **latrocināliter**, *after the manner of a robber, like a robber*: aliquem interimere, Mart. Cap. 6, § 642.

*** latrocinatio**, ōnis, f. [latrocinor], *a robbing, highway-robbery*: multitudinis saeva, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 59.

latrocinium, ii, n. [id.]. *** I.** *Military service for pay*: apud regem in latrocinio fuisti, Plaut. ap. Non. 134, 28. — **II.** *Transf.* **A.** *Freebooting, robbery, highway-robbery, piracy* (class.): cum illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium coniecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: fines suos ab latrociniiis tueri, id. Deiot. 8, 22: pugna latrocinio magis, quam proelio similis, *a contest with robbers*, Sall. J. 97: latrociniiis magis quam justo bello gerebantur res, Liv. 29, 6: latrocinium potius quam bellum, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: latrociniiis ac praedationibus infestatum mare, *piracies*, Vell. 2, 73, 3; Just. 43, 3: latrocinia nullam habent infamiam (apud Germanos), Caes. B. G. 6, 23, 6: qui in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxa comprehensi, in robbery, id. ib. 6, 16 *fin.* — **B.** *In gen.*, *villany, roguery, fraud*: furtim et per latrocinia potius, quam bonis artibus, ad imperia et honores nituntur, Sall. J. 4, 7; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61. — **2.** *Abstr. pro concreto, a band of robbers*: si ex tanto latrocinio unus tolletur, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31. — **C.** *Latrocinii imago, the semblance of freebooting, i. e. the game of draughts or chess, which imitates freebooting*: sive latrocinii sub imagine calculus ibit, Ov. A. A. 2, 207.

latrocinor, atus, i, v. dep. [2. latro]. **I.** *To perform military service for pay, to be a hired soldier* (ante-class.): ibit aliquo Latrocinatum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 198; id. Mil. 2, 6, 19: qui regi latrocinium decem annos Demetrio, id. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. 7, § 52 Müll. — **II.** *To practise freebooting, robbery, or highway-robbery, to rob on the highway*: Catilina latrocinantem se interfici mallet, quam exsulem vivere, Cic. Cat. 2, 7 *fin.*: ubi impune sui posterii latrocinarentur, id. Mil. 7, 17: vitae instituta sic distant, ut Cretes et Aetoli latrocinari honestum putent, id. Rep. 3, 9, 15. — *To commit piracy*: maritimi, alteri mercandi causa, alteri latrocinandi, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 9. — **B.** *Transf.* *** 1.** *Of a fish preying upon others, to hunt, seize*: pastinaca latrocinatur ex occulto, Plin. 9, 42, 67, § 144. — *** 2.** *Of a physician who dissects a body*: mortui praecordia et viscus omne in conspectum, Cels. 1 praef. — *Hence*, **latrocinanter**, *adv.*, *like a robber*, Aug. Ep. 35, 3.

Latronianus, a, um, v. 3. Latro.

*** latruncularius**, a, um, *adj.* [latrunculus], *of or belonging to draughts or chess*: tabula, *a chess-board*, Sen. Ep. 117, 30.

latrunculator, ōris, m. [latrunculus,

I.], *one who tries cases of robbery, a larceny judge*, Dig. 5, 1, 61 *fin.*; Jul. Ep. Nov. c. 15, 60.

latrunculus, i, m. dim. [2. latro]. **I.** *A highwayman, robber, freebooter, brigand*: mastrucati latrunculi, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7, 15: hostes sunt, quibus bellum publice populus Romanus decrevit, vel ipsi populo Romano, ceteri latrunculi vel praedones appellatur, Dig. 49, 15, 24 (cf. the passage from Dig. 50, 16, 118, where the word latrones is used; v. 2. latro, II.): a latrunculis vel hostibus, ib. 39, 5, 34. — *Of the usurper of a throne*, Vop. Firm. 2, 1. — **II.** *A man, pawn*, in draughts or chess. latrunculis ludimus, Sen. Ep. 106, 11; Varr. L. L. 10, § 22 Müll.; Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 215.

latūmia, arum, v. lautumiae *init.*

lātūra, ae, f. [fero], *a bearing, carrying of burdens* (late Lat.), Aug. Sermon. 345, 3; Sen. Apoc. 14, 3: latura, φορेत्रον, Gloss. Philox.

lātūrārius, ii, m. [latura], *a carrier, porter* (late Lat.), Aug. Sermon. 18, 4; 38, 9; 60, 8.

1. lātus, a, um, *adj.* [old Lat. stlātus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 313; Sanscr. root star-, strnāmi = sterno; Gr. στρο- in στρόνυμι, στρατός; Lat. sterno, stratus, torus; cf. strages, struo; not connected with πατός, nor with 3. lātus = τλητός], *broad, wide*. **I.** *Lit.*: fossa, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: mare, id. Verr. 2, 4, 46, § 103: via, id. ib. 2, 4, 53, § 119: agri, id. Rep. 5, 2, 3: clavus, Quint. 11, 3, 138 (v. clavus): umeri, Verg. A. 9, 725; cf.: artus barbarorum, Tac. A. 2, 21: lati et lacertosi viri, *broad-shouldered*, Col. 1, 9, 4; Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21: rana bove latior, Phaedr. 1, 24, 5: palus non latior pedibus quinquaginta, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: latissimum flumen, id. ib. 2, 27: latissimae solitudines, id. ib. 6, 22: comessae panem tris pedes latum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 1, 8: fossae quindecim pedes latae, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: areas latas pedum denum facito, Col. 2, 10, 26: populi, Verg. A. 1, 225: moenia lata videt, id. ib. 6, 549: latis otia fundis, id. G. 2, 468: ne latis fines parare studeant, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: ager, Liv. 23, 46: orbis, Hor. C. 1, 12, 57: terrae, Ov. M. 2, 307: lata Polyphemi acies, *wide eye*, Juv. 9, 64. — *Neutr. absol.*: crescere in latum, *to increase in width, widen*, Ov. M. 1, 336. — *Absol.*: per latum, Vulg. Ezech. 46, 22: in lato pedum centum, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 26, 7. — **B.** *Transf.*, *poet.*, *for proud, swelling* (cf. Eng. vulg. *spreading*): latus ut in circo spatere, *that you may stalk along largely, proudly*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 183: lati incesserunt et cothurnati (histriones), Sen. Ep. 76, 31. — **II.** *Trop.* **A.** *In gen.*, *broad, wide, wide-spread, extended* (mostly post-Aug.): vox, Quint. 11, 3, 82; cf.: verba, *pronounced broadly*, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46: gloria, *wide-spread*, Plin. Ep. 4, 12, 7: lato Murrus caligat in hoste, Sil. 1, 499: interpretatio, *broad, not strict, lenient*, Dig. 22, 1, 1: culpa, *great*, id. 50, 16, 213; 11, 6, 1 *fin.*: fuga, *a kind of banishment, whereby all places are forbidden to the exile but one*, id. 48, 22, 5. — **B.** *In partic.*, *of style, diffuse, detailed, copious, prolix*: oratio Academicorum liberior et latior (opp. Stoicorum oratio astrictior et contractior), Cic. Brut. 31, 120: latum atque fusum, Quint. 11, 3, 50: latiore varietate tractatu, id. 7, 3, 16: latiore quadam comprehensione, id. 2, 5, 14: genus orandi latum et sonans, Tac. H. 1, 90: Aeschines his latior et audentior, Quint. 12, 10, 23. — *Hence, adv.*: **latē**, *broadly, widely, extensively*; with longe, *on all sides, far and wide, everywhere*. **1.** *Lit.*: late longeque diffusus, Cic. Leg. 1, 12, 34: omnibus longe lateque aedificiis incensus, Caes. B. G. 4, 35: minus late vagari, id. ib. 1, 2: regnare, Just. 13, 7: populus late rex, Verg. A. 1, 21; cf.: diu Lateque victrix, Hor. C. 4, 4, 23: cladem inferre, Tac. H. 3, 23. — *Comp.*: latius demum operaret pretium ivisse, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 156: itaque latius quam caedebatur ruebat (murus), Liv. 21, 11: possidere (agros), Ov. M. 5, 131: metui, Tac. A. 12, 43. — *Sup.*: ager latissime continuatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 70: quam latissime possint, ignes faciant, Nep. Eum. 9, 3. — **2.** *Trop.*: ars late patet, *widely*, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 235: Phrygiae late refer primordia gentis, Ov. H. 17, 57. — *Comp.*: latius loquuntur rhetores, dialectici compressius, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: quod

patet latius, of rather extensive application. Cic. Off. 3, 4, 19: latius perscribere, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: uti opibus, more lavishly, Hor. S. 2, 2, 113.—*Sup.*: fidei bonae nomen latissime manat, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 70: latissime patere, id. ib. 3, 17, 69.

2. latus, ōris, n. [cf. Gr. πλατύς; Lat. later, latium, plautus or plotus], the side, flank of men or animals. **I.** Lit.: ego vestra faciam latera lorea, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 2: quid conminatu's mihi? Con. Istud male factum arbitror, quia non latus fodi, id. Aul. 3, 2, 4: occidisse ex equo dicitur, et latus offendisse vehementer, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: cujus latus ille mucro petebat, id. Lig. 3, 9: laterique accommodat ense, Verg. A. 2, 393; Quint. 2, 13, 12; 11, 3, 69; 118: laterum inclinatione forti ac virili, id. 1, 11, 18: vellere latus digitis, to twitch one by the side (in order to attract attention), Ov. A. 1, 606; cf.: si tetigit latus acrior, Juv. 7, 109: tum latus ei dicenti condoluisset... dieque septimo est lateris dolore consumptus, pleurisy, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6; so, lateris dolor, Cato, R. R. 125; Cels. 2, 7, 8; Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 155: lateris vigili cum febre dolor, Juv. 13, 229; cf.: laterum dolor aut tussis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 32: artifices lateris, i. e. those who make skilful side movements or evolutions, ballet-dancers, Ov. A. A. 3, 351: latus tegere alicui, to walk by the side of one, Hor. S. 2, 5, 18: claudere alicui, Juv. 3, 131; and: mares inter se uxoresque contendunt, uter det latus illis (sc. pantomimis), Sen. Q. N. 7, 32, 3.—Of animals: equorum, Lucr. 5, 1324: cujus (equi aenei) in lateribus fores essent, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38.—**2.** Of orators, the lungs: lateribus aut clamore contendere, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255: quae vox, quae latera, quae vires, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 30, § 67: ut lateris conatus sit ille, non capitis, Quint. 1, 11, 8; cf.: lateris pectorisque firmitas an capitis etiam plus adjuvet, id. 11, 3, 16; so id. 11, 3, 40: dum vox ac latus praepararetur, id. 10, 7, 2; 11, 3, 13: voce, latere, firmitate (constat orator), id. 12, 11, 2: neque enim ex te umquam es nobilitatus, sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27: cum legem Voconiam voce magna et bonis lateribus suasisses, id. ib. 5, 14: illa adhuc audaciora et majorum, ut Cicero existimat, laterum, Quint. 9, 1, 29.—**3.** Poet., in mal. part., Lucil. ap. Non. 260, 30; Ov. H. 2, 58; 19, 138; Prop. 2, 12: lateri parcere, Juv. 6, 37.—**4.** Transf., in gen. **1.** The side, flank, lateral surface of a thing (opp. frons and tergum; v. h. vv.): collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat et in frontem leniter fastigatus paulatim ad planiciem redibat, on each side, Caes. B. G. 2, 8; cf. Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 202: terra angusta verticibus, lateribus later; Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21: latus unum castrorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: insula, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam, id. ib. 5, 13: et (Fibrenus) divisus aequaliter in duas partis latera haec (insulae) addit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6.—Of a maritime country, the coast, seaboard: Illyricum, Juv. 8, 117: castelli, Sall. J. 93: tum prora avertit et undis Dat latus, the ship's side, Verg. A. 1, 105: ubi pulsantur acres latera ardua fluctus, Ov. M. 11, 529: nudum remigio, Hor. C. 1, 14, 4; id. Epod. 10, 3: dextrum (domus), id. Ep. 1, 16, 6: mundi, id. C. 1, 22, 19: crystallus sexangulis nascitur lateribus, surfaces, Plin. 37, 2, 9, § 26.—Of an army, the flank, Tac. Agr. 35: reliquos equites ad latera disponit, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi, id. ib. 1, 25; cf. id. ib. 2, 23 fin.: ad latus apertum hostium constitui, id. ib. 4, 25; ne simul in frontem, simul in latera, pugnaretur, Tac. Agr. 35.—So in fighting: latus dare, to expose one's side or flank to the adversary, Val. Fl. 4, 304 (v. II. A. infra).—**b.** Esp. freq.: a (ab) latere, on or at the side or flank; a or ab lateribus, on or at the sides or flanks (opp. a fronte, in front, before, and a tergo, at the back, behind): a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebatur, Cic. Phil. 3, 13, 32: a fronte atque ab utroque latere cratibus ac pteutis protegebatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 25 fin.; id. B. G. 2, 25: ab omni latere securus, Amm. 16, 9, 3: ab latere aggredi, Liv. 27, 48: disiectos ab tergo aut lateribus circumveniebant, Sall. J. 50 fin.: ne quis inermibus militibus ab latere impetus fieri posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: Sulla profugatis iis, quos adversum ierat, rediens ab latere Mauris incurrit, Sall. J. 101, 8: si ex

hac causa unda prorumperet, a lateribus undae circumfunderentur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 6, 4: a lateribus, a fronte, quasi tria maria prospectat, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 5.—**c.** Less freq. with ex: latere ex utroque, Lucr. 2, 1049: ex lateribus aggredi aliquem, Sall. C. 60: tribus ex lateribus (locus) tegebatur, Hirt. B. Alex. 28, 4: ex alio latere cubiculum est politissimum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10: omni ex latere armorum molibus urgeri, Amm. 19, 7, 7.—**d.** With de: de latere ire, Lucr. 6, 117.—Without prep.: alio latere, Tac. A. 3, 74.—**2.** Poet. (pars pro toto), the body: penna latus vestit, tenet, Ov. M. 2, 376: nunc latus in fulvis niveum deponit harenis, id. ib. 2, 865; cf. id. ib. 3, 23; 14, 710: forte, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 26: fessum longa militiā, id. C. 2, 7, 18: credidit tauro latus, id. ib. 3, 27, 26: liminis aut aquae Caelestis patiens latus, id. ib. 3, 10, 20.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: in latera atque in terga incurre, to attack the sides, i. e. the unguarded points, Quint. 9, 1, 20: aliena negotia centum Per caput et circa salient latus, encompass on every side, Hor. S. 2, 6, 34: ut a senis latere numquam discederem, never left his side, Cic. Lael. 1, 1; cf.: aliquem lateri alicujus adjungere, to attach to his side, i. e. to give him for a companion, Quint. 1, 2, 5; so, alicui latus dare, of a client, Sen. Q. N. 7, 32, 3 (cf. B. 1. infra): lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, hung about them, threatened them, Liv. 39, 25: Illyriorum rex, lateri ejus haerens, assiduus precibus promissa exagebat, Just. 29, 4, 8; cf.: Agathocles regis lateri junctus, civitatem regebat, id. 30, 2, 5: circumfusa turba lateri meo, Liv. 6, 15.—Esp.: sacpe dabis nudum latus, expose, Tib. 1, 4, 52: latus imperii nudum, Flor. 3, 5, 4: nec adulatoribus latus praebas, expose yourself, lay yourself open to, Sen. Q. N. 4 praef.: latere tecto abscedere, i. e. safe, unharmed, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5: hic fugit omnes Insidias nullique malo latus obdit apertum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 59: ex uno latere constat contractus, on one side, Dig. 19, 1, 13 fin.; so ib. 3, 5, 5: nulla ex utroque latere nascitur actio, ib. 3, 5, 6, § 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To express intimacy, attachment: latus alicui cingere, to cling to, Liv. 32, 39, 8; esp. in the phrase: ab latere, at the side of, i. e. in intimate association with (rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): ab latere tyranni: addit eos ab latere tyranni, Liv. 24, 5, 13; Curt. 3, 5, 15; cf.: ille tuum, Castrice, dulce latus, your constant associate, Mart. 6, 68, 4.—**2.** Relationship, kindred, esp. collateral relationship (post-Aug.): quibus (liberis) videor a meo tuoque latere primum ad honores iter relicturus, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 3: sunt et ex lateribus cognati ut fratres sororesque, Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 8: ex latere uxorem ducere, ib. 23, 2, 68: latus omne divinae domus, Stat. S. 5 praef.: omnes personae cognatorum aut supra numentur, aut infra, aut ex transverso, sive a latere... a latere, fratres et sorores, liberique eorum; item parentium fratres et sorores liberique eorum, (Ulp.) de Grad. Cogn. 2 ap. Huschke, Jurisp. Antejust. p. 530.

3. latus, a, um, Part., v. fero.
lātuscūlum, i, n. dim. [2. latus], a little side (poet. and rare): laneum, Cat. 25, 10: speculorum, Lucr. 4, 335.

laudābilis, e, adj. [laudo], to be praised, praiseworthy, laudable (class. and freq.). **I.** Lit.: laudabile est, quod conficit honestam et praesentem et consequentem commemorationem, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 7: honestum, etiam si a nullo laudetur, natura esse laudabile, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14: vita, id. Lael. 7, 23: orationes, id. Brut. 95, 325; cf. oratores, id. ib. 97, 333: vir erga rempublicam, Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 32, 2: civis, Quint. 12, 1, 41; 3, 6, 84: carmen, Hor. A. P. 408: fides, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 35: in Rutilo luxuria est: in Ventidio laudabile nomen sumit, Juv. 11, 22.—As subst.: **laudābile**, is, n., the praiseworthy, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 7.—*Comp.*: vitae ratio laudabilior, Cic. Rep. 3, 6: (voluptates) melioremne efficit aut laudabiliorem virum? id. Par. 1 fin.: multo modestia post victoriam, quam ipsa victoria, laudabilior, Liv. 36, 21.—**II.** Transf., valuable, precious, excellent (post-Aug.): mel, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 38: terra, id. 17, 4, 3, § 28.—*Comp.*: laudabilis vinum, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.—Hence, *adv.*: **laudābiliter**, in a praise-

worthy manner, praiseworthy, laudably. ad recte, honeste, laudabiliter, postremo ad bene vivendum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 12: laudabiliter ac placabiliter propitiandi iudices, by flattering expressions, Gell. 7, 3.—*Comp.*: laudabilis, Val. Max. 5, 1, 2 ext.; 5, 4, 3.—*Sup.* of the adj. and adv. appear not to occur.

laudābilitas, ātis, f. [laudo], laudability, excellency, a title of the Comes Metallorum: tua, Cod. Th. 10, 19, 3.

laudābiliter, adv., v. laudabilis fin.
laudāte, adv., v. laudo fin.

laudatio, ōnis, f. [laudo], a praising, praise, commendation; a eulogy, panegyric.

I. In gen.: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? with your eulogy, i. e. that pronounced by you, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 1: felicitatem ipsam deorum immortalium iudicio tribui laudationis est, id. de Or. 2, 85, 347: quae quidem laudatio hominis turpissimi mihi ipsi erat paene turpis, id. Pis. 29, 72: in omnibus laudationibus, Quint. 11, 3, 153.—With object.-gen.: laudationes eorum, qui sunt ab Homero laudati, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 116: legis, Quint. 7, 1, 47: laudationes modulatae, songs of praise, Suet. Ner. 20.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In a court of justice, a favorable testimony to a person's character, a eulogy, panegyric: lectissimos viros cum legatione ad hoc iudicium, et cum gravissima atque ornatissima laudatione miserunt, Cic. Lael. 2, 5; id. Fl. 15, 36; id. Font. 2, 4: judicialis, Suet. Aug. 56.—**B.** A funeral oration, eulogy: funebri, Cic. Mil. 13, 33; Quint. 3, 7, 2: est in manibus laudatio, quam cum legimus, etc., Cic. de Sen. 4, 12: nonnullae mortuorum laudationes, id. Brut. 16, 61.—With object.-gen.: matronarum, Liv. 5, 50.

laudativus, a, um, adj. [id.], in rhet. lang. of Quintilian, of or relating to praise, laudatory: est unum genus, quo laus et vituperatio continetur, sed est appellatum a meliore parte laudativum: idem alii demonstrativum vocant: utrumque nomen ex Graeco creditur fluxisse: nam et ἐγκωμιστικὸν et ἐπιδεικτικὸν dicunt, Quint. 3, 4, 12; cf. id. 3, 7, 28: materia, id. 3, 4, 16.—**II.** Subst.: **laudativa**, ae, f., commendation, etc.: laudativa tota, quae est rhetorices pars tertia, Quint. 2, 15, 20; cf. id. 3, 3, 14.—Hence, **laudativē**, adv., in a laudatory manner, Don. ad Ter. Enn. 5, 8, 5.

laudator, ōris, m. [id.], a praiser; a eulogizer, panegyrist (class.). **I.** In gen.: integritatis et elegantiae, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 8: auctores et laudatores voluptatis, id. Sest. 10, 23: rerum mearum gestarum laudatores, id. Red. in Sen. 6, 16: temporis acti, Hor. A. P. 173: derisor vero plus laudatore movetur, id. ib. 433: formae, Ov. H. 21, 33: tuus, Cic. Fin. 1, 41, 90.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In a court of justice, one who bears favorable testimony to the character of the accused, a eulogizer, panegyrist: excitabo laudatores, quos ad hoc iudicium... deprecatores hujus periculi missos videtis, Cic. Balb. 18, 41; id. Verr. 2, 5, 22, § 57.—**B.** One who pronounces a funeral oration, Liv. 2, 47; Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 6.

laudatōrius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to praise, laudatory (late Lat.), Fulg. Myth. init.

laudatrix, icis, f. [laudator], she who praises (rare): vitiorum laudatrix fama popularis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 4: Venus, Ov. H. 17, 126.

laudatus, a, am, Part. and P. a., from laudo.

Laodicēni, ōrum, m., collat. form of Laodicea, v. Laodicea, II. B.—Hence, **II.** In a pun, of parasites [laudo-cena], dinner-chanters, who give applause for a dinner, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 5.

‡ **laudidignus**, ἐπαινον ἄξιος, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **laudifco**, ἰμνω, Gloss. Philox.

laudo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [laus], to praise, laud, commend, extol, eulogize, approve (cf.: celebrare, praedicare). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: omnes mortales sese laudant optant, Enn. ap. Aug. Trin. 13, 6 (Ann. v. 551 Vahl.): coram in os te laudare, to praise one's face, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5; cf.: in faciem, Lact. 3, 14, 7: vituperare improbos asperius, laudare bonos ornatus, Cic. de Or. 2,

9, 35: et efferre aliquid, id. ib. 2, 75, 304: rationem, id. Fam. 5, 20, 4: sententiam aliquis, id. Sect. 34, 74: laudantur exquisitisimis verbis legiones, id. Phil. 4, 3, 6: legem ipsam, id. Leg. 3, 1, 2: magnifice, id. Brut. 73, 254: agricolam laudat juris peritus, *praises him as happy, extols his happiness*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 9; so, diversa sequentes, id. ib. 1, 1, 3; 109: volucrum laudamus equum, *praise as swift, i. e. for swiftness*, Juv. 8, 57: laudatur dis aequa potestas, id. 4, 71.—*Part. as subst.*: prava laudantium sermo, Sen. Ep. 123, 9.—*Pass. with dat.*: numquam praestantibus viris laudata est in una sententia perpetua permansio, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21: Germanicus cunctis laudatus, *by all*, Tac. A. 4, 57 *fin.*: herba laudata Eratostheni, Plin. 22, 22, 43, § 86: laudataque quondam ora Jovi, Ov. M. 2, 480.—* (β) Poet., with *object-gen.*: laudabat leti juvenem, *pronounced him happy on account of his death*, Sil. 4, 260.—(γ) With *in* and *abl.*: in quo tuum consilium nemo potest non maxime laudare, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 2: juvenes laudari in bonis gaudent, Quint. 5, 12, 22: scriptores iamborum saepe in illis laudantur, id. 10, 1, 9.—(δ) *Pass. with inf.* (poet.): extinxisse nefas Laudabor, Verg. A. 2, 585.—(ε) With *quod*: quod viris fortibus honos habitus est, laudo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: laudat Africanum Panaetius, quod fuerit abstinens, id. Off. 2, 22, 76: jamne igitur laudas, quod de sapientibus alter Ridebat, etc., Juv. 10, 28: non laudans, quod non in melius, sed in deterius, convenitis, Vulg. 1 Cor. 11, 17.—(ζ) With *quoniam*: utrumque laudemus, quoniam per illos ne haec quidem genera laude caruerunt, Cic. Brut. 30, 116.—(η) With *cum* (very rare): te quidem, cum isto animo es, satis laudare non possum, Cic. Mil. 36, 99: jam id ipsum consul laudare, cum initiatam se (Hispania) non infitaretur, Liv. 39, 12, 7.—(θ) With *si*: consilium laudo artificis, si munere tanto Praecipuum in tabulis ceram senis abstulit orbi, Juv. 4, 18.—**B.** In partic. 1. To pronounce a funeral oration over a person: quem cum supremo ejus die Maximus laudaret, Cic. Mur. 36, 75; id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5.—2. In medicine, to recommend as a remedy: apri cerebrum contra serpentes laudatur, Plin. 28, 10, 42, § 152; 29, 3, 12, § 54.—3. To praise, compliment, i. e. dismiss with a compliment, leave, turn from (poet.): laudato ingentia rura, Exiguum colito, Verg. G. 2, 412: cf. probitas laudatur et alget, Juv. 1, 74.—**II.** Transf., to adduce, name, quote, cite a person as any thing: laudare significat priscā linguā nominare appellareque, Gell. 2, 6, 16; cf.: laudare ponebatur apud antiquos pro nominare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 118 Müll.: id ut scias, Jovem supremum testem laudo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 66: quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, Cic. Brut. 11, 44: auctores, id. de Or. 3, 18, 63; cf.: ut auctoribus laudandis ineptiarum crimen effugiam, id. ib. 3, 49, 187: auctore laudato, Cod. 8, 45, 7.—Hence, **laudātus**, a, um, P. a., extolled, praiseworthy, esteemed, excellent: laudari a laudato viro, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7; Naev. ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 1: omnium laudatarum artium procreatrix, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 9: hunc ubi laudatos jactantem in sanguine vultus videt, Ov. M. 5, 59: olus laudatum in cibis, Plin. 22, 22, 33, § 74.—*Comp.*: saccharon et Arabia fert, sed laudatius India, Plin. 12, 8, 17, § 32.—*Sup.*: laudatissimus caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 241: virgo laudatissima formae dote, Ov. M. 9, 715.—Hence, *adv.*: **laudatē**, *laudably, admirably*: regias domos laudatissime ebore adornans, Plin. 36, 6, 5, § 46 (al. lautissime).

laurāgo, inis, f. [laurus], a plant of the laurel kind, App. Herb. 58.

laurēa, ae, v. laureus, II.

laurēātus, a, um, adj. [laurea], crowned or decked with laurel, laureate: imago, Cic. Mur. 41, 88: lictores, id. Att. 7, 10, 1: fasces, id. Div. 1, 28, 59: legiones, Liv. 45, 39: litterae, a letter announcing a victory (so called because bound up with bay-leaves), a laurelled letter, id. 45, 1: litterae a Postumio laureatae sequuntur, id. 5, 28 *fin.*: tabellae, id. 45, 1.—*Subst.*: **laurēatae**, ārum (sc. litterae), a letter announcing a

victory: ne laureatis quidem gesta prosecutus est, Tac. Agr. 18 *fin.*; cf. laurus.

Laurentum, i, n., a maritime town in Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium, now Torre Paterno, Mel. 2, 4, 9.—Hence, **A. Laurens**, entis, adj. 1. Of or belonging to Laurentum, Laurentian: Laurens Thybris, Verg. A. 5, 797: arva, id. ib. 7, 661: Turnus, id. ib. 7, 650: ager, Juv. 1, 107; Varr. R. R. 3, 13, 2: castrum, Tib. 2, 5, 49.—*Subst.*: **Laurens**, entis, n., an estate (of the younger Pliny) near Laurentum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 1.—In plur.: **Laurentes**, um, m., the Laurentines: Laurentum Troumque acies, Verg. A. 12, 137; and of the Laurentes who were incorporated in Lavinium (v. Lauro-lavinium): Laurentes Lavinates, Symm. Ep. 1, 71; Inscr. ap. Grut. 1101, 8; Inscr. Orell. 2174 sqq.; 3888.—2. Poet., transf., Roman: bella, Sil. 3, 83: praeda, i. e. that taken by Hannibal, id. 17, 282.—**B. Laurentinus**, a, um, adj., Laurentine: litus, Mart. 10, 37: via, Val. Max. 8, 5, 6.—*Subst.*: **Laurentinium**, i, n. (sc. praedium), the younger Pliny's estate near Laurentum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 1.—* **C. Laurentius**, a, um, adj., Laurentian: palus Laurentia, Verg. A. 10, 709.—* **D. Laurentis**, idis, f. adj., Laurentian: Laurentis terra, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 762 P. (Ann. v. 35 Vahl.).

laurēola, ae, f. dim. [laurea], lit., a little laurel crown or garland; hence, transf., a little triumph: quod esset ad laureolam satis, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 2.—*Prov.*: laureolam in mustaceo quaerere (a laurel branch in a laurel cake), i. e. to seek fame in trifles, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 4.

Laureolus, i, m., a notorious robber, who is said to have been crucified and torn to pieces by wild beasts; hero of a play by the mimographer Q. Lutatius Catulus, Juv. 8, 187; Mart. Spect. 7; Suet. Calig. 57.

Lauretum (Lōretum), i, n. [laurus], a laurel-grove: tale, Suet. Galb. 1.—**B.** Esp., Lauretum or Laurel-grove, a place on the Aventine Hill, Varr. L. L. 5, § 152 Müll.—*Form* Loretum, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 138.

laurēus, a, um, adj. [id.], of laurel, laurel-. **I.** Adj.: vectes laurei, Cato, R. R. 31: folia, id. ib. 76: corona, Liv. 23, 11: in nitida laurea sarta comā, Ov. Tr. 2, 172: oleum, laurel-oil, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 137: ramus, id. 15, 30, 40, § 136: ramulus, Suet. Caes. 81: pira, i. e. that smell like laurel, Col. 12, 10: cerasa, grafted on laurel, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 104: nemus, Mart. 10, 92, 11.—**II.** *Subst.*: **laurea**, ae, f. **A.** (Sc. arbor.)

The laurel-tree: laurea in puppi navis longae enata, Liv. 32, 1: tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos Excludit ictus, Hor. C. 2, 15, 9: factis modo laurea ramis annuit, Ov. M. 1, 566: ex Pannonia, Plin. Pan. 8, 3.—**B.** (Sc. corona.) A laurel crown or garland, laurel branch, as the ornament of Apollo, of poets, of ancestral images, of generals enjoying a triumph, and of letters containing news of a victory: te precor, o vates, assit tua laurea nobis, Ov. R. Am. 75: laurea donandus Apollinari, Hor. C. 4, 2, 9: cedant arma togae, concedat laurea linguae, Cic. poet. Off. 1, 22, 77: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferam, id. Fam. 15, 6, 1. Sometimes victorious generals, instead of a triumphal procession, contented themselves with carrying a laurel branch to the Capitol: de Catis Dacisque duplicem triumphum egit: de Sarmatica lauream modo Capitolino Jovi retulit, Suet. Dom. 6: urbem praetextatus et laurea coronatus intravit, id. Tib. 17; id. Ner. 13; Plin. Pan. 8: thyrsus enim vobis, gestata est laurea nobis, Ov. P. 2, 5, 67: bellorum lauras victori tradens, Just. 14, 4, 17.—2. Trop., a victory, triumph: primus in toga triumphum linguaeque lauream merite, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 117; cf.: parite laudem et lauream, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 53.

†† **laurex (laurix)**, icis, m. (Balearic), a young rabbit cut out from the mother, or taken from her teats, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217.

* **lauricōmus**, a, um, adj. [laurus-coma], laurel-haired, covered with laurels: montes, Lucr. 6, 152.

laurifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [laurus-fero]. **I.** Laurel-bearing: tellus, Plin. 15,

30, 40, § 134.—**II.** Laurel-crowned: juvena, Luc. 8, 25: currus, id. 5, 332.

lauriger, gēra, gērum, adj. [laurus-gero], laurel-bearing, crowned or decked with laurel: Phoebus, Ov. A. A. 3, 389: manus, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 54: cuspis, a lance wound round with laurel, Mart. 7, 6, 6: avis, Sil. 5, 422.

laurinus, a, um, adj. [laurus], of laurel, laurel-: folium, Plin. 12, 8, 18, § 34: oleum, id. 23, 4, 43, § 86.

lauriōtis, is, f. adj., = *Λαυριώτις*, from Laurion, in Attica, where there were silver mines; hence, spodos, the ashes which, in smelting silver, remain in the furnace, dross, scoria, Plin. 34, 13, 34, § 132.

lauripōtens, entis, m. [laurus-potens], lord of laurels, laurel-ruler, an epithet of Apollo, Mart. Cap. 1, § 24.

Lauro-lavinium, i, n., a later name of the city Lavinium, after (about the time of the Antonines) the inhabitants of Laurentum were transplanted thither, Front. de Colon. p. 105 Goes.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 59.—Hence, **Laurens Lāvinaris**, Laurentis Lavinaris, m.; an inhabitant of Lauro-Lavinium, Symm. Ep. 1, 71 (v. Laurentum, A. 1. *fin.*).

Laurōn, ōnis, f., a city in Hispania Tarraconensis, Flor. 3, 22, 7; 4, 2, 86.—Hence, **II. Laurōnensis**, e, adj., Lauronian: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 71.

laurus, i (gen. laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 132; 14, 16, 19, § 112; Col. 6, 7, 3 *cod.*; abl. lauru, Hor. C. 2, 7, 19; but lauro, id. ib. 3, 30, 16; nom. plur. laurus, Verg. A. 3, 91; acc. plur. laurus, id. E. 6, 83 al.; Tib. 2, 5, 63; gen. plur. laurum, acc. to Charis. p. 110 P.), f. [cf. Germ. lor- in Lorbeere], a bay-tree, laurel-tree, laurel, sacred to Apollo; cf.: aliquid cedo Qui vicini hanc nostram augeam aram Apollinis. Da sane hanc virgam lauri, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 11; it grew in greatest beauty on Parnassus, and hence is called Parnasia laurus, Verg. G. 2, 18; its branches were the decoration of poets, Hor. C. 4, 2, 9; of the flamens, Liv. 23, 11; Ov. F. 3, 137. In festivals, the ancestral images were decorated with laurel, Cic. Mur. 41. The leaves, when eaten, were said to impart the power of prophesying, Tib. 2, 5, 63; Juv. 7, 19. Victorious generals, in triumphal processions, wore laurel crowns on their heads and carried laurel branches in their hands, while their lictors bore fasces bound with laurel, Cic. Att. 7, 10; Ov. M. 1, 560. Before the gate of the imperial palace stood two laurel-trees, with oaken crowns, in honor of the emperor, as the vanquisher of foes and the people's preserver: janitrix Caesarum et pontificum, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127 sqq.; Tert. Apol. 35. A wet branch of laurel was used in lustrations, to sprinkle the objects to be purified: cuperent lustrari... si foret umida laurus, Juv. 2, 158; cf. Dict. Antiq. s. v. lustratio.—**II.** Meton. for laurea, a laurel crown, as the sign of a triumph; hence for triumph, victory: incurrit haec nostra laurus non solum in oculis, sed, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2: Parthica, Plin. Pan. 14: Indica, Stat. S. 4, 1, 4: Sarmatica, Mart. 7, 6, 10: ornari lauro secunda, Juv. 8, 253.

1. laus, laudis (gen. plur. laudium, Sid. Carm. 23, 32), f. [for claus, from clavid, kindred to cluo and the Greek κλέψω], praise, commendation, glory, fame, renown, esteem (cf.: gloria, praeconium, elogium). **I.** I. t.: in laude vivere, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 1: ut is cum populo Romano et in laude et in gratia esse possit, id. Verr. 1, 17, 51: cum te (omnes) summis laudibus ad caelum extulerunt, id. Fam. 9, 14, 1: divinis laudibus ornare aliquem, id. ib. 2, 15, 1: Bruti nostri cotidiana assidueque laudibus, quas ab eo de nobis haberi permulti mihi renuntiaverunt, commotum istum aliquid scripsisse ad me credo, id. Att. 13, 38, 1: laude afficere aliquem, id. Off. 2, 13, 47: omni laude cumulare, id. de Or. 1, 26, 118: summam alicui laudem tribuere, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: illustri laude celebrari, id. Mur. 7, 16: maximam laudem ex re aliqua sibi parere, id. Off. 2, 13, 47: ornare aliquem suis laudibus et onerare alienis, id. Phil. 2, 11, 25: aliquem laudibus efferre, Juv. 6, 182: neque ego hoc in tua laude pono, Cic. Verr. 2, 3,

91, § 212. Fabio laudi datum est, quod pingeret, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 3: eloquentiae, humanitatis, id. de Or. 1, 23, 106: brevis laus est interdu in aliqua parte dicendi, in universa eloquentia laudem non habet, id. Brut. 13, 50: laudis titulique cupido, Juv. 10, 143: supremas laudes, i. e. *à funeral oration*, Plin. 7, 43, 45, § 159: vitiatam memoriam funebribus laudibus reor, Liv. 8, 40.

—II. Transf. **A.** *A praiseworthy thing, a ground for praise, a laudable or glorious action, a laudable enterprise; a merit, desert*, Cic. Fam. 2, 4, 2: abundans bellicis laudibus, id. Off. 1, 22, 78: nostras laudes in astra sustulit, id. Att. 2, 25, 1: summa laus tua et Brutus est, quod exercitum praeter spem existimamini comparasse, id. Fam. 12, 4, 2: cum ceteris tuis laudibus, hanc esse vel maximam, quod, etc., id. de Or. 2, 73, 296: magna laus, et grata hominibus, unum hominem elaborare, etc., id. Mur. 9, 19: Suevi maximam putant esse laudem, vacare agros, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 3, 1: Pericles hac laude (dicendi) clarissimus fuit, Cic. Brut. 7, 28; Verg. A. 5, 355; 1, 461: conferre nostris tu potes te laudibus? Phaedr. 4, 23, 3: conscientia laudis, *worth, desert*, id. 2, epil. 11: te censeri laude tuorum noluerim, Juv. 8, 74.—**B.** *Of things, estimation, worth, value, repute* (post-Aug.): Cois amphoris laus est maxima, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 161: coccum Galatiae in maxima laude est, id. 9, 41, 65, § 141: peculiaris laus ejus, quod fatigato corpori succurrit, id. 22, 22, 38, § 81: Creticae cotes diu maximam laudem habuere, id. 36, 22, 47, § 164.

2. Laus, Laudis, f., the name of several cities.—Esp., a city in Cisalpine Gaul, northwest of Placentia, now Lodi Vecchia, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 1; also called Laus Pompeia, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124.

Lausus, i, m. **I.** Son of Numitor and brother of Rhea Silvia, Ov. F. 4, 55.—**II.** The son of Mezentius, whom Aeneas slew, Verg. A. 7, 649; 10, 790.

lautē, adv., v. lavo fin.

lautia (in Plutarch *λαύτεια*, Quaest. Rom. 45: old form: *dautia* quae *lautia* dicimus et dantur legatis hospitii gratia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 68 Müll.), *orum, n.* [lautus, v. lavo fin.], the entertainment furnished in Rome to foreign ambassadors or distinguished guests at the expense of the state. **I.** Lit.: locus inde *lautia*que legatis praebere iussa, Liv. 28, 39, 19; 30, 17, 14; 33, 24, 5; 35, 23, 11; 42, 6, 11; 42, 19, 6.—**II.** Transf. (post-class.), App. M. 9, p. 221, 39: equum illum hospitium, ac loca *lautia* mihi praebiturum, id. ib. 3, p. 140, 33; Sid. Ep. 8, 12 fin.; Serv. Verg. A. 8, 361.

† **lautitas**, *πολυτέλεια*, Gloss. Philox.; cf. the foll. art.

lautitia, ae, f. [lautis], elegance, splendor, magnificence in one's style of living, in one's house, furniture, food, etc. **I.** In gen., Sen. Ep. 114, 9: fama ad te de mea nova *lautitia* venit, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8: esse in *lautitiis*, Petr. 32: accuratissimae *lautitiae*, id. 34: summa cenarum *lautitia*, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 162: *lautitiae* causa, id. 36, 6, 5, § 45: munditiarum *lautitiarum*que studiosissimus, Suet. Caes. 46: *lautitia*, epularum magnificentia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 117 Müll.—**II.** *Lautitia* farina appellatur ex tritico aqua consperso, Paul. ex Fest. p. 118 Müll.

* **lautiusculus, a, um, adj. dim.** [id.], somewhat splendid or magnificent: vestis, App. M. 7, p. 191, 22.

Lautulae (Lautōlae), arum, f. [lavo]. **I.** A place in Rome where there were warm baths, Varr. L. L. 5, § 156 Müll. Acc. to Servius, the place where the Sabines, in pursuit of the Romans, were stopped by the gushing forth of a hot spring, Serv. Verg. A. 8, 361.—**II.** A town in Latium, between Anxur and Fundi, with warm baths, Liv. 7, 39, 7; 9, 23, 4.

lautumiae (lātōmiae and lātūmiae), arum, f., = *λατομία*, a stone-quarry. **I.** In gen.: vel in *lautumiis* vel in *pistrino mavelim* Agere aetatem, quam, etc., Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 5: *latomia* lapidariae, id. Capt. 3, 5, 65.—**II.** In partic., a prison cut out of the rock. **A.** At Syracuse: carcer Syracusis vocantur *latomia*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 151 Müll.; v. in the foll.: *lautumias* Syracusanas omnes audistis, Cic. 1044

Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68; 2, 5, 57, § 148.—**B.** The state prison in Rome, on the north-eastern side of the capitol, usually called *Tullianum*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 151: principes Aetolorum Romam deducti et in *Lautumias* conjecti sunt, Liv. 37, 3, 8; 26, 27, 3; 32, 26, 17; 39, 44, 7.

* **lautumius, a, um, adj.** [lautumiae], of or belonging to a stone-quarry: carcer, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 17; cf. the preced. art. II.

lautūmus or lātōmus, i, m., a stone-cutter, Vulg. 3 Reg. 5, 15; id. 1 Par. 22, 15.

lautus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from lavo.

lavābrum, i [lavo]; fuller form of *labrum*, a bathing-tub: si calidis cunctare lavabris, Lucr. 6, 799; cf. Mar. Victorin. 2457 P.

lavācrum (lavācrum, Ven. Carm. 5, 5, 96), i, n. [lavo], a bath (post-class.), Gell. 1, 2, 2: *lavacra* pro sexibus separavit, Spart. Hadr. 18: *lavacra* in modum provinciarum exstructa, Amm. 16, 10, 14; Tert. Cor. 3: ferventia, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 11, 134: Vulg. Tit. 3, 5.

* **lavandāria, ōrum, n.** [id.], things to be washed: *lavandaria* dicit, quae ad lavandum sint data, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 5 (Inc. Fab. XVII. Rib.).

lavatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a washing, bathing, bath. **I.** In abstr.: quid ea messis attinet ad meam *lavationem*? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 4; Cic. ap. Col. 12, 3: *lavatio* calida et pueris et senibus apta est, Cels. 1, 3, § 71; 79; cf.: boves *lavatione* calidae aquae traduntur pinguescere, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 178.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Bathing apparatus*: ut *lavatio* parata sit, Cic. Fam. 9, 5, 3: argentea, Phaedr. 4, 5, 22; Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10.—**B.** A bathing-place, *bathing-room*, bath: in versura porticus frigida *lavatio*, quam Graeci *λουτήριον* vocitant, Vitr. 5, 11; Dig. 19, 2, 30, § 1; Inscr. Grut. 444, 8; 473, 1 al.

† **lavātor, plūtiēs, a** clothes-washer, Gloss. Philox.

† **lavātorium, plūsiōmon, locus** ad lavandum, Gloss. Philox.

lavātrina, ae, v. latrina.

lāver, ēris, f., a water-plant, Plin. 26, 8, 32, § 50; called also *sion*, id. 22, 22, 41, § 84.

Lāverna, ae, f., the patron goddess of gain (lawful or unlawful), and hence especially of rogues and thieves, Nov. ap. Non. 483, 21 (Com. Fragn. v. 105 Rib.); Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 31: mihi, *Laverna*, in furtis celestissimas manus, id. Fragn. ap. Non. 134, 32; Lucil. ib. 135, 1: pulcra *Laverna*, da mihi fallere, da iusto sanctoque videri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 60: *Laverna* in via Salaria lucum habet, Est autem dea furum et simulacrum ejus fures colunt, et qui consilia sua volunt tacita, nam preces ejus cum silentio exercentur, Schol. Crug. ad Hor. l. l.—Hence, **II. Lāvernālis, e, adj.**, of or belonging to *Laverna*, *Lavernal*: Porta, a gate in Rome where stood an altar of *Laverna*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 163 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 117 Müll.

† **lāverniones** fures antiqui dicebant, quod sub tutela deae *Lavernae* essent, in cujus loco obscuro abditoque solitos furta praedamque inter se luere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 117 Müll.

Lāvernium, ii, n., a place in Campania, otherwise unknown, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 4; id. Fragn. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12 (in Cic. IV. 2, p. 235 Orell.).

Lavici, Lavicum, and Lāvīcānus, v. Labici.

Lāvinia, ae, f., the daughter of Latinus and wife of Aeneas, Liv. 1, 1 sq.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 144 Müll.; Verg. A. 6, 764; Ov. M. 14, 449; 570.

Lāvinium, ii, n., a city of Latium, near the sea-coast, six Roman miles distant from Laurentum, founded by Aeneas in honor of his wife *Lavinia*, now *Pratica*, Liv. 1, 1, 11; Varr. L. L. 5, § 144 Müll.; id. R. R. 2, 4, 18; Ov. M. 15, 728; Juv. 12, 71.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lāvinus, a, um, adj.**, of or belonging to *Lavinium*, *Lavinian*: arva, Verg. A. 4, 236: *litora*, id. ib. 1, 2; Prop. 2, 25 (3, 32), 64.—**B. Lāvinīenses, ium,**

m., the inhabitants of *Lavinium*, *Lavinians*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 18.

* **lāvito, āre, v. freq. a.** [lavo], to wash, bathe: se lacrimis falsis, Pompon. ap. Calp. Pis. ap. Merul. Fragn. Ennii, p. 308 (dub.; v. Com. Fragn. Pompon. v. 164 Rib.).

lāvo, lāvi, lautum, lāvātum and *lōtum* (in class. prose, *perf. lāvi*; *sup.* always *lāvātum*; *perf. part. lautus*; the other forms of the first conj. Also, *pres. lavēre*; *second pers. lavis*, ante-class. and poet.; cf. Diom. 1, p. 377; v. Neue, *Formenl.* second ed. 2, p. 420), 1 and 3, v. a. and n. [Gr. *λυ-* in *λύτρον*; strengthened in *λούω*, *λούτρον*; cf. *λόφτρον*; Lat. *luo* (pol-luo, etc.), diluvium, lutus], to wash, bathe, lave. **I.** Lit.: si inquinata erit *lavito*, Cato, R. R. 65: puerum, Enn. ap. Non. 504, 17; Plaut. Truc. 5, 10: manus *lavite*, Titin. ib. 22: manus *lava*, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 246: cum jam manus pransores *lavarent*, Veran. ap. Macro. S. 3, 6, 14.—**M. id.**: cum soceris generi non *lavantur*, do not bathe themselves or bathe, id. Off. 1, 35, 129: *lavantur* in fluminibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: cur te *lautum* voluit occidere? Cic. Deiot. 7, 20: *lavis* manibus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 282: lotis pedibus, Plin. 24, 11, 62, § 103: vestimenta *lota*, Petr. 30 fin.: qui it *lavatum* in balineas, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 51; so, eo *lavatum*, id. Aul. 3, 6, 43; id. Stich. 4, 1, 62; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 44; 52; id. Heaut. 4, 1, 42: (venias) vasa *lautum*, non ad cenam dico, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 15.—(β) *Neutr.*: pisces ego credo, qui usque dum vivunt, *lavant*, Minus diu lavere, quam haec *lavat* Phronesium, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 1 sq.: illa si jam *laverit*, mihi nuncia, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 5: *lavanti* regi dicitur nuntiatum, hostes adesce, Liv. 44, 6.—**B.** Transf., to wet, moisten, bedew: eas (tabellas) lacrimis *lavis*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 8: si... neque quicquam captumst piscium, salsi *lavitque* pure domum redimus clanculum, soaked, id. Rud. 2, 1, 12; Lucr. 5, 950: lacrimis vultum lavere profusus, Ov. M. 9, 680; Luc. 6, 709; esp. of bloodshed: *lavit* alter corpora sanguis, Verg. G. 3, 221: *lavit* improba teter Ora cruor, id. A. 10, 727: sanguine largo Colla, id. ib. 12, 722: arma cerebro, Val. Fl. 4, 153: his (rivis) nunc illa viridia, nunc haec, interdum simul omnia *lavantur*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 40; cf. of rivers: flavus quam Tiberis *lavat*, Hor. C. 2, 3, 18; id. Epod. 16, 28; of the ocean: quas Oceani refluxum mare *lavit* arenas, Ov. M. 7, 267.—**II.** Trop., to wash away: venias nunc precibus *lautum* peccatum tuum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 80: dulci Mala vino lavere, Hor. C. 3, 12, 2.—Hence, **lautus, a, um, P. a.** **A.** Lit., washed, bathed, laved (very rare): nam itast ingenium muliebre; bene quom *lauta* tersa ornata fictast, infestast tamen, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 4: in double meaning with C., v. infra: *lautum* vis an nondum *lauta* quae sit? Pa. Siccam, ad suclidam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 192 Lorenz ad loc.—**B.** Hence, transf., neat, elegant, splendid, sumptuous, luxurious: tute tibi puer es; *lautus* lucas cereum, i. e. in a fine dress, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 9: nihil apud hunc *lautum*, nihil elegans, nihil exquisitum, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: *lauta* supplex, id. de Or. 1, 36, 165: *lautum* victum et elegantem colere, id. Fragn. ap. Non. 337, 27: magnificum et *lautum*, id. Fam. 9, 16, 8: *lautiora* opera, Plin. 16, 15, 26, § 67: *lauto* cenare paratu, Juv. 14, 13: epulae *lautiores*, Stat. S. 1, 6, 32: *lautissima* vina, Plin. 14, 13, 15, § 92: *lautissima* cena, Plin. Ep. 9, 17: praetor, Juv. 14, 257: *lautum* et copiosum patrimonium, rich, splendid, noble, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 38: in civitate *lalaesina* tam *lauta*, tamque nobili, wealthy, id. Fam. 13, 32, 1: valde jam *lautus* es, qui grave litteras ad me dare, you are now very grand, id. ib. 7, 14, 1: homines *lauti* et urbani, noble, distinguished, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 17: libertis minus *lautis* servisque nihil defuit: nam *lautiores* eleganter accepti, id. Att. 13, 52, 2: certumque fit... cocus tum panem *lautioribus* coquere solitos, for the rich, Plin. 11, 23, § 108: orborum *lautissimus*, Juv. 3, 221.—(β) With *inf.*: rhombos libertis *ponere* *lautus*, splendid, Pers. 6, 23.—**C.** Trop., noble, glorious, etc.: beneficentiae et liberalitatis est ratio duplex: nam aut opera benigne fit indigentibus, aut pecunia: facilius est haec posterior, locupletis praesertim: sed illa *lautior* ac *splendidior*, noblier,

more glorious, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52: lautum negotium, honorable, id. Att. 6, 1, 13: omnium hortensiorum lautissima cura asparagis, the most diligent, the nicest, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 145: lautus habetur, a gentleman, Juv. 11, 1, 1, 67.—Hence, adv.: **laute**, neatly, elegantly, splendidly, sumptuously. **1.** Lit.: laute exornatus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 10: facete, lepide, laute, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 37: vivere, Nep. Chabr. 3: res domesticas lautius tueri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: lautius accipi, Suet. Calig. 55.—**2.** Trop., excellently, beautifully, finely: loquitur laute, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 25: militem laute ludificari, id. ib. 4, 4, 25: munus administrasti tuum, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 2.—Comp.: si quis existat, qui putet nos lautius fecisse, quam orationis severitas exigit, that I have made more use of ornament, Plin. Ep. 2, 5.—Sup.: hodie me ante omnes comicos stultos senes Versaris atque emunxeris lautissime, Poët. ap. Cic. Lael. 26, 99.

† **lax** [cf. Gr. λέγεις; Lat. licinus, luxus], fraud, deception: laci decipiendi inducit. Lax etenim fraus est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 116.

laxamentum, i, n. [laxo], an extending, widening. **1.** Lit. (post-Aug.): ventus laxamentum sibi parat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 18, 3: cellae, Vitr. 4, 7 fin.: ventris, an evacuating, purging, Macr. S. 7, 11.—**2.** Transf. (in concr.), a wide space, room: choragia laxamentum habeant, ad chorum parandum, Vitr. 5, 9, 1.—**II.** Trop., a relaxation, mitigation, alleviation, respite (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset, Liv. 9, 41: eo laxamento cogitationibus dato, id. 7, 38 fin.: ut minus laxamenti daretur iis ad auxilia Hannibali submitienda, id. 22, 37; 10, 39: nactus in navigatione pusillum laxamenti, Trebon. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3: dare laxamentum legi, laxity, indulgence, Cic. Clu. 33, 89; so, leges rem surdam, inexorabilem esse... nihil laxamenti nec veniae habere, Liv. 2, 3.

laxatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a widening, wide space, width, breadth (post-Aug.). **1.** Lit.: duorum digitorum laxatio, Vitr. 4, 7, 4.—**II.** A relief, mitigation, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 52 al.

laxativus, a, um, adj. [id.], mitigating, assuaging: cataplasma, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 3, 67; id. Acut. 3, 17, 151.

laxatus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from laxo.

laxē, adv., v. laxus fin.

laxitas, ātis, f. [laxus], width, roominess, spaciousness, extent. **1.** Lit. (rare but class.), of a house, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: loci, Sall. ap. Non. 132, 23: laxitas appellatur Propontis, angustiae Thracius Bosporus, the wide part, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76: mundi, id. 14 proem. § 5: spatiosa, id. 8, 43, 68, § 169: hae semitae opportuum laxitatem praebent, Col. 4, 18: aëris, i. e. a free current of air, Pall. 1, 5.—**II.** Trop., laxity, languor, Arn. 6, 197.

laxo, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. (rarely n.; v. I. B. 2. β. and II. B. β. infra) [id.], to stretch out, extend, to make wide or roomy, to expand. **1.** Lit.: forum, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 8: manipulos, to open the ranks, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: liliū ab angustiis in latitudinem paulatim se laxans, Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 22.—**2.** Transf. **1.** To open, undo, unloose (syn. solvo): vincula epistolae laxavit, Nep. Paus. 4: nodos Herculeos, Luc. 4, 632: ubi dolor vocem laxaverat, had loosened his voice, Just. 42, 4, 13: claustra, Verg. A. 2, 259: claustra portarum, Juv. 8, 261: intestina, Plin. 8, 36, 64, § 129.—**2.** To slacken, relax: laxare arcum, to slacken, unbend, Phaedr. 3, 14, 11: excussos rudentes, Verg. A. 3, 267: laxantur corpora rugis, become flabby with wrinkles, Ov. A. 3, 73: laxatis habenis inveni jussit, Curt. 4, 9, 24; 4, 15, 3: laxatissime, vinculis... ostendit manum, Just. 14, 4, 1: se cutis arida laxet, Juv. 6, 144: oleum ad nervos laxandos utile est, Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 157: corpus velut laxatum, Petr. 82: ferrum, to smelt, Stat. Achill. 1, 429.—(β) Neutr.: crebris fluctibus compages operis verberatae laxare, were loosened, opened, Curt. 4, 3, 6.—**3.** To lighten, ease: pharetra graves laxavit umeros, Sen. Herc. Oct. 787.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To lighten, relieve, unbend, recreate (syn.: levo, libero): a contentione disputationis animos curam-

que laxemus, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 230: iudicium animos atque a severitate ad hilaritatem traducere, id. Brut. 93, 322: animum ab assiduis laboribus, Liv. 32, 5: ut istis te molestiis laxes, release yourself, Luc. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 3.—**B.** To relax, mitigate, moderate, abate, weaken: alicui laxare aliquid laboris, Liv. 9, 16: vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus, Verg. A. 5, 187: placida laxarant membra quiete... nautae, id. ib. 5, 836: subtile examen justitiae, Gell. 1, 3: iram, Stat. Th. 6, 831: nigrantes tenebras id. ib. 12, 254: paulatim temeritate laxata, Petr. 82: longiore dierum spatio laxare dicendi necessitatem, to prolong, delay, defer, Quint. 10, 5, 22: memoriae inhaeret fidelius, quod nulla scribendi securitate laxatur, id. 10, 6, 2: rarescit multo laxatus vulnere miles, weakened, Sil. 17, 422.—To lay open, disclose, reveal (poet.): fata latentia laxa, Stat. Achill. 1, 508.—(β) To reduce the price of: annonam, Liv. 2, 34, 12; so neutr., to lessen, fall in price: annonae laxaverat, Liv. 26, 20.—**laxatus**, a, um, P. a., spread out, separated, extended, wide. **A.** Lit.: custodiae, i. e. separated, withdrawn, Liv. 21, 32 fin.: custodia, Petr. 112: membrana laxator, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17: laxati ordines (aciei), Tac. H. 3, 25; Sil. 9, 364: corpore laxati, released from the body, Cic. Rep. 6, 15 fin.—**B.** Trop.: libidinum vinculis laxati, released, freed, free, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7: laxatus curis, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: pugna, a battle broken off, Liv. 21, 59: nox, i. e. clear, Sil. 13, 550.

laxus, a, um, adj. [cf. languidus, languor, laces], wide, loose, open; spacious, roomy; opp. adstrictus (not freq. till after the Aug. per.). **1.** Lit.: laxius agmen, Sall. ap. Non. 235, 16: casses, Verg. G. 4, 247: circi, id. ib. 3, 166: sinus, Tib. 1, 6, 18: toga, id. 1, 6, 40; 2, 3, 78; cf.: in pede calceus haeret, wide, loose, Hor. S. 1, 3, 32: nūces Ferre sinu laxo, id. ib. 2, 3, 171: qua satis laxo spatio equi permitti possent, Liv. 10, 5; so, spatium, wide, roomy, Sen. Ep. 88 med.; cf.: laxior domus, Vell. 2, 81: janua, open, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 77: compages, Verg. A. 1, 122: mulier, Mart. 11, 21: habena, Cic. Lael. 13 (v. under II.); Verg. A. 1, 63: frena, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 16; cf.: qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. S. 2, 7, 20: arcus, slackened, unbent, unstrung, Verg. A. 11, 874: laxo meditantur arcu cedere campis, Hor. C. 3, 8, 23: opes, large, great, Mart. 2, 30, 4.—**II.** Trop.: laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, very wide, loose, Cic. Lael. 13, 45: si bellum cum eo hoste haberemus, in quo negligentiae laxior locus esset, greater latitude or scope, Liv. 24, 8; cf.: laxius imperium, less strict, more indulgent, Sall. J. 64: annonae, i. e. reduced, cheap, Liv. 2, 52: caput, relaxed, disordered from drinking, Pers. 3, 58: vox, pronounced broad, Gell. 13, 20, 12: laxioribus verbis dicere aliquid, prolix, diffuse, id. 16, 1, 3.—Of time: diem statuo satis laxam, sufficiently distant, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 16: tempus sibi et quidem laxius postulavit, Plin. Ep. 4, 9 med.—Hence, adv.: **laxē**, widely, spaciousty, loosely. **1.** Lit.: vis sideris laxe grassantis, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 217: distans, id. 13, 4, 7, § 33: aurum laxius dilatatur, id. 33, 3, 19, § 61: Mercurii stella laxissime vagatur, id. 2, 16, 13, § 66: medio suspendit vincula ponto, Et laxa fluitare sinit, loosely, freely, Luc. 4, 450: manus vincere, loosely, Liv. 9, 10, 7.—**2.** Trop.: laxius proferre diem, to put farther off, Cic. Att. 13, 14, 1; cf.: volo laxius (sc. rem curari), id. ib. 13, 20, 4: de munere pastorum alii angustius, alii laxius constituere solent, a greater number, more, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 10: in hostico laxius raptis suetis vivere atiores in pace res erant, more unrestrictedly, more freely, Liv. 28, 24, 6: Romanos remoto metu laxius licentiusque futuros, be more relaxed in discipline, more negligent, disorderly, Sall. J. 85.

lēa, ae, f. [leo], a lioness (poet. for leaena): panthera et lea, Varr. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. E. 2, 63; *Lucr. 5, 1318: pectus et ora leae, Ov. M. 9, 648: hirsutae, id. F. 5, 176; id. M. 14, 255: saeva, id. ib. 4, 102.

† **1. leaena**, ae, f.; = λέαινα, a lioness: statuerunt aeream leaenam, Cic. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. E. 2, 63; Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 45; Gell. 13, 7, 1; Tib. 3, 4, 90; Verg. E. 2,

63; id. G. 3, 245; 4, 408; Ov. M. 4, 97; 514; 9, 615; 13, 547; Cat. 64, 154.

2. Leæna, ae, f.; = Λεάνα, an heroic courtesan of Athens, in the time of Harmodius and Aristogiton, Plin. 7, 23, 23, § 87; 34, 8, 19, § 72; Lact. 1, 20.

Leander (Leandrus, Mart. Spect. 25; voc. Leandre, Ov. H. 19, 1 al.), i, m., = Λεανδρος, a young man of Abydos, who, in order to visit Hero in Sestos, swam nightly across the Hellespont, until he was drowned in a storm, Ov. H. 18 and 19; id. Tr. 3, 10, 41; Mart. 14, 181 et saep.—**II.** Hence, **A. Leandricus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Leander, Leandrian: natus, Fulg. Myth. 1 init.—**B. Leandrius**, a, um, adj., of Leander, Leandrian: Leandrius Hellespontus, Sil. 8, 622.

Learchus, i, m., = Λεάρχος, the son of Athamas and Ino, whom Athamas, in a fit of madness, killed, Ov. M. 4, 515; id. F. 6, 479; Hyg. Fab. 1, 2.—Hence, **II. Learchus**, a, um, adj., of Learchus: umbrae, Ov. F. 6, 491.

Lēbādia (Lēbādēa, Stat. Th. 7, 345), ae, f.; = Λεβადεία, Λεβადία, a Boeotian city near Mount Helicon, and above which was situated the cave of Trophimus, with a temple, now Livadhia, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74; Liv. 45, 27, 8; Gell. 12, 5.

Lēbēdus (-dos), i, f.; = Λεβέδος, a city on the coast of Ionia, north of Colophon; where every year great theatrical games were celebrated in honor of Bacchus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 6 sq.; Mel. 1, 17, 2; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 116. † **leber** for liber, v. 1. liber init.

lēbes, ētis, m., = Λέβης, among the Greeks, a copper basin, kettle, caldron, for cooking, frequently given as an honorary reward or prize: tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetes, Verg. A. 5, 266: Dodonaei, id. ib. 3, 466; Ov. H. 3, 31.—**B.** A hand-basin for washing, Ov. M. 12, 243.—**C.** A bronze vessel in which flesh was boiled, Vulg. 1 Sam. 2, 14 al.: lebetes aëneae, Isid. Orig. 22, 8, 11.—For ashes: lebetes ad suscipiendos cineres, Vulg. Exod. 27, 3.

Lēbynthos (Lēbynthus, Lēbynthos or -us), i, f.; = Λέβυνθος, one of the Sporadic Isles, now Lenitha, Mel. 2, 7; Ov. A. A. 2, 81; id. M. 8, 222.

Lēchaeum, i, n., and **Lēchaeae**, ārum, f.; = Λέχαιον, the port of Corinth, on the Corinthian Gulf, Liv. 32, 23, 11; Stat. S. 2, 2, 34; Prop. 3, 20 (4, 21), 19; Stat. Th. 2, 381: Corinthiacus hinc, illic Saronicus appellatur sinus: Lechaeae hinc, Cenchreae illinc, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 12.—Hence, **II. Lēchaeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Lechaeum, Lechaei: spatia, Grat. Cyn. 227.

† **lectarius**, κλινιστοῖς (a couch-maker), Gloss. Philox.; so, FABER LECTARIUS, Inscr. Orell. 4183.

lectē, adv., v. 2. lego, P. a. fin.

lectica, ae, f. **1.** Lit., a litter, sedan, used at first only on journeys, but afterwards also, for the sake of convenience, in the city: lectica octophoro ferebatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27: lecticae usum alicui adimere, Suet. Caes. 43: inditus lecticae, Tac. A. 3, 14: lecticae imponere alicui, Petr. 28: lecticā gestare alicui, Hor. S. 2, 3, 214: lecticae gestamine uti, Tac. A. 2, 2: in eadem illa lecticā qua ipse delatus eram, eum referre, etc., Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: lectica introferri, Liv. 43, 7: lectica formosis imposita caloniibus, Sen. Ep. 110, 17: comparare homines ad lecticam, litter-bearers, Cat. 10, 15: facit somnum clausā lectica fenestrā, Juv. 3, 242.—Collect.: densissima centum Quadrantes lectica petit, a throng of litters, Juv. 1, 121.—**II.** Transf.: arboris, that part of a tree from which the branches spring, Plin. 17, 14, 22, § 99.

* **lecticariōla**, ae, f. dim. [lecticarius], a chairman's mistress, a comically formed term of reproach, Mart. 12, 58, 2.

lecticarius, i, m. [lectica], a litter-bearer, sedan-bearer, chairman, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: lecticarii cum assensibus in auxilium accurrerunt, with their poles, Suet. Calig. 58: inter urbana ministeria continentur... lecticarii, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 72.—The chairmen formed a guild or corporation: EX

CORPORE LECTICARIOVM CAESARIS, INSCR. ap. Grut. 599, 11: DECVRIO LECTICARIOVM, ib. 600, 1; INSCR. Orell. 2871; 6323.

lecticula, ae, f. dim. [lectica], a small litter or sedan. **I.** In gen.: lecticula in curiam esse delatum, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55; Scipio lecticulā in aciem illatus, Liv. 24, 42. — **B.** In partic. **1.** A bier: elatus est in lecticula sine ulla pompa funebri, Nep. Att. 22, 2. — **2.** A couch or settee, on which one lay while reading or writing: lucubratoria lecticula, Suet. Aug. 78. — **II.** Transf., of a hen's nest, App. M. 9, p. 232.

lectio, ōnis, f. [lego]. **I.** A gathering, collecting. **A.** In gen. (post-Aug. and rare): lectio lapidum, Col. 2, 2, 12; florum, Arn. 5, 173. — **B.** In partic., a picking out, selecting: iudicium, Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 16.

— **II.** A reading, perusal; a reading out, reading aloud. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: delectabatur lectione librorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4; lectio sine ulla delectatione, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 7; versum, Quint. 1, 8, 2; non cruda, sed multa iteratione mollita et velut confecta, id. 10, 1, 19; continua, id. 11, 2, 34; cf. id. 1, cap. 8 and 10, cap. 1 passim. — **2.** In partic.: lectio senatus, a reading off or calling over the names of the senators; this was done by the censor, who at the same time struck the unworthy ones from the list: infamis atque invidiosa senatus lectio, Liv. 9, 29; 27, 11; Suet. Aug. 35. — **B.** Transf. (abstr. pro contr.), that which is read, reading, text (post-class.): lectio tamen docet, eo tempore solitos, etc., Macr. S. 7, 7, 5: haec sunt quae lectio pontificalis habet, id. ib. 7, 13, 11 fin.: iuris lectiones, passages of the laws, Cod. Just. 6, 61, 5: ubi lectio aliqua falsitate notata est, Isid. 1, 20, 3; so, pervulgati iuris, Amm. 30, 4, 18: data lectione quae non sit intellectu difficilis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 163: quia Moyses prius hoc statuit, sicut lectio manifestat, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 7, 1 proem.

* **lectisterniātor**, ōris, m. [lectisternium], one who arranged the couches and placed the cushions on them for reclining on at table: propra, abi intro; tu esto lectisterniātor, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 29; cf.: lectis sternundis stūdimus, id. Stich. 5, 3, 5.

lectisternium, ii, n. [2. lectus-sternon], a feast of the gods. **I.** Lit., an offering in which the images of the gods, lying on pillows, were placed in the streets, and food of all kinds set before them; these banquets were prepared by the Epulones, and consumed by them, Liv. 5, 13, 6; 7, 2, 27; 8, 25; 21, 62; 22, 1; 10 et saep.; cf.: lecti sternerantur in honorem deorum, unde hoc sacrum, vel potius sacrilegium nomen accepit, Aug. C. D. 3, 17, 2; cf. also Paul. ex Fest. p. 351 Müll. — **II.** Transf., in the Christian age, a feast held in memory of a deceased person, or at the consecration of a chapel dedicated to him, a feast of the dead, Sid. Ep. 4, 15; Inscr. Grut. 753, 4.

lectito, āvi, ātūm, i, v. freq. a. [2. lego]. **I.** To gather or collect eagerly or often (post-class.): conchulas et calculos in litore lectitasse, Val. Max. 8, 8, 1; flores, Arn. 5, 183. — **II.** To read often, with eagerness, or with attention (class.): Pyrrhi te video libros lectitasse, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 1: auctores quos nunc lectito, id. Att. 12, 18, 1: Platonem studiose, id. Brut. 31, 121: libros non legendos sed lectitandos, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8: libros conquistos lectitatosque, Tac. A. 14, 51: orationes, to read aloud, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 4; Quint. 9, 1, 12.

* **lectiuncula**, ae, f. dim. [lectio], a short or light reading: matutina tempora lectiunculis consumperis, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1. — **lecto**, āre, i, v. freq. [2. lego], = lectito, Vét. Schol. Hor. S. 1, 6, 122; cf. Charis. 142 P.

Lecton (Lectum), i, n., = Λέκτρον, a promontory on the coast of Troy, now C. Baba, Liv. 37, 37; Plin. 5, 32, 32, § 123; 9, 17, 29, § 62.

lector, ōris, m. [2. lego], one who reads. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., a reader: cum enim Brutus duos lectores excitasset, et alteri orationem legendam dedisset, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 55; 223: nihil est aptius ad delectationem lectoris, quam fortunae vicissitudines, id. Fam. 5, 12, 4: se lectori credere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 214: otiosus, Quint. 4, 2, 4: adsiduo ruptae lectore columinae, Juv.

1, 13. — **B.** In partic., a slave who read aloud to his master: unum aliquem constituere lectorem, Quint. 2, 5, 6: lectorem inducere, Plin. Ep. 9, 17, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 15, 2. — **II.** Transf., an officer in the Christian Church: itaque hodie diaconus, qui cras lector, Tert. adv. Haeretic. 41; Sid. Ep. 4, 25.

* **lectrix**, icis, f. [lector], a female reader, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 311, n. 347; cf. Cleod. p. 1893 P.; Serv. Verg. A. 12, 159.

* **lectuālis**, e, adj. [2. lectus], of or belonging to the bed: morbus, which confines one to his bed, Spart. Hadr. 23 dub. (al. letalis).

lectuārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to the bed, bed- (late Lat.): lectuaria (lecticaria) sindon, Non. 537, 21.

lectulus, i, m. dim. [id.], a cosy couch, a bed. **I.** In gen.: qui sese illa ipsa nocte in meo lectulo interfecturos pollicerentur, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: philosophi in suis lectulis plerumque moriuntur, id. Fin. 2, 30, 97: a ducenda uxore sic abhorret, ut quicquam libero lectulo neget esse iucundius, id. Att. 14, 13: testis mihi lectulus, Juv. 9, 77. — **II.** In partic. **A.** A small couch for reclining on at meals, an eating-couch: statuite hic lectulos, Plant. Pers. 5, 1, 6: lectuli Puniciani, Cic. Mur. 36, 75. — **B.** A funeral-bed, bed of state, Tac. A. 16, 11. — **C.** A reading-couch, lounge, settee, sofa, Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 5; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 38. — **D.** A bridal-bed, Mart. 10, 38, 7; in full, lectulus matrimonialis, Quint. Decl. 1, 13.

lecturio, ire, v. desid. a. [2. lego], to desire to read, be inclined to read (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 9, 7; 2, 10.

1. lectus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from 2. lego.

2. lectus, i, m. (nom. lectum, i, n., Dig. 32, 1, 52, § 9; 34, 2, 19, § 8; lectus, ūs, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 15; al. lecti; Sen. Ep. 95, 72 Haas; Cornif. ap. Prisc. 711 P.) [Gr. λέχος, ἄλοχος, λόχος, λόχη; Lat. lectica; cf. Germ. Lager], a couch, bed. **I.** In gen.: meum quidem te lectum certe occupare non sinam, Plaut. Truc. 5, 71: dapsilis, id. ib. 1, 1, 34: standumst in lecto, id. Men. 1, 1, 26: lecti loris subteni, Cato, R. R. 10: in lecto esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 23; id. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: lecto teneri, to be confined to one's bed, id. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 16: surgere lecto, Prop. 2, 18 (3, 15), 31: descendere lecto, Tib. 1, 2, 19 (al. derepere): lectus Proculā minor, too short for, Juv. 3, 203: pedes lecti, in quo cubat Dialis, luto tenui circumlitos esse oportet, Gell. 10, 15, 14 sqq. — **Plur.**: lectos eburatos, auratos (adexit), Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 53. — **II.** In partic. **A.** A bridal bed: lectus genialis, the nuptial-bed, which, after the marriage, was called adversus (because it stood opposite the door): genialis, Cic. Clu. 5 fin.: adversus, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 85: jugalis, Verg. A. 4, 496: ancupor in lecto mendaces caelibe somnos, Ov. H. 13, 107. — **B.** A couch for reclining on at meals, a dining- or eating-couch, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 183: lecto recumbere, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1: in imo lecto residere, Suet. Aug. 64. — **C.** A couch or settee on which it was customary to read or write, a reading-couch, Sen. Ep. 72, 2. — **D.** A funeral bed or couch, a bier: flebis et arso positum me, Delia, lecto, Tib. 1, 1, 61: lecto funebri aptatus, Petr. 114: corpus ipsum impositum lecto erat, Quint. 6, 1, 31.

3. lectus, ūs, m. [2. lego], a reading; Prisc. 1221 P. — **II.** = 2. lectus, q. v.

lecythinus, a, um, adj. [λεκυθος], of or belonging to an oil-flask: oleum lecythinum, oil from the flask (al. legitimo or lecythi), Petr. 21.

lecythus, i, m., = λεκυθος, a flask, cruise, Vulg. 3 Reg. 17, 12.

1. Leda, ae, and **Lēde**, ēs, f., = Λήδα, the daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyn-darus; she bore by Jupiter, who visited her in the form of a swan, two eggs, from one of which came Pollux and Helen, and from the other Castor and Clytemnestra, Ov. H. 17, 55; id. M. 6, 109; Hyg. Fab. 77: pueri Leda, i. e. Castor and Pollux, Hor. C. 1, 12, 25. — She was deified after her death, under the name of Nemesis, Lact. 1, 21: Lede, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 3: chironomōn Ledam sal-tare, i. e. in the part of Leda in a panto-

mime, Juv. 6, 63. — Hence, **II. Ledaicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Leda, Ledaean. **A.** Lit.: Ledaici dei, i. e. Castor and Pollux, Ov. F. 1, 706; also, Lacones, Mart. 1, 37, 2: Helena, Verg. A. 7, 364: Hermione (as granddaughter of Leda), id. ib. 3, 328: ovum, a swan's egg, Mart. 8, 33, 21; cf. olo-res, id. 1, 54, 8: Timavus, because Castor, on the return of the Argonauts, let his horse Cyllarus drink of it, id. 4, 25, 5; cf. Cyllarus, Stat. S. 1, 1, 54: astrum, i. e. Castor and Pollux, Mart. 8, 21, 5. — **B.** Poet., transf. **1.** Spartan: Phalantus, Tarentum, founded by the Spartan Phalantus, Mart. 8, 28, 3: gurgis, i. e. of the Eurotas, Stat. S. 2, 6, 45. — **2.** Amyclaeon (because Castor and Pollux were born at Amyclae): Xanthippus, Sil. 4, 358.

2. lēda, ae, lēdon, i, and lēdānum, v. lada.

Lēdās, ae, m., the name of a man, Juv. 6, 63.

Lēdūs, i, m., a river in Gallia Narbo-nensis, now Lez, Sid. Pan. 813; Mel. 2, 5.

legalis, e, adj. [lex], of or belonging to the law, legal (post-Aug.): genus quaestio-nis, Quint. 3, 5, 4; cf. id. 3, 6, 86 sq.: quaestiones, id. 3, 6, 46: status, id. 3, 6, 45: trac-tatus, id. 3, 8, 4: vita, according to the (di-vine) law, pious, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25. — Hence, adv.: **legaliter**, according to law, legally: adversarium provocare legaliter, Cassiod. Ep. 4, 37: de homicidiis Moyses legaliter dicit, i. e. in laying down the law, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 1, 5 proem.

* **legarium**, ii, n. [2. lego], pulse, leg-umes, Varr. R. R. 1, 32.

legatarius, a, um, adj. [legatum], en-joined by a last will or testament (post-class.). **I.** Adj.: editiones, Tert. Spect. 6.

— **II.** Subst. **A.** Legatarius, ii, m., one to whom something is left by will, a legatee, Suet. Galb. 5; Dig. 41, 3, 14; Gal. Inst. 2, 195: antequam legatarius admittat legatum, id. ib. 2, 200. — **B.** Legataria, ae, f., a female legatee, Dig. 19, 11, 43; 33, 4, 2.

legaticius, v. legativus.

legatio, ōnis, f. [1. lego], the sending of an ambassador; hence, the office of an ambassador, an embassy, legation. **I.** Lit.

A. In gen.: cum legatione in provinciam esset profectus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 9: legationem obire, id. Ac. 2, 2, 5: is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: legationis officium conficere, id. B. C. 3, 103: in legationem proficisci, Liv. 21, 63: in legatione esse, Quint. 7, 1, 50: legatio male gesta, id. 4, 4, 5: munus legationis recusa-re, Caes. B. C. 1, 33: legationem renuntiare, to make a report or give an account of one's embassy, Cic. Phil. 9, 1, 1; Liv. 9, 4, 23, 6; 35, 32; 36, 35; 39, 33; Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 20 al.; v. renuntio, I. B.: legationem ementiri, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 7: a Treveris Germanos cre-bris legationibus sollicitari, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: per legationes petere foedus, Tac. A. 2, 45. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Libera legatio, a free legation, i. e. permission granted to a senator to visit one or more provinces on his private affairs in the character of an ambassador, but without performing the duties of one (such an embassy was called free, because while it lasted the holder of it was at liberty to come to the city of Rome and leave it again without resigning his office): negotiorum suorum causa legatus est in Africam legatione libera, Cic. Fam. 12, 21: habent opinor liberae legationes definitum tempus lege Julia, id. Att. 15, 11; called simply legatio, id. Leg. 3, 8, 18; id. Fl. 34: qui libera legatione abest, non videtur rei publicae causa abesse: hic enim non publici causa, sed sui abest, Dig. 50, 7, 14. — **2.** Legatio votiva, a free embassy assumed for the purpose (often a mere pretext) of paying a vow in a provin-ce, Cic. Att. 4, 2 fin.; 15, 8; 15, 11. — **3.** The charge of a legatus Augusti (v. lega-tus, B. 2), Tac. Agr. 9; v. Orell. ad h. l.

II. Transf., the persons attached to an embassy, an embassy, legation: communem legationem ad Crassum mittunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: cuius legationis Divico princeps fuit, id. ib. 1, 13: quas legationes Caesar ad se reverti jussit, id. ib. 2, 35: ab Eumenē legatio de victoria gratulatum venit, Liv. 45, 13.

legātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [l. lego]. **I.** *Of or relating to an embassy* (post-class.): viaticum, or *absol.* **legātīvum**, i, n., *an ambassador's expenses*: viaticum, quod legatīvum dicitur, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 12: his, qui non gratuitam legationem susceperunt, legatīvum ex forma restituitur, ib. 50, 7, 2, § 3 (al. legatīvum). — **II.** *Left by a last will or testament*, Inscr. Orell. 3817.

* **legātor**, ōris, m. [id.], *one who leaves something by will, a testator*: voluntas legatoris, Suet. Tib. 31.

legātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [legatus], *of or belonging to a deputy*: provincia, *one given to a senator as deputy or lieutenant*, Cic. Att. 15, 9, 1 B. and K. (dub.); Orell. locatoria).

legātum, i, n., v. 1. lego *fin.* 2.

legātus, i, v. 1. lego *fin.* 1.

legibilis, e, *adj.* [2. lego], *that may be read, legible* (post-class.): si legibilia sunt inconsulto deleta, Dig. 28, 4, 1.

† **legicrepa**, νομοφύλας, Gloss. Philox.

legifer, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [lex-fero], *law-giving* (poet.). **I.** *Adj.*: Minos, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 41: legifera Ceres (as the foundress of the social life of mankind), Verg. A. 4, 58. — **II.** *Subst.*: **legifer**, ēri, m., *a law-giver*, applied to Moses, Lact. 4, 17, 7; Tert. Apol. 19 *fin.*; Prud. *στροφ.* 3, 363; Vulg. Isa. 33, 22.

legio, ōnis, f. [2. lego] (prop., *a selecting, choosing*; hence), *transf.*, *a body of soldiers*: legio, quod leguntur milites in delectu, Varr. L. L. 5, § 87 Müll. **I.** *Lit.*, *a Roman legion*. It consisted of 10 cohorts of foot-soldiers and 300 cavalry, making together between 4200 and 6000 men. As a general rule, the legion was composed of Roman citizens; it was only on the most pressing occasions that slaves were taken into it. The standard was a silver eagle. The legions were usually designated by numerals, according to the order in which they were levied; though sometimes they were named after the emperor who raised them, or after their leader, after a deity, after some exploit performed by them, etc.: cum legionibus secunda ac tertia, Liv. 10, 18: undevicesima, id. 27, 14: vicesima, id. 27, 38: Claudiana, Tac. H. 2, 84: Galbiana, id. ib. 2, 86: Martia, Cic. Phil. 4, 2: adiutrix, Tac. H. 2, 43: rapax, id. ib.: in legione sunt centuriae sexaginta, manipuli triginta, cohortes decem, Gell. 16, 4, 6; cf. Inscr. Orell. Index rerum, s. v. legio. — **II.** *Transf.* **A.** *Plur.*, *of the troops of other nations, legions, soldiers*: Brutiae Lucanaeque legiones, Liv. 8, 24: Latinae, id. ib. 6, 32; cf. of the troops of the Samnites, id. 10, 17; of the Gauls, id. 22, 14; of the Carthaginians, id. 26, 6: Teleboae ex oppido Legiones educunt suas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 62: in quorum (i. e. Thebanorum) sulcis legiones dentibus anguis nascuntur, Juv. 14, 241. — **B.** *In gen.*, *an army, a large body of troops*: legio reddit, Enn. ap. Non. 385, 17 (Ann. v. 535 Vahl): quia cotidie ipse ad me ab legione epistolae mittebat, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 56; 83; 2, 2, 22; id. Most. 1, 2, 48: si tu ad legionem bellator cluis, at ego in culina clueo, id. Truc. 2, 7, 53: cetera dum legio campis instructa tenetur, Verg. A. 9, 368: de colle videri poterat legio, id. ib. 8, 605; 10, 120: horruit Argoae legio ratas, Val. Fl. 7, 573. — **C.** *Of a large body of men*: idem istuc alii adscriptivis fieri ad legionem solet, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 2; cf.: legio mihi nomen est, quod multi sumus, Vulg. Marc. 5, 9; id. Luc. 8, 30; 36: duodecim legiones angolorum, id. Matt. 26, 53. — **2.** *Trop.*: sibi nunc uterque contra legiones parat, his troops, forces, expedients, Plaut. Cas. prol. 50.

* **legionarius**, a, um, *adj.* [legio], *of or belonging to a legion, legionary*: miles, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 5; cf.: legionarii milites legionis decimae, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: cohortes, id. ib. 3, 11; id. B. C. 1, 73; Sall. J. 41: equites, Liv. 35, 5; Veg. Mil. 2, 2.

legirūpa, ae, m. [lex-rumpo], *a law-breaker* (ante- and post-class.): perjure, legirupa, perniciēs adolescentum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 130; cf. id. Rud. 3, 2, 38; id. Ps. 4, 2, 19: legirupam damnare, id. Pers. 1, 2, 16; Prud. Ham. 239; cf. the foll. art.

* **legirūpiō**, ōnis, m. [id.], *a law-breaker*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 4.

legis-doctor (also written separately), ōris, m., *a doctor or teacher of the law*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25; Vulg. Act. 5, 34.

legislatio, ōnis, f. [lex-latum, *sup.* of fero], *the giving of the law*, Vulg. Rom. 9, 4.

legis-lator and **legum-lator** (in class. authors usu. written separately; v. lator), ōris, m., *a law-giver, legislator*: noster legumlator, Liv. 34, 31; Quint. 7, 8, 13; id. Decl. 329; 334: legislator, Val. Max. 6, 5, n. 3 *ext.*: non satis in ea re legislatorem voluntatem suam verbis expressisse, Gai. Inst. 3, 76 al.

legis-pēritus, i, m., *one learned in the law, a lawyer* (late Lat.), Vulg. Luc. 7, 30.

legitimē, adv., v. legitimus *fin.*

legitimus, a, um, *adj.* [lex; cf. Cic. Top. 3, 36], *fixed or appointed by law, according to law, lawful, legal, legitimate*. **I.** *Lit.* **A.** *Adj.*: dies erat legitimus comitiis habendis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 128: legitimum imperium habere, id. Phil. 11, 10, 26: potestas, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 74: scriptum, id. Inv. 2, 43, 125: controversiae legitimae et civiles, *which come under and are settled by the laws*, id. Or. 34, 120: justus et legitimus hostis, *a lawful adversary*, as distinguished from pirates and other outlaws, id. Off. 3, 29, 109: aetas legitima ad petendam aedilitatem, Liv. 25, 2: horae, *allowed by law* (for transacting any business), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25: impedimentum, *a legal impediment*, id. Agr. 2, 9, 24: poena, Suet. Claud. 14: crimen, *laid down in the laws*, Dig. 47, 20, 3: filius (opp. nothus), *legitimate*, Quint. 3, 6, 72; 5, 14, 16; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 4, 3: matrimonia, id. 6, 4, 2: conjux, Ov. M. 10, 437: legitimis pactum iunctumque tabellis amare, Juv. 6, 200. — **B.** *Subst.*: **legitima**, ōrum, n., *usages prescribed by law, precepts* (very rare): legitimis quibusdam confectis, Nep. Phoc. 4, 2: custodite legitima mea, *precepts, statutes*, Vulg. Lev. 18, 26; also in *sing.*: legitimum sempiternum erit, id. Exod. 28, 43. — **II.** *Transf.*, in gen. **A.** *I. q. legalis, of or belonging to the law, legal* (post-Aug.): quaestiones, Quint. 3, 6, 72; 7, 3, 13: verba, Gell. 11, 1, 4: scientia, Just. Inst. prooem. § 4: actio injuriarum, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 2, 5, 5: judicia, Gai. Inst. 4, 103 sq. — **B.** *Right, just, proper, appropriate* (class.): numerus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22, 57: in omnibus meis epistolis, legitima quaedam est accessio commendationis tuae, id. Fam. 7, 6, 1: illa oratorum propria et quasi legitima tractavit, ut delectaret, ut moveret, ut augeter, etc., id. Brut. 21, 82: poëma facere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 109: sonus, id. A. P. 274: insania, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 178: verba, Ov. F. 2, 527: partus, *right, regular*, Plin. 8, 43, 64, § 168; cf.: spectavit studiosissime pugiles, non legitimis et ordinariis modo, sed et catervarios, etc., Suet. Aug. 45: olus, Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 80. — *In neutr.*: legitimum est, with a *subject-clause*, *it is right, proper, suitable* (post-Aug.): fistulas denu pedum longitudinis esse, legitimum est, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 58; 33, 3, 20, § 64: seruntur lactucae anno toto: legitimum tamen, a bruma semen jacere, *but the proper way is*, id. 19, 8, 39, § 130. — Hence, *adv.*: **legitimē**. **1.** *According to law, lawfully, legally, legitimately*: is qui legitime procurator dicitur, Cic. Caecin. 20, 57: iuste et legitime imperanti, id. Off. 1, 4, 13: non nisi legitime vult nubere, Juv. 10, 338. — **2.** *Transf.*, *duly, properly*: faex legitime cocta, Plin. 23, 2, 31, § 64: studere, Tac. Or. 32: legitime fixis tabellis, Juv. 12, 100.

† **legito**, āre, v. freq. a., *to read often*, Prisc. p. 825 P.

* **legiuncula**, ae, f. dim. [legio], *a small legion*, Liv. 35, 49, 10.

1. lego, āvi, ātum (archaic perf. legasit for legaverit, Fragn. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 148), 1, v. a. [lex; and therefore qs. lege creare], *a publicist's and jurid. t. t.* **A.** *To send with a commission or charge, to send on an embassy, send as ambassador; to depute, dispatch*: ne hoc quidem senatus relinquebas, ut legati ex ejus ordinis auctoritate legarentur, Cic. Vatini. 15, 35: hominem honestum ac nobilem legarunt ad Apronium, id. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 114: eos privatae

rei causa legari, id. Fam. 3, 8, 4: iuste pieque legatus venio, Liv. 1, 32: tres adulescentes in Africam legantur, qui reges adeant, etc., Sall. J. 21, 4: quos Athenienses Romam ad senatum legaverant impetratum, etc., Gell. 7, 14, 8. — **2.** *Transf.* to the commission itself (ante- and post-class.): quae verba legaverint Rhodii ad hostium ducem, *what they told him through their deputies*, Gell. 15, 31 in lemm. — **b.** Beyond the official sphere: quin potius, quod legatum est tibi negotium, Id. curas? *committed, intrusted*, Plaut. Cas. 1, 12. — **3.** *To appoint or choose as deputy* (as the official assistant, lieutenant, of a general or governor): eum (Messium) Caesari legarat Appius, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 9: ego me a Pompeio legari ita sum passus, ut, etc., id. ib. 4, 2, 6: istum legatum iri non arbitror, id. ib. 10, 1, 4: ne legaretur Gabinius Pompeio expenti, id. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 57: Dolabella me sibi legavit, *chose me for his lieutenant*, id. Att. 15, 11, 4: Calpurnius parato exercitu legat sibi homines nobiles, etc., Sall. J. 28. — **II.** *A jurid. t. t.*: aliquid, *to appoint by a last will or testament, to leave or bequeath as a legacy* (class.): Numitori, qui stirpis maximus erat, regnum vetustum Silviae gentis legat, Liv. 1, 3: legavit quidam uxori mundum omne penumque, Lucil. ap. Gell. 4, 1, 3: usufructum omnium bonorum Caesenniae legat, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11: Fabiae pecunia legata est a viro, id. Top. 3, 14: cui argentum omne legatum est, Quint. 5, 10, 62: in argento legato, id. 7, 2, 11. — **B.** *Aliquid alicui ab aliquo, to leave one a legacy to be paid by the principal heir*: uxori testamento legat grandem pecuniam a filio, si qui natus esset: ab secundo herede nihil legat, Cic. Clu. 12, 33: si patrifamilias uxori ancillarum usum fructum legavit a filio, neque a secundo herede legavit, id. Top. 4, 21; Quint. 7, 9, 5. — Hence,

1. legātus, i, m. **A.** (Acc. to lego, I. A.) *An ambassador, legate, Cic. Vatini. 15, 35: legatos mittere, id. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: ad senatum legatos de aliqua re mittere, id. de Or. 2, 37, 155; cf.: missi magnis de rebus uterque Legati, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: legatos mittere ad indicendum bellum, Liv. 31, 8; Ov. M. 14, 527. — **B.** (Acc. to lego, I. B.) **a.** *An official assistant given to a general or the governor of a province, a deputy, lieutenant, lieutenant-general*: quos legatos tute tibi legasti? Cic. Pis. 14, 33: qui M. Aemilio legati fuerunt, id. Clu. 36, 99: Quintus frater meus legatus est Caesaris, id. Fam. 1, 9, 21; id. Off. 3, 20, 79; cf.: Murena summo imperatori legatus L. Lucullo fuit, qua in legatione duxit exercitum, etc., id. Mur. 9, 20; 14, 32: neque se ei legatum defuturum, id. Phil. 11, 7, 17; Val. Max. 5, 5, 1: hiberna cum legato praefectoque tradidisses, Cic. Pis. 35, 86: (Calvisius) duos legatos Uticae reliquerat, id. Phil. 3, 10 *fin.*: quaestorius, id. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 56; Caes. B. G. 2, 5 *fin.*: L. Caesar, cuius pater Caesaris erat legatus, id. B. C. 1, 8, 2: magnitudo et splendor legati, Liv. 38, 58, 9: in magna legatum quaere popina, Juv. 8, 172. — **b.** Under the emperors, *a governor sent to a province by the emperor*, Tac. A. 12, 40; id. Agr. 33; Suet. Vesp. 4; Spart. Hadr. 3 et saep.; cf. legatio, I. B. 2., and Orell. ad Tac. Agr. 9: — (β) Legati legionum, commanders, Suet. Tib. 19; id. Vesp. 4; cf.: Caesar singulis legionibus singulos legatos et quaestorem praefecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 52; Tac. A. 2, 36; id. H. 1, 7. — Also called: legatus praetorius, Tac. Agr. 7. — **2. legātum**, i, n. (acc. to lego, II.), *a bequest, legacy*: legatum est delibatio hereditatis, qua testator ex eo, quod universum heredis foret, alicui quid collatum velit, Dig. 30, 116: Hortensii legata cognovi, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 9: reliqua legata varie dedit, Suet. Aug. 101; id. Tib. 48: legatum peto ex testamento, Quint. 4, 2, 6: ius capiendi legata alicui adimere, Suet. Dom. 8: cymbala pulsantis legatum amici, Juv. 9, 62: legatorum genera sunt quattuor, Gai. Inst. 2, 392; cf. sqq.*

2. lego, legi, lectum (*gen. plur. part.* legentum, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 25), 3, v. a. (Gr. λέγω, λόγος, λόγος, etc.; Lat. legūmen, di-legens, neg-leg-o, etc.; cf. Germ. lesen), *to bring together, to gather, collect*. **I.** *Lit.* **A.** *In gen.*: oleam, Cato, R. R. 144: nuces, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 265: herbas collibus, Ov. M. 14, 347: flores et humi nascentia fraga,

Verg. E. 3, 92; cf. roscida mala, id. ib. 8, 38: flores in calathos, Ov. F. 5, 218: spolia caesorum, Liv. 5, 39: quos (montanos asparagos), Juv. 1, 69.—Of the dead who have been burned: ossa, Ov. H. 10, 150: homini mortuo ossa, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60: ossa filii, Sen. de Ira, 2, 33, 6; cf. Quint. 8, 5, 21; Lact. de Mort. Persec. 21, 11: reliquias legerunt primores equestris ordinis, Suet. Aug. 100.—**B.** Esp. 1. To take out, pick out, extract, remove: quibusdam et radi ossa et legi... quae sine totius perniciē corporis haerere non poterant, Sen. Prov. 1, 3, 2: ossa vivis, id. ad Marc. 22, 3: ossa in capite lecta, id. Ben. 5, 24, 3: ossa e vulneribus, Quint. 6, 1, 30.—2. To pluck, strip, gather fruit from (a tree, etc.): oleam qui legerit, Cato, R. R. 144, 1: ficus non erat apta legi, Ov. F. 2, 254.—3. Poet.: legere fila, to wind up: extrema Lauso Parcae fila legunt, i. e. spin the last thread of life, Verg. A. 10, 815; cf. quae dedit ingrato fila legenda viro, Ov. F. 3, 462: stamen, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 40 (42).—4. Naut. t. t.: vela legere, to draw together, furl: omnis navita ponto umida vela legit, Verg. G. 1, 373: vela legunt socii, id. A. 3, 532: ipse dabit tenera vela, legetque manu, Ov. H. 15, 215; Val. Fl. 2, 13: prora funem legit Argus ab alta, dravus in, takes in, id. 1, 312: ancoras classis legit, is weighing anchor, Sen. Troad. 759.—5. To take to one's self unjustly, to carry off, steal, purloin, plunder, abstract (not in Cic.): omnia viscatis manibus leget, omnia sumet: crede mihi, auferet omnia, Lucil. ap. Non. 332 and 396, 4: majus esse maleficium stuprare ingenuam quam sacrum legere, Auct. Her. 2, 30. fin.: sacra divum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 117: soceros legere et gremiis abducere pactas, Verg. A. 10, 79 Serv. ad loc. (but Forbig. renders legere here as = eligere, sumere; cf. 8. infra).—6. Of places, to go, pass, or wander through (poet.): nec me studiosius altera saltus legit, Ov. M. 5, 579: pars cetera pontum Pone legit, sails through, Verg. A. 2, 207: vada dura lego, id. ib. 3, 706: freta, id. ib. 3, 127: aequora Afrā, Ov. F. 4, 289: Ioniumque rapax Icariumque legit, id. ib. 4, 566: vestigia alicujus, to follow one's foot-steps, to track or pursue him: subsequitur pressoque legit vestigia gressu, id. M. 3, 17; cf. et vestigia retro Observata legit, Verg. A. 9, 392: tortos orbes, to wander through, id. ib. 12, 481.—7. To pass or sail by, to skirt, to coast along a shore, land, or place (mostly poet.): Inarimen Prochytenque legit, Ov. M. 14, 89; 15, 705; 709: primi litoris oram, coast along, i. e. not enter into details, Verg. G. 2, 44; id. E. 8, 7: navibus oram Italiae, Liv. 21, 51. fin.: oram Campaniae, Suet. Tib. 11; cf. terram, id. Aug. 16.—8. Pregn., to choose from a number, to pick out, single out, select, elect (class.): alia esse oportet forma quem tu pugno legeris, pick out to fight with, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 160: iudices, Cic. Phil. 5, 16: omnia, quae leget quaeque reiciet, id. Fin. 4, 15, 40: scribam, to elect, appoint, id. Clu. 45, 126: condiciones nubendi, id. Cael. 15: cives in patres, Liv. 23, 22: viros ad bella, Ov. M. 7, 669: geminasque legit de classe biremes, Verg. A. 8, 79: legit virum vir, each one singles out his man (of the combatants in a battle), id. ib. 11, 632: senatum ad modum pristinum redegit duabus lectionibus: prima ipsorum arbitratu, quo vir virum legit, Suet. Aug. 35; Tac. H. 1, 18: neque ejus legendam filiam (sc. virginem Vestalem) qui domicilium in Italia non haberet, At. Cap. ap. Gell. 1, 12, 8.—*(β) With inf.: fidissimae custodes Lecta sacrum justae veneri occultare pudorem, Stat. Th. 1, 530.

II. Trop.: **A.** To catch up, i. e. overhear a conversation: nunc huc concedam, ut horum sermonem legam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 21 (cf. sublegere, id. Mil. 4, 2, 98).—**B.** To catch with the eye, to view, observe, behold, survey, see. ***I.** In gen.: tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine posset Adversos legere, Verg. A. 6, 755 Heyne ad loc.; and cf. Verg. A. 6, 34.—**2.** In part., to read or peruse a writing: ut eos libros per te ipse legeres, Cic. Top. 1: defensionem causae, id. Verr. 2, 5, 43; 112: legi apud Clitomachum, A. Albium jocantem dixisse, etc., id. Ac. 2, 45, 137: aliquid studiose intenteque, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 1: significas legis te in quadam epistula mea, jus-sisse Verginium, etc., id. ib. 9, 19, 1: philoso-

phorum consultorumque opiniones, Quint. 12, 11, 17: liber tuus et lectus est et legitur a me diligenter, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, 1: orationem, Quint. 1, 1, 6: aiunt multum legendum esse non multa, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 15.—With a pers. obj.: antiquos et novos, Quint. 2, 5, 23: antiquos studiosius, id. 3, 6, 62: poetas, id. 1, 4, 4.—In pass.: Horatius fere solus legi dignus, Quint. 10, 1, 96: si cum judicio legatur Cassius Severus, id. 10, 1, 116: dumque legar, mecum pariter tua fama legetur, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 5: sepulcra legens, when reading epitaphs, Cic. de Sen. 7, 21: legentium plerisque, Liv. 1 praef. § 4: opus nescio an minime legentibus futurum voluptati, to my readers, Quint. 3, 1, 2; cf. id. 9, 4, 2; 2, 5, 3: nec Cynicos nec Stoica dogmata, Juv. 13, 121.—Absol.: legendi usus, Lact. 3, 25, 9: memoriam continuus legendi usus instruit, Macr. S. 1, 5, 1.—**b.** In part. (a) To read out, read aloud, recite (esp. freq. in post-Aug. authors): convocatis auditoribus volumen legere, etc., Cic. Brut. 51, 191: codicem pro contione, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 4, 4, 8: audio me male legere, duntaxat versus, orationes enim commodius, Plin. Ep. 9, 34: obturem impune legentibus aures, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 105: quem vero arripuit tenet occiditque legendo, with recitation, id. A. P. 475: quis dabit historicum quantum daret acta legenti, to read him the news, Juv. 7, 104.—(β) To find in an author or to writing: ut scriptum legimus, Cic. Deiot. 7, 19: legi etiam scriptum, esse avem quandam, etc., id. N. D. 2, 49. init.: ego vero haec scripta legi, id. Planc. 39, 94: praeterea scriptum legimus, Gallos in venatibus tingere sagittas, Gell. 17, 15, 7: relatum legere, Nep. praef. 1.—Pass.: in aliis codicibus non peccato sed peccatis legitur, Aug. Cont. Jul. Rel. 1, 22; id. Don. Persev. 6. init. al.—**C.** A publicist's t. t.: legere senatum, to read over, or call off the names of senators (which was done by the censors; v. lectio, II. A. 2.): censors fidei concordia senatum legerunt, Liv. 40, 51; 9, 29; 9, 30; 9, 46; 43, 15 al.—Hence, **legens**, entis, Part. as subst. m., a reader (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for lector), Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 25.—Plur., Liv. praef. 4; Quint. 3, 1, 2; Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 44; Tac. A. 4, 33.—Also, **lectus**, a, um, P. a., chosen, picked out, selected; choice, excellent (class.): argenti lectae numeratae minae, good, i. e. of full weight, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 50; so, argentum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 3: ut neque vir melior neque lector femina in terris sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 52: lectissimi viri atque ornatissimi, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 15; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 29: uxor lectissima, id. Inv. 1, 31, 52: (verbis) lectis atque illustribus uti, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150: nihil est aliud... pulcre et oratorie dicere nisi optimis sententiis verbisque lectissimis dicere, id. Or. 68, 227: juvenum lectissime, Stat. S. 5, 1, 247; cf. viginti lectis equitum comitatus, Verg. A. 9, 48.—Hence, adv.: **lecte**, choicely, selectly (very rare): ab lego lecte ac lectissime, Varr. L. 6, § 36 Müll.—Comp.: lectius, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2 (al. lecta).

legula, ae, f., a flap: auris, the ear-flap (late Lat.): aurium legulae, Sid. Ep. 1, 2: Legula, μύτρον, Gloss. Philox.

leguleius, i, m. [lex], a pettifogging lawyer, pettifogger, one who depends on legal technicalities for getting the better of his opponent: leguleius quidam cautus et acutus, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236: formularii, vel ut Cicero ait, leguleii, Quint. 12, 3, 11.

legulus, i, m. [2. lego], a gatherer, collector; esp. one who picked up the fallen olives (opp. strictor, he who beat or shook them from the tree; ante- and post-class.): ab legendo leguli, qui oleam aut qui uvae legunt, Varr. L. 6, § 66 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 5, § 94: legulos quot opus erunt, praebeto et strictores, Cato, R. R. 144: leguli volunt ut olea cadaqua quam plurima sit, quo plus legatur, id. ib. 64; Calp. Ecl. 3, 49.

legumen, inis, n. [id.], pulse, any leguminous plant. **I.** In gen., Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 32; Plin. 18, 17, 46, § 165; Col. 2, 7, 1, 2; 10, 1, 18, 7, 10: terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156; Caes. B. C. 3, 47. fin.: ventri indulgere omne legumen, Juv. 15, 174: frugibus legatis, legumina continentur, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 78. Collect. sing., Petr. S. 135, 5.—**II.** In part., the bean: laetum, siliqua quassante legumen, Verg. G. 1, 74.

*** legumentum**, i, n. [legumen], pulse (for legumen), Gell. 4, 11, 4.

† leguminarius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to pulse: NEGOTIATRIX LEGUMINARIA, dealing in pulse, Inscr. Orell. 3093.—Subst.: **leguminarius**, ὀσπριόπῳλης, Gloss. Philox.

† leiostrea (liostrea), ae, f., = λεϊοστρεῖον, an oyster with a smooth shell, Lampr. Heliog. 19, 6.

Lelēges, um, m., = Δέλεγες, a Pelasgic tribe who lived scattered over several parts of Asia Minor and Greece (in Caria, Ionia, Mysia, Thessaly, Locris, Megara), Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27; 5, 30, 33, § 127; Verg. A. 8, 725; Ov. M. 9, 645; Luc. 6, 383.—In sing.: hac Ixionides, illa Troezenius heros parte Lelex, the Lelegeian, as a proper name, Ov. M. 8, 566.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lēlegeius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Leleges, Lelegeian: litora, i. e. the coast of Megara, Ov. M. 8, 8: moenia, i. e. Megara, id. ib. 7, 443.—**B. Lēlegeis**, idis, adj., Lelegeian, Asiatic: nymphae Lelegeides, Ov. M. 9, 651.—Subst., an early name of Miletus, because formerly inhabited by the Leleges, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112.

lēlēpris, is, f., a fish, otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

lēma, ae, f., = λίμα, a humor or rheum that gathers in the corner of the eye (also called grāmiae), Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49.

Lemannus, i, m. (with or without lacus), the Lake of Geneva.—Without lacus: deseruere cavo tentoria fixa Lemanno, Luc. 1, 396; cf. Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224.—With lacus: Rhodanus, Lemanno lacu acceptus tenet impetum, Mel. 2, 5, 5; 2, 5, 1; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; Luc. 1, 396; Mart. Cap. 6, § 635.

lembulus, i, m. dim. [lembus], a small boat, a wherry, Prud. stroph. 5, 455.

lembunculus, i, v. 2. lenunculus.

† lembus, i, m., = λέμβος, a small fast-sailing vessel with a sharp prow, a pinnace, yacht, cutter: lembus genus navicellae velocissimae, quod et dromonis nomine appellamus, Fulg. Exp. Serm. 564, 6; Att. ap. Non. 534, 5: celerare lembum, Turp. ib. 7: lembo advehitur pauxillulo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 81: ascendi in lembum, id. ib. 2, 1, 35: ducit lembum jam directum navis praedictoria, id. Men. 2, 3, 87: classis lemborum, Liv. 45, 10; 34, 35: qui adverso vix flumine lembum Remigiis subigit, Verg. G. 1, 201: piratici lembi, Curt. 4, 5, 18.

† lemma, ātis, n., = λίμμα, a subject for consideration or explanation, a theme, matter, subject, contents (not ante-Aug.; in Cic. only written as Greek). **I.** Lit.: lemma sibi sumpsit, quod ego interdum versibus ludo, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The title of an epigram, because it indicates the subject: lemmata si quaeris, cur sint ascripta, docebo: Ut si malueris lemmata sola legas, Mart. 14, 2, 1; Aus. Parent. praef.—**B.** The epigram itself: si mihi ex hoc ipso lemmate secundus versus occurrerit, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 3: consumpta est uno si lemmate pagina, transis, Mart. 10, 59, 1.—**C.** A story, tale: nutriciae lemmata, nursery-tales, Aus. Ep. 16, 90.—**D.** The assumption or lemma of a syllogism: est vitium insidiosum et sub falsa lemmatis specie latens, Gell. 9, 16, 7; v. sumptio.

Lemniacus, a, um, v. Lemnos, II. B.

Lemniās, adis, v. Lemnos, II. D.

Lemnicola, ae, v. Lemnos, II. E.

Lemniensis, e, adj., v. Lemnos, II. C.

lemniscatus, a, um, adj.: [lemniscus], adorned with pendent ribbons: corona, Serv. Verg. A. 5, 269; 6, 772: palma, lit., a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons, the highest reward of a victor; hence, transf. for highest reward: palma (as the reward for a murder), Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100; Tert. Anim. 1.

† lemniscus, i, m., = ληνίσκος. **I.** A pendent (purple?) ribbon, fastened to a victor's crown, at first of linden-bast or wool, afterwards of gold. A crown adorned with such a ribbon was the highest reward of a victor: tenuissimae earum (tillarum), phillyrae, coronarum lemniscis celebres, antiquorum honore, Plin. 16, 14, 25, § 65: lemnisci id. est fasciculae coloriae, dependentes ex coronis, propterea dicuntur, quod

antiquissimum fuit genus coronarum la-nearum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 115 Müll.; Plin. 21, 3, 4, § 6.—Such crowns were given as especial honors to guests at a feast: un-guenta atque odores, lemniscos, corollas dari dapsilas, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 21: coronae datae lemniscis aureis interpositis, Capitol. Verr. 5: turba coronas lemniscosque jacien-tium, Liv. 33, 33, 2: ingestaque aves, ac lemnisci, et bellaria, Suet. Ner. 25.—Crowns ornamented in this manner were given, also, to the victors in public games and to poets: et quae jamdudum tibi palma poë-tica pollet, Lemnisco ornata est, quo mea palma caret, Aus. Epist. 20, 5; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100.—**II.** *A tent or roll of lint dipped in a medicament*, Veg. Vet. 2, 14, 3; 2, 48, 7 (in Cels. 7, 28, written as Greek).

Lemnos and **Lemnus**, i. f., = Ἀἰμ-νος, the island of Lemnos, in the Aegean Sea; in mythology, the abode of Vulcan; it was also here that Philoctetes was left behind; now Lemno or Stalimeni, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 4; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 49; Mel. 2, 7, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73; Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55; id. Fat. 16, 36; Ov. M. 13, 46; 313; Stat. Th. 5, 49; Val. Fl. 2, 87 et saep.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lemnius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Lemnos, Lemnian: quia tibi alia est sponsa locuples Lemnia, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 25: litora, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 11 Müll.: furtum, i. e. of Prometheus, who stole the fire from Vulcan at Lemnos, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: saxum, id. Fin. 2, 29, 94: pater, i. e. Vulcan, Verg. A. 8, 454: turba, the women of Lemnos, who in one night all killed their husbands, Ov. Ib. 398: rubrica, a kind of red chalk, Plin. 28, 8, 24, § 88; 29, 5, 33, § 104.—**Absol.** **Lemniscus**, i. m., Vulcan: Lemniscus extem-porale valvas patefecit eburnas, Ov. M. 4, 185.—**Subst.** **Lemnii**, ōrum, m., inhabi-tants of Lemnos, Lemnians, Nep. Milt. 1.—**B.** **Lemniscus**, a, um, adj., Lemnian: nec major ab antris Lemniacis fragor est, i. e. Vulcan's forge in Lemnos, Stat. S. 3, 1, 131: catenae, the fetters made by Vulcan in Lemnos with which to bind Venus and Mars, id. Th. 3, 274; Mart. 5, 7, 7.—**C.** **Lemnien-sis**, e, adj., Lemnian: sua cognata Lem-niensis, from Lemnos, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 99.—**D.** **Lemnias**, ādis, f., = Ἀἰμνιάς, a Lemnian woman, Ov. H. 6, 53.—With Gr. form of dat. plur.: Lemnias gladios in mea damna dabo, Ov. A. 3, 672.—**Adj.** exsul, i. e. Hypsipyle, Stat. Th. 5, 500.—**E.** **Lem-nicola**, ae, m., the dweller in Lemnos, a surname of Vulcan: Lemnicolae stirps, i. e. Erichthonius, son of Vulcan, Ov. M. 2, 757.

Lemonia tribus, a rustic tribe on the Via Latina, Cic. Planc. 16, 38; id. Phil. 9, 7, 15; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 115 Müll.

† **lemōnium** and **limōnium**, ii, n., = λεμόνιον, the wild beet, Plin. 25, 9, 61, § 108 (al. molenonium); id. 20, 8, 28, § 72.

Lēmōvices, um, m., a people of Aquitania Gaul, neighbors of the Arverni; their name, as applied to their ancient capital, is preserved in the modern form of Limoges, Caes. B. G. 7, 4, 6; 7, 75, 3; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109.

Lemovii, ōrum, m., a Germanic people on the Baltic, bordering on the Rugii: Rugii et Lemovii, Tac. G. 43.

† **lemunculus**, πικυλος, σκαφιδιον, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [lembus].

Lēmures, um, m., shades, ghosts of the departed. **I.** Lit.: Lemures animas dixe-re silentium, Ov. F. 5, 483.—**B.** Transf., in gen., ghosts, spectres: lemures larvae nocturnae et terrificationes imaginum et bestiarum, Non. 135, 15 sq.: somnia, terrores magicos, miracula, sagas, Nocturnos lemures portentaque Thessalia rides, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 209: tunc nigri lemures ovoque pericula rupto, Pers. 5, 185.—Hence, **II.** **Lemū-ria**, ōrum, n., a festival held on the 9th, 11th, and 13th of May to appease the ghosts of the departed: nocturna, Ov. F. 5, 421 sq.

lena, ae, f. [leno], a bawd, procuress. **I.** Lit.: lenas eas dicimus, quae mulieres quaestuiarias prostituunt. Lenam accipie-mus et eam, quae alterius nomine hoc vi-tae genus exerceat, Dig. 23, 2, 43: omnes sunt lenae levitidae, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 61; id. Truc. 2, 1, 14; id. As. 1, 3, 23: callida, Tib. 1, 6, 11 (5, 48): improba, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 17.—

In apposition: lena anus, an old go-between, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 40: Isiacae, i. e. Isis, Juv. 6, 489: ingenui prohibentur ducere... et lenam et a lenone lenave manumissam, Ulp. Fragm. 13, 2.—**II.** Transf., she that entices, allures, seduces; a female enticer, a seductress: non vides, quam blanda conciliatrix, et quasi sui sit lena natura? Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: pro facie multis vox sua lena fuit, Ov. A. 3, 316: pictura lena, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 24.

1. Lenaeus, a, um, adj., = Ἀναΐος, Lenaeus, Bacchic: Lenaei latices, i. e. wine, Verg. G. 3, 510: honorem libare, id. A. 4, 207: Lenaea dona, Stat. S. 4, 6, 80: Lenaeus pater, i. e. Bacchus, Verg. G. 2, 7; Ov. M. 4, 14; 11, 132; and absol.: **Lenaeus**, i. m., Bacchus: te libans, Lenaeae, vocat, Verg. G. 2, 529; Tib. 3, 6, 38.

2. Lenaeus, i. m. **I.** A surname of a king, otherwise unknown, Ov. Ib. 331.—**II.** A name of Roman slaves, e.g. Cn. Pompeius Lenaeus, a freedman of Pompey, Suet. Gram. 15; Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127.

lenē, adv., v. lenis fin.

lenimen, inis, n. [lenio], a softening or soothing remedy; an alleviation, mitigation, solace (poet.): testudo laborum Dulce lenimen, Hor. C. 1, 32, 14: sollicitae lenimen dulce senectae, Ov. M. 6, 500: addidit illis hoc quoque lenimen, id. ib. 11, 450.

lenimentum, i, n. [id.], a softening or soothing remedy; an alleviation, mollifica-tion (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Plin. 25, 5, 24, § 59.—**II.** Trop.: addito honestae missionis lenimento, Tac. H. 2, 67.

lenio, ivi or ii, itum, 4 (imperf. leni-bant, Verg. A. 4, 528: lenibat, id. ib. 6, 468; fut. lenibunt, Prop. 3, 20 (4, 21), 32), v. a. and n. [i. lenis]. **I.** Act., to make soft or mild, to soften, mollify, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe, calm (syn.: mitigo, placo, sedo, mulceo). **A.** Lit.: lapsana alvum lenit et mollit, Plin. 20, 9, 37, § 96: nūces leniunt saporem caeparum, id. 23, 8, 77, § 147: tumores, id. 33, 6, 35, § 110: collec-tiones impetusque, id. 22, 25, 58, § 122: sto-machum latrantem, Hor. S. 2, 2, 18: volne-ra, to assuage, heal, Prop. 3, 20 (4, 21), 32: clamorem, to soften, moderate, Hor. C. 1, 27, 7: inopiam frumenti lenire, to make amends for, cause to be less felt, Sall. J. 91.—**B.** Trop., to render mild, to appease, calm, pacify, etc.: senem illum tibi dedo ulterio-rem, ut lenitum reddas, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 31: illum saepe lenivi iratum, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 2: temperantia animos placat ac lenit, id. Fin. 1, 14, 47: te ipsum dies leniet, aetas mitigabit, id. Mur. 31, 65: epulis multitudinem imperitam, id. Phil. 2, 45, 116: desiderium crebris epistolis, id. Fam. 15, 21, 1: se multa consolatione, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4: diem tempusque... leniturum iras, Liv. 2, 45: seditionem, id. 6, 16: ani-mum ferocem, Sall. J. 11: saepius fatigatus lenitur, id. ib. 111, 3: lenire dolentem So-lando, Verg. A. 4, 393.—**II.** Neutr., to be-come soft or mild, to be softened, mitigated: dum irae leniunt, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 100; cf. Brix ad loc.

1. lenis, e, adj. [cf. lentus], soft, smooth, mild, gentle, easy, calm. **I.** Lit.: sensus judicat dulce, amarum: lenē, aspe-rum, Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 36; id. N. D. 2, 58, 146: vehemens fricatio spissat, lenis mollit, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 53: vinum hoc asperum est: aliud lenius, sodes, vide, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48: lenibus venenis uti, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 1: lenissimus ventus, id. ib. 7, 2, 1: motus laterum, moderate, gentle, Quint. 11, 3, 92; 161: leni igni succus coquitur, Plin. 21, 18, 73, § 122.—**Of the Nile:** postea lenis, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54: tormentum, Hor. C. 3, 21, 13: volatus, Ov. M. 12, 527: somnus, Hor. C. 3, 1, 21.—**Of heights, gently or gradually rising:** clivus, Liv. 6, 24; cf. id. 29, 33.—**Comp.**: jugum paulo leniore fastigio ab ea parte quae, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 24; so fasti-gium, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 158.—**II.** Trop., gentle, moderate, mild, lenient, calm. **A.** In gen.: servitutum lenem reddere, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 5: Ecce me. Opusne (erit tibi) leni? leniorem dices quam mutumst. mare, id. Mil. 3, 1, 70: homo lenis et facilis, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9: populus Romanus in hostes lenissimus, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154: lenissima verba, id. Fam. 5, 15, 1: lenissimum inge-nium, id. Brut. 56, 204: lenior sententia,

Caes. B. C. 1, 2: lenē consilium dare, Hor. C. 3, 4, 41.—**(β)** With inf.: non lenis preci-bus fata recludere Mercurius, Hor. C. 1, 24, 17.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of speech, mild, gentle: oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183: lenis et fluens contextus orationis, Quint. 9, 4, 127: leniores epilogi, id. 6, 1, 50.—**2.** In gram.: spiritus, the spiritus lenis, the smooth or soft breathing (opp. the spiritus asper), Prisc. p. 572 P.—Hence, adv. in two forms. **A. lenē** (only poet.), softly, mildly, gently: sectus hu-mum rivo, lenē sonantis aquae, Ov. F. 2, 704: clivi lenē jacentes, gently rising, Calp. Ecl. 7, 25: lenē fluens fons, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 47: lenē Notus spirat, Avien. Descript. Orb. 857.—**B. leniter** (class.), softly, mildly, gently. **1.** Lit.: leniter arridens, Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12: leniter atterens Caudam, Hor. C. 2, 19, 30: ventus leniter pluvius, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 337: leniter ire per excubias cus-todum, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 7: collis leniter accliv-is, gradually or gently rising, Caes. B. G. 7, 19; so, editus collis, Liv. 2, 50.—**Comp.**: torrens lenius decurrit, Ov. M. 3, 568.—**2.** Trop., quietly, calmly, gently, moderately, leniently. **a.** In gen.: tentem leniter an-minaciter? Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 20: petere quippiam ab aliquo dictis bonis, id. Am. prol. 25: ferre aliquid, Ov. H. 5, 7: tradu-cere aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 97: nimis leni-ter latam suam injuriam ratus, Liv. 29, 9 (al. leviter).—**Sup.**: lenissime sentire, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9.—**b.** In partic. (α) Of speech: multa leniter, multa aspere dicta sunt, Cic. Brut. 44, 164: agit verum Ro-scium quam leniter, quam remissum, quam non actuose, id. de Or. 3, 26, 102.—**Comp.**: qui jamdiu multo dicis remissus et le-nius quam solebas, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255.—(β) Moderately, i. e. very little, not at all: hoc leniter laudabitis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 40; 3, 3, 9: leniter qui saevium sapiunt magis, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 4.—(γ) In a bad sense, re-missly, indolently: si cunctetur atque agat lenius, too slowly, Caes. B. C. 1, 1.

2. lenis, is, m., a kind of vessel, Afran. and Laber. ap. Non. 544, 31.

lenitas, ātis, f. [i. lenis], softness, smoothness, gentleness, mildness. **I.** Lit.: vini, opp. asperitas, Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120: lini, id. 13, 12, 26, § 82: Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate, slowness, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: vocis, mildness, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 182: smaragdi viridis lenitas, delicate green, Plin. 37, 5, 16, § 63.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., mildness, gentleness, tenderness, lenity: non est jam lenitati locus, se-veritatem res ipsa flagitat, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6: dare se ad lenitatem, id. Fam. 13, 1, 4: ani-mi, with mollitia, id. Sull. 6, 18: animad-vertendi, id. Part. Or. 22, 78: legum, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 10: remissa nimis lenitate uti, Gell. 11, 18, 6.—**B.** In partic., of speech: elaborant alii in lenitate et aequa-bilitate, et puro quasi quodam et candido genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 16, 53: lenitas ejus sine nervis perspicit potest, id. Brut. 48, 177: genus orationis cum lenitate quadam aequabili profuens, id. de Or. 2, 15, 64.

leniter, adv., v. lenis fin.

* **lenities**, ēi, f. [i. lenis], mildness, gen-tleness: non sine lenitie, Schol. Ambros. ad Cic. Or. ap. Clod. et Cur. p. 20 Mai.

lenitudo, inis, f. [id.], softness, mild-ness, gentleness, calmness (very rare): ora-tionis, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46 (Trag. Fragm. v. 247 Rib.): mira lenitudine ac sua-vitate abundat, Turp. ap. Non. 132, 3 (Com. Fragm. v. 189 Rib.): nimia in aliquem leni-tudo, * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 61, § 136.

1. leno, no perf., ātum, i, v. n. and a. [2. leno]. **I.** Neutr., to pimp, pande-r (poet.): lenandi callidus arte, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. T. 1, p. 611 Burm.—**II.** Act., to procure: filiam suam, Schol. Juv. 6, 233: formosas puellas, Epigr. ap. Salmas. ad Vop. Car. 16: lenatae puellae, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. T. 2, p. 587.

2. leno, ōnis, m. [lenio], a pimp, pan-der, procurer. **I.** Lit.: perjuris leno, Plaut. Capt. prol. 57: leno me peregre mi-liti Macedonico Minis viginti vendidit, id. Ps. 1, 1, 49: importunus, id. Merc. prol. 44: leno sum, fateor, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 34: impro-bissimus et perjurissimus leno, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: insidiosus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 172: verba facit leno, etc., id. S. 2, 3, 231: cum

leno accipiat moechi bona, Juv. 1, 55.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A seducer, allurer*: lenonem quandam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 17: (puella) me lenone placet, i. e. *through my intervention*, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 10.—**B.** *A go-between*, Just. 2, 3, 8.—**Adj.**: se Narcissus amat captus lenonibus undis, *alluring, seductive*, Anth. Lat. T. 1, p. 102 Burm.

lenocinamentum, i, n. [lenocinor], an allurement (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

lenocinatio, ōnis, f. [id.], flattery (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Ps. 15.

* **lenocinator**, ōris, m. [id.], one who obtains any thing by flattery: gratiae lenocinator, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22 fin.

lenocinium, ii, n. [leno], the trade of a pander, pimping, pandering. **I.** Lit.: ait praetor: Qui lenocinium fecerit. Lenocinium facit, qui quaestuaria municipia habet. Sed et qui in liberis hunc quaestum exercet, in eadem causa est, etc., Dig. 3, 2, 4: quid? ego lenocinium facio? Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 11: uxori meae Mihique objectent lenocinium facere, id. Merc. 2, 3, 76: profiteri, to profess to be a bawd, Suet. Tib. 35: praebere uxori, to be a pander to, Dig. 24, 3, 47: eum qui in adulterio deprehensam uxorem non statim dimiserit, reum lenocinii postulari placuit, Paul. Sent. 2, 26, 8; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 4, 12, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *An allurement, enticement*, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: cupiditatum, id. Sest. 66, 138.—**B.** *Excessive or artificial ornament, finery or nicety in dress*: corporum lenocinia, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: omnis lenocinii negligens, Suet. Aug. 79: lenocinium est muneris antecedens metus, adds a charm to the benefit, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 3; cf.: in lenocinio commendationis dolor est, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 145.—**2.** In partic., of speech, meretricious ornament or allurement (post-Aug.), Tac. H. 1, 18: nos quibus sordent omnia, quae natura dictavit: qui non ornamenta quaerimus, sed lenocinia, Quint. 8 proem, § 26; cf. id. 12, 1, 30: caret lenocinii expositio, id. 4, 2, 118; Suet. Calig. 38.

lenocinor, ātus, i, v. dep. [leno; lit., to pander; hence, transf.]. **I.** To flatter, entice, allure, wheedle, cajole (syn.: blandior, adulator): tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: gloriae alicuius, Sen. Contr. 1: alicui captatione testamenti, Plin. 20, 14, 57, § 160.—**II.** To forward, serve, promote, advance (post-Aug.): ut libro isti novitas lenocinetur, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 7: ancipis hic et lubricus locus est, etiam cum illi necessitas lenocinatur, id. ib. 1, 8, 6: quo vitio mancipiorum negotiatores formae puerorum lenocinantur, Quint. 5, 12, 17: Harii insitae feritatis arte ac tempore lenocinantur, i. e. increase, add to, Tac. G. 43 fin.

* **lenonice**, adv. [id.], like a pimp: quae lenonice faceret, Lampr. Commod. 15 (al. lenonie).

lenonius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to pimping or pandering: non periculumst nequid recte monstres. Ba. Non lenoniunus (sc. recte monstrare), Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 53: aedes, id. Truc. 1, 1, 30; id. Men. 3, 3, 29: servitus, id. Pers. 3, 1, 1: fides, id. Rud. 5, 3, 30: genus, id. Curc. 4, 2, 13; id. Pers. 4, 4, 33: quoi servitutum di danunt lenoniam Pueri, id. Ps. 3, 1, 1: pueri, Verr. Fl. Fragm. Fast. Praenest. ad VIL K. Maias (in Inscr. Orell. T. 2, p. 410): lutum lenonium, as a term of reproach, filthy pander, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 2: jam ego hoc ipsum oppidum expugnatum faxo erit lenonium, i. e. will outwit this pander, id. Ps. 2, 4, 76: Juppiter lenonius, id. ib. 1, 3, 99.—**Adv.**: **lenonie**, v. lenonice.

1. lens, dis, f., a louse's egg, a nit: lentes tolluntur adipe canino, Plin. 29, 6, 35, § 111; Ser. Samm. 5, 72.

2. lens, tis (nom. lentis, acc. to Prisc. p. 764 P.—Acc. lentim, Cato, R. R. 35; 116; Varr. ap. Charis. p. 101 P.: lentem, Col. 2, 10, 15.—**Abl.** lenti, Titin. ap. Non. 210, 5.—**Plur.** lentes, Scrib. Comp. 114), f. (masc., Titin. ap. Non. 210, 5), a lentil: lens amat solum tenue, Plin. 18, 12, 31, § 123: Pelusiaca (Egyptian lentils were considered the best), Verg. G. 1, 228; cf. Mart. 13, 9, 1; Gell. 17, 8, 2.

lente, adv., v. lentus fin.

* **lento**, ēre, v. n. [lentus], to proceed

slowly: lentet opus, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 800 P.

lentesco, ēre, v. inch. n. [lentus], to become viscous or sticky; to become pliant, soft (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: salix, si minus lenta est, in stercore obruenda, ut lentescat, Col. 11, 2, 92: sed picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo, becomes viscous, adheres, Verg. G. 2, 250: ut in picem resinamve lentescit, Tac. G. 45: gemma cerae modo lentescit, Plin. 37, 10, 70, § 185: metallum in virgulas lentescens, Hier. Ep. 24, n. 3.—**II.** Trop., to slacken, relax: lentescunt tempore curae, Ov. A. A. 2, 357.—Of persons: non torpent lentescit affectu, Ambros. in Luc. 8, 1.

lenticula, ae, f. dim. [2. lens], a lentil. **I.** Lit.: faba vel lenticula, Cels. 2, 18: hoc mense lenticulam seres, Pall. 3, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The shape of a lentil, lentil-shape*, Plin. 37, 12, 75, § 196.—**B.** *A vessel shaped like a lentil*: vasa ficilia (quas a similitudine lenticulas vocant), Cels. 2, 17, § 25; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 7, 4; Vulg. 1 Reg. 10, 1.—**C.** *A freckly eruption, freckles*, Plin. 26, 1, 5, § 7: lenticulam tollunt galbanum et nitrum, Cels. 6, 5; cf. lentigo.

* **lenticularis**, e, adj. [lenticula], like a lentil: ampulla lenticulari formā, lentic-shaped, App. Flor. n. 9, p. 346, 26.

* **lentiginosus**, a, um, adj. [lentigo], full of freckles, freckled: vir lentiginosioris, Val. Max. 1, 7, 6 ext.

lentigo, inis, f. [2. lens], a lentil-shaped spot. **I.** In gen.: stellio plenus lentigine, Plin. 29, 4, 28, § 90: chartae, id. 13, 12, 25, § 81.—**II.** In partic., a freckly eruption, freckles, lentigo: lentiginem habere, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 16: faciem lentigine obducit, id. 29, 4, 22, § 73: lentiginem corrigere, id. 22, 25, 74, § 156: emendare, id. 23, 1, 16, § 23: sanare, id. 24, 9, 38, § 63: lentigines e facie tollere, id. 20, 2, 4, § 9.

Lentinus, i, m., the name of a man, Mart. 3, 43.

* **lentipes**, ēdis, adj. [lentus-pes], slow-footed, slow-paced: comes, Aus. Ep. 21, 40.

* **lentiscifer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [lentiscus-fero], bearing mastic-trees: Linternum, Ov. M. 15, 713.

lentiscinus, a, um, adj. [lentiscus], of or from the mastic-tree: oleum, Plin. 23, 2, 32, § 65: resina, id. 24, 6, 22, § 36; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 197 al.

lentiscus, i, f., **lentiscum**, i, n., the mastic-tree, Pistacia lentiscus, Linn. **I.** Lit.: viridis semperque gravata Lentiscus, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 9, 15.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Mastic-oil*, Cato, R. R. 7, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 60; Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 21.—**B.** *A toothpick of mastic-wood*, Mart. 14, 22, 1; 3, 82, 9; 6, 74, 3.

lentitia, ae [lentities, ēl, Auct. Aetn. 540], f. [lentus], pliancy, flexibility, toughness, viscosity, stickiness: virgas sequacis ad vincturas lentitiae, Plin. 16, 37, 68, § 174; 16, 40, 77, § 210: lactucae lentitiam pituitae digerunt, id. 20, 7, 26, § 64; cf. lentor.

lentitudo, inis, f. [id.], slowness, sluggishness, inactivity. **I.** Lit.: conjuratum, Tac. A. 15, 51; Vell. 2, 11, 2.—**II.** Trop.: dulness, apathy, insensibility, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: omnino non irasci est non solum gravitatis, sed nonnumquam etiam lentitudinis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 38.—Of speech: libros ejusdem lentitudinis ac teporis, dulness, heaviness, Tac. Or. 21, 6.

1. lento, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [id.], to make flexible, to bend (poet. and in post-class. prose). **I.** Lit.: arcus lentare et fundere glandes, i. e. to draw a bow, Stat. Achill. 1, 436; so, arcus, id. Th. 1, 703: Gortynia cornua, id. ib. 3, 587.—**B.** Transf., to bend, i. e. ply the oar: Trinacriā lentandus remus in undā, Verg. A. 3, 384: remos, Sen. Agm. 437.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, to draw out, prolong, lengthen, protract: lentare fervida bella, Sil. 8, 11: fata Romana lentata, Treb. Claud. 6.—**B.** To moderate: lentatus vapor, Sid. Carm. 22, 191.

2. Lento, ōnis, m. [lentus, sluggish], a Roman surname: Caesennius Lento, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 3; 12, 9, 23.

lensor, ōris, m. [lentus], pliancy, flexibility; toughness, stickiness, viscosity (Plin. a; cf. lentitia): ad rotarum axes lentore fraxinus utilis, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 229: lentor resinosus, id. 13, 6, 12, § 54: picis, id. 16, 11,

22, § 53: usque ad lentorem aliquid subtergere, id. 17, 14, 24, § 111.

Lentulitas, v. 2. Lentulus.

* **1. lentulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [lentus], rather slow: lentulus aut restrictus, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 2.

2. Lentulus, i, m., a surname of a distinguished family in the gens Cornelia.

A. Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus, consul 682 A. U. C., Cic. Balb. 8, 19; 14, 33; id. Verr. 2, 2, 39, § 95.—**B.** Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, consul 698 A. U. C., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2; 2, 6, 5; id. Brut. 70, 247.—**C.** L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus, consul 705 A. U. C., Cic. Phil. 2, 21, 51; Hirt. B. G. 8, 50.—**D.** P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura, one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators, Cic. Cat. 3, 3 sq.; Sall. C. 46.—**E.** P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, the elder, a friend of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 13, 48; id. Brut. 77, 268; Juv. 7, 95.—**F.** P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, son of the preceding, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 11; 7, 26, 2; id. Att. 14, 11, 2.—Hence, **II. Lentulitas**, ātis, f., the name or nobility of a Lentulus, qs. *Lentulity* (a comically formed word of Cicero): Appietas (the nobility of an Appius) aut Lentulitas, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5.

lentus, a, um, adj. [cf. lenis], pliant, flexible, tough, tenacious, sticky, viscous (syn.: flexilis, tardus, serus). **I.** Lit.: viburna, Verg. E. 1, 26: vitis, id. ib. 3, 38: genistae, id. G. 2, 12: rami, id. ib. 4, 558: flagellum, Phaedr. 3, 6, 6: verbera, i. e. produced with the limber whip, Verg. G. 3, 208: argentum, id. A. 7, 634; Cat. 61, 106; Tib. 4, 1, 171: lentior salicis virgis, Ov. M. 13, 800: gluten visco et pice lentius, tougher, more tenacious, Verg. G. 4, 41: ita istae nimis lenta vincla sunt escaria, adhesive, tenacious, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 18; cf.: lentis adhaerens brachiis, Hor. Epod. 15, 6: quoniam mas (aron) esset in coquendo lentior, Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 143.—**B.** Transf., slow, sluggish, immovable: tellus lenta gelu, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 39: amnis, Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 190: in lento luctantur marmore tonsae, sluggish, motionless, Verg. A. 7, 28: lento pilo, Tib. 4, 1, 90: asinus, Phaedr. 1, 15, 7: uteri pondera lenta, immovable, heavy, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 96 (100): herba durior et in coquendo lentior, slower, longer, Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 143: venenum, Tac. A. 6, 32: remedia, Curt. 3, 5, 13; Suet. Tib. 73: miserum populum Romanum, qui sub tam lentis maxillis erit, id. ib. 21: lentaque foris pugnamus harena, Juv. 7, 47: funus matris, slow in coming, id. 6, 565.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Lasting or continuing long*: militiae, Tib. 1, 3, 82: amor, id. 1, 4, 81: spes, Ov. H. 2, 9: tranquillitatis lentissima taedium, Sen. Ep. 70: lentus abesto, remain long away, Ov. R. Am. 243: vivacitas adeo lenta, persistent, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 100.—**B.** *Slow, lingering, lazy*: lentus in dicendo, drawing, Cic. Brut. 43: mortis genus, Suet. Caes. 87: si lentus pigrā muniret castra dolabra, Juv. 8, 248: ira deorum, id. 13, 100.—(β) With gen.: lentus coepti, Sil. 3, 176.—(γ) With inf.: nec Idalia lenta incalescit sagitta, Sil. 5, 19.—**2.** Of bad payers, slow, backward: initiatores, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: negotium, tedious, id. Att. 1, 12; 1, 13 fin.—**C.** Of character, easy, calm, indifferent, unconcerned, phlegmatic, sluggish, obstinate: ut multa verba feci, ut lenta materies fuit, Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 4: genus ridiculi patientis ac lenti, Cic. de Or. 2, 69: nimium patiens et lentus existimor, id. ib. 2, 75: Hannibalem lenti spectamus, Liv. 22, 14: lentus in suo dolore, Tac. A. 3, 70: tu, Tityre, lentus in umbra, at ease, Verg. E. 1, 4: lentissima pectora, insensible, cold (to love), Ov. H. 15, 169.—* **D.** (Pliant, hence) *Ready, willing*, Lucil. ap. Non. 22, 32, and 338, 13.—Hence, **adv.**: **lente**, slowly, without haste, leisurely. **I.** Lit.: lente ac paulatim proceditur, Caes. B. C. 1, 30: currere, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 40: corpora lente augescunt, cito extinguuntur, Tac. Agr. 3: Nilus evagari incipit, lente primo, deinde vehementius, Plin. 18, 18, 47, § 167.—**Comp.**: ipse cum reliquis copiis lentius subsequitur, Caes. B. C. 2, 40.—**Sup.**: asinus lentissime mandit, Col. 2, 15.—* **b.** Transf., *pliantly, readily*: arida ligna lentius serrae cedunt, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *Calmly, dispassionately, indifferently*: aliquid lente ferre, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190; cf. id. Fragm. ap. Non. 338, 9: agere, Liv. 1, 10: respondere, to answer

coolly, phlegmatically, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287. —Comp.: sed haec videri possunt odiosiora, cum lentius disputantur, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 10: quid lentius, celerius dicendum, Quint. 1, 8, 1.—b. In a good sense, calmly, considerately, attentively: nisi eum (librum) lente ac fastidiosè probavissim, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1.

lenullus, i, m. dim. [2. leno], a little pimp, Plaut. Poen. 2, 1, 25 (ap. Prisc. p. 614 P., lenulus).

† **lenuncularius**, ii, m. [2. lenunculus, for lembunculus], one who sails in a small vessel, Inscr. Orell. 3248; 4054; 4104.

1. lenunculus, i, m. dim. [2. leno], a young go-between: aere militari tetigero lenunculum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 7; cf. Prisc. p. 614 P.

2. lenunculus, i, m. dim. [for lembunculus, from lembus], a small sailing-vessel, a bark, skiff: pauci lenunculi conveniebant, Caes. B. C. 2, 43: in lenunculo piscantes, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 534, 32: occursu lenunculorum, Tac. A. 14, 5: piscatorius, Amm. 14, 2, 10.

† **1. leo**, lere, v. a. The root of deleo; cf. Prisc. l. 9 fin.

2. leo, ōnis, m. [Gr. λέων, λῆς], a lion. I. Lit.: validus, Lucr. 5, 985: fulvus, Ov. H. 10, 85: ferus, id. M. 7, 373: magnanimus, id. Tr. 3, 5, 33: leoni praecipua generositas, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 42: Gaetulus, Verg. A. 5, 351: Poenus, id. E. 5, 27: Phrygius, id. A. 10, 157: fulvus, id. ib. 4, 159: leonem animi index cauda, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 42: leo alumnus, Juv. 14, 247: pardus, tigris, leo—si quid adhuc est quod fremat in terris violentius, id. 8, 36: leo femina, a she-lion, lioness (for leaena), Plaut. Fragm. ap. Philarg. Verg. E. 2, 63.—Without femina: orbatu leones, Stat. S. 2, 1, 9; Val. Fl. 6, 317.—II. Transf. A. A lion's skin, Val. Fl. 8, 126.—B. The constellation Leo: momenta Leonis, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 16: cum sol in Leone est, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162: in pectore Leonis, id. 18, 26, 64, § 235.—C. A kind of crab, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97.—D. A plant, perhaps lion's-foot, Col. 10, 260; 98.—E. To denote a courageous person: in pace leones, in proelio cervi, Tert. Coron. Mil. 1 med.; cf. in praetoris leones, in castris lepores, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 med.: domi leones, foris vulpes, Petr. 44, 4.

3. leo, ōnis, m.; only plur.: **Leones**, um, the priests of the Persian god Mithras: Leones Mithrae, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13.

Leocōrion, i, n., = Λεωκόριον, a temple in Athens, reared in honor of the three daughters of Leos, who suffered themselves to be sacrificed in order to avert a famine: Leoidum est delubrum Athenis, quod Leocorion nominatur, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 50.

leocrocōta, v. leucrocota.

Leōides, um, f., the daughters of Leos, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 50 Wyttben. (Lambin., Leo natarum; B. and K., Leocorion, q. v.).

Leon, ontis, m., = Λέων. I. The name of a town near Syracuse, now Magnisi; acc. Leonta, Liv. 24, 39, 13.—II. A ruler of Phlius, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8.—III. A celebrated painter, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 141.

Leōnidas (nom. **Leōnida**, Just. 2, 11, 2), ae, m., = Λεωνίδας. I. A king of Sparta, who fell at Thermopylae, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; 2, 19, 62; id. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; 1, 49, 116; Nep. Them. 3.—II. The name of a slave, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 43 al.; v. also Leonides.

Leōnides, ae, m. I. An instructor of Alexander the Great, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 62; Quint. 1, 1, 9.—II. A teacher of the younger Cicero at Athens, Cic. Att. 14, 16, 3; 15, 16, A; id. Fam. 16, 21, 5.

1. leōninus, a, um, adj. [2. leo], of or belonging to a lion, a lion's. I. Lit.: concede audacter ab leonino cavo, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 47: species, a lion-like appearance, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: pellis, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 142: jubae, id. ib.: adeps, id. 24, 17, 102, § 165.—* II. Trop.: leonina societas, a lion's partnership, i. e. in which one party gets all the profit and the other all the loss: Aristo refert: Cassium respondisse, societatem talem coiri non posse; ut alter lucrum tantum, alter dānum sentiret, et hanc societatem leoninam solitum appellare, Dig. 17, 2, 29, § 2.

2. leōninus, a, um, adj., of or belong-

ing to the emperor Leo, Leonine: lex, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 50.

Leonnātus, i, m., one of Alexander's generals, Nep. Eum. 2; Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 97.

Leōntēs, ōi, m., the name of a warrior, Stat. Th. 9, 133.

† **leōnticē**, es, f., = Λεοντική, a plant, called also cacalia, Plin. 25, 11, 85, § 135; v. cacalia.

† **leōnticus**, a, um, adj., = Λεοντικός, of or belonging to a lion: SACRA, the offerings made to Mithras, who was represented under the form of a lion (cf. Arn. 6, 196; cf. also 3. Leo), Inscr. Orell. 2345; 2343.

1. Leōntini, ōrum, m., = Λεοντίνοι, a very ancient town on the eastern side of Sicily, now Lentini, Mel. 2, 7, 16; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160; Liv. 24, 7, 2.—Hence, II. **Leōntinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Leontini, Leontine: ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 104; id. Phil. 2, 17, 43; id. Div. 1, 33, 73: campus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47; id. Phil. 8, 8, 26; Sil. 14, 126.—Plur. subst.: **Leōntini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Leontini, Leontines, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 109.

† **leōntios**, ōi, m., = Λεόντιος, a precious stone of the color of a lion, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 190.

Leōntium, i, f., = Λεόντιον, an Athenian hetæra, a friend of Epicurus, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93.

† **leōntōcāron**, i, n., = Λεοντόκαρον, a plant, otherwise unknown, App. Herb. 57.

† **leōntōpētalōn**, i, n., = Λεοντοπέταλον, a plant, lion's leaf: Leontice leontopetalum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 11, 72, § 96.

† **leōntōphōnos**, i, m., = Λεοντοφόνος (lion-killer), a small animal whose urine was said to be fatal to lions, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 136.

† **leōntōpōdion**, ōi, n., = Λεοντοπόδιον, i. q. leontopetalon, a plant, lion's foot, Plin. 26, 8, 34, § 52; App. Herb. 7.

leopardinus, a, um, adj. [leopardus], of a leopard: adeps, Marc. Emp. 28.

† **leopardus**, i, m. [Λεοπαρδος], a leopard: leopardi Libycoi, Vop. Prob. 19; Lampr. Heliog. 21.

Leotychides, ae, m., = Λεωτυχίδης, brother of Agesilaus, Nep. Ages. 1.

† **Lēparēsēs**, ium, v. Lipara, II. B.

† **lēpas** (lōpas, Non. 551, 5), ādis, f., = Λεπας, a kind of shell-fish that adheres closely to rocks, a limpet: lopades genus conchae marinae, Non. 1, 1: lepadas (lopadas, acc. to Non.), ostreae, captamus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8; id. Cas. 2, 8, 57.

lepada and **lepesta**, v. lepista.

Lēpidānus, a, um, adj., v. 2. Lepidus.

lepide, adv., v. 1. lepidus fin.

Lēpidianus, a, um, adj., v. 2. Lepidus.

† **lēpidium**, i, n., = Λεπίδιον, a plant, garden-cress, peppermint: Lepidium sativum, Linn.; Plin. 19, 8, 51, § 166; Col. 11, 3, 16; 41; 12, 8, 3.

† **lēpidotis**, is, f. [Λεπιδωτός, scaly], a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 171.

lepidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [1. lepidus], rather pleasant, rather witty (post-class.): infacetus et impar lepidulis, Mart. Cap. 7, § 726; 8, § 807.

1. lepidus, a, um, adj. [lepos], pleasant, agreeable, charming, fine, elegant, neat (esp. freq. in Plaut. and Ter.; in Cic. very rare). I. In gen.: fui ego bellus, lepidus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 3: nugator, id. Curc. 4, 1, 1: virgo, id. ib. 1, 3, 11: mortalis, id. Truc. 5, 1, 57: o lepidum patrem! Ter. And. 5, 4, 45: ego usa sum benigno et lepidō et comi, id. Hec. 5, 3, 39: lepidā es, id. ib. 5, 1, 26: forma lepidā et liberalis, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 41: mores, id. Most. 2, 3, 12: fama, id. Trin. 2, 2, 98: facinus lepidum et festivum, id. Poen. 1, 2, 95: dies, id. Aul. 4, 8, 4: itan' lepidum tibi visum est, scelus nos irridere? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 17.—Comp.: nos invenies alterum Lepidiorem ad omnes res, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 65.—Sup.: pater lepidissime, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 13: o capitulum lepidissimum, id. Eun. 3, 3, 25.—B. In a bad sense, nice, effeminate: hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23.—II. In partic., of speech, smart,

witty, facetious: lepidā et concinna, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 32: scimus inurbanum lepidō seponere dicto, Hor. A. P. 273: versus, Cat. 6, 17.—Hence, adv.: **lepide**, pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, finely, prettily. I.

In gen.: lepidē ornatā, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 84: stratus lectus, id. ib. 3, 3, 84: hoc effectum lepidē tibi tradam, id. Curc. 3, 15: lepidē ludificatus, id. Cas. 3, 2, 27: intellexisti, id. Truc. 3, 2, 13: lepidē prospereque evenire, id. Ps. 2, 1, 1: ubi lepidē voles esse tibi, mea rosa, mihi dicito, when you want to enjoy yourself, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 50.—2. In partic. (a) As an affirmative response, yes, very well: lepidē licet, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 1.—(β) As a term of applause, splendidly, excellently: euge, euge, lepidē, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 85: facete, laute, lepidē: nihil supra, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 37.—Comp.: nimis lepidē fabulare: eo potuerit lepidius pol fieri, Plaut. Mil. 3, 5, 52.—Sup.: lepidissime et comisime, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66.—(γ) Of speech, smartly, wittily, humorously: in quo lepidē in soceri mei persona ludit is, qui elegantissime id facere potuit, Lucilius: Quam lepidē lexeis compostae, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; cf. id. Or. 44, 149: in libris multa posuit lepidē atque argute reperta, Gell. 13, 10, 3.

2. Lepidus, i, m., a surname in the gens Aemilia; e. g. M. Aemilius Lepidus, consul 675 A. U. C., an enemy of Sylla, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 24; id. Verr. 2, 3, 91, § 212.—Another M. Aemilius Lepidus, triumvir with Antony and Octavius, Cic. Mil. 5, 13; id. Phil. 5, 14, 39; v. his letters to Cicero ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34 sq.—Hence, A. **Lepidānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Lepidus, Lepidan: bellum, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 63 Dietsch.—B. **Lepidiānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Lepidus, Lepidian: tumultus, which broke out a year after Sylla's death, in the consulate of M. Aemilius Lepidus, Macr. S. 1, 32.

† **lepis**, idis, f., = Λεπίς, a scale (pure Lat. squama): similiter squamae aeris, quam vocant lepidā, Plin. 34, 11, 24, § 107.

† **lēpista** (lēpesta and lēpasta), ae, f., = Λεπαστή, a drinking-vessel, goblet: lepista genus vasis aquarii, Paul. ex Fest. p. 115 Müll.: lepistae aut fictiles aut aeneae, Varr. ap. Non. 547, 26: ferunt pulchras crateras aureasque lepistas, Naev. ap. Mar. Vict. p. 2587 P.—Form lepesta, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 714 P.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 123 Müll.—Form lepesta, Varr. ap. Non. 547, 24; Serv. Verg. E. 7, 33.

Lēpontii, ōrum, m., = Ληπόντιοι, a people of Cisalpine Gaul, on the Ticinus; their territory is the modern Val Leventina, Caes. B. G. 4, 10; Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 134; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 181 sq.—Hence, *II. **Lēpenticus**, i, m., a Lepontian, Sil. 4, 235.

lēpor and **lēpos**, ōris, m. [perh. root lamp; Gr. λάμπω, λαμπρός; cf. Lat. limpidus, lanterna], pleasantness, agreeableness, attractiveness, charm. I. In gen.: quasi salsa muratica esse autumantur sine omni lepore et sine suavitate, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 32: aurea pavonum ridentibus imbuta lepore Saecula, Lucr. 2, 502; 4, 1133: omnis vitae lepos, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 88.—II. In partic. A. Of behavior, pleasantness, grace, politeness, amiability: affluens omni lepore ac venustate, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: in quo mihi videtur specimen fuisse humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 55.—B. As a term of endearment, = blanditiae, my delight, charmer: respice, o mi lepos, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 19; id. Curc. 1, 2, 4.—C. Of speech, pleasantry, wit, humor (so most freq. in Cic.; cf. sal, facetiae, festivas): Inest lepos ludusque in hac comedia, Plaut. As. prol. 13: ea esset in homine jucunditas et tantus in jocando lepos ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 27: urbanitatis oratorius; non scurrilis, lepos, id. Brut. 38, 143; cf. id. de Or. 1, 34, 159: floruit admirabili quodam lepore dicendi, id. Ac. 2, 6, 16: inusitatus nostris oratoribus lepos, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98: omnes verborum, omnes sententiarum lepores, id. Or. 27, 96.

† **lēporārius**, a, um, adj. [lepus], of or belonging to a hare, hare: ilageos (vitis) est, quae Latine leporaria dicitur: nam λαγός lepus, Serv. Verg. G. 2, 93.—Subst.: **lēporārium**, ii, n., a place where hares and

other wild animals are kept; a preserve, warren, cover, Varr. R. R. 3, 3; 12; Gell. 2, 20, 4.

leporinus, a, um, *adj.* [lepus], of a hare, hare: coagulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4; Cels. 5, 5; cinis, Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 166: lana, Dig. 32, 70, 9.

lepos, v. lepor.

lēpra, ae, f., = λέπρα, the leprosy. **I.** Sing. (late Lat.): plaga leprae, Vulg. Lev. 13, 9 al.; Scrib. Comp. 250; Juven. I. — **II.** Plur.: leprae, arum (class.): lepras sedare, Plin. 24, 8, 33; 48: curare, id. 20, 21, 86, § 234: emendare, id. 22, 25, 74, § 156: sanare, id. 32, 9, 31; 97: tollere, id. 20, 17, 70, § 181.

Leprum or **Lepron** (**Lepron** or **Leprum**), i, n., and **Lepreos** (-us), i, f., = Λέπρεον, a sea-coast town in Elis, south of Pylos; its ruins are near the modern town Strobiliza, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 14; cf. Mann. Griechenland, p. 525 sq.

leprosus, a, um, *adj.* [lepra], leprous (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: viri, Sedul. 4, 191. — **II.** Trop.: nil tam leprosum aut putridum, Prud. *στέφ.* 2, 285.

Lepta, ae, m. [λεπτός, weak], a Roman surname: Q. Lepta, praefectus fabrum, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 4; cf. id. ib. 5, 20, 4. To him are addressed the letters, Cic. Fam. 6, 18 and 19.

Leptis, is (abl. Lepte, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2, § 1), f., = Λέπτις, the name of two cities on the coast of Africa. **I.** Leptis Magna, situated on the Great Syrtis, now Lebda, Mel. 1, 7, 5; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 25; Sall. J. 19, 3; 77, 1; Dig. 50, 15, 8, § 11. — Hence, **B. Leptimagnensis**, e, *adj.*, of Leptis Magna: civitas, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2. — **II.** Leptis Minor, near Hadrumetum, the birthplace of the emperor Septimius Severus, near the modern Lamta, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Sall. J. 19, 1; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 59, § 155; Liv. 30, 25 *fin.*; 34, 62. — Hence, **Leptitanus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Leptis, Leptitan. — **Absol.** **Leptitani**, orum, m., the inhabitants of Leptis, Caes. B. C. 2, 38; Sall. J. 77; 79; Tac. H. 4, 50.

leptomerēs, is, n., = λεπτομερές, consisting of fine particles, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 10.

leptomerīcus, a, um, *adj.*, = λεπτομερικός, consisting of fine particles: virtus, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 10.

lepton centaurium (-ion), n., = λεπτόν κενταύριον, the lesser centaur: centaurium minus, Plin. 25, 6, 31, § 68.

leptophyllon, i, n., = λεπτόφυλλον, a species of the herb tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 45, § 71.

leptopsēphos, i, m., = λεπτόσφηφος, a kind of porphyry with white spots, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 57.

leptorax, ōgis, f., = λεπτόραξ, a kind of grape-vine with very small berries (like our Levant currants), Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 15.

leptynticus, a, um, *adj.*, = λεπυντικός, making thin or meagre: caeparum virtus leptyntica, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 10.

lēpus, ōris, m. (com.), Varr. R. R. 3, 12; Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217; v. infra [cf. Ael. and Sicil. λέπος, collat. form of λαγός, Varr. L. L. 5, § 101 Müll.; id. R. R. 3, 12; but Curt. compares lepor, lepidus, root in Gr. λάμπεω, a hare, Varr. R. R. 3, 12; Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217: lepus multum somni affert, quillum edit, Cato ap. Diomed. p. 358 P.; Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 31: auritosque sequi lepores, Verg. G. 1, 308: pavidos, Hor. Epod. 2, 35; id. C. 1, 37, 18: dare semesum leporem, Juv. 5, 167. — Of the she-hare: lepus cum praegmans sit, Varr. R. R. 3, 12; Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 219; cf. fecundae leporis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 44 (fecundi, Keller). — Prov.: aliis leporem exagitare, to hunt the hare for others, i. e. to do something of which others reap the advantage, Petr. 131; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 661: lepus tute es et pulpamentum quaeris? What! you a hare, and hunting for game? — In mal. part.: Liv. Andron. ap. Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 36; cf. Don. ad h. l. and Vop. Num. 13: — As a term of endearment: meus pullus passer, mea columba, mi lepus, Plaut. Cas. 1, 50. — **II.** Transf. **A.** A poisonous sea-fish, of the color of a hare, the Aplysia depilans, Linn. Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155. — 32, 1, 1952

3, § 8. — **B.** The constellation Lepus, Cic. Arat. 365; id. N. D. 2, 44, 114; Hyg. Astr. 3, 22; Manil. 5, 159.

lepusculus (contr. acc. plur. lepusculos, Poët. ap. Lampr. Alex. Sev. 38), m. dim. [lepus], a young or little hare, leveret, a hare. **I.** Lit.: in qua (insula) lepusculos vulpeculasque saepe vidisses, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 88; Col. 9, 9 *fin.* — **II.** Transf., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 47.

leria, ornamenta tunicarum aurea, Paul. ex Fest. p. 115 Müll.

Lerna, ae, and **Lernē**, ēs, f., = Λέρνη, a forest and marsh near Argos, through which flowed a stream of the same name; the abode of the Lernean Hydra, which Hercules slew with the help of Iolaus, and then drained the marsh: belua Lernae, Verg. A. 6, 287: anguifera, Stat. S. 2, 181: fecunda veneno, id. Theb. 9, 340: haec dextra Lernam placavit, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: et Lerne pulsa tridente palus, Prop. 2, 26, 48 (3, 22, 20), where Müll. Lerna: Lerne, also a town situated there, acc. to Mel. 2, 3, 9. — Hence, **II. Lernaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, Lernean: pestis, Lucr. 5, 26: anguis, Verg. A. 8, 300: hydra, Prop. 2, 19, 9: mixtus Lernaie labe veneni, Ov. M. 9, 130: sagittae, with which Hercules killed the Hydra, Luc. 6, 392: cancer, killed by Hercules at the same time with the Hydra, Col. poet. 10, 313. — **B.** Poët. transf., Argive, Grecian: Lernaie reges, Stat. Th. 5, 499: alumni, id. ib. 4, 638: coloni, id. ib. 3, 461.

Lesbia, ae, f., the name of a woman, one of the dramatist personae in Ter. And.

Lesbos (-us), i (acc. Lesbum, Tac. A. 2, 54), f., = Λέσβος, a celebrated island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Troy and Mysia, the birthplace of Pittacus, Alcaeus, Arion, Sappho, and Theophrastus, and famous for its wine; now Mityleni: sed quam capiam civitatem cogito... Lesbumne, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 62; Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2; Ov. M. 11, 55: nota, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 1. — Hence, **A. Lesbicus**, a, um, *adj.*, Lesbian: Lesbici libri, a work of Dicaearchus on the immortality of the soul (so called because the dialogues contained in it were held at Mitylene, in Lesbos), Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 77: metrum, i. e. the Sapphic metre (because Sappho was a native of Lesbos), Sid. Ep. 9, 13 in *carm.* 1. — **B. Lesbius**, a, um, *adj.*, = Λέσβιος, Lesbian: civis, i. e. Alcaeus, Hor. C. 1, 32, 5: plectrum, i. e. Alcaic, id. ib. 1, 26, 11: pes, i. e. a lyric poem, id. ib. 4, 6, 35: Lesbia vates, i. e. Sappho, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 20: vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 73; Gell. 13, 5; Prop. 1, 14, 2; Hor. Epod. 9, 34: marmor, Plin. 36, 6, 5, § 44. — Also *absol.*: **Lesbium**, i, n., Lesbian wine, Hor. C. 1, 17, 21: Lesbium genus vasis caelati a Lesbii inventum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 115 Müll. — **C. Lesbous**, a, um, *adj.*, Lesbian: nec Polyhymnia Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton, the Lesbian lyre, i. e. lyric songs (like those of Alcaeus and Sappho), Hor. C. 1, 1, 34. — **D. Lesbias**, ōdis, f., = Λέσβιας, a Lesbian woman: Lesbium turba, Ov. H. 15, 16: Lesbias, a precious stone found in Lesbos, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 171 (al. Lesbia). — **E. Lesbis**, idis, *adj.* f., = Λέσβιας, Lesbian: Lesbida cum domino seu tulit ille lyram, i. e. of Arion the Lesbian poet, Ov. F. 2, 82: Lesbi puella, vale, id. H. 15, 100. — *Subst.*, a Lesbian woman: Lesbides, Ov. H. 15, 199.

Lesbus, i, v. Lesbos.

lessus, acc. um (only in acc. sing.), m., a wailing, cry, funeral lamentation: mulieres genas ne radunto, neve lessum funeris ergo habento, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59; but a false reading for pausam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 18.

Lestrygones, v. Laestrygones.

Lēsura (Lēsōra, Sid. Carm. 24, 44), ae, m. **I.** A mountain in Gaul that produced excellent cheese, now La Lozère, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240. — **II. Lēsura**, a small river in Belgium, that runs into the Meuse, Aus. Mosell. 365.

letabilis, e, *adj.* [letum], deadly, fatal: lues, Amm. 19, 4, 7.

letalis (lēthal-), e, *adj.* [id.], deadly, fatal, mortal (mostly poet. and late Lat.): vulnus, Verg. A. 9, 580; Suet. Caes. 82: harundo, Verg. A. 4, 73: ensis, Ov. M. 13, 392: ser-

pens, Stat. Th. 6, 40: dapes, Val. Fl. 2, 155: hiems, Ov. M. 2, 827: venenum, Plin. 11, 35, 41, § 118: lac gustasse letale est, id. 11, 41, 96, § 236; Aug. Serm. 351, 5: ferrum, Juv. 15, 165. — In *neutr.*, adverbially, in a deadly manner: letale minari, Stat. S. 4, 4, 84: letale furens, id. Th. 12, 760. — *Plur. subst.*: **letalia**, ium, means of death, Liv. 8, 18, 7. — Hence, *adv.*: **letaliter**, in a deadly manner, mortally, Plin. 11, 37, 81, § 206: vulneratus, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 2, 7 prooem.

Lēthaea, ae, f., the wife of Olēnus, who, on account of her pride, was turned into stone, Ov. M. 10, 70.

Lēthaeus, a, um, v. Lethe, II.

lēthalis, v. letalis.

lēthargia, ae, f., = ληθαργία, drowsiness, lethargy, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 6, 49; 2, 9, 45.

lēthargicus, a, um, *adj.*, = ληθαργικός, drowsy, lethargic: morbus, Plin. 23, 1, 6, § 10: somnus, Aug. Ep. 48 ad Vincent.; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 38 al. — **II. Subst.**: **lēthargicus**, i, m., one affected with lethargy, a lethargic person: ut lethargicus hic cum fit pugil et medicum urget, Hor. S. 2, 3, 30; Plin. 24, 6, 16, § 25: lethargicos excitare labor est, id. 26, 11, 72, § 118.

lēthargus, a, um, *adj.*, Gr. ληθαργός, drowsy, lethargic: morbus, Plin. 23, 1, 6, § 10; Schol. Juv. 6, 613. — *Esp. as subst.*

A. lethargus, i, m. (sc. morbus), drowsiness, lethargy (in Cels. 3, 20, written as Greek): lethargo grandi est oppressus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 145; cf. gravi lethargo oppressus, Serv. Sulp. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 106: olfactoris excitatur, Plin. 30, 11, 29, § 97: in lethargum vergere, id. 32, 10, 38, § 116. — (*β*) *Plur.*: ocimum facit lethargos, Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 119; 28, 8, 29, § 116. — **B.** (Sc. homo.) A lethargic person, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 37 sqq.

Lēthe, ēs, f., = Λήθη (forgetfulness), the river Lethe, in the infernal regions, from which the Shades drank and obtained forgetfulness of the past: pocula Lethes, Ov. P. 2, 4, 23: da mihi hebetantem pectora Lethen, id. ib. 4, 1, 17: soporifera, id. Tr. 4, 1, 47: immittere Lethen Stygiam alicui in viscera, i. e. forgetfulness, Luc. 5, 221: aqua Lethes, i. q. soporifera, Ov. M. 11, 603. — Hence, **II. Lethaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Lethe, Lethaeus.

A. Lit.: ratis, Tib. 3, 5, 24: amnis, Verg. A. 6, 705: stagna, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 91. — **B. Transf.** **1.** Of or belonging to the infernal regions: Lethaei dii, Luc. 6, 685: tyrannus, i. e. Pluto, Col. 10, 271: Lethaea vincula abrumperet alicui, to bring one from the Lower World back to life, Hor. C. 4, 7, 27: janitor, i. e. Anubis, Stat. S. 3, 2, 112. — **2.** That produces sleepiness or forgetfulness, Lethaeus: Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, Verg. G. 1, 78: ros, id. A. 5, 854: papavera, id. G. 4, 545: succus, Ov. M. 7, 152: amor, faithless love, id. R. Am. 551: nox, id. A. 3, 648.

lēthūsa, ae, f., the white poppy, App. Herb. 35.

lētifera (lēth-), fēra, fērum, *adj.* [letum], death-bringing, death-dealing, deadly, fatal (poet.): arcus, Verg. A. 10, 169: ictus, Ov. M. 8, 362: dextra, id. ib. 12, 606: vestis, id. ib. 9, 166: anguis, Stat. Th. 5, 628: certamen, Cat. 64, 390: annus, Verg. A. 3, 139: autumnus, Juv. 4, 57. — In prose: rabies letifer morbus canibus, Col. 7, 12 *fin.* — *Transf.*: locus, a place in the body where a wound is fatal, a mortal part, Ov. M. 5, 133.

lēto (lētho), avi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to kill, slay: Lycurgiden letavit, Ov. Ib. 505: Paris hunc letat, Verg. Cul. 323: letata corpora, Ov. M. 3, 55 (the conjectural reading letatus, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19, is very dub.; v. Orell. ad loc., where leto datus is proposed; B. and K., necatus).

Lētois and **Lētōius**, v. Lat.

letum (sometimes written **lēthum**, from a supposed connection with λήθη), i, n. [acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, § 42 Müll., and Paul. ex Fest. p. 115 Müll.; from λήθη; more prob. acc. to Prisc. p. 665 and 898 P., from λείω, whence also deleo; root li-; cf. Sanscr. vi-li- to dissolve; Gr. λύνω, λυμν, λυμός, death (ante-class., and in the class. period mostly poet.): ollus apparet in funeribus indictivis, cum dicitur: ollus leto datus est (q. s. vas

given up to oblivion), Varr. L. L. 7, § 42 Müll.—The phrase *leto datus, dead*: *leto dare, to kill*, often occurs: *sos leto datus divos habento*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: *quorum liberi leto dati sunt in bello*, Enn. ap. Non. 15, 13 (Trag. v. 378 Vahl.): *qui te leto dabit*, Pac. ib. 355, 18 (Trag. Rel. p. 79 Rib.); Verg. A. 5, 806; 11, 172; 12, 328; Ov. H. 2, 147: *utrumque largus leto dedit ingenii fons*, Juv. 10, 119; Phaedr. 1, 21, 9; 3, 16, 18: *letum inimico deprecere*, Enn. ap. Gell. 6, 16, 10 (Trag. v. 162 Vahl.): *emortuus, leto malo*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 5, 1: *letum sibi consciscere*, id. Mil. 4, 6, 26: *responde, quo leto censet ut peream*, id. Merc. 2, 4, 15: *leto offerre caput*, Lucr. 3, 1041: *mortis letique potitus*, id. 4, 766: *eodem sibi leto, quo ipse interisset, esse pereundum*, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 56: *turpi leto perire*, id. Att. 10, 10, 5: *ferre (alicui)*, Verg. A. 11, 872: *leto sternendus*, id. ib. 8, 566: *sibi parere manu*, id. ib. 6, 434: *ostentant omnia letum*, Cat. 64, 187: *leto jam mala finissem*, Tib. 2, 6, 19: *leto adimere aliquem, to save from death*, Hor. C. 3, 22, 3: *leto se eripere*, Verg. A. 2, 134: *pari leto affici*, Nep. Reg. 3, 2: *me pessimo leto addicere*, Liv. 22, 53, 11: *novo genere leti mergi*, id. 1, 51, 9; 2, 40, 10: *opetere*, id. 45, 26.—**B.** Personified: *consanguineus Leti Sopor*, Verg. A. 6, 278.—**II.** Transf. of inanim. subjects, *ruin, destruction* (poet. for *interitus*): *tenuis Teucreum res eripo leto*, Verg. A. 5, 690; cf.: *tum me, Juppiter Optime Maxime, domum, familiam remque meam pessimo leto afficias*, Liv. 12, 53, 11.

Letus, i, m., *a mountain in Liguria*, Liv. 41, 18; Val. Max. 1, 5.

1. †leuca (leuga), ae, f, [a Celtic word, whence the Fr. *lieue*], a *Gaulic mile* of 1500 Roman paces, a *league*: *λεῦκη μέτρον τι Γαλακτικόν*, Hesych.: *leuca finitur passibus mille quingentis*, Isid. Orig. 15, 16: *cum et Latini mille passus vocent, et Galli leucas, et Persae parasangas, et rastas universa Germania*, Hier. in Joel, 3, 18: *exinde non millenis passibus sed leugis itinera metiuntur*, Amm. 15, 11, 17: *quarta leuga signabatur et decima, id est unum et viginti millia passuum*, id. 16, 12, 8; cf. also Inscr. Orell. 1018; 1019; 5063.

2. Leuca, ae, f., *a town in Calabria, near the Iapygian promontory, now S. Maria di Leuca*: *secretata littora Leuca*, Luc. 5, 376.

†leucacantha, ae, f., and **leucacanthos**, i, m., = *λευκάκανθα*. **I.** The *white thorn*, form *leucacantha*, Plin. 22, 16, 18, § 40; form *leucacanthos*, id. 21, 16, 56, § 94.—**II.** A *plant*, called also *phalangites* and *leucanthemon*, Plin. 27, 12, 98, § 124.

†leucächates, ae, m., = *λευκαχάτης*, the *white agate*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139.

Leucadia, ae, and **Leucas**, ñdis, f., = *Λευκάδια*, an island (previously a peninsula) in the *Ionian Sea*, opposite *Acarnania*, with a famous temple of *Apollo*, now *S. Maura*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5; Liv. 33, 17, 8; acc. *Leucada*, Ov. M. 15, 289; id. H. 15, 172.—Hence, **A. Leucadius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the island of *Leucadia*, *Leucadian*: *aequor*, Ov. H. 15, 166: *litus*, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5: *vinum*, id. 14, 7, 9, § 76; Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 86: *Dites damnosus maritos apud Leucadiam Oppiam*, id. Curc. 4, 1, 24: *deus*, i. e. *Apollo*, who had a temple in *Leucadia*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 76; 3, 1, 42; cf. *Apollo*, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 69: *quotannis Tristia Leucadio sacra peracta modo* (the *Leucadians* had a custom of casting every year a criminal from a mountain into the sea; they sought, however, by attaching wings to him, to break the violence of his fall, and to pick him up in boats, whereupon he was banished out of the island), Ov. F. 5, 630; cf. id. Tr. 5, 2, 76; id. H. 15, 165 sq.—**2. Subst. a. Leucadia**, ae, f., the *mistress* of *Varro Atacinus*, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 86.—(β) The name of a comedy of *Turpilius*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 72.—**b. Leucadii**, ñrum, m., the inhabitants of *Leucadia*, *Leucadians*, Liv. 33, 17.—**B. Leucas**, ñdis, f., the capital of *Leucadia*, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5; Liv. 33, 17, 7; 11.

Leucaethiopes, um, m., = *Λευκαίθιοι*, the *white Ethiopians* of *Libya*, Plin.

5, 8, 8, § 43 (Jahn, *Leucoe Aethiopes*); called also *Leucoaethiopes*, Mel. 1, 4, 4.

†leucanthemis, idis, f., = *λευκάνθεμις*, the *chamomile plant*, Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53.

†leucanthemon or **-mum**, i, n., = *λευκάνθεμον*, the name of three plants. **I.** The *chamomile*, called also *anthesis*, *leucanthemis*, etc., Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53.—**II.** A *plant*, called also *phalangites* and *leucacantha*, Plin. 27, 12, 98, § 124.—**III.** A *plant* whose scent resembles that of *southernwood* (*abrotonum*), Plin. 21, 10, 34, § 60.

†leucanthes, is, n., = *λευκανθές*, the herb *pellitory*, Plin. 21, 30, 104, § 176.

†leucanthus, i, m., = *λευκανθος*, a *plant*, otherwise unknown, App. Herb. 92.

†leucargillos, i, f., = *λευκάργυλλος*, *white clay*, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 42.

Leucas, ñdis, f., = *Λευκάς*. **I.** For *Leucadia*, v. h. v.—**II.** The capital of the island *Leucadia*; v. *Leucadia*, B.—**III.** The promontory *Leucata*; v. *Leucata*.

1. †leucaspis, idis, adj., f., = *λεύκασπις*, armed with a white shield: *phalanx*, Liv. 44, 41.

2. Leucaspis, idis, m., one of the companions of *Aeneas*, Verg. A. 6, 334.

Leucata, ae, and **Leucate**, es, f. (**Leucate**, is, n., Serv. Verg. A. 3, 279.—**Leucates**, ae, m., Claud. B. G. 185.—**Leucas**, ñdis, f., Ov. H. 15, 172; Sen. Herc. Oet. 732), a promontory in the island of *Leucadia*, now *Capo Ducato*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 41; Liv. 26, 26; 44, 1: *Leucatae nimbo-bosa cacumina montis*, Verg. A. 3, 274; Liv. 36, 15; Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5.

1. †leuce, es, f., = *Λεύκη*. **I.** The spotted dead-nettle: *Lamium maculatum*, Linn.; Plin. 27, 11, 77, § 102.—**II.** The *white poplar*, into which *Leuce*, the daughter of *Oceanus*, whom *Pluto* fell in love with and carried off to the infernal regions, was changed after her death, Serv. Verg. E. 7, 61.—**III.** A kind of wild radish, horseradish, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 82.—**IV.** A kind of white spots on the skin, Cels. 5, 28, 19 (shortly before written as *Greek*).

2. Leuce, es, f., = *Λευκή*. **I.** The name of several islands. **A.** Near *Crete*, over against *Cydonia*, now *Port Suda*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 61.—**B.** In the *Euxine Sea*, near the mouth of the *Borysthenes*, also called *Achillea* and *Achillis insula*, now *Oulan Adassi*, *Fridonisi*, or *Serpents' Island*, Mel. 2, 7, 2; Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 93.—**II.** A city in *Laconia*, Liv. 35, 27 init.

†leucæoron, i, n., = *λευκήρορον*, a *plant*, called also *leontopodium*, Plin. 26, 8, 34, § 52; App. Herb. 7.

Leuci, ñrum, m., = *Λεύκοι*, a people of *Gallia Belgica*, adjacent to the *Lingones*, whence, perh., the mod. *Liège*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 10; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Tac. H. 1, 64.—Collect., in sing.: **Leucus**, i, m., Luc. 1, 424.

Leucippæ, es, f., = *Λευκιππη*. **I.** The daughter of *Thestor*, Hyg. Fab. 190.—**II.** The wife of *Ilus*, and mother of *Laomedon*, Hyg. Fab. 250.—**III.** The wife of *Thestius*, Hyg. Fab. 14.—**IV.** A Roman surname: *AVRELIA LEUCIPPE*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 761, 7.

Leucippus, i, m., = *Λεύκιππος*. **I.** The father of *Phæbe* and *Hilaira*, who were carried off by *Castor* and *Pollux*, Ov. F. 5, 709.—Hence, **B. Leucippis**, idis, f., a daughter of *Leucippus*, Prop. 1, 2, 15: *te rapuit Theseus, geminas Leucippidas illi*, Ov. H. 16, 327; Hyg. Fab. 80; Lact. 1, 10.—**II.** A son of *Hercules*, Hyg. Fab. 162.—**III.** A *Grecian philosopher*, a disciple of *Zeno the Eleatic*, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118; id. N. D. 1, 24, 66.

†leucochrysos, i, m., = *λευκόχρυσος*. **I.** A precious stone, a species of *chrysolite*, Plin. 37, 9, 44, § 128.—**II.** A white precious stone, clear as crystal, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 172.

†leucocōmos or **-us**, a, um, adj., = *λευκόκομος* (white-haired; hence), having white leaves or blossoms: (*mala*) *erythrocomis* et *leucocomis*, Plin. 13, 19, 34, § 113.

†leucocōum, i, n., = *λευκοκῶον*, *white Coan wine*, Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 78.

†leucogaea, ae, f., = *λευκόγαια* (of white earth), a precious stone almost unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162.

†leucōgaeus, a, um, adj., = *λευκόγαιος*, of white earth: *colles, a chain of hills in Campania, where chalk was dug*, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 114; 35, 15, 56, § 174.—Here were the *leucogaei fontes*, Plin. 31, 2, 8, § 12.

†leucographia, ae, f., = *λευκογραφία*, a precious stone, called also *leucogaea*, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162; al. *leucographitin*.

†leucographis, idis, f., = *λευκογραφίς*, a kind of *St. Mary's thistle*, *Carduus leucographus*, Linn., which was used as a remedy for spitting blood, Plin. 27, 11, 78, § 103.

leucōion (trisyl. *leucoja*, Col. poet. 10, 97), ii, n., = *λευκῶιον*, the white violet, Col. 9, 4, 4: *candida leucoia*, id. 10, 97.

Leucōn, ñnis, m. **I.** The name of one of *Actæon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 218.—**II.** A king of *Pontus*, Ov. Ib. 312.

Leucōnicus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the *Leucōnes* (a people in Gaul), *Leuconic*: *lanæ*, Mart. 11, 56, 9 dub.: *sagæ*, id. 14, 159, 2, also dub.—**II.** Subst.: **Leucōnicum**, i, n., *Leuconic wool*, Mart. 11, 21, 8.

†leucōnotus, i, m., = *λευκόνωτος*, the (white, i. e. clear, dry) south wind, more precisely, the south-southwest wind, Vitr. 1, 6, 10; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 6: *leuconotus Libs*, Aus. Technopagn. de Deis, 12.

Leucōpētra, ae, f., = *Λευκοπέτρα* (white rock), a promontory in the territory of the *Bruttii*, near *Rhegium*, now *Capo dell'Armi*, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7; id. Att. 16, 6, 1; 16, 7, 1.

***leucōphaeus**, a, um, adj. [*leucophaeus*], clothed in dark gray or ash-colored garments, Mart. 1, 97, 5.

†leucōphaeus, a, um, adj., = *λευκόφαιος*, ash-colored, dun-colored: *pannus*, Plin. 32, 10, 38, § 114: *vellera*, Vitr. 8, 3 med.

†leucophoron, i, n., = *λευκοφόρον*, gold-size, Plin. 35, 6, 17, § 36; 33, 3, 20, § 64.

Leucōphryna, ae, f., = *λευκοφρύνη* (with white eyebrows), a surname of *Diana* in *Magnesia*, Tac. A. 3, 62; Arn. 6, 6.

†leucophthalmos, i, m., = *λευκόφθαλμος* (white eye), a precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 171.

†leucōpis, idis, f., = *λευκώπις*, a plant, called also *artemisia*, App. Herb. 10.

†leucopēcilos, i, m., = *λευκοποίκιλος* (spotted with white), a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 171.

†leucos, on, adj., = *λευκός*, white, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164.

Leucōsia, ae, f., = *Λευκοσία*, a small island off the coast of *Lucania*, near *Pestum*, now *Licosia*: *Leucosiamque petit*, tepidique *rosaria Paesti*, Ov. M. 15, 708; called also *Leucothæa*, Mel. 2, 7, 18 (Jahn reads *Leucasia*, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85).

Leucōsyri, ñrum, m., = *Λευκόσυριοι*, the white Syrians on the shores of the *Euxine*, afterwards called *Cappadocians*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 9; Curt. 6, 4, 17; Nep. Dat. 1, 1.

Leucothæa, ae, and **Leucothæe**, es, f., = *Λευκοθήη*. **I.** The name of *Ino*, daughter of *Cadmus*, after she was received among the sea-gods; afterwards confounded with the Italian goddess *Matuta*: *Leucothæe Graiis Matuta vocabare nostris*, Ov. F. 6, 545; so, *Leucothæe* (others *Leucothæa*), id. M. 4, 542: *Ino Leucothæa nominata a Graecis*; *Matuta habetur a nostris*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; id. N. D. 3, 15, 39; 3, 19, 48.—In Stat. Th. 9, 402, identical with *Aurora*.—**II.** Another name for *Leucosia*, v. h. v.—**III.** A fountain in the island of *Samos*, Plin. 5, 31, 37, § 135.

Leucōthōe, es, f., daughter of *Orchamus*, king of *Babylon*, and *Eurynome*, Ov. M. 4, 196; 204 sqq.

†leucōzōmus, a, um, adj., = *λευκόζωμος*, with white sauce: *pullus*, Apic. 6, 9, § 254.

†leucricen, ii, n., a plant, called also *cynoglossa*, *hound's-tongue*, App. Herb. 96.

leucrocōta (also *lēocrocōta* and *leucrocūta*), ae, f., a wild beast in *India*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72; Sol. 52, 34.

Leuctra, ñrum, n. (**Leuctrae**, ñrum, f., Sol. 7), = *Λεύκτρα*. **I.** A small town in *Boeotia*, where *Epaminondas* defeated the

Spartans, now the village of *Leuca*, with the ruins of *Eremo-Castro* (cf. Mann. Griechentland, p. 238), Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110; id. Off. 1, 18, 61: Lacedaemoniorum mala pugna in Leuctris, id. Div. 2, 25, 54.—Hence, **B. Leuctricus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Leuctra*, *Leuctrian*: pugna, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110; v. supra: calamitas, id. Div. 1, 34, 74; id. Off. 2, 7 *fin.*—Cicero jestingly gives to the fray in which Milo killed Clodius the name of *Leuctrica pugna* (because Rome was thereby delivered from the yoke of Clodius, as Greece had been from that of the Spartans by the battle of *Leuctra*), Att. 6, 1, 26.—**II.** A small town in *Laconica*, now *Leftro*, Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 16.

Leucus, i, v. *Leuci*.

leudus, i, m. (Germ. Lied, Laut), a German song, Ven. Fort. 7, 8, 69.

leuga, ae, v. *leuca*.

leunculus, i, m. *dim.* [leo], a small lion, Vulg. 3 Reg. 10, 20; id. 1 Par. 28, 17.

† **lēus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *λεῖος*, smooth: brassica lea, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 79.

† **leuson**, i, n., = *λεῖσσαν*, the inner part of the wood of the fir: (hoc lignum, proximum medullae) in abiete leuson Graeci vocant, Plin. 16, 39, 73, § 187.

* **levabilis**, e, *adj.* [levo], that can be lightened: motus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 7, 71.

Levaci, drum, m., a people of Gallia Belgica, allies of the *Nervi*, Caes. B. G. 5, 39; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 374.

levāmen, inis, n. [levo], an alleviation, mitigation, solace, consolation (mostly poet.): quod si esset aliquod levamen, id. esset in te uno, *Cic. Att. 12, 15: dulce viatori lasso in sudore levamen, *Cat. 68, 61; *Prop. 4 (5), 11, 63: omnis curae casusque levamen, Amittio Anchisen, *Verg. A. 3, 709: ejus mali, Liv. 6, 35, 1.

levāmentarius, a, um, *adj.* [levamentum], of or for lightening (post-class.), Cod. Th. 13, 5, 1.

levāmentum, i, n. [1. levo], an alleviation, mitigation, consolation, comfort (class.): miseriarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 53: doloris, Plin. Ep. 8, 19: sine levamento, Tac. A. 4, 66: tributi, id. H. 1, 8: nec aliud levamentum quam si certis sub legibus militia iniretur, id. A. 1, 17: praestare, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 23: mihi illam rem fore levamento, Cic. Att. 12, 43, 1.

Levāna, ae, f. [id.], the goddess supposed to raise new-born infants from the ground, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11.

levatio, ōnis, f. [id.]. * **I.** A lifting up, raising, elevating: onerum levationes facere, Vitruv. 10, 8; a metrical t. t. = *ἀρσις*, Aug. Mas. II. 18.—**II.** Trop. **A.** An alleviation, mitigation, relief (class.): alicui esse levationi, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 5: ea quae levationem habeant aegritudinum, may produce an alleviation, may alleviate, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: levationem invenire acerbissimis doloribus, id. ib. 5, 41, 121: doloris at officii debiti, id. Att. 12, 23, 3.—**B.** A diminishing (rare but class.): vitiorum, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67: periculi, Vell. 2, 130 *fin.*

levātor, ōris, m. [id.], a lifter, a thief, Petr. 140 dub.

1. levātus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. *lēvo*.

2. levātus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. *lēvo*.

* **levēna**, ae, m., for 1. *levis*: (Labe-rius) hominem levēnam pro levi dixit, Gell. 16, 7, 11.

leviculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. *levis*]. * **I.** Very small, trivial, insignificant: quid significat prandium caninum, rem leviculam, diu et anxie quaesivimus, Gell. 13, 31, 15.—**II.** Somewhat light-minded, vain: leviculus sane noster Demosthenes, qui, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103.

levīdēnsis, e, *adj.* [1. *levis*-densus], lightly wrought, thin. **I.** Lit.: levīdēnsis vestis dicta, quod raro filo sit leviterque densata. Pavitensis contraria levīdēnsi dicta, quod graviter pressa atque calcata sit, Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 19.—* **II.** Transf., slight, poor: munusculum, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 2.

† **levīfēcīt**, *ἐξουθενήσεν* (he set at naught), Gloss. Philox.

* **levī-fīdus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. *levis*], of slight credit, untrustworthy: omnes sunt lenae levīdāe, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 61.

* **levīgatio**, ōnis, f. [1. *levigo*], a smoothing, Vitruv. 7, 1, 4.

levīgatus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. *levigo*.

1. levigo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [2. *lēvis*], to make smooth, to smooth (not in Cic.; syn. polio, dolo, limo). **I.** Lit.: omnes parietes tectorio levigantur, Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3: aliquid opere tectorio, Col. 9, 7, 1; Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 101: ad levigandam cutem, id. 20, 3, 10, § 20: alvum, to make slippery, Gell. 4, 11, 4: scabritia levigatur dente conchave, Plin. 13, 12, 25, § 81.—**II.** Transf., to make small, bruise small, pulverize, levigate: quae diligenter contrita levigantur, Col. 12, 41 *fin.*: semina, id. 6, 17, 3: galla cum austero vino levigata, id. 7, 5, 12; 9, 13, 5.—Hence, **levīgatus**, a, um, *P. a.*, smooth, slippery (post-class. and rare): oleum levīgatus et spissius est, Macr. S. 1, 12 *med.*

2. levigo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [1. *levis*], to make light, lighten: gravia, Cassiod. de Amic. prol. § 33: pondus sollicitudinis, Gregor. Ep. 7, 76: omni sarcinā, App. M. 4, p. 142, 23.

levio, āvi, v. a. [id.], to alleviate (late Lat.), Ven. Vit. Leob. 23.

levipes, pēdis, *adj.* [1. *levis*-pes], light-footed (rare), *Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 6: levipes Lepus, *Cic. Arat. 121.

levir, iri, m. [for *dēvir*, kindred with Sanscr. *dēvar*, whence *juvān* = juvenis; Gr. *δαίρ*], a husband's brother, brother-in-law: viri frater levir est: apud Graecos *δαίρ* appellatur, Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6: levir dicitur frater mariti, quasi laevus vir, Non. 557, 8: levir est uxori meae frater meus (i. e. my brother is levir to my wife), Paul. ex Fest. p. 115 Müll. N. cr.

1. levis, e, *adj.* [for *leg-vis*; Sanscr. *laghu*-s, little; cf. O. H. Germ. *ring-i*; Germ. *gering*; Gr. *λαγύς*], light in weight, not heavy (opp. *gravis*). **I.** Lit.: leviora corpora (opp. *graviora*), Lucr. 2, 227: aether, id. 5, 459: aura, id. 3, 196: levior quam pluma, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 23: stipulae, Verg. G. 1, 289: armatura, light armor: levis armaturae Numidae, the light-armed Numidians, Caes. B. G. 2, 10; also, by metonymy, light-armed troops; v. armatura, and cf.: sed haec fuerit nobis tamquam levis armaturae prima orationis excursio, Cic. Div. 2, 10 *fin.*; so, miles, a light-armed soldier, Liv. 8, 8; cf. of clothing: nudi, aut sagulo leves, Tac. G. 6: flebis in solo levis angiportu, Hor. C. 1, 25, 10.—Of the earth upon the dead: terrae securae sit super ossa levis, Tib. 2, 4, 50; esp. freq. on tombstones: sit tibi terra levis (abbreviated, S. T. T. L.): per leves populos, the shades, bodiless persons, Ov. M. 10, 14: virgaque levem coeres aurea turbam, Hor. C. 1, 10, 18.—Poet. with *inf.*: fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graias, a lighter burden, i. e. easier to be destroyed, Hor. C. 2, 4, 11.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Light of digestion, easy to digest (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): quae in aqua degunt, leviorē cibum praestant. Inter domesticas quadrupes levissima suilla est, gravissima bubula, *lightest of digestion*, Cels. 1, 18: leves malvae, Hor. C. 1, 31, 16 (cf.: gravi Malvae salubres corpori, id. Epod. 2, 57).—**2.** Light in motion, swift, quick, fleet, nimble, rapid (syn.: agilis, alacer, pernix): ipsa (diva) levi fecit volitantem flamine currum (i. e. Argo), a quick, favorable wind, Cat. 64, 9; cf.: leves venti, Ov. M. 15, 346: flatus, Sil. 15, 162: currus, light, swift, Ov. M. 2, 150: levi deducens pollice flum, light, nimble, id. ib. 4, 36; so, pollex, id. ib. 6, 22: saltus, id. ib. 7, 767; 3, 599: peltam pro parma fecit, ut ad motus concursusque essent leviores, Nep. Iphicr. 1: Messapus levis cursu, Verg. A. 12, 489: leves Parthi, id. G. 4, 314: equus, Val. Fl. 1, 389: Nympheumque leves cum Satyris chori, Hor. C. 1, 1, 31: quare modos leviorē plectro, nimble, gayer, id. ib. 2, 1, 40: et levis erecta consurgit ad oscula plantā, Juv. 6, 507.—With *inf.* (poet.): omnes ire leves, Sil. 16, 488: exsultare levis, id. 10, 605: levior discurre, id. 4, 549: nullo levis terrore moveri, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 514: hora, fleeting, Ov. M. 15, 181: terra, light, thin soil, Verg. G. 2, 92: et ubi montana (loca) quod leviora et ideo salubriora, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 3; so (opp. *graviora*), id. ib.—**3.** Slight, trifling, small (mostly poet.): ignis,

Ov. M. 3, 488: tactus, a slight, gentle touch, id. ib. 4, 180: strepitus, id. ib. 7, 840: stridor, id. ib. 4, 413.

II. Trop. **A.** Without weight, i. e. of no consequence; hence, in gen., light, trifling, unimportant, inconsiderable, trivial, slight, little, petty, easy (class.): nunquam erit alienis gravis qui suis se concinnat levem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 58: grave est nomen imperii atque id etiam in levi persona pertimescitur, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 45: leve et infirmum, id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: quae mihi ad spem obtinendae veritatis gravissima sunt; ad motum animi . . . leviora, id. Deiot. 2, 5: quod alia quaedam inania et levia conquiras, id. Planc. 26, 63: auditio, a light, unfounded report, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: cui res et pecunia levissima et existimatio sanctissima fuit semper, something very insignificant, Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: dolor, id. Fin. 1, 12, 40: proelium, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: periculum, id. B. C. 3, 26: in aliquem merita, id. ib. 2, 32, 10: leviorē de causa, id. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.*: praecordia levibus flagrantia causis, Juv. 13, 182: effutire leves indigna tragoedia versus, Hor. A. P. 231.—As subst.: in levi habitum, was made little of, was regarded as a trifle, Tac. H. 2, 21; id. A. 3, 54: levīa sed nimium queror, Sen. Herc. Fur. 63: quid leviora loquor? Petr. poet. 134, 12: non est leve tot puerorum observare manus, no easy matter, Juv. 7, 240: quidquid levius putaris, easier, id. 10, 344.—(β) With *gen.* (poet.): opum levior, Sil. 2, 102.—**B.** In disposition or character.

1. Light, light-minded, capricious, fickle, inconstant, unreliable, false: homo levior quam pluma, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 23: ne me leviorē erga te putes, id. Trin. 5, 2, 34: tu levior cortice, Hor. C. 3, 9, 22: vitium levium hominum atque fallacium, Cic. Lael. 25, 91: quidam saepe in parva pecunia perspicuntur quam sint leves, id. ib. 17, 63: leves ac nummarii iudices, id. Clu. 28, 75: sit precor illa levis, Tib. 1, 6, 56: levi brachio aliquid agere, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6: quid levius aut turpius, Caes. B. G. 5, 28 *fin.*: auctor, Liv. 5, 15: leves amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 26, 100: spes, vain, empty, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 8: leviores mores, Ulp. Fragm. 6, 12.—**2.** Mild, gentle, pleasant (rare): quos qui leviorē nomine appellant, percussores vocant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 93; and: levior reprehensio, id. Ac. 2, 32, 102: tandem eo, quod levissimum videbatur, decursum est, the gentlest, mildest, Liv. 5, 23 *fin.*: nec leves somnos timor aut cupidus Sordidus aufert, Hor. C. 2, 16, 15; id. Epod. 2, 28: exsiliū, mild, tolerable, Suet. Aug. 51.—Hence, *adv.* **1.** **le-viter**, lightly, not heavily. **1.** Lit. (rare): armati, light-armed, Curt. 4, 13.—Of the blow of a weapon: levius casura pila sperabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 2.—**2.** Trop. **A.** Slightly, a little, not much, somewhat: leviter densae nubes, Lucr. 6, 248: inflexum bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30: genae leviter eminentes (al. leniter), id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: qui (medici) leviter aegrotantes leniter curant, gravioribus autem morbis, etc., id. Off. 1, 24, 83: saucius, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154: non leviter lucra liguriens, id. Verr. 2, 3, 76, § 177: agnoscere aliquid, id. Fin. 2, 11, 33: eruditus, id. de Or. 3, 6, 24.—**Comp.**: quanto constantior idem In vitiliis, tanto levius miser, so much less, Hor. S. 2, 7, 18: dolere, Ov. P. 1, 9, 30.—**Sup.**: ut levissime dicam, to express it in the mildest manner, Cic. Cat. 3, 7 *fin.*—**B.** Easily, lightly, without difficulty, with equanimity: id eo levius ferendum est, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2; cf.: sed levissime feram, si, etc., id. Prov. Cons. 20, 47; Liv. 29, 9.—**Comp.**: levius torquetis Arachne, more dexterously, Juv. 2, 56.

2. levis (erroneously *laevis*), e, *adj.* [Gr. *λεῖος*, *λεῦρος*], smooth, smoothed, not rough, opp. *asper* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: corpuscula quaedam levīa, alia aspera, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 66: in locis (spectatur): leves an asperi, id. Part. Or. 10, 36: Deus levem eum (mundum) fecit et undique aequabilem, id. Univ. 6: pocula, smooth, shining, Verg. A. 5, 91: pharetrae, id. ib. 5, 558: brassica, Cato, R. R. 15, 7: levissima corpora, Lucr. 4, 659: coma pectine levis, Ov. M. 12, 409: nascunturque leves per digitos umerosque plumae, Hor. C. 2, 20, 11: levior assiduo detritis aequore conchis, Ov. M. 13, 792: inimicus pumice levis, rubbed (cf. *pumicatus*), Juv. 9, 95.—**Poet.**: levi cum sanguine Nisus labitur infelix, slip-

perly, Verg. A. 5, 328: levis Juventas (=imberbis), smooth, without hair, beardless, Hor. C. 2, 11, 6; so, ora, Tib. 1, 9 (8), 31: crura, Juv. 8, 115: sponsus, id. 3, 111: caput, id. 10, 199, 2, 12; hence, also, poet. for youthful, delicate, beautiful: pectus, Verg. A. 11, 40: frons, id. E. 6, 51: umeri, id. A. 7, 815: colla, Ov. M. 10, 698.—Also, finely dressed, spruce, effeminate: vir, Ov. A. A. 3, 437; Pers. 1, 82: argentum, smooth, not engraved or chased, Juv. 14, 62.—In neutr. absol.: externi ne quid valeat per leve morari, smoothness, Hor. S. 2, 7, 87; so, per leve, Pers. 1, 64: per leviam, Aus. Idyll. 16, 4.—**B.** Transf., rubbed smooth, ground down, softened, soft (rare), Scrib. Comp. 228; Cels. 2, 8.—**II.** Trop., of speech, smooth, flowing (rare but class.): oratio (opp. aspera), Cic. Or. 5 fin.; so, levis verborum concursus (opp. asper), id. de Or. 3, 43, 171: levis et aspera (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 15: levis et quadrata compositio, id. 2, 5, 9: leviam ac nitida, id. 5, 12, 18: (aures) fragoris offenduntur et levibus mulcentur, id. 9, 4, 116.—*Adv.* does not occur.

* **lēvisomnus**, a, um, adj. [1. levisomnus], lightly sleeping: corda canum, Lucr. 5, 864.

Lēvisticum, i, n., i. q. Ligusticum (q. v.), Veg. 3, 52 Gesn.

Lēvita, ae, v. Levites init.

1. lēvitas, ātis, f. [1. levis], lightness, as to weight. **I.** Lit. (rare): plumarum, Lucr. 3, 387; id. 4, 745: armorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 34: nulli fructum levitas major, Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 123.—**B.** Transf., poet., movableness, mobility: Termine, post illud levitas tibi libera non est: Qua positus fueris in statione, mane, Ov. F. 2, 673.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Light-mindedness, changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy, levity (freq. and class.): quid est inconstantiā, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 9: temere assentientium, id. Ac. 2, 38, 120: in populari ratione, id. Brut. 27, 103: mobilitas et levitas animi, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut adversas res, sic secundas immoderate ferre, levitatis est, lightness of mind, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: amatoris levitatis dedit, frivolities, id. Fin. 1, 18, 62: manet in rebus temere congestis levitas, Quint. 10, 3, 17: contemnamus igitur omnis ineptias—quod enim lenius huic levitati nomen inponam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 95.—**B.** In partic., of speech, shallowness, superficialness (rare): opinionis, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 45.

2. lēvitas (laev-), ātis, f. [2. lēvis], smoothness. **I.** Lit. (class.): speculorum, Cic. Univ. 14; id. de Or. 3, 25, 99; id. Univ. 6; Plin. 2, 3, 3, § 7: intestinorum, slipperiness, lubricity, Cels. 4, 16; 2, 8.—**II.** Trop., of speech, smoothness, fluency, facility: Demosthenes nihil levitate Aeschini et splendore verborum cedit, Cic. Or. 31, 110: verborum, Quint. 10, 1, 52: effeminata, id. 8, 3, 6.

lēviter, adv., v. 1. levis fin.

Levites (Lēvita), Prud. στερ. 2, 39; 5, 30; ae, m., a Levite: Levita de tribu sacra, Prud. στερ. 2, 39; 5, 30. **I.** Transf., a deacon, Sid. Ep. 9, 2.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lēviticus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Levi or to the Levites, Levitical: genus Leviticum, Vulg. Deut. 17, 9: stirpis, id. Ios. 3, 3.—**B. Levitis**, idis, adj. f., of or belonging to the tribe of Levi: gentis Levitis una Semper fida comes, of the Levites, Prud. Psych. 502.

lēvitōnārium, ii, n., an Egyptian monk's garment, Isid. Orig. 19, 22; Hier. praef. in Reg. S. Pachom. n. 4.

lēvītudo (laev-), inis, f. [2. levis], smoothness (post-class.): levitudo granorum (miliorum), Lact. Ira D. 10, 7.

1. lēvo, āvi, ātum, 1 (old form of fut. perf. levasso, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 1), v. a. [1. levis], to lift up, raise, elevate (syn.: extollo, erigo). **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ter sese attollens cubitoque annexa levavit, Verg. A. 4, 690: se de caespite, to rise, Ov. M. 2, 427: se saxo, id. F. 4, 528: cum se matura levavit progenies (avium), Juv. 14, 83: apis se confestim levat sublimius, Col. 9, 12, 1; Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 69; 36, 16, 24, § 122: per hiemem, quae altius levat Alpes, i. e. by the snow, Flor. 3, 3, 11.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To make lighter, lighten, to relieve, ease: cantantes

ut eamus, ego te fasce levabo, Verg. E. 9, 65: serpentum colla levavit, i. e. alighted from the dragon-car, Ov. M. 8, 798: dentes, to clean the teeth, Mart. 14, 22: vesicam, Spart. Carac. 7: jactatur rerum utilium pars maxima, sed nec damna levat, do not lighten the ship, Juv. 12, 53.—**2.** To take away, take: furcā levat ille bicorni sordida terga suis, takes down, Ov. M. 8, 647: alicui manicas atque arcta Vincla, Verg. A. 2, 146: tributum, to raise, levy, Dig. 50, 15, 4, § 2.—**II.** Trop., to lighten, relieve, console, refresh, support a person or thing with any thing (freq. and class.).—Of a personal object: non nihil enim me levat tuae litterae hoc tempore, Cic. Att. 11, 8, 1.—Of things as objects: O Tite, si quid te adjuvero curamve levasso, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 1 (Ann. v. 339 Vahl.); so, auxilio viros, Verg. A. 2, 452; 4, 538: curam et angorem animi sermone et consilio, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1: molestias, id. Fam. 4, 3, 2: fonte sitim, to slake, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 26: arida ora aqua, to refresh, id. R. Am. 230; so, membra gramine, id. F. 6, 328.—*Pass.*: levantur tamen miserae civitates, quod nullus fit sumptus in nos, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To lighten, lessen, alleviate, mitigate (cf.: laxo, libero): meam egestatem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 62: alicui paupertatem, id. Ep. 4, 1, 33: morbum, id. Mil. 4, 6, 57: inopiam multum, Caes. B. C. 3, 48, 1: salutari arte fessos Corporis artus, Hor. C. S. 63: morbi vim levaturus, Curt. 3, 6, 2: levavitque apertis horreis pretia frugum, reduced, Tac. A. 2, 59: vario viam sermone, Verg. A. 8, 309: injurias, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: suspicionem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 136: ut sumptus levaretur, Plin. Ep. 10, 43 (52), 2: calamitatem innocentium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3, 7: his levabat omnem vulnere metum nobilitas mortis, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 59: qui paupertatem levat propinqui, Juv. 14, 236.—**2.** To lessen, diminish, weaken, impair: cave lassitudo populum cursum levat, Att. ap. Non. 336, 29: laudem alicujus, id. ib. 31: inconstantiā levatur auctoritas, Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 69: multa fidem promissa levat, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 10.—**3.** To relieve, release, discharge, free from any thing. (a) With abl.: leva me hoc onere, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 3: aliquem miseriis, id. ib. 3, 8: me molestia, id. ib. 16, 9, 2: aliquem metu, Liv. 2, 22: animos religione, id. 21, 62; cf.: qui hac opinione non modo verbis, sed etiam opere levandi sunt, Cic. Lael. 20, 72: ut homines populares supplicio aut exilio levarentur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 13: se aere alieno, id. Att. 6, 2, 4: se infamia, id. Verr. 2, 3, 61, § 141: se vitā, Varr. ap. Non. 336, 33.—(b) With gen.: ut me omnium jam laborum levass, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 27.—**4.** To avert: omen, Verg. A. 3, 36: ictum dextra, Hor. C. 2, 17, 28.

2. lēvo (laevo), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [2. levis], to make smooth, to smooth, polish. **I.** Lit.: levare ac radere tigna, Lucr. 5, 1267: corpus, *Cic. Fragm. Or. in Clod. et Cur. 5; Cels. 8, 3: magni levatque mensarum orbes, Sen. Helv. 11, 6: mensas, Stat. Th. 1, 519.—**II.** Trop., of speech, to smooth down, polish, soften: nimis aspera sano Levabit cultu, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 123.—Hence, **P. a.**: **levātus**, a, um; comp.: quae levatiora leviora sunt, more highly polished, Gell. 17, 8, 15.

lēvor (laevor), ōris, m. [id.], smoothness: haud sine principali aliquo levore, Lucr. 2, 423: spectantur in chartis tenuitas, densitas, candor, levor, Plin. 13, 12, 24, § 78: levorem corpori afferre, id. 30, 14, 43, § 127; 37, 4, 15, § 56: vocis, Lucr. 4, 552.

lex, lēgis, f. [perh. Sanscr. root lag-, lig-, to fasten; Lat. ligo, to bind, oblige; cf. religio], a proposition or motion for a law made to the people by a magistrate, a bill (cf. institutum). **I.** Lit.: legem ferre: antiquare, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73: rogare, id. Phil. 2, 29, 72: leges ac iura ferre, Juv. 2, 72: legem promulgavit pertulitque, ut, etc., Liv. 33, 46: Antonius fixit legem a dictatore comitiis latam, qua, etc., Cic. Att. 14, 12: legem sciscere de aliqua re, id. Planc. 14, 35: populus R. jussit legem de civitate tribuenda, id. Balb. 17, 38: repudiare, id. Lael. 25, 96.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A bill which has become a law in consequence of its adoption by the people in the comitia, a law (cf.: jus, fas; decretum, edictum, scitum):

legem constituere alicui, Cic. Caecin. 14, 40: legem gravem alicui imponere, id. Ac. 2, 8, 23: legem negligere, evertere, perfringere, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: negligere, perrumpere, id. Leg. 1, 15, 42: leges ac iura labefactare, id. Caecin. 25, 70: legem condere, Liv. 3, 34: leges duodecim tabularum, the laws composed by the decemviri, the foundation of Roman legislation, Liv. 3, 33 sq.: nunc barbaricā lege certumst jus meum omne persequi, i. e. by the Roman law, that of the Twelve Tables, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 32.—**B.** Esp. in phrases. **1.** Lege and legibus, according to law, by law, legally: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, Ter. And. 4, 5, 4: Athenas deductus est, ut ibi de eo legibus fieret judicium, Nep. Phoc. 3, 4.—**2.** Legis actio, a statutory process: actiones quas in usu veteres habuerunt legis actiones appellabantur, vel ideo quod legibus proditae sunt, . . . vel ideo quia ipsarum legum verbis accommodatae erant, et ideo immutabiles proinde atque leges observabantur, Gai. Inst. 4, 11; cf. § 12 sq.—**3.** Hence, in partic.: lege agere, to proceed strictly according to law. **a.** Of the lictor, to execute a sentence: Fulvius praetori imperavit, ut lictorem lege agere juberet, Liv. 26, 15, 9.—**b.** To bring a legal or statutory action: una injuria est tecum. Chr. Lege agito ergo, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 90: lege agito dicebatur ei cujus intentio contemptibilis adversario videbatur, Don. ad Ter. 1, 1: lege agito mecum; molestus ne sis, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 11: lege egit in hereditatem paternam exheres filius, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175; 1, 36, 167; id. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 115.—**4.** Fraudem legi facere, to evade the law: ut ne legi fraudem faciant alleariae, adcuratote ut, etc., the law against dicing, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 9: quod emancipando filium fraudem legi fecisset, Liv. 7, 16, 9; cf. Val. Max. 8, 6, 3; cf. also: facio fraudem senatus consulto, Cic. Att. 4, 12, 1.—**C.** In gen., a law, precept, regulation, principle, rule, mode, manner: qui disciplinam suam legem vitae putet, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: communis condicio lexque vitae, id. ib. 4, 29, 62; id. Balb. 7, 18: haec lex in amicitia sancitur, id. Lael. 12, 40: quaero cur vir bonus has sibi tam graves leges imposuerit, id. Ac. 2, 8, 23: lex veri rectique, id. ib. 2, 9, 27: aliquam legem vitae accipere, Sen. Ep. 108, 6: ad legem naturae revertamur, id. ib. 25, 4: leges in historia observandae, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 5: quis nescit primam esse historiae legem, ne quid falsi dicere audeat? id. de Or. 2, 15, 62; id. Fam. 5, 12, 3: vetus est lex amicitiae, ut idem amici semper velint, id. Planc. 2, 5: hanc ad legem formanda est oratio, id. de Or. 3, 49, 190: versibus est certa quaedam et definita lex, id. Or. 58: legibus suis (i. e. philosophiae) parere, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 19: leges Epicuri, id. ib. 5, 37, 108; 4, 4, 7; Sen. Ep. 94, 15; Suet. Ner. 24: vetus lex sermonis, Quint. 1, 5, 29: contra leges loquendi, id. 1, 8, 13: lex et ratio loquendi, Juv. 6, 453: secundum grammaticam legem, Gell. 13, 21, 22: legem esse aiunt disciplinae dialecticae, etc., id. 16, 2, 1: citharae leges, Tac. A. 16, 4: beneficii, Sen. Ben. 2, 10, 4: sic ingens rerum numerus jubet atque operum lex, Juv. 7, 102: scimus hujus opusculi illam esse legem, etc., Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 5: qui titulus sola metri lege constringitur, id. ib. 4, 14, 8.—Of things: quā sidera lege mearent, by what law, what rule, Ov. M. 15, 71.—Hence, sine lege, without order, in confusion, confusedly: expatiantur equi . . . quaque impetus egit, Hac sine lege ruunt, Ov. M. 2, 204: jacent collo sparsi sine lege capilli, id. H. 15, 73: haec in lege loci commoda Circus habet, quality, nature, id. Am. 3, 2, 20; cf.: sub lege loci sumit mutataque figuras, id. Hal. 32.—**D.** A contract, agreement, covenant: oleam faciundam hac lege oportet locare, etc., Cato, R. R. 145: in Mancipii lege, a contract of sale, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 178; cf.: Manilianas venalium vendendorum leges ediscere, id. ib. 1, 58, 246: collegii Aesculapii, Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 724, n. 443.—**E.** A condition, stipulation (cf. condicio). **1.** In gen. (mostly ante-class.): ego dabo ei talentum, primus qui in cruce excucurrerit, Set ea lege, ut offigantur bis pedes, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 13: quia nequit, qua lege licuit velle dixit fieri, id. Stich. 3, 1, 58: estne emptā mi haec? Pe. His legi-

bus habeas licet, id. Ep. 3, 4, 39: hac lege tibi adstringo meam fidem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 22: legibus dictis, Liv. 9, 5, 3: dicta tibi est lex, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 18: sed vos saevas imponite leges, Juv. 7, 229.—**2.** Hence of conditions or terms of peace: pax data Philippo in has leges est, Liv. 33, 30: quibus ante dictum est legibus, pacem fecerunt, id. 30, 43: pacemque his legibus constituerunt, Nep. Tim. 2: se sub leges pacis iniquae Tradere, Verg. A. 4, 618: leges et foedera jungere, id. ib. 12, 822: in leges ire, Stat. S. 1, 1, 27.—**F.** In eccl. Lat. esp., the law of Moses: nolite putare quoniam veni solvere legem, Vulg. Matt. 5, 17; 11, 13; often called lex Moysi, id. Luc. 2, 22; id. Act. 15, 5; but more freq. lex Domini, id. Luc. 2, 23; id. Ps. 4, 2: lex Dei, id. 2 Esdr. 10, 28 sq.; also cf.: lex Altissimi, id. Eccl. 19, 21: lex tua, id. Ps. 39, 8; 118, 18: lex mea, id. Prov. 3, 1.—Also of a precept of the Mosaic law: ista est lex animantium, Vulg. Lev. 11, 46: istae sunt leges quas constituit Dominus, id. Num. 30, 17.

Lexāor, ōris, m., name of a warrior, Val. Fl. 6, 686.

† **lexidium**, i, n., = λεξιδιον, a little word: lexicia colligere, Gell. 18, 7, 3.

† **lexipyrētos** (-us), on and a, um, adj., = λεξιπύρετος, that allays fever, antifebrile, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 201; Marc. Emp. 16.

† **lexipyrēxia**, ae, f., = λεξιπυρεξία, a cessation of fever, Marc. Emp. 20.

† **lexis**, ōis (acc. plur. -eis), f., = λέξις, a word (ante-class. and post-Aug.): quam lepide lexis compositae! Lucil. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; Charis. 249; 251 P.

Lexobii (Lexovii), ōrum, m., a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, at the mouth of the Sequana, whence the name of the modern Lisieux, Départ. du Calvados, Caes. B. G. 3, 9 sq.; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.

† **liaculum**, λειαντήρ (a polishing instrument), Glose. Philox.

* **libacunculus**, i, m. dim. [libum], a little cake: de libacunculo, Tert. Spect. 27 (al. lucunculo).

† **libādon**, ii, n., = λιβάδιον, the herb centaury, Plin. 25, 6, 31, § 68.

libāmen, inis, n. [libo], that which is poured out in offerings to the gods, a drink-offering, libation (poet. for libamentum), Ov. F. 3, 733: pingui cumulat libamine flammam, Val. Fl. 1, 204: setas Ignibus imponit, libamina prima, the hairs offered as a beginning of the sacrifice, Verg. A. 6, 246.—So (eccl. Lat.) of the Mosaic drink-offerings: vinum libaminum bibere, Vulg. Deut. 32, 38; id. 1 Par. 29, 21.—**B.** Transf., that which is thrown upon a funeral pile, an offering, Stat. Th. 6, 224.—**II.** Trop., the first enjoyment of a thing: tu nova servatae capies: libamina famae, Ov. H. 4, 27.

libamentum, i, n. [id.], that which is poured out in offerings to the gods, a drink-offering, libation (class.). **I.** Lit.: ut sacrificiorum libamenta serventur, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: libamenta Veneri solvere, Just. 12, 10, 4: haec ego nascentes laetus bacchatus ad aras libamenta tuli, offerings, Stat. S. 3, 1, 163: dona magnifica, quasi libamenta praedarum, first-fruits, Cic. Rep. 2, 24, 44: haec est lex sacrificii et libamentorum, Vulg. Lev. 6, 14 (cf. libamen, I. A.).—**II.** Trop. **A.** That which is tasted: varia illa libamenta, Sen. Ep. 84, 5.—**B.** A trial, first attempt, a sample, specimen (post-class. and very rare): primitias quasdam et quasi libamenta ingenuarum artium dedimus, Gell. N. A. praef. § 13; id. 16, 8, 15.

† **libanios**, ōis, f., = λιβάνιος, a kind of vine, with the odor of frankincense, growing in the island of Thasos, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 117.

† **libānitis**, idis, f., = λιβανίτις, a plant, called also polion, App. Herb. 57.

† **libānochrūs**, i, f., = λιβανόχρως (frankincense-colored), a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 171.

† **libānotis**, idis, f., = λιβανώτις, rosemary, Plin. 19, 12, 62, § 187; 20, 16, 64, § 172.

1. Libānus (scanned Libānus, Sedul. 4, 55), i, m., = λιβανός (Hebr. Libānōn), Mount Lebanon, in Syria, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 77; Aus. Techn. Idyll. 12, 5; Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 33.—**B. Libānus**, a, um, adj., of Lebanon: Libana cedrus, Sedul. 4, 55.—**II.**

Transf.: **libānus**, i, c., frankincense (pure Lat. tus), Vulg. Sirach, 24, 21; 39, 18.

2. Libānus, i, m., the name of a slave, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 37.

libārius, ii, m. [libum], a pastry-cook, confectioner, Sen. Ep. 56, 3.

libatio, ōis, f. [libo], a drink-offering, libation, Cic. Harusp. Resp. 10, 21: mensa, in qua epulae, libationesque reponuntur, Macr. S. 3, 11, 5.—**II.** A Mosaic drink-offering (= libamentum), Vulg. Num. 28, 24 al.

* **libātor**, ōris, m. [id.], one who makes a libation: cenarum libator, Front. de Fer. Als. ep. 3 Mai.

libātorium, ii, n. [id.], the vessel in which a libation was offered, Vulg. 1 Macc. 1, 23; id. Esr. 2, 13.

libella, ae, f. dim. [libra]. **I.** An as, a small silver coin, the tenth part of a denarius: nummi denarii decuma libella, quod libram pondo aeris valebat, et erat ex argento parva, Varr. L. L. 5, § 174 Müll.: librales, unde etiam nunc libella dicitur et dupondius, appendebantur asses, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 42; Cato, R. R. 15, 1: sunt enim in sestertio libellae decem, singulae viginti, teruncii quadraginta, Volus. Maec. 66.—**B.** In gen. **1.** Prov. for a very small sum of money, as with us a farthing, groat, cent: una libella liber possum fieri, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 8; cf. id. Capt. 5, 1, 27: tibi libellam argenti numquam credam, id. Ps. 2, 2, 34: quoi neque libellai spes sit usquam gentium, id. ib. 1, 1, 96: quom libella nusquamst, nisi, etc., id. ib. 4, 7, 47: quis Volcatio unam libellam dedisset? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 26.—Hence, ad libellam, i. q. ad assem, to a farthing, to a cent, exactly, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 11.—**2.** In inheritances: ex libella, i. q. ex asse, sole heir: Curius fecit palam te ex libella, me ex teruncio, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3.—**II.** An instrument for detecting any variation from a perfectly horizontal surface, a level, water-level, plummet-line: libella aliqua si ex parti claudicat hilum, Lucr. 4, 515: collocare et expolire aliquid ad regulam et libellam, Vitruv. 1, 6, 6; cf. Plin. 36, 25, 63, § 188: structuram (parietis) ad normam et libellam fieri, et ad perpendicularium respondere oportet, id. 36, 22, 51, § 172: locus qui est ad libellam aequus, quite, perfectly level, Varr. R. R. 1, 6 fin.

libellaris, e, adj. [libellus], of or belonging to books, book- (late Lat.): opus, a written work, writing, Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

libellatici, ōrum, m. [id.], a term applied to Christians who, during the persecutions, purchased false certificates of a magistrate that they had sacrificed in the heathen manner, Cypr. Ep. 55.

libellensis, is, m. [id.], an officer who presented petitions to the emperor and registered them, Cod. 7, 62, 32; 12, 19, 14; 3, 24, 3.

libellio, ōnis, m. [id.]. *** I.** A notary, Varr. ap. Non. 133, 28.—*** II.** A poor bookseller: de capsula miseri libellionis, Stat. S. 4, 9, 21.

libellulus, i, m. dim. [id.], a very little book (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 3, § 289.

libellus, i, m. dim. [3. liber]. *** I.** The inner bark of a tree, used for writing-tablets: levis in aridulo malvae descripta libello (carmina), Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 6, 12.—**II.** Transf., a little book, pamphlet, esp. a book written in pages, and not in long rolls: epistulae, quas primus videtur ad paginas et formam memorialis libelli convertisse (opp. transversa charta), Suet. Caes. 56.

A. In gen.: scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 94: in quodam joculari libello, Quint. 8, 6, 73; 2, 13, 15: quoi dono lepidum novum libellum, Cat. 1, 1: horribilis et sacer, id. 14, 12: quicquid hoc libelli est, id. 1, 8: libellis eum (Scipionem) palaestraeque operam dare, to books, Liv. 29, 19 fin.: nostri farago libelli, Juv. 1, 86.—Of a single satire, Hor. S. 1, 10, 92.—**In plur.**, poet., a bookseller's shop: te (quaesivimus) in omnibus libellis, Cat. 55, 4 (dub.; al. libellis); Mart. 5, 20, 8.—**B.** In partic., a writing of any kind. **1.** A memorandum-book, journal, diary: si quid memoriae causā retulit in libellum, Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 19: in commentariolis et chirographis et libellis, id. ib. 1, 7, 16; Quint. 12, 8, 5; cf. id. 10,

7, 31; 11, 3, 142; 6, 2, 5.—**2.** A memorial: non illi in libellis laudationum decreta miserunt, Cic. Clu. 69, 197.—**3.** A petition: Atticus libellum composuit: eum mihi dedit, ut darem Caesari, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A, 4: libellum alicui porrigere, Suet. Aug. 53: supplices libelli, Mart. 8, 31, 3: vitem posce libello, Juv. 14, 193: libellos signare, subnotare, to answer petitions: libellos signare, Suet. Aug. 50: subnotare libellos, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9; so, ad libellum rescribere, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 3, 3, 5: libellos agere, to have the charge of answering petitions, Dig. 20, 5, 12: a libellis, the officer charged with receiving petitions: Epaphroditum a libellis capitali poena condemnavit, Suet. Dom. 14; Inscr. Grut. 587, 9: A LIBELLIS ADIVTOR, ib. 587, 7.—**4.** A note of invitation, to hear a lecture, see a play, etc., a notice, programme: gladiatorum libellos venditare, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 97: domum mutuatur et subsellia conducit et libellos dispergit, Tac. Or. 9: munerarius, the programme of a festival, Treb. Claud. 5.—**5.** A public notification, announcement, placard, handbill: edere per libellos, Suet. Caes. 41: libellos Sex. Alfenus, procurator P. Quincti, deicit, tears down the auction handbills, Cic. Quint. 6, 27: suspensum amici bonis libellum, Sen. Ben. 4, 12: vestitur tota libellis porticus, Juv. 12, 100.—**6.** A letter: (laetitia) in libello hoc opsignato quas tuli pausulo, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 16 (cf. epistulam, id. ib. v. 26): libellum ipsius habeo in quo, etc., Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5: ut ex libellis ejus animadverti, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 11, 1.—**7.** A libel, lampoon, pasquinade (post-Aug.): libellos aut carmina ad infamiam cuspisiam edere, Suet. Aug. 55; id. Caes. 80; id. Vit. 14: sparsos de se in Curia famosos libellos, id. Aug. 55: sive quis ad infamiam alicujus libellum aut carmen scripserit, Gai. Inst. 3, 220: injuriarum patimur... famosus libellis, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 1.—**8.** A written accusation or complaint (post-Aug.): component ipsae per se formantque libellos, Juv. 6, 244; Dig. 48, 2, 3.—**9.** A lawyer's brief: quid caudicis praestent magno comites in fasce libelli? Juv. 7, 107.—**10.** An attestation, certificate: significat id libello manu sua subscripto, Dig. 39, 4, 4.

libens (lib-), entis, P. a., v. libet.

libenter (lib-), adv., v. libet fin.

libentia (lib-), ae, f. [libens], delight, pleasure, joy (ante- and post-class.): onustum pectus parto laetitia libentiaque, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 3: postquam erili filio Largitu's dictis dapsilis libentias, id. Ps. 1, 4, 3: libentiae gratiaque conviviorum, Gell. 15, 2, 7.—**II.** Personified: **Libentia** (Lib-), ae, f., the goddess of delight, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 2; cf. the foll. art.

Libentina (Lib-), ae, f. [id.], usually connected with Venus, the goddess of sensual pleasure, Venus: a lubendo libido, libidinosus ac Venus Libentina et Libitina, Varr. L. L. 6, § 47 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 64, 14; Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61: lucus Veneris Lubentinae, Varr. ap. Non. 64, 14; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8.

libeo, v. libet.

1. liber, ōra, ōrum (old form, loebesum et loebertatem antiqui dicebant liberum et libertatem. Ita Graeci λαιβην et λαιβειν, Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 Müll.; cf. 2. Liber), adj. [Gr. root λιβ-, λίσσω, to desire; cf. Sanscr. lub-dhas, desirous; Lat. libet, libido], that acts according to his own will and pleasure, is his own master; free, unrestrained, unimpeded, unshackled; independent, frank, open, bold (opp. servus, servilis). **I.** In gen.; constr. absol., with ab, the abl., and poet. also with gen. (a) Absol.: dictum est ab eruditissimis viris, nisi sapientem liberum esse neminem. Quid est enim libertas? Potestas vivendi ut velis, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 33: an ille mihi liber, cui mulier imperat, cui leges imponit, praescribit, jubet, vetat? etc., id. ib. 5, 2, 36: ad scribendi licentiam liber, id. N. D. 1, 44, 123: agri immunes ac liberi, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 166: integro animo ac libero causam defendere, unprejudiced, unbiased, id. Sull. 31, 86: liberi ad causas solutivae veniebant, not under obligations, not bribed, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78 § 192; cf.: libera lingua, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 9: cor liberum, id. Ep. 1, 2, 43: vocem liberam mittere adversus aliquem, Liv. 35, 32, 6: libera verba animi proferre, Juv. 4, 90: judicium

audientium relinquere integrum ac liberum, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: aliquid respuere ingenuo liberoque fastidio, id. Brut. 67, 236: libero tempore, cum soluta nobis est eligendi optio, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: tibi uni vexatio dipectioque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: pars quaestioque vaga et libera et late patens, id. Or. 2, 16, 67: liberum arbitrium eis populo Romano permittente, Liv. 31, 11 fin.; cf. id. 37, 1, 5: mandata, *full powers, unlimited authority*, id. 37, 56; 38, 8: fenus, *unlimited*, id. 35, 7: custodia, *free custody* (i.e. confinement to a house or to a town), id. 24, 45; Vell. 1, 11, 1; v. custodia, II.: legatio, v. legatio: suffragia, *the right of voting freely*, Juv. 8, 211: locus, *free from intruders, undisturbed, secure*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 49; 3, 2, 25; id. Cas. 3, 2, 4: aedes, *a free house, free dwelling* (assigned to the use of ambassadors of friendly nations during their stay in Rome), Liv. 30, 17 fin.; 35, 23; 42, 6: lectulus, i.e. *not shared with a wife*, Cic. Att. 14, 13, 5: toga (poet. for virilis toga), *a man's* (prop. of one who is his own master), Ov. F. 3, 771: vestis, id. ib. 3, 777: libera omnia sibi servare, *to reserve to one's self full liberty*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5. — *Comp.*: hoc liberiores et solutiores sumus, quod, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 3, 8: est finitimus oratori poeta, numeris astrictior paulo, verborum licentia liberior, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70: liberiores litterae, id. Att. 1, 13, 1: amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcior, *freer, more unrestrained, more cheerful*, id. Lael. 18 fin.: paulo liberior sententia, Quint. 4, 2, 121: liberior in utramque partem disputatio, id. 7, 2, 14: fusiores liberioresque numeri, id. 9, 4, 130: officia liberiora plenioraque, id. 6, 1, 9: (flumina) campo recepta Liberioris aquae, *freer, less impeded*, Ov. M. 1, 41; cf.: (Tiberinus) campo liberior natat, *freer, opener*, id. F. 4, 292: liberior frui caelo, *freer, opener*, id. M. 15, 301. — *Sup.*: liberium hominum genus, comici veteres tradunt, etc., *the frankest, most free-spoken*, Quint. 12, 2, 22; cf.: liberime Lolli, *most frank, most ingenuous*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 1: indignatio, id. Epod. 4, 10. — (β) *Free or exempt from, void of*; with *ab*: Mamertini vacui, expertes, soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestia, munere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 23; cf.: (consul) solutus a cupiditatibus, liber a delictis, id. Agr. 1, 9, 27: ab observando homine perverso liber, id. Att. 1, 13, 2: liber a tali irrisione Socrates, liber Aristot. Chius, id. Ac. 2, 39, 123: ab omni animi perturbatione liber, id. Off. 1, 20, 67; id. N. D. 2, 21, 55: loca abdita et ab arbitris libera, id. Att. 15, 16, B: libera a ferro crura, Ov. P. 1, 6, 32: animus liber a partibus rei publicae, Sall. C. 4. — (γ) *With abl.*: animus omni liber curā et angore, *free from, without*, Cic. Fin. 1, 15: animus religione, Liv. 2, 36: animus cogitationibus aliis, Quint. 11, 2, 35: mens omnibus vitiis, id. 12, 1, 4; cf.: liberis odio et gratia mentibus, id. 5, 11, 37: omni liber metu, Liv. 7, 34: liber invidia, Quint. 12, 11, 7: equus carcere, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 20. — (δ) *With gen.* (poet.): liber laborum, Hor. A. P. 212: fati gens Lydia, Verg. A. 10, 15: curarum, Luc. 4, 384. — *Comp.*: liberior campi, *having a wider space*, Stat. S. 4, 2, 24. — (ε) *Liberum est, with subject-clause*: quam (opinionem) sequi magis probantibus liberum est, *it is free, permitted, allowable*, Quint. 6, 3, 112; Plin. Ep. 1, 8: dies eligere certos liberum erat, Plin. 30, 2, 6. — *So in abl. absol.*: libero, quid firmaret mutaretve, Tac. A. 3, 60.

II. In partic. **A.** *Free*, in a social point of view, *not a slave* (opp. servus; also to ingenuus): neque vendendam censas quae libera est, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40; cf. id. ib. v. 28: dis habeo gratiam quom aliquot affuerunt liberae, because slaves were not permitted to testify, id. And. 4, 4, 32; opp. ingenuus, *free-born*: quid ea? ingenuan' an festuca facta et serva liberast? Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 14: in iure civili, qui est matre libera, liber est, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45; id. Caecin. 36, 96: si neque censu, neque vindicta, nec testamento liber factus est (servus), non est liber, id. Top. 2, 10: quae (assentatio) non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est, *of a freeman*, id. Lael. 24, 89; Quint. 11, 1, 43: liberorum hominum alii ingenui sunt, alii libertini, Gai. Inst. 1, 10; cf. sqq.: ex ancilla et libero

jure gentium servus nascitur, id. ib. 1, 82; cf. § 85; Paul. Sent. 2, 24, 1 sqq. — **B.** *Free*, in a political point of view; said both of a people not under monarchical rule and of one not in subjection to another people, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 48; cf.: ut ex nimia potentia principum oritur interitus principum, sic hunc nimis liberum populum libertas ipsa servitute afficit, id. ib. 1, 44, 68: liber populus, id. ib. 3, 34, 46: (Demaratus) vir liber ac fortis, *democratic, republican, fond of liberty*, id. ib. 2, 19, 34: civitates liberae atque immunes, *free from service*, Liv. 37, 55: provinciae civitatesque liberae, Suet. Vesp. 8: libera ac foederata oppida, id. Calig. 3: Roma patrem patriae Ciceronem libera dixit, Juv. 8, 244. — **C.** In a bad sense, esp. with reference to sensual pleasure, *unbridled, unchecked, unrestrained, licentious*: quam liber harum rerum multarum siet (Juppiter), Plaut. Am. prol. 105: adulescens imprudens et liber, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 40; cf.: sit adulescentia liberior, *somewhat freer*, Cic. Cael. 18, 42: amores soluti et liberi, id. Rep. 4, 4, 4: consuetudo peccandi, id. Verr. 2, 3, 76, § 177. — Hence, *adv.*: **libere**, *freely, unrestrictedly, without let or hindrance; frankly, openly, boldly*: qui nihil dicit, nihil facit, nihil cogitat denique, nisi libenter ac libere, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 34: animus somno relaxatus solute movetur et libere, id. Div. 2, 48, 100: respirare, id. Quint. 11, 39: constanter et libere (me gessi), id. Att. 4, 16, 9: consilium dare, id. Lael. 13, 44: aliquid magis accusatorie quam libere dixisse, id. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 176: omnia libere fingimus et impune, Quint. 6, 1, 43: ut ingredi libere (oratio), non ut licenter videatur errare, Cic. Or. 23, 77. — *Comp.*: liberius vivendi fuit potestas, Ter. And. 1, 1, 23: loqui, Cic. Planc. 13, 33: fortius liberiusque defendere, Quint. 12, 1, 21: liberius si Dixero quid, Hor. S. 1, 4, 103: maledicere, id. ib. 2, 8, 37: longius et liberius exseritur digitus, Quint. 11, 3, 92; cf. id. 11, 3, 97: ipsaque tellus Omnia liberius, nullo poscente, ferebat, *freely, of itself, spontaneously*, Verg. G. 1, 127.

2. liber, ēri (gen. plur. liberum, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 9; Turp. ap. Non. 495, 26; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 40; 2, 1, 30, § 77; Tac. A. 2, 38; 3, 25 saep.; cf. Cic. Or. 46, 155; but also: liberorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 76; 2, 5, 42, § 109), m. [l. liber], *a child*. **I.** *Sing.* (post-class. and rare): si quis maximam portionem libero relinquat, Cod. Just. 3, 28, 33; 5, 9, 8 fin.; Quint. Decl. 2, 8. — **II.** *Plur.*, *children* (freq.; but in class. Lat. only of children with reference to their parents: pueri = children in general, as younger than adolescents; cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 657 sq.). **A.** *Lit.*: liberorum genus, Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155 (Trag. v. 347 Vahl.): liberorum sibi quaesendum gratia, id. ap. Fest. p. 258 Müll. (Trag. v. 161 Vahl.): cum conjugibus et liberis, Cic. Att. 8, 2, 3: eum ex C. Fadii filiā liberos habuisse, id. ib. 16, 11, 1: liberos procreare, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 109: suscipere liberos, id. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 161: per liberos te precor, Hor. Epod. 5, 5: dulces, id. ib. 2, 40: parvuli, Quint. 2, 15, 8; opp. parentes, id. 11, 1, 82; 3, 7, 18; 26; 6, 1, 18; 6, 5 al.: mater quae liberos, quasi oculos (amisit), orba est, Sulp. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 182 Müll.: ius trium liberorum, under the emperors, *a privilege enjoyed by those who had three legitimate children* (it consisted in the permission to fill a public office before one's twenty-fifth year, and in freedom from personal burdens); *this privilege was sometimes also bestowed on those who had fewer than three children, or even none at all*; also *of one child*: non est sine liberis, cui vel unus filius unave filia est, Dig. 50, 16, 148; Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 6; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 15; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 99; id. And. 5, 3, 20; Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 2; id. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; id. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 40; ib. 30, § 76 Zumpt; cf. also Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5: neque ejus legendam filiam (virginem Vestalem) . . . qui liberos tres haberet, Gell. 1, 12, 8: uxores duxerant, ex quibus perlegit liberos habebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 110, 2. — *Of grandchildren and great-grandchildren*: liberorum appellatione nepotes et pronepotes ceterique qui ex his descendunt, continentur, Dig. 50, 16, 220; cf.: liberi usque ad trinepotem, ultra hos posteriores vocantur, ib. 38, 10, 10, § 7: habitus sis in liberum loco, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 40. — **2.** *Esp.* (a) *Of sons* (opp.

daughters): procreavit liberos septem totidemque filias, Hyg. Fab. 9. — (β) *Of children in gen.* = pueri: praecepta Chryssippi de liberorum educatione, Quint. 1, 11, 17; cf.: Carus aut de liberis educandis, the title of a book by Varro, v. Gell. 4, 19, 2; Macr. S. 3, 6, 5. — **B.** *Transf.*, of animals, *young*: liberis orbas ovibus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 38. — *Comically*: quaerunt litterae hae sibi liberos: alia aliam scandit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 23.

3. Liber, ēri (Sabine collat. form, loebasius, acc. to Serv. Verg. G. 1, 7; cf. 1. liber, and libertas *init.*), m. [Gr. λείβω, to pour; λῶβή, a drink-offering; Lat. libare], *an old Italian deity, who presided over planting and fructification*; afterwards identified with the Greek *Bacchus*: hunc dico Liberum Semelā natum, non eum, quem nostri majores auguste sanctaeque Liberum cum Cerere et Libera consecraverunt. Sed quod ex nobis natos liberos appellamus, idcirco Cerere nati nominati sunt Liber et Libera: quod in Libera servant, in Libero non item, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62; cf. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 5; Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: tertio (invocabo) Cererem et Liberum, quod horum fructus maxime necessarii ad victum: ab his enim cibis et potio venit e fundo, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 5: Liber et alma Ceres, Verg. G. 1, 7: ex aede Liberi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 128; in a pun with 1. liber, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 46; cf. id. Curc. 1, 2, 21; id. Stich. 5, 4, 17; so in a pun with liber, *free*: quiaque adeo me complevi flore Liberi, Magis libera uti lingua colibitum est mihi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 8; cf.: salve, anime mi, lepos Liberi, ut veteris ego sum cupida, etc., id. Curc. 1, 2, 3. — *Connected with pater*: sic factum, ut Libero patri repertori vitis hirci immolaretur, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 19: Romulus et Liber pater, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 5: per vestigia Liberi patris, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 39: patre favente Libero fetis palmitibus, Col. 3, 21, 3: Libero patri in monte res divina celebratur, Macr. S. 1, 18, 4. — **B.** *Meton.*, *wine*: illud, quod erat a deo donatum, nomine ipsius dei nuncupabant: ut cum fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Liberum: ex quo illud Terentii (Eun. 4, 5, 6): sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: Liberum et Cererem pro vino et pane, Quint. 8, 6, 24; cf. also Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 4 supra: sed pressum Calibus ducere Liberum Si gestis, etc., Hor. C. 4, 12, 14: condita cum verax aperit praecordia Liber, id. S. 1, 4, 89.

4. liber, bri, m. [Gr. λέειν, to peel; λέπος, λένις; cf. λοβός], *the inner bark or rind of a tree*. **I.** *Lit.* **A.** *In gen.*: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: colligatae libris (arundines), Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4: udoque docent (germen) inolescere libro, Verg. G. 2, 77: natam libro et silvestri subere clausam, id. A. 11, 554; id. E. 10, 67: quam denso fascia libro, Juv. 6, 263. — **B.** *Esp.*, because the ancients used the bark or rind of trees to write upon; usually the *thin rind of the Egyptian papyrus*, on which the books of the Greeks and Romans were usually written (v. Dict. of Antiq. p. 587 sq.): antea non fuisse chartarum usum. In palmarum foliis primo scriptitatum, dein quarundam arborum libris, Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 69. — Hence, **II.** *Transf.* **A.** *Paper, parchment, or rolls of any substance used to write upon* (cf.: charta, membrana): quasi quom in libro scribuntur calamo litterae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 131. — **B.** *Most freq. a book, work, treatise*: Demetrii libri de concordia, Cic. Att. 8, 12, 6: quas (sententias) hoc libro exposui, id. Lael. 1, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 5: dixi in eo libro, quem de rebus rusticis scripsi, id. de Sen. 15, 54: libros pervolutare, id. Att. 5, 12, 2: evolvere, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: volvere, id. Brut. 87, 298: legere, id. Fam. 6, 6, 8: edere, id. Fat. 1, 1: libri confectio, id. de Sen. 1, 1: tempus ad libros vacuum, id. Rep. 1, 9, 14: cujus (Platonis) in libris, id. ib. 1, 10, 16: in Graecorum libris, id. ib. 2, 11, 21: librum, si malus est, nequeo laudare, Juv. 3, 41: actorum libri, the official gazette, id. 9, 84; cf. 2, 136; and v. Dict. Antiq. s. v. Acta. — **C.** *In partic.* **1.** *A division of a work, a book*: tres libri perfecti sunt de Natura Deorum, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3: hi tres libri (de Officiis), id. Off. 3, 33, 121: sermo in novem libros distributus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 1: dictum est in libro superiore, id. Off. 2, 13, 43:

sicut superiore libro continetur, Quint. 11, 1, 1: versus de libro Ennii annali sexto, id. 6, 3, 86: liber primus, secundus, tertius, etc., id. 8, 1, 2; 10, 2, 20; 11, 1, 4 al. — Sometimes, in this latter case, liber is omitted: in T. Livii primo, Quint. 9, 2, 37: in tertio de Oratore, id. 9, 1, 26: legi tuum nuper quartum de Finibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 32. — **2.** In relig. or pub. law lang., a religious book, scriptures; a statute-book, code: decemviris adire libros jussis, i. e. the Sibylline books, Liv. 34, 55; 21, 62; 25, 12: se cum legeret libros, recordatum esse, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: ut in libris est Etruscorum, id. Div. 2, 23, 50; id. Att. 9, 9, 3: caerimoniarum, rituals, Tac. A. 3, 38. — **D.** A list, catalogue, register, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 71, § 167. — **E.** A letter, epistle, Nep. Lys. 4, 2; Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5. — **F.** A rescript, decree (post-Aug.): liber principis severus et tamen moderatus, Plin. Ep. 5, 14, 8.

Liberā, ae, f. [3. Liber]. **I.** Proserpine, daughter of Ceres, and sister of Liber: hunc dico Liberum Semelā natum, non eum, quem nostri majores auguste sancteque Liberum cum Cerere et Libera consecraverunt, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62; id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 36: Ceres et Libera, quarum sacra, etc., id. ib. 2, 5, 72, § 137: signa aëne Cereri, Libero Liberaeque posuerunt, Liv. 33, 25: supplicatio ad Cereris, Liberi Liberaeque fuit, id. 41, 28; for which in full: familia ad aedem Cereris, Liberi Liberaeque venum iret, id. 3, 55, 7. — **II.** Ariadne (because she was the wife of Bacchus), Ov. F. 3, 512.

Liberālia, ium, v. 3. Liber, II.

1. liberālis, e, adj. [1. liber], of or belonging to freedom, relating to the freeborn condition of a man. **I.** Lit.: liberalis causa or liberale iudicium, a suit concerning a person's freedom, v. Dig. 40, 12, 1 sqq.; Paul. Sent. 5, 1, 1 sqq.: si quisquam hanc liberali causa manu adsereret, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 4; cf. 5, 2, 68: manu eas adserat liberali causa, id. Poen. 4, 2, 84: nam ego liberali illam assero causa manu, I formally assert that she is freeborn, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40: iudicium, Quint. 6, 3, 32: liberale conjugium, a marriage between persons of free condition, Ter. And. 3, 3, 29. — **Pleōn.**: ego te hoc triduum nunquam sinam in domo esse, quin ego te liberale liberem, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 53. — **II.** Transf., befitting a freeman, gentlemanly, noble, noble-minded, honorable, ingenuous, gracious, kind (syn.: generosus, ingenuus). **A.** In gen.: ingenuus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 59; id. Ep. 1, 1, 41: artes liberales, befitting a freeman, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 35; cf.: liberalia studia accipimus, quae Graeci ἐλευθέρια μαθήματα appellant; rhetores continebuntur, grammatici, geometrae, Dig. 50, 13, 1: hae artes, quibus liberales doctrinae atque ingenuae continerentur, geometria, musica, litterarum cognitio et poetarum, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127; cf.: omnis liberalis et digna homine nobili doctrina, id. Ac. 2, 1, 1: de artificibus et quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, id. Off. 1, 42, 150: liberalissima studia, id. Arch. 3, 4; id. Cael. 21, 52; id. Rep. 1, 5, 9: spes liberalioris fortunae, of a higher, more respectable station, Liv. 22, 26: responsum, kind, gracious, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 4; so, liberalibus verbis permulceri, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 871 P. — **B.** In part. **1.** Bountiful, generous, munificent, liberal (syn. munificus): liberales (sunt), qui suis facultatibus aut captos a praedonibus redimunt, aut aes alienum suscipiunt amicorum, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 18, 56: benefici liberalesque, id. Lael. 9, 31; cf.: liberalissimi et beneficentissimi, id. ib. 14, 51: liberalissimus munificentissimusque, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 22: virtus munifica et liberalis, id. Rep. 3, 8, 12: largus, beneficus, liberalis, id. Deiot. 9, 26. — **(β)** With gen.: laudis avidi, pecuniae liberales erant, Sall. C. 7, 6. — **(γ)** With in and acc.: in omne genus hominum liberalissimus, Suet. Vesp. 7. — **b.** Of things, plentiful, copious, abundant: largum et liberale viaticum, Cic. Fl. 6, 14: potio, Cels. 3, 6: liberalius alimentum, id. 8, 10, 7. — **2.** Noble, engaging, beautiful (ante-class.): illarum altera pulcer est et liberalis, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 60: lepidā et liberali formast, id. ib. 4, 1, 20; id. Ep. 5, 1, 41; id. Pers. 1, 3, 50: species, id. ib. 4, 3, 76; cf.: liberales dicuntur non solum benigni, sed etiam ingenuae formae homi-

nes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 Müll. — Hence, adv.: **liberaliter, in a manner befitting a freeman, nobly, ingenuously, kindly, courteously, graciously.** **I.** In gen.: homo liberaliter educatus, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57: eruditi, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 6: vivere, id. Lael. 23, 86: servire, i. e. properly, Ter. And. 1, 1, 11: respondere, kindly, courteously, Caes. B. G. 4, 18: oratione aliquem prosequi, id. ib. 2, 5. — **2.** In part., bountifully, profusely, generously, liberally: benigne ac liberaliter, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 196: large et liberaliter, id. ib. 2, 3, 88, § 204: instructus, Caes. B. C. 3, 61. — **Comp.**: vivo paulo liberalius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3: nec potui accipere liberalius, id. Att. 16, 6, 1: ille (sal) in cibis paulo liberalius aspersus, Quint. 6, 3, 19: ubi liberalius malos odimus, more abundantly, more heartily, Plin. Pan. 68, 7. — **Sup.**: dotem largiri liberalissime, App. M. 10, p. 250, 13: liberalissime polliceri, Cic. Att. 5, 13, 2.

2. Liberālis, e, adj., of or belonging to Liber or Bacchus: ludi, a festival in honor of Bacchus, = Liberalia (v. infra), Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll. — Hence, subst.: **Liberālia, ium, n.**, a festival in honor of Liber, celebrated on the 17th of March, the day on which youths received the manly toga, Ov. F. 3, 713: Liberalium dies, a pontificibus agonium martiale appellatur, Macr. S. 1, 4, § 15: sacra, id. ib. 1, 18, § 22; Calend. Maff. ap. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 411: Liberalia tu accusas, Cic. Att. 14, 10, 1: Liberalibus litteras accipi tuas, id. Fam. 12, 25, 1. — Called also: ludi Liberales: Liberaia Liberi festa, quae apud Graecos dicuntur Διονύσια. Libera lingua loquomur ludis Liberalibus, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll.; Com. Rel. v. 113 Rib.

liberalitas, atis, f. [1. liber], a way of thinking befitting a freeman; a noble, kind, or friendly disposition, noble spirit, kindness, affability. **I.** In gen. (rare): liberalitate liberos retinere satius est, quam metu, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 32: qui ita vivunt, ut eorum probetur fides, liberalitas, kindness, Cic. Lael. 5, 19: (L. Cassius) homo, non liberalitate, ut alii, sed ipsa tristitia et severitate popularis, id. Brut. 25, 97. — **II.** In part., generosity, liberality (the usual signif. of the word; syn.: bonitas, beneficentia, benignitas): beneficentia, quam eandem vel benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 20: liberalitas ac benignitas, id. de Or. 2, 25, 105: magnificencia liberalitatis, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: ut ea liberalitate utamur, quae prosit amicis; noceat nemini, id. Off. 1, 14, 43: quid dicam de pietate in matrem, liberalitate in sorores? id. Lael. 3, 11: liberalitatis virtutes, Quint. 6 proem. § 10: illa quidam catarthesis volunt esse, cum... pro luxuria liberalitas dicitur; a quibus eadem dissentio, id. 8, 6, 36. — **B.** Transf. (abstr. pro concr.), a gift, present (post-Aug.): decima parte liberalitatis apud quemque eorum relicta, Tac. H. 1, 20; Suet. Tib. 46: unaque et altera liberalitate locupletavit, id. Vit. Hor. — **Plur.**: revocatae liberalitates ejus, gifts, grants, Suet. Claud. 29: liberalitates Neronis revocandas curavit, id. Galb. 15.

liberatio, ōnis, f. [libero], a freeing or becoming free, a delivering, releasing, release, liberation. **I.** In gen.: ipsa liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiae gaudemus, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: malorum, Quint. 5, 10, 33: culpae, Cic. Lig. 1, 1: rempublicam sub obtentu liberationis invadere, of setting it at liberty, Just. 5, 8, 12. — **II.** In part. **A.** A discharge in a court of law, an acquittal: libidinissimae liberationes, Cic. Pis. 36, 87. — **B.** In jurid. Lat., a discharge or release from debt, a payment: liberationis verbum eandem vim habet quam solutionis, Dig. 50, 16, 47: liberationem debitori legare, i. e. remission, ib. 34, 3, 3; cf.: de liberatione legata, of releasing from a debt by last will or testament, ib. 34, tit. 3.

liberātor, ōris, m. [id.], a freer, deliverer, liberator: patriae liberatores, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: urbis, Liv. 1, 60: nostri liberatores, Cic. Att. 14, 12, 2: liberator suus, Liv. 6, 14: scortorum, * Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14. — In apposition: liberator populus, Liv. 35, 18 fin. — So as an epithet of Jupiter (like Ζεύς ἐλευθέριος): libare se liquorem illum Jovi liberatori, Tac. A. 15, 64; 16, 35. — So

in eccl. Lat. freq. of God: refugium meum ac liberator meus, Vulg. Ps. 17, 3. — **II.** Transf.: liberator ille populi Romani animus, Liv. 1, 56.

liberātrix, icis, f. [liberator], she that releases, Eckhel. D. N. V. T. 6, p. 288.

liberē, adv., v. 1. liber fin. A.

liberi, ōrum, children; v. 2. liber.

libero, avi, atum, 1 (old form of the fut. perf. liberasso, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 66), v. a. [1. liber], to make or set free, to free, liberate (syn. vindico). **I.** Lit., to release from slavery, to free, manumit: amicas emite, liberate, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 22: liberem ego te? id. Men. 5, 7, 35: servos, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: sese, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 182: aliquem vindictā liberare, Plin. Ep. 7, 16, 4. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., to free, release, extricate, deliver (cf. levo) a person or thing from something (an obligation, debt, difficulty, etc.); constr.: aliquem (aliquid) ab aliqua re, with simple abl.; less freq. with gen. **a.** With personal objects. (a) With ab: teque item ab eo vindico ac libero, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: se a Venere, to release one's self from one's duty to Venus, id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 53. — (β) With abl.: divortio te libero incommotis, Poët. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38: defensionum laboribus senatoriisque muneribus liberatus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 1: aliquem culpā, id. Att. 13, 22, 3: aliquem invidiā, id. N. D. 1, 6, 13: aliquem suspicione crudelitatis, id. Fam. 1, 2, 3: aliquem magnā sollicitudine, id. Att. 6, 1, 10; cf.: populum metu, id. Rep. 1, 16, 25: liberatus omni perturbatione animi, id. ib. 1, 17, 28: aliquem periculo, Caes. B. C. 3, 83: obsidione, id. B. G. 4, 19: se aere alieno, to pay a debt, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 4. — (γ) With gen.: aliquem culpae, Liv. 41, 19: voti liberari, id. 5, 23. — **(δ)** With ex: multos ex incommotis pecuniā, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 23. — (e) With simple acc.: vectigales multos ac stipendiarios liberavit, exempted from taxes, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 10: Volusii liberandi, meum fuit consilium, to release from obligation, id. Fam. 5, 20, 4: Buthrotios cum Caesar decreto suo liberavisset, viz., from a division of their lands, id. Att. 16, 16, C, 11: amotusque post triumphum abdicatione dictaturae terror et linguam et animos liberaverat hominum. Liv. 6, 16, 8: (debitores) capitis deminatione liberantur, i. e. from debt, Gai. Inst. 3, 84 al. — **b.** With inanim. and abstr. objects: eum (mundum) ab omni erratione liberavit, Cic. Univ. 6; cf. below, at the end of this number: quorum linguae sic inhaerent, ut loqui non possent, eae scalpello resectae liberarentur, would be set free, id. Div. 2, 46, 96: liberare agros, to free or exempt from taxes, id. Agr. 1, 4, 10: publica liberare, id. ib. 2, 21, 57; cf.: liberari omnia Asiae emporia portusque, Liv. 32, 33: liberata vectigalia, id. 41, 28: fundum alii obligatum liberare, Dig. 18, 1, 41: liberare fidem, to discharge one's promise, keep one's word, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: liberare promissa, to cancel promises, to make them void and of no effect, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: nomina, to settle debts, Liv. 7, 21: impensam, to clear or repay expenses, Col. 3, 3. — Of an abstr. object: divinum animi corpore liberatum cogitatione complecti, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 51. — **B.** In part. **1.** To absolve or acquit in a court of justice (syn.: absolvo, solvo): aliquem, opp. condemnare, Cic. Clu. 22, 60: aliquem crimine aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 2, 29, § 71: liberatur Milo, non eo consilio profectus esse, is acquitted of the charge of having undertaken a journey with the design, etc., id. Mil. 18, 47: reum a iudiciis hoc defensionis modo liberari non posse, Quint. 7, 4, 20. — Very rarely with acc. of the charge: crimen libidinis confessio intemperantiae liberavit, Val. Max. 8, 1, 12. — **2.** To clear, i. e. to pass, traverse, cross over a place without hindrance (post-Aug.): flumen, Front. Strat. 1, 5, 3; 4, 7, 28; Hyg. Fab. 257: angustias freti, Front. Strat. 1, 4, 13: limen, Petr. 136. — **3.** Tempora liberata, freed from buildings that obstructed the view, i. e. having a free prospect, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21.

liberta, ae, v. libertus, B.

libertas (old form, loebertas; v. 1. liber init.), atis, f. [1. liber], the state or condition of a freeman, a being free, freedom, liberty, freedom from restraint or obliga-

tion, free will, etc. **I.** In gen.: quid est enim libertas? potestas vivendi, ut velis, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 34: ne majorem largiar ei, qui contra dicturus est, libertatem et licentiam, id. Ac. 2, 10, 30: praecidere sibi libertatem vivendi, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 3: tabella dat populo eam libertatem, ut, quod velint, faciant, id. Planc. 6, 16: libertas in ridendo, in plorando, id. ib. 14, 33: omnium rerum impunitam libertatem tenere, id. de Or. 1, 52, 226: libertas est naturalis facultas ejus quod cuique facere libet, nisi si quid vi aut jure prohibetur, Just. Inst. 1, 3, 1.—With *gen.*: feminae omnium rerum libertatem desiderant, Liv. 34, 2 *fin.*: testamentorum, Quint. 3, 6, 84: verborum (with licentia figurarum), id. 10, 1, 28: dialogorum, id. 10, 5, 15: caeli, *the open air*, id. 10, 3, 22.—Poet. with *inf* sit modo libertas, quae velit ira, loqui, Prop. 1, 1, 28: nec mihi libertas imis freta tollere arenis, Val. Fl. 1, 601.—**II.** In partic.

A. *Civil freedom, liberty*, opp. to slavery: Scaevae, servo Q. Crotonis, libertas data est, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11, 31: alicujus libertati parcere, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 206 Vahl): omnes homines naturā libertati studere et condicionem servitutis odire, Caes. B. G. 3, 10 *fin.*: patriam et libertatem perdidit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 50: libertas paenulast tergo tuo, id. Most. 4, 2, 74: haruspex his promisit libertatem, id. Poen. 5, 4, 54: aliquem in libertatem asserere, Suet. Vit. 10: petitur puer in libertatem, id. Rhet. 1: libertatis condicio, Ulp. Fragm. 2, 3: favor libertatis, Gai. Inst. 1, 21; Paul. Sent. 2, 23, 2: libertatem dare, Gai. Inst. 2, 200: amittere, id. ib. 1, 160 sq.—(*β*) In *plur.* (ante and post-class.): tribus non conduci possum libertatibus, Quin., etc., Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 70: pecunias et libertates servis et ante dono datas, Tac. A. 15, 55: in libertatibus dandis, Gai. Inst. 2, § 228: libertatum conservandarum causa, Dig. 38, 1, 13, § 1: lex (Fufia Caninia) cavet ut libertates servis testamento nominatim dentur, Ulp. Fragm. 1, 25.—**2.** Trop. of se in libertatem vindicare, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 145; cf.: in libertatem vindicari, id. N. D. 1, 20, 56.—**B.** *Political freedom, liberty, or independence* of a people not under monarchical rule, or not subject to another people (opp. servitus and dominatus): aut exigendi reges non fuerunt: aut plebi re, non verbo danda libertas, Cic. Leg. 3, 10 *fin.*: aliae nationes servitutem pati possunt: populi Romani est propria libertas, id. Phil. 6, 7 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 3, 11 *fin.*: in optativum dominatu vix particeps libertatis potest esse multitudo, id. Rep. 1, 27, 43: et a regum et patrum dominatione solere in libertatem rem populi vindicari, etc., id. ib. 1, 32, 48: alicui eripere libertatem, id. ib. 1, 17, 28: in libertate permanere, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: libertatem accipere, recuperare, id. ib. 7, 1 *fin.*: plus communi libertati tribuere, id. ib. 7, 37: per dolum ac prodicionem prope libertas amissa est, Liv. 2, 3, 1: conditor Romanae libertatis, id. 8, 34.—**C.** *The spirit of liberty, consciousness of freedom*: dolor animi, innata libertas, prompta excellensque virtus, Cic. Sest. 41, 88: timet facta libertas, id. Off. 2, 7, 24.—**D.** *Freedom of speech or thought, frankness, boldness, candor* (mostly post-Aug.): hoc mihi libertas, hoc pia lingua dedit, Ov. H. 15, 68: vera de exitu ejus magna cum libertate ominatus est, Vell. 2, 71, 2: quae in aliis libertas est, in aliis licentia vocatur, Quint. 3, 8, 48: affectatores libertatis, id. 6, 2, 16; 10, 1, 94: antiqua comedia facundissimae libertatis, id. 10, 1, 65: vox honestissimae libertatis, id. 11, 1, 37: libertas ingenii, Sall. J. 30, 3.—**E.** *Freedom from taxation, exemption*: aedium, Dig. 8, 6, 18.—**F.** Personified: **Libertas**, *tatis, f., the goddess of Liberty, whose temple on the Aventine Hill was founded by the father of Tiberius Gracchus in the second Punic war; in the atrium of this temple the census-tables were preserved*, Ov. F. 4, 624; Liv. 24, 17, 25, 7; 34, 44; 45, 15; Cic. Mil. 22, 69; id. Att. 4, 16, 14; id. N. D. 2, 23, 61. A statue of Libertas was erected by Claudius on the site of Cicero's house after it was pulled down, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3.

libertina, *ae, v. 1. libertinus, II. B.*

libertinitas, *ātis, f.* [libertinus], *the condition of a freedman* (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 22, 3, 14; 4, 8, 32; 49, 4, 2 *med. al.*

* **libertinium**, *ii, n.* [libertinus], *the property obtained by a freedman on the death of his patron*: tenue, Calp. Deol. 14 *fin. dub.*

1. libertinus, *a, um, adj.* [libertus], *of or belonging to the condition of a freedman* (opp. ingenuus, of the condition of a free-born person; cf. in the foll. the passage Tac. A. 15, 57, and under II. A. the passage from Gai. Inst. 1, 10 and 11): homo liber, qui se vendidit, manumissus non ad suum statum revertitur, quo se abdicavit, sed efficitur libertinae condicionis, *enters into the condition of a freedman, becomes a freedman*, Dig. 1, 5, 21: in classem mille socii navales cives Romani libertini ordinis scribi jussi, Liv. 43, 12, 9; 42, 27, 3 (for which: navales socii cives Romani, qui servitutum servissent, id. 40, 18, 7); Suet. Gram. 18: Atilius quidam libertini generis, Tac. A. 4, 62; 2, 85; Suet. Aug. 44: libertinus homo, *a freedman*, Cic. Balb. 11, 28; id. Cat. 3, 6, 14; id. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 124; cf.: mulieris libertinae sermo, *of a freedwoman*, Liv. 39, 13, 2: libertina mulier, Tac. A. 15, 57; Suet. Calig. 16: ut me libertino patre natum, *of a father who was a freedman*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 6; so, id. ib. 45; 46; id. Ep. 1, 20, 20: sunt etiam libertini optimates, Cic. Sest. 45, 97: miles, Suet. Aug. 25: plebs, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 48: opes, Mart. 5, 13, 6: homines libertini ordinis, Gell. 5, 19, 12.—Hence, **II. Subst.**

A. libertinus, *i, m., a freedman* (in reference to his status in society or the state; whereas a freedman was called libertus in reference to the manumitter): qui servus est, si manumittitur, fit libertinus, Quint. 5, 10, 60; cf.: servus cum manumittitur, libertinus: adductus recepta libertate ingenuus, id. 7, 3, 27: liberorum hominum alii ingenui sunt, alii libertini. Ingenui sunt, qui liberi nati sunt: libertini sunt, qui ex justa servitute manumissi sunt, Gai. Inst. 1, §§ 10 and 11; Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 10: sed ita pars libertinorum est, nisi patrono qui advorsatus, ni illi officit, etc., id. Pers. 5, 2, 57: Ti. Gracchus libertinos in urbanas tribus transtulit, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38; id. Phil. 3, 6 *fin.*: libertini centuriati, Liv. 10, 21, 4: libertinis detrahenda est auctoritas, Quint. 11, 1, 88: neminem libertinorum adhibuit ab eo cenae, Suet. Aug. 74: primus omnium libertinorum scribere historiam orsus, id. Rhet. 3: quae deberetur cuidam libertino, clienti tuo, id. Caes. 2; cf. id. Claud. 26; Hor. S. 2, 3, 281: unde Mundior exiret vix libertinus honeste, id. ib. 2, 7, 12: libertinis nullo jure uti praetextis licebat, Macr. S. 1, 6, 13.—**2. Transf., the son of a freedman, opp. libertus, the freedman himself (only acc. to a statement of Suetonius and of Isidore; v. the foll.): ignarus, temporibus Appii et deinceps aliquandiu libertinos dictos non ipsos, qui manumitterentur, sed ingenuos ex his procreatos, Suet. Claud. 24: libertorum filii apud antiquos libertini appellabantur, quasi de libertis nati. Nunc vero libertinus aut a liberto factus aut possessus, Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 47: libertinos ab ingenuis adoptari jure posse, Mas. Sab. ap. Gell. 5, 19, 11.—**B. libertina**, *ae, f., a freedwoman*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 16: ingenuamne an libertinam? id. ib. 3, 1, 189: amore libertinae perinfamis, Suet. Vit. 2: aulica, id. Oth. 2; Gai. Inst. 3, § 51: tutior merx est Libertinarum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 48: Myrtale, id. C. 1, 33, 15: Phryne, id. Epod. 14, 15: libertinas ducere, Ulp. Fragm. 13, 1: libertinae quae longa veste uterentur, Macr. S. 1, 6, 13.**

2. libertinus, *i, v. 1. libertinus, II. A.*
libertus, *a, um, adj.* [=liberatus, from libero], *made free, set free, only as subst., one made free, a freedman, an emancipated person* (so called in reference to the manumitter; cf. libertinus, II., and on the several classes of freedmen, v. Sanders ad Just. Inst. 1, 5, 3). **I. Lit.** **A. libertus**, *i, m.*: tibi servire mavelim Multo, quam alii libertus esse, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 47: nec mihi quidem libertus ullus est, id. Curc. 4, 3, 15: feci, e servo ut esses libertus mihi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 10: libertus Cosinii, Cic. Fam. 13, 23: Ciceronis libertus Tiro, Quint. 10, 7, 31: Claudii Caesaris libertus, id. 6, 3, 81: servos nostros libertos suos fecisset, Cic. Mil. 33, 90; Suet. Claud. 27; Cic. Fam. 13, 21, 2; id. Sest. 35, 76: pa-

trono in libertum manus injectio sit, Quint. 7, 7, 9; cf. id. 11, 1, 66.—**B.** In *fem.*: **liberta**, *ae (dat. and abl. libertis, Tac. A. 12, 53; Plin. Ep. 10, 4, 2), a freedwoman*: jam liberta auctus es? Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 15: tua, id. ib. 4, 8, 7: mea, id. Ep. 3, 4, 29: matris meae liberta, Suet. Claud. 40: Antoniae liberta, id. Vesp. 3: si neque ipsa patrona neque liberta capite deminuta sit, Gai. Inst. 3, § 51: libertis libertabusque meis, Dig. 50, 16, 105; so esp. freq. in inscriptions: LIBERTIS LIBERTABVSQVE POSTERIS QVE EORVM, etc., Inscr. Orell. 3006; 3026 sq.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a freedman*, without reference to the manumitter; for the usual libertinus (only in late Lat.): de libertis et eorum liberis, Cod. Just. 6, 7 (for which: de libertinis, Just. Inst. 1, 5; Cod. Just. 10, 56).

libet or **lūbet**, libuit (lub-) and libitum (lub-) est (in Cic. perh. only in the latter form), *2, v. n. and impers.* (libeo, es, etc.), as a personal verb acc. to Caper ap. Prisc. p. 922 P.) [Sanscr. root lubh, cupere, desiderare; Gr. root λυβ- in λιπρω, λυψ; cf. Goth. liub-s; Germ. lieb, dear; Lat. liber], *it pleases, is pleasing, is agreeable*: mihi, *I am disposed, I like, I please, I will*.—**Constr.** with *nom.* of a demonstr. or rel. pronoun, with *inf.* or a *subject-clause* as subject, or *impers.* without a subject, and with or without a *dat.* (*a*) *Id (quod) libet (mihi)*: quod tibi libet, idem mihi libet, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 138: facite, quod vobis libet, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 34: cui facile persuasi, mihi id, quod rogaret, ne licere quidem, non modo non libere, Cic. Att. 14, 19, 4; cf.: sin et poterit Naevius id quod libet et ei libebit quod non licet, quid agendum est? id. Quint. 30, 94: quodcumque homini accidit libere, posse retur, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 17: ubi peregre, tibi quod libitum fuit, feceris, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 77.—Once in *plur.*: cetera item, quae cuique libuissent, dilargitus est, Suet. Caes. 20.—Without a *dat.*: rogata quod lubet, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 31: faciat quod lubet, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 65: nihil vident, nisi quod lubet, id. ib. 4, 1, 30: si quid lubet, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 88: quae (senectus) efficeret, ut id non liberet quod non oporteret, Cic. de Sen. 12, 42: illa priorum scribendi, quodcumque animo flagrante liberet, simplicitas, Juv. 1, 152.—(*β*) With *inf.* or a *subject-clause*, with or without a *dat.*: concedere aliquantisper hinc mihi intro lubet, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 158: mihi lubet nunc venire Pseudolum, id. ib. 4, 5, 3; Ter. And. 5, 5, 2: Qui lubitumst illi condormiscere? Lu. Oculis, opinor, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 13: non libet mihi deplorare vitam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84: quarum (orationum) alteram non libebat mihi scribere, id. Att. 2, 7, 1: de quo genere libitum est mihi paulo plura dicere, id. de Or. 2, 85, 348; id. Leg. 2, 27, 69; Ter. And. 1, 5, 28.—Without a *dat.*: cum illuc ventum est, ire illuc lubet, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 258 Vahl); Ter. And. 4, 5, 21: de C. Gracchi tribunatu quid exspectem non libet augurari, Cic. Lael. 12, 41: qui in foro, quicum colloqui libeat, non habeant, id. Rep. 1, 17, 28: incohare haec studia, vel non vacabit, vel non libebit, Quint. 1, 12, 12; 10, 1, 13; Ter. And. 5, 1, 4: ultra Sauromatas fugere hinc libet, Juv. 2, 1: libet expectare quis impendat, etc., *I should like to see who*, etc., id. 12, 95.—(*γ*) *Absol.*, with or without a *dat.*: ego ibo pro te, si tibi non libet, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 10: ubiquomque libitum erit animo meo, id. As. 1, 1, 97: adi, si libet, id. Pers. 5, 2, 13; Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45; Ter. And. 1, 3, 8: age, age, ut libet, id. ib. 2, 1, 10: ut libet, as an expression of assent, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 16; 4, 5, 32; 5, 1, 61; id. Ad. 2, 2, 38: *Ch.* Quid in urbe reptas villice? *Ol.* Lubet, Plaut. Cas. 1, 11; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 79: *Pe.* Qua fiducia ausus . . . dicere? *Ep.* Libuit, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 33; cf. id. Ps. 1, 3, 114.—Hence, **1. libens (lūbens)**, *LIBENS*, Inscr. R. N. 2598 Mommsen), *entis, P. a., that does a thing willingly or with readiness, willing, with good will, with pleasure* (class.). **A. Lit.** **1.** In gen.: studeo hercle audire, nam ted ausculto lubens, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 108: *Ph.* Complectere. *Ar.* Facio lubens, id. As. 3, 3, 25: ego illud vero illud feci, ac lubens, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 43; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 15; id. And. 2, 1, 37: cum totius Italiae concursus facti illius gloriam

libens agnovisset, Cic. Mil. 14, 38.—Freq. (esp. in Cic.; Caes. and Quint. do not use libens as an *adj.* at all) in the *abl. absol.*: me, te, etc., and animo libente or libenti, *with pleasure, gladly, very willingly*: edepol me libente facies, Plaut. Am. 2, 218: me libente eripies mihi hunc errorem, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 6; id. de Or. 2, 73, 295: libente me vero, id. Rep. 1, 9 *fin.* Mos. IV. *cr.*: quae (res nostrae) tam libenti senatu laudarentur, id. Att. 1, 14, 3: cum Musis nos delectabimus animo aequo, immo vero etiam gaudenti ac libenti, id. ib. 2, 4, 2.—*Sup.*: cunctae praefecturae libentissimis animis eum recipiunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 15, 1: illam porticum redemptores statim sunt demoliti libentissimis omnibus, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5: libentissimis Graecis, id. Fam. 13, 65, 1: libentissimo corde atque animo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 22: fecit animo libentissimo populus Romanus, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 25.—**2.** In *partic.*: libens or libens merito (abbreviated L. M.), a formula used in paying a vow: Jovi libens meritoque vitulor, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1: ex voto L. M., Inscr. Orell. 1412: v. s. L. M., i. e. votum solvit libens merito, or v. L. S., i. e. votum libens solvit, very freq. in inscriptions.

—**B.** Transf., *glad, happy, joyful, cheerful, merry* (ante-class.): uti ego illos lubentiores faciam, quam Lubentiast, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 2: ego omnes hilares, lubentes, laetificantes faciam ut fiant, id. Pers. 5, 1, 8: hilarum ac lubentem fac te in gnati ruptis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 38.—Hence, *adv.*: **libenter** or **lubenter**, *willingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure*, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. v. 239 Vahl.); id. ap. Non. 15, 12 (Trag. v. 379 ib.): cenare lubenter, Cato, R. R. 156: ecastor frigida non laui magis lubenter, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 1: ut homines te libenter studioseque audiant, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12, 39; id. Rep. 1, 13, 30: libenter verbo utor Catonis, id. ib. 2, 1, 3; id. Lael. 24, 89; id. Rep. 2, 38, 64: ego tuas litteras legi libenter, id. Fam. 3, 5, 1; id. Att. 2, 1, 1: libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 18.—*Comp.*: ille adjurans, nusquam se umquam libentius (cenavisse), *with a better appetite*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1; id. Lael. 19, 68: nihil libentius audiunt, Quint. 7, 1, 63; 8, 2, 11: nil umquam hac carne libentius edit, Juv. 15, 88.—*Sup.*: cui ego quibuscumque rebus potero libentissime commodabo, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 275, 18: cum libentissime edis, Favorin. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 2: libentissime dare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 63; id. Leg. 2, 1, 1; Sen. Ep. 30, 9.—Hence also, **2. libitus**, a, um, *P. a.*; only *plur.* as *subst.*: **libita**, ōrum, n., *lit., the things that please, one's pleasure, will, liking, humor* (Tactician): sua libita exercebant, Tac. A. 6, 1: ad libita Caesarum, id. ib. 12, 6: ad libita Pallantis, id. ib. 14, 2.

Libēthra, ae, f. (or ōrum, n.); **Libēthros** or **-us**, i, m., Serv. Verg. E. 7, 21), = Λειβήθρα, a fountain near Magnesia, in Macedonia, sacred to the Muses, Mel. 2, 3, 2; Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32.—Hence, **II. Libēthris**, idis, f., = Λειβήθρις, *Libethrian*: fons, Mart. Cap. 6, § 654.—*Plur. subst.*: **Libēthrides**, the Muses: nymphae Libethrides, Verg. E. 7, 21.

Libēthrum, i, n., = Λειβήθρον, a city of Macedonia, near the fountain of Libēthra, Liv. 44, 5, 12.

Libici, ōrum, m., a people of Gallia Transpadana, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124; perh. identical with the Libui, v. Liv. 5, 85; 21, 38; 33, 37.

Libidinitas (libid-), atis, f. [libido], *desire, labor*, ap. Non. 491, 5.

libidinor (libid-), ari, v. dep. [id], to indulge or gratify lust (post-Aug.): cum libidinatur, Mart. 7, 67, 13: inceste libidinari, Suet. Ner. 28 *fin.*: abeunt libidinatum ad filias Moab, Tert. ad Gnost. 3; Petr. 138, 7.

libidinose, *adv.*, v. libidinosus *fin.*

libidinosus (libid-), a, um, *adj.* [libido], full of desire, passion, or lust, self-willed, licentious, sensual, lustful, voluptuous, libidinous. **I.** L. t. (in a bad sense), Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Non. 491, 16 (Rep. 2, 41, 68 Mos.): homo libidinosissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192: nihil (isto) luxuriosius, nihil libidinosius, id. Pis. 27, 66: libidinosior es quam ullus spado, Quint. 6, 3, 64: caper, lecherous, Hor. Epod. 10, 23.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: libidinosissimae libera-

tiones, arbitrary, self-willed, Cic. Pis. 36, 87: libidinosae voluptates, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59: libidinosae et intemperans adulescentia, id. de Sen. 9, 29: fortuna varia et libidinosae, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10: pretia, extravagant, Col. 10 praef. § 2: libidinosam liberalitatem debiti nomine colorare, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2.—Of speech, *licentious, wanton*: eloquentia, Quint. 5, 12, 20.—**II.** In a good sense, *eager, longing for a thing* (post-class.): libidinosus eloquentiae et gloriae, Tert. Apol. 48; id. Virg. Vel. 13: suae sapientiae, id. Res. Carn. 32.—Hence, *adv.*: **libidinose**, according to one's pleasure or caprice, wilfully, wantonly: quae ille libidinose, quae nefarie, quae crudeliter fecerit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12, 38: ne quid libidinose aut facias aut cogites, id. Off. 1, 4, 14; id. Rep. 2, 37, 63: libidinose crudeliterque consilere in aliquem, Liv. 3, 63.—*Comp.*: libidinosius saevire, Tert. Monog. 16 *fin.*

libido or **libūdo**, inis, f. [libet], *pleasure, desire, eagerness, longing, fancy, inclination* (cf.: appetitio, optatio, cupiditas, cupido, studium). **I.** In *gen.*: ubi libido veniet nauseae, Cato, R. R. 156, 4; Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 26; Lucr. 4, 779: ex bonis (perturbationibus) libidinem et laetitia, ut sit laetitia praesentium bonorum, libido futurorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 11: ipsa iracundia libidinis est pars: sic enim definitur iracundia, ulciscendi libido, id. ib. 3, 5, 11; id. Fin. 3, 9, 32: non omnibus delendi urbem libido erat, Liv. 5, 42: juvenis magis in decoris armis et militariis equis quam in scortis atque conviviis libidinem habebat, *delighted in*, Sall. C. 7: tanta libido cum Mario eundi plerosque invaserat, id. J. 84; id. ib. 86: tanta libidine vulgi auditur, Juv. 7, 85: rarus sermo illis, et magna libido tacendi, id. 2, 14: urinae lacescit, Gell. 19, 4: est libido with *inf.* (= libet, ante-class.): est libido orationem audire, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 25; 4, 2, 23: est libido homini suo animo opsequi, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 11; id. Men. 1, 1, 7; id. Ep. 2, 2, 56 al.—**II.** In *partic.* **A.** *Unlawful or inordinate desire, passion, caprice, wilfulness, wantonness*: ingenium est omnium hominum ab labore proclive ad libidinem, Ter. And. 1, 1, 51: ad libidinem suam vexare aliquem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 141: fortuna res cunctas ex libidine magis, quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque, *arbitrarily, according to pleasure or caprice*, Sall. C. 8: quod positum est in alterius voluntate, ne dicam libidine, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 3: ad libidinem aliorum judicare, id. Font. 12, 26; id. Fin. 1, 6, 19: instruitur acies ad libidinem militum, Liv. 25, 21.—**B.** *Sensual desire, lust* (the usual meaning in *plur.*): procreandi, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 53: libidinis ministri, id. Lael. 10, 35: commiscendorum corporum mirae libidines, id. N. D. 2, 51, 128: qui voluptatum libidine feruntur, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 4: qui feruntur libidine, id. ib. 3, 5, 11: libidine accendi, Sall. C. 28: mala libido Lucretiae per vim stuprandae, Liv. 1, 57; Suet. Aug. 69; id. Galb. 22; Col. 8, 11, 6: eadem summis pariter minimisque libido, Juv. 6, 349: saltante libidine, i. e. *passion goading on*, id. 6, 318.—E s. p., of *unnatural lust*, Suet. Aug. 71; Paul. Sent. 5, 23, 13.—Of unbridled indulgence: vinulentiam ac libidines, grata barbaris, usurpans, Tac. A. 11, 16.—Hence, **2.** Transf. (abstr. pro concreto): libidines, voluptuous or obscene representations in painting and sculpture, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 31: in poculis libidines caelare juvit, Plin. 33 praef. § 4: pinxit et libidines, id. 35, 10, 36, § 72.

libita, ōrum, n., v. libet *fin.* 2.

Libitina, ae, f. [libet, liber], the goddess of corpses, in whose temple everything pertaining to burials was sold or hired out, and where the registers of deaths were kept. **I.** L. t.: triginta funerum milia in rationem Libitinae venerunt, *were registered*, Suet. Ner. 39.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The requisites for burial, the apparatus of funerals*: pestilentia tanta erat ut Libitina vix sufficeret, i. e. it was hardly possible to bury all the dead, Liv. 40, 19, 3: ne liberorum quidem funeribus Libitina sufficiebat, id. 41, 21, 6.—**2.** Esp., a *hier., a funeral pile*: dum levis arsura struitur libitina papyro, Mart. 10, 97; Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 45.—**3.** *The undertaker's business, the disposal of corpses*: Libitinam exercere, Val. Max. 5, 2, 10.—**B.** *Death* (poet.): multa pars mei Vitabit

Libitinam, Hor. C. 3, 30, 6; cf. id. S. 2, 6, 19: Libitinam evadere, Juv. 14, 122; Phaedr. 4, 18 *fin.*

libitinarius, ii, m. [Libitina], an undertaker (post-Aug.): designatores et libitinarii, Sen. Ben. 6, 38; cf.: si libitinarius, quos Graece νεκροθάφης vocant, etc., Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 8.

Libitinensis, e, *adj.* [id.], of Libitina: porta, the gate at which the bodies of slain gladiators were carried out, Lampr. Commod. 16, 7.

libitus, a, um, *Part.*, from libet.

1. libo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [root λιβ-, λείβω, λείβη; cf. Libet, delibutus, etc.], to take a little from any thing. **I.** L. t. **A.** In *gen.*: libare gramina dentibus, to crop, Calp. Ecl. 5, 51.—**B.** In *partic.* **1.** To take a taste of a thing, to taste: jecur, Liv. 25, 16: pocula Bacchi, Verg. A. 3, 354: flumina libant Summa leves, to sip, id. G. 4, 54.—**2.** Poet., to touch a thing: cibos digitis, Ov. A. A. 1, 577: summam celeri pede libat harenam, id. M. 10, 653: cellulae limen, Petr. 136: oscula alicujus, to kiss, Verg. A. 1, 256.—**3.** To pour out in honor of a deity, to make a libation of any thing: duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho, Verg. A. 5, 77: carchesia patri, Val. Fl. 5, 274: Oceano libemus, Verg. G. 4, 381: in mensam laticum libavit honorem, id. A. 1, 740: pateris altaria libant, *sprinkle*, id. ib. 12, 174: sepulcrum mei Tlepolemi tuo luminum cruore libabo, App. M. 8, p. 206 *fin.*—**4.** To pour out or forth: rorem in tempora nati, Val. Fl. 4, 15.—**5.** To pour out as an offering, to offer, dedicate, consecrate: certasque fruges certasque bacas sacerdotes publice libanto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: diis dapes, Liv. 39, 43: urvam, Tib. 1, 11, 21: frugem Cereri, Ov. M. 8, 274: noluit bibere, sed libavit eam (aquam) Domino, Vulg. 2 Reg. 23, 16.—*Absol.*, to offer libations: libant diis alienis, Vulg. Jer. 7, 18: Domino, id. 2 Reg. 23, 16: cum solemni die Jovi libaretur, Gell. 12, 8, 2.—So poet.: carmen aris, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 8: Celso lacrimas libamus adempto, Ov. P. 1, 9, 41.—**4.** To lessen, diminish, impair by taking away: ergo terra tibi libatur et aucta recrescit, Lucr. 5, 260; id. 5, 568: virginitatem, Ov. H. 2, 115: vires, Liv. 21, 29.—**II.** Trop., to take out, cull, extract from any thing (rare but class.): ex variis ingeniis excellentissima quaeque libavimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 4; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 29, 82: qui tuo nomini velis ex aliorum laboribus libare laudem, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: libandus est etiam ex omni genere urbanitatis facietiarum quidem lepos, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159: a qua (natura deorum) haustos animos et libatos habemus, id. Div. 1, 49, 110: unde (i. e. ex divinitate) omnes animos haustos, aut acceptos, aut libatos haberemus, id. ib. 2, 11, 26: neque ea, ut sua, possedisse, sed ut aliena libasse, id. de Or. 1, 50, 218.—**B.** To learn something of, acquire superficially: sed eum (informamus) qui quasdam artes haurire, omnes libare debet, Tac. Dial. 31 *fin.*

2. libo, ōnis, m., a Roman surname in the gens Marcia and Scribonia, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 3; id. Brut. 23, 89; id. de Or. 2, 65, 263; id. Ac. 1, 1, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8.

† **libonōtus** or **-tos**, i, m., = λιβόνωτος, a wind between south and south-west, pure Lat. austro-africus, Vitr. 1, 6, 10; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 6 Fick. (dub.); Haase, leucōnotus; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120; Isid. 13, 11, 7.

libra, ae, f. [cf. λίτρα; root cli-, elino], the Roman pound, of twelve ounces: as erat libra pondus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 169 Müll.: coronam auream libram pondo ex publica pecunia in Capitolio Iovi donum posuit, Liv. 4, 20: nulli binas libras ponderis raro exsuperant, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 64: expende Hannibalem, quot libras in duce summo invenies? Juv. 10, 147: neque argenti in convivio plus pondo quam libras centum inlaturos, Gell. 2, 24, 2: dipondii pondo duas erant libras, Gai. Inst. 1, 122.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A measure for liquids: frumenti denos modos et totidem olei libras, Suet. Caes. 38.—**B. 1.** A balance, pair of scales: cum in alteram librae lancem animi bona imponebat, in alteram corporis, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 51; cf. id. Fin. 5, 30, 91.—**2.** A water-poise, plummet-level, level, line: sin autem locus... pari libra cum aequore maris est, Col. 8, 17, 4: libratur

autem dioptris aut libris aquariis aut choro-
bate, Vit. 8, 6, 1.—Hence, ad libram; al-
teram navem pluribus aggressus navibus
in quibus ad libram fecerat turres, of equal
height or of equal weight, Caes. B. C. 3, 40,
1.—**3.** Counterpoise, balance: contra flatu
quoque perricax libra Bononiensibus cala-
mis, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 161: aes et libra, v.
aes.—**4.** The constellation Libra, *The Bal-
ance*, Verg. G. 1, 208; Ov. F. 4, 386; Plin.
18, 25, 59, § 221: felix aequato genitus sub
pondere Librae, Manil. 4, 545.—**5.** Trop.,
a balance (poet.), Pers. 4, 10: animi cunc-
tantis libra, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 75.

libralis, *a*, *adj.* [libra], of or containing
a pound, of a pound weight: pondus, Plin.
19, 2, 11, § 34: offae, Col. 6, 2, 7: veluti asses
librales erant, Gai. Inst. 1, 122.

libramen, *inis*, *n.* [libro], a balance,
poise (late Lat.).—Trop.: iudicii, Claud.
Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 13.

libramentum, *i*, *n.* [id.], that which
gives to any thing a downward pressure;
weight, gravity. **I.** Lit.: plumbi, Liv. 42,
63, 4.—**B.** A fall, descent of water: libra-
mentum aquae, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 57: quod
libramentum cum exinanitum est, suscitatur
et elicit fontem, cum repletum, moratur et
strangulat, of a spring that alternately rises
and falls, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 10: inferiore labro
demisso ad libramentum modicae aquae
receptae in fauces, palpitante ibi lingua
ululatus elicitur, of the croaking of frogs,
Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 173.—**II.** Transf. **A.**
A level surface, horizontal plane: extremita-
tem et quasi libramentum, in quo nulla
omnino crassitudo sit, *Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 116:
sub eodem libramento stare, Sen. Q. N. 1,
12, 1: usque ad libramentum summi for-
nicis, Ael. Gall. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 206
Müll.—**B.** Evenness, equality: ventorum
hiemalium et aestivorum, Col. 1, 5, 8.—**C.**
A straight line: si recto libramento inter
solem terrasque media (luna) successit, Sen.
Ben. 5, 6, 4: libramentum finale, a bound-
ary line, Amm. 15, 4, 4.—**D.** A weight for
balancing or giving motive power (ballista):
ferrea manus cum injecta prorae esset, gra-
vique libramento plumbi recelleret ad so-
lum, Liv. 24, 34, 10: arietem admotum nunc
saxis ingentibus nunc libramento plumbi
gravatum ad terram urgebant, id. 42, 63,
4 Weissenb.: late cladem intulisset, ni duo
milites vincla ac libramenta tormento ab-
scidissent, Tac. H. 3, 23.

libraria, *ae*, *f.*, v. 1. librarius, II., and
2. librarius, II. B.

librariolus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [2. librarius], a
copyist, transcriber; a scribe, secretary,
Cic. Att. 4, 4, 6; id. Balb. 6, 14: ex librari-
olis Latinis, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7.

librarium, *v.* 2. librarius, II. C.

1. librarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [libra]. **I.**
Of or containing a pound, of a pound weight
(post-Aug.): frusta, Col. 12, 53, 4: as, Gell.
20, 1, 31.—**II.** Subst. **A.** librarius, *ii*,
m., a weight, the sixteenth part of a modius,
= sextarius: sextarius aequus aequo cum
librario siet, sexdecimque librarii in mo-
dio sient, Plebisc. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 246
Müll.—**B.** libraria, *ae*, *f.*, she that weighed
out the wool to the female slaves, a fore-
woman, head-spinner, called also lanipen-
dia, Juv. 6, 475 (by others referred to 2.
librarius); Inscr. Orell. 4212.

2. librarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [3. liber], of
or belonging to books: scriba librarius, a
copyist, transcriber of books, Varr. R. R. 3,
2, 14; Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: libraria taberna,
a bookseller's shop, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21: scrip-
tor, a transcriber of books, Hor. A. P. 354:
atratum, ink for writing books, Plin. 27,
7, 28, § 52.—Hence, **II.** Subst. **A.** li-
brarius, *i*, *m.* **1.** A transcriber of books,
a copyist, scribe, secretary, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13:
librum ut tuis librariis daret, id. Att. 12,
40, 1: librarii mendium, Liv. 38, 55, 8: le-
gionis, the secretary of the legion, Inscr. ap.
Grut. 365, 1; cf. Sen. Contr. 1, 7, 18; Juv. 9,
109.—**2.** A bookseller, Sen. Ben. 7, 6, 1; Gell.
5, 4, 2; 18, 4, 1; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 23, 4.
—**3.** (Sc. doctor.) An elementary teacher,
Hier. Ep. 107, 4.—**B.** libraria, *ae*, *f.* **1.**
A female scribe: (Parcae) utpote librae
Superum archivumque custodes, Mart. Cap.
1, § 65 (perh. also Juv. 6, 476; cf. sub 1.
librarius).—**2.** A bookseller's shop: in li-

braria, ego et Julius Paulus poeta consede-
ramus, Gell. 5, 4, 1: quispiam in libraria
sedens, id. 13, 30, 1.—**C.** librarium, *ii*,
n., a place to keep books in, a bookcase, book-
chest: exhibe librarium illud legum vestra-
rum, Cic. Mil. 12, 33: libraria omnia exure-
rent, Amm. 29, 2, 4.

librātē, *adv.*, v. libro, P. a. fin.

libratio, *ōnis*, *f.* [libro]. **I.** A making
level, levelling: fortasse qui Archimedis li-
bros legit, dicit non posse fieri veram ex
aqua librationem, Vit. 8, 6, 3.—**II.** A hori-
zontal position, level: circa terrae libratio-
nem, Vit. 6, 1, 5.—**III.** A hurling off, hurl-
ing, slinging, Diom. p. 473 P.

librator, *ōris*, *m.* [id.]. **I.** A leveller,
esp. by means of a water-level, a surveyor,
Cato, R. R. 22, 1; Front. Aquaed. 105: super-
est ut tu libratores vel architectum mit-
tas, qui diligenter exploret, sitne lacus al-
tior mari, Plin. Ep. 10, 50, 3.—**II.** One who
throws or hurls weapons by hand (cf. fundi-
tor, a slinger): funditores libratoresque ex-
cutere tela et proturbare hostem jubet,
Tac. A. 2, 20: libratoribus funditoribusque
attributus locus, id. ib. 13, 39; Inscr. ap.
Kellerm. Vigil. p. 55, n. 127.

libratura, *ae*, *f.* [libro], a making even:
cutis, Verg. 2, 22, 3.

libratus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from
libro.

* **libriger**, *gēri*, *m.* [4. liber-gero], one
who carries books, a book-carrier, colpor-
teur, Paul. Nol. Ep. 28, 4.

librile, *is*, *v.* the foll. art.

librilis, *e*, *adj.* [libra]. **I.** Of a pound,
weighing a pound: tunica, Vop. Bonos. 15,
8: fundis librilibus sudibusque, Gallos pro-
terrent, throwing stones of a pound each,
Caes. B. G. 7, 81, 4.—**II.** Of or pertaining
to weighing.—Hence, subst.: **librile**, *is*, *n.*
A. A balance, pair of scales: in librilis per-
pendere, Gell. 20, 1, 34.—**B.** A scale-beam:
librile scapus librae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 116
Müll.

† **librilla** appellantur instrumenta bel-
lica saxa scilicet ad brachii crassitudinem
in modum flagellorum loris revincta, Paul.
ex Fest. p. 116 Müll. (Scalig. prefers to read
† librilla; v. librilis, I.).

libripens, *pendis*, *m.* [libra-pendo]. **I.**
One who weighed or counted out the pay to
soldiers, a paymaster, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43:
impubes libripens esse non potest, Ael. ap.
Prisc. 892 P.—**II.** One who held the balance,
as if to weigh out money, at nominal sales:
adhibitis non minus quam V. testibus civi-
bus Romanis puberibus, item libripende,
Gai. Inst. 1, § 113; Ulp. Fragm. 19, 3; cf.
Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43.

libro, *avi*, *atum*, 1, *v. a.* [libra]. **I.** To
balance, make even, level, to determine a
level: aquam, to level water, i. e. to ascer-
tain the fall of water by means of a level,
Vit. 8, 6, 3: collocationem libratam indi-
care, id. 8, 6, 1.—**Pass. impers.**: librat
autem dioptris, Vit. 8, 6, 1.—**B.** Transf.,
to make even or level: pavimenta, Cato,
R. R. 18, 7.—**II.** To hold in equilibrium,
to poise, balance: terra librata ponderi-
bus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: columnarum turbi-
nes ita librati perpendunt, ut puero cir-
cumagente tornarentur, Plin. 36, 13, 19,
§ 91: librati pondera caeli orbe tene medio,
Luc. 1, 58.—**B.** To cause to hang or swing,
to keep suspended, keep in its place: vela
cadunt primo et dubia libratur ab aura,
are waved to and fro, Ov. F. 3, 585: et fluctus
supra, vento librante, pendit, Sil. 17,
274: aëris vi suspensam librari medio spa-
tio tellurem, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 10.—**C.** To
cause to swing, to swing, sway, brandish,
set in motion, hurl, dash, cast, launch, fling,
throw: summā telum librat ab aure,
Verg. A. 9, 417: ferro praefixum robur,
id. ib. 10, 479: caestus, id. ib. 5, 478: tum
librat ab aure intorquens jaculum, Sil. 5,
576: dextra libratum fulmen ab aure mi-
sit, Ov. M. 2, 311, § 5, 624; 7, 787; Luc. 3,
433: librata cum sederit glans, Liv. 38,
29: librare se, to balance or poise one's
self, to fly: cursum in aëre, Ov. Am. 2, 6,
11: saepe lapillos Tollunt; his sese per in-
ania nubila librant, Verg. G. 4, 196: haliae-
etos librans ex alto sese, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8:
corpus in herba, to stretch one's self out on
the grass, Ov. F. 1, 429: incidentis manus

libratur artificio temperamento, Plin. 12, 25,
54, § 115: librare iter, to take one's way,
Sen. Oed. 899.—**III.** Trop. **A.** To make
of even weight, to balance, make equal
(poet.): orbem horis, Col. 10, 42: crimina
in antithetis, Pers. 1, 85.—**B.** To weigh,
ponder, consider (poet. and in post-class.
prose): librat metus, Stat. Th. 9, 165:
quae omnia meritorum momenta perpen-
dit, librat, examinat, Naz. Pan. ad Const.
7: praescriptiones, Cod. Th. 8, 4, 26.—
Hence, **libratus**, *a*, *um*, *P. a.* **A.** Level,
horizontal: aquam non esse libratam, sed
sphaeroides habere schema, Vit. 8, 6.—**B.**
Poised, balanced, swung, hurled, launched;
forcible, powerful: librata cum sederit
(glans), Liv. 38, 29: librato magis et certo
ictu, violent, powerful, Tac. H. 2, 22: malle-
us dextra librat ab aure, Ov. M. 2, 624:
per nubes aquila librata volatu, Sil. 15, 429.
—**Comp.**: librator ictus, Liv. 30, 10; cf.
id. 42, 65.—Hence, **adv.*: **libratē**, *dehber-*
ately: aliquid eligere, Serv. Verg. A. 2,
713.

Libs (**Lips**), *ibis*, *adj.*, = Λιβύη, *Libyan*;
subst., a Libyan; of Anteus, Sid. Carm. 9,
94.—**II.** The west-south-west wind: ab oc-
casu brumali Africus: Noton et Liba no-
minant, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119: velivolique
maris constrator leuconotos libs, Aus. Tech-
nopagn. de Deis, 12.—Form Lips: Africus
furibundus apud Graecos Lips dicitur, Sen.
Q. N. 5, 16, 5; cf. Suet. Fragn. § 151 (p. 231
Reifferssch.).

Libui, *ōrum*, *m.*, a people of Gallia
Transpadana, Liv. 5, 35; 21, 38; 33, 37;
perh. identical with Libici, Plin. 3, 17, 21,
§ 124.

libum (**libus**, *m.*, Nigid. ap. Non. 211,
31), *i*, *n.* [libo; cf. Varr. L. L. 4, 22], a cake,
pancake of meal, made with milk or oil,
and spread with honey, Cato, R. R. 75:
rustica liba, Ov. F. 3, 670: adorea liba per her-
bam Subiciunt epulis, Verg. A. 7, 109; Ov.
F. 3, 761: plena domus libis venalibus, Juv.
3, 187.—Often used in offerings to the gods:
liba absoluta esse et rem divinam paratam,
Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1: suum Baccho dicemus
honorem, . . . et liba feremus, Verg. G. 2,
394; Tib. 1, 7, 54; 1, 10, 23; Hor. Ep. 1, 10,
10: melle pater (Bacchus) fruitur, liboque
infusa calenti Jure repertori candida mella
damus, Ov. F. 3, 761: haec te liba, Priape,
quot annis Exspectare sat est, Verg. E. 7,
33. It was customary to offer a cake to
the gods on one's birthday, Juv. 16, 38.—
Hence, quinquagesima liba, a cake offered
to the gods on one's fiftieth birthday, Mart.
10, 24, 4.—In masc.: faciat libos quatuor,
Nigid. ap. Non. 211, 31.

Liburni, *ōrum*, *m.*, the Liburnians,
an Illyrian people, between Istria and Dal-
matia, in the mod. Croatia, Mel. 2, 3, 12
and 13; Liv. 10, 2: regna Liburnorum,
Verg. A. 1, 244.—In sing.: **Liburnus**, *i*,
m., a Liburnian; esp., a Liburnian slave,
such as were used in Rome as sedan-bear-
ers, Juv. 3, 239; 4, 75.—**II.** Hence, **A.**
Liburnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of or belonging to
the Liburnians, Liburnian: terrae, Luc. 8,
38: rostra, Liburnian ships, Prop. 3, 9 (4,
10), 44.—Hence, **2.** Subst.: **Liburna**,
ae, *f.*, a light, fast-sailing vessel, a Libur-
nian galley, a brigantine, Caes. B. C. 3, 9;
Hor. C. 1, 37, 30; id. Epod. 1, 1; Sil. 13,
240; Luc. 3, 534; Tac. G. 9.—**B.** **Libur-**
nia, *ae*, *f.*, the country of Liburnia, Plin.
3, 22, 26, § 141; 8, 48, 73, § 191.—**III.** **Li-**
burnicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, Liburnic, Libur-
nian: Liburnicae insulae, Plin. 3, 25, 30,
§ 152: oleum, Pall. 12, 18.—Hence, **2.**
Subst.: **Liburnica**, *ae*, *f.*, like Liburna,
a fast-sailing vessel, a brigantine: parte
Liburnicarum demersa, Suet. Aug. 17; id.
Calig. 37; Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 63.

1. Liburnus, *a*, *um*, v. Liburni, I.

2. Liburnus, *i*, *m.* [libet], the god of
lustful enjoyment, Arn. 4, 9.

libus, *i*, v. libum *int.*

Libya (**Libūa**, *Plaut. Curc. 3, 76*), *ae*,
and **Libyē**, *ēs*, *f.*, = Λιβύη, *Libya*, Plin.
5, 6, 6, § 39; Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: Graecus
Aristippus, qui servos proicere aurum in
media jussit Libya, Hor. S. 2, 3, 100.—**B.**
Transf., *Africa*.—Form Libya: mundus
... premitur Libyae dexvex in Austros,

Verg. G. 1, 240; Juv. 11, 25.—Form Libye: Libye torretur, Sil. 1, 194: tibi habere frumentum, O Libye, dum tubera mittas, Juv. 5, 119.—**II.** Hence, **A. Libycus**, a, um, adj., = *Λιβυκός*, of Libya, Libyan: fines, Verg. A. 1, 339: cursus, id. ib. 6, 338: gentes, id. ib. 4, 320: lapilli, *Numidian marble*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19: Libyca succensae lampade Cannae, the funeral pile on which Hannibal, after the battle of Cannae, caused the bodies of the slaughtered Romans to be burned, Luc. 7, 880: orbes, a table-top of citruses, Mart. 2, 43, 9: Libycus campus in agro Argeo (i. e. Argivo) appellatus, quod in eo primum fruges ex Libya allatae sunt. Quam ob causam etiam Ceres ab Argeis Libyssa vocata est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 Müll.—*Plur. subst.*: **Libyci**, -orum, m., the Libyans, Macr. S. 1, 17.—**2.** Transf., African, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 16: mare Libycum, the Egyptian Sea, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 1: fera, the lion, Ov. F. 5, 178: arenae, id. M. 4, 616: axis, the African sky, Africa, Sen. Herc. Oet. 908: uvae, Col. 3, 2, crines, frizzly, woolly hair, Luc. 10, 129: pestes, i. e. snakes, id. 9, 805.—**B. Libys**, -os and ys, and **Libs**, -ibus, adj., = *Λιβυς*, Libyan: Libys lectulus, of citruses, Verg. Cir. 440: mons, Stat. S. 4, 2, 27.—*Subst.* **1.** Form **Libys**, -os, m., a Libyan: Africam initio habuere Gaetuli et Libyes, Sall. J. 18 init.: Cancro (subditus) Libys, Sen. Herc. Oet. 24.—**2.** Form **Libs**, (a) *A Libyan*, Sid. Carm. 9, 94.—(β) = Africus (sc. ventus), the south-west wind (acc. Liba), Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119.—**C. Libyssus**, a, um, adj., Libyan: Libyssa arena, Cat. 7, 3: gens, Sil. 8, 206: ficus, Col. 10, 418: Libyssa Ceres, a surname of Ceres among the Argives, Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 (v. the passage under Libycus).—**D. Libystinus**, a, um, adj., = *Λιβυστινός*, Libyan: montes Libystini, Cat. 60, 1: Apollo, a name given to Apollo by the Sicilians, because he had delivered them by a pestilence from an attack of the Carthaginians, Macr. S. 1, 17.—**E. Libystis**, -idis, f., = *Λιβυστίς*, Libyan: Libystis urbs, Verg. A. 5, 37.—**F. Libyus**, a, um, adj., Libyan: Libya citrus, Varr. ap. Non. 86, 10: terra, Libya, Tac. A. 2, 60.

Liby-aegyptii, -orum, m., a people in the west of Libya interior, Mela, 1, 4, 3; Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 43 (al. Libyes Aegyptii).

Liby-phoenices, -um, m., = *Λιβυφαινίκες*, Libyphoenicians: a Libyan people in the territory of Byzacium, descended from Phoenicians, Liv. 21, 22, 3; 25, 40, 5; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24.

Libysticae fabulae, v. Aesopicus.

licens, -entis, P. a., from licet.

licenter, adv., v. licet, P. a. fin.

licentia, ae, f. [licet], freedom, liberty, leave to do as one pleases, license. **I.** In gen.: Dae. Licet... licet... licet. Tr. Hercules istum infelicet cum sua licentia, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 21: nobis nostra Academia magnam licentiam dat, ut, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 4, 20: pueris non omnem ludendi licentiam damus, id. ib. 1, 29, 103: tantum licentiae dabat gloria, id. de Sen. 13, 44: absolventi, Tac. A. 14, 49: lasciviendi permittere militibus, Suet. Caes. 67.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Liberty which one assumes, boldness, presumption, license: homo ad scribendi licentiam liber, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 123: a Democrito omnino haec licentia, id. ib. 1, 38, 107: per intercalandi licentiam, by arbitrary intercalation, Suet. Caes. 40.—Freq. of style: poetarum, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153: juvenilis quaedam dicendi impunitas et licentia, id. Brut. 91, 316: figurarum, Quint. 10, 1, 23.—**2.** In rhet. as a figure of speech, = *παρρησία*, boldness, freedom of speech, Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48: poetica, Quint. 2, 4, 3; 4, 1, 58: declamatoria, id. 8, 3, 76.—**B.** Unrestrained liberty, unbounded license, dissoluteness, licentiousness: deteriores omnes sumus licentia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 74: nimia illae licentia evadit in aliquod magnum malum, id. Ad. 3, 4, 63: omnium rerum infinita atque intoleranda licentia, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 5: licentia libidoque, id. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77: cupiditatum, id. Att. 10, 4, 1; id. Off. 2, 8, 28: habere impunitatem et licentiam semper, id. Mil. 31, 84: quorum licentiae nisi Carneades restitisset, id. Div. 2, 72, 150: male licentiam suam quam aliorum liber-

tatem, Liv. 3, 37: Sullani temporis, lawlessness, Suet. Gram. 11: militum, Nep. Eum. 8: indomitam Refrenare (licentiam), Hor. C. 3, 24, 29: licentiam coercere, Tac. H. 1, 35: in libertatibus quoque dandis nimiam licentiam compescuit lex Fufia Caninia, Gai. Inst. 2, 228.—Of inanimate things: magna gladiorum est licentia, the license of the sword is great, i. e. daring murders are prevalent, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 12: immensa licentia ponti, Ov. M. 1, 309.—**C.** Personified as a goddess: templum Licentiae (for Libertatis), Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 42; cf. Libertas.

* **licentiatus**, -us, m. [licentia], freedom, license: meo licentiato, Laber. ap. Non. 212, 6 (Com. Fragm. v. 71 Rib.).

licentiosus, -a, um, adj. [licentia], full of freedom or license, over-free, unbridled, unrestrained, wanton, licentious (post-Aug.): (ebor dicere) non minus est licentiosum, quam si sulfuri et gutturi subicerent in genitivo litteram o mediam, Quint. 1, 6, 23: temeritas, App. M. 5, p. 165, 11.—Comp.: conversatio cum viris licentiosior, Sen. Excerpt. Contr. 6, 8, § 5.—Sup.: libidini licentiosissimum spatium praebere, Aug. adv. Pelag. 2, 7.—Adv.: **licentiose** (late Lat. and rare), Aug. Gen. ad Lit. 8, 11.

Licentius, ii, m., the name of a Christian poet, Paul. Nol. Epist. 47, 51.
1. liceo, cū, citum, 2, v. n. [Sanscr. root rik-, riktas, empty; Gr. λείω, λείπω, leave; Lat. lic, linquo, licet, liceor; cf. Germ. leihen, verleihen], to be for sale; to have a price put upon it, to be valued, esteemed at so much. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): omnia vaenibunt, quicquid licebunt, praesenti pecunia, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 97: quanti licuisset tu scribis (hortos), how much they were valued at, Cic. Att. 12, 23, 5: unius assis Non unquam pretio pluris licuisset, Hor. S. 1, 6, 13.—**II.** Transf., of the seller, to offer for sale, to fix the price, to value at so much (only post-Aug.): percontanti quanti liceat opera effecta, parvum nescio quid dixerat, how much he asked for them, what he held them at, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88: parvo cum pretio diu liceret, Mart. 6, 66, 4.

2. liceo, v. licet.

licet, licitus, 2, v. dep. n. and a. [root lic-; v. 1. liceo], to bid on goods at an auction (class.). (a) *Absol.*: licetur Aebutius, Cic. Caecin. 6, 16: liciti sunt usque adeo, quoad, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77: digito liceri (because, in bidding, the finger was raised), id. ib. 2, 3, 11, § 27: omnia Aeduarum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, propterea, quod illo licente, contra liceri audeat nemo, to bid against, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: immoderatus liceri, Suet. Caes. 20: nec licendi finem factum, id. Calig. 38.—(β) *Act.*, to bid for, make an offer for.—With acc.: heredes Scapulae si istos hortos liceri cogitant, to bid on the gardens, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 4; so, hortos liceri, Plin. Pan. 50: et centum Graecos curto centusse licetur, Pers. 5, 191.—* **II.** Trop., to appraise, estimate, value: tunc avidi matronam oculi licentur, appraise her, reckon at what price she can be robbed of her honor, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 141.

Licerianus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the city of Licerium (in Aquitania), Licerian: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54.

licet, cū, citum and citum est, 2 (old form, licessit for licuerit, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 13; imp. liceto, Lex ap. Inscr. Grut. 202, 508 al.), v. n. and impers. [root lic-; Gr. λείω; v. 1. liceo], it is lawful, it is allowed or permitted; one may or can, one is at liberty to do so and so; constr. with neutr. of the demonstr. or rel. pron. with inf. or a subject-clause, with or without a dat., or dat. and inf., with ut or (more freq.) with the simple subj., or entirely absol. (a) With neutr. of the demonstr. or rel. pron. as a subject, with or without a dat.: licere id dicimus, quod legibus, quod more majorem institutisque conceditur. Neque enim quod quisque potest, id ei licet, Cic. Phil. 13, 6, 14: cui facile persuasi, mihi id, quod rogaret, ne licere quidem, non modo non lubere, id. Att. 14, 19, 4: quid deceat vos, non quantum liceat vobis, spectare debetis, id. Rab. Post. 5, 11; cf.: si hominibus tantum licere iudicis, quantum possunt: vide, ne, etc., id. Phil. 13, 7, 15: si illud non licet, Saltem hoc licebit, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12: neque idem ubi-

que aut licet aut decorum est, Quint. 5, 10, 40: quod in foro non expedit, illic nec liceat, id. 9, 2, 67: sin et poterit Naevius id quod lubet et ei lubebit, quod non licet, quid agendum est? Cic. Quint. 30, 94: nihil, quod per leges liceret, id. Mil. 16, 43: cui tantum de te licuit? Verg. A. 6, 502; Anthol. Lat. 1, 172, 150: cui tantum fata licere In generum volvere tuum, Luc. 9, 1025; cf.: tantumque licere horruit, Sil. 14, 670.—Rarely in plur.: cum in servum omnia liceant, est, etc., Sen. Clem. 1, 18, 2.—(β) With inf. or a subject-clause, with or without a dat.: neque terram inicere, neque cruenta Convestire corpora mihi licuit, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 168 Vahl.): licet nemini contra patriam ducere exercitum, Cic. Phil. 13, 6, 14: ut tibi id facere liceat, id. Rep. 1, 6, 10: M. Catoni licuit Tusculi se in otio delectare, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: sceleris crimine liceat Cn. Pompeio mortuo, liceat multis aliis carere, id. Lig. 6, 18; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3; Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5: quaerere, qui licuerit aedificare navem senatori, id. Verr. 2, 5, 18, § 45: meam facta mihi dicere licet, Sall. J. 85, 24.—Without a dat.: introire in aedes numquam licitum est, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 70: impune optare istuc licet, Ter. Heaut. 3, 5, 14: modo liceat vivere, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 28: licetne scire ex te? id. Dec. 5, 4, 33: hic subitam rerum commutationem videre licuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 27, 1; 3, 96, 4: si facere omnino non licebit, Cic. Phil. 13, 6, 14: licet ora ipsa cernere iratorum, id. Off. 1, 29, 102; cf. id. Div. 1, 41, 91: licet hoc videre, id. de Or. 3, 25, 99; id. Div. 1, 7, 13; id. Inv. 1, 15, 21; 2, 23, 71; 2, 9, 29: veretur ne non liceat tenere hereditatem, id. Att. 13, 48, 1: licetne extra ordinem in provocantem hostem pugnare? Liv. 23, 47, 1: poscere ut percussis instare liceat, id. 2, 65, 2.—With inf. pass. (cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 660 sq.): intellegi jam licet, nullum fore imperium, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60: idque e pontificio jure intellegi licet, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27; cf.: his cognosci licuit, quantum, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 28; Cic. Off. 1, 7, 20: evocari ex insula Cyprum non licet, id. Att. 5, 21, 6: in senatu dici nihil liceat, id. ib. 3, 12, 1: cooptari sacerdotem licebat, id. Fam. 3, 10, 9: in eum ordinem cooptari licet, id. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 120: id primum in poetis cerni licet, id. de Or. 3, 7, 27; id. Ac. 1, 4, 17.—The noun of the subject-clause is regularly in the acc.: licet me id scire quid sit? Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 14: non licet hominem esse, etc., Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 53: si licet me latere, id. ib. 4, 2, 5: hocine me miserum non licere meo modo ingenium frui? id. ib. 2, 4, 21; cf.: eodem ut jure uti senem liceat, id. Dec. prol. alt. 3: non licet me isto tanto bono uti, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 59, § 154: cum non liceat Romae quemquam esse, etc., id. ib. 2, 2, 41, § 100: ex eis locis, in quibus te habere nihil licet, id. ib. 2, 5, 18, § 45: quare licet etiam mortalem esse animum judicantem aeterna moliri, id. Tusc. 1, 38, 91: cur his per te frui libertate sua, cur denique esse liberos non licet? id. Fl. 29, 71 B. and K. (al. liberis; v. infra).—So with esse: liceat esse miseros, Cic. Lig. 6, 18; cf.: medios esse jam non licebit, id. Att. 10, 8, 4; id. Tusc. 5, 15, 44; 1, 38, 91 Klotz N. cr.; also with fieri: ut eum liceat ante tempus consulem fieri, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 2: ut jam liceat una comprehensione omnia complecti non dubitantemque dicere, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26: haec praescripta servantem licet magnifice vivere, id. Off. 1, 26, 92: licet tamen opera prodesse multis, beneficia petentem, etc., id. ib. 2, 19, 67.—So with acc. with a subject-inf., esse or fieri, even when licet is accompanied by the dat.: si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, Cic. Balb. 12, 29: potest incidere quaestio, An huic esse procuratorem liceat? Quint. 7, 1, 19: procuratorem tibi esse non licuit, id. 4, 4, 6 Zumpt N. cr.: mihi non licet esse piam, Ov. H. 14, 64: is erat annus, quo per leges ei consulem fieri liceret, Caes. B. C. 3, 1 Oud. N. cr.—But more freq., in this case, there is an attraction of the predicate-noun to the dative dependent on licet.—Hence, (γ) Licet alicui with inf., esp. with esse: per hanc tibi cenam incepto esse hodie licet, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 31: per hanc curam quieto tibi licet esse, id. Ep. 3, 2, 2: licuit esse otioso Themistocli, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33; cf.: ut tibi abesse liceat, et esse otioso, id. Att. 9, 2, A, 1: quare

judici mihi non esse liceat, id. Rab. Post. 7, 17: ut iis ingratis esse non liceat, id. Off. 2, 18, 63: quo in genere mihi negligentem esse non licet, id. Att. 1, 17, 6: cur iis per te frui libertate sua, cur denique esse liberis non licet? id. Fl. 29, 71 (B. and K. liberos; v. supra): quibus otiosis ne in communi quidem otio liceat esse, id. Cael. 1, 1: quibus licet jam esse fortunatissimis, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 8: illis timidus et ignavis licet esse, Liv. 21, 44, 3.—With other verbs than *esse*: ut sibi per te liceat innocenti vitam in egestate degere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: cum postulasset . . . ut sibi triumphanti urbem inveli liceret, Liv. 38, 44 *fin.*—Very rarely, in this construction, the dative with *licet* is wanting, and is to be supplied from the connection: atqui licet esse beatis (sc. iis), Hor. S. 1, 1, 19: licet eminus esse Fortibus, Ov. M. 8, 405: Hannibal precatur deos ut incolumi cedere atque abire liceat, Liv. 26, 41, 16: sibi vitam filiae suae cariorum fuisse, si liberae ac pudicae vivere licitum fuisset, id. 3, 50, 6. Cf. on this and the preceding construction, Krüger, Untersuchungen, vol. iii. p. 359 sq.; Ruidm. 2, p. 15; Zumpt, Gram. § 601; Madv. Gram. § 393, c. and obs. 1.—(3) With *ut*, and more freq. with the simple *subj.*: neque jam mihi licet neque est integrum, ut, etc., Cic. Mur. 4, 8: facto nunc laedat licet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 53: mea quidem causa salvos sis licet, id. Rud. 1, 2, 51: ludas licet, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 33: fremant omnes licet, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 195: sed omnia licet concurrant, id. Att. 14, 4, 2: ex qua licet pauca degustes, id. ib. 1, 16, 8: vel ipsi hoc dicas licet, id. ib. 5, 1, 4: quamvis licet insectum istos, metuo ne soli philosophi sint, id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53; cf. id. Leg. 3, 10, 24; id. N. D. 3, 36, 88: sequatur Hermagoram licebit, id. Inv. 1, 51, 97; id. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: sis pecore et multa dives tellure licebit, Hor. Epod. 15, 19: detrahat auctori multum fortuna licebit, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 3; Verg. A. 6, 400. Cf. also under II. a.—(e) As a *v. impers. absol.*, with or without *dat.*: immo, aliis si licet, tibi non licet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 15, 49: cum licitum est ei, id. And. 2, 6, 12: nec crederem mihi impunius Licere, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 50: quod profecto faciam, si mihi per ejusdem amicitiam licebit, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 3: *Ph.* Sed quaeso, hominem ut jubeas arcessi. *He.* Licet, that may be or may be done, I have no objection, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 29: si per vos licet, id. As. prol. 12: id quod postea, si per vos, iudices, licitum erit, aperietur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 127: dum per aetatem licet, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 28: fruare, dum licet, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 104; cf.: dum licet, loquimini mecum, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 16: sic ut quimus, alunt, quando, ut volumus, non licet, id. And. 4, 5, 10: ut id, quoad posset, quod fas esset, quoad liceret, populi ad partes daret, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 19.

II. Transf. When *licet* introduces a subordinate proposition, which makes a concession, without abandoning the main proposition, it is used as a *conjunction* corresponding to *quamvis*, *quamquam*, *etsi*. In late Latin it is, like these, connected with the indicative, and in the class. per. it is not unfreq. opposed to *tamen* and *certe* in the main proposition; *even if, although, notwithstanding*. **A.** With *subj.* (class.): quoniam quidem semel suscepi, licet hercules undique omnes mihi minae et terrores periculaque impendunt omnia, succurrat atque subibo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: improbitas, licet adversario molesta sit, iudici invida est, Quint. 6, 4, 15: in comoedia maxime claudamus: licet Varro Musas Plautino dicat sermone locuturas fuisse, si Latine loqui vellent; licet, etc., id. 10, 1, 99: vita brevis est, licet supra mille annos exeat, Sen. Brev. Vit. 6: licet ingens janitor . . . exsanguis terreat umbras, Verg. A. 6, 400.—With *part. for subj.*: isque, licet caeli regione remotos, mente deos adiit, Ov. M. 15, 62.—With a corresp. *tamen*: licet laudem Fortunam, tamen, ut ne Salutem culpam, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 28: licet saepius tibi hujus generis litteras mittam . . . sed tamen, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 27, 1: licet tibi significarim, ut ad me venires, tamen, etc., id. Att. 3, 12, 3; Quint. 2, 2, 8; 8, 3, 69: licet ergo non sint confirmati testamento, a me tamen, ut confirmati, observantur, Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 3; Quint. 7 praef. § 2: constet illi licet fides et benevolentia, tranquillitas tamen, etc., Sen.

Tranq. Anim. 7, 6.—With *ellips. of subj.*: immatura licet, tamen huc non noxia veni (sc. venias), Prop. 5, 11, 17.—With a corresp. *certe*: licet enim haec quivis arbitrato suo reprehendat . . . certe levior reprehensio est, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 102.—**B.** With *indic.* (post-class.): licet inter gesta et facta videatur quaedam esse subtilis differentia, attamen, etc., Dig. 50, 16, 58; 2, 15, 8, § 25: licet directae libertates deficiunt, attamen, etc., ib. 29, 7, 2: obduli licet arma, sum Priapus, Poeta ap. Anth. Lat. 5, 218; Macr. S. 1, 11; App. M. 2, p. 117, 25.—**C.** As an *adv.* with *adj. or part.*, although (post-class.): licet contumacissimum, tamen efficacissimum, etc., Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 8, 1: miles, licet membris vigentibus firmus, se solum circumspicit, Amm. 14, 10, 12; 17, 12, 11; Claud. Mam. Paneg. Max. 1.—Hence, **1. licens**, entis, *P. a.*, free, unrestrained, uncurbed, bold, forward, presumptuous, licentious. **A.** Of persons (only poet. and in post-class. prose): quam audaces et quam licentes sumus qui, etc., Gell. 15, 9, 4: unde licens Fabius sacra Lupercus habet, Prop. 4, 1, 26: turba licens, Naides improbae, Sen. Hippol. 777.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things (once in Cic.; elsewh. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): licentior dithyrambus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185: hic tibi multa licet sermone licentia tecto Dicere, Ov. A. 1, 569: joci, Stat. S. 1, 6, 93: licentior epistula, Plin. N. H. proem. § 1: imperium, Val. Max. 6, 4, 2: vita, id. 9, 1, 3.—Hence, *adv.*: **licenter**, freely, according to one's own pleasure or fancy; and, in a bad sense, without restraint, boldly, impudently, licentiously (class.): at quam licenter! Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 109: ut ingredi libere, non ut licenter videatur errare, id. Or. 23, 77: Graeci licenter multa, Quint. 1, 8, 6: aliquid facere, Liv. 26, 10.—**Comp.**: (servos) licentius, liberius, familiarius cum domina vivere, Cic. Cael. 23, 57: Romanos, remoto metu, laxius licentiusque futuros, *more remiss in their discipline*, Sall. J. 87 *fin.*: gerere res communes, id. ib. 108: ausi aliquid, Quint. 2, 4, 14: si quid licentius dixerint, id. 1, 2, 7: translata, id. 8, 3, 37; 12, 10, 50: Liberum et Cererem pro vino et pane licentius, quam ut fori severitas ferat, id. 8, 6, 24; Tac. A. 6, 13.—**2. licitus**, a, um, *P. a.*, permitted, allowed, allowable, lawful (poet. and post-Aug. for permissus, honestus): sermo, Verg. A. 8, 468: torus, Petr. 34, 8: acies, Stat. Th. 11, 123: negotiatio, Dig. 37, 14, 2: contractus, ib. 50, 14, 3.—In *plur.* as *subst.*: **licita**, orum, *n.*, things that are lawful: ipse per licita atque illicita foedatus, Tac. A. 15, 37.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms: **licitè** and **licitò**, rightfully, lawfully (post-class. for juste, honeste, legitime).—Form *licitè*, Dig. 30, 114, § 5.—Form *licitò*, Sol. 11, 8; Cod. Th. 11, 8, 3.

† **lichanos**, i, m., = λῑχανος, a note on the tetrachord, Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

Licæas, ae, m., = Λῑκας, an attendant of Hercules, who brought to him the poisoned garment of Dejanira, Ov. M. 9, 155; 211; 229; Hyg. Fab. 36.

† **lichen**, enis, m., = λειχῑν, a cryptogamic species of vegetation growing on trees, lichen. **I.** Lit., Plin. 26, 4, 10, § 21.—**II.** Transf., an eruption on the skin of men and beasts, a tetter, ringworm: in fricando lichene, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 118: sordidi lichenes, Mart. 11, 98, 5.—Of beasts, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 88.—**B.** Esp., a callous excrescence upon the leg of a horse, used as a medicine: lichene equi cum oleo infuso per aurem, Plin. 23, 11, 49, § 180; 28, 17, 67, § 230 saep.

Liciatorium, ii, n. [licium], a weaver's beam (late Lat.): liciatorium textentium, Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 7 al.

Liciatus, a, um, *adj.* [licium]; laid, leashed, like a web; hence, trop., begun, commenced (late Lat.): ut ita dicam liciatum videtur, quod nondum est, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 14; id. Gen. ad Litt. 3, 14.

Licinianus, a, um, v. Licinius, II. B.

Licinio, are, i, v. a. [licium], to show through, disclose, of a thin texture: membrorum voluptatem, App. M. 10, p. 254, 11.

Licinium, ii, n. [id.], lint for dressing wounds (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 2, 22, 2; 2, 48, 6.

Licinius, a, name of a Roman gens.

1. The tribune C. Licinius Crassus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 9; Cic. Lael. 25, 96.—**2. The triumvir M. Licinius Crassus**, Cic. Div. 2, 9, 22; Ov. F. 6, 465.—**3. L. Licinius Crassus, the famous orator**, Cic. de Or. 3, 20, 74; Tac. Dial. 34.—In *fem.*: **Licinia**, ae, a daughter of the orator L. Licinius Crassus, Cic. Brut. 58, 211.—Also, a vestal, Cic. Brut. 43, 160.—**II. Hence, A. Licinius**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to a Licinius, Licinian: lex, of various kinds, esp. the lex de sodaliciis, Cic. Planc. 15, 36; cf. the Index legum, Orell. Cic. Opera, vol. viii. p. 199 sq.: lex Licinia et Mucia de civibus redigundis, Cic. Cornel. Fragm. 10, vol. xi. p. 11 B. and K.: lex de modo agrorum, Liv. 34, 4; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 9 al.: atria, named after L. Licinius Crassus, auction-halls, Cic. Quint. 3, 12; 6, 25.—**B. Licinianus**, a, um, *adj.*, Licinian: olea, introduced by a Licinius, Cato, R. R. 6, 2: jugera, the lands distributed to the plebeians by C. Licinius Stolo, Col. 1, 3, 10; id. Arb. 17.—**2. Liciniani**, orum, m., a surname of the sons and descendants of Cato the Censor, by his first wife, Licinia; to distinguish them from those by the second, who were called Salonii or Saloniani, Plin. 7, 14, 12, § 62.

1. Licinus, a, um, *adj.*, bent or turned upward: Licini boves (i. e. qui sursum versus reflexa cornua habent), Serv. and Philarg. on Verg. G. 3, 55.

2. Licinus, i, m., a surname in the gens Fabia and Porcia.—Also, the name of a barber and freedman of Augustus, celebrated for his wealth, Hor. A. P. 301; Mart. 8, 3, 6; Varr. Atac. in Anth. Lat. T. 1, p. 205.—*Plur.*: ego possideo plus Pallanè et Licinis, Juv. 1, 109.

licitatio, onis, f. [licitor], an offering of a price, a bidding for any thing, at sales and auctions: exquisitis palam pretiis et licitationibus factis, Cic. Verg. 2, 53, § 133; id. Att. 11, 15, 4: praedam ad licitationem dividere, to the highest bidders, Suet. Ner. 26: licitatione maxima comparare aliquid, id. Calig. 22: ad licitationem rem deducere, Dig. 10, 2, 6: licitatione vincere, to bid highest, ib. 10, 2, 6: penes quem licitatio remansit, to whom it was knocked down, ib. 10, 3, 19: cum contentio fructus licitationis est, Gai. Inst. 4, 244.

licitator, oris, an old erroneous reading for illicitator, v. h. v., Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; id. Fam. 7, 2, 1.)

licitè and **licitò**, *adv.*, v. licet *fin.* B. **licitor**, itus, i, v. dep. [liceor], to offer a price, to bid for any thing (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: ut ne licitare adversum animi mei sententiam, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 104.—**II.** Transf., to contend, fight: licitati in mercando sive pugnando contententes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll.: inter se licitantur, Enn. ap. Non. 134, 14 (Ann. v. 77 Vahl.): licitari machaera adversum aliquem, Caecil. ap. Non. 134, 16 (Com. Fragm. v. 69 Rib.).

Licium, a, um, v. licet *fin.* B. **Licium**, ii, n., the thrum or leash, the ends of a web to which those of the new piece are fastened. **I.** Lit.: licia telae Addere, i. e. to weave, Verg. G. 1, 285: adnectit licia telis, Tib. 1, 6, 79: plurimis licis texere, quae polymita appellant, Alexandria instituit, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A thread of the web: per licia texta querelas Edidit et tacitis mandavit crimina telis, Aus. Ep. 23, 14.—**B.** A thread of any thing woven: licia dependent longas velantia sepes, Ov. F. 3, 267: cinerem fici cum aluta inlitzatum licio et collo suspendere, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 125.—Often used in charms and spells: tum cantata ligat cum fusco licia rhombo, Ov. F. 2, 575: terna tibi haec primum triplici diversa colore Licia circumdo, Verg. E. 8, 73; Plin. 28, 4, 12, § 48.—As an ornament for the head, worn by women: licia crinibus addunt, Prud. ap. Symm. 2, 1104.—**C.** A small girdle or belt around the abdomen; so in the law phrase: per lancem et licium furta concipere, i. e. to search in a house for stolen property; this was done per licium, with which the person making the search was covered, and per lancem, which he held before his face, in order not to be recognized by the women. This lanx was perforated. He was clothed

with a lictum instead of his usual garments, that he might not be suspected of having brought in his clothes that which he might find and recognize as stolen property, Gell. 11, 18, 9; 16, 10; v. lanx.

licitor (pronounced lictor, Gell. 12, 3, 4), *ōris*, m. [l. ligo; cf. Gell. 12, 3, 1 sqq.], a lictor, i. e. an attendant granted to a magistrate, as a sign of official dignity. The Romans adopted this custom from the Etrurians: Romulus cum cetero habitu se augustiorem tum maxime lictoribus duodecim sumptis (a finitima Etruria) fecit, Liv. 1, 8. The lictors bore a bundle of rods, from which an axe projected. Their duty was to walk before the magistrate in a line, one after the other; to call out to the people to make way (submovere turbam); and to remind them of paying their respects to him (animadvertere, v. h. v.). The foremost one was called primus lictor: apud quem primus quievit lictor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 7, § 21; the last and nearest to the consul, proximus lictor, Liv. 24, 44 fin. The lictors had also to execute sentences of judgment, to bind criminals to a stake, to scourge them, and to behead them, Liv. 1, 26; 8, 7; 38; 26, 16.—It was necessary that lictors should be freedmen: not till the time of Tacitus were freedmen also appointed to the office. They were united into a company, and formed the decuria apparitorum (public servants). In Rome they wore the toga, in the field the sagum, in triumphal processions a purple mantle and fasces wreathed with laurel: togulae lictoribus ad portam praesto fuerunt, quibus illi acceptis, sagula rejecerunt et catervam imperatori suo novam praebuerunt, Cic. Pis. 23, 55. Only those magistrates who had potestatem cum imperio had lictors. In the earliest times the king had twelve; immediately after the expulsion of the kings, each of the two consuls had twelve; but it was soon decreed that the consuls should be preceded for a month alternately by twelve lictors, Liv. 2, 1; a regulation which appears to have been afterwards, although not always, observed, Liv. 22, 41; Caesar was the first who restored the old custom, Suet. Caes. 20.—The decemvirs had, in their first year of office, twelve lictors each one day alternately, Liv. 3, 33; in their second year each had twelve lictors to himself, id. 3, 36.—The military tribunes with consular power had also twelve lictors, Liv. 4, 7; and likewise the interrex, id. 1, 17.—The dictator had twenty-four, Dio, 54, 1; Polyb. 3, 87; Plut. Fab. 4; the magistrate equitum only six, Dio, 42, 27. The praetor urbanus had, in the earlier times, two lictors, Censor. de Die Natal. 24: at enim unum a praetura tua, Epidice, abest. Ep. Quidnam? Th. Scies. Lictores duo, duo viminei fasces virgarum, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 26; in the later times the praetor had in the city, as well as in the province, six lictors, Polyb. 3, 40: cum praetor lictorem impellat et ire praecipitem jubeat, Juv. 3, 128. The quaestor had lictors only in the province, when he, in consequence of the praetor's absence or death, performed the functions of praetor, Sall. C. 19; Cic. Planc. 41, 98. Moreover, the flamen dialis, the vestals, and the magistri vicorum had lictors; these, however, appear to have had no fasces, which was also the case with the thirty lictores curiati (who summoned the curiae to vote), Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 81; Gell. 15, 27, 2; Inscr. Grut. 33, 4; 630, 9.—**II.** Transf.: lictorem feminae in publico unionem esse, a lady's mark of distinction, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 114.

lictorius, a, um, adj. [lictor], of or belonging to a lictor (post-class.): virga lictoria, Flor. 1, 26, 3: DECURIA LICTORIA, Inscr. Orell. 2676: fasces, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 20, 1.

Licus, i, m., a river in Vindelicia, a tributary of the Danube, now the Lech, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 641.

lien, *ōnis*, and **lienis**, is, m. (gen. plur. lienum, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 121) [for plien; Sanscr. plihan; Gr. σπλιν, the milt or spleen]. Lit.: lienies turgent, Cato, R. R. 157: seditionem facit lien (of a stitch in the side), Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 14: jam quasi sona liene cinctus ambulo, id. Curc. 2, 1, 6: equisetum lienies cursorum extin-

guit, Plin. 26, 13, 83, § 132: at lienis, ubi affectus est, intumesceat, Cels. 4, 9: lienis bubulus, id. ib.: lienem coërcere, id. ib.: extenuare, id. ib.: consumere, Plin. 26, 8, 48, § 76.—**II.** Transf., of the fuscus: (Trajanus) fuscum lienem vocavit, quod eo crescente artus reliqui tabescunt, Aur. Vict. Epit. 42 fin.

lienicus, a, um, adj. [lien], = σπληνικός, splenic.—Subst. **A. lienicus**, *ōrum*, m., splenic persons, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4, 56; 57; 64.—**B. lienica**, *ōrum*, n., remedies for spleen, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4, 58.

lienosus, a, um, adj. [id.], splenic: cor lienosum, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 62.—Plur. as subst.: tactu lienosis medebatur, Plin. 7, 2, § 20.

lientericus, a, um, adj. [λειεντερικός; cf. Cels. 2, 1], troubled with looseness or diarrhoea, *lienteric*: dantur coeliacis... sic et lientericis, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 44.

ligamen, *inis*, n. [l. ligo], a band, tie, bandage (post-Aug.): in post-Aug. prose: Sioniae nocturna ligamina mitrae, Prop. 2, 22, 15; Ov. M. 14, 230: ligamina vitium, Col. 11, 2, 92: ligamina herbarum, id. 12, 8, 1.—In sing.: papyri ligamen, a bandage, *ligature*, Col. 6, 6, 4.

ligamentum, i, n. [id.], a band, tie, bandage (post-Aug.): aurium ligamenta, Quint. 11, 3, 144: vulneribus ligamenta parare, Tac. A. 15, 54.

Ligarius, a, name of a Roman gens. So, Q. Ligarius, whom Cicero defended in an oration still extant, Quint. 11, 1, 80; Auct. B. Afr. 64, 1; Cic. Lig. 1, 1.—Hence, **II. Ligarianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Ligarius, *Ligarian*: oratio Ligariana, Cic. Att. 13, 44, 3; or absol.: **Ligariana**, ae, f., Cicero's oration for Ligarius, Cic. Att. 13, 19, 2.—Also plur.: **Ligariana**, *ōrum*, n., the same, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 2.

ligatio, *ōnis*, f. [l. ligo], a binding, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 195; Scrib. Comp. 255.

ligatura, ae, f. [id.], a band, *ligature* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: ligatura in vitibus, Pall. 1, 6, 11.—**B.** In partic., an amulet (bound about one), Aug. in Joann. 7; cf. Isid. Orig. 8, 9.—**C.** A bunch, cluster: duas ligaturas uvae passae, Vulg. 1 Reg. 30, 12.—**II.** Transf., a twisting or twining of the body in wrestling: ligaturis corporis certant, Ambros. Enarrat. in Ps. 36, § 55.

Ligauni, *ōrum*, m., a people of Gallia Narbonensis, Str. 4, 206.

Ligdus (Lygdus), i, m., a Cretan, the husband of Telethusa, and father of Iphis, who, on the day of her wedding, was turned into a man, Ov. M. 9, 669, 683.

Ligea, ae, f., = Λίγεια (clear-voiced). **I.** A wood-nymph, dryad, Verg. G. 4, 336.—**II.** An island opposite the Bruttian town Tempa, Sol. 2.

Ligella, ae, f., the name of a woman, Mart. 10, 90.

Liger, *ēris*, m., a river forming the boundary between Gallia Lugdunensis and Aquitania, now the Loire: quod Liger ex nivibus creverat, Caes. B. G. 7, 55, 10; Tib. 1, 7, 12: cum ad flumen Ligerim venissent, Caes. B. G. 7, 5, 4: Caesar Ligere interclusus, id. ib. 7, 59: in flumine Ligeri, id. ib. 3, 9.—Hence, **II. Ligericus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Liger, *Ligerian*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 472, 1.

Ligii (Lygii), *ōrum*, m., a Germanic people on the Weser, Tac. G. 43; id. A. 12, 29; 30.

lignarius, a, um, adj. [lignum], of or belonging to wood, wood-: negotiatio, timber-trade, Capitol. Pert. 1: lima, Scrib. Comp. 141: artifex, a worker in wood, Vulg. Isa. 44, 13.—**II.** Subst.: **lignarius**, i, m. **A.** A worker in wood, a carpenter, joiner, Pall. 1, 6, 2.—Perh. hence, **2.** Inter lignarios, a place in Rome before the Porta Trigemina, perh. Joiners'-street, Timber-street, Liv. 35, 41 fin. (acc. to others, timber-market).—**B.** A slave whose office it was to carry wood (to a temple), a wood-carrier: Josue Gabionitas in aquarios lignariosque damnavit, Hier. Ep. 108, 8.—**C.** A wood-cutter, woodman: lignarius *ἐυλοκόπος, ὁ κόπτων ἔξλα*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

lignatio, *ōnis*, f. [lignor], a felling or procuring of wood. **I.** Lit.: qui lignationis munitionisque causa in silvas discessissent, Caes. B. G. 5, 38: quae maxime necessaria est ad cibum excoquendum, Vitr. 5, 9 fin.—**II.** Transf., a place where wood is cut, a place for procuring wood, Col. 1, 5, 1.

lignator, *ōris*, m. [id.], a wood-cutter, one sent to get wood: oppressis lignatoribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: legio tertia, quae pabulatores et lignatores tueretur, Liv. 41, 1, 7.

lignēolus, a, um, adj. dim. [ligneus], wooden, of small objects: scuta, Lucil. ap. Prisc. 3 fin.: lychnuchus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7: figurae, App. de Mundo, p. 70, 19.

lignēus, a, um, adj. [lignum], of wood, wooden. **I.** Lit.: ponticulus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: turres, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: materia, wood, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 170: deus, Tib. 1, 11, 20: piscinas, Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 123: Fabii Maximi oppida, Quint. 6, 3, 61: custodia, i. e. the stocks, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 28: salus, written on wooden tablets, id. Ps. 1, 1, 45.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Like wood, woody: putamen, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 86: semen (arboris), id. 16, 26, 46, § 110.—**B.** Like dry wood, dry: nervosa et lignea (appellatur) dorcas, Lucr. 4, 1161: conjux, Cat. 23, 6.

(lignicida, ae, m. [lignum-caedo], one who cuts or hews wood, not used, and only analogously formed by Varr. L. L. 8, § 62 Müll.)

† **lignifer**, *fēri*, m. [lignum-fero], one who carries wood or a tree, Inscr. Orell. 4138.

lignor, *ātus*, i, v. dep. [lignum], to fetch or procure wood, to collect wood: num lignatum mittitur? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 125 (dub.; cf. Brix ad loc.): lignandi atque aquandi potestas, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: lignandi pabulandique causa progressi, id. ib. 3, 76, 2: lignatum ire, Liv. 40, 25, 4: procul a castris lignatum pabulatumque progressi, id. 25, 34, 4.

lignōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], like wood, woody: caules, Plin. 25, 6, 29, § 65: glutinum, id. 28, 17, 71, § 236.—Comp.: lignosiora sunt reliqua, Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 88.—**II.** Stony, having a large stone or kernel: fructus, Plin. 24, 9, 42, § 69: nucleus, id. 13, 19, 34, § 112.

lignum, i, n. [prob. root leg-, v. 2. lēgo; that which is gathered, i. e. for firewood], wood (firewood, opp. to materia, timber for building, Dig. 32, 1, 55). **I.** Lit. (class. only in plur.): ligna neque fumosa erunt et ardebunt bene, Cato, R. R. 130: ligna et sarmenta circumdare, ignem subicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69: ignem ex lignis viridibus atque umidis fieri jussit, id. ib. 2, 1, 17, § 45: ligna super foco Large reponens, Hor. C. 1, 9, 5: ligna et virgas et carbones quibusdam videri esse in penu, Mas. Sab. ap. Gell. 4, 1, 22.—Prov.: in silvam ligna ferre, i. e. to perform useless labor, or, as we say in English, to carry coals to Newcastle, Hor. S. 1, 10, 34: lignorum aliquid posce, Juv. 7, 24.—**B.** In gen., timber, wood: hos lignum stabat in usus, Annosam si forte nucem deiecerat Euris, i. e. for making tables, Juv. 11, 118.—**II.** Transf. **A.** That which is made of wood, a writing-tablet: vana supervacui dicunt chirographa ligni, Juv. 13, 137; 16, 41; a plank: ventis animam committe, dolato confisus ligno, id. 12, 58.—**B.** The hard part of fruit, the shell (of a nut), or the stone or kernel (of cherries, plums, etc.): baccarum intus lignum, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 111; 15, 3, 3, § 10: lignum in pomo, id. 13, 4, 9, § 40; of grape-stones, id. 17, 21, 35, § 162.—**C.** A fault in table-tops, where the grain of the wood is not curly, but straight, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 98.—**D.** (Poet. and late Lat.) A tree, Verg. A. 12, 767; Hor. S. 1, 8, 1; id. C. 2, 13, 11: lignum pomiferum, Vulg. Gen. 1, 11: lignum scientiae boni et mali, id. ib. 2, 9: lignum vitae, id. Apoc. 2, 5.—**E.** A staff, club (eccl. Lat.): cum gladiis et lignis, Vulg. Marc. 14, 43 and 48.

lignyzōn, m. (Λιγνίζων), an Indian carbuncle of faint brilliancy and a brownish color, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 94.

1. ligo, *āvī*, ātum, i, v. a. [Gr. root λυγ- in λύγος, λυγῶν], to tie, bind, bind together,

bind up, bandage, bind fast, etc. (syn.: vincio, destino; perh. only poet. and post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: manus post terga ligatae, Ov. M. 3, 575; ligare et vincire crura et manus, Gell. 12, 3, 1: crura fasciā, Phaedr. 5, 7, 36: laqueo guttura, *to tie up*, Ov. M. 6, 134: vulnera veste, *to bind up, bandage*, id. ib. 7, 849: dum mula ligatur, *is harnessed*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 13: funem litoribus, Luc. 8, 61: sudarium circum collum, *to bind around*, Suet. Ner. 51: pisces in glacie ligatos, i. e. *frozen fast*, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 49: nimbi ligati, i. e. *ice*, Petr. 123. — **B.** Transf., *to wind round, to surround*: balteus loricae ligat, Val. Fl. 4, 94: digitosque ligat junctura, Ov. M. 2, 375; Sil. 7, 589. — **2.** *To fix or fasten in*: igne cremato lapide caementa in tectis ligantur, Plin. 36, 27, 68, § 200. — **II.** Trop., *to bind up, bind together, unite*: dissociata locis concordia pace ligavit, Ov. M. 1, 25: vincolo propiore cum aliquo ligari, id. ib. 9, 548: laqueo colla, id. P. 1, 6, 39. — **B.** *To ratify, confirm*: pacta, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 82: conjugia artibus magicis, Sen. Herc. Oet. 452: argumenta in catenas, Quint. 5, 14, 32. — Hence, *P. a.*: **ligatus**, a, um, *connected with, adjoining*: Tartari ripis ligatos squalidae mortis specus, Sen. Med. 742.

2. ligo, ōnis, m., a mattock, grub-axe, hoe. **I.** Lit.: longis purgare lignonibus arva, Ov. P. 1, 8, 59: lignonibus duris humum exaurire, Hor. Epod. 5, 30: lignonibus Versare glebas, id. C. 3, 6, 38; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 31: centeno ligone domare arva, Mart. 4, 64, 32: fractus, so called from the bent form of the iron, Col. poet. 10, 88: erectum domito referens a monte ligo-nem, Juv. 11, 89. — **II.** Poet.: defluit aetas Et pelagi patiens et cassidis atque lignonis, i. e. *tillage, agriculture*, Juv. 7, 33.

ligula and **lingula** (v. infra), ae, f. dim. [from lingua: quamvis me ligulam dicant Equitesque Patresque, Dicor ab indocitis lingula grammaticis, Mart. 14, 120], a little tongue; hence, transf. **I.** A tongue of land: oppida posita in extremis lingulis promontoriisque, Caes. B. G. 3, 12. — **II.** The tongue of a shoe, a shoe-strap, shoe-latchet: lingula per diminutionem linguae dicta; alias a similitudine linguae exsertae, ut in calceis, alias insertae, id. est intra dentes coërcitae, ut in tibis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll.: habet Trebius, propter quod rumper somnum debeat et ligulas dimittere, Juv. 5, 20; Mart. 2, 29, 7. — As a term of reproach: ligula, i. in malam crucem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 30. — **III.** A spoon or ladle for skimming a pot, a skimmer: isque (musteus fructus) saepius ligula purgandus est, Col. 9, 5 fin. — For taking out and dropping aromatic essences: inde lingulis eligunt florem, Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 84. — For preserves, Cato, R. R. 84. — **B.** As a measure, a spoonful: duarum aut trium lingularum mensura, Plin. 20, 5, 18, § 36. — **IV.** A small sword, Naev. ap. Gell. 10, 25, 3; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll. — **V.** The tongue or reed of a flute, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 171; cf. under II. the passage cited from Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll. — **VI.** The pointed end of a post or stake, which was inserted into something, a tongue, tenon: lingulae edolatae, Col. 8, 11, 4. — **VII.** The short arm of a lever, which is placed under the weight to be raised: si sub onus vectis lingula subjecta fuerit, Vitruv. 10, 8. — **VIII.** The tongue-shaped extremity of a water-pipe, by which it is fitted into another, Vitruv. 8, 7. — **IX.** The tongue of a scale-beam: examen est ligula et lignum, quod mediam hastam ad pondera adaequanda tenet, Schol. ad Pers. 1, 6. — **X.** A tongue-shaped member of the cuttle-fish: loliginum ligulas, App. Mag. p. 297, 5.

Ligures, um, m., the Ligurians, an Italian people in Gallia Cisalpina, in the mod. Piedmont, Genoa, and Lucania: montani duri atque agrestes, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95; id. Brut. 73, 255; Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 47; Liv. 5, 35; 22, 33; 27, 39; Ov. M. 2, 370; Flor. 2, 3, 2 al.: Ligures omnes fallaces, Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 701: terrae motus in Liguribus, i. e. in Liguria, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78. — Hence, **A. Ligur** and **Ligus**, ūris, adj. comm., Ligurian; and subst., a Ligurian: Ligus iste, Cic. Sest. 31, 68: vane Ligus, Verg. A. 11, 715: tonse Ligur, Luc. 1, 442: femina Ligus, Tac. H. 2, 13: Ligus ora,

Pers. 6, 6: securis, Cat. 16, 19. — **2. Ligur** or **Ligus**, a surname in the gens Aelia and Octavia, Cic. Clu. 62, 72; id. Att. 12, 23, 3. — **B. Liguria**, ae, f., Liguria, a country of Cisalpine Gaul, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48; Tac. H. 2, 15; id. Agr. 7. — **C. Ligurinus**, a, um, adj., Ligurian: Ligurinae Alpes, Grat. Cyn. 510. — **2. Subst.: Ligurinus**, i, m., the name of a favorite of Horace, Hor. C. 4, 1, 33. To him is addressed C. 4, 10. — **D. Ligusticus** (colat. form **Liguscus**, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 6; 2, 5, 9; 3, 9, 17, acc. to the MSS.; cf. Etruscus), a, um, adj., = Λιγυστικός, Ligustine, Ligurian: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 6: mare, Plin. 3, 6, 10, § 75: ora, id. 3, 5, 7, § 47: saxa, Juv. 3, 257. — **2. Subst.: ligusticus**, i, n., a plant indigenous to Liguria, lovage, Col. 12, 57, 5; Plin. 19, 8, 50, § 165; 20, 15, 60, § 168 (corrupted into Levisticum, Veg. Vet. 3, 52, 2). — **E. Ligustinus**, a, um, adj., = Λιγυστινός, Ligustine, Ligurian: montes, Liv. 34, 8: ager, id. 42, 4: scutum, id. 44, 35. — **Subst.: Ligustini**, ōrum, m., the Ligurians, Plin. 10, 24, 34, § 71. — **F. Ligustis**, idis, adj., = Λιγυστίας, Ligurian: gente cretus in Ligustide, Sid. poet. Ep. 9, 15.

ligurio and **ligurrio**, ūri and ūi, itum (imperj. ligurribant, Macr. S. 2, 12, 17), 4, v. a. and n. [root lig-, cf. lingo], *to lick*. ***I. Neutr.**, *to be dainty, fond of good things* (cf. lambo): quae (meretricum) cum amatore cum cenant, liguriunt, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 14. — **II. Act.**, *to lick*. **A.** Lit.: apes non, ut muscae, (eum) liguriunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 6: semesos pisces tepidumque jus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81. — **2. Transf.**: dum ruri rurant homines, quos (parasiti) liguriunt, *whom they lick, whom they daintily feed upon*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 15: furta, *to lick up, feast on by stealth*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 79. — Also in mal. part., as Gr. λείχειν and λειγάειν, Suet. Tib. 45 fin.; Mart. 11, 58. — **B. Trop.**, *to long for, desire eagerly, lust after any thing*: improbissima lucra liguriens, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76, § 177: agrariam curationem, id. Fam. 11, 21, 5.

***ligurritio** (ligurr-), ōnis, f. [ligurio], a fondness for dainties, daintiness: ligurritio, vinolentia, cupidia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26.

liguritor (ligurr-), ōris, m. [id.]. ***I.** One fond of dainties, an epicure, gourmand: eumque quasi liguritorem catillo-nem appellat, Macr. S. 2, 12. — **II.** In mal. part., Aus. Ep. 128 in lemm.

1. ligurius, gulosus, catillo, λικυρος, Gloss.

2. ligurius, m., a kind of precious stone, Vulg. Exod. 28, 19; id. ib. 39, 12.

3. ligurius, i, m., a gem, v. lyncurium. **Ligurra**, ae, f., the name of a woman, Mart. 12, 61.

Ligus, Liguscus, Ligusticus, Ligustinus, Ligustis, v. Ligures.

ligustrum, i, n., a plant, privet: alba ligustra cadunt, Verg. E. 2, 18: candidior folio nivei, Galatea, ligustri, Ov. M. 13, 789: loto candidior puella cygno, argento, nive, lilio, ligustro, Mart. 1, 116, 3. — **II.** A plant, otherwise unknown, which, acc. to Pliny, was held by some to be the cyprus, Plin. 12, 24, 55, § 109; 24, 10, 45, § 74; 16, 18, 31, § 77. — To this perhaps may be referred ligustrum nigrum, Col. 10, 300.

Lilaea, ae, f., = Λιλαία, a town of Phocis, situated at the sources of the Cephissus, now Paleokastro, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8; Stat. Th. 7, 348.

lilaeus, a, um, adj. [lilium], of or from lilies: oleum, oil of lilies, Pall. 6, 14 in lemm.

lilietum, i, n. [id.], a bed of lilies, Pall. Febr. 21, 3.

lilinus, a, um, adj., made from lilies, Plin. 25, 4, 18, § 40.

lilium, i, n. [λείριον], a lily: lilium rosae nobilitate proximum est, Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 22; 21, 19, 74, § 126; Varr. R. R. 1, 35; Pall. Febr. 21, 3: candida, Verg. A. 6, 709: lucida, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 12), 30: argentea, id. 4, 4, 23: hiantia, Ov. A. 2, 115: breve, short-lived, that blooms but for a short time, Hor. C. 1, 36, 16: rubens, = κρινον, a red-dish kind of lily, Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 24. — **II.**

Transf., a sort of defence, consisting of several rows of pits, in which stakes were planted, rising only four inches above the surface of the ground, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 8.

Lilybaeum or **-ōn** (Ov. M. 13, 726), i, n., = Λιλυβαίον, a promontory on the southern coast of Sicily, with a town of the same name, now Capo Baio, Mel. 2, 7, 15; 16; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 87; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12, 39; 17, 56; Liv. 25, 31; 27, 5; Ov. M. 5, 351 al. — Called also **Lilybē**, es, f., acc. to the Gr. Λιλύβη, Prisc. Perieg. 482. — Hence, **A. Lilybaetanus**, a, um, adj., Lilybaean, of Lilybaeum: Lyso Lilybaetanus, Cic. Fam. 13, 34: mulier, id. Div. in Caecil. 17. — **B. Lilybaeus**, a, um, adj., Lilybaean: litus, Luc. 4, 583. — **C. Lilybēus**, a, um, adj., Lilybaean: vada, Verg. A. 3, 706.

lima, ae, f. [etym. unknown], a file. **I.** Lit.: lima proterere aliquid, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 9: lima aliquid avellere, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 109: lima aliquid polire, id. 28, 9, 41, § 148: topazium limam sentit, id. 37, 8, 32, § 109: confutendum est detrahente doctrinam aliquid, ut limam rudibus, Quint. 2, 12, 8: vipera limam momordit, Phaedr. 4, 8, 5. — **II.** Trop., a file, as applied to literary compositions, i. e. *polishing, revision* (not in Cic.; cf., however, limatus, under limo): defuit et scriptis ultima lima meis, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 30: incipiam limā mordacius uti, Et sub iudicium singula verba vocem, id. P. 1, 5, 19: limae labor et mora, Hor. A. P. 291: carmina rasa limā recentī, Mart. 10, 2, 3: in illis limae, in hoc plus videtur fuisse sanguinis, Vell. 2, 9, 2: ad limam consilii desiderium petitoris distulit, App. M. 8, p. 204 fin.

limaceus, a, um, adj. [2. limus], of mud, slime, or earth: primus homo de terra choicus, id est limaceus, Tert. Res. Carn. 49.

Limaeas or **Limaea**, ae, m. (Limia, Mel. 3, 1, 8; Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 112), a river of Hispania Tarraconensis, now Lima, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 115.

limarius, a, um, adj. [2. limus], of or belonging to slime: limaria piscina, where the water, as it flows off, deposits slime, Front. Aquaed. 15.

limatē, adv., v. limo, P. a. fin.

limatio, ōnis, f. (prop. a filing; hence), a diminishing (of the body), Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

***limātor**, δειντής (a filer), Gloss. Philox.

***limātulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [limatus], somewhat filed or polished: opus est huc limatulo et polito tuo iudicio, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 2.

***limātūra**, δειντρία (file-dust, filings), Gloss. Vet.

limātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. limo.

limax, ācis, f. (less freq. m.) [kindred with 2. limus: limax a limo quod ibi vivit, Varr. L. L. 7, § 64 Müll.; cf.: limaces cochleae a limo appellatae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll.; a slug, snail]. **I.** Lit.: implacitus conchae limax, Col. poet. 10, 323: limacis inter duas orbitas, Plin. 29, 6, 36, § 113: limaces nascuntur in vicia, id. 18, 17, 44, § 156: lactucis innascuntur limaces et cochleae, id. 19, 10, 57, § 177. — **II.** Transf.: limaces lividae, of courtesans, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. l. l.; so perh. limaces viri, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 4, 274.

***limbatus**, a, um, adj. [limbus], edged, bordered: chlamydes, Gallien. ap. Treb. Claud. 17.

limbolarius, i, m. [id.], a maker of edgings or fringes for ladies' dresses, a fringe-maker: textores limbolarii, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45; Inscr. Orell. 4213; cf. limbolarius, θυσανοπράκτης, Gloss. Philox.

limbus, i, m., a border that surrounds any thing, a hem, welt, edge, selvage, fringe; a belt, band, giraffe. **I.** Lit.: Sidiōniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo, Verg. A. 4, 137; id. ib. 2, 616 (this the better read, others nimbo): indutus chlamydem Trianam, quam limbus obibat Aureus, Ov. M. 5, 51; id. ib. 6, 127; 2, 734; Stat. Achill. 1, 330: frontem limbo velata pudicam, with a head-band, fillet, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 118; cf.: imminuerent frontes limbis, Arn. 2, 72: picto discingit pectora limbo, with a girdle,

belt, Stat. Th. 6, 367.—**II.** Transf. ***A.** The zodiac: extra limbum XII. signorum, Varr. R. 2, 3, 7; id. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31.—**B.** A noose, snare, for catching animals, Grac. Cyn. 25.

limen, inis, n. [Gr. λῆρις, λοξός; Lat. obliquus, limus; hence prop. a cross-piece], a threshold; the head-piece or foot-piece of a doorway, the lintel or the sill (limen superum et inferum). **I.** Lit.: limen superum inferumque, salve, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1: limen superum, quod mihi misero saepe confregit caput: Inferum autem, ubi ego omnis digitos defregi meos, Novius ap. Non. 336, 14: sensim super attolle limen pedes, nova nupta, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1: imponere foribus, Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 96: ad limen consulis adesce, Liv. 2, 48: curiae, id. 3, 41: primo limine, at the outer threshold, Juv. 1, 96.—**Plur.** (poet.): haec limina, intra quae puer est, Juv. 14, 45; 220.—The moment of touching the threshold was regarded as ominous: ter limen tetigi, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 55.—**Prov.**: salutare a limine, to greet in passing, i. e. to touch upon slightly, not go deeply into, Sen. Ep. 49, 6.—**B.** Transf. **1.** A door, entrance: ubi haec ego tetulero intra limen, Plaut. Cist. 3, 19: intrare intra limen, id. Men. 2, 3, 63: intra limen cohibere se, to keep within doors, id. Mil. 3, 11: marmoreo stridens in limine cardo, Verg. Cir. 222; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 73: fores in liminibus profanarum aedium januae nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67: ad valvas se templi limenque convertisse, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: penetrare aulas et limina regum, the courts and doors, Verg. G. 2, 504: ipso in limine portae, id. A. 2, 242; cf.: tremitque saepe limite in primo sonipes, Sen. Agam. 629: famuli ad limina, door-keepers, porters, Sil. 1, 66: in limine portās, at the very entrance of the haven, Verg. A. 7, 598: densos per limina tendere corymbos, Juv. 6, 52.—**2.** Still more gen., a house, dwelling, abode: matronae nulla auctoritate virorum contineri limine poterant, in the house, at home, Liv. 34, 1: ad limen consulis adesce, etc., id. 2, 48: limine pelli, Verg. A. 7, 579.—**3.** Poet., the barrier in a race-course: limen relinquunt, Verg. A. 5, 316.—**II.** Trop., both entrance and exit. **A.** A beginning, commencement (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): leti limine in ipso, Lucr. 6, 1157: in limine belli, Tac. A. 3, 74: in ipso statim limine obstare, Quint. 2, 11, 1: in limine victoriae, Curt. 6, 3, 10; 6, 9, 17; 9, 10, 26: a limine ipso mortis revocatus, Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 143; Sen. Ep. 22, 16; Just. 14, 3, 9.—**B.** An end, termination (post-class.): in ipso finitae lucis limine, App. M. 11, p. 267, 18; cf.: limina sicut in domibus finem quandam faciunt, sic et imperii finem limen esse veteres voluerunt, Just. Inst. 1, 12, § 5.

limenarcha, ae, m. [vox hybrida; limen, ἀρχα; cf. Germ. Markgraf; Engl. margrave], a commander on the frontier: limenarchae et stationarii fugitivos deprehensos recte in custodiam retinent, Dig. 11, 4, 4; Paul. Sent. 1, 6, 3 (acc. to others, a harbor-master, port-warden).

limentinus, i, m. [limen], a deity who presided over the threshold, Tert. Idol. 15; id. Cor. Mil. 13; Arn. 1, 15; 4, 132 sq.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8; 6, 7.

limes, itis, m. [root in limus; cf. limen, and Gr. λῆρις; cf. Just. Inst. 1, 12, 5], a cross-path, balk between fields. **I.** Lit., the Romans usually had in their fields two broad and two narrower paths; the principal balk from east to west was called limes decumanus; that from north to south was called cardo; of the two smaller ones, that running from east to west was called prorsus, the other, from north to south, transversus, Hyg. de Limit. Const. 18, 33 and 34; Col. 1, 8, 7: lutosi limites, Varr. R. 2, 4, 8.—**B.** Transf. (mostly poet.). **1.** A boundary, limit between two fields or estates, consisting of a stone or a balk: partiri limite campum, Verg. G. 1, 126: saxum antiquum, ingens, campo quod forte jacebat, Limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis, id. A. 12, 897: effodit medio de limite saxum, Juv. 16, 38.—**2.** A fortified boundary-line, a boundary-wall: cuncta inter castellum Alisonem ac Rhenum, novis limitibus aggeribusque permunita, Tac. A. 2, 7: limite acto promotisque praesidiis, id. G. 29: pene-

trat interius, aperit limites, Vell. 2, 120.—**3.** In gen., any path, passage, road, way; also, by-street, by-road: eo limite Athenienses signa extulerunt, Liv. 31, 39: profectus inde transversis limitibus, id. ib.: lato te limite ducam, Verg. A. 9, 323: acclivis, Ov. M. 2, 19: limite recto fugere, id. ib. 7, 782: transversus, by-roads, Liv. 22, 12, 2 Fabr.; 31, 39, 5; 41, 14 init.: limes Appiae, the line of the Appian street (for the street itself), id. 22, 15, 11: limite acto (i. e. facto), Tac. G. 29.—Of the channel of a stream: solito dum flumina currant Limite, Ov. M. 8, 558; Prop. 5, 9, 60.—Of the track of light left behind them by comets, fiery meteors, torches, etc.: flammiferumque trahens spatioso limite crinem, Stella micat, Ov. M. 15, 849: tum longo limite sulcus Dat lucem, Verg. A. 2, 697; Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96: sectus in obliquo est lato curvamine limes, the zodiac, Ov. M. 2, 130: latum per agmen Ardens limitem agit ferro, Verg. A. 10, 514; cf. Sil. 4, 463; 9, 379; Stat. Th. 9, 182.—**4.** A line or vein in a precious stone: nigram materiam distinguente limite albo, Plin. 37, 10, 69, § 184.—**II.** Trop. **A.** A boundary, limit: limes carminis, Stat. Th. 1, 16: aestuat infelix angusto limite mundi, Juv. 10, 169.—**B.** A distinction, difference: judicium brevi limite falle tuum, Ov. R. Am. 325: quaedam perquam tenui limite dividuntur, Quint. 9, 1, 3.—**C.** A way, path: si maledictis vestro gradiar limite, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 18: bene meritis de patria quasi limes ad caeli aditum patet, Cic. Somn. Scip. 8; Sen. Ben. 1, 15, 2: eundem limitem agere, to go the same way, employ the same means, Ov. A. A. 3, 558.

limēum, i, n., a kind of herb, with the poisonous juice of which the Gauls anointed their arrows used in hunting, Plin. 27, 11, 76, § 101.

Limia, ae, v. Limaeas.

† **Limici**, ōrum, m. plur., a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28.

* **limicola**, ae, m. [limus-colo], a dweller in the mud: ostreae, Aus. Ep. 7, 36.

limigēnus, a, um, adj. [limus-gigno], produced in mud or slime, mud-born: ulvae, Aus. Mosell. 45.

limināris, e, adj. [limen], belonging to a threshold or lintel. **I.** Lit.: trabes, ceiling-beams, Vitruv. 6, 4.—**II.** Transf.: pagina, the first, Aug. Ep. 67, n. 2.

liminium, a, lengthened form of limen, assumed as accounting for the form post-liminium, Cic. Top. 8, 36; v. post-liminium.

limis, e, v. i. limus.

limitāneus, a, um, adj. [limes], that is on the borders (late Lat.): agri limitanei, situated on the borders: milites, frontier troops, Cod. 11, 59, 3; Spart. Nigr. 7; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 58.

limitāris, e, adj. [id.], that is on the border: iter, a path that runs between two fields, Varr. L. 5, 4, § 21 Müll.

limitatio, ōnis, f. [limito], a fixing, determination: limitatio terrae vinealis, Col. 3, 12, 1: limitatio cognita, Vitruv. 10, 22.

limito, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [limes], to enclose within boundaries or limits, to bound. **I.** Lit.: vineas limitari decumano XVIII. pedum latitudinis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169; cf.: limitatus ager est in centurias dimensus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll.—**II.** Trop., to fix, settle, determine: limitata est pecuaria quaestio, Varr. R. 2, 2, 1.

limitotrophus (limitrophus), a, um, adj. [limes-τροφήω]: agri, lands set apart to furnish subsistence to the troops stationed on the frontiers (limitanei), Cod. 11, 59, 3.

† **limma**, ātis, n., = λείμμα (a remainder; hence), a semitone, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1, § 23.

Limnaea, ae, f., = Λιμναία, a town of Thessaly, now Kortiiki, Liv. 36, 13 fin.

Limnatis, idis, f., = Λιμνᾶτις (that lives in marshes), a surname of Diana: templum Dianae Limnatidis, Tac. A. 4, 43 init. (Ms. Flor. Liminatidis).

† **limae**, ēs, f., = λίμνη, a lake: lacus qui limne asphaltites appellabatur, Vitruv. 8, 3.

† **limnestis** (limnētis), idis, f., = λιμνῆστις, a plant, called also centaurea major, App. Herb. 34.

limnicē, ēs, f., = λιμνική, the pond-lily, sword-lily, App. Herb. 78.

1. limo, adv., v. i. limus fin.

2. limo, āvi, ātum (arch. limassis, for limaveris, Caecil. Com. 140), i, v. a. [lima], to file. **I.** Lit.: gemmis scalpendis atque limandis, Plin. 36, 7, 10, § 54.—**B.** Transf.

1. To file off: plumbum limatum, lead-filings, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 168: limata scobs, id. ib.: cornum limatum lima lignaria, Scrib. 141: acumen ossis, Cels. 8, 10, 7.—**2.** To rub, whet: cornu ad saxa limato, Plin. 8, 20, 29, § 71; hence, limare caput cum aliquo, to kiss, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 40; id. Poen. 1, 2, 82.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to file, polish, finish: quaedam institui, quae limantur a me politius, Cic. A. 1, 1, 2: stilus hoc maxime ornat ac limat, id. de Or. 3, 49, 190: ut ars aliquid limare non possit, id. ib. 1, 25, 115: vir nostrorum hominum urbanitate limatus, id. N. D. 2, 29, 74.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To investigate accurately, to clear of every thing superfluous: veritas ipsa limatur in disputatione, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 35: subtiliter mendacium, Phaedr. 3, 10, 49.—**2.** Cum se ipse consulto ad minutum causarum genera limaverit, has prepared one's self thoroughly for, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 3, 9.—**3.** To file off, take away from, diminish: tantum alteri afflinxit, de altero limavit, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 36: de tua proluxa beneficaque natura limavit aliquid posterior annus, id. Fam. 3, 8, 8: commodata aliquid, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 38: multum inde decoquent anni, multum ratio limabit, Quint. 2, 4, 7.—Hence, **limatus**, a, um, P. a., polished, refined, elegant, fine, accurate: vir oratione maxime limatus, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 180: jure madens, varioque togae limatus in usu, Mart. 7, 51, 5: pressum limatumque genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 8, 4; 11, 1, 3: Attici, id. 12, 10, 17.—**Comp.**: limatius dicendi genus, Cic. Brut. 24, 93: comis et urbanus fuerit limatior idem, Hor. S. 1, 10, 65: limatius ingenium, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 21.—Hence, adv.:

limatē, finitely, elegantly, accurately; comp.: limatius scriptum, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12: limatius quaerere, Amm. 15, 13, 2.

3. limo, āre, v. a. [2. limus], to bemire, besmirch (in double sense, v. 2. limo, I. 2.): caput alicui, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 82.

4. † limo, ōnis, m., = λιμῶν, the Meadow, the name of a writing of Cicero, Suet. Vit. Ter.—**II.** A Roman surname: C. Apronius Limo, Ascon. ap. Cic. Or. pro Scauro.

† **limōcinctus**, i, m. [3. limus-cingo, girt with an apron], a kind of public attendant on magistrates, Inscr. Orell. 3219.

† **limōdorōn**, i, n., = λιμόδωρον, a plant, otherwise unknown, Plin. 19, 10, 57, § 176.

Limōnē, ēs, f., daughter of Hippomenes, Ov. Ib. 461.

† **limōniā**, ae, f., = λιμῶνια. **I.** A plant, called also scolymos, Plin. 22, 22, 43, § 86.—**II.** A kind of anemone, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 65.

Limōniādes, um, f. plur., = Λιμῶνιαδες, the nymphs of the meadows and flowers, Serv. ad Verg. E. 10, 62.

† **limōniātis**, idis, f., = λιμῶνιατις, a precious stone of a green color, perh. the emerald, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 172.

† **limōnion**, ii, n., = λιμῶνιον, the wild beet, Plin. 20, 8, 28, § 72.

Limōnum, i, n., a city in Aquitanian Gaul, now Poitiers, Hirt. B. G. 8, 26, 27 (al. Limo).

limōsus, a, um, adj. [2. limus], full of mud or slime, slimy, miry, muddy: quae (aqua) flumine Nilo fertur, adeo est limosa atque turbida, etc., Hirt. B. Alex. 5: limosoque palus obducit pascua junco, i. e. growing in muddy places, Verg. E. 1, 49; cf. radix, Plin. 27, 1, 17, § 34: lacus, Verg. A. 2, 135: ripae, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 1: harena, id. Tr. 4, 1, 7.—**Plur. absol.**: **limōsa**, ōrum, n., muddy or miry places, Plin. 9, 42, 66, § 142.

limpidē, v. limpidus fin.

limpiditas, ātis, f. [limpidus], lucidity, clearness: fluminis, Jorand. Reb. Goth. 16.

limpido, āre, v. a. [limpidus], to make clear or clean, to cleanse (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 4, 28; 2, 18; Macr. Carm. 2, 5.

limpidus, a, um, *adj.* [Gr. *λάμπος*; cf. lepor, O-lymp-us], *clear, bright, pellucid, transparent, limpid* (poet and in post-Aug. prose): lacus, Cat. 4, 24: limpidior aqua fiet, Vitr. 8, 7: vinum limpidissimum, Col. 12, 28, 3: limpidae chrysolithi, Plin. 37, 9, § 126: alumen, id. 35, 15, 52, § 184.—

II. Transf., *pure, clean*: panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 2: linimentum, id. ib. 1, 1, 34: lana, id. Acut. 2, 18, 103.—Hence, **limpide**, *adv.*, *clearly*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 30.—**II.** Trop.: perspicere, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, 6.

* **limpitudo**, *inis, f.* [limpidus], *clearness, brightness, transparency*: maris, Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 154 (Jahn, latitudo).

* **limula**, ae, *f. dim.* [lima], *a little file, a file*, Ter. Maur. p. 2390 P.

* **limulus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [I. limus], *somewhat askance*: limulis (oculis) intueri, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 12.

I. limus, a, um [limis, e, Amm. 20, 9, 2; v. infra], *adj.* [Gr. *λέκρος, λέκρος, λόςος*; Lat. *licinus, obliquus, lusus*], *sidelong, askew, askant, askance*. **I.** Lit.: limis oculis aspicere, *to look sideways, look askance*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 2: limis subrisit ocellis, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 33: (leones) nec limis intuentur oculis aspicque simili modo nolunt, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 52: limibus oculis e-s contuens, Amm. 20, 9.—**So**, limis aspicere (sc. oculis), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53: limi, et ut sic dicam veneri (sc. oculi), Quint. 11, 3, 76: oculi contuitu quoque multiformes, truces et limi, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 145: limi Di, the guardian gods of obliquities, Arn. 4, 132.—**II.** Transf., of persons, *looking sideways*: neque post respiciens, neque ante prospiciens, sed limus intra limites culinae, Varr. ap. Non. 133, 31; cf. id. ib. 442, 33.—Hence, *adv.*: **limo**, *sideways, askance*: leones nunquam limo vident, Sol. 27, 20; for which: limis oculis in Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 52 (v. the passage above).

2. limus, *i, m.* [root lib-; Gr. *λείβω*, to pour; cf. Lat. *limo*; Gr. *λίμν, λίμνη*, *slime, mud, mire*. **I.** Lit.: atque omnis mundi quasi limus in imum Confluxit gravis et subsideit funditus ut faex, Lucr. 5, 496: luta et limum aggregabant, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 212, 16: frumenti acervos sedisse illitos limo, Liv. 2, 5: profundo limo cum ipsis equis hausti sunt, id. 31, 27: amnis abundans Exit et obducto late tenet omnia limo, Verg. G. 1, 116: amnes Felicem trahunt limum, id. ib. 2, 188: limo Turbata aqua, Hor. S. 1, 1, 59: veteri craterae limus adhaesit, id. ib. 2, 4, 80.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Excrement in the intestines*, Pall. 3, 31.—**2.** *Dirt, mire*: limumque inducere monstrat, Ov. F. 3, 759.—**II.** Trop., *filth, pollution*, etc.: pectora sic mihi sunt limo vitata malorum, Ov. P. 4, 2, 17.

3. limus, *i, m.* [perh. for lig-mus, from ligo], *a girde or apron trimmed with purple*, which the sacrificing priests and other servants of the magistrates wore about the abdomen: velati limo, Verg. A. 12, 120; cf.: limus autem est vestis, qua ab umbilico usque ad pedes teguntur pudenda poporum. Haec autem vestis in extremo sui purpuram limam, i. e. flexuosam habet. Unde et nomen accepit. Nam limum obliquum dicimus, Serv. ad Verg. l. 1: licio transverso, quod limum appellatur, cincti erant, Tiro ap. Gell. 12, 3, 3.

4. Limus, *i, m.*, *the god of oblique glances*, Arn. 4, cap. 9.

Limyra, ae, *f.* [Līmŷrē, Ov. M. 9, 646; **Limyra**, *orum, n.*, Vell. 2, 102], *a river, with a town of the same name, in Lycia*, Mel. 1, 15, 3; Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 100.

linamentum, *i, n.* [linum], *linen-stuff, linen* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen., *plur.*, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 129.—**II.** In partic., *lint*, Col. 6, 11, 7: applicare, id. 6, 12, 10: suppurationem linamentis curare, id. 6, 38, 2: linamentum demittere, Cels. 7, 9: indere, id. 5, 6, 23: imponere, id. 5, 6, 30: siccis linamentis vulnus implere, id. 5, 6, 21.

* **linaria**, ae, *f.* [linum], *a factory of linen*, Not. Tir. p. 178.

linarius, *ii, m.* [linum], *a linen-weaver, dealer in linen*: stat fullo, phrugio, aurifex, linarius, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34 Wagn. (al. lanarius); Inscr. Orell. 4214; Inscr. Grut. 649, 3.

* **linctor**, = *λίκτης* (one who licks), Gloss. Philox.

1. linctus, a, um, *Part.*, from lingo.

2. linctus, *ūs, m.* [lingo], *a licking*: nectaris, Lucr. 6, 971 (v. Lachm. ad h. l.), Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 104; 35, 15, 50, § 177.

Lindus (-os), *i, f.*, = *Λίνδος*, *a town in the island of Rhodes, founded by Lindus, brother of Ialysus, with a temple of Minerva*, now *Lindo*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 132; Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.—Hence, **II.**

Lindius, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Lindus, Lindian*: Lindia Minerva, Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 155: Chares, id. 34, 7, 18, § 41: Cleobulus, of Lindus, one of the seven wise men, Aus. Sept. Sap. 1, 16.

linea (linia), ae, *f.* [linum], *a linen thread, a string, line*. **I.** Lit.: nectere lineas, restes, funes, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 6: linia longinqua per os religata, Plin. 9, 17, 26, § 59: ligato pede longa linea gallina custoditur, Col. 8, 11, 15: linea margaritarum triginta quinque, Dig. 35, 2, 26; cf.: lineae duae ex margaritis, ib. 34, 2, 40; and ib. 9, 2, 27 *fin.*: linea dives (of the strings of pearls which were thrown among the people at the public games), Mart. 8, 78, 7 (cf. Suet. Ner. 11).—**B.** In partic. **1.** In a net, the threads which form the meshes: licia difficile cernuntur: atque ut in plagis lineae offensae, praecipitant in sinum (of spiders' webs), Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 82.—**b.** Transf., *a net*, Plin. 9, 43, 67, § 145: si feras lineis et pinna clusas contineas, Sen. Clem. 1, 12, 5.—**2.** *A fishing-line*: tremulae captum lineam trahit piscem, Mart. 3, 58, 27; 10, 30, 18.—Hence, *prov.*: mittere lineam, *to cast a line, to fish for, try to catch a person*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 22.—**3.** *A plumb-line of masons and carpenters*: perpendicular et lineam uti, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; cf.: ad regulam et lineam, Vitr. 7, 3, 5, 3; Pall. 3, 9.—Hence, **b.** *Ad lineam and recta lineam, in a straight line, vertically, perpendicularly*: solida corpora ferri suo deorsum pondere ad lineam, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18; Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 147; of the layers of stone in a wall: saxa, quae rectis lineis suos ordines servant, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: (ignis) rectis lineis in caelestem locum subvolat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40.—**4.** *A region, tract*: linea tam rectum mundi ferit illa Leonem, that region lies directly under the lion, Luc. 10, 306.—**5.** *A bowstring*, Ter. Maur. praef. v. 19.—**II.** Transf., *a thread-like stroke or mark made with a pen, pencil, etc.*, *a line*: Apelli fuit perpetua consuetudo, numquam tam occupatam diem agendi, ut non, lineam ducendo, exerceret artem, quod ab eo in proverbium venit (namely, the proverb: nulla dies sine linea), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 84: lineam cinere ducere, id. 18, 33, 76, § 327: candida per medium folium transcurrere, id. 27, 11, 77, § 102: serra in praetenui linea premente harenas (of sawing marble), id. 36, 6, 9, § 51: nec congruebant ad horas ejus lineae (of the sundial), id. 7, 60, 60, § 214; Pers. 3, 4.—In geometry, *a line*: linea a nostris dicitur, quam γραμμήν Graeci nominant. Eam M. Varro ita definit: Linea est, inquit, longitudo quaedam sine latitudine et altitudine, Gell. 1, 20, 7: locorum extremae lineae, Quint. 1, 10, 39: lineae, quae emittuntur ex centro, Plin. 2, 65, 65, § 165; 2, 16, 13, § 64: linea circumcurrere, *a circular line, circle*, Quint. 1, 10, 41.—**2.** In partic. (a) *A boundary-line* which consisted of a narrow path between fields, Hyg. de Limit. p. 151; 152 Goes.—(b) In gen., *a way, path*: dedit sequendam calle recto lineam, Prud. Cath. 7, 48.—**b.** *A barrier or line in the theatre*, by which the seats were separated from each other: quid frustra refugis? cogit nos linea jungi, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 19; id. A. 1, 139: lineas poscere, Quint. 11, 3, 133.—**c.** *A feature, lineament*: adulti venustissimis lineis, Arn. 5, 179 al.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *A line of descent or kindred, lineage* (post-class.): στέμματα cognitionum directo limite in duas lineas separantur, quarum altera est superior, altera inferior, Dig. 38, 10, 9: clara gentis Linea, Stat. S. 3, 43: primo gradu superioris linea continentur pater, mater, Paul. Sent. 4, 11, 1.—**2.** *An outline, sketch, design* (a fig. borrowed from painting): quidam materias latius dicendo prosequerantur... alii, cum primas modo lineas duxissent, Quint. 2, 6, 2; cf. id. 4, 2, 120: ea quae

in Platonis oratione demiramur, non aemulari quidem, sed lineas umbrasque facere ausi sumus, Gell. 17, 20, 8.—**3.** *A boundary-line, bound, limit, end, goal*: cum poëtae transillire lineas impune possint, Varr. L. L. 9, § 5 Müll.; Cassiod. Var. 3, 50: si quidem est peccare tamquam transire lineas, to go beyond the mark, pass the prescribed limits, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20: mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 79: admoventi lineas sentio, Sen. Ep. 49.—Hence, *prov.*: amare extremam lineam, *to love at a distance, i. e. to see the beloved object only at a distance, not be able to speak to her*, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12.

lineālis, e, *adj.* [linea], *consisting of lines, made with lines, lineal* (post-class.): ambitus lineales, Amm. 22, 16, 7.—Hence, *adv.*: **lineāliter**, *in the manner of lines, by means of lines*: quos (circulos) linealiter feci, Mart. Cap. 8, § 834.

lineamentum (linia-), *i, n.* [linea], *a line or stroke made with a pen, with chalk, etc., a mark, line*. **I.** Lit.: in geometria lineamenta formae, etc., *lines*, Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 187: lineamentum, longitudinem latitudine carentem, id. Ac. 2, 36, 116.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A feature, lineament*: quae conformatio lineamentorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47: lineamenta hospitae, id. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 59: lineamenta oris effingere, id. Div. 1, 13, 23: habitum oris lineamentaque intueri, Liv. 21, 4: corporis, id. 26, 41.—**2.** In plur., of the works of artists, *designs, drawings, delineations*: adumbratorum decorum lineamenta, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75: operum lineamenta, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 98.—

II. Trop., *a feature, lineament*: animi lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75: numerus quasi quondam palaestram et extrema lineamenta orationi attulit, id. Or. 56, 186: Catonis lineamentis nihil nisi eorum pigmentorum, quae inventa nondum erant, florem et colorem defuisse, sketches, outlines, id. Brut. 87, 298.

lineāris, e (or **liniāris**), *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to lines, consisting of lines, linear*: pictura, the art of drawing with lines, without colors, Plin. 35, 3, 5, § 16: ratio, the science of lines, geometry, Quint. 1, 10, 36: probatio, a proving by means of lines, a mathematical demonstration, id. 1, 10, 49.—*Adv.*: **lineārīter**, *by lines*, Boëth. Inst. Music. 3, 9 init.

lineārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to lines, line-; limes, a narrow pathway between fields*, Hyg. de Limit. p. 152 Goes.

lineatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.], *the drawing of a line, a line*: solis radii paribus lateribus lineationibus extenduntur, Vitr. 9, 4.—**II.** *A feature, lineament*: corporis, Firm. Math. 1, 4.

linco, *āvī, ātum, i, v. a.* [id.], *to reduce to a straight line, to make straight or perpendicular*. **I.** Lit.: dolabit, lineabit, secabitque materiam, Cato, R. R. 14, 3: bene lineata carina, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 40: radios, Vitr. 9, 4, 13.—**II.** Transf., *pass. part.* **A.** *Striped*: basiliscus albis maculis lineatus, Isid. 12, 4, 7; 16, 12, 4.—**B.** *Decked out*: inter comatos lineatosque juvenes, Hier. Ep. 117, n. 6.

linēola, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little line*, Gell. 10, 1, 9.

linēus, a, um, *adj.* [linum], *of flax or lint, flaxen, linen-; vincula*, Verg. A. 5, 510: terga, the linen lining of a shield, id. ib. 10, 784: vestes, Plin. 12, 6, 13, § 25: lanugo, id. 32, 10, 44, § 126: pannis lineis involvere, Cels. 8, 10, 1.—Also *subst.*: **linēum**, *a linen garment*, Vulg. Ezech. 9, 2; id. ib. 10, 2 al.

lingo, *nxi* (Prisc. 881), *nectum, 3, v. a.* [Sanscr. *lih, rih*, to lick; Gr. *λιν-, λεινω, λινάω*; cf. *ligurio*], *to lick, lick up*: mel mihi videor lingere, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 21: crepidas carbatinas, Cat. 93, 5: sulphur linctum, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 177 (al. linctu): sal pecoribus datur linctus, id. 31, 9, 45, § 105: canes lingebant ulcera ejus, Vulg. Luc. 16, 21: sanguinem Naboth, id. 3 Reg. 21, 19.—In mal. part., like the Gr. *λεῖψαι*, Mart. 12, 55, 13; 7, 67, 17.

Lingones, *um, m.*, *a people in Celtic Gaul*, whence the modern name of their chief city, *Langres*, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; Plin.

4, 17, 31, § 106.—Afterwards dwelling on the Po, Liv. 5, 35, 2.—Hence, **A. Lingō-nicus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Lingonian*: bardocucullus, a poor sort of garment worn by the *Lingones*, Mart. 1, 54, 5: victoria, over the *Lingones*, Eum. Pan. Const. 6, 3.—**B. Lingōnus**, i, m., a *Lingonian*, Mart. 8, 75, 2; Tac. H. 4, 55.

Lingos (-us), i, m., a mountain in *Epirus*, Liv. 32, 13.

lingua (ante-class. form *dingua*, like *dagrima* for *lacrima*, Mar. Victorin. p. 2457 and 2470 P.; cf. the letter D), ae, f. [Sansk. *jihvā*; original Lat. form, *dingua*; A.-S. *tunga*; Germ. *Zunge*; Engl. *tongue*. Not from the root *lih*, *lich*, v. *lingo*], the *tongue*.

I. Lit.: fac prosperentem bestiam me dupli-cem ut habeam linguam (of a kiss in which the tongues touched each other), Plaut. As. 3, 3, 105: lingua haeret metu, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 7: in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149: lingua haesitantes, id. de Or. 1, 25, 115: lingua propterant legere, Ov. P. 3, 5, 9: lingua ti-tubante loqui, id. Tr. 3, 1, 21: quo facilius verba ore libero exprimeret, calculos lingua volvens dicere domi solebat (Demosthe-nes), Quint. 11, 3, 54: linguam exserere, to thrust out the tongue, in token of de-ri-sion or contempt, Liv. 7, 10: so, lingua e-jecta, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: lingua minor, the *epiglottis*, Plin. 11, 37, 66, § 175.—Com-ically, as mock term of endearment: hu-jus voluptas, te opsecro, hujus mel, hujus cor, hujus labellum, hujus lingua, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 178; cf. v. 175.—In mal. part.: homo malae linguae, a fellow with a bad tongue, i. q. fellator, Mart. 3, 80, 2; Min. Fel. Oct. 28.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Since the tongue is an organ of speech, a *tongue*, utterance, speech, language: largus opum, lingua melior, Verg. A. 11, 338: facilem be-nevoluntque lingua tua jam tibi me reddi-dit, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 35: non tu tibi istam praetruncari linguam largiloquam jubes? Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 47: Latium beare divite lin-gua, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120: lingua quasi fla-bello seditiois contione ventilare, Cic. Fl. 23, 54: linguam continere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 13: tenere, Ov. F. 2, 602: moderari, Sall. J. 84: linguae solutio, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: linguam solvere ad iurgia, Ov. M. 3, 261: quidam operarii lingua celeri et exercitata, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 83: ut vitemus linguas hominum, id. Fam. 9, 2, 2: Aetolorum lin-guas retundere, to check their tongues, bring them to silence, Liv. 33, 3; cf.: claudente noxarum conscientia linguam, Amm. 16, 12, 61: si mihi lingua foret, Ov. H. 21, 205: ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro, Verg. E. 7, 28: favete linguis, i. e. give attention, "be silent that you may hear," Hor. C. 3, 1, 2; Ov. F. 1, 71: linguis animisque faventes, Juv. 12, 83: nam lingua mali pars pessima servi, id. 9, 121: mercedem imponere linguae, i. e. to speak for pay, id. 7, 149: usum linguae recipere, Amm. 17, 12, 10: lingua debili esse, to stammer, Gell. 1, 12, 2.—Comical-ly: os habeat, linguam, perdidit, *tongue*, i. e. readiness in speech, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 33.

2. The tongue or language of a people: lingua Latina, Graeca, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 10: Graeca et Latina lingua, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6: (Massilia) tam procul a Graecorum regionibus, disciplinis linguaque divisa, Cic. Fl. 26, 63: quod quidem Latina lingua sic obser-vat, ut, etc., id. Or. 44, 150: Gallicae linguae scientiam habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli, appel-lantur, id. ib. 1, 1: dissimili lingua, Sall. C. 6, 2: lingua utraque, i. e. *Greek and Latin*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 23; so, auctores utriusque lin-guae; Quint. prooem. 1: 1, 1, 14: Mithrida-tes, cui duas et viginti linguas notas fuisse, id. 11, 2, 50: haud rudis Graecae linguae, Curt. 5, 11, 4; 5, 4, 4; Nep. Milt. 3, 2: Syrus in Tiberim Orontes et linguam et mores venit, Juv. 3, 63.—**B.** *Dialect, idiom, mode of speech* (post-Aug.): illis non verborum modo, sed linguarum etiam se inter differ-entium copia est, Quint. 12, 10, 34: Crassus quinque Graeci sermonis differentias sic tenuit, ut, qua quisque apud eum lingua postulasset, eadem jus sibi redditum fer-ret, id. 11, 2, 50: utar enim historica lin-gua, Sen. Q. N. 1, 13, 3: si philosophorum lin-gua uti voluissem, id. ib. 2, 2, 4.—**3.** Poet. of animals, the voice, note, song, bark, etc.: linguae volucrum, Verg. A. 3, 361; 10,

177: linguam pracludere (canis), Phaedr. 1, 22, 5.—**4.** An utterance, expression: lin-gua secretior, a dark saying, Quint. 1, 1, 35.—**B.** Of tongue-shaped things. **1.** A plant, also called *lingulaca*, Plin. 24, 19, 108, § 170.—**2.** Lingua bubula, a plant, ox-tongue, bugloss, Cato, R. R. 40; Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 112.—**3.** Lingua canina, Cels. 5, 27, 18 init.; and lingua canis, App. Herb. 96, the plant hound's-tongue, also called *cynoglos-sos*; q. v.—**4.** A tongue of land: id promontorium, Cujus lingua in altum proicit, Pac. ap. Gell. 4, 17 fin.: lingua in altum mil-le passuum excurrens, Liv. 37, 31, 9; Weis-senb. ad Liv. 25, 15, 12: eminent in altum lin-gua, in qua urbs sita est, Liv. 44, 11: tenuem producit in aequora linguam, Luc. 2, 614; cf.: lingua dicitur promontorii genus non excellentis sed mollior in planum deveji, Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 Müll.—**5.** A spoonful, as a measure, Plin. 26, 11, 73, § 119 (al. *lingulis*).—**6.** The tongue or reed of a flute, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 84.—**7.** The short arm of a lever: vectis lingua sub onus subdita, Vitruv. 10, 8 (cf. *lingula*, VII.).

* **linguārium**, ii, n. [lingua], tongue-money; a comic expression to denote a penalty for rash sayings: linguarium dare, Sen. Ben. 4, 36, 1.

linguātulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lingua-tus], somewhat gifted with a tongue, sub-eloquent, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 8.

linguātus, a, um, *adj.* [lingua], gifted with a tongue, eloquent (post-class.): civi-tas, Tert. Anim. 3; Vulg. Eccl. 8, 4; 25, 27.

* **linguax**, ācis, *adj.* [id.], loquacious, Gell. 1, 15, 20.

lingula, v. *lingula*.

lingulāca, ae [lingula]. **I.** Comm., a gossip, chatterbox: ea (uxor) lingulaca est nobis: nunquam tacet, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 62: lingulacae obtrectatores, Varr. ap. Non. 26, 18; Gell. 1, 15.—**II.** Fem. **A.** A kind of fish, a sole, Varr. L. L. 5, § 77; Paul. ex Fest. p. 117 Müll.—**B.** A plant (perhaps *Ranunculus lingua*, Linn.), the marsh crow-foot, Plin. 25, 11, 84, § 133.

lingulātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], tongue-shaped, lingulate: tubi, Vitruv. 8, 7: calcei, Isid. Orig. 19, 34, 13.

lingulus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], talkative, quarrelsome, Poët. ap. Wernsdorf. Poet. Lat. Min. 2, p. 237.

linguēsitas, ātis, f. [lingua], loquacity (late Lat.), Rust. c. Aephr. init.

linguōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], talkative, loquacious. **I.** Lit.: durae buccae fuit, linguosus, Petr. 43, 3; 63, 2: adulescentula, Hier. Ep. 108, n. 20.—**II.** Transf., expres-sive: orchestrum linguosi digiti, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.

liniamentum, v. *lineamentum*.

‡ **liniātura**, xpīas (an anointing), Gloss. Philox.

‡ **linifer**, fēri, m. [linum-fero]. **I.** Flax-bearing: arbores, Plin. 13, 14, 28, § 90.—**II.** A surname of *Silvanus*, Inscr. ap. Murat. 70, 6.

linifiarius, linifio, v. *linyphiarius*.

linificus, i, m. [linum-facio], a linen-weaver, Cod. Th. 8, 16.

liniger, gēra, gērum, *adj.* [linum-gero], linen-wearing, clothed in linen; of Isis and her priests: turba, Ov. M. 1, 747: neu fuge linigeræ Memphis templâ juvencae, id. A. A. 1, 77: grege linigero circumdatus, Juv. 6, 532.

linimen, inis, n. [lino], grease: pro li-nimine adhibere, Theod. Prisc. 1, 18.

linimentum, i, n. [id.], smearing-stuff, liniment: dolii, Pall. 11, 14 fin.: limpidum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 34.

linio, ire, v. *linio*.

linipharius, ii, v. *linyphiarius*.

liniphio, onis, v. *linyphio*.

linitio, ōnis, f. [lino], an anointing, Vulg. Eccl. 38, 34.

1. linitus, a, um, *Part.*, from *linio*, v. *lino*.

2. linitus, ūs, m. [linio], a smearing, anointing: potu et linitu, Plin. 20, 12, 47, § 118.

lino, lēvi (līvi), litum, 3, and **linio**, īvi, itum, 4 (contr. form of the *inf. perf.* *lisse* for *livisse*, Spart. Hadr. 4; *perf.* *livi*, Cato,

R. R. 69; Col. 12, 50, 17: *levi*, Hor. C. 1, 20, 3: *lini* for *livi*, acc. to Prisc. p. 898 P.), v. a. [Sansk. root *li*, to let go, pour; Gr. *λεῖβω*, *λείβω*; cf. Lat. *libo*; hence, *littera*, 2. *limus*], to daub, besmear, anoint, to spread or rub over. **I.** Lit.: cēra Spiramenta, Verg. G. 4, 39: spicula vipereo felle, Ov. P. 1, 2, 18: carmina linenda cedro, Hor. A. P. 331: Sabinum quod ego ipse testa Condi-tum levi (sc. pice), which I have sealed with pitch, id. C. 1, 20, 3; cf. Liv. 21, 8, 10 Drak. IV. cr.: nam quis plura linit victuro dolia musto? Juv. 9, 58: picata opercula diligen-ter gypso linunt, Col. 12, 16, 5: faciem, Juv. 6, 481: sucis sagittas, Sen. Med. 711: cum relego, scripsisse pudet, qui plurima cerno, Me quoque, qui feci, iudice ligni lina, that deserve to be rubbed out, erased (because the writing on a tablet was rubbed out with the broad end of the style), Ov. P. 1, 5, 15.—In the form *linio*, ire: liquidā pice cum oleo linire, Col. 6, 17; Pall. 4, 10, 29; Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 266: tectoria luto cum liniuntur, Vitruv. 7, 3 fin.—**2.** To rub over something: linere medicamenta per cor-pora, Ov. Med. fac. 81.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To overlay, cover: tecta auro, Ov. Med. fac. 7; Mart. 9, 62, 4.—**2.** To bedaub, bemire: linit ora luto, Ov. F. 3, 760; Mart. 9, 22, 13.—**II.** Trop., to besoul: carmine foedo Splendida facta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 237.

‡ **linostema**, est vestis ex lana lino-que contexta: et dicta *linostema*, quia in stamine linum in trama lanam habet, Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

‡ **linostrophon**, i, n., = *λινόστροφον*, a plant, called also *marrubium*, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 241.

‡ **linozōstis**, is and *īdis*, f., = *λινόζω-στις*, a plant, called also *mercurialis*, Plin. 25, 5, 18, § 38; 26, 12, 76, § 124; 26, 14, 89, § 150.

linquo, liqui, 3 (*part. lictus*, Capitol. M. Aurel. 7 dub.), v. a. [Gr. *λειπ-* in *λείπω*, *λοιπός*; cf. Lat. *licet*]. **I.** To leave, quit, forsake, depart from something (cf.: de-stituo, desero): urbem exsul linquat, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 69: terram, Cic. Planc. 10, 26: nil intentatum nostri liquere potāe, Hor. A. P. 285: linquenda tellus, id. C. 2, 14, 21.—*Ab-sol.* to go away: linquebat comite ancilla una, Juv. 6, 119.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *Linqui* ani-mo, and simply *linqui*, to swoon, faint, Suet. Caes. 45: linquor et ancillis excipienda cado, Ov. H. 2, 130; so *act.*: me liquit ani-mus, Sen. Troad. 623; Ov. M. 8, 363.—**2.** Linquere lumen, animam, vitam, to die: lumen linque, Plaut. Cist. 3, 12: dulcia lin-quebant labentis lumina vitae, Luc. 5, 989; 3, 542: linquebant dulces animas, Verg. A. 3, 140: animam, Ov. M. 13, 522; Quint. Decl. 13, 6: nec Poenum liquere doli, Sil. 5, 38.

—**II.** To leave, give up, resign, abandon something: linquamus haec, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 38: linquamus naturam, artesque vi-deamus, id. ib. 3, 46, 180: linque severa, Hor. C. 3, 8, 28: spem, Val. Fl. 1, 631: inrita ventosae linquens promissa procellae, Cat. 64, 59.—**III.** To leave in any place or con-dition: erum in opsidione linquet, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 14: lupos apud oves, id. Ps. 1, 2, 8.

—**IV.** To leave behind: linquere vacuos cultoribus agros, Luc. 9, 162: sui monu-mentum insigne pericli, Val. Fl. 5, 231: pharetram hospitio, id. 1, 661.—**V.** *Impers. pass.*: linquitur, it is left, it remains.—With *ut* and *subj.*: linquitur, ut totis ani-malibus adsimulentur, Lucr. 2, 914: et vix cernere linquitur undas, Sil. 4, 628.

linteamen, inis, n. [lin-teum], a linen cloth: lotum, Lampr. Helioq. 26: candi-dum, App. M. 11, p. 261, 35: mollia, Hier. Ep. 108, 15; Vulg. Luc. 24, 12 al.

lin-tearius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or per-taining to linen, linen-. **I.** Negotiator, Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 15.—**II.** Subst.: **lin-teārius**, ii, m., a linen-weaver: lin-teariorum corpus, Cod. Th. 10, 20, 16; so Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 4; Inscr. Orell. 8; 4215.

lin-teātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], clothed in linen: senex, Sen. de Vit. Beat. 26, 8; cf.: legio, a legion of Samnites, containing picked men, Liv. 10, 38, 12 (v. the context): cohortes, id. 10, 41, 10: pallio deae Isidis lin-teata, Tert. Test. Anim. 2.

lin-teō, ōnis, m. [id.], a linen-weaver, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 38; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 14: lin-teones Apollinis, Inscr. Grut. 38, 15.

linter, *tr. (nom. linteris, Sid. Carm. 5, 283), f. (m., Tib. 2, 5, 34)* [old form lunter for plun-ter; root *πλύνω*, to wash; cf. *pluvia*; hence] **I.** Lit., a wash-tub; or in gen., a trough, vat, tray, tub, for wine, Cato, R. R. 11, 5; cf. Tib. 1, 5, 23: cavat arbore linteres, Verg. G. 1, 262. — **II.** Transf., a boat, skiff, wherry: linteribus materiam in insulam convehere, Cic. Mil. 27, 74; Caes. B. G. 1, 12: novas (sc. linteres), cavare, Liv. 21, 26. — **Prov.**: loqui e linter, said of one who sways his body to and fro when speaking, Julius ap. Cic. Brut. 60, 216: reprehendenda et illa frequens et concitata in utramque partem nutatio, quam in Curione patre inrisit et Julius, quaerens, quis in lunter loqueretur, Quint. 11, 3, 129: naviget hinc alia jam mihi linter aqua, i. e. let me now turn to something else, Ov. F. 2, 864: in liquida nat tibi linter aqua, you have a favorable opportunity, Tib. 1, 7, 37 (1, 5, 76).

* **linterculus**, *a, um, adj. dim. [linteris], linen-: palliolus, Prud. στέφ. 3, 180.*

linter, *tr. (nom. linteris, Sid. Carm. 5, 283), f. (m., Tib. 2, 5, 34)* [old form lunter for plun-ter; root *πλύνω*, to wash; cf. *pluvia*; hence] **I.** Lit., a wash-tub; or in gen., a trough, vat, tray, tub, for wine, Cato, R. R. 11, 5; cf. Tib. 1, 5, 23: cavat arbore linteres, Verg. G. 1, 262. — **II.** Transf., a boat, skiff, wherry: linteribus materiam in insulam convehere, Cic. Mil. 27, 74; Caes. B. G. 1, 12: novas (sc. linteres), cavare, Liv. 21, 26. — **Prov.**: loqui e linter, said of one who sways his body to and fro when speaking, Julius ap. Cic. Brut. 60, 216: reprehendenda et illa frequens et concitata in utramque partem nutatio, quam in Curione patre inrisit et Julius, quaerens, quis in lunter loqueretur, Quint. 11, 3, 129: naviget hinc alia jam mihi linter aqua, i. e. let me now turn to something else, Ov. F. 2, 864: in liquida nat tibi linter aqua, you have a favorable opportunity, Tib. 1, 7, 37 (1, 5, 76).

linterium, *i, v. Litterum.*

linterium, *i, n. [linum], a linen cloth. I. Lit.: linterium cape atque exterge tibi manus, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 110: uncto linterio, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 42: linterium extersui, id. Curc. 4, 4, 22: merces linteris et vitro delatae, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40: succinctus linterio, Suet. Calig. 26: succus linterio colatus, Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 164: sella, linterisque lorisque, Mart. 2, 57, 6: linteria componit, Juv. 3, 263. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *linter*: Tarquinienses (polliciti sunt) linteria in vela, Liv. 28, 45. — **B.** *A sail*: certum est dare linteria retro, Verg. A. 3, 686: non tibi sunt integra linteria, Hor. C. 1, 14, 9: Zephyri veniant in linteria pleni, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 41. — **C.** *A girde*: ut qui quaerere velit, nudus quaerat, linterio cinctus, linterium habens, Gai. Inst. 3, § 192; cf. also linterium. — **D.** *A curtain*, used as a sign: inscripta linteria, Juv. 8, 168. — **E.** *Stuff, cloth*, other than linen, Plin. 12, 10, 21, § 38 sq.*

linterius, *a, um, adj. [id.], linen-: linteria vestis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146; Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 8: tunica, Liv. 9, 40: linteri libri, an ancient chronicle of the Roman people, which was written on linen, and preserved in the temple of Juno Moneta: Macer Auctor est et in foedere Ardeatino et in linteris libris ad Monetae inventa, Liv. 4, 7, 12; 4, 20, 8; 4, 23, 2; cf. id. 10, 38, 6: postea publica monumenta plumbeis voluminibus mox et privata linteris confici coepit, Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 69; Symm. Ep. 4, 34; Vop. Aur. 1 and 8: thorax, a linen breastplate, = λινω-θώραξ, Liv. 4, 20, 7: loricae, Nep. Iph. 1.*

linterius, *ii, m. [linter], a boatman, waterman, Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 4; Inscr. Orell. 4245.*

* **linterculus**, *i, m. dim. [id.], a small boat or wherry, Cic. Att. 10, 10, 5.*

linteris, *v. linter init.*

† **linum**, *i, n. [Gr. λινόν; Goth. lein; Germ. Leinwand; Engl. linen], flax. I. Lit.: reticulum, tenuissimum lino, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27: urit lini campum seges, Verg. G. 1, 77; cf. Plin. 19 proem. § 2; 19, 1, § 9: lino legato tam factum quam infectum continetur, quodque netum quodque in tela est, Dig. 32, 70, 11. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A thread*, Cels. 7, 14: consuto vulnere, crassum atque recens linum ostendit non una cicatrix, Juv. 3, 151. — **Esp.**, the thread with which letters were bound and legal instruments sealed: effert cito stilum, ceram et tabellas et linum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 64: per ceram et linum litterasque interpretes salutem mittit, id. Ps. 1, 1, 40: linum incidimus, legimus, Cic. Cat. 3, 5. — **Hence**: solve vincula epistolae, to open a letter, Nep. Paus. 4, 1: lino consignare tabulas, Paul. Sent. 5, 25, 6: easque tabulas proprio lino propriae cera consignamus, Gai. Inst. 2, 181: linum ruptum, Quint. 12, 8, 13. — **B.** *A fishing-line*: nunc in mole sedens moderabar arundine linum, Ov. M. 13, 923. — **C.** *A linen cloth or garment, linen*: Massica Integrum perdunt lino vitata saporem, strained through linen, Hor. S. 2, 4, 54; Ov. F. 5, 519: velati lino et verbena tempora cincti, Verg. A. 12, 120: lino vestiri aut lanis, Mel. 3, 7, 3. — **D.** *A sail*: lina sinu Ten-*

dere toto, Sen. Med. 320. — **E.** *A rope, cable*: subducere carbasa lino, Ov. F. 3, 587. — **F.** *A net for hunting or fishing; a hunter's net, toils*: positarum lina plagarum, Ov. M. 7, 768: nec lina sequi nodosa sinebam, id. ib. 7, 807; 3, 153. — **A fisher's net, drag-net**, Verg. G. 1, 142; Ov. M. 13, 931. — **Plur.**, Juv. 5, 102: cymbae linique magister, i. e. the fisherman, id. 4, 45; Sil. 7, 503. — **G.** *A linen corselet, habergeon*: fugit hasta per cras Multiplicis lini, Sil. 4, 292: tempora multiplici mos est defendere lino, id. 3, 272: thorax Multiplicis lini, id. 9, 587. — **H.** *A string of pearls*: uno lino decies sestertium insemitur, Tert. Cult. Fem. 1, 9. — **I.** *A lamp-wick*: fumigans, Vulg. Isa. 42, 3; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 23: ardens, id. adv. Jud. 9.

Linus (-os), *i, m., = Λίνος, Linus. I. *A son of Apollo and Psammate, daughter of Crotopus, king of the Argives; he was given by his mother to the care of shepherds, and one day, being left alone, was torn to pieces by dogs; whereupon Apollo sent into the land a monster which destroyed everything, until slain by Choraebus, Stat. Th. 6, 64; 1, 557 sqq. — II.* *The son of Apollo and Terpsichore, instructor of Orpheus and Hercules, the latter of whom killed him by a blow with the lyre: fiam, ut ego opinor, Hercules, tu autem Linus, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 47; Verg. E. 4, 56; Prop. 2, 10 (3, 4), 8, who confounds him with the preceding. According to others, he was a son of Mercury and Urania, and was killed by Apollo in Erubaea, Hyg. Fab. 161; Mart. 9, 86, 4. — III.* *A fountain in Arcadia, Plin. 31, 2, 7, § 10.**

† **linyphus (linif-)**, *i, linyphio (linif-)*, *ōnis, and linyphiaris (linif-)*, *ii, m., = Λινύφιος, λινυφίης (Λίνυφος, Gloss.), a linen-weaver (post-class.)*: Scythopolitani linyphi, Cod. Th. 10, 20, 8: alii linyphiones sunt, Hadr. in Ep. ap. Vop. Sat. 8: corpus linyphiariorum, Cod. Th. 10, 20, 16.

† **lio**, *are, v. a., = λείω, leio, to make smooth, plaster over: cisternam liare, Tert. Idol. 5; Apic. 5, 1, § 186.*

liostrea, *v. leiostraea.*

liothasius (leiōthāsīus), *a, um, adj., = λειος-θάσιος, a kind of turnip, which perh. came from Thasus, and was more delicate than the others, Plin. 19, 3, 25, § 75.*

1. Līpāra, *ae, and Līpārē, ēs, = Λιπάρα, one of the Aeolian isles, to the north of Sicily, with a city of the same name, now Lipari. — Form Lipara, Mel. 2, 7, 18; Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 93. — Form Lipare, Verg. A. 8, 417; Val. Fl. 2, 96. — Plur.: Liparac, arum, = αι Λιπάραι, the Liparian or Aeolic Islands, Liv. 5, 28, 2; Flor. 2, 2, 9; Val. Max. 6, 9, 11. — Hence, **A. Līpāraeus**, *a, um, adj., Liparacian*: Liparacae nitor Hebrī, from Lipara, Hor. C. 3, 12, 6: taberna, i. e. Vulcan's smithy, Juv. 13, 45. — Subst.: **Līpārāei**, *ōrum, m., the Liparacians*: Liparacorum insulae, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 92. — **B. Līpārensis**, *e, adj., Liparacian*: ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 84: piratae, Liv. 5, 28. — **Līpārenses** (old form leparese Liparitanī cives, id est Liparenses, Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 Müll.), *ium, m., the Liparacians*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 84. — **C. Līpārītānus**, *a, um, adj., Liparitan*: obsidio, Val. Max. 2, 7, 4. — **II.** Subst.: **Līpārītāni**, *ōrum, m., the Liparitanes*, Val. Max. 1, 1, 4 ext.*

2. līpāra, *ae, f. [Λιπαρόν], an emollient plaster*, Plin. 23, 9, 81, § 162; 33, 6, 35, § 110; 34, 18, 53, § 174.

līpārea, *ae, f., a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 172; Isid. 16, 15, 22.

1. Līpāris, *idis, f., = Λιπαρίς, a Cilician river near the town of Soli, the water of which is of an oleaginous quality*, Vitr. 8, 3, 8.

(2. līpāris, idis, f., a false reading for lelepris, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.)

Līpārītānus, *v. 1. Līpāra, C.*

Līpāro, *ōnis, m., king of Syracuse*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 59.

līpio, *ire, v. n., to croak*, of the kite: milvus līpit, Auct. Carm. Philom. 24.

līpescō, *3, v. n., to become blear-eyed* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. in Sophon. 3, 49.

† **līppīdus**, *γλαυδώνς (i. q. lippus), Gloss. Gr. Lat.*

līppio, *īvi, itum, 4, v. n. [lippus], to have watery or inflamed eyes, to be blear-eyed. I. Lit.: cum leviter lippirem, has litteras dedi, *Cic. Att. 7, 14, 1: ne omnino lippiat, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 94: calor adjuvat lippientes, Cels. 1, 9; Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 128. — * **II.** Transf.: lippiant fauces fame, i. e. burn, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 37.*

līppitudo, *inis, f. [id.], bleariness, rheum or inflammation of the eyes*: ab lippitudine usque siccitas ut sit tibi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 18; id. Poen. 1, 2, 182: diuturna, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 8: molestior, id. Att. 8, 12, 1: sicca, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 169; cf. arida, i. q. ξηροφθαλμία, Cels. 6, 6, 29: lippitudines arcere, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 37: abstergere, id. 31, 11, 47, § 125.

līppōsus, *a, um, adj., blear-eyed* (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 17.

* **līppulus**, *a, um, adj. dim. [lippus], somewhat blear-eyed*, Arn. 7, 240.

līppus, *a, um, adj. [Sancr. lip, to smear; Gr. λίπα, λίπος, fat; ἀλειψα, salve; whence adeps], blear-eyed, blearied, inflamed. I. Lit.: num tibi lippus videor, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 21: (matrem) cubare in navi lippam atque oculis turgidis, id. ib. 4, 3, 15: lippī illic oculi seruos est similimus, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 72; id. Pers. 1, 1, 11; Vitr. 8, 4, 1: nor tamen idcirco contemnas lippus inungi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 29; cf.: lippus Ilinere, id. S. 1, 5, 30. — **Prov.**: omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus, i. e. to everybody, Hor. S. 1, 7, 3. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *Dim-sighted, nearly blind, half-blind, purblind*: fuligine lippus, Juv. 10, 130: patres, Pers. 1, 79. — **2.** *Dropping, running*: lippa sub atrita fronte lacuna putet, of an empty eye-socket, Mart. 8, 59, 2: ficus, an over-ripe fig, dropping with juice, id. 7, 20, 12. — **II.** *Trop., blind to one's own faults*: vappa et lippus, Pers. 5, 76; cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 25.*

Lips, *v. Libs.*

liquābilis, *e, adj. [liquo], that may be melted or dissolved* (post-class.): cera, App. Mag. 293, 3: saxum, i. e. the pillar of salt into which Lot's wife was turned, Prud. Ham. 744.

liquāmen, *inis, n. [id.], a liquid mixture*: eo liquamine tonsa ovis imbutur, Col. 7, 4, 7. — **II.** In partic. **A.** *A sauce made of fish-fat, fish-sauce* (cf. garum), Col. 6, 2, 7; Pall. 3, 25, 12. — **B.** = *lixivium, lye*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 167.

liquāmentum, *i, n. [id.], a mixture, concoction*, Veg. Vet. 3, 66, 5.

† **liquāminārius**, *γαραπώνης (one who prepares or sells fish-sauce), Gloss. Philox.*

liquāminatus, *a, um, adj. [liquamen], furnished with gravy, having gravy*: porcellus, Apic. 8, 7.

liquāminosus, *a, um, adj. [id.], full of gravy*: res, Marc. Emp. 5 fin.

† **liquārius**, *a, um, adj. [liquo], of or pertaining to liquids*: mensurae, measures for liquids, liquid measures, Inscr. Orell. 4344.

* **liquātio**, *ōnis, f. [id.], a melting*, Vop. Aur. 46, 1.

liquātōrium, *ii, n. [id.], a filter, strainer*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 39, 229.

liquefācio, *feci, factum, 3, v. a., and pass. liquefio* (e long, Sil. 1, 178), *factus, fieri [liqueo-facio], to make liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy* (class.; but in act. very rare). **I.** Lit.: glacies liquefacta, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: legum aera liquefacta, id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: liquefactum plumbum, Verg. A. 9, 588: saxa (Aetnae), i. e. lava, id. G. 1, 473: ne sol liquefaciat ceram, Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 84: sebum liqueferi prius jubent, id. 28, 9, 38, § 144: margaritas aceto liquefactas, Suet. Calig. 37: ut cibos mansos ac prope liquefactos demittimus, Quint. 10, 1, 19. — **B.** Transf., *part. perf., dissolved, putrefied*: caeca medullae Tabae liquefactae, Ov. M. 9, 175: liquefacta boum per viscera, Verg. G. 4, 555. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To weaken, enervate*: quos nullae futiles laetitia exultantes languidis liquefaciunt voluptatibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: sic mea perpetuis liquefiunt pectora curis, Ov. P. 1, 2, 57. — **B.** *To soften, melt*: Bacchi dona voluit epu-

lasque et carmina rursus Pieria liquefacta
lyra, Sil. 11, 416.

liquefactio, ōnis, *f.*, = liquatio (late
Lat.), Inc. Auct. de Tripl. Habit. 2.

liquefactus, a, um, *Part.*, from lique-
factio.

liquefio, v. liquefactio *init.*

1. liquens, *Part.*, from liqueo.

2. liquens, *Part.*, from liquor.

Liquentia, ae, *m.*, a river in Venetia,
now the Livenza, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126; Serv.
Verg. A. 9, 679; Cod. The. 11, 10, 2.

Liquēo, liqui or licui, 2, v. n. [Sanscr.
rik-, riktas, empty; Zend, ric-, to pour out;
Gr. λικ- in λείπω; cf. linquo], to be fluid or
liquid. **I.** Lit. (only in the *part. pres.*):
lac est omnium rerum liquidum maxime
alibile, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 1: vina liquentia
fundere, Verg. A. 5, 238: caelum ac terras
camposque liquentes, id. ib. 6, 724: fluvium
liquidum, id. G. 4, 442. — **II.** Transf.,
to be clear: polus liquet, Prud. στέφ. 1, 88.
— **III.** Trop., to be clear, manifest, appar-
ent, evident (class., but used for the most
part only in the *third pers. sing.*): quic-
quid incerti mihi in animo prius aut am-
biguum fuit, Nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum
est, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 69: ut liqueant omnia,
id. Most. 2, 1, 69: hoc non liquet nec satis
cogitatum est, utrum, etc., id. Trin. 2, 1, 3:
Protagoras sese negat omnino de deis habere,
quod liqueat, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29: cui
(Protagoras) neutrum licuerit, nec esse deos
nec non esse, id. ib. 1, 42, 117: te liquet esse
meum, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 62: si liquerit cum vi-
vere, Dig. 29, 3, 2. — In *part. pres.*: fidei pu-
rae liquentesque (opp. turbidae, ambiguae),
Gell. 18, 5, 11. — **B.** In *partic.*: non li-
quet, it doth not appear, a legal formula by
which the judge declared that he was un-
able to decide respecting the guilt or inno-
cence of the accused. — Hence also, in gen.,
it is not evident, it is doubtful: non liquere
dixerunt (judices), Cic. Clu. 28, 76: cum id
de quo Panaetio non liquet, reliquis ejus-
dem disciplinae solis luce videatur clarius,
id. Div. 1, 3, 6: juravi, mihi non liquere,
Gell. 14, 2, 25: non liquet mihi, Quint. 9, 3,
97. — So, on the contrary, liquet: cum cau-
sam non audisset, dixit sibi liquere, Cic.
Caecin. 10, 29: quid maxime liquere judici
velit, Quint. 3, 6, 12: de quo liquet, id. 3, 6,
35: si liquebit mundum providentia regi,
id. 5, 10, 14: mirabatur, id cuiquam pro-
percepto liquere, stellis istas non esse plures,
etc., Gell. 14, 1, 11.

liquesco, licui, 3, v. *incli. n.* [liqueo],
to become fluid or liquid; to melt. **I.** Lit.:
tabes nivis liquescentis, Liv. 21, 36: haec
ut cera liquescit, Verg. E. 8, 80; Ov. M. 5,
431: voluificusque chalybis vasta fornace
liquescit, Verg. A. 8, 446; Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162:
corpora foeda jacent... dilapsa liquescunt,
i. e. putrefy, Ov. M. 7, 550. — **B.** Transf.
1. To become clear, limpid: aqua liquescit
ac subsidit, Auct. B. Alex. 5. — **2.** Of the
liquid sound of *l, m, n, r* with other conso-
nants, to merge, coalesce, be confined with
other sounds: eorum sonus liquescit et te-
nuatur, Val. Prob. p. 1389 P. — **II.** Trop.
A. To grow soft, effeminate: qua (volup-
tate) cum liquescimus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52.
— **B.** To melt or waste away: fortuna li-
quescit, Ov. Ib. 425. — Of a person: minui et
deperire, et, ut proprie dicam, liquescere,
Sen. Ep. 26.

liquet, v. liqueo.

liquidē, adv., v. liquidus *fin.*

* **Liquiditas**, ātis, *f.* [liquidus], liquid-
ity: aëris, App. de Mundo, p. 57, 13.

* **Liquidisculus**, a, um, *adj. comp.*
dim. [id.], somewhat more fluid or soft: li-
quidisculusque ero, quam ventus est Fa-
vonius, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 71; v. Brix ad loc.

liquidō, adv., v. liquidus *fin.*

Liquidus, a, um (the first syll. usually
short; long in Lucr. 1, 349; 3, 427; while in
the line id. 4, 1259 it is used both as long
and short; v. infra), *adj.* [liqueo], flowing,
fluid, liquid. **I.** Lit.: aqua bona et li-
quida, Cato, R. R. 73: crassaque convenient
liquidis et liquida crassis, Lucr. 4, 1259:
liquida moles, the sea, id. 6, 405: iter, a
voyage, Prop. 3, 20 (4, 21), 14: palaestra (be-
cause there liquid unguents were used),
Luc. 9, 661: odores, liquid unguents, Hor.
C. 1, 5, 2: sorores, fountain-nymphs, Ov. M.

1, 704: venter, loose, Cels. 2, 8: alvus, wa-
tery, loose, id. 2, 6. — *Subst.*: **liquidum**, i,
n., a liquid, water: tibi si sit opus liquidi
non amplius urna, Hor. S. 1, 1, 54: cum li-
quido mixta polenta, Ov. M. 5, 454. — **B.**
Transf., clear, bright, transparent, lim-
pid, pure: lumen, Lucr. 5, 281: fontes,
Verg. E. 2, 59: ignis, id. ib. 6, 33: aër, id.
G. 1, 404: aether, id. A. 2, 4, 65; Hor. C. 2, 20,
2: Baiae, id. ib. 3, 4, 24: color, id. ib. 4, 8,
7: liquidior lux, Curt. 7, 11, 22: liquidissi-
ma caeli tempestas, Lucr. 4, 168: nox, Verg.
A. 10, 272: aestas, id. G. 4, 59: iter, serene
way (through the air), id. A. 5, 217. — **2.**
Esp. of sounds. (a) Of the voice: vox, a
clear voice or song: variae volucres liquidis
loca vocibus opplet, Lucr. 2, 146; Verg. G.
1, 410: cui liquidam pater Vocem cum ci-
thara dedit, Hor. C. 1, 24, 3: carmen citha-
rae, Lucr. 4, 984. — (b) Liquidae consonan-
tes, the liquids, i. e. the letters *l, m, n, r*,
Prisc. 1, 2, 11; 2, 13: liquidae dictae sunt
(litterae) quia liquescunt in metro aliquo-
ties et pereunt, Cledon. p. 1882 P. al.; cf.
liquesco, I. B. 2. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Flowing,
continuing without interruption: genus ser-
monis, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159. — **B.** Clear,
calm, serene, peaceful: tam liquidus est,
quam liquida esse tempestas solet, Plaut.
Most. 3, 2, 64: animo liquido et tranquillo
es, id. Ep. 5, 1, 36: liquido's animo, id. Ps.
1, 3, 3: mens, Cat. 63, 46: somnus, Val. Fl.
4, 16. — **C.** Unmixed, unadulterated: ut
quicquid inde haurias, purum liquidumque
te haurire sentias, Cic. Caecin. 27, 78: vo-
luptas liquida puraque, Lucr. 3, 40; cf.:
voluptas et libera, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 58. — **D.**
Clear, evident, certain: auspiciis, Plaut.
Ps. 2, 4, 72. — Hence, **liquidum**, i, n.,
clearness, certainty: redigere aliquid ad li-
quidum, Sen. Ep. 71, 32: ad liquidum con-
fessumque perducere aliquid, Quint. 5, 14,
28: res ad liquidum ratione perducta, Vell.
1, 16, 1. — Hence, *adv.*, in two forms: **li-
quido** and **liquide**, clearly. **1.** Lit.:
caelum liquide serenum, Gell. 2, 21, 2. —
Comp.: liquidius audiunt talpae, Plin. 10,
69, 88, § 191. — **2.** Clearly, plainly, evident-
ly, certainly: aliquid liquido audire, Cic.
Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 136; so, confirmare, id. ib.
2, 4, 56, § 124: negare, id. Fam. 11, 27, 7:
si liquido appareat, Dig. 44, 5, 1: si liquido
constiterit, ib. 29, 4, 4. — In the form **liqui-
de**: consistere, Gell. 14, 1, 7. — *Comp.*: liqui-
dius judicare, Cic. Fam. 10, 10, 1: liquidius
facere, id. Fin. 2, 12, 38: aliquid liquidius
absolvere, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20. — *Sup.*:
liquidissime atque invictissime defendere,
Aug. Ep. 28 *fin.*

† **Liquiritia**, ae, *f.* [corrupted fr. γλυ-
κυρριζα = glycyrrhiza, q. v.], liquorice,
Theod. de Diaet. 9; Veg. Vet. 4, 9.

* **Liquis**, e, *adj.* [the simple word,
whence obliquus], oblique, Front. Expos.
Form. p. 32 Goez.

liquo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to make liquid,
to melt, dissolve, liquefy. **I.** Lit.: pila,
Lucr. 7, 159: vitrum, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 194:
lapis liquatur igni, id. 36, 8, 13, § 62: liqua-
tum aes, id. 34, 13, 36, § 134: liquatae gut-
tae, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 25. — **B.** Transf.,
to strain, filter, clarify: vina liques, Hor.
C. 1, 11, 6: liquatum vinum, Plin. 15, 29,
37, § 124: liquatae aquae, id. 31, 3, 22, § 36:
saccus, quo vinum liquatur, Col. 9, 16, 12:
silicem rivo saliente, Manil. 5, 534: voces
liquatae, i. e. clear voices, Auct. ap. Macr.
S. 6, 3. — **II.** Trop., to make clear, sim-
plify: quae (verba) cum sex et viginti na-
tus annos summis audientium clamoribus
dixerit, defervisse tempore et annis liquata
jam senior idem fatetur, Quint. 12, 6, 4.

1. liquor, liqui (*inf.* liquier, Att. Trag.
Brut. 28), v. *dep. n.* [liqueo], to be fluid or
liquid, to flow, melt, dissolve (poet. and in
post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: tum toto cor-
pore sudor Liquitur, Verg. A. 9, 813: huic
(arbori) atro liquuntur sanguine guttae, id.
ib. 3, 28: liquentia flumina, id. ib. 9, 679:
mella, id. ib. 1, 432: fluvius, id. G. 4, 442: ut
fraces et amurca liquuntur, Plin. 15, 6, 6,
§ 22. — **II.** Trop., to melt or waste away:
lico res foras labitur, liquitur, Plaut. Trin.
2, 1, 17: in partem pejorem liquitur aetas,
Lucr. 2, 1132: per poli liquentis axem, Prud.
στέφ. 1, 88.

2. liquor, ōris (li, Lucr. 1, 454), *m.* [li-
queo], fluidness, fluidity, liquidity. **I.** Lit.:

liquor aquae, Lucr. 1, 454; Cic. N. D. 2, 10:
causae, quae vim habent frigoris et caloris,
concretionis et liquoris, id. Univ. 14: vomica
liquoris aeterni argentum vivum appella-
tur, Plin. 33, 6, 32, § 99. — **II.** Transf., a
fluid, liquid: liquoris vitigeni latex, wine,
Lucr. 5, 14: dulcis flavusque mellis, id. 1,
938: liquores amnium, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98:
Stygius, Ov. Ib. 594: Virgineus, the water
of the spring Virgo (v. Virgo), id. P. 1, 8,
38: aurea tunc pressos pedibus dedit uva
liquores, Tib. 2, 1, 45: fluidus, a corrupt
moisture, i. e. putrefaction, = tabes, Verg.
G. 3, 484: (teritur) parvo saepe liquore si-
lex, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 16: Assyrius, i. e.
amomum, Stat. S. 3, 3, 212: niveus lactis,
Sen. Oedip. 565: oleique, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 179.
— Of the sea: qua medius liquor Secernit
Europen ab Afro, Hor. C. 3, 3, 46.

lira, ae, *f.* [perh. fr. lisa; O. H. Germ.
Leisa; Germ. Geleise, a track or rut; cf. de-
lirus], the earth thrown up between two fur-
rows, a ridge: liras rustici vocant easdem
porcas, cum sic aratum est, ut inter duos
latius distantes sulcos medius cumulus
siccum sedem frumentis praebet, Col. 2, 4,
8: patentes liras facere, id. 2, 8, 3: proscis-
sa lira, id. 2, 10; cf. id. 11, 3. — **II.** Transf.,
a furrow, acc. to Non. 17, 32; cf. lira,
αἰλαξ, Gloss. Philox.

* **lirātim**, adv. [lira], by furrows: li-
ratim serere, Col. 11, 3, 20.

Lirēnas, v. Liris, II.

Lirinas, v. Liris, II.

Lirinensis, v. Lirinus, II.

† **Lirion**, i, n., = λείριον, oil of lilies,
Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 22; 23, 4, 49, § 95.

Lirinus, i (Lerina), ae, *f.*, = Λήρινον,
an island on the coast of Gallia Narbonensis,
opposite to Antipolis (the modern Antibes),
now St. Honorat (one of the islands De Lé-
rins), Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 79; Sid. Carm. 16, 104.
— Hence, **II. Lirinensis**, *adj.*, Lirinian:
Cenobium Lirinense, Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

† **Lirion**, i, n., = λείριον, a lily, App.
Herb. 107.

Lirīōpē, ēs, *f.*, a fountain-nymph, the
mother of Narcissus by Cephissus, Ov. M. 3,
342.

Liris, is, *m.*, a river between Latium
and Campania, now Garigliano, Hor. C. 1,
31, 7; Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227;
3, 5, 9, § 56; Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6; Luc. 2, 424. —
Acc.: Lirem, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: Lirim, Liv. 26,
9: Lirin, Tac. A. 12, 56. — Hence, **II. Liri-
nas** or **Lirenas**, ātis, *adj.*, of or belong-
ing to the Liris: interarmates Succasini,
qui et Lirenates vocantur, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 54.

liro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [lira], to plough or
harrow in the seed. **I.** Lit.: terram cum
primum arant, proscindere appellant: cum
iterum, offringere dicunt: tertio cum arant
jacto semine, lirare dicuntur, Varr. R. R. 1,
29, 2; cf.: haec (iteratio) quoque ubi con-
suetudo patitur, crate dentata, vel tabula
aratro adnexa, quod vocant lirare, operi-
ente semina, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 180: lirantur
una jugera quatuor, Col. 11, 2, 47. — **B.**
Transf., to scratch one's lips: alicii
labias, Pompon. ap. Non. 18, 5. — **II.**
Trop., for delirare, to be mad, to rave: et
si Pierias patitur lirare sorores, Aus. Ep.
10, 8.

† **liroe** (dissyl.) = λήροι, trifles, baga-
telles: gerrae germanae, atque edepol liroe
liroe, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 9.

lis, litis (old form stlis, stlitis, like stlo-
cus for locus; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 16), *f.* [root
star-, in sterno; cf. Germ. streiten, to con-
tend], a strife, dispute, quarrel. **I.** In
gen.: si quis pugnam expectat, litis con-
trahat, Plaut. Capt. prol. 63: philosophi
aetatem in litibus conterunt, Cic. Leg. 1,
20, 53: grammatici certant et adhuc sub
iudice lis est, Hor. A. P. 78: morsus litibus
alternis dati, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 39: semper ha-
bet lites alternaeque jurgia lectus In quo
nupta jacet, Juv. 6, 268. — Transf., of in-
animate things: lis est cum formā magna
pudicitiae, Ov. H. 16, 288; id. F. 1, 107. —
II. In *partic.* **A.** A charge, an accusa-
tion: accipito hanc tute ad te litem...
Fac ego ne metuum mihi, atque ut tu
meam timeas vicem, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 23.
— **B.** A lawsuit, an action or process at law:
nam mihi tris hodie litis judicandas dicito,
Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 10: hodie juris coctiores

non sunt, qui litis creant, Quam sunt hīce, qui, si nihil est litium, litis serunt, id. Poen. 3, 2, 9 sq.; Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 109: repetere ac persequi lite atque iudicio aliquid, id. Verr. 2, 3, 13, § 32: litem alicui intendere, id. de Or. 1, 10, 42: in inferendis iudiciis, id. Rab. Post. 4, 10: contestari, id. Att. 16, 15, 2: obtinere aut amittere, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 10: orare, id. Off. 3, 10, 43: sedare, id. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 132: secare, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 42: perdere, Gai. Inst. 4, 30: in litibus aestimandis, in suits for damages, Cic. Clu. 41, 116; id. Rab. Post. 4, 9: lis capitis, a prosecution involving life, a capital charge, id. Clu. 41, 116: aestimationem litium non esse iudicium, an appraisal of damages, id. ib.; cf. id. Rab. Post. 5, 11: cum in eum litis aestimares, id. ib. 5, 12: quod vulgo dicitur, e lege Julia litem anno et sex mensibus mori, Gai. Inst. 4, 104. — **2.** In the phrase: litem suam facere, to make the cause his own, said, (a) Litem suam facere, of an advocate who neglects the cause of his client and seeks his own advantage: quid, si cum pro altero dicas, litem tuam facias? Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 305. — (b) Also of a judge who, out of favor or through bribery, pronounces an unjust sentence, or who turns aside from the questions strictly before him to express his own opinions or feelings through the judgment: debet enim iudex attendere, ut cum certae pecuniae condemnatio posita sit, neque maioris neque minoris summa petita nummo condemnaret, alioquin litem suam facit; item si taxatio posita sit, ne pluris condemnaret quam taxatum sit, alias enim similiter litem suam facit, Gai. Inst. 2, 52: si iudex litem suam fecerit, Dig. 44, 7, 4, § 4; cf. ib. 5, 1, 15; so, trop.: nam et Varro satis aperte, quid dicere oporteret, edocuit; et ego adversus eum, qui doctus esse dicebatur, litem meam facere absens nolui, Gell. 10, 1. — (c) Also of a judge who does not appear on the day appointed: inde ad comitum vadunt, ne litem suam faciant, C. Titius ap. Macr. S. 2, 12. — **C.** The subject of an action at law, the matter in dispute: quibus res erat in controversia, ea vocabatur lis, Varr. L. L. 7, § 93 Müll.: illud mihi mirum videri solet, tot homines statuere non potuisse, utrum rem an litem dici oporteret, Cic. Mur. 12, 27: lites severe aestimatae, id. ib. 20, 42: quo minus secundum eas tabulas lis detur, non recusamus, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 3: de tota lite pactionem facere, id. ib. 14, 40: in suam rem litem vertere, Liv. 3, 72: litem lite resolvere, to explain one obscure thing by another equally so, Hor. S. 2, 3, 103.

Lissus, i, f., and **Lissum**, i, n., = *Λισσός*, a city in southern Dalmatia, on the borders of Macedonia, now Alessio, Caes. B. C. 3, 26, 4; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144; Liv. 43, 20; 44, 30.

litābilis, e, adj. [lito], fit for sacrifice, with which a successful offering can be made (post-class.): victima, Lact. 1, 21, 25: hostia, Min. Fel. 32, 2: litabilior victima, Lact. Epit. 7.

litāmen, inis, n. [id.], a sacrifice: extrema litamina divum, Stat. Th. 10, 610: cujus litamen sordet, Prud. Hamart. praef. 50.

Litāna silva, or *absol.*, **Litāna**, ae, f., a forest in Gallia Cisalpina, which extended through Liguria and Etruria, now Selva de Luogo, Liv. 23, 24, 7; 34, 22, 4; 34, 42, 2; Front. Strat. 1, 6. — Form **Litana**, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89.

† **litānia**, ae, f., = *Λιτανία*, a public form of prayer to God, a litany: litanias facere, Sid. Ep. 5, 7; Cod. 1, 5, 6.

litatio, ōnis, f. [lito], a fortunate or successful sacrifice, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 100: per dies aliquot hostiae majores sine litatione caesae, diuque non impetrata pax deorum, Liv. 27, 23, 4: sacrificare, id. 41, 15, 4; Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Orell. 2271.

litātō, abl. *absol.*, v. lito, I. A.

litēra, v. littera.

Liternum (**Lint-**), i, n., a city of Campania, situated to the north of the mouth of the river Lirernus, now the village of Patria, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 61; Liv. 22, 16; Ov. M. 15, 714; Sil. 6, 654; 8, 533. — Hence, **A. Liternus**, a, um, adj., *Liternian*: Liternus ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: palus, Sil. 6, 654. — *Absol.*: **Liternum** (sc.

praedium), i, n., an estate of Scipio Africanus, near Liternum, Liv. 38, 53; Sen. Ep. 86. — **B. Literninus**, a, um, adj., *Liternian*: rus, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 49. — *Absol.*: **Literninum** (sc. praedium), an estate of Scipio Africanus, near Liternum, Liv. 38, 52.

litērōsus, **litērūla**, etc., v. litterosus, litterula, etc.

† **lithānicus**, i, m. [*λιθάνω*], one suffering from the stone, Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239.

† **lithargyros** (-os), i, m., = *λιθάργυρος*, the spume of silver, litharge, the semi-vitreous protoxide of lead (pure Lat.: spuma argenti), Plin. 26, 10, 64, § 101.

† **lithizon**, ontis, m., = *λιθίζων* (stone-like): lithizontes, a reading for lignyzontes, in Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 95.

† **lithospermen**, i, n., = *λιθόσπερμον*, a plant, stone-crop, gromwell, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 98.

† **lithostrōtus**, a, um, adj., = *λιθόστρωτος*, inlaid with stones, mosaic: pavimentum, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 10. — Hence, **II. Subst.**: **lithostrōtum**, i, n., mosaic-work, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4; Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184; Capitol. Gord. 32, 6.

† **lithotōmia**, ae, f., = *λιθοτομία*, lithotomy, the cutting out of a stone from the bladder, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 77.

liticen, inis, m. [lituis-cano], a clarion-blower, trumpeter: tubicines a tuba et canendo, similiter liticines, Varr. L. L. 5, § 91 Müll.: liticines et tubicines, Cato ap. Gell. 20, 2: notus Hectoris armis, i. e. *Misenus*, Stat. S. 4, 7, 19; Inscr. Orell. 4105.

litigans, antis, Part. and subst., v. litigo *fin.*

litigatio, ōnis, f. [litigo], a dispute, quarrel (post-class. for lis, jurgium, certatio): omissis litigationibus (al. litigatoribus), Lact. 3, 8 *init.* dub. (al. litigatoribus): litigatio μάχη ή διά λόγων, Gloss. Philox.

litigātor, ōris, m. [id.], one engaged in a dispute, a disputant. **I.** In gen., Plin. praef. § 32: litigatores furiosi, Lact. 3, 8 *init.* (al. litigationes, v. litigatio). — **II.** In partic., a party in a lawsuit, a litigant: litigator rusticus illitteratusque de sua causa melius, quam orator, qui nescit, quid in lite sit, dicit, Quint. 2, 21, 16: ne omnia testimonia expetat a litigatore, id. 10, 1, 34; Tac. A. 13, 42; Plin. Pan. 80; Gai. Inst. 4, 42; 105 et saep.

* **litigātus**, ūs, m. [id.], a lawsuit, process: in hoc litigatu, Quint. Decl. 6, 19.

litiger, ēra, ērum, adj. [lis-gero], belonging to legal process: fascēs (consulum), Anthol. Lat. 6, 86 (295), 19.

litigiosus, a, um, adj. [litigium], full of disputes, quarrelsome. **I.** Lit.: fora, Ov. F. 4, 188: disputatio, Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 76. — **B.** Fond of disputes, contentious, litigious: homo minime litigiosus, Cic. Verr. 2, 14, § 37: duae anus, quibus nihil litigiosius, Sid. Ep. 8, 3: homines pertinacissimi et litigiosissimi, Aug. Ep. 68. — **II.** Transf., of the object of dispute, disputed: praedilolum, Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 106. — **B.** Esp. of the subject of a lawsuit, contested, claimed: de rebus litigiosis et convenire et transigere possumus, Paul. Sent. 1, 2, 5: fundum litigiosum emere, Gai. Inst. 4, 127: pecora, Paul. Sent. 5, 18, 3. — *Adv.*: **litigiosē**, contentiously, Aug. c. Duas Epp. Pel. 3, 4, 13.

litigium, i, n. [litigo], a dispute, quarrel, strife (ante-class.): nam ego aliquid contrahere cupio litigii inter eos duos, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 31: cum viro litigium natum, id. Men. 5, 2, 15: litigium tibi cum uxore, id. ib. 1, 2, 42. — **II.** Esp., litigation: litigii seminarium propagare, Vet. Jurec. Consult. 7, 1 Huschke.

litigo, āvi, ātum, i, v. n. [litēgo], to dispute, quarrel, strive. **I.** In gen.: qua de re litigatis inter vos? Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 16: Hirtium cum Quintio acerrime litigasse, Cic. Att. 13, 37, 2; Juv. 6, 35. — Prov.: litigare cum ventis, to give one's self useless trouble: cum ventis litigo, Petr. 83; cf. mirari, quererisque, litigasque, Mart. 11, 35, 3. — **II.** In partic., to sue at law, litigate, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3; id. Cael. 11, 27; Juv. 7, 141: effectum est ut per concepta verba, id est, per formulas litigaremus, Gai.

Inst. 4, 30. — *Impers. pass.*: litigatur, there is a lawsuit, Gell. 14, 2, 14. — Hence, subst.: **litigans**, antis, m., a quarrelsome person, a disputant, litigant. **a.** In a suit at law, Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 24. — **b.** In some other way, Gell. 2, 12, 6.

Lito, āvi, ātum, i, v. n. and a., to make an offering which exhibits favorable prognostics, to sacrifice under favorable auspices, to obtain favorable omens. **I.** Lit.

A. Neutr.: si istuc umquam factum est, tum me Juppiter faciat, ut semper sacrificem nec umquam litem, Plaut. Poen. 2, 41: nec auspicato, nec litato instrumt aciem, without favorable omens, Liv. 5, 38: Manlium egregie litasse, id. 8, 9, 1: non facile litare, id. 27, 23; 29, 10, 6; Suet. Caes. 81; Curt. 7, 7, 29: impia tam saepe gesturus bella litasti, Luc. 7, 171. — Prov.: mola tantum salsa litant, qui non habent tura, i. e. a man can give no more than he has, Plin. praef. § 11. — (b) With dat.: cum pluribus dis immolatur, qui tandem evenit, ut litetur aliis, aliis non litetur, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 38: litatum est ei deo, Plin. 10, 28, 40, § 75. — (c) With abl.: proximā hostiā litatur saepe pulcherrime, Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36; so Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 183: humanis hostiis, Tac. G. 9. — **2.** Of the victim itself, to give a favorable omen, promise a successful event: victima Diti patri caesa litavit, Suet. Oth. 8; id. Aug. 96: non quacunq; manu victima caesa litat, Mart. 10, 73, 6. — **3.** Transf., in gen., to make an offering, offer sacrifice: qui hominem immolaverint, exve ejus sanguine litaverint . . . capite puniuntur, Paul. Sent. 5, 23, 16. — **B.** Act., to offer acceptably (poet. and in post-class. prose): exta litabat ovis, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 24: sacra bove, Ov. F. 4, 630: sacris litatis, Verg. A. 4, 60: sacris ex more litatis, Ov. M. 14, 156: Phoebe, tibi enim haec sacra litavi, Stat. Th. 10, 338: tibi litavi hoc sacrum, Luc. 1, 632: diis sanguinem humanum, Flor. 3, 4, 2: hostias, Just. 20, 2, 14. — **II.** Trop.

A. To bring an offering to, to make atonement to, to propitiate, appease, satisfy: litemus Lentulo, parentemus Cethego, Cic. Fl. 38, 96: publico gaudio, Plin. Pan. 52, 4: aliquid poenā, Auct. B. Hisp. 24. — *Impers. pass.*: sanguine quaerendi reditus, animāque litandum Argolica, Verg. A. 2, 118: postquam litatum est Ilio Phoebus redit, Sen. Agm. 577: de alicujus sanguine legibus, App. M. 2, p. 132 *fin.* — **B.** To devote, consecrate: plura non habui, dolor, tibi quae litarem, Sen. Med. *fin.*: honorem deo, Tert. Patient. 10: victimam, Prud. Cath. 7, 5.

litōrālis, e, adj. [3. litus], of or belonging to the sea-shore: dii litorales, that guard the shore, gods of the sea-shore, Cat. 4, 22: pisces, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 65: Indi, Just. 12, 10, 6.

litōrārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to the shore: harena, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 11, § 134: moratio, on the shore, id. ib. 3, 5, 74.

litōrēus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to the sea-shore, shore, beach: harena, Ov. M. 15, 725: cancer, id. ib. 10, 127: aves, Verg. A. 12, 248: Cupra, a town of the Picent, lying on the sea-shore, Sil. 8, 434.

litōrōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to the shore, on the shore: callais litoros, mari similis, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 151. — *Sup.*: ager litorosissimus, next the shore, Fab. Maxim. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 3.

littēra (less correctly **litēra**), ae, f. [lino, q. v.], a letter, a written sign or mark signifying a sound. **I.** Lit.: cubitum hercle longis litteris signabo jam usquequaque, si quis, etc., Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 7: quid hae locutur litterae? id. Bacch. 4, 7, 3; cf.: quid istae narrant? Tox. Percontare ex ipsis; ipsae tibi narrantur, id. Pers. 4, 3, 29: sus rostro si humi A litteram impresserit, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: priscarum litterarum notae, id. ib. 2, 41, 85: maximis litteris incisum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 63, § 154 *fin.*: levis appellatio litterarum, id. Brut. 74, 159: suavis appellatio litterarum, Quint. 11, 3, 35: quae si nostris litteris scribantur, id. 12, 10, 28: litterarum ordine, in alphabetical order, Plin. 37, 9, 54, § 138: verba primis litteris notare, Prob. de Not. Signif. 1 Huschke: digerere in litteram, to arrange alphabetically, Sen. Ep. 68, 18: scire litte-

ras, to be able to read and write, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 23; Vitr. 1, 1, 14: nescire litteras, not to be able to read and write, id. Clem. 2, 1, 2; Suet. Ner. 10: scribere aureis litteris, Gai. Inst. 2, 77: scientia litterarum, the art of writing, Dig. 29, 2, 93: facere litteram or litteras, to write, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 22; Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 6.—In the language of comedy: homo trium litterarum, i. e. fur, a thief, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 46: litteram ex se longam facere, i. e. to make an I by hanging perpendicularly, to hang one's self: neque quicquam meliust mihi, ut opinor, quam ex me ut faciam litteram longam, meum laqueo collum quando obstrinxero, id. ib. 1, 37: littera salutaris, i. e. A. (absolvo) and tristis, i. e. C. (condemno), which were put on the voting-tablets, Cic. Mil. 6, 15.—**II.** Transf. **A. Sing.** 1. A word, a line: ad me litteram numquam misit, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6: ad litteram, word for word, literally: locum ad litteram subjeci, Quint. 9, 1, 15.—**2.** A handwriting: Alexidis manum amabam, quod tam prope accedebat ad similitudinem tuae litterae, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3; cf.: arguit ipsorum quos littera, Juv. 13, 138 (v. also infra B. 1. fin.).—**B.** Usually plur. 1. **Litterae**, arum, f., a letter, epistle: litteras resignare, to unseal or open a letter, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 65: ut litterarum ego harum sermonem audio, id. Ps. 1, 1, 97; Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1: dare alicui litteras ad aliquem, id. Cat. 3, 4, 9: litteras mittere, id. Att. 5, 21, 2: reddere alicui, id. ib. 5, 21, 4: accipere, id. ib. 5, 21, 7: remittere, id. ib. 11, 16, 4: nullas iis praeterquam ad te et ad Brutum dedi litteras, id. Fam. 3, 7, 1: queri apud aliquem per litteras, id. Att. 5, 21, 13: invitare aliquem per litteras, id. ib. 13, 2: civitatum animos litteris temptare, Caes. B. C. 1, 40, 1: litterae missae, a letter sent by a person: litterae allatae, a letter received: hence, liber litterarum missarum et allatarum, a letter-book: L. M. (i. e. litterae missae) ... L. A. (i. e. litterae allatae), etc., Cic. Font. 4, 8; id. Verr. 2, 3, 71, § 167.—In poets also sometimes in sing.: quam legis a rapta Briseide littera venit, Ov. H. 3, 1, 5, 2; id. M. 9, 515; Tib. 3, 2, 27; Mart. 10, 73 al.—**2.** A writing, document, paper: litterae publicae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 63, § 140; 2, 4, 16, § 35; esp. a written acknowledgment: littera poscetur, Ov. A. A. 1, 428.—**3.** An account-book: ratio omnis et litterae, Cic. Quint. 11, 37; id. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 27.—**4.** An edict, ordinance: praetoris litterae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22, § 56: litteras revocavit, letter of appointment, commission, Suet. Vesp. 8.—**5.** Written monuments, records, literature: abest historia litteris nostris, is wanting in our literature, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 5: Graecae de philosophia litterae, philosophical literature, id. Div. 2, 2, 5: genus hoc scriptio- nis nondum satis Latinis litteris illustratae, id. Brut. 64, 228; id. Tusc. 1, 1, 1; id. Fin. 1, 2, 4: Graecis litteris studere, id. Brut. 20, 78: damnum Hortensii interitu Latinae litterae fecerunt, id. ib. 33, 125: nullam artem litteris sine interprete et sine aliqua exercitatione percipi posse, merely from books, id. Fam. 7, 19: quod litteris exstet, Pherecydes primum dixit animos hominum esse sempiternos, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38: parvae et rariae per eadem tempora litterae fuere, Liv. 6, 1, 2; 7, 3, 6: Etruscae, id. 9, 36, 3: paucissimos adhuc eloquentes litterae Romanae tulerunt, Quint. 10, 1, 123: amor litterarum, id. proem. 6.—**6.** History, inasmuch as it is derived from written monuments: cupidissimus litterarum fuit, Nep. Cat. 3, 1; id. Pelop. 1: parvae et rariae per eadem tempora litterae fuere, Liv. 6, 1.—**7.** Literary labor, composition: omnis varietas litterarum mearum, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 12: non nihil temporis tribuit litteris, Nep. Hann. 13, 2.—**8.** An inscription, Ov. M. 11, 706.—**9.** Learning, the sciences, liberal education, scholarship, letters: sit mihi orator tinctus litteris: audierit aliquid, legit, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: erant in eo plurimae litterae, id. Brut. 76, 265: homo communium litterarum, et politorum humanitatis non expers, id. de Or. 2, 7, 28: homo sine ingenio, sine litteris, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 98: fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, litterae, cura, cogitatio, diligentia, id. Phil. 2, 45, 116: mihi nihil libri, nihil litterae, nihil doctrina prodest, id. Att. 9, 10, 2: litterarum scientia, id. Brut. 42, 153: litterarum cognitio, id. de Or. 3, 32, 127: nescire litteras,

to be without a liberal education, id. Brut. 74, 259: altiores litterae, magic, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 51.—Comically of the art of love: Litteras didicisti; quando scis, sine aliis discere, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 22.

Litteralis (litter-), e, adj. [littera], of or belonging to letters or writing (post-class.): commercium, epistolary correspondence, Symm. Ep. 4, 52: lectio, the reading of books, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5: grammatica litteralis dicta, quod a litteris incipiat, Diom. p. 414 P.

Litterarius (litter-), a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to reading and writing: ludus, an elementary school, Quint. 1, 4, 27; Tac. A. 3, 66; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 25; Suet. Calig. 45: magister, an elementary teacher, school-master, Vop. Pertin. 8.

Litteratus (litter-), adv., v. litteratus fin. **Litteratio** (litter-), ōnis, f. [littera], instruction in reading and writing, Varr. ap. Aug. de Ordin. 2, 12; Mart. Cap. 3, § 229; Isid. Orig. 1, 3.

Litterator (litter-), ōris, m. [id.]. ***I.** A teacher of reading and writing, an elementary instructor: litterator ruditatem eximit, grammaticus doctrinā instruit, App. Flor. p. 363, 5.—**II.** Transf., a grammarian, critic, philologist, Cat. 14, 9; Mart. Cap. 3, § 229; cf. Kopp ad loc.—**B.** In opp. to litteratus (a man of real learning), a smatterer, sciolist: alter litterator fuit, alter litteras sciens, Gell. 18, 9, 2; cf. id. 16, 6: Suet. Gram. 4.

Litteratorius (litter-), a, um, adj. [litterator], grammatical: eruditio, Tert. Idol. 10.—The fem. not to be used as a substantive: grammaticae litteraturae est, non litteratrix, quemadmodum oratrix: nec litteratoria, quemadmodum oratoria, Quint. 2, 14, 3.

Litteratrix, v. litteratorius.

* **Litteratulus** (litter-), a, um, adj. dim. [litteratus], somewhat learned, Hier. ad Ruf. 1, n. 31.

Litteratura (litter-), ae, f. [litterae]. **I.** A writing formed of letters: litteratura constat ex notis litterarum et ex eo, in quo imprimuntur illae notae, Cic. Part. 7, 26.—***B.** Transf.: Graeca, the Greek alphabet, Tac. A. 11, 13.—**II.** The science of language, grammar, philology: grammaticae, quam in Latinum transferentes litteraturam vocaverunt, Quint. 2, 1, 4; cf. id. 2, 14, 3: prima illa litteratura, per quam pueris elementa traduntur, Sen. Ep. 88, 20.—**III.** Learning, erudition: saecularis, Tert. Spect. 18.

Litteratus (litter-), a, um, adj. [littera], lettered, i. e. **I.** Lit., marked with letters, branded: ensiculus, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 112: securicula, id. ib. 115: urna, id. ib. 2, 5, 21: laminae, App. M. 3, p. 137, 7: laciniae auro litteratae, id. ib. 6, 174, 28: servus, a branded slave, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 49; cf.: homunculi frontes litterati, App. M. 9, p. 222, 30.—**II.** Transf. **A. Learned, liberally educated:** Canius nec infacetus et satis litteratus, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 68: et litteratus et disertus, id. Brut. 21, 81; id. Mur. 7, 16: servi, id. Brut. 22, 87: quibus ineptiis nec litterator fit quisquam nec melior, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13, 1.—Esp. of the learned expounders of the poets: quem litteratissimum fuisse judico, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4: appellatio grammaticorum Graeca consuetudine invaluit: sed initio litterati vocabantur, Suet. Gram. 4.—**B.** Of or belonging to learning, learned: quid est enim dulcius otio litterato, learned leisure, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 105: senectus, id. Brut. 76, 265: labor, App. Mag. 4, p. 276, 8.—Hence, adv.: **litteratē.** 1. With plain letters, in a clear hand: rationes perscriptae scite et litterate, Cic. Pis. 25, 61.—**2.** Transf. **a.** To the letter, literally: litterate respondere, Cic. Harusp. Resp. 8, 17.—**b.** Learnedly, scientifically, elegantly, cleverly: scriptorum veterum litterate peritus, learnedly, critically skilled, Cic. Brut. 56, 205: belle et litterate dicta, clever sayings, id. de Or. 2, 62, 253.—Comp.: litteratius Latine loqui, Cic. Brut. 108, 28.

Litterio (litter-), ōnis, m. [litterae], a language-master, in a contemptuous sense: appellare (aliquem) loquacem talpam, et purpuratam simiam, et litterionem Graecum, Amm. 17, 11, 1; so, Graecus, Aug. adv. Leg. et Proph. 1, § 52.

* **Litterosus** (litter-), a, um, adj. [id.],

literary, learned in letters: homo mere litterosus, Cass. Hem. ap. Non. 133, 6.

Litterula (litter-), ae, f. dim. [littera]. **I.** A little letter, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1: accipi tuam epistolam vacillantibus litterulis, id. Fam. 16, 15, 2.—**II.** Transf.: litterulae, arum. **A.** A short letter, a note: hoc litterularum exaravi, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 1.—**B.** Grammatical knowledge, literary learning, liberal studies: quem propter litterularum nescio quid libenter vidi, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 8: litterulae meae oblonguerunt, id. Fam. 16, 10, 2; 5, 21, 2: litterulis Graecis imbutus, Hor. Ep. 2, 27.

Littus, v. litus.

Litubium, i, n., a town in Liguria, Liv. 32, 29.

Litura, ae, f. [lino], a smearing, anointing. **I.** In gen.: solem etiam et pluviam arceat ejusmodi litura, Col. 4, 24, 6.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Lit., a rubbing or smearing of the wax on a writing-tablet, in order to erase something written; hence, a blotting out, erasure, correction: unius nominis litura, Cic. Arch. 5, 9.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Concr., a passage erased, an erasure: videtis extremam partem nominis demersam esse in litura, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191: litterae lituraeque omnes assimilateae, id. ib. 2, 2, 77, § 189: carmen multā liturā coëcere, Hor. A. P. 292.—**2.** A blot, blur made in a writing: haec erit e lacrimis facta litura meis, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 4: litura suffusae quod habet maculosa lituras, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 15.—**3.** A wrinkle: cum corpus nulla litura notet, Mart. 7, 18, 2.—**C.** Trop., an alteration: nec ulla in decretis ejus litura sit, Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 2.

Liturarius, a, um, adj. [litura], of or for rubbing out.—Only as subst.: * **liturarii**, ōrum, m. (sc. libri), books kept for the first rough drafts of writings, blotters (so called from the erasures made in them), Aug. praef. Idyll. 13.

† **liturgus**, i, m., = λειτουργός, one who fills a public office, a servant of the state, Cod. Th. 11, 24, 6.—**II.** In gen., an attendant, Mart. Cap. 2, 45.

Lituro, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [litura], to rub or blot out, erase: liturasse aliqua, Sid. Ep. 9, 3; Inscr. Orell. 4405.

1. litus, a, um, Part., from lino.

2. litus, ūs, m. [lino], a smearing, besmearing, anointing: litu, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 110 (Cels. 6, 6, 20, instead of litum we should read lenitum; v. Targa, ad loc.).

3. litus (not littus), ōris, n. [cf. λίμνη, λειμών, λιμήν; and lino], the sea-shore, sea-side, beach, strand (opp. ripa, the bank of a river: ora, the coast of the sea; cf. Ov. M. 1, 37 sqq.; Verg. A. 3, 75): litus est, quousque maximus fluctus a mari pervenit, Dig. 50, 16, 96: solebat Aquilus quaerentibus, quid esset litus, ita definire: qua fluctus eluderet, Cic. Top. 7, 32: quid est tam commune quam ... litus ejectis, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: litus tunditur undā, Cat. 11, 4: praetervolare litora, Hor. Epod. 16, 40: Circaeae raduntur litora terrae, Verg. A. 7, 10: petere, Ov. M. 2, 844: intrare, id. ib. 14, 104: sinusum legere, Val. Fl. 2, 451: litoris ora, Verg. A. 3, 396; cf. id. G. 2, 44.—Prov.: litus arare, i. e. to labor in vain, take useless pains, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 48; so, litus sterili versamus atrato, Juv. 7, 49: in litus harenas fundere, to pour sand on the sea-shore, i. e. to add to that of which there is already an abundance, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 44.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A landing-place: quod uno parvoque litore adiretur, Suet. Tib. 40.—**B.** The shore of a lake: Trasimeni litora, Sil. 15, 818: Larium litus, Cat. 35, 4; Plin. Ep. 9, 7.—**C.** The bank of a river: hostias constituit omnes in litore, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 97: viridique in litore conspicitur sus, Verg. A. 8, 83: percussa fluctu litora, id. E. 5, 83.—**D.** Land situated on the sea-side: cui litus arandum dedimus, Verg. A. 4, 212: electione litorum, Tac. H. 3, 63.

Litus, i (gen. plur. lituum, Luc. 1, 237; Val. Fl. 6, 166; Sil. 13, 146), m. [prob. Etruscan; prim. signif. crooked]. **I.** Lit. **A.** The crooked staff borne by the augurs, an augur's crook or crosier, augural wand: dextra manu baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, quem lituum appellaverunt, Liv. 1, 18, 7; cf.: lituus iste vester, quod clarissimum est insigne auguratus, Cic. Div. 1, 17,

30; Gell. 5, 7, 8: Quirinalis, Verg. A. 7, 187: lituo pulcher trabeaque Quirinus, Ov. F. 6, 375.—**B.** A crooked wind-instrument (used to give signals in war), a curved trumpet, cornet, clarion: lituus sonitus effudit acutos, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll. (Ann. v. 522 Vahl.); Verg. A. 6, 167: jam lituus pugnae signa daturus erat, Ov. F. 3, 216: lituo tubae Permixtus sonitus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 23: stridor lituum clangorque tubarum, Luc. 1, 237: cornua cum lituis audita, Juv. 14, 200.—**II.** Transf., a signal: de lituis, *βοώνιδος*, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2.—**III.** Trop., an instigator, author: lituus meae protectionis, Cic. Att. 11, 12, 1.

* **livedo**, inis, f. [liveo], blueness, lividness, produced by bruises, blows, etc.: homunculi vibicibus livedinis totam cutem depicti, App. M. 9, p. 222, 26.

livens, entis, Part. and P. a., from liveo.

liverter, adv., v. liveo, P. a., A. fin.

liveo, ēre, v. n. [for pliveo; Gr. *πελιός*, *πελλός*, dark-blue; cf.: pullus, pallidus], to be of a bluish color, black and blue, livid: vivent rubigine dentes, Ov. M. 2, 776: vivere catenis, Prop. 4 (3), 7, 65.—**II.** Trop., to be envious, to envy (mostly poet. for invidio). (a) Absol.: livet Carinus, rumpitur, furit, plorat, Mart. 8, 61, 1; Stat. Th. 11, 211.—(β) With dat., to envy: vivere iis, qui eloquentiam exercent, Tac. A. 13, 42: qui mihi livet, Mart. 6, 86, 6; 11, 94, 1.—Hence, **livens**, entis, P. a. A. Bluish, lead-colored, black and blue, livid: plumbum, Verg. A. 7, 687: pruna, Ov. M. 13, 817: crura compedibus, id. Am. 2, 2, 47: oculi in morte, Stat. Th. 1, 617: venenum, Sil. 2, 707.—**B.** Envious: quid imprecabor, o Severe, liventi? Mart. 8, 61, 8.—Adv.: **liverter**, lividly, Paul. Petr. 4, 192.

livesco, ēre, v. n., to turn black and blue, become livid: digiti, Lucr. 3, 528; Scrib. Comp. 181.—**II.** Trop., to envy, be envious: nec enim livescere fas est, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 27.

Livia, v. Livius.

Liviānus, a, um, v. Livius, B.

livide, adv., v. lividus fin.

* **lividians**, antis, adj. [lividus], envious: ipse Paris deorum lividinantium iudex, Petr. 138 dub. (al. libidinantium; al. litigantium).

livido, āre, v. a. [id.], to render livid: pallore vultum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 619.

* **lividulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], somewhat envious: quibus invidias si lividulus sis, Juv. 11, 110.

lividus, a, um, adj. [liveo], of a blue or leaden color, bluish, blue. **I.** Lit.: vada, Verg. A. 6, 320: lividissima vorago, Cat. 17, 11: racemi, Hor. C. 2, 5, 10.—**B.** Esp., produced by beating, bruising, etc., black and blue, livid: livida armis Brachia, Hor. C. 1, 8, 10: ora livida facta, Ov. H. 20, 82; Plin. 24, 11, 55, § 93.—**C.** Transf., making livid, i. e. deadly: livida materno fervent adipata veneno, Juv. 6, 631.—**II.** Trop., envious, invidious, spiteful, malicious. **A.** Of persons: invidi et malevoli et lividi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28 (dub.): nos nostraque lividus odit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 89.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: lingua, Ov. F. 1, 74: obliviones (because forgetfulness robs the deserving of the praise which is his due), Hor. C. 4, 9, 33: sententia, spiteful, malicious, Sen. Contr. 2, 14.—Hence, **livide**, adv., of a leaden color, lividly.—Comp., Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 94 dub.

Livilla, ae, f. dim. [Livia], the daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, and sister of Caligula, Suet. Calig. 7.

Livius, i, m. (—a, ae, f.), name of a Roman gens.—So, M. Livius Andronicus, the first Roman tragic poet, Cic. Brut. 18, 72; Liv. 7, 2, 8: T. Livius, the celebrated historian, Quint. 10, 1, 32 al.: C. Livius Salinator, consul with L. Valerius Messala, A. U. C. 584; Liv. 29, 37, 1; Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273; and many others.—In fem.: **Livia**, ae, Drusilla, the second wife of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 29; 63; id. Tib. 4; id. Claud. 1; Ov. F. 5, 157: Livia Orestilla, wife of Caligula, Suet. Calig. 25.—Hence, **A. Livius**, a, um, adj., Livian: Liviae leges, Cic. Leg. 2, 6, 11: familia, Tac. A. 6, 51: arbores, Col. 10, 413.—**B. Livianus**, a, um, adj., Livian:

modi, i. e. of Livius Andronicus, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39: exercitus, the army of the consul M. Livius, Liv. 28, 9: aes, from mines belonging to Livia, Plin. 34, 2, 2, § 3: charta, named after Livia, id. 13, 12, 23, § 80; cf. § 74.

livor, ōris, m. [liveo], bluish color, leaden color, a black and blue spot. **I.** Lit.: jam livorem tute scapulis istoc concinnas tuis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 19: livore decoloratum corpus mortui, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: ostendere nigram in facie tumidis livoribus ofam, Juv. 16, 11; Quint. 2, 21, 19; cf. id. 5, 9, 1; 11; 5, 10, 46: illinitur livoribus, Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 240.—Of a speck or taint in fruit: uva conspecta livorem ducit ab uva, Juv. 2, 81: tum sucos herbasque dedi queis livor abiret, Tib. 1, 6, 13.—**II.** Trop., envy, spite, malice, ill-will (mostly poet. and post-Aug. for invidia): summā malevolentia et livore impediuntur, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 1: obrectatio et livor, Tac. H. 1, 1: pascitur in vivis livor; post fata quiescit, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 39: ergo submotum patriā proscindere, livor, Desine, id. P. 4, 16, 47: rumpere, livor edax, id. R. Am. 389: cupidus, Prop. 1, 8, 29: livor ac malignitas, Suet. Calig. 34; Plin. Pan. 3, 4; 58, 5.

† **lix**, liciis, m., ashes, lye: lix est cinis vel umor cineri admixtus: nam etiamnum id genus lixivium vocatur, Non. 62, 11.

lixa, ae, m. [perh. linquo], a suttler: non lixa sequebatur, Liv. 39, 1: lixae modo sine insignibus, sine lictoribus, profectum, id. 21, 63: lixarum in modum negotiari, id. 5, 8: lixae ac negotiatores, Tac. A. 2, 62.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In plur.: **lixae**, camp-followers, consisting of suttlers, cooks, servants, etc.: lixae e castris submovit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 2: lixae permixti cum militibus, Sall. J. 44: ne lixae exercitum sequerentur, id. ib. 45: agmini totidem lixae habenti quot milites, Quint. 8, 6, 42; Justin. 38, 10, 2.—**B.** An attendant on a magistrate, App. M. 1, p. 113, 22.

lixabundus [lixa], journeying at pleasure: iter libere ac prolix faciens, Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll.; cf.: lixabundus ambulat, qui voluptatis causā ambulat, Gloss. Isid.: Pinacium tam lixabundum currere, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 15 Fleck.; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

† **lixio**, ōnis, m. [id.], a suttler, camp-follower: lixiones aquarum portitores, Gloss. Isid.

lixivius, a, um, adj. [lix], made into lye: cinere lixivio abluere, lye-ashes, Plin. 28, 18, 75, § 244.—**II.** Subst.: **lixivia**, ae, f., lye: lixivium cineris, Col. 12, 16; 12, 50.—Also, **lixivium**, i, n., lye: ossa prunorum lixivio sunt maceranda, Pall. 12, 7, 13: aqua cineribus distillata, quam volgo lixivium vocant, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 3, 70.

lixivus, a, um, adj. [id.], made into lye: cinis lixiva, Scrib. Larg. 216; 230; Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 27, 69, § 202; 15, 17, 18, § 67: mustum lixivum, the must which flows from the grapes before they are pressed, Cato, R. R. 23.—**II.** Subst.: **lixivum**, i, n., lye, Pall. 2, 15, 18; and so perh. Col. 12, 50, 11.

† **lixo** *ἐβω*, to boil, seethe, Gloss. Philox. † **lixulae**, arum, f. [a Sabine word], a round pancake made of flour, cheese, and water, Varr. L. L. 5, § 107 Müll.

Lixus, i, m., = *Λίξος*, a river in Mauritania, with a city of the same name, now Wady al-Khos, Mel. 3, 10, 6; Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9; Sil. 3, 258; 5, 400.

loba, ae, f. **I.** The haulm or straw of Indian millet, Plin. 11, 7, 10, § 55.—**II.** Nightshade, also called strychnos, App. Herb. 74.

localis, e, adj. [locus], of or belonging to a place, local (late Lat.): determinatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34: locale universali opponit, id. ad Scapul. 3: aerumnae, Amm. 14, 7, 5: adverbia, adverbs of place, Charis. p. 182 P.—Hence, adv.: **localiter**, locally: Besae dei localiter appellati oraculum, i. e. by the inhabitants, Amm. 19, 12, 3; Tert. Pall. 2; Cassiod. Var. 1, 35.

localitas, atis, f. [id.], locality, as a necessary quality of bodies, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 3; 4.

localiter, adv., v. localis fin.

locārius, a, um, adj. [loco], of or belonging to letting; hence, subst. **I.** locā-

rius, ii, m., one who first took possession of a seat in the theatre and let it out to one who came later: Hermes, divitiae locario-rum, a famous gladiator, who filled the theatre, and thus brought much gain to those who parted with their seats for hire, Mart. 5, 24, 9.—**II.** **locārium**, ii, n., rent paid for a stall to sell goods from, stall-money, stallage, Varr. L. L. 5, § 15 Müll.

† **locatārius**, ō *μισθούμενος*, a contractor, Gloss. Philox.

locatīcius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [loco], let, hired out: fatigatio, Sid. Ep. 6, 8: manus, Salv. Ep. 1.

locatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a placing, locating; a disposition, arrangement. **I.** In gen.: recta locatio, prioribus sequentia annectens, Quint. 7, 1, 1 dub. (Zumpt, collocatio): locatio verborum, id. 9, 4, 32.—**II.** In partic., a letting out, leasing: quae (porticus) consulum locatione reficiebatur, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 2: fundi, Col. 1, 7, 3: locationes praediorum rusticorum, the farming out of the Macedonian crown-lands, Liv. 45, 18.—**B.** Transf., a contract of letting or hiring, a lease, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9: consensu sunt obligationes in locationibus, Gai. Inst. 3, 135; 142 sqq.

locatitius, v. locatīcius.

locator, ōris, m. [loco], one who lets, a letter, hirer out: domus, Dig. 19, 2, 60: insulae et fundi, ib. 35: operis, ib. 36: mercetricum, Firm. Math. 4, 6: LOCATOR A SCENAE OR SCENICORUM, one who furnished for a stipulated sum the actors and stage apparatus to him who gave a play, Inscr. Orell. 2618 sq.; 2629.—**II.** A contractor, undertaker: funeris, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 176.

* **locatōrius**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to letting or hiring out: locatōrius, *μισθωσιμαίος*, Gloss. Philox.: locatōria provincia, where one will be a mere letter out, Cic. Att. 15, 9, 1; Orell. N. cr.

locellus, i, m. dim. [locus], a little place; hence, **I.** A compartment in a locker or chest, Caes. ap. Charis. p. 60 P.: praetorium, Mart. 10, 88.—**II.** A chest, casket: anulos in locellum repositos haeredibus reddidit, Val. Max. 7, 8, 9.

† **Lochia**, ae, f., = *λοχεία* (midwife), a surname of Diana, Inscr. ap. Grut. 1011, 3.

locito, āre, v. freq. a. [loco], to let or hire out: agelli hic est sub urbe paulum, quod locitas foras, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26.

loco, avi, ātum, 1 (old forms, locassim for locaverim, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 51; so, locasint, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 11), v. a. [locus], to place, put, lay, set, dispose, arrange. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: equites pro cornibus, Quint. 2, 13, 3: crates adversas locari jubet, Caes. B. C. 3, 46: milites super vallum in munimentis, Sall. J. 100: cum sol ita locatus fuisset, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 23: fundamenta (urbis), Verg. A. 4, 266; cf. id. ib. 1, 428: gramineque viros locat ipse sedib. id. ib. 8, 176: vicos, Tac. G. 16: stipendium et commeatum, Sall. J. 90.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Locare puellam in matrimonium or in matrimonio, nuptis, nuptum, or simply locare, to give a girl in marriage, to marry her to any one: cur me huic locabas nuptis? Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38 (Trag. v. 157 Vahl.): virginem habeo grandem, neque eam quo loco quoquam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 15: in matrimonium, id. Trin. 3, 3, 52: aliquam in luculentam familiam, id. Cist. 3, 2, 18: nuptum virginem adulescenti, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 25.—**2.** To let, lease, to hire or farm out (opp. conducere): vectigalia, Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 7: portorium, id. Inv. 1, 30, 47: agrum frumento, Liv. 27, 3: praedia non nummo sed partibus, Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 3: tabernas civitatibus ad stationem, Suet. Ner. 37.—**b.** To give out on contract, to contract for having a thing done: tu idem optimum est Loces efferendum: nam jam credo mortuus est, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 30: impero, ut tu me quovis castrandum loces, id. ib. 2, 2, 73: ut quod sit sibi operis locatum ediceret, id. As. 2, 4, 37: ego operam meam tribus nummis hodie locavi ad artis naugatorias, id. Trin. 4, 2, 2: statuum faciendam, Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 16: funera, id. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 120: majore pecunia columnas dealbandas, quam, etc., id. ib. 2, 1, 59, § 154: statuas demolendas, id. ib. 2, 67, § 161: anse-ribus cibaria publice locantur (sc. praeben-

da), id. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: Junoni templum (sc. exstruendum), Liv. 5, 23: vestimenta exercitui (sc. facienda), id. 27, 10: ingentesque locat Caesonia Rheno, Pers. 6, 47.—**C.** Locare se or locare operam suam, to hire one's self out, hire out one's services: quid si aliquo ad ludos me pro manduco locem, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 51: operam suam ad aliquam rem, id. Trin. 4, 2, 1; Gell. 3, 3, 14: vocem, i. e. to become a ranter, Juv. 8, 185: locare noctes, of courtesans, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 30.—**D.** To lend: ornamenta quae locavi metuo ut possim recipere, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 3.—**E.** To quarter, establish in quarters: cohortes novis hibernaculis, Tac. A. 14, 38.—**3.** Of money, to invest, place: nec quicquam argenti locavi jam diu usquam aequae bene? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 144.—**4.** To put or lend out money on interest: locare argenti nemini nummum quo, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 4.—Hence, locare se, to bring in interest, to yield: disciplina (histrionis) quae erat (Pannurgo) ab hoc (Roscio) tradita, locabat se non minus HS CCCIOOO, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 28.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to place, put, set, lay, fix: metuo hercle ne illa mulier mi insidias locet, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 17: num tu pudicae quoquam insidias locas? id. Curc. 1, 1, 25: vitam in tam clara luce locavit, Lucr. 5, 12: inter recte factum atque peccatum media locabat quaedam, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 37: aliquid in amplissimo gradu dignitatis, id. Mur. 14, 30: civitas in Catonis et Brutii fide locata, id. Att. 6, 1, 5: omnia mea studia in Milonis magistratu fixi et locavi, id. Fam. 2, 6, 3: eo loco locati sumus, ut, etc., id. Lael. 12, 40: vos hortor, ut ita virtutem locetis, ut ea excepta nihil amicitia praestabilius esse putetis, id. ib. 27, 104: res certis in personis ac temporibus locata, id. de Or. 1, 31, 138: prudentia est locata in delectu bonorum et malorum, consists in, id. Off. 3, 17, 71: beneficium apud gratos, to confer upon, Liv. 7, 20.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B. 2. c.) To put out, as at interest; to place so as to secure a return: optumo optume optumam operam das; datam pulcre locas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 122: beneficia apud gratos, Liv. 7, 20, 5: benefacta male locata male facta arbitror, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62 (Trag. v. 429 Vahl.).—**C.** Locare nomen, to become surety, Phaedr. 1, 16, 1.—Hence, **P. a.** locatus, a, um, only as subst.: locatum, i, n., that which is placed on lease, hired out, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74.

Locri, ōrum, m., = Λοκροί. **A** A people of Greece, consisting of several tribes. **1.** The Locri Epizephyrii, on the Cephalus, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27.—**2.** The Locri Ozolae, bordering on the Aetolians, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7.—**3.** The Locri Epizephyrii, in the territory of the Brutii, where they had founded the city of Narycium, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 74; Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6; 3, 5, 11; id. Fin. 5, 29, 87; id. Att. 6, 1, 18.—**B.** The city of Narycium, a colony of the Grecian Locrians, now Gerace: haud procul ab urbe Locris, Liv. 28, 6, 48; Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 2, 96, 98, § 211; 7, 47, § 152; cf. Mann. Ital. p. 186.—Hence, **A.** Locrensis, e, adj., of or belonging to the Epizephyrian Locrians, Locrian: ager, Plin. 11, 27, 32, § 95.—**Locrenses**, ium, m., the Locrians, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 90.—**B.** Locris, idis, f., = Λοκρίς, the country of Locris, in Greece, Liv. 26, 26.

loculamentum, i, n. [loculus], a case, box, receptacle for anything. **I.** In gen., for doves: loculamenta, quibus nidificant aves, Col. 8, 8, 3: novum, id. 8, 9, 3: for books: tecto tenus exstructa loculamenta, Sen. Tranq. 9, 7.—**II.** In partic., a case, box, cell, Vitruv. 10, 14, 3: dentium, i. e. the gums, Veg. Vet. 2, 32.

locularis, e, adj. [id.], kept in boxes: resina, Pall. 3, 25, 23.

***loculatus**, a, um, adj. [id.], furnished with compartments or divisions: loculatae arculae, piscinae, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4.

loculosus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of little compartments or cells: putamen, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88.

loculus, i, m. dim. [locus], a little place. **I.** In gen.: in cella est paulum nimis loculi lubrici, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 38.—**II.** In partic. **A.** A coffin: equites in loculis asservati, Plin. 7, 16, 16, § 75; Vulg. Luc. 7, 14: hunc (pollicem regis in dextro pede)

cremari cum reliquo corpore non potuisse tradunt, conditumque loculo in templo, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 20.—**B.** A bier, Fulg. Planc. Exposit. Serm. p. 558 Merc.—**C.** A compartment, manger, stall: loculi vel marmore vel lapide vel ligno facti distinguendi sunt, ut singula jumenta hordeum suum ex integro nullo praeripiente consumant, Veg. Vet. 1, 56, 4.—**D.** In plur.: loculi, a small receptacle with compartments, a coffer or casket for keeping all sorts of things in: gestit enim nummum in loculos demittere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 175; id. S. 1, 3, 17: gramina continuo loculis depromit eburnis, Ov. F. 6, 749: hos de flavâ loculos implere monetâ, Mart. 14, 12: in quibus (loculis) erant claves vinariae cellae, Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 89.—Hence, stimulatorum loculi, applied to a bad slave, qs. you receptacle for goads (with which slaves were chastised), Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 11; v. stimulus.—**E.** Esp., a purse, pocket: e peculiaribus loculis suis, out of his own pocket, Suet. Galb. 12: laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, Hor. S. 1, 6, 74; id. Ep. 1, 1, 56: neque enim loculis comitantibus itur ad casum tabulae, Juv. 1, 89; 10, 46 al.

locuples, etis (û, Mart. 5, 36, 6; gen. locupletium and locupletum; abl. sing. locuplete, usu. of a person, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 29; id. Att. 12, 43, 2; Tac. H. 1, 46; rarely of a thing, Hor. S. 2, 6, 102; Pers. 3, 74: locupleti, of things, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1; id. de Or. 3, 48, 185; Sen. Contr. 2, 9, 4; rarely of a person, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 46; Macrob. S. 5, 18, 14; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 49 sq.), adj. [locus-plenus], rich in lands, substantial, opulent (syn.: dives, abundans, copiosus). **I.** Lit.: quod tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus: ex quo pecuniosi et locupletes vocabantur, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16; cf.: (P. Nigidius) locupletem dictum ait ex compositis vocibus, qui pleuraque loca, hoc est, qui multas possessiones teneret, Gell. 10, 5: locupletes locorum multorum domini, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119 Müll.—So too, locupletem a locorum copia, Quint. 5, 10, 55: locupletes dicebant loci, hoc est agri plenos, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11: unum genus est eorum, qui magno in aere alieno, majores etiam possessiones habent: horum hominum species est honestissima, sunt enim locupletes, Cic. Cat. 2, 8: rarely of things: neque minus locuples ad eos hereditas perveniat, Gai. Inst. 1, 192.—**B.** Transf., in gen., rich, wealthy, opulent: de ornatu ut locupletes simus scitis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 4: egebat? immo locuples erat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 8, 22: mulier copiosa plane et locuples, id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55.—As subst.: Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi, ut servitio, colendos dedit, the rich, Cic. Rep. 3, 9 fin.: ut suffragia non in multitudinis, sed in locupletium potestate essent, id. ib. 2, 22, 39.—So fem.: locuples quae nupsit avaro, Juv. 6, 141: locuples et referta domus, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161: in locuplete penu, Pers. 3, 74: locupletem optare podagram, i. e. characteristic of the rich, Juv. 13, 96.—With abl.: praeda locuples, Sall. J. 84: locuples frugibus annus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 137: mancipii locuples, id. ib. 1, 6, 39.—With gen.: pecuniae, App. M. 3, p. 140, 30.—**3.** A piece or part of an estate: stricte loquendo locus non est fundus sed pars aliqua fundi, Dig. 50, 16, 60: locus certus ex fundo consideri potest, ib. 41, 2, 26.—**4.** A place, spot, locality: a country region: hau longe abesse oportet homines hinc: ita hic lepidus locus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 35: nunc hoc ubi abstrudam cogito solum locum, id. Aul. 4, 6, 7: non hoc ut oppido praeposui, sed ut loco, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10; Verg. A. 1, 530; Caes. B. G. 5, 12.—**P. o. e. of the inhabitants of a place, a neighborhood:** numina vicinorum odit uterque locus, Juv. 15, 37.—Of a place where a city once stood, a site: locus Pherae, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13: locus Buprasium, Hyrrmine, id. ib.; cf. Ov. F. 2, 280.—**Plur.** rarely loci: quos locos adiisti, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 86: locos tenere, Liv. 5, 35, 1: occupare, Sall. J. 18, 4; 76, 1; Lucr. 4, 509; Verg. A. 1, 306; 2, 28; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 22; Tac. A. 1, 61; 13, 36; Suet. Tib. 43.—Usually loca: loca haec circiter, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 8: venisse in illa loca, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 5; id. Fin. 5, 1, 2 sq.; Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 7; Lucr. 1, 373; 2, 146; Cat. 9, 7; 63, 3; Sall. J. 18, 11; 54, 3; Verg. G. 2, 140; id. A. 1, 51; 2, 495; Hor. C. 1, 22, 7; Tib. 4, 1, 97; Ov. M. 10, 29; Liv. 1, 1, 5; 1, 5, 2; 1, 6, 4 et saep.—**5.** In war

class.). **1.** Lit., sup.: locupletissime muneratus, Spart. Hadr. 3: dotata filia, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9.—**2.** Trop., in comp., Front. ad Anton. Imp. 1, 3 Mai.

locupletatio, ōnis, f. [locupletus], an enriching, a rich possession, Vulg. Judith, 2, 16.

locupletator, ōris, m. [id.], an enricher (post-class.): familiarium, Eutr. 10, 15: MNICIPII, Inscr. Orell. 816.

locupletē, adv., v. locuples fin.

locupletō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [locuples], to make rich, enrich (syn. dito). **I.** Lit.: auro suas domus, Att. ap. Gell. 14, 1, 34: homines fortunis, Cic. Agr. 2, 26: maxima auri argentique praeda locupletatus, id. Rep. 2, 24, 44; id. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 80: Africam equis, armis, viris, pecunia, Nep. Hamilc. 4, 1: cives, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 15: celeriter locupletari, to grow rich, Col. 6 praef. § 4.—**II.** Trop., to enrich, etc.: sapientem locupletat ipsa natura, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 90: ipsam eloquentiam graviorum artium instrumentum, id. Brut. 97, 331: templum picturis, i. e. to decorate, adorn, id. Inv. 2, 1.

locus (old form stlocus, like stilis for lis, Quint. 1, 4, 16), i, m. (**locum**, i, n., Inscr. ap. Grut. 129, 14; plur. loci, single places; loca, places connected with each other, a region; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 666 sq., and v. infra), a place, spot. **I.** Lit.

A. In gen.: adsedistis in festivo loco, i. e. the theatre, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 83: locum sibi velle liberum praerberi, ubi nequam faciat clam, id. Poen. 1, 1, 49; 3, 3, 44; cf. 3, 2, 25: omnes copias in unum locum convenire, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 2: Galli qui ea loca incolerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: locorum situm naturam regionis nosse, Liv. 22, 38: Romae per omnes locos, Sall. J. 32: facere alicui locum in turba, Ov. A. A. 2, 210: ex loco superiore agere, of an orator speaking from the rostra, or of a judge pronouncing judgment: de loco superiore dicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 102: ex aequo loco, of one speaking in the Senate or conversing with another: et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habiti, id. Fam. 3, 8, 2: ex inferiore loco, to speak before a judge, id. de Or. 3, 6, 23: primus locus aedium, a dwelling on the ground-floor, Nep. praef. 6.—**A post, position:** loco movere, to drive from a place or post, Ter. Phorm. prol. 32; so, loco deicere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30: loco cedere, to give way, abandon one's post, retire, Sall. C. 9; Caes. B. G. 1, 15.—**B.** In partic. **1.** A place, seat, in the theatre, the circus, or the forum: Servi ne obsideant, liberis ut sit locus, room, seats, Plaut. Cas. prol. 23.—Esp. the place assigned by the Senate to foreign ambassadors: locum ad spectandum dare, Cic. Mur. 35, 73; 34, 72; so Liv. 30, 17.—**Plur.** loca, Liv. 34, 44, 5; Veil. 2, 32, 3; Suet. Claud. 21; id. Ner. 11; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21.—**But plur. loci, Tac. A. 15, 32.—2.** So of the lodging, quarters, place of abode assigned to foreign ambassadors for their residence: locus inde lautiaque legatis praebere iussa, Liv. 28, 39, 19; 30, 17, 14; 42, 26, 5; Symm. Ep. 4, 56; Sid. Ep. 8, 12: loca lautia, App. M. 3, p. 140, 30.—**3.** A piece or part of an estate: stricte loquendo locus non est fundus sed pars aliqua fundi, Dig. 50, 16, 60: locus certus ex fundo consideri potest, ib. 41, 2, 26.—**4.** A place, spot, locality: a country region: hau longe abesse oportet homines hinc: ita hic lepidus locus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 35: nunc hoc ubi abstrudam cogito solum locum, id. Aul. 4, 6, 7: non hoc ut oppido praeposui, sed ut loco, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10; Verg. A. 1, 530; Caes. B. G. 5, 12.—**P. o. e. of the inhabitants of a place, a neighborhood:** numina vicinorum odit uterque locus, Juv. 15, 37.—Of a place where a city once stood, a site: locus Pherae, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13: locus Buprasium, Hyrrmine, id. ib.; cf. Ov. F. 2, 280.—**Plur.** rarely loci: quos locos adiisti, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 86: locos tenere, Liv. 5, 35, 1: occupare, Sall. J. 18, 4; 76, 1; Lucr. 4, 509; Verg. A. 1, 306; 2, 28; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 22; Tac. A. 1, 61; 13, 36; Suet. Tib. 43.—Usually loca: loca haec circiter, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 8: venisse in illa loca, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 5; id. Fin. 5, 1, 2 sq.; Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 7; Lucr. 1, 373; 2, 146; Cat. 9, 7; 63, 3; Sall. J. 18, 11; 54, 3; Verg. G. 2, 140; id. A. 1, 51; 2, 495; Hor. C. 1, 22, 7; Tib. 4, 1, 97; Ov. M. 10, 29; Liv. 1, 1, 5; 1, 5, 2; 1, 6, 4 et saep.—**5.** In war

or battle, a post, station (*plur.* loca): tum loca sorte legunt, Verg. A. 5, 132: loca iussa tenere, id. ib. 10, 238: loca servare, Amm. 25, 6, 14.—**6.** Loci and loca, of parts of the body: loci nervosi, Cels. 5, 26, 26.—Esp.: muliebres, Varr. L. 5, 2, 15; and without *adj.*, in females, the womb: si ea lotio locos fovebit, Cato, R. 157, 11: cum in locis semen insederit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51; Cels. 2, 8.—Of animals, Col. 6, 27, 10.—Of birds, Col. 8, 11, 8; Lucr. 14, 1246; Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 209; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17: genitalia, Col. 7, 4; cf. id. 8, 7, 2; 8, 11, 8; in males, Lucr. 4, 1034; 4, 1045.—**7.** Communis locus, (a) *The place of the dead*: qui nunc abierunt hinc in communem locum, Plaut. Cas. prol. 19.—(β) *A public place*: Sthenius... qui oppidum non maximum maximis ex pecunia sua locis communibus monumentisque decoravit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 46, § 112.—**8.** A burial-place, grave; very freq. in epitaphs; v. Inscr. Orell. 8; 4499; 4500 sq.

II. Trop. **A.** A topic of discussion or thought; a matter, subject, point, head or division of a subject. **1.** In gen.: cum fundamentum esset philosophiae positum in finibus bonorum, perurgatus est locus a nobis quinque libris, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 2: Theophrastus cum tractat locos ab Aristotele ante tractatos, id. Fin. 1, 2, 6: hic locus, de natura usque verborum, id. Or. 48, 162: philosophiae noti et tractati loci, id. ib. 33, 118: ex quattuor locis in quos honesti naturam vimque divisimus, id. Off. 1, 6, 18; id. Inv. 2, 3, 11; 2, 5, 16; 2, 8, 26 et saep.; Quint. 2, 4, 27; 2, 11, 6; 5, 8, 4; Juv. 6, 245; Tac. Or. 31.—**2.** Esp.: loci, the grounds of proof, the points on which proofs are founded or from which they are deduced: cum pervestigare argumentum aliquid volumus, locos nosse debemus, Cic. Top. 2, 7; id. de Or. 1, 13, 56; 3, 55, 210: traditi sunt ex quibus argumenta ducantur duplices loci, id. Or. 35; so *sing.*: itaque licet definire, locum esse argumenti sedem, id. Top. 2.—**3.** Esp.: loci communes, general arguments, which do not grow out of the particular facts of a case, but are applicable to any class of cases: pars (argumentorum) est pervagatio et aut in omnis ejusdem generis aut in plerasque causas accommodata: haec ergo argumenta, quae transferri in multas causas possunt, locos communis nominamus, Cic. Inv. 2, 14, 47 sq.; cf. the passage at length; id. ib. 2, 16, 50 sq.; 2, 18, 56; Auct. Her. 3, 8, 15; Quint. 2, 1, 9; 3, 1, 12; 5, 1, 3; 5, 13, 57 al.—*Sing.*: vix ullus est tam communis locus, qui possit cohaerere cum causa, nisi aliquo proprio quaestione vinculo copulatus, Quint. 2, 4, 30: locus, for communis locus, id. 4, 2, 117; 5, 7, 32.—**B.** A passage in a book or author; *plur.* loci (Zumpt, Gram. § 99): locos quosdam transferam, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7; Quint. 1, 1, 36; 1, 4, 4; 5, 13, 42; 6, 3, 36; Tac. Or. 22: locos Lucreti plurimos sectare, Gell. 1, 21, 7; but rarely loca: loca jam recitata, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223; Amm. 29, 2, 8.—**C.** Room, opportunity, cause, occasion, place, time, etc., for any thing: et cognoscendi et ignoscendi dabitur peccati locus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 6: avaritia paululum aliquid loci rationi et consilio dedisset, Cic. Quint. 16, 53: de tuo in me animo iniquis secus existimandi videris nonnihil dedisse loci, to have given occasion, cause, reason, id. Fam. 3, 6, 6: dare locum dubitationis, id. Balb. 6, 16; Val. Fl. 4, 451: locum habere, to find a place: qui dolorem summum malum dicit, apud eum, quem locum habet fortitudo? Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: in hoc altero dicacitatis quid habet ars loci? id. de Or. 2, 54, 219; so, locus est alicui rei: legi Aquilae locus est adversus te, Dig. 9, 2, 27; cf.: huic edicto locus est, ib. 37, 10, 6; cf.: meritis vacat hic tibi locus, Verg. A. 11, 179: cum defendendi negandive non est locus, Quint. 5, 13, 8: quaerendi, id. 3, 8, 21.—Also in the sense of there is place for any thing, it finds acceptance: in poetis non Homero soli locus est aut Archilocho, etc., Cic. Or. 1, 4; si in mea familiaritate locus esset nemini nisi, etc., id. Planc. 33, 82: maledicto nihil loci est, id. Mur. 5, 12: locum non relinquere, to leave no room for, not to admit, to exclude: vita turpis ne morti quidem honestae locum relinquit, id. Quint. 15, 49; so, nec precibus nostris nec admonitionibus relinquit locum, id. Fam. 1, 1, 2: nancisci locum, to

find occasion: nactus locum rescandae libidinis, id. Att. 1, 18, 2: valde gaudeo, si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, id. ib. 9, 7, 6.—**D.** In aliquo loco esse, to be in any place, position, situation, condition, state, relation: si ego in istoc siem loco, dem potius aurum, quam, etc., position, place, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 116: tanta ibi copia venustatum aderat, in suo quaque loco sita munde, id. Poen. 5, 4, 8: in uxoris loco habere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 52: in liberum loco esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 200; id. Planc. 11, 28; id. Brut. 1, 1; but more freq. without *in*: is si eo loco esset, negavit se facturum, id. Fam. 4, 4, 4: eodem loco esse, Sen. Ben. 3, 8, 2; 7, 14, 6.—Esp. with a *gen.*: parentis loco esse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19, 61: hostium loco esse, Liv. 2, 4, 7: fratris loco esse, Cic. Fam. 5, 3, 1; 7, 3, 6; Quint. 6, 1, 7: nec vero hic locus est, ut, etc., not the proper occasion, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 1; id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33.—Hence, loco or in loco, at the right place or time, seasonably, suitably: posuisti loco versus Attianos, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4: epistolae non in loco redditae, id. ib. 11, 16, 1: dulce est desipere in loco, Hor. C. 4, 12, 28; so, locis: non insurgit locis? non figuris gaudet? Quint. 12, 10, 23: quo res summa loco? in what condition? Verg. A. 2, 322: quo sit fortuna loco, id. ib. 9, 723: quo sit Romana loco res, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 25: quo tua sit fortuna loco, Stat. Th. 7, 558: missis nuntiis, quo loco res essent, Liv. 2, 47, 5: primo loco, in the first place, first in order, Juv. 5, 12.—Freq. as a *partit. gen.*: quo loci for quo loco, Cic. Att. 8, 10; id. Div. 2, 66: eo loci for eo loco, id. Sest. 31, 68; Tac. A. 15, 74: eodem loci, Suet. Calig. 53: ubi loci, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 26: ibidem loci, id. Cist. 3, 1, 53: interea loci for interea, meanwhile, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 46: postea loci, after that, afterwards, Sall. J. 102: ubicumque locorum, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 34: adhuc locorum, hitherto, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 25: ad id locorum, to that time, till then, hitherto, Sall. J. 63, 6; 73, 2; Liv. 22, 38, 12: post id locorum, after that, thereupon, Plaut. Cas. 1, 32: inde loci, since then, Lucr. 5, 437.—**E.** Place, position, degree, rank, order, office, of persons or things: summus locus civitatis, Cic. Clu. 55, 150: tua dignitas suum locum obtinebit, id. Fam. 3, 9, 2: quem locum apud ipsum Caesarem obtinuisti? id. Phil. 2, 29, 71: res erat et causa nostra eo jam loci, ut, etc., id. Sest. 31, 68: Socrates voluptatem nullo loco numerat, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90: eodem loco habere, quo, etc., id. Prov. Cons. 17, 41; Caes. B. G. 1, 26, 6; 7, 77, 3; id. B. C. 1, 84, 2: indignantes eodem se loco esse, quo, etc., Liv. 42, 37, 8: sed esto, neque melius quod invenimus esse, neque par, est certe proximus locus, Quint. 10, 5, 6: erat ordine proximus locus, id. 7, 3, 36: humili loco, id. 4, 2, 2.—*Plur.* loca: ut patricii recuperarent duo consularia loca, Liv. 10, 15, 8: quinque augurum loca, id. 10, 8, 3; 42, 34, 15: omnia loca obtinere, ne cui plebeio aditus esset, id. 4, 57, 11; Tac. A. 2, 55: Vesta loca prima tenet, Ov. F. 6, 304.—Esp. of birth: infimo loco natus, Cic. Fl. 11, 24: esse summo loco natus, id. Planc. 25, 60: Tanaquil summo loco nata, Liv. 1, 34.—**F.** Loco, adverbially, in the place of, instead of, for: criminis loco putant esse, quod vivam, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 6: haec filium suum sibi praemii loco deposcit, id. Inv. 2, 49, 144.

1. locusta (lūc-); scanned **locusta**, Juven. in Matt. 3, 1, 339, ae, f., a marine shell-fish, a lobster, Plin. 9, 30, 50, § 95: locustis squillisque magna ex parte sub eodem munimento praeduri eminent oculi, id. 11, 37, 55, § 152: marina, Petr. 35, 4.—Hence, dic mihi hoc etiam: solent tibi umquam oculi duri fieri? Men. Quid? tu me locustam censes esse, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 24.—Prov.: prius pariet locusta Lucam bovem, said of something that can never take place, of something impossible, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 39 Müll.—**II.** A locust, Plin. 8, 29, 43, § 104: esca ejus erat locustae, Vulg. Matt. 3, 4.

2. Locusta (Lūcusta), ae, f., a woman famous for her skill in poisons, in the time of Nero and Claudius, Tac. A. 12, 66; 13, 15; Suet. Ner. 33; Juv. 1, 71.

3. Locusta, ae, m., name of a man, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4.

locūtio (lōquūtio), ōnis, f. [loquor], a speaking. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., a speak-

ing, speech, discourse: sermo est oratio remissa et finitima quotidiana locutioni, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23: ex locutione, ex reticentia, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: quamquam omnis locutio oratio est, tamen unus oratoris locutio hoc proprio signata nomine est, id. Or. 19, 64.—**B.** In partic., way of speaking, pronunciation: emendata et Latina, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: recta, Quint. 1, 6, 20.—**II.** Transf., an utterance, word, mode of expression, phrase (post-Aug.): quidam dicere maluerunt locutiones (quam verba), Quint. 1, 5, 2: copia locutionum talium, Gell. 1, 7, fin.

Locutius, v. Aius.

locūtor (lōquūtor), ōris, m. [loquor], one who speaks, a speaker (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: rudis locutor exotici sermonis, App. M. 1, p. 102.—**II.** In partic., a talker, prater, babler: leves et fuitiles et importuni locutores, Gell. 1, 15, 1.

locūtūleius, a, um, adj. [id.], babbling, prating; perh. only as subst. **A.** locūtūleius, ii, m., a talker, prater, babler: veteres nostri hoc genus homines in verba projectos locutuleios et blaterones et lingu-lacas dixerunt, Gell. 1, 15, 20.—**B.** locūtūleia, ae, f., a female babbler, = linguaculæ, Non. 50, 8.

locūtūlēus, a, um, adj. [id.], prating, loquacious: ranae, Alcim. 5, 160.

1. locūtus (lōqu-), a, um, Part., from loquor.

2. *locūtus (lōquūtus), ūs, m. [loquor], a speaking, speech: soluto locutu, App. Flor. p. 352, 2.

lodicula, ae, f. dim. [lodix], a small coverlet, blanket: segestri vel lodicula involutus, Suet. Aug. 83: lodiculam in pavimento extendere, Petr. 20, 2.

lodix, icis, f. (m., Pollio ap. Quint. 1, 6, 42), a coverlet, blanket, counterpane, Juv. 6, 195; 7, 66; Mart. 14, 152, 1.

† **Loebasius,** v. 2. Liber init.

† **loebertas** and † **loebesum,** v. 1. Liber init.

† **loedōria,** ae, f., = λοιδόρια, open reviling, gross abuse: loedoria exprobratio ad directam contumeliam, Macr. S. 7, 3 init.

† **logæoedicus (-diacus),** a, um, adj., = λογαοιδικός, logæoedic: metrum, a dactylic verse in which trochees take the place of the last two dactyls, Mar. Vict. p. 2560 P. al.

† **logārion (-um),** ii, n., = λογάριον, a little account-book, i. e. in which small matters are entered: chartas ad ratiunculam vel ad logarion paratas, Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 11 (by others written as Greek).

† **logēum,** i, and **logium,** ii, n., = λογιεῖον and λόγιον, that part of the stage on which the actors spoke, the pulpitum, Vit. 5, 8, 3.—**II.** Archives: quoniam de logeoparum provisum est, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 6 dub.

† **lōgica,** ae, or **lōgicē,** es, f., = λογική (sc. τέχνη), logic, Isid. 2, 22, 1; written as Greek: in altera philosophiae parte, quae est quaerendi ac disserendi, quae λογική dicitur, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22; id. Fat. 1, 1.

† **lōgicus,** a, um, adj., = λογικός, logical, reasonable: haeresis medicorum, Isid. 4, 4, 1: alia logica, alia aloga memorantur, Mart. Cap. 9, § 949.—Hence, in *plur. subst.*, **A.** **lōgica,** ōrum, n., = τὰ λογικά, logic: habes ea, quae de perturbationibus enucleate disputant Stoici, quae logica appellant, quia disserunt subtilius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 33.—In *sing.*: **lōgicum,** i, n., logic, Sid. Carm. 15, 100.—**B.** **lōgici,** ōrum, m., rational physicians, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 216.

† **lōgista,** ae, m., = λογιστής, an accountant; under the later emperors a high civic functionary: curator reipublicae, qui Graeco vocabulo logista nuncupatur, Cod. Just. 1, 54, 3; Inscr. Orell. 798.

† **Logistoricus,** i, m., = λογιστορικόν, a lost work of Varro, Gell. 20, 11, 4: M. Varro in Logistorico, qui inscriptus est Cato aut de liberis educandis, id. 4, 19, 2.

† **lōgōdaedālia,** ae, f., = λογοδαδάλια, an excessive nicety in one's words, of fection in selecting expressions, Aus. Idyll. 12, 1.

† **lōgōgrāphus,** i, m., = λογογράφος, 1075

an accountant, Dig. 15, 4, 18; Cod. Just. 10, 69.

† **lōgos** (-us), *i. m.*, = λόγος, a word. **I.** In gen.: non longos logos, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 29; Petr. 126. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Mere words, empty talk: dabuntur dotis tibi sescenti logei atque Attici omnes, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 66; Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 7. — **B.** A witty saying, bon-mot, jest: logos ridiculos vendo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 68: omnes logos, qui ludis dicti sunt, animadvertisse, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 63, 18. — **C.** A fable: fabellae et Aesopei logi, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 27. — **D.** Reason: logos aut methodos, Aus. Idyll. 11, 67: logos aut methodus, Marc. Carm. de Medic. 6.

lōliāceus, *a. um, adj.* [loliū], of darnel, darnel: farina, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 20.

lōliarius, *a. um, adj.* [id.], of or belonging to darnel: cribrum, Col. 8, 5, 16.

lōligiuncula (lollig-), or **lōliguncula** (loll-), *f. dim.* [lolligo], a little cuttlefish, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 58.

lōlīgo (loll-), *inis, f.*, the cuttlefish, Varr. L. L. 5, § 79 Müll.; Plin. 9, 28, 44, § 83; Cic. Div. 2, 70, 145: hic nigrae sucus loliginis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 100.

lōlium, *ii, n.*, darnel, cockle, tares, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 153: infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae, Verg. G. 1, 154; id. E. 5, 37: lolio vicitore, to have bad eyes, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 50: et careant lolis oculis vitiantibus agri, Ov. F. 1, 691.

Lollius, *a. name of a Roman gens.* So, M. Lollius Palicanus, governor of Galatia and afterwards of Gaul, a favorite of Augustus, famous for his rapacity and a defeat which he suffered in Germany, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 100; Vell. 2, 97; Tac. A. 3, 48; Suet. Tib. 13; to him is addressed Hor. C. 4, 9. — In fem.: **Lollia**, *ae, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4; Suet. Caes. 50. — **Lollia** Paulina, a daughter of M. Lollius, and mistress of the emperor Claudius, who was murdered at the instigation of Agrippina, Tac. A. 12, 1; 22, 14, 12; Suet. Calig. 25; id. Claud. 25; id. Plin. 9, 35, 53, § 117. — Hence, **II. Lollianus**, *a. um, adj.*, of or belonging to a Lollius, Lollian: clades, the defeat suffered by M. Lollius in Germany, Vell. 2, 97; Tac. A. 1, 10; Suet. Aug. 23.*

† **lōmentārius** σμήματοπώλης, *one who makes or sells lomentum*, Gloss. Philox.

lōmentum, *i. n.* [lavo], a mixture of bean-meal and rice kneaded together, used by the Roman ladies for preserving the smoothness of their skin. **I.** Lit.: lomento rugas condere, Mart. 3, 42, 1: ex faba lomentum factum, Pall. Oct. 14, 9. — **B.** Transf.

1. A kind of blue color, azure: lomentum est caeruleo candidius, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 162. — **2.** Bean-meal: lomentum appellatur ea farina, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 117. — **III.** Trop., a wash, cosmetic, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 4.

† **lōnchitis**, *idis, f.*, = λογχίτις, a plant, the tongue-shaped stender-grass, satyrion, Plin. 25, 11, 88, § 137; 26, 8, 43, § 76.

lōnchōtōn, *n.*, = λογχωτόν, a kind of copperas, Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 124.

† **lōnchus** (lunch-), *i. m.*, = λόγχος, a lance, Tert. Cor. Mil. 11.

Londinium (Lund-), *ii, n.*, a city in Britain, the modern London, Tac. A. 14, 33; Amm. 27, 8, 7; 28, 3, 1. — Hence, **II. Londiniensis**, *e, adj.*, of London: oppidum Londiniense, Eum. Paneg. ad Const. 17.

longābo, *ōnis, m.*, v. longanōn.

longaevitas, *ātis, f.* [longaevus], long life, longevity: corvorum, Macr. S. 7, 5: aliqui longaevitatem indulgere, Ambros. de Cain et Ab. 2, 10, § 37.

longaevus, *a. um, adj.* [longus-aevum], of great age, aged, ancient (poet.): parens, Verg. A. 3, 169; cf. id. ib. 2, 525: senes, id. ib. 5, 715: caput, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 52: pons, Stat. Th. 10, 864: senecta, Prop. 2, 10, 47 (3, 5, 31): vetustas, Mart. Spect. 5. — **II. Subst.** **longaeva**, *ae, f.*, an old woman: cunctantem longaeva manu deducit, Ov. M. 10, 462.

longānīmīs, *e, adj.* [longus-animis], long-suffering, patient: Dominus, Vulg. Ps. 102, 8 al.

longānīmītās, *ātis, f.* [longanimitas], long-suffering, patience, forbearance, Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 15; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 42.

longānīmīter, *adv.* [longanimitas], with long-suffering, patiently: ferre, Vulg. Heb. 6, 15: pati, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 33.

longānōn, *i. n.* (also -gāno and -gābo, or -gāvo, -gāo, *ōnis, m.*), the straight gut, Veg. Vet. 1, 42, 1; 1, 49; 1, 56, 17; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 22, 220; id. Tard. 2, 1, 11. — **II.** Transf., a sausage, Varr. L. L. 5, § 11 Müll.; Arn. 7, 229.

Longānus, *a. um, adj.*, inhabitant of Longula, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69 (al. Longulani).

longē, *adv.*, v. longus fin. A.

longilōquium, *ii, n.* [longus-loqui], a long speech, Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 34; Isid. 1, 33, 8.

Longīmānus, *i. m.* [longus-manus], long-hand, i. e. that has an uncommonly long forearm], a surname of Artaxerxes, king of Persia; a transl. of the Gr. Μακρόχειρ, Hier. in Chron. Euseb. ad Olymp. LXXIX.; v. Macrochir.

longinquē, *adv.*, v. longinquus fin.

longinquitās, *ātis, f.* [longinquus], length, extent. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: viae, Flor. 4, 12, 62: itineris, Tac. A. 6, 44; cf. id. ib. 3, 5: navigandi, Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 63. — **B.** In partic., distance, remoteness: quo propter longinquitatem tardissime omnia perferuntur, Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 1: regionum, Tac. Agr. 19. — **II.** Transf., of time. **A.** In gen.: length, long continuance or duration: aetatis, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 20: temporum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40: gravissimi morbi, id. Phil. 10, 8, 16: bellorum, Liv. 10, 31: exilii, Tac. A. 1, 53. — **B.** In partic., long duration, length of time: (dolores) longinquitate producti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117: longinquitate potestatem dominantem, Liv. 9, 33.

1. longinquō, *adv.*, v. longinquus fin.

2. longinquo, *āre, v. a.* [longinquus], to remove to a distance, put afar off (eccl. Lat.): deum a se, Claud. Mam. 1, 1; so Aug. in Ps. 34, Serm. 2, n. 6.

longinquus, *a. um, adj.* [longus], long, extensive. **I.** Lit., in space. **A.** In gen. (rare): linea, Plin. 9, 17, 26, § 59: aequora, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 363: amnes, Tac. A. 1, 9. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Far removed, far off, remote, distant (class.): nos longinqui et a te ipso missi in ultimas gentes, Cic. Fam. 15, 9, 1: ex locis tam longinquis, id. Imp. Pomp. 16, 47: ab extero hoste atque longinquo, id. Cat. 2, 13, 29: longinqua Lacedaemon, id. Att. 15, 9, 1: nationes, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: cura, respecting things that are far off, Liv. 22, 23: longinquoque loci, Caes. B. G. 4, 27: vulnera, i. e. longinquo accepta, Luc. 3, 568. — In neutr. absol.: ex (e) longinquo, from afar, from a distance: e longinquo intueri, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 97; Tac. A. 1, 47; Sen. Ep. 22. — **Plur.**: longinqua imperii adire, the remote parts, Tac. A. 3, 34. — **2.** Living far off, foreign, strange: homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. Deiot. 3, 10: Clodius aequaliter in longinquis, in propinquis, in alienos, in suos iruebat, id. Mil. 28, 76: piscis, Ov. Ib. 150. — **II.** Transf., of time. **A.** In gen., long, of long duration or continuance, prolonged, lasting, continued, tedious (class.): cf. diutinus, diuturnus: vita, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 136: adfert vetustas omnibus in rebus longinqua observatio incredibilem scientiam, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 109: dolores, id. Fin. 2, 29, 94: oppugnationis, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: consuetudo, id. B. G. 1, 47: militia, Liv. 4, 18. — **Comp.**: longinquo tempore bellum confectum, Nep. Them. 4, 3. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Long deferred, distant (rare): cum spe perrumpendi periculi, vel in longinquum tempus differendi, Cic. Part. Or. 32, 112: cum ... aut tempore longinqua aut praecipue periculo victoria esset, Liv. 9, 24, 2: spes longinqua et sera, Tac. A. 13, 37. — **2.** Old, ancient: monumenta, Plin. 13, 12, 26, § 83. — **3.** Remote, far-fetched: sunt et durae (translationes), id est longinqua similitudine ductae, ut 'capitis nives,' etc., Quint. 8, 6, 17. — Hence, *adv.*, in three forms: **longinquē**, **longinquō**, and **longinquo** (only ante- and post-class.). **1.** A long way off, far away: longinque ab domo bellum gerentes, Enn. ap. Non. 515, 14 (Trag. v. 103 Vahl.). — **2.** In time, long, a long while: odiosat oratio, quom rem agas, longinquo loqui, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 25: servus longinquo absens, Dig. 30, 3; so

ib. 3, 3, 44. — **Comp.**: longinquius diutiusque adesse, Gell. 1, 22, 12. — **B.** After a long interval: historiam scripsere Pictor incondite, Sisenna longinque, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1 Mai.

Longinus, *i. m.* [longus], a Roman surname in the gens Cassia. — So, Cassius Longinus, v. Cassius. — **II.** A Grecian philosopher, minister of Zenobia, who was put to death by Aurelian, Vop. Aur. 30; Hier. Ep. 95.

longipes, *pēdis, adj.* [longus-pes], long-footed: simillimum scarabeo longipedi, Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 30: longipedes porrectis ad caudam cruribus volant, id. 11, 47, 107, § 257.

* **longisco**, *ēre, v. n. incl.* [longus], to become long (perh. languisco = languidum fieri, frangi, to become faint, weak, languid), Enn. ap. Non. 134, 19 (Ann. v. 480 Vahl.).

longiter, *adv.*, v. longus fin. B.

longitia (longicia), *ae, f.* [longus], length (late Lat.), Auct. de Limit. p. 271; Goes. Veg. Vet. 6, 2 (Schneid. longitudo).

† **longitrorsus** sic dicitur, sicut dextrorsus, sinistrorsus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120 Müll.

longitūdo, *inis, f.* [longus], length. **I.** Lit.: in hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudo, altitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: itineris, id. Phil. 9, 1, 2: pontis, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: longitudes et brevitates in sonis, Cic. Or. 51, 173: diffindere aliquid in longitudinem, lengthwise, id. Univ. 7: in longitudinem murum praeduxerant, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: longitudinis pedes, Quint. 1, 10, 42; 11, 3, 118; Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 150: Hispania ulterior in duas per longitudinem provinciae dividitur, id. 3, 1, 2, § 6. — **II.** Transf., of time, length, long duration (rare): cf. longinquitas, diuturnitas: noctis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: orationis, id. Part. 17, 59; cf. proemii, Quint. 4, 1, 62: consulere in longitudinem, to look far ahead, take thought for the future, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10.

longiturnitas, *ātis, f.* [longiturnus], duration, Vulg. Baruch. 3, 14: vitae, Cassiod. de Amic. 57.

longiturnus, *a. um, adj.* [longus], long, of long duration, Vulg. Baruch. 4, 35.

longiusculē, *adv.*, v. longiusculus fin.

longiusculus, *a. um, adj. dim.* [longior, -ius], rather long (very rare): versus, Cic. Arch. 10, 25. — Hence, * *adv.*: **longiusculē**, rather far: progredi, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

* **longivivax**, *ācis, adj.* [longus-vivax], long-lived, Vet. Schol. in Juv. 14, 251.

Longobardi, *ōrum, v.* Langobardi.

Longula, *ae, f.*, a Volscian city in the neighborhood of Corioli, Liv. 2, 33; id. 2, 39; 9, 39. — Hence, **II. Longulāni**, *ōrum, m.*, the inhabitants of Longula, Longulans, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69 (al. Longani).

longulē, *adv.*, v. longulus fin.

longulus, *a. um, adj. dim.* [longus], rather long: iter, Cic. Att. 16, 13, a. — Hence, *adv.*: **longulē**, rather far: haud longule ex hoc loco, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 8; id. Men. prol. 64; Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 10; App. M. 9, p. 224.

longum, *adv.*, v. longus fin. C.

Longuntica, *ae, f.*, a city in Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 22, 20, 6.

* **longurio**, *ōnis, m.* [longus], a tall fellow, a long-shanks, Varr. ap. Non. 131, 29.

longurius, *ii, m.* [id.], a long pole: inter singulas equas praesepibus intericere longurios, Varr. R. 2, 7, 10; 1, 14, 2: falces praecutae insertae affixaeque longuriis, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 4, 17.

longus, *a. um, adj.* [cf. λαγύζω, λογύζω], long. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: longo interjecto intervallo, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 30: longissima epistula, id. Att. 16, 11: Rhenus longo spatio citatus fertur, Caes. B. G. 4, 9: proficisci longissimo agmine, id. ib. 5, 31: stant longis annis hastis, Verg. A. 9, 229: umbilicus septem pedes longus, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 212: longa folia habet fere ad tres digitos, id. 27, 12, 86, § 110: ferrum autem tres longum habebat pedes, in length, Liv. 21, 8: scrobes faciemus tribus pedibus longas, Pall. 2, 10: longa navis, a war-ship, man-of-war, on account of its shape, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 326 (Ann. v. 468 Vahl.);

Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 5: longus versus, *the heroic hexameter*, Enn. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68; Diom. p. 493 P.; Isid. Orig. 1, 38: longa atque insignis honorum pagina, Juv. 10, 57: sesquipede est quam tu longior, *taller*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 58: longus homo, i. q. *longurio, a tall fellow, long-shanks*, Cat. 67, 47; so, Maura, Juv. 10, 223: longa manus, *a long, far-reaching, mighty hand*: an necis longas regibus esse manus, Ov. H. 17, 166; on the contrary: attulimus longas in freta vestra manus, *unmutilated, uninjured*, Prop. 3, 5, 14 (4, 6, 60).—**B.** In part. *far off, remote, distant*, = longinquus (post-Aug. and very rare): remeans longis oris, Sil. 6, 628: longa a domo militia, Just. 18, 1: longas terras peragere, Auct. Decl. Quint. 320.—**C.** *Great, vast, spacious* (poet.): pontus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 37; 3, 27, 43: Olympus, Verg. G. 3, 223: classenque ex aethere longo prospectit, id. A. 7, 288: caelum, Ov. M. 6, 64.—**II.** Transf., of time, *long, of long duration or continuance, tedious*: in tam longa aetate, Cic. de Sen. 19, 66: vita longior, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: horae quibus expectabam longae videbantur, id. Att. 12, 5, 4: uno die longior mensis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129: longa interfecta mora, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: post longum tempus, Sen. Contr. 7, 17, 2; 9, 28, 12: per longum tempus, Suet. Ner. 57: vita, Liv. 2, 40, 6; 9, 17, 6: spatium (sc. temporis), id. 9, 18, 10: error, *protracted*, id. 5, 33: caedes, id. 6, 8, 7: longi aliorum principatus, Tac. H. 2, 55: longae pacis mala, Juv. 6, 292: bellum, Quint. 3, 8, 56: memoriam nostri longam efficere, Sall. C. 1, 3: morbus, Liv. 27, 23, 6: Cels. 3, 1, 1: longo tempore, *after a long interval*, Verg. A. 3, 309; cf.: longo post tempore, id. E. 1, 29: longa dies, *length of days, a long life*, Juv. 10, 265: longa syllaba, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 183: littera, id. Or. 48, 159: syllabae, Quint. 9, 4, 36: vocalis, id. 9, 4, 85: longae pretium virtutis, Luc. 2, 258: longa Lethe, id. 6, 769: in rebus apertissimis nimis longi sumus, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 85: exordium nimis longum, Auct. Her. 1, 7, 11: longior quam oportet sermo, Quint. 8, 3, 53: nulla de morte hominis cunctatio longa est, Juv. 6, 221: quantis longa senectus plena malis, id. 10, 190; 14, 251.—Hence: longum est, *it would take long, it would be tedious*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 60, § 156: longum est ea dicere, sed hoc breve dicam, id. Sest. 5, 12: experire; non est longum, id. Phil. 3, 2, 10: arcessere tormenta longum videbatur, Tac. H. 3, 71.—Ellipt., without *inf.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19: ne longum sit, ne longum faciam, *not to be tedious, to speak briefly*: ac, ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas proferri iussimus, id. Cat. 3, 5, 10: ac ne longum fiat, videte, id. Leg. 2, 10, 24: ne longum faciam: dum tu quadrante lavatum Rex ibis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137: longius facere, *to defer or put off any longer*: nihil opus est exemplis id facere longius, Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 16; id. Leg. 1, 7, 22: nihil est mihi longius, *nothing makes time seem longer to me than, i.e. I am full of impatience, can hardly wait for*: respondit, nihil sibi longius fuisse, quam ut me viderit, id. Fam. 11, 27, 1; id. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39; but: nec mihi longius quicquam est quam videre hominum voltus, *nothing is more tedious*, id. Rab. Post. 12, 35: in longum, *long, for a long time*: nec in longum dilata res, Liv. 5, 16: in longum dilata conclusio, *drawn out tediously*, Quint. 8, 2, 22: causando nostros in longum ducis amores, Verg. E. 9, 56: otium ejus rei haud in longum paravit, Tac. A. 3, 27; 11, 20: in longum sufficere, id. H. 4, 22: odia in longum jaciens, id. A. 1, 69: nec in longius consultans, id. H. 2, 95: per longum, *for a long time*: per longum celata fames, Sil. 2, 465: ex longo, *for a long time back*: collecta fatigat edendi Ex longo rabies, Verg. A. 9, 64: longa spes, *that looks far ahead, reaching far into futurity*: vitae summa brevis spes nos vetat inchoare longam, Hor. C. 1, 4, 15; Stat. Th. 1, 322.—Of persons, *prolix, tedious*: nolo esse longus, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: in verbis nimius et compositione nonnumquam longior, Quint. 10, 1, 118: (testis) longus protrahi potest, id. 5, 7, 26: longus spe (= tardus et difficilis ad sperandum), *slow to hope*, Hor. A. P. 172.—Hence, *adv.*, in three forms. **A.** Form *longē, long, in length*. **1.** Lit., *a long way off, far, far off, at a distance*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 95: ab eo oppido non longe fa-

num est Junonis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46, § 103: longe abssum, audio sero, id. Fam. 2, 7, 1: quam longe est hinc in saltum Gallicanum, id. Quint. 25, 79: longe mihi obviam processerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 27, § 65: longe lateque collucere, *in length and breadth*, i. e. *far and wide, everywhere*, id. N. D. 2, 15, 40: Di vim suam longe lateque daudent, id. Div. 1, 36, 79: longe gradi, *to take long steps*, Verg. A. 10, 572: Vercingetorix locum castris delegit ab Avarico longe millia passuum XVI., Caes. B. G. 7, 16: Rhenum non longe a mari transire, id. ib. 4, 1, 1: tu autem abes longe gentium, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 1; cf. id. Fam. 12, 22, 2.—**Comp.**: fontes longius a praesidiis aberant, Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 5: longius non discedam, Cic. Fam. 14, 2 fin.: longius meare, Col. 9, 8, 9.—**2.** Trop. **a.** Of time, *long, for a long period* (but, acc. to some, not in positive; and the foll. passages are to be understood locally; v. Forbig. ad Verg. A. 5, 406; 10, 317): longe prospicere futuros casus, Cic. Lael. 12, 40: stupet Dares, longeque recusat, Verg. A. 5, 406: nec longe, id. ib. 10, 317: quae venientia longe ante videris, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 29.—**Comp.**: Varro vitam Naevii producit longius, Cic. Brut. 15, 60: paulo longius tolerare, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 4: longius anno remanere, id. ib. 4, 1, 7; Nep. Att. 2, 4; Sall. C. 29, 1.—**Sup.**: quamdudum in portum venis huc? *Ep.* Longissime, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 24: quid longissime meministi in patria tua, id. Men. 5, 9, 52: quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere, Cic. Arch. 1, 1.—**b.** Of speech, *long, at length, diffusely*: haec dixi longius quam instituta ratio postulabat, Cic. Or. 48, 162: longius aliquid circumducere, Quint. 10, 2, 17.—**c.** Longe esse, *abesse*. (a) *To be far away, i. e. to be of no assistance, of no avail*: longe iis fraternum nomen populi Romani afuturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: longe illi dea mater erit, Verg. A. 12, 52: quam tibi nunc longe regnum dotale Creusae, Ov. H. 12, 53: longe conjugia, ac longe Tyrios hymenaeos Inter Dardaniae acies fore, Sil. 17, 80; Petr. 58.—(β) Longe esse ab aliqua re, *to be far from, i. e. destitute of a thing*: ut ab eloquentia longissime fuerint, Quint. 8 prooem. § 3.—**d.** Widely, greatly, much, very much, by far; esp. with *sup.* and (poet. and post-Aug. = multo) *comp.*: errat longe, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40: longe ante videre, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14; Liv. 1, 19, 12: longe melior, Verg. A. 9, 556: minor, Liv. 24, 28, 5: longe acrius, Tac. A. 4, 40: praestantior, Curt. 10, 3, 10; Suet. Calig. 5; Quint. 10, 1, 67: tumultuosior, Vell. 2, 74: proelium longe magis prosperum, id. 2, 51: longe omnium longissima est, Plaut. Most. 8, 3, 8: longe nobilissimus, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: longe doctissimus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 3: longe plurimum ingenio valuisse videtur, Cic. Brut. 14, 35: longe princeps, id. Fam. 13, 13: longe praestare, id. Brut. 64, 230: ceteris antecellere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 118: anteponeere alicui rei aliquid, id. de Or. 1, 21, 98: dissentire, id. Lael. 9, 32 *init.*: quod longe secus est, id. ib. 9, 29 *fin.*: longe aliter se habet ac, id. Ac. 2, 31, 101: longe dissimilis contentio, id. Sull. 17, 49: longe ante alias specie insignis, Liv. 1, 9: sciunt longe aliud esse virgines rapere, aliud pugnare cum viris, id. 1, 12, 8: longe mihi alia mens est, Sall. C. 52, 2: a quo mea longissime ratio . . . abhorrebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 10: longissime diversa ratio est, id. Phil. 5, 18, 49: (istae facultates) longe sunt diversae, id. de Or. 1, 49, 215: longe omnes multumque superare, id. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 115: longe et multum antecellere, id. Mur. 13, 29.—Repeated: plurimum et longe longeque plurimum tribuere honestati, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68: sed longe cunctis longeque potentior illa, Ov. M. 4, 325; so Gell. 14, 1.—**e.** In post-class. Lat. = valde: longe gravis, Stat. Th. 10, 140: longe opulentus, App. M. 1, p. 112, 1: par studiis aevi que modis sed robore longo (sc. impar), *far from equal*, Stat. Achill. 1, 176.—**f.** Form *longiter, far*: non, ut opinor, id a leto jam longiter errat, Lucr. 3, 676.—**C.** Form *longum, long, a long while* (poet.): nimis longum loquor, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 40: nimis diu et longam loquor, id. Ps. 2, 3, 21: nec longum laetabere, Verg. A. 10, 740; Ov. M. 5, 65: clamare, Hor. A. P. 459; Juv. 6, 65; Stat. Th. 7, 300; 10, 467.

Lopadusa, *ae, f., an island on the coast of Africa*, Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 42.—The same as

Lepadusē, Plin. 3, 9, 15, § 92 Jan. (al. Lepidose).

lōpas, *v. lepas*.

lōquācitas, *ātis, f.* [loquax], *talkativeness, loquacity*, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 4: Macri loquacitas, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7: Graeci alicujus, id. de Or. 1, 23, 105: quo quaeque accuratius celantur, eo facilius loquacitate regionum ministrorum emanant, Liv. 44, 35, 3: in loquacitatem incidere, Quint. 5, 10, 91: inanem loquacitatem recidet, id. 10, 5, 22; so, inanis, id. 10, 3, 2; cf. id. 8, 2, 17.—Of birds: expressor loquacitas picarum generi, Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 110.

lōquāciter, *adv.*, *v. loquax fin.*

* **lōquācūlus**, *a, um, adj. dim.* [loquax], *somewhat loquacious*, Lucr. 4, 1165.

lōquax, *ācis, adj.* [loquor], *talkative, prating, chattering, loquacious, full of words*. **I.** Lit.: quae (ars) in excoctandis argumentis muta nimium est, in iudicandis nimium loquax, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 160: senectus est naturā loquacior, id. de Sen. 16, 55: homo loquacissimus obmutuit, id. Fl. 20, 48: loquacem esse de aliquo, Prop. 3, 23, 22 (4, 25, 2).—With *gen.*: mendaciorum loquacissimus, Tert. Apol. 16.—**II.** Transf.: ranae, *croaking*, Verg. G. 3, 431: nidus, i. e. *in which the young birds chatter*, id. A. 12, 475; cf., of young children: ipse (pater) loquaci gaudebit nido, Juv. 5, 142: stagna (on account of the frogs in them), Verg. A. 11, 458: nutus, Tib. 1, 2, 21: oculi, *expressive, speaking*, id. 2, 7, 25 (2, 6, 43): vultus, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 17: manu, Petr. Fragm. 24: lymphae, *murmuring, babbling*, Hor. C. 3, 13, 15: fama, Ov. P. 2, 9, 3.—**Comp.**: avium loquaciores quae minores, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 268.—Hence, *adv.*: **lōquāciter**, *talkatively, loquaciously*: loquaciter litigiosus, Cic. Mur. 12, 26: scribetur tibi forma loquaciter et situs agri, i. e. *at large, with all the particulars*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4.—**Comp.**: loquacius, Paul. Nol. Ep. 39, 8.

lōquēla (incorrectly written **lōquel-la**), *ae, f.* [id.], *speech, language, words, discourse*. **I.** Lit.: commodola loquelam tuam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 76: fuditque has ore loquelas, Verg. A. 5, 842: nutricis blanda loquela, Lucr. 5, 230.—**II.** Transf. * **A.** *A word*: hinc quidam loquelam dixerunt verbum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 57 Müll.—* **B.** *A language*: Graia loquela, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 68.

lōquēlāris, *e, adj.* [loquela], *of or belonging to speech*: praepositiones loquelares, in the grammarians, *the inseparable prepositions, as re, se, dis, etc.*, Val. Prob. p. 1427 P.: am praepositio loquelaris significat circum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.

lōquentia, *ae, f.* [loquor], *a talking, discoursing, readiness in speaking, fluency of speech* (post-Aug.): Julius Candidus non invenuste solet dicere, aliud esse eloquentiam, aliud loquentiam, Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 5: satis loquentiae, sapientiae parum, Val. Prob. ap. Gell. 1, 15, 18.

lōquitor, *ātus, 1, v. freq. dep. n.* [id.], *to speak much, talk*: loquitatusne es gnato meo male, *reviled*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 5: meditari condiscere, loquitari dediscere, App. Flor. p. 352, 18.

lōquor, *citus* (quītus), *lōqui* (*inf.* loquier, Naev. ap. Gell. 1, 24, 2), *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. lap-, to talk, whisper; Gr. λακ-, ἔλακον, λίσκω], *to speak, talk, say* (in the lang. of common life, in the tone of conversation; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 10; 11, 3, 45). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Neutr.*: mitte male loqui, Ter. And. 5, 3, 2: Scipio mihi sane bene et loqui videtur et dicere, Cic. Brut. 58, 212; id. Or. 32, 113: magistratum legem esse loquentem; legem autem mutum magistratum, id. Leg. 3, 1, 2: male . . . vere ac libere, id. Rosc. Am. 48, 140: cum loquimur terni, nihil flagitii dicimus, id. Fam. 9, 22, 3: quid tu, Epicure? loquere, id. Ac. 2, 39, 123: pure et Latine, id. de Or. 1, 32, 144; id. Fin. 2, 4, 14; 2, 5, 15: aliud esse Latine, aliud grammaticae loqui, Quint. 1, 6, 27: Latine atque emendate, id. 8, 1, 2: aliā linguā, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 61: pro aliquo, id. Att. 3, 1: apud aliquem, *before any one*, id. Fin. 2, 22, 74; so, adversum aliquem, *before any one*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 30: secum, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 1: cum aliquo, Ov. M. 6, 205: bene de aliquo, Sen. Contr. 2, 9, 63: secus de aliquo, Tac. A. 2, 50: male de aliquo, Vulg. Sirach, 8, 5; Capi-

tol. Alb. 2: de me male, Suet. Aug. 51 *fin.* —(8) With *dat.*: male loqui alicui, *to speak evil of any one*: pergin male loqui, mulier, mihi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 10; Stat. Th. 12, 26: vento et fluctibus loqui, *to express vain wishes*, Luc. 4, 491. —(9) *Abso.*: neque loqui possumus, nisi e syllabis brevisbus ac longis, Quint. 9, 4, 61: ut non loqui et orare, sed fulgurare ac tonare videaris, id. 2, 16, 19. —**B. Act.** 1. *To speak out, to say, tell, talk about, mention, utter, name*: loquere tuum mihi nomen, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 7; id. Aul. 2, 1, 15: deliramenta, id. Am. 2, 2, 64: quas tu mulieres quos tu parasitos loquere, id. Men. 2, 2, 47: si quid tu in illum bene voles loqui, id loqui licebit, id. Most. 1, 3, 83: adfirmat nihil a se cuiquam de te secus esse dictum, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 11: horrible est, quae loquantur, id. ib. 14, 4, 1: pugnantia, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 13: ne singulas loquar urbes, *mention*, Liv. 5, 54, 6: quid turres loquar, id. 5, 5, 6: quid ego legem loquar? id. 3, 11, 13: quid loquar marmora, etc., Sen. Ep. 90, 25: proelia, Hor. C. 4, 15, 1: aliquem absentem, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 17. —2. *To talk of, speak about, to have ever on one's lips*: Dolabella merum bellum loquitur, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 8: ne semper Curios et Luscinos loquamur, id. Par. 6, 50: multi etiam Catilinam atque illa portenta loquebantur, id. Mil. 23, 63: nil nisi classes loquens et exitus, id. Att. 9, 2, 3: qui de magnis maiora loquuntur, *Juv.* 4, 17. —3. *Loquuntur, they say, it is said, they talk of the talk is of*: hic mera scelera loquuntur, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 1; id. Verr. 2, 5, 30, § 78: eodem die vulgo loquebantur Antonium mansurum esse Casilini, id. Att. 16, 10, 1: omnia magna loquens, Hor. S. 1, 3, 13: dare aliquem famae loquendum, Mart. 5, 25, 5: Juppiter, hospitibus nam te dare iura loquuntur, Verg. A. 1, 731: de damnatione ferventer loqui est coeptum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8. —**II. Transf.** A. *To speak, declare, show, indicate or express clearly*: oculi nimis arguti quemadmodum animo affecti simus, loquuntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: res loquitur ipsa, iudices, quae semper valet plurimum, id. Mil. 20, 53: haec ipsae res loquuntur, Tert. de Pud. 5: ut fama loquitur, Vell. 2, 93, 3: cum charta dextra locuta est, *has written upon it*, Ov. H. 18, 20: volucres mea fata loquentur, Stat. Th. 8, 181; Luc. 6, 617: rescriptum divi Marci sic loquitur, quasi, etc., Dig. 2, 14, 10. —B. *Poet.*, *to rustle, murmur*: pini loquentes, Verg. E. 8, 22; Cat. 4, 11: mollia discordi strepitum virgulta loquuntur, Petr. poet. Sat. 120, 73.

1. **lōra**, ae, f., a small or thin wine made of the husks of grapes, after-wine: loram bibere, Cato, R. R. 57: expressi acinorum folliculi in dolia coniciuntur, eoque aqua additur, ea vocatur lora, quod lora acina: ac pro vino operariis datur hieme, Varr. R. R. 1, 54 *fin.*; cf. Plin. 14, 10, 12, § 86; Varr. ap. Non. 551, 18; cf. also lorea.

2. **lōra**, v. lura.

Loracina, ae, f., a river near Antium, Liv. 43, 4, 7.

loramentum, i, n. [lorum], a thong: capita loramentorum, Just. 11, 7, 16: gladio loramenta caedit, id. ib. —Also, *any fastening*: loramentum ligneum, Vulg. Eccl. 22, 19.

lorārius, ii, m. [id.], a harness-maker.

I. Lit. Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 295, 3 (cf. Inscr. Orell. 4302). —**II.** Transf., a flogger, chastiser, who scourged slaves with thongs: qui (magistratus) dicebantur lorarii, et quos erant jussi, vinciebant, aut verberabant, Gell. 10, 3, 8; Plaut. Capt. 1, 2.

***lorātus**, a, um, adj. [id.], bound with thongs: juga, Verg. Mor. 122.

lōrēa, ae, f., for 1. lora, wine of the second press, after-wine: postquam adbibere aures meae tuae loream orationis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 10 Brix ad loc.: erit lorea familiae, quod bibat, Cato, R. R. 25: bibere solitus esse, Gell. 10, 23, 3.

lōrētum, v. lauretum.

loreus, a, um, adj. [lorum], of thongs, made of thongs. **I.** Lit.: fuses, Cato, R. R. 3, 5; 12; 63. —**II.** Transf.: ego vestra faciam latera lorea, *I will cut your hide into strips*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 2.

lorica, ae, f. [id.], a leather cuirass, a corselet of thongs (opp. thorax, a brazen breastplate). **I.** Lit.: pro lorica malacum capiam pallium, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1,

37: lata insignisque lorica, Cic. Mur. 26, 52: ambulat cum lorica, id. Fl. 17, 41: graves loriceis, Liv. 5, 38: triliix, Verg. A. 3, 467; 5, 259; Sil. 2, 401: bilix, Verg. A. 12, 376: truncis affixa tropaeis lorica, Juv. 10, 134: cum vix lorica multiplicem conixi umbris ferunt, Quint. 8, 4, 25. —Also of linen: lintea, Suet. Galb. 19. —**B.** Transf., a defence of any kind. **1.** Milit., a breastwork, parapet: turres contabantur, pinnae loricae ex cratibus atquebantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 39: huic vallo lorica pinnaeque adjecit, id. ib. 7, 72: lorica vallumque struxere, Tac. H. 4, 37; Curt. 9, 4, 30; Veg. Mil. 4, 28. —2. A fence, hedge, enclosure, App. M. 6, p. 186; Amm. 24, 3, 2. —3. A plastering, plaster: lorica testacea, Vitruv. 2, 8; 2, 9: stellionis cubile est in loriceis ostiorum, fenestrarumque, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 89. —***II.** Trop.: libros Mutare loriceis, i. e. to exchange studies for arms, Hor. C. 1, 29, 15.

loricarius, a, um, adj. [lorica], of or pertaining to cuirasses: lorica fabrica, Veg. Mil. 2, 11. —**II.** Subst.: **loricarius**, θωρακοποιός, a maker of cuirasses, Gloss. Philox.

loricatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a clothing in armor, an arming; hence, transf., duplex, a double flooring, double pavement, Vitruv. 7, 1; so, loricationes, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 79 *fin.*

***loricifer**, θωρακοφόρος (a cuirassier), Gloss. Philox.

lorico, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [lorica], to clothe in mail, to mail, to harness. **I.** Lit.: statua loricata, Liv. 23, 19: equites loricati, id. 37, 40: ornatus loricatorum elephantum cum esset, ubi pluribus coriis se lorica vit, Plin. 8, 24, 36, § 88: (salmonis) loricatorum pectus, Aus. Mos. 101. —**B.** In partic.: AD LORICATA, perh. the title of the person intrusted with the care of the mailed statue of Caesar in the Forum, Inscr. Orell. 2893 (for which: A LORICATA, ib. 2894). —***II.** Transf., to cover with plastering, to plaster, Varr. R. R. 1, 57. —Hence, **loricatus**, a, um, P. a., harnessed, clad in mail: cum loricatorum in foro ambulet, Quint. 8, 5, 15.

loricula, ae, f. dim. [id.], a small breast-plate; hence, transf., a small breastwork: quorum frontes viminea loracula munirentur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 3: loracula urbem esse circumdatam, Veg. Mil. 4, 28.

***lōrōla**, ae, f. dim. [1. lora], wine of the second press, after-wine: lorolam nominabant, cum ex uvis expressum erat, et ad folliculos reliquos et vinacea adiciebant aquam, Varr. ap. Non. 551, 30.

loripēs, pēdis, adj. [lorum-pes], strap-footed, i. e. limber-footed, lithe-legged; acc. to others, crook-footed, bandy-legged: proci loripedes, tardissimi, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 7: loripedem rectus derideat, Juv. 2, 23: juvenis, id. 10, 308: gentem inter Nomadas Indos, angulum modo loripedem, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 25; cf. id. 5, 8, 8, § 46; Petr. 45, 11.

lorum, i (lōrus, i, m., Petr. 57, 8; App. M. 3, p. 135, 13; Schol. ap. Juv. 6, 480), n. [for vlorum, from a ground-form vlorom; Gr. εἰλωρα, reins; root perh. val-; cf. volve], a thong. **I.** Lit.: vincere vis? en ostendo manus: tu habes lora, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 18: vis subigit verum fateri; ita lora laedunt brachia, id. Truc. 4, 3, 9; Liv. 9, 10: celsa lorum cervice ferentem, a leash, Grat. Cyn. 213; Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 147: sella loris intenta, Quint. 6, 3, 25: arcano sacra ferens nutantia loro, Juv. 2, 125. —**B.** In gen., leather: signum de paupere loro, Juv. 5, 165. —**II.** Transf., plur.: **lōra**, the reins of a bridle: loris ducere equos, Liv. 35, 34: lora dare, to give the reins to the horses, slacken the reins, Verg. G. 3, 107: lora tendere, draw the reins tight, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 72: fortius uti loris, id. M. 2, 127: lora remisit, id. ib. 2, 200: Automedon lora tenebat, Juv. 1, 61. —**B.** A whip, lash, scourge: quin loris caedite, si lubet, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 42; id. Ps. 1, 2, 12: loris uri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 47: loris caedere aliquem, Cic. Phil. 8, 8; Quint. 5, 10, 88: loris rumpere aliquem, Dig. 47, 10, 15; Juv. 6, 414. —**C.** The girdle of Venus: dixit et arcano percussit pectora loro, Mart. 6, 21, 9. —**D.** The leathern bulla, worn by children of the poorer class, Juv. 5, 165; v. bulla. —**E.** = membrum virile, Petr. 13; Mart. 7, 53, 3; 10, 55, 5. —**F.** A slender vine-branch, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 11. —**G.** Lorum vo-

mitorium, a thong thrust into the throat to produce vomiting, Scrib. Comp. 180.

Lōryma, ōrum, n., = τὰ Λώρυμα, a seaport in Caria, Liv. 37, 17; 45, 10; Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104.

Lot, m. indecl., = Λώτ, Lot, son of Haran, and nephew of Abraham, Prud. Psych. praef. 32; Alcim. 2, 405; Vulg. Gen. 11, 27.

***lotaster**, tri, m. [lotos], the wild lotus, of which javelins were made, Grat. Cyn. 131 Wernsd.

lotiō, ōnis, f. [lavo], a washing: lotiōnes, Vitruv. 7, 9.

lotiōlentē, adv. [lotium], foully, impurely, Titin. ap. Non. 131, 32 (lotiente, v. 137 Rib.).

Lotis, idis, and **Lōtos**, i, f., = Λωτίς, Λωτός, a nymph, daughter of Neptune, who was changed into the lotus-tree: Lotis, Ov. M. 9, 347; id. F. 1, 415: Lotos, Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 84.

lotium, ii, n., urine: brassica alvum bonam facit lotiumque, Cato, R. R. 156; Suet. Vesp. 23. —Prov.: non valet lotium suum, of a good-for-nothing fellow, Petr. 57, 3.

***lotōmētra**, ae, f., = Λωτομήτρα, a species of lotus, Plin. 22, 21, 28, § 56.

Lotophagi, ōrum [Gr. gen. Lotophagōn, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 20], m., = Λωτοφάγοι (lotus-eaters), an African people on the Lesser Syrtis, to whom fable ascribes great hospitality, Mel. 1, 7, 5; Ov. R. Am. 789; Verg. Cul. 124; Sil. 3, 310; Amm. 14, 6, 21.

***Lotophagitis**, idis, f., = Λωτοφαγίτις, the island of the lotus-eaters, Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 41.

***lōtos** and **lōtus**, i, f. (m., Mart. 8, 51, 14), = Λωτός. **I.** The name of several plants.

A. The Egyptian water-lily, Plin. 13, 17, 32, § 104. —**B.** A tree on the northern coast of Africa, the food of the Lotophagi, the lotus-tree, edible nettle-tree, contrasted with the former of the same name, Plin. 13, 17, 32, § 101 sqq.; Verg. G. 2, 84; id. Cul. 123. —**C.** A tree of Italy, the Italian persimmon, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 121; 16, 44, 85, § 235 sq. —**D.** The date-plum (faba Graeca), Plin. 24, 2, 2, § 6. —**II.** Transf. **A.** The fruit of the lotus, Prop. 3, 12, 27; Ov. P. 4, 10, 18; Sil. 3, 311. —**B.** A flute (because made of lotus-wood): horrendo lotos adunca sono, Ov. F. 4, 190; Sil. 11, 432.

lotūra, ae, f. [lavo], a washing, bathing (post-Aug.): pompholyx loturā se paratur, spodos illota est, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 128; Mart. 2, 52.

1. **lōtus**, a, um, Part., from lavo.

2. **lotus**, i, v. lotos.

3. **lotus**, ūs, m. [lavo], a washing, bathing, Cels. 1, 3.

Loxias, Λοξίας, a surname of Apollo, on account of his obscure (λοφός) oracles, Macr. S. 1, 17, 31.

Lūa, ae, f. [luo], also called Lua Mater and Lua Saturni, a goddess who expiated the blood shed in battle; to her were devoted the arms taken from an enemy, Liv. 8, 1; 45, 33; Varr. L. L. 8, § 36 Müll.; Gell. 13, 23, 1; Inscr. ap. Reinas. I. n. 238.

lūbens, lūbenter, v. libet *fin.*

lūbet, v. libet.

lūbido, inis, v. libido.

lūbricitas, ātis, f. [lubricus], slipperiness, Cassiod. de Amic. 22.

lūbrico, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [lubricus], to make smooth or slippery, to lubricate (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: qui Lacedaemonium pythiatem lubricat orbem, Juv. 11, 175: lubricatus lapis, Arn. 1, 22; Prud. σερφ. 11, 38. —**II.** To be slippery, Vulg. Thren. 4, 18: limo caenoso ripae supercilio lubricante, App. M. 7, 18 (p. 481), 196, 3. —**III.** Trop.: lubricatus, anointed, Prud. Psych. 571.

lūbricus, a, um, adj. [Gr. λιτός, λιστός, smooth; from root γλτ; cf. γλίχρος, glitius, and δλιβρός, slippery], slippery. **I.** Lit.: oculi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 38: testudini injecta imbris in modum lubrico fastigio innoxia ad imum labebantur, Liv. 44, 9, 9: assiduo lubricus imbre lapis, Mart. 4, 18, 2. —Subst.: **lūbricum**, i, n., a slippery place, Cels. 8, 3: in lubrico atque instabili fundamenta, Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 95. —With gen.: equi lubrico paludum lapsantes, on the slip-

per morass, Tac. A. 1, 65.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Slippery, smooth*, Mart. 9, 58, 3.—**2.** *That easily slips, glides, or moves away, slippery, slimy, lubricous*: natura lubricos oculos fecit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: amnis, Verg. A. 5, 84: exta, Tib. 2, 5, 14: amnis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 81: pisces, Plin. 9, 20, 37, § 73: conchyliis, *slimy*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 30: corpus, Plin. 2, 3, 3, § 7: lubrica pressantes effugit umbra manus, Ov. F. 5, 476: amnis, *gliding*, id. Am. 3, 6, 81.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Slippery, uncertain, hazardous, dangerous, critical* (class.): via vitae praecepta et lubrica, Cic. Fl. 42, 105; cf. id. Rep. 1, 28: viae lubricae adulescentiae, id. Cael. 17, 41: aetas puerilis maxime lubrica atque incerta, id. Verr. 2, 5, 52, § 137: cupiditas dominandi praecepta et lubrica, id. Phil. 5, 18, 50: lubrica defensionis ratio, id. Planc. 2, 5: observatio, Quint. 1, 5, 5: locus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 35: geometriam dico... et si qua alia propter subtilitatem lubrica sunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 5, 1.—**Poet.**, with *inf.*: vultus nimium lubricus aspici, *seductive*, Hor. C. 1, 19, 8.—**Subst.**: **lubricum**, i, n., a slippery or hazardous state, period, or season: in lubrico versari, Cic. Or. 28, 98: lubricum aetatis, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 4: lubricum linguae, Dig. 48, 4, 7, § 3.—**B.** *Gliding, fleeting*: historia lubrica est hac atque illac fluit, ut homines, qui manibus invicem adprehensum gradum firmant, continent et continentur, passing from one subject to another, Quint. 9, 4, 129: annus, *fleeting*, Ov. A. A. 3, 364.—**C.** *Slippery, deceitful*: nequiquam patrias tentasti lubricas artes, Verg. A. 11, 716.—**D.** *Prone, inclined, ready*: flore capi juvenum lubrica mentem nympha, Sil. 5, 18: aetas ad vitium, Ambros. de Interp. Job et Dav. 1, 7, 21.—**E.** *Unsteady, unsettled, easily going astray*: si qua in parte lubricum adulescentiae nostrae declinat, Tac. A. 14, 56: lubricum principis aetatem retinere, id. ib. 13, 2.

1. Lūca, ae, f., a city of Etruria, now Lucca, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 9; Liv. 21, 59, 10, 41, 17; Front. Strat. 3, 2.—Hence, **II. Lūcensis**, e, adj., of Lucca: municipium, Cic. Fam. 13, 13.

2. Lūca or **Lūcas**, ae, m., *Lucanian*; v. Lucani, D.

Lūcāgus, i, m., the name of a warrior, Verg. A. 10, 575.

Lūcāni, ōrum, m., a people in Lower Italy, Varr. L. L. 7, § 39 Müll.; Liv. 8, 19 and 25; 9, 20 et saep.—Transf., the territory inhabited by them, Caes. B. G. 1, 30; Liv. 8, 17, 9; Juv. 8, 180.—Hence, **A. Lūcānus**, a, um, adj., *Lucanian*: ager, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 12; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 71: montes, Liv. 8, 24: pascua, Hor. Epod. 1, 28: mare, Stat. S. 3, 2, 85: vinum, Varr. R. R. 1, 25; Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69: legiones, Liv. 8, 24.—**Subst.**: **Lūcanus**, i, m., a surname of the poet M. Annaeus, of Corduba, nephew of Seneca the philosopher, and author of the poem Pharsalia. He was condemned to death by Nero for participating in the conspiracy of Piso, Quint. 10, 1, 90; Mart. 1, 62, 7; 14, 194; Tac. A. 15, 49; Suet. Ner. 36; Juv. 7, 79.—**B. Lūcānia**, ae, f., the district of Lucania, in Lower Italy, Mel. 2, 4, 2; 9; Hor. S. 2, 1, 38; Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89.—**C. Lūcānicus**, a, um, *Lucanian*; only as subst.: **lūcānica**, ae, f., a kind of meat sausage invented by the Lucanians: solebam antea delectari oleis et lūcānicis tuis, Cic. Fam. 9, 16; Mart. 13, 35; Stat. S. 4, 9, 35. Called also **lūcānicum** and **lūcānicus**, Charis. p. 73 P.; and **lūcāna**, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 111 Müll.—**D. Lūca bōs**, *Lucanian cow*, for elephant (because the Romans first saw this animal in Lucania, in the army of Pyrrhus), Varr. L. L. 7, 389, § 39 Müll.; Enn. ib.; Lucr. 5, 1302; 1339; Sil. 9, 573; Aus. Ep. 15, 12; Plin. 8, 6, 6, § 16.—Prov.: prius pariet locusta Lucam bovem, of an impossible thing, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 3.

lūcar, āris, n. [lucus], a forest-tax for the support of players: lūcar appellatur aes, quod ex lucis capitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119 Müll. N. cr.; cf. lucaris pecunia, quae in luco erat data, ib.: lūcar θεατρικὸν ἀργύριον μισθὸς ἀπὸ φίσκου, Gloss. Philox.: lūcar vectigal, erogatio quae fiebat in lucis, Gloss. Isid.: de modo lucaris multa decer-

nuntur, Tac. A. 1, 77; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3882: (Johannes) contumeliosā caede truncatur in puellae salticae lūcar (the reward of a dancing-girl), Tert. adv. Gnost. 8.

lūcāris, e, adj. [lucus], of or belonging to a grove: lucaris pecunia, quae in luco erat data, forest-tax, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119, 6 Müll.; v. lūcar.—Hence, subst.: **lūcāria**, ium, n., the grove-festival: lucaria festa in luco colebant Romani, qui permagnus interviam Salariam et Tiberim fuit, pro eo, quod victi a Gallis fugientes e proelio ibi se occultaverint, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119 Müll.; Calend. Maff. in Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 394; cf. Calend. Amitern. ib.—Sing.: eam noctem deincepsque insequentem diem, qui est Lucarium, Masur. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4, 6.

Lūcārium, v. lūcaris fin.

Lūcās, ae, m., = Λουκάς, St. Luke, the third evangelist, Vulg. Col. 4, 14; Prud. Apoth. 1002 et saep.

Lūca bōs, v. Lucani, D.

Lūccēus, i, m., a Roman name. So esp., **1. Q. Lūccēus**, of Rhegium, a witness against Verres, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64, § 165.—**2. L. Lūccēus**, son of Marcus, a friend and correspondent of Cicero, and a supporter of the aristocracy, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13; 5, 20, 8; 6, 1, 23.—**3. L. Lūccēus**, son of Quintus, an historical writer, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 3; 1, 5, 5; 1, 17, 11 saep.—**4. P. Lūccēus**, a friend of Cicero, recommended by him to Cornificius, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 6; 12, 30, 5.

lūcē, abl. adv., by day, etc.; v. lux, I. 2, b.

Luceium, i, n., a castle or fortress in Galatia, Cic. Deiot. 6; 7.

lūcellum, i, n. dim. [lucrum], a small gain, slight profit: lucelli aliquid dare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 30, § 72: facere aliquid lucelli, id. ib. 2, 3, 44, § 106: tecum partita lūcellum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 82; trop.: hujus diei lūcellum tecum communico, Sen. Ep. 5, 7.

lūcens, entis, v. Part. and P. a., from luceo.

Lūcensis, e, v. I. Luca, II.

lūcēo, xi, 2, v. n. [Sanscr. ruk, to be bright; Gr. λύχων, λευκός, ἀμφιλόκη; Lat. lux, lumen, lucidus, luna; O. H. Germ. līht; Germ. Licht; cf. also illustris], to be light or clear, to shine, beam, glitter (syn.: splendo, fulgeo). **I.** Lit.: (lumen) Nihil minus ipsi lucet, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51 (Trag. v. 389 Vahl.): tum candida lumina lucent, id. ap. Fest. p. 228 and 229 Müll. (Ann. v. 157 Vahl.): (stella) luce lucebat aliena, Cic. Rep. 4, 16, 16: dum meus assiduus luceat igne focus, Tib. 1, 1, 6: lucet igne rogos, Ov. H. 11, 104: rara per occultos lucebat semita calles, Verg. A. 9, 383: lucet via longo Ordine flammaram, id. ib. 11, 143; cf. Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 17: interior caeli qua semita lucet, Stat. Th. 9, 641: (luminaria) lucent in firmamento caeli, Vulg. Gen. 1, 15: niveo lucet in ore rubor, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 6: lucent oculi, id. M. 1, 239; Val. Fl. 6, 492: cinis in multam noctem pertinaciter lūxit, Suet. Tib. 74: virgatis lucent sagulis (sc. Galli), glitter, Verg. A. 8, 660: taedā lucebis in illa, i. e. shall burn, Juv. 1, 155: non amplius erit sol ad lucendum, Vulg. Isa. 60, 19.—In the part. pres.: e rosea sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr. 5, 610; so, globus lūnae, Verg. A. 6, 725: faces, Ov. F. 3, 270: sedebat in solio Phoebeus claris lucente smaragdis, id. M. 2, 24: lucerna lucens in caliginoso loco, Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 19.—**Poet.**, with acc.: huic lucebis novae nuptae facem, will light her home with a torch, Plaut. Cas. 1, 30: tute tibi puer es; laetus lucet cereum, id. Curc. 1, 1, 9.—**2.** Of the day, daylight, etc., to appear, dawn, become light: an umquam lucebit in orbe ille dies, Sil. 16, 91: lucente jam die, Amm. 21, 15, 2.—(β) Esp., impers.: lucret, lucebat, etc., it is (was) light, it is (was) day, it is dawning: priusquam lucet, adsunt, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 115: si lucet lucet: lucet autem, lucet igitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 96: si judicatum erit meridie non lucere, id. Att. 1, 1, 1: non dum lucebat, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 97: nec satis lucebat: cum autem luceret, etc., id. Att. 16, 13, a, 1: ubi lucere coepisset, id. Div. 1, 23, 47: expurgare: lucet hoc, it is light, it is day there (in the sky), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 63: hoc... luce lucebit, id. Curc. 1, 3, 26.—**B.** Transf., to shine or show through,

to be discernible, visible (poet.): si qua Arabio lucet bombyce puella, Prop. 2, 2, 25 (2, 3, 15): femineum lucet sic per bombycina corpus, Mart. 8, 68, 7: vitalia lucent, are uncovered, Stat. Th. 8, 525.—**II.** Trop., to shine forth, to be conspicuous, apparent, clear, evident: nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14, 41: mea officia et studia, quae parum antea luxerunt, id. Att. 3, 15, 4: cum res ipsa tot, tam claris argumentis luceat, id. Mil. 23, 61: virtus lucet in tenebris, id. Sest. 28, 60: tota oratio lucet, Quint. 8, 5, 29; 9, 1, 19.—Hence, **lūcens**, entis, P. a., shining, bright, conspicuous: lucentior usus, Mall. Theod. de Metr. 9, 7.

Lūcēres (also **Lūcērenses**, or perh. **Lūcēreses**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119, 10), ium, m., an Etruscan tribe, whose union with the Ramnes (Latins) and Taties (Sabines) gave rise to the oldest Roman state. Romulus named after them one of his three centuries of horsemen: Luceres, ut Junius, a Lucumone, Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 55 and 81 Müll.; Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14; 2, 20, 36; Liv. 1, 13, 8; 1, 36, 2; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 31; Ov. F. 3, 131: hinc Taties Ramnesque viri Lūcēresque coloni, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 31.

Lūcēria, ae, f., an ancient city of Apulia, now Lucera, Cic. Fam. 15, 15, 4; id. Att. 7, 12, 2; 8, 11, a; id. Clu. 69, 197; Liv. 22, 9; Hor. C. 3, 15, 14 et saep.—Hence, **II. Lūcērinus**, a, um, adj., *Lucerian*: finis, Liv. 10, 35.—In plur. subst.: **Lūcērii**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Luceria, Lucerians: Lucerini ac Samnites ad internecionem caesi, Liv. 9, 26.

lūcerna, ae, f. [luc-erna, from luceo, q. v.; with double suffix like caverna, laverna, lanterna, etc.; cf. Gr. κέαρνον, σκέπαρνον], a lamp, oil-lamp. **I.** Lit.: lucerna dicta a luce, aut quod id vocant Graeci λύχων, Varr. L. L. 5, § 119 Müll.: lucernam forte oblitus fueram extinguere, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 56: in sole lucernam adhibere nihil interest, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29: lucerna me deserit, my light goes out, id. Att. 7, 7, 7: vino et lucernis Medus acinaces Immane quantum discrepat, i. e. evening entertainments, Hor. C. 1, 27, 5: accedit numerus lucernis, the lights begin to seem double, id. S. 2, 1, 25; cf.: cum geminis exsurgit mensa lucernis, Juv. 6, 305: pereundum est ante lucernas, before candle-light, id. 10, 339: lucernam accendere, Phaedr. 3, 19, 4: turpis fumo lucernae, Juv. 6, 131: lucerna ardens exstinguitur, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49: fungi lucernarum, id. 28, 11, 46, § 163: pinguem nebulam vomuere lucerna, Pers. 5, 181: lucerna splendens super candelabrum, Vulg. Sir. 26, 22.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Nocturnal labor, lucubration* (poet.): haec ego non credam Venusina digna Lucerna? Juv. 1, 51.—**B.** A guide, instructor: quia mandatum lucerna est, Vulg. Prov. 6, 23; id. 2 Sam. 2, 29: lucerna pedibus meis verbum tuum, id. Ps. 118, 105.—**C.** A phosphorescent fish, Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82.

lūcernāria, ae, f., the plant verbascum (acc. to Adelung's Lex. Manuale), Marc. Emp. 20.

lūcernāris, e, adj. [lucerna], of or belonging to a lamp: herba, candle-grass, Isid. 17, 9, 73.

lūcernārium, ii, n. [id.], the time when the lamps are lighted, candle-light, Aug. ap. Reg. Cleric.—**II.** A lamp, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 38 fin.

‡ **lūcernārius**, λυχνούχος, a lamp-stand, Gloss. Philox.

lūcernātus, a, um, adj. [lucerna], furnished, i. e. lighted with a lamp: janua, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 6.

lūcernūla, ae, f. dim. [id.], a small lamp: accensa lucernula, Hier. Ep. 107, n. 9; 117, n. 12.

lūcesco and **lūcisco**, ēre, v. inch. n. [luceo], to begin to shine. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: sol lūcescit, Verg. E. 6, 37: quorum caput flavo capillorum crine lūcescat, Firm. Math. 4, 13.—**B.** In part., of the break of day, to grow light, break, dawn: nonae lūcescunt, Ov. F. 5, 417.—**2.** Impers.: lūcescit or lūciscit, the day is breaking: eamus, Amphitruo: lūciscit hoc jam, it is getting light there (in the sky), Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 45; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 1; v. luceo, I. A. fin.: cum

lucisceret, as soon as it grew light, at break of day, *Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8: et jam luciscebatur. Liv. 4, 28.—**II.** Trop.: luciscens amor, bright, Front. ad Anton. 1, 5 Mai.

lucet, v. impers., v. lucoo, I. A. 2. β.

Lucētius, i, m., and **Lucētia**, ae, f. [lux], light-bringer, a surname of Jupiter and of Juno: Lucetium Jovem appellat, Naev. ap. Gell. 5, 12, 6; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 570; Macr. S. 1, 15; cf. also: Lucetium Jovem appellabant, quod eum lucis esse causam credebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll.—Of Juno: Juno pulchra, sive te Lucinam, quod lucem nascentibus tribuas, ac Lucetiam convenit nuncupari, Mart. Cap. 2, § 149.

lūci, abl. as adv., v. lux init. and I. 2. b. † **lūcibilis**, φωτεινός, bright, clear, Gloss. Philox.; cf.: luceus est, quod aliunde illuminatur, lucibile, quod per se patet, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 725.

lūcide, adv., v. lucidus fin.

lūcidus, a, um, adj. [lux], containing light, full of light, clear, bright, shining (syn.: luminosus, luculentus; as an adj. not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: aer, Lucr. 4, 315: sidera, Hor. C. 1, 3, 2: gemma, Ov. H. 15, 74: amnis, Quint. 12, 10, 60: concha, Tib. 2, 4, 30: lucidior domus, Ov. F. 1, 94: lucidissima stella, Vitr. 9, 6: saxa, Stat. S. 3, 3, 209 (Queck, dulcia): quid lucidius sole? Vulg. Sir. 17, 30.—**B.** Transf., brilliant, bright, beautiful, transparent, shining, white, etc.: Alcyone, Ov. H. 19, 133: ovis, Tib. 2, 1, 62: sedes deorum, Hor. C. 3, 3, 33: vestis, Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 59 (better tralucido).—**II.** Trop.: **A.** Full of light, i. e. of truth and purity: totum corpus tuum lucidum erit, Vulg. Luc. 11, 34.—**B.** Clear, perspicuous, luminous, lucid (of speech, or of orators; a favorite expression with Quintilian): neque refert, an pro lucida (narratione) perspicuum dicamus, Quint. 4, 2, 31: propositio aperta et lucida, id. 4, 5, 26: manifesta et lucida ratio, id. 4, 5, 3: ordo, Hor. A. P. 41.—**Comp.**: res lucidior, Quint. 7, 3, 21: causa, id. 4, 4, 4, 2, 83; 4, 5, 1; 2, 3, 8: lucidior via, id. 3, 11, 23.—**Transf.**, of orators, Quint. 12, 10, 21: lucidior auctor, id. 10, 1, 74.—**Hence, adv.**: **lūcidē**. **A.** Clearly, plainly, distinctly (mostly of speech): lucide verbum definire, *Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 108: lucide dicentium, Quint. 8, 3, 1.—**Comp.**: quo lucidius intellegi possit haec exceptio, Dig. 44, 4, 1.—**Sup.**: sic ostendit lucidissime causam, Quint. 4, 5, 12.—**B.** Gloriously (see lucidus, B.): lucidius tranquilliusque inter divina mansurus, Sen. Ep. 71, 16.

lūcifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [lux-fero], light-bringing: itaque ut apud Graecos Dianam, eamque Luciferam, sic apud nostros Junonem Lucinam in pariendo invocant, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68: pars Lunae, Lucr. 5, 726: equi, the horses of Luna, Ov. H. 11, 46: manus, i. e. of Lucina, id. ib. 20, 192.—**Poet.**, bringing safety, Prud. Psych. 625.—**Hence, II.** Subst.: **Lūcifer**, fēri, m. **A.** The morning-star, the planet Venus: stella Lucifer interdiu, noctu Hesperus ita circumueunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 17: stella Veneris, quae φωσφόρος Graece, Latine dicitur Lucifer, cum antegreditur solem, cum subsequitur autem Hesperos, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: si dormire incipis ortu Luciferi, Juv. 8, 12; 13, 158; cf. Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 36; Tib. 1, 10 (9), 62; Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 71.—**B.** The fabled son of Aurora and Cephalus, and father of Ceyx, Hyg. Astr. 2, 42; Ov. M. 11, 271; 346; acc. to others, a son of Jupiter, Serv. Verg. A. 4, 130.—**C.** Poet. transf., day: memento Venturum paucis me tibi Luciferis, Prop. 2, 15 (3, 12), 28: omnis, Ov. F. 1, 46: tres, id. ib. 3, 877.

* **lūcifico**, āre, v. a. [lux-facio], to make bright, to brighten: lucificare exitum alicujus aetati, Lab. ap. Gell. 10, 17 fin.

lūcificus, a, um, adj. [id.], light-making, light-giving: sol, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 45.

lūcifiuus, a, um, adj. [lux-fluo], light-streaming, light-beaming, brilliant. **I.** Lit.: lucifiuus solis ortus, Juvenc. 3, 294.—**II.** Trop., light-beaming, glorious: sermo, Juvenc. 4, 120.

lūcifuga, ae, comm. [lux-fugio], light-fleeing, light-shunning. **I.** Lit.: maritus,

i. e. Cupid (who visited Psyche only at night), App. M. 5, p. 167, 5; id. Mag. p. 284, 38.—**II.** Transf., one who turns night into day: turba lucifugarum, Sen. Ep. 122, 15.

lūcifūgax, ācis, adj. [lux-fugax], light-shunning: noctua, Auct. Carm. Philomel. 40: natio, Min. Fel. Octav. 8.

lūcifugus, a, um, adj. [lux-fugio], light-shunning. **I.** Lit.: blattae, Verg. G. 4, 243; Isid. 12, 8, 7.—**II.** Trop.: lucifugus, nebulo, Lucil. ap. Non. 19, 1: homines, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61: natio, Min. Fel. 8, 4.

Lūcilius, a, the name of a Roman gens, whose most celebrated members were, **A.** The poet C. Lucilius, a native of the Campanian Suessa, formerly Aurunca (hence, Auruncae alumnus, Juv. 1, 19), the father of Roman satire, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 72; Quint. 10, 1, 92: vis Lucilii, Arn. 5, 169 (alluding to the verse of Lucilius: vis est vita, vides, vis nos facere omnia cogit, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. 5, § 63 Müll.); cf. Hor. S. 1, 4, 6; 1, 10, 1; 2, 1, 62; Juv. 1, 65.—**B.** Q. Lucilius Balbus, an eminent Stoic, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15; id. Div. 1, 5, 9; Lact. 2, 5, 7.—**C.** Lucilius Bassus, a writer of no merit, Cic. Att. 12, 5.—**Hence, II.** **Lūciliānus**, a, um, adj., Lucilian, of the poet Lucilius: character, Varr. R. R. 3, 2: versus, Plin. 36, 25, 61, § 185: aetas, Macr. S. 2, 12: fornix, prob. a satire bearing this title, Arn. 2, 45.

Lūcina, ae, v. 1. lucinus.

† **lūcinium** = cicindela, a glowworm, Gloss. Vet.

1. lūcinus, a, um, adj. [lux], light-bringing, or, bringing to the light: hora, one's natal hour, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 222.—**Class. only subst.**: **Lūcina**, ae, f. (lit., adj.; sc. dea). **I.** The goddess of childbirth (because she brings to the light): Juno Lucina, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 11: date ignem in aram, ut venerem Lucinam meam, id. Truc. 2, 5, 23: an facient mensem lūces, Lucinaeque ab illis dicar? Ov. F. 6, 39; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 41; Cat. 35, 13; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68.—**More freq. absol.**: nascenti puero Casta fave Lucina, Verg. E. 4, 8: si vocata partubus Lucina veris affuit, Hor. Epod. 5, 5: facillis, Ov. F. 2, 449.—**B.** Poet. transf., childbirth: Lucinam pati, Verg. G. 3, 60; cf.: Lucinae experta labores, id. ib. 4, 340: cui rugis uterum Lucina notavit, Ov. A. 3, 785.—**II.** Of Hecate, as the producer of terrific dreams and nocturnal spectres: efficiat vanos noctis Lucina timores, Tib. 3, 4, 13 Dissen ad loc.

2. lūcinus, i, q. lychnus, q. v.

lūcipārens, entis, adj. [lux-parens], light-bearing, light-producing: nox (because day follows it), Avien. Phaen. 853.

lūcipētus, a, um, adj. [lux-peto], seeking light (opp. lucifugus): musca, Isid. 12, 8, 7.

Lūcīpor, v. 1. Lucius, II.

lūcīsator, ōris, m. [lux-sator], light-producer, author of light: lucisator Omnipotens, Prud. Cath. 3, 1.

lūcisco, v. lucesco.

1. Lūcius, i, m. [lux; of the day], a Roman praenomen, usually represented by L.: Crepusci, qui eo tempore erant nati, ut Lucii prima luce, Varr. L. L. 6, § 5 Müll.; cf.: qui luci natus est Lucius, id. ib. 9, § 60 Müll.; and: Lucius praenomen est ejus, qui primum fuit, qui oriente luce natus est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119 Müll.—**In fem.**: **Lūcia**, Varr. L. L. 9, § 61 Müll.—**Hence, II.** **Lūcipor** for Lucii puer, the slave of a Lucius, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 26.

2. lūcius, ii, m., a fish, perh. the pike, Aus. Mosell. 123.

† **Lūcōmedi**, v. lucumo, II. A.

† **Lūcōmōnes**, v. lucumo, II. B.

lūcratio, ōnis, f. [lucror], a gaining, gain: spes lucrations, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 7.

lūcrātīvus, a, um, adj. [id.], gaining, attended with gain. **I.** In gen., gainful, profitable, lucrative (rare but class.): applicatio in illo lucrativo sole, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1 B. and K.: opera, Quint. 10, 7, 27; Spald. N. cr.: lucrativa in tantis negotiis tempora, Front. ad Anton. Ep. 2 Mai.: potu, Ambros. in Luc. 2, § 72.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. Lat.: res lucrativae, things bequeathed or given to a person (because the acquisition

is pure gain, without payment), Paul. Sent. 5, 11, 5; Cod. Just. 10, 35, 1: ex causa lucrativa habere (acquirere) aliquid, to receive something by bequest or as a gift, Dig. 31, 1, 87 pr.; 40, 1, 4: ex causa lucrativa (fundus) meus factus est, Paul. Sent. 2, 17, 8; so, lucrativa possessio, Gai. Inst. 2, 56; Dig. 29, 4, 2: lucrativa usucapio, Gai. Inst. 2, 60: lucrativa acquisitio, Dig. 44, 4, 4.

lūcrātor, ōris, m. [lucror], he who gains, the acquirer: multarum gentium lucratores, i. e. the apostles, Arn. in Ps. 88: hominum, Hier. Comm. ad Tit. 1, 11.

Lūcrētia, ae, v. Lucretius.

Lūcrētīlis, is, m., a mountain in the Sabine territory, now Monte Genaro, Hor. C. 1, 17, 1; cf.: Lucretilis mons in Sabinis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119 Müll.—**Hence, Lūcrētīnus**, a, um, adj., of or near the mountain Lucretilis, where Atticus had a villa: sol, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1 Klotz (dub.; v. lucrativus, I.).

Lūcrētius, a, the name of a Roman gens. **A. Masc. 1.** The poet T. Lucretius Carus, an Epicurean in philosophy, author of the poem De rerum natura, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 4; Quint. 10, 1, 87; 12, 11, 27; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 23; Stat. S. 2, 7, 76.—**2.** Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, father of Lucretia, consul A. U. C. 245, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 10; id. Rep. 2, 31, 55; Liv. 1, 59, 8.—**3.** Q. Lucretius Vespillo, an orator, Cic. Brut. 48, 178.—**4.** Another Lucretius Vespillo, an adherent of Pompey, Caes. B. C. 3, 7.—**B. Fem. 1.** **Lūcrētia**, daughter of Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, and wife of Collatinus, who, when dishonored by Sext. Tarquinius, put herself to death, and thus became the immediate cause of the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome, Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46; id. Fin. 2, 20, 66; Liv. 1, 58; Ov. F. 2, 685; Juv. 10, 293.—**2.** Transf., for a chaste woman: Lucetia toto Sis licet usque die, Laida nocte volo, Mart. 11, 104, 21; Petr. 9, 5.

lūcrīcūpīdo, īnis, f. [lucrum-cupido], the passion for gain, App. Doctr. Plat. 2, p. 20, 24.

lūcrīfācio, fēci, factum, and in pass., **lūcrīfio**, factus, fieri (also separately: licet luci dotem faciat, Dig. 11, 7, 29: me esse hos trecentos Philippos facturum luci, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 26; id. Most. 2, 1, 7; id. Pers. 4, 4, 117; id. Truc. 3, 2, 22; usu. written as two words in recent edd. of Cic., etc.), 3, v. a. [lucrum-facio], to gain, win, acquire, get (as profit). **I.** Lit.: pallium lucrifacere, Petr. 15; Mart. 8, 10: quid si ostendo in hac una optione luci fieri tritici modios centum? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 111: pecuniam luci factum videtis, id. ib. 2, 3, 75, § 174.—**II.** Trop.: quod lucrifecerunt hoc nomen turdi, have appropriated, acquired, Varr. R. R. 3, 4: suum maleficio existimabant se lucrifacere, that they would escape the punishment of their fault, would get off with impunity, Auct. B. Hisp. 36: injuriam, to commit with impunity, Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 129: traduc equum ac lucrifac censoriam notam, i. e. think yourself lucky that you have escaped it, Val. Max. 4, 1, 10.—**Neutr.**: lucrifecit, made a profit, Mart. 8, 10.

lūcrīfactus, a, um, Part. of lucrifacio.

* **lūcrīfīcābilis**, e, adj. [lucrifico], gainful, profitable: dies, Plaut. Pers. 4, 7, 2.

lūcrīfio, āre, v. a. [lucrum-facio], to gain, win: Paulum factum omnibus esse omnia, ut omnes lucrificaret, Tert. Praescr. 24.

lūcrīficus, a, um, adj. [id.], gainful, profitable: Fortuna, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46.

lūcrīfio, v. lucrifacio init.

* **lūcrīfuga**, ae, comm. [lucrum-fugio], gain-fleeing, gain-shunning: quom ea (Venus) homines huc ad me adigit lucrifugas, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 33.

Lūcrīnus, i, m., with or without lacus, the Lucrine Lake, on the coast of Campania, in the neighborhood of Baia (now Lago Lucrino), Mel. 2, 4, 9; Cic. Att. 4, 16, 1; Hor. C. 2, 15, 3. Caesar, or, acc. to Suetonius, Augustus, connected it with Lake Avernus, and threw up dikes to ward off the waves of the sea: Lucrinoque addita claustra, Verg. G. 2, 161; cf. Suet. Aug. 16; Tac. A. 14, 5. The surrounding scenery was celebrated for its beauty: dum nos

blanda tenent lascivi stagna Lucrini, Mart. 4, 57, 1: hic mihi Baiani colles mollisque Lucrinus, id. 6, 43, 5.—Hence, **II. A. Lūcrinus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Lake Lucrinus, *Lucrine*: aqua, the *Lucrine Lake*, Prop. 1, 11, 10: ostrea Lucrina, the *Lucrine oysters*, celebrated for their delicious flavor, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168; cf.: Lucrinum ad saxum... ostrea, Juv. 4, 141; called also Lucrina conchylii, Hor. Epod. 2, 49; and *absol.*: **Lūcrina**, ōrum, n., Mart. 6, 11, 5; 12, 48, 4.—Near the lake was a temple of Venus; hence: Lucrina Venus, Stat. S. 3, 1, 150.—**B. Lūcrinensis**, e, *adj.*, *Lucrine*: res Puteolanae et Lucrinenses, i. e. *oysters*, Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1.

† **lūcrīo**, ōnis, m. [lucrum], *one fond of gain*: κέρδω, quem nos quoque lucronem vocamus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 56 Müll.

lūcrīpēta, ae, m. [lucrum-peto], a *gain-seeker*, *one fond of lucre*: lucripeta generator, Argum. Most. Plaut. 6.—Collat. form in *plur.*: **lūcrīpētes**, um, m., Cassiod. Var. 12, 11.

lūcrīus, a, um, *adj.* [lucrum], of or pertaining to gain: di Lucrii, gods of gain, Arn. 4, 132.

lūcror, ātus, 1, v. *dep.* a. [id.], to gain, win, acquire, get, make (as profit). **I. Lit.**: cum lucrari impune posset auri pondo decem, Cic. Par. 3, 1: ut locupletes suum perdant, debitores lucrentur alienum, id. Off. 2, 24, 84: stipendium, to keep for one's self, put into one's own pocket, id. Verr. 2, 5, 24, § 61: Pythias emuncto lucrata Simone talentum, Hor. A. P. 238: lucrandi perpendite temeritas, Tac. G. 24: qui duo acciperat lucratus est alia duo, Vulg. Matt. 25, 17: majorem partem lucrari, to receive the larger share of profit in a partnership, Gai. Inst. 3, 149.—**B. In partic.**, to gain by economy, to save: occasione lucrandi salis, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 68.—**II. Trop.**, to acquire, gain, win: qui domitā nomen ab Africā Lucratu rediit, Hor. C. 4, 8, 19: lucreret indicia veteris infamiae, i. e. *I will make him a present of them, I will not mention them*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 33; Stat. Th. 9, 779.—**B. To win, persuade, convert (eccl. Lat.): factus sum Judaeis tamquam Judaeus, ut Judaeos lucrarer, Vulg. 1 Cor. 9, 20.**

lūcrosē, adv., v. lucrosus *fin.*

lūcrosus, a, um, *adj.* [lucrum], *gainful, profitable, lucrative*: voluptas, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 35; Tac. Agr. 19: fraus lucrosior, Plin. 37, 12, 75, § 197: id peraeque etiam lucrosissimum, id. 18, 31, 74, § 320.—Hence, *adv.*: **lūcrosē**, profitably, advantageously, Cassiod. Var. 12, 20.—In *comp.*: lucrosius perire, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 13 al.

lūcrum, i, n. [root laf; Gr. λάω, ἀπολαύω; Goth. laun; Germ. Lohn; cf. Laverna], *gain, profit, advantage* (syn.: quae-stus, compendium; cf.: commodum, fructus). **I. Lit.**: rem gero et facio lucrum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 34: quod i sunt homini propitii lucrum ei obiciunt, id. Curc. 4, 2, 44: non ego omnino lucrum omne esse utile homini existimo, id. Capt. 2, 2, 75: lucrum facere (opp. damnum facere), id. ib. 2, 2, 77: vendendi quaestu et lucro ducentur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: aliquid ad praedam lucrumque revocare, id. Phil. 3, 12, 30: qui ex publicis vectigalibus tanta lucra fecit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 38, § 86: frumentaria lucra exigere, id. ib. 2, 3, 37, § 85: dat de lucro, nihil detrahit de vivo: minus igitur lucri facit, id. Fl. 37, 91: lucri bonus est odor ex re qualibet, Juv. 14, 208: lucro est, *it is profitable, advantageous*: nobis lucro fuisti potius quam decori tibi, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 40: amanti amoenitas malo est, nobis lucro, id. Men. 2, 3, 5: quod in divinis rebus sumptumst sapienti lucrost, id. Mil. 3, 1, 81; id. Cist. 1, 1, 52: ponere or deputare in lucro, to count as gain: omne id deputare esse in lucro, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 16; 21: id ego in lucris pono, Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 1; cf.: quem sors dierum cunque dabit lucro Appone, Hor. C. 1, 9, 14: in lucro, quae datur hora, mihi est, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 67: lucri facere, to gain, get the credit of: quae ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri, Nep. Thras. 1; v. lucrifacio: lucrum et damnum, profit and loss, Gai. Inst. 3, 150; Ulp. Fragm. 25, 15; cf.: qui mensis damnis, quae dentur tempora lucro, Juv. 6, 571:

quom scis jam senex, tum in otium Te conloce, dum potis ames; id. jam lucrist, Quor vivas, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 10: de lucro prope jam quadriennium vivimus, i. e. *as by a miracle, in constant, imminent danger of death*, Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 1: de lucro tibi vivere me scito, Liv. 40, 8, 2: qui (Mercurius) me in mercimoniis Juvit lucrisque quadruplicavit rem meam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 4.—**II. Transf.** **A. Love of gain, avarice**: lucri pallida tabes, Luc. 4, 96: impius lucri furor, Sen. Hippol. 4, 540.—**B. Wealth, riches**: omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 35: periculosum semper putavi lucrum, Phaedr. 5, 4, 8: non turpe lucrum sectantes, Vulg. 1 Tim. 3, 8.

lucta, ae, f. [root lug; cf. λυγίζω, to writhe, ligare], a *wrestling, wrestling-match* (post-class.): exercebat cum militibus ipse luctam, Capitol. Maxim. 6: certamen luctae, Aus. Ep. 93.—**II. Trop.**: perseverans quodammodo lucta vincitur, Aug. Ep. 606.

luctāmen, inis, n. [id.], a *wrestling*. **I. Lit.**, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30.—**B. Transf.** **1. A struggling, struggle**, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30, 4.—**2. Toil, exertion, contest, fight**: remo ut luctamen abesset, Verg. A. 8, 89: Veneris luctamen anhelum exercere, Auct. Epith. in Anthol. Lat. T. II. p. 636: lento luctamine Poenum compressit, Claud. B. G. 138.—**3. A mixing together, mixture** of materials of different kinds: sine luctamine alterius generis, Pall. 3, 9, 13.—**II. Trop.**: sed emendatio morum difficile luctamen fuit, labor, task, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 4.

luctans, antis, P. a., v. luctor *fin.*

Luctātiānus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Lutatius, *II.*

luctatio, ōnis, f. [luctor], a *wrestling*.

I. Lit.: sine adversario nulla luctatio est, Cic. Cat. 13, 30: quid prodest multos vincere luctatione vel caestu, ab iracundia vinci, Sen. Ep. 88, 19; Hyg. Fab. 273; Scrib. 101.—**B. Transf.**, a *struggle, contest, fight*: tetra ibi luctatio erat, Liv. 21, 36, 7; Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 1: plurimum ventorum inter ipsos, id. ib. 7, 9, 2; cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.—**II. Trop.**, of mental or moral wrestling, a *struggle, contest*: nam cum Academicis incerta luctatio est, qui nihil affirmant, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 43; id. Fat. 6, 12; Lact. 2, 19, 2: una tamen veluti luctatio civitatis fuit, pugnantis cum Caesare senatus populi que Romani, ut, etc., Vell. 2, 124, 2: una nobis et magna et praecipua cum carne est, Lact. 4, 25, 9.

Luctātius, v. Lutatius.

luctator, ōris, m. [luctor], a *wrestler*.

I. Lit.: fortior in fulva novus est luctator arena, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 31: luctator ter abjectus perdidit palmam, Sen. Ben. 5, 3, 1; id. Ep. 88, 18; Quint. 2, 8, 7; 12, 2, 12.—**B. Esp. a wrestler** represented in art: Naucerus luctatorem anhelantem fecit, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 80; 35, 11, 40, § 130.—**II. Transf.**: (vinum) pedes captat primum, luctator dolosus est, a *treacherous foe*, in allusion to the wrestler, who strove to grasp his opponent's feet, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 5.

luctātus, ūs, m. [id.], a *wrestling*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 26; id. 8, 12, 12, § 33.—In *plur.*, Tert. Spect. 29.

luctifer, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [luctus-fero], *grief-bringing, mournful*: illic luctifer bubo gemit, ill-boding, Sen. Herc. Fur. 687: annus, Val. Fl. 3, 454.

luctificābilis, e, *adj.* [luctus-facio], *sorrowful, afflicted*: cor, Pers. 1, 78.

luctificus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *causing sorrow or lamentation, doleful, woful, baleful*: clades, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 25: Aleco, Verg. A. 7, 324: pavor, Sil. 6, 557: jubar, Val. Fl. 3, 292.—*Neutr. as adv.*: luctificum clangente tuba, Val. Fl. 3, 348.

* **luctisonus**, a, um, *adj.* [luctus-sonus], *sad-sounding, mournful, doleful*: mugitu, Ov. M. 1, 732.

† **luctito**, āre, v. *freg.* n. [lucto], to *wrestle violently*, acc. to Prisc. p. 797 P.

lucto, āre, v. the foll. *intrans.*

luctor, ātus, 1 (part. *gen. plur.* luctantū, Prop. 4 (5), 22, 9; act. collat. form: viri validis viribus luctant, Enn. ap. Non. 472, 8: plurimum luctavimus, Plaut. ap. Non. 468, 32; Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 61 Müll.: dum luctat, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 31), v. *dep.* [lucta, q. v.],

to *wrestle*. **I. Lit.**: ibi cursu luctando disco hasta... sese exercebant (juventus), Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 24: luctabitur Olympiis Milo, Cic. Fat. 13: fulva luctantur harena, Verg. A. 6, 643: luctabatur adsidue, Suet. Ner. 53: paucae (feminae) luctantur, Juv. 2, 53: umeris, ut luctantur solent, ad occipitum ductis, Quint. 11, 3, 160.—**B. Transf.**, to *wrestle, struggle, strive, contend*. **a.** Of living creatures: in pestilenti atque arido solo luctari, Liv. 7, 38, 7: boves luctari, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177: luctandum in turbā, Hor. S. 2, 6, 28: inter se adversis luctantur cornibus haedi, Verg. G. 2, 526: non luctor de nomine hujus temporis, Ov. F. 6, 69.—**(β)** With *infr.* (poet.): et infracta luctatur harundine telum Eriper, Verg. A. 12, 387: deducere versum, Ov. P. 1, 5, 13: compe-scere risum, id. H. 17, 161; id. M. 15, 300.—**b.** Of inanimate things: et in lento luctantur marmore tonsae, Verg. A. 7, 28: tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustris, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 74; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 147: luctantem Icaris fluctibus Africum, Hor. C. 1, 1, 15; cf.: luctantes venti, Verg. A. 1, 53.—**2.** In *partic.*, in *mal. part.*: cum aliquo, Prop. 2, 1, 13.—**II. Trop.**, of mental or moral strife, to *struggle, strive, contend*: non luctabor tecum amplius, Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 74: cum aliquo luctari, id. Sull. 16, 47: Plancus diu, quorum esset partium secum luctatus, Vell. 2, 63, 3; Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 23: cum latetibus nodis, Curt. 3, 1, 18: cum ardore et siccitate regionis, id. 4, 7, 7.—**(β)** With *dat.* (poet.): luctataeque diu tenebris hiemique sibi, Stat. Th. 11, 522: crudo pelago, Sil. 14, 453: morti, id. 10, 296.—**(γ)** With *abl.*: ignis viridi luctetur robore, Luc. 3, 503; Vell. 2, 86, 2.—Hence, **luctans**, antis, P. a., *struggling, reluctant*: luctantia oscula carpere, Ov. M. 4, 358: composuit luctantia lumina somnus, Sil. 7, 204.—**B.** In *partic.*, as *subst.*, of cross-beams, rafters, because they oppose and uphold each other like wrestlers, Isid. Orig. 19, 19.

luctuōse, adv., v. luctuosus *fin.*

luctuōsus, a, um, *adj.* [luctus], *full of sorrow*. **I. Causing sorrow, sorrowful, lamentable, doleful, mournful**: o diem illum rei publicae luctuosum, Cic. Sest. 12, 27: fuit hoc luctuosum suis, acerbum patriae, id. de Or. 3, 2, 8: misera tempora et luctuosa, id. Fam. 5, 14, 1: luctuosum est tradi alteri luctuosius inimico, id. Quint. 31, 95: luctuosissimum exitium patriae, id. Sull. 33, 11: luctuosae preces, id. Att. 3, 19, 2: illud luctuosum, quod Julius Avitus decessit, dum ex praetura redit, Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 3.—**II. Feeling sorrow, sorrowful, sad**: Dii multa dederunt Hesperiae luctuosae mala, Hor. C. 3, 6, 7.—Hence, *adv.*: **luctuōse**, dolefully, mournfully: luctuose canere, Varr. L. L. 5, § 76 Müll.: illud autem quam luctuose ridiculum est, Aug. de Op. Monach. 32, § 42.—*Comp.*: imperatores vestri luctuosius nobis prope, quam vobis perierunt, Liv. 28, 39, 6.

luctus, ūs (*gen.* lucti, Att. ap. Non. 485, 30 and 32), m. [lugeo], *sorrow, mourning, grief, affliction, distress, lamentation*, esp. over the loss of something dear to one. **I. Lit.**: filius luctu perditus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: orat, ne suum luctum patris lacrimis augeatis, id. Fl. 42, 106: in sordibus, lamentis, luctuque jacuisti, id. Pis. 36, 89: afflictus et confectus luctu, id. Att. 3, 8, 4: re cognitā tantus luctus exceperit, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 7: luctus atque caede omnia complerent, Sall. J. 97: furere luctu filii, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193: in maximis luctus incidere, id. Off. 1, 10, 32: luctus alicui importare, Phaedr. 1, 28, 6: dare animum in luctus, Ov. M. 2, 384: luctus aliquando ridicula fuerit imitatio, Quint. 6, 2, 26: multis in luctibus, inque perpetuo maerore senescere, Juv. 10, 244.—**II. Transf.** **A.** The external signs of sorrow in one's dress and gestures, *mourning, mourning apparel, weeds* (usually worn by the bereaved, and also by accused persons): erat in luctu senatus, quaelebat civitas, publico consilio mutata veste, Cic. Sest. 14, 32: omnia discessu meo plena luctus et maeroris fuerunt, id. ib. 60, 128: senatusconsulto diebus triginta luctus est finitus, Liv. 22, 56: Plan-cina luctum amissae sororis tum primum laeto cultu mutavit, Tac. A. 2, 75: minuitur populo luctus aedis dedicatione... pri-vatis autem, cum liberi nati sunt, etc.,

Fest. s. v. minuitur, p. 154 Müll.—**B.** *A source of grief:* tu non inventa reperta Luctus eras levior, Ov. M. 1, 655; cf.: et luctum et curam effugies, Juv. 14, 157.—**C.** Personified: **Luctus**, the god of grief: primisque in faucibus Orci Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae, Verg. A. 6, 274; Sil. 13, 581; Stat. Th. 3, 126.

lucū, *abl. adv.*, v. lux, I. 2. b.

lucubrātio, *ōnis, f.* [lucubro], a working by lamp-light, night-work, nocturnal study, lucubration. **I.** Lit.: per hiemem lucubratione haec facito, Cato, R. R. 37: lucubrationes detraxi, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 142: ista sunt tota commenticia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum, hardly worth the evening gossip of old women, id. N. D. 1, 34, 94: cannabis lucubrationibus decorticata purgatur, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 174: est enim lucubratio, quod ad eam integri ac recti venimus, optimum secreti genus, Quint. 10, 3, 27: et vigilandae noctes, et fuligo lucubrationum bibenda, id. 11, 3, 23.—**II.** Transf., any thing done or composed at night, night-work, lucubration: perire lucubrationem meam nolui, i. e. epistolam noctu scriptam, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 1.—As title of a work by Bibaculus, Plin. praef. § 24.

lucubrātiuncula, *ae, f. dim.* [lucubratio], a working by night, sitting up at night (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Marc. Aur. ap. Front. ad Ep. M. Caes. 1, § Mai.—**II.** Transf., night-work, lucubration, Gell. N. A. praef. § 14.

* **lucubratorius**, *a, um, adj.* [lucubro], of or belonging to a night-student: lectulica, Suet. Aug. 78.

lucubro, *avi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a.* [lux], to work by lamp-light, work at night. **I.** Neutr.: (Lucretian) deditam lanæ inter lucubrantis ancillas inveniunt, Liv. 1, 57, 9: sin lucubrandum est, non post cibum id facere, sed post concoctionem, Cels. 1, 2; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8.—**II.** Act., to make by lamp-light, to compose at night: parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic. Par. prooem. § 5: nox lucubrata, spent in work, Mart. 4, 90, 9: viam, to travel by night, App. M. 6, p. 186.

‡ **lucubrum** vocatum, quod luceat in umbra. Est enim modicus ignis, qui solet ex tenui stuppæ ceraque formari, Isid. Orig. 20, 10, 8.

luculentas, *ātis, f.* [luculentus], splendor (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 1, § 6.

luculente et **luculenter**, *adv.*, v. luculentus *fin.*

luculentia, *ae, f.* [luculentus], brilliancy, beauty (post-class.): verborum luculentiae, Arn. 3, 103 (p. 111 Orell.).—*Sing.*: scriptorum, Oros. 5, 15.

luculentitas, *ātis, f.* [id.], excellence, splendor, magnificence: luculentitate captus, Lab. ap. Non. 135, 2 (Com. Rel. v. 71 Rib.); alicujus, Caecil. ib. (Com. Rel. v. 90 Rib.).

luculentus, *a, um, adj.* [lux], full of light, bright, splendid. **I.** Lit.: vestibulum et ambulacrum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 132: camino luculento uti, i. e. brightly burning, having a good fire in it, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Distinguished, excellent of its kind: luculenta et festiva femina, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 2: facinus, id. Men. 1, 2, 32: forma, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 12: legio luculentissima, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 3: verba luculentiora, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 1: scriptor, id. ib. 7, 17, 2: oratio, perspicuous, fine, Sall. C. 31: plaga, great, serious, Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17: navigia, id. Att. 16, 4, 4.—**B.** Respectable, considerable, rich: divitiae, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 33: familia, id. Cist. 2, 3, 17: magna et luculenta hereditas, id. Truc. 2, 3, 24: condicio, id. Mil. 4, 1, 6: lucrum homines luculentos reddidit, id. Capt. 2, 7, 76: patrimonium, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 19.—**C.** Clear, satisfactorily proved: est luculenta res Aureliani indicis, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 4.—**D.** Lucky, fortunate: dies, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 5.—**E.** Trustworthy: auctores, Cic. Att. 10, 14, 2: homo, id. ib. 12, 4: scriptor, id. Brut. 26, 102: constantia, Just. Inst. prooem. 2.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms: **luculente** et **luculenter**, splendidly, excellently, well. **1.** Form **luculente**: eamus intro huc ad te, et hunc hodie diem luculente habeamus, in jollity, merrily, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 55: vendere,

to advantage, id. Merc. 2, 3, 88: luculente scripserunt, Cic. Brut. 19, 76; so id. Off. 3, 28, 102; id. Att. 14, 21, 1: calefacere aliquem, to give one a thorough warming, i. e. beating, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 1.—**2.** Form **luculenter**: hoc quidem sane luculenter, very well said, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 60 (al. luculente): Graece luculenter scire, id. Fin. 2, 5, 15: opus texere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 1.

Lucullus, *i, m.*, a family name in the gens Licinia. The most celebrated is L. Licinius Lucullus, the conqueror of Mithridates, famous for his great wealth and luxury, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8, 20 sq.; id. Ac. 2, 1 sq.; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 40; 2, 2, 26 saep.—Hence, **A.** **Lucullanus**, *a, um, adj.*, Lucullan: ager, Front. Aquaed. 5: carinae, the fleet of Mithridates, defeated by Lucullus, Sid. Carm. 2, 54.—**B.** **Luculleus**, *a, um, adj.*, Lucullan: marmor, a sort of marble found on an island in the Nile, and of which Lucullus was particularly fond, Plin. 36, 2, 2, § 6; 36, 6, 8, § 49: lancea, Suet. Dom. 10.—**C.** **Lucullanus**, *a, um, adj.*, Lucullan: horti, Tac. A. 11, 32: villa, Suet. Tib. 73; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 2 and 13.

luculus, *i, m. dim.* [lucus], a small grove, Suet. Vit. Hor. fin.

lucūmo or **lucōmo**, and sync. **lucmo** or **lucmon**, *ōnis, m.* [Etrusc. Lauchme], orig., one possessed, an inspired person: lucumones quidam homines ob insaniam dicti, quod loca ad quae venissent, infesta facerent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120 Müll.—**II.** Transf. **A.** An appellation of the Etruscan princes and priests, like the Roman patricius: Tuscia duodecim Lucumones habuit, i. e. reges, quibus unus praerat, Serv. Verg. A. 8, 475, and 2, 278: Lucumedi a duce suo Lucumo dicti qui postea Luceres appellati sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120 Müll.; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 9 Creuz.; Müll. ad loc.—**B.** Mistaken by the Romans for a proper name, it is given to the son of Demaratus of Corinth, afterwards Tarquinius Priscus, king of Rome: Anco regnante, Lucumo, vir impiger ac divitiis potens, Romam commigravit, Liv. 1, 34, 1 sqq.: invexisse in Galliam vinum Arruntum Clusinum irā corruptae uxoris ab Lucumone, id. 5, 33, 3; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 2, 51 (Müll. Lycomedius).—**C.** An Etrurian: prima galeritus posuit praetoria Lucmo, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 29 (Lygmon, Müll.).—**D.** Lucumo Samius, for Pythagoras, Aus. Ep. 4, 68.—Hence, **Lucumoni**, *ii, m.*, an Etruscan, Prop. 4, 2, 51 dub. (5, 2, 51 Müll. Lycomedius).

lucuna, v. lacuna *init.*

lucunculus, *i, m. dim.* [lucus], a kind of pastry, Afran. ap. Non. 131, 28: molles caseoli lucunculique, Stat. S. 1, 6, 17; App. M. 10, p. 245, 1; Petr. 66: lucunculus, τῆγα-vi-ns, Gloss. Philox.

lucuns, *untis, f.* [root lic or luc, crooked, as in obliquus, luxus; Gr. λοξός; cf.: licinus, limus], a kind of pastry, Varr. ap. Non. 131, 24; cf.: lucuntem genus operis pistorii, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119 Müll.

1. lucus, *i, m.* [luceo, the shining, i. e. open place in the wood], a wood, grove, or thicket of trees sacred to a deity. **I.** Lit.: Silani lucus extra murum est avius crebro salicto oppletus, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 8: lucus est arborum multitudo cum religione, nemus vero composita multitudo arborum, silva diffusa et inculta, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 310; cf. id. ib. 1, 441; 11, 316: vos jam, Albani tumuli atque luci, imploro, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: lucus frequenti silvā septus, Liv. 24, 3: memora in domibus sacros imitantia lucos, Tib. 3, 3, 15: virtutem verba putas et Lucum ligna, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 31: Ennium sicut sacros vetustate lucos adoremus, Quint. 10, 1, 88: memoris sacri lucos tenere, Sen. Herc. Oct. 956.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., a wood (poet.): aut quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos, Verg. G. 2, 122: alto in lucu, id. A. 11, 456.—**B.** Wood: nec quicquam positum sine luco, auro, ebore, argento, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 179 P.

2. Lucus, *i, m.* [1. lucus], the name of several cities in Gaul and Spain, of which the most important was *Lucus*, a city of the Vocontii, also called *Lucus Augusti*, now *Lucim*, Tac. H. 1, 66; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 37.

3. lucus, *ūs, m.*, i. q. lux, light: cum primo lucu, at daybreak, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 56 (dub.; Fleck. and Ussing, luci): noctu lucuque, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, § 99 Müll. (ex conj.; al. noctulucus).

Lūcusta, v. 2. Locusta.

lūdia, *ae, f.* [1. ludius]. **I.** An actress, a female stage-dancer, Mart. 5, 25, 10.—**II.** A female gladiator, a gladiator's wife or mistress: quid vidit, propter quod ludia dici sustinuit, Juv. 6, 103: quae ludia sumpserit umquam hos habitus? id. 6, 266.

‡ **ludiarius**, *a, um, adj.* [1. ludius, ludus], of or belonging to players: pecunia, the money appropriated by the state for the getting up of plays, Inscr. Orell. 2601.

lūdiarīose, *adv.*, v. ludibriosus *fin.*

lūdiarīosus, *a, um, adj.* [ludibrium], full of mockery or scorn, mocking, scornful (post-class.): probra ludibria, Gell. 7, 11: auspicia, Amm. 15, 5, 25.—Hence, *adv.*: **ludibriosē**, scornfully, Amm. 26, 6; Tert. Res. Carn. 61.

lūdiarīum, *ii, n.* [ludus and, perh., fero], a mockery, derision, wantonness. **I.** Lit.: quodsi ridicula haec ludibriaque esse videmus, Lucr. 2, 47: ne per ludibrium interiret regnum, by wantonness, Liv. 24, 4, 2.—(β) With gen. subj.: ille (Bias) haec ludibria fortunae ne sua quidem putavit, i. e. worldly goods, Cic. Par. 1, 1, 8: hoc quoque ludibrium casus ediderit fortuna, ut, etc., Liv. 30, 30: inter magna rerum verborumque ludibria, Suet. Vit. 17: ludibria naturae, id. Aug. 83.—(γ) With gen. obj.: ludibrium oculorum specie terribile ad frustandum hostem commentus, Liv. 22, 16; cf. id. 24, 44: sive ludibrium oculorum sive vera species, Curt. 4, 15, 26.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A laughing-stock, butt, jest, sport: is (Brutus) ab Tarquinii ductus Delphos, ludibrium verius, quam comes, Liv. 1, 56, 9: quibus mihi ludibrio fuisse videntur divitiae, the sport of, Sall. C. 13: in ora hominum pro ludibrio abire, Liv. 2, 36: ludibrium socii, Luc. 7, 379: pelagi, id. 8, 710: ventis Debes ludibrium, Hor. C. 1, 14, 15: ludibrium omnium reddere aliquem, Just. 9, 6, 6: et vultus et vox ludibrio sunt hominibus, quos non permoverunt, Quint. 6, 1, 45.—**B.** A scoff, jest, sport: qui lubet ludibrio habere me, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 45; so, ludibrio aliquem habere, id. Cas. 3, 5, 19.—**Pass.**: ludibrio haberi, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 74; 4, 1, 11: hosti ludibrio esse, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 2: legati per ludibrium auditi dimissique, Liv. 24, 26: per ludibrium exprobrare, to reproach jestingly, scoff, Curt. 4, 10: nec dubio ludibrio esse miserias suas, id. 2, 23, 13: aliquem in ludibrium reservare, Suet. Calig. 23: adusque ludibria ebriosus, such a drunkard as to be a standing jest, Gell. 15, 2, 2.—(β) With gen. subj.: Varro ad ludibrium moriturus Antonii, Vell. 2, 71, 2.—(γ) With gen. obj.: ad ludibrium stolidae superbiae, Liv. 45, 3; 45, 41: ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, id. 1, 7; 9, 11; Just. 36, 1.—**C.** Abuse, violence done to a woman: in corporum ludibria deflere, Curt. 10, 1, 3; 4, 10, 27.

lūdiarīosus, *a, um, adj.* [ludibrium], ridiculous: habitus, Hilar. in Psa. 41, 1.

lūdiarīus, *a, um, adj.* [ludo], playful, sportive, frolicsome, wanton. **I.** Lit.: Sic palliolatim amictus hac incessi ludibundus, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 30: milites ita ludibundi Beneventum rediere, ut ab epulis reverti viderentur, Liv. 24, 16: circum vicos vagabatur ludibundus, Suet. Ner. 26: oculi ludibundi atque illecebrae voluptatisque plenae, Gell. 3, 5, 2.—**II.** Transf., playing, easily, without danger: caelo sereno in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2: si Vulteium habebis, omnia ludibundus conficies, id. Verr. 2, 3, 67, § 156.

lūdic or **lūdicus** (*nom. sing. m.* is not used), *cra, crum, adj.* [ludus], that serves for sport, done in sport, sportive: ars, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 3: exercitatio, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102: sermones, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6: ludicra artes sunt, quae ad voluptatem oculorum atque aurium tendunt, Sen. Ep. 88, 22: ludicras partes sustinere, to appear on the stage, Suet. Ner. 11: certamen, Vell. 1, 8, 1: tibiae, which were played in the theatre, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 172: in modum ludicrum, Tac. A. 14, 14: versus et cetera ludicra pono,

mus, ut nusquam naturae lumen adpareat, id. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: nec mentis quasi luminibus officit altitudo fortunae, id. Rab. Post. 16, 43.—**C.** Merit, excellence, beauty of style: Origines (Catonis) quod lumen eloquentiae non habent? Cic. Brut. 17, 66; so in the pun: Catonis luminibus obstruere, id. ib.; cf. I. B. 7.8. supra.—**D.** Ornaments of style: at sunt qui haec excitatoria lumina a componendis orationibus excludenda arbitrentur, Quint. 12, 10, 49; 8, 5, 29: orationis, id. 8, 5, 34: lumina sententiarum, id. 9, 2, 202.

luminare, āris, n. [lumen], that which gives light, a light-giver (mostly in plur.). **I.** A luminary, a heavenly body: fecitque Deus duo luminaria magna, Vulg. Gen. 1, 16.—**II.** A light, lamp, burned in the Jewish temple and in Christian churches, Vulg. Exod. 35, 8 (cf. lucerna): accenduntur luminaria, Hier. adv. Vigil. 3.—**III.** A window-shutter, window: luminaria lata, Cato, R. R. 14: octaviam partem tolli luminarium aedium ad Streniae memineris, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4.

luminātor, oris, m. [luminō], a giver of light (late Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. Manich. 20, 12.

luminātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. lūmīno.

lūmīno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [lumen], to light up, brighten, illumine (post-class.): tu luminas solem, regis mundum, App. M. 11, p. 269, 40: tellus floribus luminata, Marc. Cap. 1, § 27; § 66: locus fenestris luminatus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.—Hence, **lūmīnātus**, a, um, P. a.: male luminatus, short-sighted, App. M. 9, p. 222, 32. **lūmīnōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.], full of light, light, luminous. **I.** Lit.: aedificia, Vitruv. 6, 9: oleum luminosius, Aug. Ep. 137 fin.—**II.** Trop., bright, conspicuous, prominent, remarkable: partes orationis, Cic. Or. 36, 125.—**Sup.**: luminosissima caritas, Aug. Ep. 144.

1. lūna, ae (gen. lunai, Lucr. 5, 69), f. [contr. for lū-na, from root lūc; v. luceo], the moon. **I.** Lit.: dimidiata, Cato, R. R. 37: extrema et prima, Varr. R. R. 1, 37: solis annuos cursus spatii menstruis luna consequitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50; 2, 40, 103; id. Ac. 2, 39, 123: cum luna laboret, is eclipsed, id. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: lunae defectus, Liv. 26, 5: lunae defectio, Quint. 1, 10, 47: siderum regina bicornis, Hor. C. S. 35: aurea, Ov. M. 10, 448: nivea, id. ib. 14, 367: minor, Hor. S. 2, 8, 31: dimidia, Plin. 18, 32, 75; § 323: plena, id. 11, 30, 36; § 109: nova, id. 18, 32, 75; § 322: intermenstrua, id. 18, 32, 75; § 322: lunae senium, id. 7, 48, 49; § 155: lunae cōtus, id. 16, 39, 74; § 190: crescens, Col. 2, 15: decrescens, id. 2, 5: tertia, quarta, quinta, etc., the third, fourth, fifth, etc., day after the new moon, id. 2, 10: laborans, an eclipse of the moon, Juv. 6, 442: corniculata, dividua, protumida, plena, App. de Deo Socr.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A month: centesima revolvente se luna, Plin. 18, 25, 67; § 217; cf. Ov. M. 7, 531.—**B.** A night: roscida, Verg. G. 3, 337: immeritae omnia lunae, Prop. 4, 4, 23.—**C.** The figure of a half-moon, a crescent, lune, Stat. Th. 6, 289.—**Esp.**, the badge worn by senators on their shoes: felix... appositam nigrae lunam subtexit alutae, Juv. 7, 191: patricia, Stat. S. 5, 2, 27; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 34, and lunula.—**D.** The semicircular cartilages in the throat, Sid. Carm. 7, 191.—**E.** Personified: **Lūna**, the Moon-goddess: Volcanus, Luna, Sol, Dies, di quattuor, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 21; Ov. F. 4, 374; Aus. Ep. 5, 3; 19, 3; cf. Stat. Th. 12, 299 sqq.; Hyg. Fab. praef.: Aristoteles... Minervam esse lunam probabilibus argumentis explicat, Arn. 3, 31. Her temple, built on the Aventine by Servius Tullius, was burned in Nero's reign, Liv. 40, 2, 2; Tac. A. 15, 41.

2. Lūna, ae, f., a city of Etruria, now Luni, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 8; § 50; Liv. 39, 21, 5; 43, 11; Mart. 13, 30, 1; Sil. 8, 482.—Hence, **II. Lūnensis** or **Lūniensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Luna: caseus Lūnensis, remarkable for its size, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 241; Mart. 13, 30 in lemm.: marmor, the modern marble of Carrara, Plin. 36, 6, 7; § 48: silex, id. 36, 18, 29; § 135: ara, an altar of marble of Luna, Suet. Ner. 50.—**Plur. subst.**: **Lūnenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Luna, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 14.

lūnāris, e, adj. [1. luna], of or belonging to the moon, lunar.—**Lit.**: dies, Varr. R. R. 1, 37: horae, id. L. L. 9, § 26 Müll.: cursus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: equi, Ov. F. 5, 16: ratio, Plin. 16, 39, 74; § 190: cornua, Ov. M. 10, 296.

lūnāticus, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Living on the moon: homines, Lact. 3, 23, 13.—**II.** = σεληνιακός, σεληνόληκτος, epileptic, lunatic, moon-struck, crazy: mancipium, Dig. 21, 1, 43, § 6; Vulg. Matt. 4, 24; 17, 14; Acron. ad Hor. A. P. 454; App. Herb. 64, 1: oculus, that is blind at certain times, blind in moonlight, Veg. Vet. 2, 18.—**As subst.**: **lūnāticus**, i, m., a crazy person, lunatic: lunaticus est et male patitur, Vulg. Matt. 17, 15.

lūnātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. lūno.

lunchus, v. lonchus.

Lūnensis, e, adj., v. 2. Luna, II.

lūno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [1. luna], to bend like a half-moon or crescent, to crook like a sickle (rare in the verb. finit.; freq. in the P. a.): lunavit fortiter arcum, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 23: acies geminos in arcus, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 25.—Hence, **lūnātus**, a, um, P. a., half-moon-shaped, crescent-shaped, lunated, falcated: Amazonidum peltae, Verg. A. 1, 490: lunatā fronte juveni, Stat. Th. 6, 265: lunatis obliquitur cornibus, Plin. 6, 13, 15; § 38: conchae, id. 9, 33, 52; § 102: ferramentum, Col. 12, 54.—Hence, bearing a crescent; marked with something of a crescent shape: lunatum agmen, a line of battle with shields of crescent shape, Stat. Th. 5, 145: pellis, a senator's shoe (v. luna. I. 3.), Mart. 1, 49, 31.

lūnūla, ae, f. dim. [1. luna], a little moon, an ornament worn by women: aurea, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 33: lunulae sunt ornamenta mulierum in similitudinem lunae, bullulae aureae dependentes, Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 17; Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 10.—Rarely of the luna worn by senators on their shoes: hac lunula nam adsuta calceis discernuntur patricii a noviciis, Schol. Juv. 7, 192; cf. luna, II. C.

Lūnus, i, m. [luceo], the Moon-god, worshipped at Carrae, Spart. Caracall. 6, 6; 7, 3; cf. Tert. Apol. 15.

1. lūo, lui, 3, v. a. [root lu-], to wash; Gr. λούω, λούτρον; cf. λύμα, λύτρον, polluo, diluo, and lavo], to wash, lave.—**Lit.**: Graecia luitur Ionio, Sil. 11, 122: amnis moenia luit, Prud. σρεφ. 3, 190.—**II.** Trop., to cleanse, purge: insontes errore luit, Val. Fl. 3, 407.

2. lūo, lui (no sup., but fut. part. act. luiturus, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 140; Prud. Psych. 535; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 585), 3, v. a. [root lu, to loose, let go; Gr. λύω; cf. λυτήρ, λύτρον; Lat. solvo, reluo; Germ. los; Engl. loose; prob. not connected with luo, 1.], to loose, let go, set free.—Hence, **A.** To release from debt: fundum a testatore obligatum, Dig. 36, 1, 78, § 6.—**B.** To pay a debt or penalty: aes alienum, Curt. 10, 2, 25: debitum, Cod. Th. 2, 4, 3: cautum est ut lueret in singulas (arbores caesas) aeris XXV., Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 7.—**C.** Luere poenas or poenam, to suffer as a punishment, undergo: itaque mei peccati luo poenas, Cic. Att. 3, 9, 1: ad luen-das rei publicae poenas, id. Sull. 27, 76: qui Tusca pulsus ab urbe Exsilium dirā poenam pro caede luebat, was undergoing banishment as a punishment, Ov. M. 3, 624: augurium malis, to suffer the misfortune which the augury predicted, Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 46: supplicia crucibus, Just. 2, 5, 6.—**D.** To atone for, expiate (class.): stuprum voluntariā morte luere, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 64: noxam pecuniā, Liv. 38, 37: qui (obsides) capite luerent si pacto non staretur, id. 9, 5: sanguine perjuriam, Verg. G. 1, 502: commissā, id. ib. 4, 454.—**E.** To satisfy, appease: libidinem alicujus sanguine innocentium, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 77.—**F.** To avert by expiation or punishment: pericula publica, Liv. 10, 28, 13: responsa, to render void, of no effect, Val. Fl. 2, 569.

lupa, ae, f. [lupus], a she-wolf. **I.** Lit.: rabidae tradis ovile lupae, Ov. A. A. 3, 8; Liv. 1, 4, 6: ab agro rava decurrens lupa Lanuvino, Hor. C. 3, 27, 3: quem nutrit dura papilla lupae, Prop. 5, 4, 54: lupa Romuli, Quint. 2, 4, 19; 3, 7, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A prostitute, vile woman, Plaut. Ep. 3,

3, 22: ille, qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas ducebat, Cic. Mil. 21, 53; Juv. 1, 4, 7: quibus grata est picta lupa barbara mitra, Juv. 3, 66; Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. Rom. 21, 1: lupa, id est meretrix, Lact. 1, 19.—In a pun with the literal meaning, I. supra: nam ovis illius hau longe absunt a lupis, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 12.—**B.** The name of a dog, Col. 7, 12, 13.

lūpanar, āris, n. [lupa, II. A.], a house of ill-repute: qui in lupanari accubat, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 50: deprehensus in lupanari cum alienā uxore, Quint. 7, 3, 6: intrare, Juv. 6, 121: virorum, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 5, 3, 2.—As a term of reproach: O lutum, lupanar, aut si perditus potest quid esse, Cat. 42, 13.

lūpanāris, e, adj. [lupanar], belonging to or characteristic of a lewd woman: infamia, App. M. 9, p. 229, 7.

lūpanārium, ii, n. [id.], i. q. lupanar, Dig. 5, 3, 27 al.

lūpanus, a, um, adj. [lupa], lewd: feminae, Commod. 59, 22.

lūpāriac, ārum, f., brothels, Sext. Ruf. Reg. 2; Inscr. ap. Gud. 33, 1.

lūpārius, ii, m. [lupus], a wolf-hunter, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 139; cf.: luparius, λυκοθήρας, Gloss. Philox.

lūpātus, a, um, adj. [id.], furnished with wolf's teeth, i. e. iron prickles shaped like a wolf's teeth. **I.** Adj.: Gallia nec lupatis Temperet ora frenis, curbs studied with jagged points, Hor. C. 1, 8, 6.—**II.** Subst. (sc. freni or frena): **lupāti**, ōrum, m., and **lupāta**, ōrum, n., a curb armed with sharp teeth: equus adeo spre-vit lupatos, ut, etc., Sol. 45: duris parere lupatis, Verg. G. 3, 208: asper equus duris contunditur ora lupatis, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 15: aurea lupata, Mart. 1, 105, 4.

Lūperca, ae, f. [v. Lupercus], a goddess of the old Romans, the wife of Luper-cus, identified with the deified she-wolf that suckled Romulus, Arn. 4, 128; cf. Liv. 1, 4; Lact. 1, 20.

Lūpercal, ālis, n. [Lupercalis], a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to the Lycean Pan (Lupercus): gelidā monstrat sub rupe Lupercal, Verg. A. 8, 342; v. Serv. ad loc.: quamquam Velia non est vilior quam Lupercal, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1: forsitan et quaeras cur sit locus ille Lupercal, Ov. F. 2, 381.—Hence, **A. Lūpercalis**, e, adj., of or belonging to the Lūpercalia, Lūpercal: sacrum, Suet. Aug. 31.—**B.** Hence, plur. as subst.: **Lūpercalia**, ium and ōrum, n., the festival of the Lycean Pan (Lupercus), celebrated in February, in which the priests (Luperci), with their faces painted and only a girdle about their loins (cinctuti, Ov. F. 5, 101), ran about the city striking the women whom they met, a ceremony supposed to make them fruitful: ad Lūpercalia, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 87; 2, 33, 84: hodierni diei res gestas Lūpercalibus habebis, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4; cf. Ov. F. 2, 267 sqq.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 343.

Lūpercus, i, m. [lupus, and perh. arceō]. **I.** The Roman name of the Lycean Pan (so called because he protected the flocks from wolves), Just. 4, 3, 1.—Far more freq., **II.** A priest of the Lycean Pan: nudi Luperci, Verg. A. 8, 663; Ov. F. 2, 267: nec prodest agili palmas praebere Luperco, Juv. 2, 142. There were at first two classes of these priests, the Fabiani and the Quintiliani, to whom afterwards, in honor of Caesar, were added the Juliani, Suet. Caes. 76. At first the priests were chosen only from the herdsmen, but afterwards young persons of the highest rank were received among them: ita eras Lūpercus, ut te consulem esse meminisse deberes, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85; Suet. Aug. 31.—There were also Luperci at Velitrae, Inscr. Murat. 1, 3.

Lupia (Luppia), ae, m., a river in the north-west of Germany, now the Lippe, Mel. 3, 3, 3; Vell. 2, 10, 5; Tac. A. 1, 60; 2, 7; id. H. 5, 22.

Lūpiac, ārum, f. plur., a town of Calabria, Paul. Nol. 30, 85; cf. Mel. 2, 4.

Lūpicinus, i, m., the name of a man, Paul. Petr. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 369.

* **lupillus**, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [2. *lupinus*], *a* small lupine, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 9.

lupinaceus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*], *of* or *made of lupines*: lomentum, App. Herb. 21.

lupinarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*], *of* or *for lupines*: labrum, Cato, R. R. 10 and 11.

II. Subst.: **lupinarii**, *orum*, *m.*, *dealers in lupines*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33, 2.

1. lupinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*lupus*], *of* or *belonging to a wolf*; *wolf's*: ubera, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: juba, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 20: pellis, Plin. 28, 19, 78, § 257.—**II. Transf.**, *like a wolf*: impetus, Enn. ap. Don. Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25 (Sat. v. 28 Vahl.): rictus, Prud. *σπερ* 2, 98.

2. lupinus, *i*, *m.*, and **lupinum**, *i*, *n.*, *a lupine*: ibi lupinum bonum fiet, Cato, R. R. 34, 2; cf. Col. 12, 10, 1 sq.; Plin. 18, 14, 36, § 133; Pall. 1, 6, 14; 7, 3, 2: fetus viciae tristisque lupini, Verg. G. 1, 75: tunicam mihi malo lupini, Juv. 14, 153.—Esp., since, on the stage, lupines were used as mock-money, prov.: nec tamen ignorat quid distent aera lupinis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 23; cf. Ag. Agite, inspicite. Co. Aurum est, profecto, spectatores, comicum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 20; cf. also: si quis sub specie alearum victus sit lupinis vel alia quavis materia, Cod. 3, 43, 1.

Lupodunum, *i*, *n.*, *a German town near the sources of the Danube*, now *Ladenburg* or *Luppff*, Aus. Mosell. 423.

lupor, *ari*, *v. dep. n.* [*lupa*, *II.*], *to associate with lewd women*: cum meretrice per vias lupantur, Atta ap. Non. 133, 11 (Com. Rel. v. 3 Rib.): impune lupari, Lucil. ib. 15.

lupula, *ae*, *f. dim.* [*id.*], *a little she-wolf, transf. a witch*, hag, App. M. 5, p. 164, 3.

1. lupus, *i*, *m.* [*kindred with λύκος*; Sanscr. *vrika*, and our wolf], *a wolf*. **I. Lit.**: torva leaena lupum sequitur, lupus ipse capellam, Verg. E. 2, 63; Plin. 10, 63, 88, § 173; 8, 22, 34, § 80: Martialis lupus, sacred to Mars, Hor. C. 1, 17, 9; so, Martius, Verg. A. 9, 566: lupus femina for lupa, *a she-wolf*, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 355 (Ann. v. 70 Vahl.); id. ap. Non. 378, 18 (ib. v. 73): lupus masculinum (est), quamquam Varro... lupum feminam dicit, Ennium Pictoremque Fabium secutus, Quint. 1, 6, 12.—According to the belief of the Romans, if a wolf saw a man before the latter saw him, the man became dumb: vox quoque Moerim Jam fugit ipsa; lupi Moerim videre priores, Verg. E. 9, 53; cf. Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 80.—Prov.: lupus in fabula or sermone, said of the appearance of a person when he is spoken of; as we say in English, *talk of the devil*, and he appears: atque eorum tibi lupum in sermone, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 71; Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 21; Serv. Verg. E. 9, 54: de Varrone loquebamur: lupus in fabula: venit enim ad me, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.—(β) Lupum auribus tenere, *to have a wolf by the ears*, to be unable to hold and afraid to let go, i. e. *to be in a situation of doubt and difficulty*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 21; Suet. Tib. 25.—(γ) Hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, *on this side the wolf, on that the dog*, i. e. *to be placed between two fires*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 64.—(δ) Lupos apud oves custodes relinquere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 28: ovem lupum committere, *to intrust sheep to a wolf*, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16; cf. o praeclearum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27; cf. plenum montano credis ovile lupo? Ov. A. A. 2, 363.—(e) Lupo agnum eripere, *a difficult undertaking*; as in English, *to snatch the meat from a dog's mouth*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 31.—(f) Lupus observavit, dum dormitaret canes, *of one who watches his opportunity to be unobserved*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 133.—(n) Ovis ultro fugiat lupus, *a very improbable act*, Verg. E. 8, 52.—(θ) Tantum curamus frigora, quantum numerum (ovium) lupus, i. e. *do not care at all, as the wolf does not care whether the number of the sheep is right or not*, Verg. E. 7, 51.—**II. Transf.** **A.** *A voracious fish, the wolf-fish or pike*, Hor. S. 2, 31; Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 169; 9, 17, 28, § 61; Col. 8, 16; Mart. 13, 89; Macr. S. 2, 12 bis.—**B.** *A kind of spider*, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 85; 11, 24, 28, § 80.—**C.** *A bit armed with points like wolves' teeth* (frena lupata): et placido duos (equos) accipit ore lupos, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 3; Stat. Ach. 1, 281.—**D.** *A hook with*

which things were hoisted: in alios lupi superne ferre injecti, Liv. 28, 3, 7; Isid. Orig. 23, 15.—**E.** *A small handsaw*, Pall. 1, 43, 2.—**F.** *The hop, a plant* (Humulus lupulus), Plin. 21, 15, 50, § 86.

2. Lupus, *a surname in the gens Rutillia*, e. g. P. Rutillius Lupus, *a rhetorician in the time of Augustus*; v. Rutillius; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 63.

lura (*lōra*), *ae*, *f.* [*from same root as lorum, q. v.*], *prop. a thong*; hence, *the mouth of a skin or leathern bag*, which was closed by a thong: lura os cullei vel etiam utris: unde lurcones capaci gulae homines et bonorum suorum consumptores, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120.—**II. Transf.**, *a skin, leathern sack*, Aus. Perioch. Odys. 10. (In Lucil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 21, 48, Fischer conjectures furi, v. h. l.)

lurchinābundus (*lurchinābundus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*lurco*], *voracious*, Cat. ap. Quint. 1, 6, 42; cf. Spald. ad loc.

1. lurco, *are*, *v. a.*, and **lurcor**, *ari*, *v. dep. n.* [*perh. lura*, *to have a stomach of leather*], *to eat voraciously, to devour*: lurcare est cum aviditate cibum sumere, Non. 10, 31: lardum, Pomp. ap. Non. 11, 6 (Com. Rel. v. 169 Rib.): ut lurcarent lardum, Lucil. ib. 11, 2.

2. lurco (*lurcho*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 4; Prob. p. 1455 P.), *ōnis*, *m.*, *a gormandizer, glutton*.—**I. Lit.**: lurco, edax, furax, fugax, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 16: vivite lurcones, comedones, vivite ventres, Lucil. ap. Non. 11, 9: lastaurum et lurconem et nebulonem popinonemque appellans, Suet. Gram. 15: lurcones capaci gulae homines et bonorum suorum consumptores, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120.

3. Lurco, *ōnis*, *m.*, *a Roman surname*. Esp., *M. Aufidius*, who was the first to fatten peacocks for the table, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 1; Plin. 10, 20, 23, § 45.—So of M. Perpenna Lurco, Inscr. Grut. 237, 8.—**B. Transf.**: *a voluptuary, debauchee*, App. M. 8, p. 213, 6.—Hence, **II. Lurconianus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Lurco*, *Lurconian*: Apicianae et Lurconianae condimenta, Tert. Anim. 33.

luridatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*luridus*], *besmeared, defiled*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.

luridus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*luror*], *pale yellow, sallow, wan, ghastly, lurid*. **I. Lit.**: luridi supra modum pallidi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120; cf. luridus, ὀχρὸς, πέλιος, ἱκτερικός, ὑπόπιος, Gloss. Philox.: luridus Oreus, Hor. C. 3, 4, 74: pallor, Ov. M. 4, 267: dentes, Hor. C. 4, 13, 10: bilis, Sen. Ep. 95; cf. viden tu illi maculari corpus maculis luridis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 63: sol, Plin. Ep. 6, 20 fin.: luna, Sen. Med. 790.—**II. Transf.**, *that renders pale or ghastly*: horror, Ov. M. 14, 198: acornita, id. ib. 1, 147: mors, Sil. 13, 560.

luror, *ōris*, *m.* [*etym. dub.*]; cf. pullus, lividus], *a yellowish color, sallowness, paleness*, Lucr. 4, 308: luror permanet in herbas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 238: lurore buxoe foedatus, App. M. 9, p. 222, 31.

lusciniā, *ae*, *f.* (**lusciniūs**, *ii*, *m.*, Phaedr. 3, 18, 2 and 11; Sen. Ep. 76, 7; and, † **luscinius**, *i*, *m.*, = ἄνδρυν, Gloss. Lat. Gr.) [*for clus-cinia*; Sanscr. root cru, to hear; Gr. κλέω; Lat. cluere, to be famous, akin to gloria and cano; hence, the melodious or glorious songstress], *the nightingale*, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 81 sq.: lusciniās soliti impenso prandere coemptas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245: vox luscini, Sen. Ep. 76, 9.

lusciniōla, *ae*, *f. dim.* [*lusciniā*], *a little nightingale*: aves cantrices, ut lusciniolae ac merulae, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14; cf. id. L. L. 5, § 76 Müll.—Prov.: So. Pol magis metuo mihi in monendo ne defuerit optio. Ba. Pol ego metuo lusciniolae ne defuerit cantio, of one who possesses a thing in superabundance, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 4 Fleck.

1. luscinius, *ii*, *m.*, *a nightingale*; v. lusciniā init.

2. lusciniūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*luscinius*], *blinded, one-eyed*, applied by Commodus to persons one of whose eyes he had destroyed, Lampr. Commod. 10, 6; cf. the foll. art.

1. luscinius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*luscus*], *one-eyed*; plur. as subst.: **luscini**, *orum*, *m.*, *one-eyed persons*: qui altero lumine orbi

nascerebantur, Coclites vocabantur, qui parvis utrisque Ocellae; Luscini injuriae cognomen habuere, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150.

2. Luscinius, *i*, *m.*, *a Roman surname*: C. Fabricius Luscinius, Val. Max. 4, 3, 6; Liv. 33, 42 and 43; 37, 4.

3. luscinius, *i*, *m.*, *v. lusciniā init.*

lusciosus, *v. luscitosus*.

† **luscitio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*luscus*], *dimness of sight*, Dig. 21, 1, 10, § 4: vitium oculorum, quod clarius vesperi quam meridie cernit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120, 17 Müll.

luscitiosus and **lusciosus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*i. e. luscitionosus, from luscitio*], *that cannot see in the dusk or by lamp-light, dim-sighted, purblind*: Pa. Quid jam? Sc. Quia luscitosus. Pa. Verbero, edepol tu quidem caecus, non luscitosus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 51 sq. Lorenz ad loc.: vesperi non videre, quos appellant lusciosos, Varr. ap. Non. 135, 13: edepol idem caecus non lusciosus est, id. ib. 14; cf. also: luscitosus qui vesperare nihil videt, Isid. Orig. 10, 163: lusciosos nyctalopas a Graecis dictos, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 170: luscitosos dici voluerunt interdiu parum videntes, quos Graeci μύσπας vocant, Fulgent. Expos. Serm. Ant. p. 561 Merc. (Gerlach, p. 391, luscitos).
luscitius, *i*, *v. luscitosus fin.*

luscus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*root lux of lux*; with fundamental idea to glimmer; cf. Gr. λυγν, gloom], *one-eyed*: Le. Oculum ego ecfodiam tibi, si verbum addideris. Sc. Hercle qui dicam tamen: nam si sic non licebit, luscus dixerō, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 64; id. Curc. 4, 2, 19: Appius cenabo, inquit, apud te, huic lusco, familiari meo C. Sestio: uni video locum esse video, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 246; Mart. 4, 65; Gai Inst. 3, 214: cum Gaetula ducem portaret belua luscum (of Hannibal), Juv. 10, 157: ambos perdidit ille oculos, et luscis invidet, id. 10, 228.—Hence, *with one eye shut*, i. e. taking aim, said mockingly of a statue: statua meditat proelia lusca, Juv. 7, 128; half-blind, Mart. 9, 37, 10.

lūsio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*ludo*], *a playing, play*: in ludum discendi, non lusionis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 6: pueri lusionibus vel laboriosis delectantur, id. Fin. 5, 20, 55: in ipsā lusione (pilae), in the act of playing, id. de Or. 1, 16, 73: pilaris lūsio, Stat. S. 4 praef.

Lusitania, *ae*, *f.*, *the western part of Spain, the mod. Portugal and a part of the Spanish provinces of Estremadura and Toledo*, Caes. B. C. 1, 38, 2; Liv. 21, 43, 8; 27, 20; Mel. 2, 6, 3 sq.; 3, 1, 6; 3, 6, 2; Liv. Ep. 52; Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 113.—Hence, **Lūsitanus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Lusitania, Lusitanian*: cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 103: tela, Val. Max. 9, 1, n. 5.—In plur. subst.: **Lūsitani**, *orum*, *m.*, *the Lusitanians*, Cic. Brut. 23, 89; Liv. 35, 1; 37, 46 sq.; Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 116.

lūsito, *are*, *v. freq. n.* [*ludo*], *to play often or habitually* (ante- and post-class.): aut coturnices dantur, quibuscum lūsitent, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4: alea festiva et honesta lūsitabamus, Gell. 18, 13, 1: in labellis morsicatum, Naev. ap. Non. 139, 25.

Lusius, *i*, *m.*, *a river of Arcadia*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57.

lūsor, *ōris*, *m.* [*ludo*], *one who plays at a game; a player*. **I. Lit.**: sic ne perdidit, non cessat perdere lūsor, Ov. A. A. 1, 1, 451; Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 3: furtum factum domi et eo tempore quo alea ludebatur, licet lūsor non fuerit qui quid eorum fecerit, impune fit, Dig. 11, 6, 1, § 2.—**Poet. transf.**: cum lūsore catello, *a playful little dog*, Juv. 9, 611.—**II. Trop.** **A.** *A humorous writer*: tenerorum lūsor amorum, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 1.—**B.** *A banterer, mocker*: te ut deludam contra, lūsorem meum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 62.

lūsoriē, *adv.* v. lūsorius fin.

lūsorius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*lūsor*], *of or belonging to a player*. **I. Lit.**: pila, *a playing-ball*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 205: alveus cum tesseriis, id. 37, 2, 6, § 13.—Hence, **2. Subst.**: **lūsorium**, *ii*, *n.*, *a place where shows of gladiators and wild beasts were given*: statuit sibi triclinium in summo lūsorio, Lampr. Heliog. 25; Lact. Mort. Persecut. 21.—**B.** *Used for pleasure*; hence, as subst.: **lūsoria**, *ae*, *f.* (sc. navis), *a*

vessel for pleasure, yacht, Sen. Ben. 7, 20, 3; and, transf., any kind of light vessel, cutter: lusoriis navibus discurrere flumen ultro citroque, with cruisers, Amm. 17, 2, 3.—*Plur.*: lusoriae, swift-sailing cruisers, cutters, Vop. Bonos. 15: de lusoriis Danubii, Cod. Th. 7, tit. 17.—*II. Trop.* **A.** That serves for amusement or pastime, sportive: quaestio, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 180: arma, Sen. Ep. 117, 25: spectaculum non fidele et lusorium, id. ib. 80, 2.—**B.** Transf., that is done or given in play; hence, empty, ineffectual, invalid, = irritus: nomen, Sen. Ben. 5, 8, 3: lusorias minas alicui facere, Dig. 35, 3, 4: imperium, ib. 43, 8, 1.—Hence, adv.: **lūsoriē**, playfully, in sport, not in earnest, apparently: lusorie (causam) agens, Dig. 30, 1, 50, § 1.

† **lustrābilis**, e, adj. [lustrō], conspicuous, περιβλεπτος (i. e. spectabilis), Gloss. Philox.

lustrāgo, inis, f. [perh. from lustrum], a plant, also called verbenaca, App. Herb. 3.

lustrālis, e, adj. [2. lustrum], relating to purification from guilt or the appeasing of the gods, lustral. **I.** Lit.: sacrificium, a sacrifice of purification, a propitiatory offering, Liv. 1, 28: aqua, lustral water, holy water, Ov. P. 3, 2, 73: exta, Verg. A. 8, 183: hostiae, App. Mag. p. 304 fin.: vota, Val. Fl. 3, 414: caput, atoning (of Iphigenia), Sen. Agam. 163.—*II.* [2. lustrum.] Of or belonging to a period of five years, quinquennial: certamen, Tac. A. 6, 4: aurum, a tax levied every five years on petty shopkeepers, usurers, and brothel-keepers: **AVRILYSTRALIS** COACTOR, Inscr. Grut. 347, 4: collatio, Cod. Th. 13, tit. 1: census Romae, Ulp. Regul. 2, 8.—Hence, subst.: **lustrālis**, is, m., the collector of this tax, Inscr. Fabr. p. 426, n. 458.

lustrāmen, inis, n. [lustrō], a means of purification, Val. Fl. 3, 442; 409.

1. lustramentum, i, n. [id.], a means of purification, Arn. in Psa. 118, Serm. 8.

2. lustramentum, i, n. [lustror], an incentive to lust: si quis lustramenti causā dederit cantharides, Dig. 48, 8, 3.

lustratio, ōnis, f. [lustrō], a purification by sacrifice, a lustration. **I.** Lit.: lustrationis sacro peracto, Liv. 40, 6; 40, 13, 2 sq.; Col. 2, 22, 5.—*II.* Transf. [v. lustrō, II.], a going or wandering about: lustrationesque (ferarum), Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 79: municipiorum, id. Phil. 2, 23, 57.

lustrator, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** A purifier, cleanser: Gallus sacerdos ac lustrator, Schol. Juv. 6, 542.—*II.* A wanderer through a place, a traverser: Hercules lustrator orbis, App. Mag. p. 288, 25.

lustricus, a, um, adj. [2. lustrum], of or belonging to purification: dies, the eighth (or ninth) day after a child's birth, on which it was purified by a sacrifice and received a name, Suet. Ner. 6; Macr. S. 1, 16; Arn. 3, 102; cf.: lustrici dies infantium appellatur, puellarum octavus, puerorum bonus, qui his lustrantur atque eis nomina imponuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120 Müll.

* **lustrificus**, a, um, adj. [2. lustrum-facio], purifying: cantus, Val. Fl. 3, 448.

1. lustrō, āvi, ātum, I, v. a. [2. lustrum], to purify by means of a propitiatory offering (syn.: procuro, expio). **I.** Lit.: agrum lustrare sic oportet. Impera suovetaurilia circumagi, etc., Cato, R. R. 141: in lustranda colonia ab eo, qui eam deduceret, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: ibi instructum exercitum omnem suovetaurilibus lustravit, Liv. 1, 44; 40, 6: tunc vitula innumeros lustrabat caesa juvencos, Tib. 1, 1, 25 (31 Müll.): aliquem taedis, id. 1, 2, 61: terque senem flammā, ter aquā, ter sulphure lustrat, Ov. M. 7, 261; cf. Verg. A. 6, 231: lustramurque Iovi votisque incendimus aras, we purify ourselves, id. ib. 3, 279: se centum lustrare ovis, Juv. 6, 518: lustrari, id. 2, 157: non inveniatur in te, qui lustrēt filium tuum aut filiam tuam, nec divinus, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 1, 1.—*II.* Transf., because, at the lustral sacrifice, the priest went around the person or object purified; hence, **A.** To go around, encircle: regem choreis, Verg. A. 10, 224.—**B.** To go round, wander over, traverse: Pythagoras et Aegyptum lustravit et Persarum Magos adiit, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87: lati-

tudinem lustrans signiferi orbis, id. N. D. 2, 20, 53; so id. Univ. 9: et salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus aequor, Verg. A. 3, 385: pede barbaro Lustrata Rhodope, Hor. C. 3, 25, 11: lustrati montes, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 129: nulla meis frustra lustrantur compita plantis, Prop. 3, 15, 3: lustrativum fuga mediam gladiator harenam, Juv. 2, 14, 4: spatium, id. 6, 582.—**C.** Military term, to review: exercitum lustravi apud Iconium, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 52; cf.: inclusas animas superumque ad lumen ituras Lustrabat, Verg. A. 6, 681.—**D.** To review, survey, observe, examine (poet.): et totum lustrabat lumine corpus, Verg. A. 8, 153: respicio et quae sit me circum copia lustrō, id. ib. 2, 564: alicuius vestigia, id. ib. 11, 763; Tac. A. 15, 26; Petr. Sat. 11; Sil. 15, 787.—**2.** Trop., to review, consider: omnia ratione animoque, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57.—**E.** (Of the sun, moon, etc.) To illuminate, make bright: postera Phoebeā lustrabat lampade terras Aurora, Verg. A. 4, 6; 7, 148: sol, obliquo terras et caelum lumine lustrans, Lucr. 5, 693; 5, 79: mundi magnum templum Sol et luna suo lustrantes lumine, id. 5, 1437; 6, 737: Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras, Verg. A. 4, 607.

2. *lustrō, ōnis, m., i. q. vagus, wanderer, vagabond, Naev. in Lex. Vatic. tom. 8, p. 313; cf. Klusmann, Naev. p. 232, and Com. Rel. v. 118 sq. Rib.

lustror, āri, v. dep. n. [1. lustrum], to frequent places of ill-repute: circum oppida, Lucil. Sat. 30, 68: lustrantur, comedunt quod habent, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 6: ubi fuisti, ubi lustratus, id. Cas. 2, 3, 29.

1. lustrum, i, n. [1. luo, lavo; cf.: monstrum, moneo], a slough, bog, morass, puddle. **I.** Lit.: prodigum in lutosos limites ac lustra, ut volutentur in luto, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8.—*II.* Transf. **A.** A haunt or den of wild beasts: lustra ferarum, Verg. G. 2, 471; id. A. 3, 647: lustra horrida monstris, Val. Fl. 4, 370.—**B.** A wood, forest: postquam altos ventum in montes atque invia lustra, Verg. A. 4, 151: inter horrentia lustra, id. ib. 11, 570.—**C.** A house of ill-repute: ubi in lustra jacuisti? St. Egone in lustra? Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 26: quod dem scortis, quodque in lustris comedim, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 91; id. Curc. 4, 2, 22: in lustris latet, Turp. ap. Non. 333, 15: in lustris, popinis, alea, vino tempus aetatis omne consumpisses, Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 24: homo emersus ex diuturnis tenebris lustrorum, id. Sest. 9, 20.—**2.** Debauchery; cf.: lustra significant lacunas lutosas, quae sunt in silvis aprorum cubilia. A quā similitudine, hi, qui in locis abditis et sorditis ventri et gulae operam dant, dicuntur in lustris vitam agere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120: domus, in qua lustra, libidines, luxuries, omnia denique inaudita vitia, versentur, Cic. Cael. 23, 57: studere lustris, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 17: lustris perire, Lucr. 4, 1136: vino lustrisque confectus, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6: qui pugnent, marcere Campana luxuria, vino et scortis omnibusque lustris per totam hiemem confectos, Liv. 23, 45, 3.

2. lustrum, i, n. [2. luo], a purificatory sacrifice, expiatory offering, lustration, made by the censors for the whole people once in five years, after completing the census, and in which a swine, a sheep, and a bull were offered (suovetaurilia): lustrum condere, to make the lustral sacrifice: lustrum condidit et taurum immolavit, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 268: census perfectio edixit, ut omnes cives Romani in campo primā luce adessent. Ibi exercitum omnem suovetaurilibus lustravit: idque conditum lustrum appellatum, quia in censendo finis factus est, Liv. 1, 44; 3, 24; cf. id. 35, 9; 38, 36; 42, 10. The census could also be taken without being followed by a lustrum, Liv. 3, 22, 1; 24, 43, 4: sub lustrum censi, at the close of the census, when the lustrum should begin: sub lustrum censi, germani negotiatoris est (because these were usually not in Rome, and were included in the census last of all), Cic. Att. 1, 18, 8.—Being a religious ceremonial, the lustrum was sometimes omitted, when circumstances seemed to forbid it: census actus eo anno: lustrum propter Capitolium captum, consulem occisum, condi religiosum fuit, Liv. 3, 22, 1. Hence in part, doubtless, must be explained the small number of lustra actually celebrated;

thus, A. U. C. 296: census perficitur, idque lustrum ab origine urbis decimum conditum ferunt, Liv. 3, 24, 10.—*II.* Transf. **A.** A propitiatory offering: quinto die Delphis Apollini pro me exercitibusque et classibus lustra sacrificavi, Liv. 45, 41, 3.—**B.** A period of five years, a lustrum (because every five years a lustrum was performed).

1. In gen.: cuius octavum trepidavit aetas Claudere lustrum, Hor. C. 2, 4, 24; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 78; Mart. 10, 38, 9.—**2.** As the period of taxation, in reference to the imposition of duties, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 11: hoc ipso lustrō, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 5: superioris lustrī reliqua, id. Fam. 2, 13, 3.—**C.** In gen., a period of several years; of four years (of the Julian calendar), Ov. F. 3, 163; cf. Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122: ingens lustrum, the grand lustrum, a hundred years, at the end of which the ludi saeculares were celebrated, Mart. 4, 1, 7.—**D.** From the time of Domitian, the Capitoline games, recurring every fifth year, Suet. Dom. 4; Censor de Die Nat. 18; cf. Stat. S. 4, 2, 60: certamine Jovis Capitolini lustrō sexto, Inscr. Grut. 332, 3; called lustrī certamen, Aur. Vict. Caes. 27, 7.—**E.** Hectoris Lustra (not Lytra), title of a tragedy of Ennius; v. Trag. Rel. p. 28 sq. Rib.; Vahl. Enn. p. 113 sq.—**F.** The term of a lease: priore lustrō, Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 2.

1. lūsus, a, um, Part., from ludo.

2. lūsus, ūs, m. [ludo], a playing, play, game (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: virginis exercebat lusibus undas Naidēs, Ov. M. 14, 556: aleae, Suet. Calig. 41: calculorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 24: nec me offenderit lusus in pueris, Quint. 1, 3, 10; cf. id. 1, 1, 20: eburneas litterarum formas in luso offerre, id. 1, 1, 26: ediscere inter luso, id. 1, 1, 36: in luso duodecim scriptorum, id. 11, 2, 38: regnum luso sortiri, i. e. by throwing dice, Tac. A. 13, 15: solent quidam et cogere ad luso, Dig. 11, 5, 2.—*II.* Transf. **A.** Play, sport, game (that is done by way of amusement): fas est et carmine remitti, non dico continuo ac longo, sed hoc arguto et brevi. Lusus vocatur, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 10: Trojae luso exhibuit, Suet. Claud. 21.—**B.** Sportive dalliance, toying: sunt apti lusibus anni, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 13; Prop. 1, 10, 9.—**C.** Jest, fun, mockery: dant de se respondentibus venustissimos lusus, i. e. make themselves ridiculous, Quint. 5, 13, 46: luso ludere aliquem, Gell. 18, 13, 4.

* **lūtamentum**, i, n. [1. luto], that

which is made of mud or clay, a mud or clay wall, Cato, R. R. 128.

lūtārius, a, um, adj. [2. lutum], of or belonging to mud. **I.** Living in mud: testudines, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 32.—*II.* Living on mud: nullus, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 65.

Lūtātius (Luctātius), a, the name of a Roman gens. So, Q. Lutatius Catulus, consul A. U. C. 652, Cic. Mur. 17, 36; id. Cael. 29, 70; a younger man of the same name, consul A. U. C. 676, id. Cat. 3, 10, 24; id. Balb. 15, 34.—Hence, *II.* **Lūtātianus (Luct-)**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Lutatius, Lutatian: praedia, Dig. 33, 1, 12.

(**lūtea**, ae, f. [1. lutum], a false reading for uvam, Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 87.)

* **lūtensis**, e, adj. [2. lutum], found or living in mud: genus purpurarum, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 131.

lūtēolus, a, um, adj. dim. [1. luteus], yellowish: mollia luteolā pingit vaccinia calthā, Verg. E. 2, 50: violae, Col. 9, 4, 4: olivae, id. 12, 47, 9.

† **lūter**, ēris, m., = λούτρον, a hand-basin, laver, Hier. in Jov. 1, n. 20; Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 26 al.

lutesco, ēre, v. inch. n. [2. lutum], to turn to mud, become muddy: litora, quae limo caenoque lutescunt, Col. 8, 17, 9: cava terra lutescit, Furius Antias ap. Gell. 18, 11; id. ap. Non. 133, 26.

Lutetia, ae, f., a city in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Paris, Caes. B. G. 7, 67; Amm. 15, 11, 3 al.; called also Lutetia Parisiorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 3.

lūtēum, v. 1. luteus, II. A.

1. lūtēus, a, um, adj. [1. lutum], prop. of or belonging to the yellow-weed; hence in gen., of the color of lutum. **A.** Gold-en-yellow, saffron-yellow, orange-yellow, chrysocolla, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 91; Varr. ap. Non. 549, 22: pallor, Hor. Epod. 10, 16: pal-la, Tib. 1, 7, 46.—Subst.: **lūtēum**, i, n.,

yellow: color in luteum inclinatus, *towards yellow*, Plin. 24, 15, 86, § 136: color in luteum languescens, id. 27, 13, 109, § 133.—Esp., *the yolk of an egg*: lutea ex ovis quique columbarum, Plin. 30, 15, 49, § 141.—**B.** *Flame-colored*, of the veil of a bride (v. flammeus), Luc. 2, 361; cf. Plin. 21, 8, 22, § 46; Cat. 61, 10.—**II.** *Rose-colored*: rosa... sese pandit in calyces medio sui stantis complexa luteos apices, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14: Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis (= crocea; cf. *κροκόπειλος*, Hom. Il. 8, 1), Verg. A. 7, 26: me Lutea mane videt pulsus Aurora tenebris, Ov. M. 7, 703; 13, 579: Memnonis in roseis lutea mater equis, id. F. 4, 714; Aethol. Lat. 5, 7, 1.

2. lūteus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lutum], *of mud or clay*. **I.** Lit.: defingit Rhēni luteum caput, Hor. S. 1, 10, 37: opus, *of a swallow's nest*, Ov. F. 1, 157: aedificium, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 194: toreuma, Mart. 4, 46, 16: homo, i.e. *Adam*, Prud. Cath. 3, 41.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Bemired, muddy*: gallina si sit luteis pedibus, Plin. 30, 11, 28, § 93.—**2.** *Besmeared, bedaubed*: luteum ceromate corpus, Mart. 11, 47, 5: Vulcanus, Juv. 10, 132.—**II.** Trop., *dirty, vile, worthless*: blitea et lutea meretrix, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 1: homo, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 35: negotium, *a sorry commodity, poor affair*, id. ib. 2, 4, 14, § 32.

***lūtito**, āre, 1, *v. freq.* a. [1. luto], *to bedaub*; only trop., *to bring into contempt, to asperse*: nam hi mores majorum laudant, eosdem lūtitant quos conlaudant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 15 Brix ad loc.

1. lūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. lutum], *to bedaub with mud or clay*. **I.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 92: nidosque reversa lutabit hirundo, Calp. Ecl. 5, 17: lutati tituli statuarum, Lampr. Elag. 14.—**II.** Transf., *to bedaub, besmear*: ne lutet immundum nitidos ceroma capillos, Mart. 14, 50, 1: crassis lutatus amomis, Pers. 3, 104.

2. *lūto, āvi, ātum, *v. freq.* a. [for luto, from luo; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116, 5 Müll.: litatum... quasi luitatum], *to pay; lutavi*, Varr. ap. Non. 131, 21.

†**lūtor**, grīs, m. [luo], *a washer, fuller*: †lutor, πλύτης ἡλιαστής, Gloss. Philox.; Inscr. Gud. 17, 2.

lūtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lutum], *full of mud or loam, muddy, miry, dirty*: terra, Cato ap. Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176: ager, Col. 2, 45: rapa, id. 12, 54 (56), 1.

lūtra (lūtra), ae, f. [luo], *an otter*, Plin. 8, 30, 47, § 109; 32, 11, 53, § 144: form lytra, Varr. L. L. 5, § 79 Müll.

lūtulente, adv., *v. lutulentus fin.*

lūtulentus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lutum], *muddy*. **I.** Lit.: sus, *bedaubed with mud*, Hor. Ep. 2, 75: diluvio tellus lutulenta recenti, Ov. M. 1, 434: amnis, id. Am. 3, 6, 95: mula, Mart. 9, 23, 13.—**B.** Transf., *besmeared with ointment; et putri lutulenta de palaestra*, Mart. 7, 67, 7.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Filthy, dirty, vile*: lenone istoc non lutum est lutulentius, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 29: scio ego, multos jam lucrum lutulentos homines reddidit, id. Capt. 2, 2, 76: lutulente Caesonine, Cic. Pis. 12, 27: persona illa lutulenta, impura, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: vitia, id. Pis. 1, 1: qui vexat lutulentā balnea turbā, Juv. 7, 131.—**B.** Of style, *muddy, turbid, impure*: (Lucilius) cum fluere lutulentus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 11: at dixi fluere hunc lutulentum, id. ib. 1, 10, 50.—Hence, *adv.: **lūtulente**, *impurely*: lotulente dictum velut lutulente, Non. 131, 32.

***lūtūlo**, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to bespatter with mud; trop., to asperse*; old reading, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 15; for lūtito, q. v., cf. Ritschl, Prol. ad Plaut. p. lxxiv.

1. lūtum, i, n., *a plant used in dyeing yellow, yellow-weed, dyer's-weed, weld*: jam croceo mutabit vellera luto, Verg. E. 4, 44; Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 87; Vitr. 7, 14.—**II.** Transf., *a yellow color, yellow*, Verg. Cir. 316: nimius luto corpora tingit amor, Tib. 1, 9 (8), 52 Heyne ad loc.

2. lūtum, i, n. (lūtus, i, m., Quadrig. ap. Non. 212, 17) [luo], *mud, mire*. **I.** Lit.: volutari in luto, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53: cratesque luto integuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 15; Quadrig. ap. Non. 212, 17: imbre lutoque Aspersus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 11: luto perfusa porticus, Juv. 14, 66: pingua crura luto, id.

3, 247: luto opplere aliquem, Suet. Vesp. 5: in longa via et pulvis et lutum et pluvia, Sen. Ep. 96, 3: si quis aliquem luto obliniverit, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 13: te pervolvam in luto, Ter. And. 4, 4, 38.—In plur.: luta et limum aggerabant, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 212, 16.—Prov.: in luto esse or haerere, *to stick in the mud, i.e. to be at a dead stop, unable to proceed*: nunc homo in medio luto est: Nomen nescit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 27: neque mihi haud imperito eveniet, tali ut in luto haeream, id. Pers. 4, 3, 66: in eodem haesitas luto, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 15; cf. Lact. 2, 8, 24; 7, 2, 3: pro luto esse, *to be as cheap as dirt*: pro luto erat annonae, Petr. 44: omnia pro luto habere, id. 67, 10; cf. id. 51, 6.—As a term of reproach, *mud, filth*: ludis me. Pa. Tum mihi sunt manus inquinatae. Sc. Quidum? Pa. Quia ludo luto, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 54; id. Most. 5, 2, 45: Lutum lenonium, commictum caeno sterclinum publicum! id. Pers. 3, 5, 2; 9; Cat. 42, 13: O tenebrae, o lutum, o sordes, *offscouring of the earth*, Cic. Pis. 26, 62.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Loam, clay, potter's clay*: pocula de facili luto componere, Tib. 1, 1, 40: ficta Saguntino cymbia malo luto, Mart. 8, 6, 2: quibus arte benigna Et meliore luto finxit praecordia Titan, *of better clay, i.e. of better materials*, Juv. 14, 34; cf. Pers. 3, 23: homines compositi luto, Juv. 6, 13.—**B.** *The dust with which wrestlers besprinkled themselves*, Sen. Ep. 88, 18.

lūtus, i, m., *v. 2. lutum init.*

lux, lūcis (adverb. abl. luce, luci, and lucu, and in these old forms also used as m.; v. infra; in Plaut. lux is usually m.; Brix ad Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 11), f. [luceo], *light*. **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen., *the light of the sun and other heavenly bodies*: cum id solis luce videatur clarius, Cic. Div. 1, 3, 6; id. Tusc. 1, 37, 90; id. Cat. 1, 3; id. Cael. 9: per umbras Stella facem ducens multā cum luce currit, Verg. A. 2, 694: a lucifero donec lux occidat, *till sunset*, Juv. 13, 158.—*The light, splendor, brightness of shining bodies*: viridi cum luce smaragdi, Lucr. 4, 1126: luce coruscus athena, Verg. A. 2, 470: lucem non fundentes gemmae, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 94: ferri, Stat. Th. 8, 124.—**2.** In partic., *the light of day, daylight, day*: diurna, Lucr. 6, 848: Metellus cum primā luce in campum curreat, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4: ante lucem, id. de Or. 2, 64, 259: primā luce ad eum accurrit, *at daybreak, dawn of day*, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: luce sub ipsā, *on the very verge of day*, Verg. G. 4, 490: in luci, *by day*, Lucr. 4, 233: luce reversa, Juv. 6, 312.—Hence, **b.** In abl. adverb.: luce, luci, and (ante-class.) lucu, *by daylight, in the daytime*: ut luce palam in foro saltet, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 93; so, luce, id. Pis. 10, 23; Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48; Verg. A. 9, 153 al.: nocte ac luce, Juv. 15, 43: ut veniamus luci, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 7: cum luci simul, id. Merc. 2, 1, 31: luci claro, id. Aul. 4, 10, 18; cf. Non. 210, 9: quis audeat luci, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 25: quodsi luce quique canes latent, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 56; Liv. 35, 4, 5: cum primo luci ibo hinc, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 55: cum primo luci, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 49.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The heavenly bodies*: illae, quae fulgent lucēs, Cic. Arat. 96.—**2.** *A day*: centesima lux est ab interitu P. Clodii, Cic. Mil. 35, 98: longiore luce ad id certamen nobis opus est, Liv. 3, 2: anxia nocte, anxia luce gemit, Ov. M. 2, 806: crastina, Verg. A. 10, 244: natali die mihi dulcor haec lux, Juv. 12, 1: septima quaeque lux, id. 14, 105; cf.: natura volvente vices et lucis et anni, id. 13, 88.—Hence, poet.: lux aestiva, *summer*, Verg. G. 4, 52: lux brumalis, *winter*, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 39.—**3.** *Life*: qui ab Orco mortuom me reducem in lucem feceris, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 12: corpora luce carentum, i.e. *of the dead*, Verg. G. 4, 255; Sil. 13, 473; cf.: simul atque editi in lucem sumus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2.—**4.** *An eye, the eyesight*: effosae squalent vestigia lucis, Stat. Th. 11, 585: damnum lucis ademptae, Ov. M. 14, 197.—**5.** *A light*, of an eminent man to whom all eyes turn: Luce nihil gestum, nihil est Diomedē remoto, Ov. M. 13, 100.—Of a beloved person: o lux salve candida, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 34.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *The sight of all men, the public view, the public, the world*: nec vero ille in luce modo, atque in oculis civium magnus sed intus domique praestantior, Cic. Sen. 4, 12: Isocrates forensi luce caruit,

id. Brut. 8, 32: familiam abjectam et obscuram e tenebris in lucem vocare, id. Deiot. 11, 30: res occultas aperire in lucemque proferre, id. Ac. 2, 19, 62.—**B.** *Light, encouragement, help, succor*: lux quaedam videbatur oblata, non modo regno, sed etiam regni timore sublato, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 40: civibus lucem ingenii et consilii porrigere, id. de Or. 1, 40, 184; cf.: lucem adferre rei publicae, id. Manil. 12, 33.—**C.** *A light, an ornament*: hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: genus sine luce, *undistinguished, obscure*, Sil. 8, 248.—**D.** *Light, illustration, elucidation*: historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36.—**E.** *That which enlightens, the source of illumination*: ratio quasi quaedam lux lumenque vitae, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 26; cf.: ego sum lux mundi, Vulg. John, 8, 12; id. ib. 12, 26.

†**luxatiō**, στρέμμα, i. q. luxatura, *a dislocation, luxation*, Gloss. Philox.

luxātūra, ae, f. [luxo], *a dislocation, luxation*, Marc. Emp. 36.

luxo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [Gr. λωός, slanting, akin to obliquus, limus, līcinus], *to put out of joint, to dislocate*. **I.** Lit.: luxatum si quod est, sanum faciet, Cato, R. R. 157: luxata in locum reponere, Sen. Ep. 104, 18: articulis luxatis, Plin. 30, 9, 23, § 79: luxata corpora, id. 31, 6, 37, § 71.—**II.** Transf., *to put out of place, displace*: luxare vitium radices, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227: luxatae machinae, *fallen apart*, id. 36, 15, 24, § 119: luxata cornua, id. 8, 45, 70, § 179.

luxor, āri, *v. dep.* [luxus], *to riot, revel, live luxuriously*: luxantur a luxu dictum, id. est luxuriantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120 Müll.; cf. Non. 55, 15: luxantur, lustrantur, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 5 Fleck.

luxūria, ae, and **luxūrīēs**, ēi (*v.* Zumpt, Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 7, and 2, 5, 31, § 80; Roby, Gram. § 342; old gen. luxurii, Gracch. ap. Gell. 9, 14; the dat. of the fifth decl. is not in use, and the abl. is doubtful; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 382 sqq.), f. [luxus], *rankness*. **I.** Lit., *rankness, luxuriance* of trees and plants: luxuriam segetum tenerā depascit in herbā, Verg. G. 1, 112: si vitis luxuria se consumperit, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 181; 9, 2, 1, § 2.—**B.** Poet., transf., *of animals: wantonness, friskiness, frolicsomeness*, Val. Fl. 7, 65.—**II.** Trop., *riotous living, extravagance, profusion, luxury, excess*: quam ecliges, luxuriae sumptus suppeditare ut possies, Plaut. As. 4, 2, 10: animus, qui nunc luxuria et lasciviā diffuit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 72: in urbe luxuries creatur, ex luxuria existat avaritia, necesse est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, id. Mur. 36, 76: luxuries Hannibalem ipsum Capuae corruptit, id. Agr. 1, 7, 20: diffuere luxuria, id. Off. 1, 30, 106; 1, 34, 123: res ad luxuriam pertinentes, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: saevior armis Luxuria incubuit, Juv. 6, 293: quis ferat istas luxuriae sordes? id. 1, 140.

—**B.** Of style: in qua (oratione), ut in herbis, in summā ubertate inest luxuries quaedam, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96.

luxūrio, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, and **luxūrīor**, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* (cf. Quint. 9, 3, 7) [luxuria], *to be rank, luxuriant, abound to excess* (not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit.: ager assiduā luxuriabat aquā, Ov. F. 4, 644: luxuriat Phrygio sanguine pinguis humus, id. H. 1, 53: cacumina virgarum ne luxurientur, Col. Arb. 11: ne (caules) in frondem luxurient, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 113: in patulas comas, Ov. de Nuce, 20: ut seges in pingui luxuriabit humo, id. A. A. 1, 360.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To wanton, sport, skip, bound, frisk*: (equus) luxurians, Verg. A. 11, 497: luxuriat pecus, Ov. F. 1, 156: leo luxurians, Val. Fl. 6, 613.—**2.** *To live in abundance or excess, to abound in*: luxuriatque toris animosum pectus, Verg. G. 3, 81: faciem Delicis decet luxuriare novis, Ov. H. 16, 191.—**3.** *To swell, enlarge, grow rapidly*: membra luxuriant, Ov. M. 7, 292.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of style or language, *to be luxuriant, to be too fruitful, to run riot*: luxuriantia compescet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 122; cf.: luxuriantia astringere (stilo), Quint. 10, 4, 1.—**B.** *To be wanton or licentious, to indulge to excess, to revel, run riot, be dissolute*: ne luxuriarentur otio animi, Liv. 1, 19: Capuam luxuriantem felicitate, id. 23, 2; cf. Flor. 2, 15: libertate luxuriare, Curt. 10, 7, 11: vereor ne haec laetitia luxuriat.

Liv. 23, 12: usus luxuriantis aetatis, Macr. S. 7, 13, 11.

luxuriōse, adv., v. *luxuriosus fin.*

luxuriōsus, a, um, adj. [*luxuria*], rank, *luxuriant, exuberant*. I. Lit.: frumenta, Cic. Or. 24, 81: seges, Ov. F. 1, 690: vitis valida et luxuriosa, Col. 5, 6, 36: vitis, id. 4, 21, 2. — II. Trop. A. *Immoderate, excessive*: luxurioso otio esse, Sall. J. 100: laetitia, Liv. 2, 21. — B. *Immoderate, extravagant, wanton*: luxuriosissimum dictum, Col. 8, 16: amor, Ov. R. Am. 746. — C. *Excessive, profuse, luxurious, voluptuous*: reprehendere luxuriosos, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 21: multa et lauta suppellex, non illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis, id. Phil. 2, 27, 66: nihil luxuriosius, id. Pis. 27, 66: homines luxuriosi prodigi (vocantur), Paul. ex Fest. p. 250: cena, Juv. 11, 77. — Hence, adv.: **luxuriōse**. A. *Wantonly, immoderately, excessively*: ne haec laetitia nimis luxuriose eveniat, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3. — B. *Luxuriously, voluptuously*: cum libidinosis luxuriose vivere, Cic. Cael. 6: exercitum luxuriose habere, Sall. C. 11. — Comp.: luxuriosius epulari, Nep. Paus. 3: struere fercula, Col. proem. — Sup.: luxuriosissime bibere, Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 34. — 1. **luxus**, a, um, adj. [= Gr. *λόφος*; v. *luxe*], *dislocated*: luxum si quod est, Cato, R. R. 160: luxu pede, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prob. p. 1476 P. (Hist. 5, 2); cf.: luxa membra e suis locis mota et soluta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119, 17 Müll. — Subst.: **luxum**, i, n., a *dislocation*: emplastrum utile ad luxa, vel fracta, Marc. Emp. 36.

2. **luxus**, ūs, m. [1. *luxus*], a *dislocation* (ante- and post-class.): ad luxum aut fracturam alliga: sanum fiet, Cato, R. R. 160; App. Flor. p. 354 med.; Plin. Val. 2, 49.

3. **luxus**, ūs (dat. *luxu*, Sall. J. 6; Tac. A. 3, 34; id. H. 2, 71) [root *luc-*; cf. *pol-luceo*, *pol-lucte*; v. *Corss. Ausspr.* 1, 368 sq.]. I. *Excess, extravagance in eating and drinking, luxury, debauchery*: adolescens luxu perditus, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 42: in vino ac luxu, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62: aliquid luxu antecapere, Sall. C. 13: luxu atque desidia corrupta civitas, id. ib. 57: luxu et saginae mancipatus, Tac. H. 2, 71; 4, 14: per luxum et ignaviam aetatem agere, i. e. *luxuriously and slothfully*, Sall. J. 2: flagitiosus, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 5, 3, 2: turpi frugerunt saecula luxu divitiae molles, Juv. 6, 299. — In plur.: nondum translatis Romana in saecula luxus, Luc. 10, 109: combibat illapsos ductor per viscera luxus, Sil. 11, 402. — II. *Splendor, pomp, magnificence, state*: at domus interior regali splendida luxu instruitur, Verg. A. 1, 637: epulaeque ante ora paratae Regifico luxu, id. ib. 6, 604: eruditus luxus, Tac. A. 16, 18.

Lyaeus, i, m., = *Λυαῖος*, *Lyaeus*, the *relaxer, unbender, deliverer from care*. I. A surname of *Bacchus*: patri Lyaeo, Verg. A. 4, 58: corniger Lyaeus, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 17; id. M. 4, 11; 8, 274; 11, 68; Verg. G. 2, 229 al. — II. Transf., *wine*: uda Lyaeo Tempora, Hor. C. 1, 7, 22: Curam Dulci Lyaeo solvere, id. Epod. 9, 37: illic appositio narabis multa Lyaeo, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 49. — Hence, **Lyaeus**, a, um, adj.: regales inter mensas laticemque Lyaeum, the *Lycean liquid*, i. e. *wine*, Verg. A. 1, 686.

Lycabas, ae, m., = *Λυκάβας*. I. A *Tuscan who fled from his country on account of a murder, and who, for a slight shown to Bacchus, was changed into a dolphin*, Ov. M. 3, 624. — II. An *Assyrian*, Ov. M. 5, 60. — III. A *Centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 302.

Lycaeus, i, m., = *Λυκαῖος*, a *mountain in Arcadia* (now *Dhiatforti*), where *Jupiter and Pan* were worshipped, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 21; Verg. G. 4, 539; Ov. M. 1, 217; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 17; Serv. Verg. A. 8, 343 and 344: saxa Lycaeī, Verg. E. 10, 15. — Hence, II. **Lycaeus**, a, um, adj., *Lycean*: Panos de more Lycaeī, Verg. A. 8, 344: collis, Ov. M. 1, 698: nemus, id. ib. 8, 317: deus, i. e. *Pan*, Val. Fl. 6, 533.

Lycambes, ae, m., = *Λυκάμης*, a *Theban who promised his daughter to Archilochus, and afterwards refused her; for which he was pursued by the poet with such bitter sarcasm that he hung both himself and his daughter*: quafis Lycambae spretus infido gener, Hor. Epod. 6, 13; cf. id. Ep. 1, 19, 30.

—Hence, II. **Lycambēus**, a, um, adj., of *Lycambes*: sanguis, Ov. Ib. 54.

1. **Lycāon**, ōnis, m., = *Λυκάων*, a *king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, whom Jupiter, because he had defiled his altar with human sacrifices, turned into a wolf; acc. to Ovid, because he had tried to murder Jupiter himself, who was his guest*, Ov. M. 1, 198; Hyg. Fab. 176 sq.; Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 10; acc. Lycaona, id. ib. 2, 526. — B. *His grandson*, also called *Arctos*, Ov. F. 6, 225. — Hence, II. A. **Lycāonius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Lycaon*, *Lycaonian*: mensa, Ov. Ib. 433: parens, i. e. *Callisto*, id. M. 2, 496; cf. Cat. 66, 66: *Arctos*, i. e. *Callisto* as the constellation of the Bear, Ov. F. 3, 793; 6, 235. — Hence, axis, the northern sky, where the constellation of the Bear is situated, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 2. — B. **Lycāonis**, idis, f., the daughter of *Lycāon*, i. e. *Callisto*, Ov. F. 2, 173.

2. **Lycāon**, ōnis, m., = *Λυκάων*, an animal of the wolf kind, Mela, 3, 9, 2; Plin. 8, 34, 52, § 123; Sol. 3.

Lycāones, um, m., = *Λυκάονες*, the *Lycaonians*, a people of Asia Minor, between Cappadocia, Cilicia, and Pisidia, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105. — Hence, II. **Lycāonius**, a, um, adj., *Lycaonian*: Lycaoniumque Ericeten, Verg. A. 10, 749. — B. Subst.: **Lycāonia**, ae, f., the country of the *Lycaonians*, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 3; Liv. 37, 54, 11; 38, 39; Vulg. Act. 14, 6. — Hence, adv.: **Lycāonice**, in the dialect of *Lycaonia*: dicentes, Vulg. Act. 14, 10.

Lycāonis, idis, v. 1. *Lycaon*, II. B.

Lycāonius, a, um, v. 1. *Lycaon*, II. A. and *Lycaones*.

lycāpsos, f., = *λύκαψος*, *alkanet*, Plin. 27, 11, 73, § 97 (al. *lycpsis*).

Lycānus, i, m., the name of a warrior, Sil. 4, 203.

Lycē, es, f., = *Λύκη*, the name of a woman, Hor. C. 4, 13, 1.

Lycēum, v. *Lycium*.

† **lychnicus**, a, um, adj., = *λυχνικός*, *luminous, shining*: lapis, a kind of white marble, also called *lychnites*, Hyg. Fab. 223.

Lychnidum, i, n., and **Lychnidis**, i, f., = *Λυχνίδος*, a city of *Illyria*, near the *Haliacmon*, in the territory of the *Dessaretas*, Liv. 27, 32; 43, 9; 10; 21.

† **lychnion**, i, n., = *λυχνίον*, a lamp, light, Isid. 17, 9, 73.

† **lychnis**, idis, adj. f., = *λυχνίς*, *light-giving, shining*. I. Lit.: *lychnides* puellae, girls with lamps, Fulg. Myth. proem. 1. — II. Subst.: **lychnis**, idis, f. A. A kind of rose of a fiery red, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 18. — B. *Lychnis agria*, another plant, Plin. 25, 10, 80, § 129. — C. A gem of a fiery color, Plin. 37, 7, 29, § 103.

† **lychnites**, ae, m., = *λυχνίτης*, a kind of white marble, which was quarried in the Isle of *Paros* by lamp-light, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 14.

† **lychnitis**, itidis, f., = *λυχνίτης*, a plant from which wicks were made, Plin. 25, 10, 74, § 121.

† **lychnobius**, ii, m., = *λυχνόβιος*, one who lives by lamp-light, who turns night into day, Sen. Ep. 122, 17; v. *lucifuga*.

† **lychnuchus**, i, m., = *λυχνούχος*, a lamp-stand, candlestick, chandelier: ligneolus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7, 2: pensiles, Plin. 34, 3, 8, § 14; Suet. Dom. 4; id. Caes. 37.

† **lychnus** (old Latinized form *lucinus*, Enn.; cf. *Ritschl* in *Rhein. Mus.* 10, p. 448 sq.), i, m., = *λύχνος*, a light, a lamp: pendentes lychni, Lucr. 5, 295: lux alia est solis et lychnorum, Cic. Cael. 28, 67; Verg. A. 1, 726; Stat. Th. 1, 520.

Lycia (**Lucia**, Plaut. Curc. 3, 73 Fleck.), ae, f., = *Λυκία*, a country of Asia Minor, between *Caria* and *Pamphylia*, where was the volcano *Chimæra*, Mel. 1, 2, 6; 1, 15, 1; 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 97: *Chimæra* Lycia, Ov. M. 6, 340; Stat. Th. 8, 200; Verg. A. 7, 721. — Hence, II. **Lycius**, a, um, adj., *Lycian*: sagittae, Verg. A. 8, 166: pharetra, id. ib. 7, 816: cornu, id. ib. 11, 773: sortes, the oracle of *Apollo* at *Tartarus*, in *Lycia*, id. ib. 4, 346: deus, i. e. *Apollo*, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 38; cf. *Macr. S.* 1, 17:

catervae, i. e. the troops of *Sarpedon*, Hor. C. 1, 8, 16. — B. Subst. 1. **Lycii**, ōrum, m., the *Lycians*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 21; id. Div. 1, 15, 25; id. Att. 6, 5, 3 et saep. — 2. **Lycium**, i, n., a kind of thorn, the juice and roots of which were used medicinally, Plin. 24, 14, 76, § 124 sq.; Cels. 5, 26, 30; 6, 7, 2; 8, 6; 9.

Lycidas, ae, m., = *Λυκίδας*, one of the *Centauri*, who endeavored to carry off *Hippodamia* from *Pirithoüs*, Ov. M. 12, 310. — II. The name of a beautiful boy, Hor. C. 1, 4, 19. — III. The name of a shepherd, Verg. E. 7, 67; 9, 12.

Lycimnia (**Licym-**), ae, f., the name of the wife of a king of *Lydia*, Verg. A. 9, 546 (al. *Lycimnia*).

Lycimnius, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the town of *Lycimnia* (in *Argolis*), *Lycimnian*: stagna, Stat. Th. 4, 734.

Lycinna, ae, f., the name of a girl, Prop. 3 (4), 13, 6.

Lycisca, ae, and **Lyciscē**, es, f. I. The name of a bitch, Verg. E. 3, 18; Ov. M. 3, 220. — II. A vile woman, Juv. 6, 122.

† **lyciscus**, i, m., = *λύκισκος*, a wolf-dog: *lycisci* dicuntur canes nati ex lupis et canibus, cum inter se forte misceantur, Isid. Orig. 12, 2. — II. **Lyciscus**, the name of a beautiful boy, Hor. Epod. 11, 24. — III. A boy whose statue was made by *Leochares*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

1. **Lycium**, and **Lycius**, a, um, v. *Lycia*, II.

2. **Lycium** (less correctly **Lycēum**, v. *Ellendt* ad *Cic. de Or.* 1, 21, 98), i, n., = *Λύκειον*, a gymnasium very near *Athens*, in which *Aristotle* taught, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 98; id. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. Div. 1, 13, 22; Liv. 31, 24, 18; Gell. 20, 5, 4. — II. Transf. A. The upper gymnasium of *Cicero's* *Tusculan villa*, with a library in it, Cic. Div. 1, 5, 8; 2, 3, 8. — B. A gymnasium of the emperor *Hadrian* at his *Tiburantine villa*, Spart. *Hadr.* 27.

Lycio, ōnis, m., a *Peripatetic philosopher*, a follower of *Strato* of *Lampsacus*, Cic. *Tusc.* 3, 32, 78.

Lycōmedes, is, m., = *Λυκομήδης*, a king of the Isle of *Scyros*, with whom *Achilles* concealed himself disguised in female attire, and whose daughter *Deidamia* bore to the latter *Pyrrius* or *Neoptolemus*, Cic. *Lael.* 20, 75 (where *Neoptolemus* is erroneously spoken of instead of *Achilles*); Stat. *Achill.* 1, 207.

Lycōmēdius, v. *lucumo*, II. A.

Lycōnides, ae, m., the name of a man, Plaut. *Aul.* 4, 10, 49.

1. **lycōphōn**, a plant, also called *scelerata*, App. *Herb.* 8.

2. **Lycōphōn**, ōntis, m., the name of a warrior, Stat. Th. 2, 610.

† **lycōphōs**, ōtis, n., = *λυκόφως*, the morning twilight, *Macr. S.* 1, 17, 37, p. 292 Bip.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 Müll.

Lycōphron, ōnis, m., = *Λυκόφρων*, *Lycophron* of *Chalcis*, in *Euboea*, the author of *Cassandra*, an *Alexandrine grammarian* and tragedian of the time of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*: utque cothurnatum perijisse *Lycophrona* narrat, Ov. Ib. 531: latebrae *Lycophronis* atri, so called from his obscure style, Stat. S. 5, 3, 157.

† **lycophthalmos**, i, m., = *λυκόφθαλμος* (wolf's-eye), a precious stone, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187; cf. *Isid.* 16, 15, 20.

† **lycpsis** (al. **lycapsos**), is, f., = *λυκοψίς*, the wild bugloss, a plant resembling the *alkanet*, Plin. 27, 11, 73, § 97.

Lycōreus, ei and eos, m., a son of *Apollo*, Hyg. *Fab.* 161.

Lycōrias, ādis, f., = *Λυκοριάς*, a sea-nymph, daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, Verg. G. 4, 339; Hyg. *Fab.* praef.

Lycōris, idis (acc. -orida, Ov. A. A. 3, 537; voc. *Lycori*, Verg. E. 10, 42; Mart. 1, 102, 1), f., also called *Cythere*, a freedwoman of the senator *Volturnius Eutrapelus*, the mistress of *Cornelius Gallus*, and afterwards of *Marc Antony*, Verg. E. 10, 22; 42; Ov. A. A. 3, 537; id. Am. 1, 15, 29 sq.; id. Tr. 2, 443; Prop. 2, 25 (3, 32), 91; Mart. 8, 73, 6.

Lycormas, ae, m., = *Λυκόρμας*, a river 1089

of *Ætolia*, Ov. M. 2, 245; afterwards called *Chrysorrhoas*, Hyg. Fab. 242.

Lycortas, ae, m., = Λυκόρτας, a general (strategos, στρατηγός) of the *Achaean League*, Liv. 39, 35; 36.

† **lycos**, i, m., = λυκος, a kind of spider: araneus, et maxime qui lycos vocatur, Plin. 30, 6, 17, § 52; acc. lycon, id. 30, 11, 30, § 104.

Lycotas, ae, m., one of the Centaurs at the wedding of *Pirithoüs*, Ov. M. 12, 350.—**II.** A fictitious name of a man, probably meaning Postumius, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 1.

Lycotheres, is, m., a king of *Illyria*, whom his wife *Agave*, the daughter of *Cadmus*, murdered, in order to give the kingdom to her father, Hyg. Fab. 184; 340; 254.

Lycus or **-os**, i, f., = Λύκος, a city of *Crete*, east of *Gnosus*, a colony of the *Lacedaemonians*, Mel. 2, 7, 12; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.—Hence, **Lycius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Lycus*, *Lycian*, *Cretan*: *Lycius Idomeneus*, Verg. A. 3, 401; classis, i. e. the *Cretan*, Ov. M. 7, 490.

Lycurgus, i, m., = Λυκοῦργος. **I.** Son of *Dryas*, king of the *Edones*, who prohibited the worship of *Bacchus* to his subjects, and ordered all the vines to be destroyed, Ov. M. 4, 22; Prop. 4, 16, 23; Stat. Th. 4, 386; Hor. C. 2, 19, 16; Hyg. Fab. 132; 242.—**II.** Son of *Pheres*, a king of *Nemea*, Stat. Th. 5, 39.—**III.** Son of *Aleus* and *Neera*, and father of *Anceus*, a king of *Arcadia*; hence, **Lycurgides**, ae, m., a male descendant of *Lycurgus*, i. e. *Anceus*, Ov. Ib. 503; and: **Lycorgides**, ae, m., the same, Prisc. 584 P.—**IV.** The famous laugiver of the *Spartans*, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 96; id. Rep. 2, 1; 2, 9, § sq.; id. Off. 1, 22, 76; Vell. 1, 6, 3 et saep.—**V.** An *Athenian* orator, the contemporary and friend of *Demosthenes*, famed for his incorruptible integrity, Cic. Brut. 34, 130; id. de Or. 2, 23, 94.—**Transf.** for a severe magistrate: *Lycurgus invenisse se praedicabat* et *Cassius*, *columina iustitiae prisca*, Amm. 30, 8, 13.—Hence, **Lycurgei**, òrum, m., = Λυκοῦργεῖοι, disciples of *Lycurgus*, inflexibly severe: *nosmetipsi, qui Lycurgei a principio fuissimus*, *cotidie demitgamur*, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 3.

Lycus or **-os**, i, m., = Λύκος. **I.** Son of *Pandion*, king of *Lycia*, Mel. 1, 15, 1.—**II.** A *Theban*, who, when *Hercules* descended into the *Lower World*, took possession of the sovereignty in *Thebes*, Hyg. Fab. 31 and 32.—**III.** One of the Centaurs at the wedding of *Pirithoüs*, Ov. M. 12, 332.—**IV.** A companion of *Diomedes*, Ov. M. 14, 504.—**V.** One of the companions of *Aeneas*, Verg. A. 1, 222.—**VI.** An historian of *Regium*, the adoptive father of the tragic writer *Lycophron*; he wrote a history of *Libya* and *Sicily*, Plin. 31, 2, 19, § 27.—**VII.** The name of several rivers. **A.** In *Bithynia*, the *Rhynadus*, now *Kily Su*, Ov. P. 4, 10, 47.—**B.** In *Great Phrygia*, Ov. M. 15, 273.—**C.** In *Paphlagonia*, Verg. G. 4, 367.—**D.** In *Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91.—**E.** In *Ionica*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 115.—**F.** A river flowing into the *Euphrates*, Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 84.—**VIII.** An *Illyrian* city in the territory of the *Desaretas*, Liv. 32, 9.

Lyde, es, f., = Λύδη, the wife of the poet *Antimachus* of *Claros*, who attempted to console himself for her death by an elegiac poem which he named *Lyde*: *Clarior Lyde dilecta poetae*, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 1.—**II.** The name of a female quack-doctor: *turgida condita pyxide Lyde*, Juv. 2, 141.

Lydia, ae, f., = Λυδία, a country in *Asia Minor*, the capital of which was *Sardis*, the fabled original land of the *Etruscans*, Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 110; Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4; Cic. Fl. 27, 65; Liv. 38, 39, 16 et saep.—Hence, **A. Lydian**, a, um, adj. **1.** *Lydian*: regna, of *Gyges*, Tib. 4, 1, 199: aurifer amnis, i. e. *Pactolus*, id. 3, 3, 29: mitra, Prop. 3, 15 (4, 16), 30: pensa, which *Omphale* gave to *Hercules*, Mart. 9, 66, 11: nurus, i. e. *Omphale*, Sen. Oct. 371: sil. Plin. 33, 13, 56, § 160: lapis, a touchstone at first found only on the *Tmolus*, id. 33, 8, 43, § 126: moduli, id. 7, 56, 57, § 204.—(β) Subst.: **Lydion**, i, n., a kind of brick, Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 171.—**2.** *Transf.* **a.** *Etruscan*: *Lydius fluvius*, i. e. the *Tiber*, Verg. A. 2, 781: ripa, the right bank of the

Tiber, Stat. S. 4, 4, 6: stagna, the *Trasimene Lake*, Sil. 9, 11.—(γ) **Lydii**, false read. for *ludii*; v. *ludius*).—**b.** *Rhaetian* (because the *Rhaetians* were descended from the *Etruscans*, the descendants of the *Lydians*): undae, the *Lake Benacus*, Cat. 31, 13.—**B. Lydus**, a, um, adj., *Lydian*: *Lydus servus*, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: puella, i. e. *Omphale*, Ov. F. 2, 365: *Lydae pondera gazae* (i. e. *aurum Pactoli*), Stat. S. 5, 1, 60: nurus, Val. Fl. 4, 369.—**2.** *Transf.* *Etrurian*, *Etruscan*.—As subst.: **Lydi**, òrum, m.: *Lydorum manus*, a band of *Etruscans*, Verg. A. 9, 11.

Lygdamus, i, m., a slave of *Cynthia*, the mistress of *Propertius*, Prop. 3, 4 (4, 5), 2; 4 (5), 7, 43.

† **lygdinus**, a, um, adj., = λυγδίνος, of white marble: horoscopus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 3.—*Esp.*: *lygdinus lapis*, a dazzling white marble found in the island of *Paros*, Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 62; Isid. Orig. 16, 5, 8 (the same as *lygdos*).

† **lygdos**, i, f., = λυγδος, a white stone, = *lygdinus lapis*: candida, Mart. 6, 13, 3; vacua, id. 6, 42, 21.

Lygii, òrum, v. *Ligii*.

Lygmon, Müller's reading for *Lucmo*, Prop. 5, 1, 29.

† **1. lygos**, i, f., = λυγος, a plant, the chaste tree, *agnus castus*, *Abraham's balm* (in late Lat. vitez), Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59.

2. Lygos, i, f., = Λύγος, an ancient name of *Byzantium*: oppidum *Byzantium*... antea *Lygos* dictum, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 46; Aus. de Clar. Urb. Carm. 1, 14.

lympa, ae, f. [λύπη], water; esp. clear river or spring water (poet.): *lympae puteales*, Lucr. 6, 1178: *fluviali spargere lympha*, Verg. A. 4, 635; Ov. M. 2, 459: *vulnera lymphis abluere*, id. ib. 13, 531.—Also, the water in dropsical persons: *lympa intercus*, Ser. Samm. 27, 501.—**II.** Personified: **Lympha**. **A.** A rural deity, the goddess of water, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6.—**B.** *Lymphae*, i, q. *Nymphae*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 97; Inscr. Orell. 1639.

lymphaceus, a, um, adj. [lympa], clear as water, clear as crystal, Mart. Cap. 6, § 569.

lymphaticus, a, um, adj. [lympa; cf. *hydrophobia*; hence, in gen.], distracted, frantic, panic-struck: *pavor*, a panic, Liv. 10, 28, 10; 7, 17, 3: *metus*, Sen. Ep. 13, 9: *somnia*, Plin. 26, 8, 34, § 52: *elleborum medetur melancholicis*, *insanientibus*, *lymphaticis*, id. 25, 5, 24, § 60.—**II.** *Transf.* **A.** Comically: *lymphatici nummi*, that cannot keep quiet in one's purse, as if mad, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 135 *Weise* (al. *lymphati*).—**B. lymphaticum**, i, n., the disease of a lymphaticus, insanity: *falso actutum consterit lymphaticum*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 136.

lymphatio, ònis, f. [lympo], distraction, frenzy, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 61; 34, 15, 44, § 151.

1. lymphatus, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. *lympo*.

2. lymphatus, ūs, m. [lympo], madness, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 146.

lympo, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. and n. [lympa]. **I.** To water, dilute with water: *admixto vino lymphato*, id. est, aqua temperato, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 68.—**II.** To drive out of one's senses, to distract with fear, to make mad: *urbem*, Val. Fl. 3, 47: *urbes incursibus*, Stat. Th. 7, 113: *hac herba pota lymphari homines*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 164.—As neutr.: *lymphantes animi*, driven crazy, mad, Plin. 27, 12, 83, § 107.—Hence, **lymphatus**, a, um, P. a., distracted, crazy, beside one's self, mad: *exercitum pavor invasit*: *quippe lymphati trepidare coeperunt*, Curt. 4, 12, 14: *lymphati et attoniti*, Liv. 7, 17, 3: *repente lymphati destructis gladiis invadunt*, Tac. A. 1, 32: *lymphatis caeco pavore animis*, id. H. 1, 82: *sine more furit lymphata per urbem*, Verg. A. 7, 377: *pectora*, Ov. M. 11, 3: *mens*, Hor. C. 1, 37, 14: *urbis*, Stat. Th. 10, 557: *lymphato cursu ruere*, Sil. 1, 459.

lymphor, òris, m. [id.], water: *impermixtum lymphorem*, Lucil. ap. Non. 212, 4.

lynceästē, es, f., one of *Actæon's* hounds, Hyg. Fab. 181.

Lyncestae, ārum, m., = Λυνκισταί, a people in the south-western part of *Macedonia*, Liv. 45, 30, 6; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.—Hence, **II. A. Lyncestius**, a, um, adj., *Lyncestian*: *amnis*, Ov. M. 15, 329; v. Sen. Q. N. 3, 20 fin.—**B. Lyncestis**, idis, f. adj., *Lyncestian*: aqua, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 230.—**C. Lyncestus**, a, um, adj., *Lyncestian*, Vitr. 8, 3, 17.

Lynceus (dissyl.), ēi (gen. *Lyncei*, dissyl., Hor. S. 1, 2, 90 *Orell.* ad loc.; voc. *Lynceū*, Prop. 3, 32, 9), m., = Λυνκείος, a *Messenian*, and one of the *Argonauts*, brother of *Idas*, and son of *Aphareus*, famed for the sharpness of his sight: *non possis oculo quantum contendere Lynceus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 28: *Lyncei oculi*, id. S. 1, 2, 90; cf. Val. Fl. 1, 462; Hyg. Fab. 14; Val. Max. 1, 8, n. 14; Plin. 2, 17, 15, § 78; Ov. F. 5, 711; Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 9.—Hence, **I. Lynceus**, a, um, adj., = Λυνκείος, of *Lynceus*, *Lyncean*, Ov. F. 5, 709.—**b.** *Transf.*, sharp-sighted: *quis est tam Lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat*, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 2.—**2. Lynceides**, ae, m., a descendant of *Lynceus*, Ov. M. 5, 99; 4, 767.—**II.** A son of *Aegyptus*, and husband of *Hypermetra*, who alone was saved by his wife when all his brothers were put to death, Ov. H. 14, 123; Hyg. Fab. 273.—**III.** Son of *Thestius*, and brother of *Althaea*, who was slain by *Meleager*, Hyg. Fab. 173; 174.—**IV.** One of the companions of *Aeneas*; acc. *Lynceū*, Verg. A. 9, 768.

† **lyncūriōn** or **-ium**, i, n., = λυνκούριον, a hard, transparent gem, which, according to the opinion of the ancients, was formed of *lymaes' urine*; prob. the *hyacinth* or *tourmaline*, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 137; 37, 2, 11, § 34; 37, 3, 13, § 52; cf. Ov. M. 15, 413; Sol. 2; Hier. Ep. 94, n. 16.—Called also **lyncūrius**, i, m., Isid. 12, 2, 20; 14, 4, 19; 16, 8, 8 (al. *ligurius*); and **ligūrius**, i, m., Hier. Ep. 64, 16; Vulg. Exod. 28, 19.

Lyncus, i, = Λύκος. **I.** *Masc.*, a *Scythian* king, who attempted the life of his guest, *Triptolemus*, and was changed by *Ceres* into a *lynx*, Ov. M. 5, 650; Hyg. Fab. 259.—**II.** *Fem.*, a city of *Macedonia*, the capital of the *Lyncestae* (q. v.), Liv. 26, 25, 4; 31, 33.

† **lynx**, lyncis, com., = λυγξ, a *lynx*: *lynxes* *Bacchi variae* (*Bacchus* was drawn by a team of *lynxes*), Verg. G. 3, 264: *maculosae tegmine lyncis*, id. A. 1, 323: *lynceibus ad caelum vecta Ariadna tuis*, Prop. 3, 15, 8 (4, 16, 18): *colla lyncum*, Ov. M. 4, 25: *timidos agitare lyncas*, Hor. C. 2, 13, 40: *dejectus lyncis*, a *lynx-skin*, Stat. Th. 4, 272.

lyō, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [λύω], to make liquid, to liquefy: *ptisanam*, Apic. 4, 4: *pulpa lyata*, id. 5, 1.

† **lyra**, ae, f., = λύρα, a lute, lyre, a stringed instrument resembling the cithara, fabled to have been invented by *Mercury* and presented to *Apollo*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 7: *curvae lyrae parens*, Hor. C. 1, 10, 6: *Threiciam digitis increpuisse lyram*, Ov. H. 3, 118: *mox cecinit laudes prosperiore lyra*, id. A. 3, 50; Val. Fl. 5, 100.—**II.** *Transf.* **A.** *Lyric poetry*, song: *imbellis*, Hor. C. 1, 6, 10: *Aeoliae Lesbii amica lyrae*, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 26; id. P. 3, 3, 45.—**B.** In gen., poetic genius: *inferior lyra*, Stat. Th. 10, 445.—**C.** *Lyra*, the constellation, the *Lyre*: *ex oriente Lyra*, Ov. F. 1, 315; cf. Hyg. Astr. 3, 6; Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

Lyrcēus or **Lyrcēus**, a, um, adj., *Lyrcēan*, of or near the *Mount Lyrcēum* (Λύρκειον) between *Arcadia* and *Argolis*: *tellus*, Val. Fl. 4, 355: *Lyrcēa arva*, Ov. M. 1, 598.

Lyrciūs or **Lyrcēus** (*Lyrcæus*), i, m., a fountain in the *Peloponnesus*: *aret Lyrciūs* (*Lyrcæus*), Stat. Th. 4, 711.

lyricen, inis, m. [lyra-cano], a lute-player, *lyrist*: *fidicen*, *lyricen*, *cornicen*, *liticen*, Aug. de Gramm. p. 1977 P.; cf. *lyricen*, λυρικός, Gloss. Philox.

lyricus, a, um, adj. [lyra], of or belonging to the lute or lyre, *lyric*: *lyrici soni*, Ov. F. 2, 94: *vates*, Hor. C. 1, 1, 35: *senex*, i. e. *Anacreon*, Ov. Tr. 2, 364: *regnator lyrici cohortis*, i. e. *Pindar*, Stat. S. 4, 7, 6.—Subst. **A. lyrīca**, òrum, n., *lyric poems*, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 3; 3, 1, 7.—**B. lyrīcus**, i

m., = *λυρικός*, a lyric poet, Sid. Ep. 4, 1: Bacchylides, Amm. 25, 4, 3.—Usually plur.: **lyrici**, *drum*, *lyric poets*, Quint. 9, 4, 53; 1, 8, 6; 8, 6, 71; 10, 1, 96; 61 (in Cic. Or. 55, written in Gr. letters, *λυρικοί*).

† **lyristes**, *ae, m.*, = *λυριστής*, a lute-player, *lyrist*: audisses lectorem, vel lyristen, Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 2; 9, 17, 3; 9, 36, 4; Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

Lyrnēsus (Lyrnessus), *i, f.*, = *Λυρνησός*, a town in Troas, the birthplace of Briseis, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122: Lyrnessi domus alta, Verg. A. 12, 547.—Hence, **A. Lyrnēsius (Lyrnessius)**, *a, um, adj.*, *Lyrnesian*: moenia, Ov. M. 12, 108; 13, 176; id. H. 3, 45.—**B. Lyrnēsis (Lyrnessis)**, *idis, f. adj.* (only used as subst.), the Lyrnesian (sc. maid or woman): abducta Lyrnesside tristis Achilles, i. e. Briseis, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 15: audierat Lyrnessi tuos, abducta, dolores, id. A. 2, 403.

† **lyron**, *i, n.*, = *λύρον*, a plant, also called alisma, Plin. 25, 10, 77, § 124.

Lysander, *dri, m.*, = *Λυσάνδρος*. **I.** A celebrated Spartan general, conqueror of the Athenians, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76; 1, 30, 109; Nep. Lys.—**II.** An ephor in Sparta, banished for injustice, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80.

† **lysas**, *antis, f.*, a plant, also called artemisia, App. Herb. 10.

Lysiācus, *a, um, v.* Lysias, I. B.

Lysiādes, *ae, m.*, = *Λυσιάδης*, an Athenian, son of the philosopher Phaedrus, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 13.

Lysias, *ae, m.*, = *Λυσίας*. **I.** Son of Cephalus, a famous orator of Athens: tum fuit Lysias, quem jam prope adeas oratorum perfectum dicere, Cic. Brut. 9, 35; cf. id. ib. 85, 293; id. de Or. 1, 54, 231; id. Or. 9, 29; Quint. 10, 1, 78; 12, 10, 24.—Hence, **B. Lysiācus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to the orator Lysias: gracilitas, Quint. 12, 10, 24.—**II.** A physician, Cels. 5, 18.—**III.** A celebrated sculptor, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 2.

† **1. lysimāchia**, *ae, f.*, = *Λυσιμαχία*, a plant, Lysimachia vulgaris, Linn.; Plin. 26, 12, 82, § 131; 26, 14, 87, § 141.

2. Lysimāchia, *ae, f.*, or **Lysimāchea**, = *Λυσιμαχία*, a city in Thrace, now Ezamili, Mela, 2, 2, 6; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 48; Liv. 32, 34, 6 al.—Hence, **Lysimachienses**, *i, um, m.*, the Lysimachians, Liv. 33, 38, 12.

† **lysīmāchos**, *i, m.*, = *Λυσίμαχος*, a precious stone with golden veins, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 62.

Lysimāchus, *i, m.*, = *Λυσίμαχος*, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, afterwards king of Thrace, and founder of Lysimachia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102; 5, 40, 117; Plin. 8, 16, 61, § 143; Just. 17, 1.—**II.** An Acarnanian, instructor of Alexander the Great, Just. 15, 3.—**III.** The discoverer of the herb lysimachia, Plin. 25, 7, 35, § 72.—**IV.** The name of a man, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 41.

Lysinōē, *ēs, f.*, = *Λυσινών*, a city of Persia, Liv. 38, 15.

Lysippus, *i, m.*, = *Λύσιππος*, a celebrated brass-founder of Sicyon, to whom alone Alexander the Great gave permission to cast a statue of him, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7; id. Brut. 86, 296; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240; Plin. 7, 37, 38, § 125; 34, 7, 17, § 37; Quint. 12, 10, 9. † **1. lysis**, *is, f.*, = *λύσις*. **I.** A loosening, rupture: trabes frangunt suā lysi structuras, Vitruv. 6, 11.—**II.** A talon, ogee, Vitruv. 3, 4, 5; 5, 6, 6.

2. Lysis, *is, m.*, a small river in Asia Minor, Liv. 38, 15, 3.

3. Lysis, *idis, m.*, = *Λύσις*, a Pythagorean of Tarentum, instructor of Epaminondas, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 139; id. Off. 1, 44, 155; Nep. Epam. 2.

Lysistratus, *i, m.*, the brother of Lysippus, who first made statues of gypsum, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 91; 35, 12, 44, § 153.

Lysitēles, *is, m.*, the name of a man, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 28.

Lyson, *onis, m.*, = *Λύσων*, a celebrated sculptor, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 34.

Lystra, *ae, f.*, or *drum, n.*, a city in Lycaonia, north-west of Iconium, Vulg. Act.

14, 8; 14, 21.—Hence, **Lystrēni**, *drum, m.*, the inhabitants of Lystra, Lystrenes, Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 147.

lytra, *v. lutra*.

† **lytrōtes**, *ae, m.*, = *λυτρώτης*, one of the aons of Valentinus, Tert. adv. Val. 9.

(**lytrum**, false read. for lustra; v. 2. lustrum, II. E.)

† **lytta**, *ae, f.*, = *λύττα*, a worm under a dog's tongue, said to cause madness, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 100.

M.

M, m, the twelfth letter of the Latin alphabet (J not being distinguished from I in the class period), corresponds in form and sound to the Greek *μ*; the Latin language, however, does not combine an initial *m* with *n*, as in the Greek *μνά, μνήμα, μνίον, μνός*, etc.; hence, the Greek *μνά* became Latin *mina*. The Latin language, unlike the Greek, tolerated a final *m*; but its sound was obscure, Prisc. p. 555 P. (cf. Quint. 12, 10, 31), and before an initial vowel, even in prose, was scarcely heard (hence Verrius Flaccus proposed to represent it by an *M* half obliterated, thus, *N*). In poetry, the vowel also immediately preceding the *m* was elided, Quint. 9, 4, 40; 11, 3, 34; 109; Diom. p. 488 P.; Prisc. p. 555 sq. ib.; Val. Prob. 1392; 1440 lb. To this rejection of the *m* at the end of words before vowels are owing the forms attinge, dice, ostende, facie, recipie, for attingam, dicam, ostendam, faciam, recipiam; v. the letter *E*; and the forms donec for donicum, coëo, coërceo for com-eo, com-erceo; circueo, circuitus, for circum-eo, circum-itus; veneo for venum eo; vendo for venum do; animadverto for animus adverto, etc.—*M* is substituted for *p* or *b* before a nasal suffix, as som-nus, cf. sopor, sopio; scam-num, cf. scabellum; Samnium for Sabini-um; summus, cf. sub, super. Often also for *n* before a labial, as impello for inello; cf. rumpo, root rup-; jambo, root lab-, with fundo, root fud-, etc.—*M* corresponds with the *m* of all Indo-European tongues, like Gr. *μ*; cf. simul, *ἄμα*; me, *με*; mel, *μέλι*; magnus, *μέγας*; but in inflections final *m* corresponds with Gr. *v*, as navem, *ναῦν*; musarum, *μουσῶν*; sim, *εἶναι*, etc.—*M* is interchanged most freq. with *n*; so eundem, eandem, quandam, quorundam, tantundem, from eum, eam, quem, quorum, tantum; and, on the other hand, *im* is written for *in* before labials and *m*: imbellis, imbibo, imbuo; impar, impedio, imprimo, immanis, immergo, immuto, etc. Thus also *m* regularly stands for the final *v* of neuters borrowed from the Greek. A collat. form of Nilus, Melo, for Νεῖλος, is mentioned in Paul. ex Fest. p. 7; 18 and 129 Müll.—The Latin *m* also interchanges with Gr. *β*: mel-ior, *βελ-τιών*; mortuus (Sanscr. *mṛita*), *βροτός* (v. for full details, Corss. Ausspr. 1, pp. 263 sqq.).

As an abbreviation, *M.* denotes most freq. the prænomen Marcus, and less freq. magister, monumentum, municipium; v. the Index Notar. in Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 464 sq. *M'* denotes the prænomen Manius.

As a numeral, *M.* standing for CIO, denotes the number 1000.

1. Macae, *drum, m.*, a people in the north-eastern part of Arabia Felix, Prisc. Peri. 887.

2. Macae, *drum, m.*, = *οἱ Μάκαι* (Herod. 4, 176), a people of Africa in the regio Syrtica, Mela, 3, 8, 6; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 34; Sil. 3, 275; 15, 670.—*Sing.*: **Maces**, Sil. 9, 222.—*Acc.* Macen, Sil. 2, 60.

† **macaeinthe**, *ēs, f.* [*μάκαιρα*], another name for rosmarinus: rosmarinum prophetae macaeinthe, Latini salutarem, App. Herb. 79.

Macareus (trisyll.), *ēi* and *ēs, m.*, = *Μακαρεύς*. **I.** A son of Æolus, who lived in incest with his sister Canace, Ov. H. 11, 21; id. Ib. 564; Hyg. Fab. 242.—Hence, **B. Macarēis**, *idis, f.*, = *Μακαρήϊς*, daughter of Macareus, Isse; *acc. Græc.*, Macarēida, Ov. M. 6, 124.—**II.** A companion of Ulysses before Troy, and afterwards of Æneas in Italy, Ov. M. 14, 159; 441.—In *voc. Græc.*,

Macareu, Ov. M. 14, 318.—**III.** A Centaur, Ov. M. 12, 452.

† **macariōtes**, *ētis, f.*, = *μακαριότης* (happiness), one of the aons of Valentinus, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

Macātus, *i, m.*, a Roman surname: M. Livius Macatus, Liv. 27, 34.

maccis, *idis, f.*, a fictitious spice, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 43 (al. maccis).

Maccius, *a, name of a Roman gens*.—Hence, T. Maccius Plautus, the celebrated Roman comic poet; v. Plautus.

maccus, *i, m.* [cf. Sanscr. *mākas*, dumb; Gr. *μῶκος*, mockery; also *Μῶμος*], a buff-fool, punchinello, *macaroni*, in the Atellan plays: in Atellana Oscæ personæ inducuntur, ut maccus, Diom. p. 488 P.; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2621.—**II.** Transf., a simpleton, blockhead: macci et buccones, App. Mag. p. 325, 30.

Macēdae, *v. Macetae*.

1. Macēdo, *ōnis, v.* Macedones.

2. Macēdo, *ōnis, m.*, the name of a usurer, Dig. 14, 6, 1 init.—Hence, **Macēdoniānus**, *a, um, adj.*, relating to the usurer Macēdo: senatusconsultum, a decree forbidding usurers to recover loans from heirs after they inherited their estates, Dig. 14, 6, 1.—**II.** Also the name of a philosopher, a friend of Gellius, Gell. 13, 8, 4.

Macēdōnes, *um* (Gr. *acc.* Macedonas, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43; Liv. 26, 24, 5 et saep.; Sen. Ben. 5, 6, 1; Flor. 2, 8, 5; v. Neue, Forment. 1, 328), *m.*, = *Μακεδόνες*, the Macedonians, Mel. 2, 3, 1; Cic. Off. 2, 22, 76; Auct. Her. 4, 25, 34; 32; Liv. 7, 26; 30, 33 sq. et saep.—Hyrcani Macedones, v. Hyrcani.—In *sing.*: **Macēdo** (Macedon, Luc. 8, 694), *ōnis, m.*, a Macedonian: quid Macedo Alexander? i. e. Alexander the Great, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 48; so Luc. 8, 694: diffidit urbium Portas vir Macēdo, i. e. Philp of Macedon, Hor. C. 3, 16, 14: hostis, Liv. 9, 19, 14.—**B.** Transf.: Macedonum robur, a body of men armed in the Macedonian manner in the army of Antiochus, Liv. 36, 18, 2; 4 and 5.—Hence, **II. A. Macēdonia**, *ae, f.*, = *Μακεδονία*, Macedonia, a country between Thessaly and Thrace, Mel. 1, 3, 4; 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 33; Cic. Leg. Agr. 1, 2, 5; Liv. 9, 18; 27, 33; Vell. 1, 6, 5 et saep.—**B. Macēdonicus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Macedonia, Macedonic, Macedonian: miles, Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 49: mare, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 51: legiones, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 2: legio, Tac. H. 3, 22: cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 104.—*Subst.*: **Macēdonicus**, *i, m.*, a surname of Q. Cæcilius Metellus, who made Macedonia a Roman province, Vell. 1, 11; Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 144; Val. Max. 4, 1, 12.—**C. Macēdoniēnsis**, *e, adj.*, Macedonian (ante-class.): vir, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 4.—**D. Macēdonius**, *a, um, adj.*, = *Μακεδόνιος*, Macedonian: Macedonia sarissa (with sec. syl. long, acc. to the Gr. Μακεδόνιος), Ov. M. 12, 466: militi Macedonio, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 112: colonia, Just. 11, 11 fin.

Macēdoniānus, *a, um, v.* 2. Macedo, I.

Macella, *ae, f.*, = *Μάκελλα*, a town in Sicily, on the Crimetus, Liv. 26, 21.

macellārius, *a, um, adj.* [macellum], of or belonging to the meat-market or provision-market: taberna, Val. Max. 3, 4, 4: negotiator artis macellariae, Inscr. Grut. 647, 5: ars, Inscr. Orell. 4302.—Hence, **II. Subst.**: **macellārius**, *ii, m.*, a meat-seller, victualler: vendere apros macellario, Varr. R. 3, 2, 11; 3, 4, 2; Suet. Caes. 26: macellarios adjuvare, id. Vesp. 19.

Macellinus, *i, m.* [id.], an epithet of the emperor M. Opilius Macrinus, who killed his slaves in his own house, Capit. Macr. 13.

macellum, *i* (**macellus**, *i, m.*, Mart. 10, 96, 9), *n.* [root *μαχ-*, cf. Gr. *μάχομαι*, to fight; cf. *μάκαιρα*, μάχη, and *macetare*; prop. butcher's stall, shambles; hence, transf., meat-market, provision-market (where flesh, fish, and vegetables were sold). **I.** Lit.: venio ad macellum, rogito pisces, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 3: apud emporium atque in macello, id. Am. 4, 1, 4: nostin' porticum apud macellum hac deorsum? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 34: exandefacere annonam ma-

celli, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 16; cf.: putarem an-
nonam in macello cariore fore, Cic. Div.
2, 27, 59: barathrum macelli, Hor. Ep. 1,
15, 31: quae est ista laus, quae possit e ma-
cello peti? Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 50: dispositis cir-
ca macellum custodibus, Suet. Caes. 43: ce-
tariorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7: ad ipsum
introitum expectare macelli, Juv. 11, 10:
retibus adsiduis penitus scrutante macello
proxima, id. 5, 95.—In *masc.*: conturbator
macellus, Mart. 10, 96, 9.—*Plur.*: fercula
nullis ornata macellis, Juv. 11, 64.—* **II.**
Transf., *meat*: arcessitur inde macellum,
Manil. 5, 370.

* **1. macellus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1.
macer; cf.: ut in his macer, macerulus,
macellus; niger, nigriculus, nigellus, Varr.
L. L. 8, § 79 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v.
altellus, p. 7 Müll.], *rather meagre*: homo,
Lucil. ap. Non. 136, 32.

2. macellus, i, m., v. *macellum init.*
* **macéo**, *cre, v. n.* [1. macer], *to be*
lean, meagre: quia ossa atque pellis tostus:
ita cura macet, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 28; cf. Non.
509, 11.

1. macer, cra, crum, *adj.* [Sanskrit root
mak, to crush; Gr. μάσσω, knead; μα-
γείν, baker; Germ. mager], *lean, meagre*.
A. Lit., of living beings (most freq. of
animals): taurus, opp. pinguis, Verg. E. 3,
100: boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12; Juv. 14,
146: turdi, Hor. S. 1, 5, 72: mustela, id. Ep.
1, 7, 33: ostreae inuberis et macrae, Gell.
20, 8; Quint. 6, 3, 58.—Of parts of the body:
in macerrimis corporis partibus, Sen. Ep.
78, 8.—Humorously of a person: valeat res
ludicra si me Palma negata macrum dona-
ta reducit opimum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 181: nec
pharetris Veneris macer est, Juv. 6, 138.—
B. Of inanimate things, *thin, poor, barren*:
solum exile et macrum, *Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 67:
ager macrior, Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 2: macerri-
mi agri, Col. 11, 2, 7: stirpes, id. 3, 10, 3:
vineae, id. 8, 1, 2: libellus, *meagre, thin*,
Mart. 2, 6, 10: ut dignus venias hederis et
imagine macra, Juv. 7, 29.

2. Macer, cri, m., a Roman surname.
1. C. Licinius Macer, an historian, Cic.
Leg. 1, 2, 7; id. Brut. 67, 238; Liv. 4, 7, 12.
—**2.** Aemilius Macer, a poet and a friend
of Virgil and Ovid, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 44; v.
Aemilius.

macératio, ónis, f. [macero], a steep-
ing, soaking, maceration: diuturna, Vitruv.
6, 2.—**II.** A making soft or tender, Arn. 4,
152.

* **maceresco**, *cre, v. inch. n.* [id.], *to*
make soft or tender, Cato, R. R. 92.

maceria, ae (post-class. form, **macé-
ries**, only *nom.* and *acc.*, Afran. ap. Non.
138; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11; Prud. Hamart.
227; Inscr. Grut. 611, 13; Inscr. Orell. 4057),
f. [from macero, to soften; orig. a wall
built of soft clay; cf. Gr. μάσσω], an enclos-
ure, a wall (class.): maceriam sine calce
ex caementis et silice altam pedes quinque
facito, Cato, R. R. 15; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 14,
4; 3, 5, 12: quid maceria illa ait in horto,
quaest quae in noctes singulas latere fit
minor? Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 49: hanc in hor-
to maceriam jube dirui, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 10:
herba in maceris nascens, Plin. 25, 5, 19,
§ 43: nulla maceria, nulla casa, Cic. Fam.
16, 18, 2: post villarum macerías, Sisenn.
ap. Non. 141, 23: fossam et maceriam sex
in altitudinem pedum praeduxerant, Caes.
B. G. 7, 69; 7, 70: maceria ab laeva semi-
tae paulum exstans a fundamenta, Liv. 42,
15.—**II.** Affliction: facere illi satis vis,
quanta illius mors sit maceries tibi? Afran.
ap. Non. 138, 13 (Com. Rel. v. 150 Rib.).

† **maceriatio**, *θρίγκωσις* (an enclos-
ing), Gloss. Philox.

† **maceriatus**, a, um, *adj.* [maceria],
enclosed, walled in: SEPULCRVM, Inscr. Mur.
1644, 14.

1. maceries, *ei, f.* [1. macer], *distress*,
affliction (ante-class.), Afran. ap. Non. 138,
13.

2. maceries, *ei, v.* maceria *init.*
† **maceriola**, ae, f. *dim.* [maceria], a
small enclosure, wall, Inscr. Mur. 492, 2.

macéro, *avi, átum, i, v. a.* [prob. from
root μαγ-, μάσσω, to knead; through an
adj. macerus; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 395; cf.
also macer], *to make soft or tender, to soften*
by steeping, to soak, steep, macerate (not in

Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit.: brassicam in aquam,
Cato, R. R. 156, 5: salsamenta, Ter. Ad. 3, 3,
27: in piscina lupinum, Col. 1, 6, 21: se-
men lacte, id. 11, 3, 51: (ramos genistae)
marinā aquā, Plin. 24, 9, 40, § 66: (siligi-
nem) novem diebus maceratum... subi-
gunt, id. 18, 11, 27, § 106: grana (calaciae)
in oleo, id. 25, 11, 85, § 135: intestina pis-
cium sale, id. 31, 7, 43, § 93: podagrici cru-
ra macerantes, Vitruv. 18, 3.—**II.** *Transf.*,
to weaken in body or mind, to waste away,
enervate. **A.** Of the body: multos iste
morbus homines macerat, Plaut. Capt. 3,
4, 22; Liv. 26, 13: quam lentis macerer ig-
nibus, Hor. C. 1, 13, 8; cf.: Macedo siti ma-
ceratus, Curt. 5, 13, 24: pars exercitus ad
utilitatem nostram macerata perductaque
ad exitabilem famem, Vell. 2, 112, 4: Fab-
ius sic maceravit Hannibalem, ut, etc.,
i. e. Hannibal's army, Flor. 2, 6, 28: mus-
cus crura vitium situ et veterino macerat,
Col. 4, 22, 6: cor solum viscerum vitii non
maceratur, Plin. 11, 37, 69, § 182.—**B.** Of
the mind, *to fret, vex, torment, distress, tor-
ture, pain* (syn.: crucio, torqueo): egomet
me concoquo et macero et defatigo, *fret*
myself, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 2: quor me ex-
crucio? quor me macero? quor meam senectute-
tem sollicito? Ter. And. 5, 3, 15; cf. id. Eun.
1, 2, 107: noli te macerare, id. And. 4, 2, 2:
cura satis me lacrimis maceravi, Plaut.
Capt. 5, 1, 8: hoc me facinus miserum ma-
cerat, id. Mil. 3, 1, 21: infelix sollicitudo per-
sequitur nec oratorem macerat et coquit,
*Quint. 12, 10, 77: quae vos macerent de-
siderio, Liv. 5, 54, 3; 26, 13, 8.—Poet., with
a causal object-clause: consimili ratione ab
eodem saepe timore macerat invidia, ante
oculos illum esse potentem, Lucr. 3, 75.—
Mid., *to vex, torment one's self*: maceror
interdum, quod sim tibi causa dolendi, Ov.
H. 2, 125: unum hoc maceror et doleo tibi
deesse, Terenti. C. Caes. ap. Suet. Vit. Ter.
fin.: ex desiderio magis magisque mace-
ror, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 182 P.

Macērōnes, um, m., a people of Ibe-
ria, Plin. 6, 10, 11, § 29.

Māces, v. 2. Macae.

macesco, *cre, v. inch. n.* [maceo], *to*
grow lean or thin, to become meagre (ante-
and post-Aug.): (apes) propter laborem
asperantur et macescunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16;
1, 55, 1: constat, arva segetibus ejus (hor-
dei) macescere, *become poor*, Col. 2, 9, 14:
feminis bubus demitur (cibus), quod ma-
scentes melius concipere dicuntur, Varr.
R. R. 2, 1, 17: tuo maerore maceror, Ma-
resco, consensco et tabesco miser, Plaut.
Capt. 1, 2, 31.

Macētae (Mācēdae), *ārum, m.*, =
Μακεταί. **I.** (As a less usual form for Ma-
κεδόνας.) Macedonians: Macetae locuple-
tissimo imperio aucti, Gell. 9, 3, 1.—*Gen.*
plur. Macētum, Stat. S. 4, 6, 106; Sil. 14, 5;
Luc. 2, 647; Claud. ap. Rufin. 2, 279; Aus.
de Clar. Urb. 2, 9.—**II.** (Because Antiochus
the Great was a descendant of Seleucus Ni-
cator) = Syri, Sil. 13, 878.

Machabaeus, i, m., a surname of Ju-
das, Vulg. 1 Macc. 1, 2 et saep.—Hence,
Machabaei, *ōrum, m.*, the Maccabees,
Aug. Civ. Dei. 18, 36; Hier. Ep. 7, 6.

† **1. machaera**, ae, f., = μάχαира, a
sword (ante-class. and post-Aug.): machae-
ra atque hasta, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. redho-
stire, p. 270 Müll. (Trag. v. 212 Müll.): suc-
cincti corda machaeris, id. ap. Serv. ad
Verg. A. 9, 678 (Ann. v. 392 ib.): eia ma-
chaeras, id. ib. 9, 38 (Ann. v. 585 ib.); Plaut.
Curc. 3, 54: ni hebes machaera foret, id.
Mil. 1, 1, 53; Sen. Ben. 5, 24 fin.; Suet.
Claud. 15.—A weapon, in mal. part., Plaut.
Ps. 4, 7, 85.

2. Machaera, ae, m., an auctioneer,
Juv. 7, 9.

(**machærium**, ii, a false reading for
machæris, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 9.)

† **machærophorus**, i, m., = μαχαρο-
φόρος, a sword-wearer, a satellite: machae-
rophoris centum sequentibus, i. e. soldiers
armed in the Greek manner, Cic. Q. Fr. 2,
10, 2.

† **machærophyllon**, i, n., = μαχα-
ροφύλλον (sword-leaf), a plant (al. macro-
phyllon), App. Herb. 78.

Machāon, *ōnis, m.*, = Μαχάων, son of
Æsculapius, a famous surgeon of the Greeks

before Troy, Cels. praef.; Prop. 2, 1, 61;
Verg. A. 2, 263; Ov. F. 3, 4, 7 al.—**II.**
Transf., in *plur.*, *surgeons, physicians*:
quid tibi cum medicis? dimitte Machaonas
omnes, Mart. 2, 16, 5.—Hence, **A. Ma-
chāonicus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging
to Machaon: ars, i. e. the art of surgery,
Sid. Ep. 2, 12.—**B. Machaonius**, a,
um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Machaon, Ma-
chaonian, surgical: Machaoniā ope sanus,
Ov. R. Am. 546: succus, Stat. S. 1, 4, 114.

machetum, i, n., a kind of rose, Plin.
21, 4, 10, § 19.

† **machilla**, ae, f. *dim.* [machina], a
little machine: e machillā sustuli, Petr. 74,
13 dub. (al. e machina illam sustuli).

† **Machimus**, i, m., = Μάχμος, the
name of one of Actæon's hounds, Hyg. Fab.
181.

† **māchina**, ae, f. = μηχανή, a ma-
chine, i. e. any artificial contrivance for
performing work, an engine, fabric, frame,
scaffolding, staging, easel, warlike engine,
military machine, etc. **I.** Lit. **A.** In
gen.: moles et machina mundi, Lucr. 5,
96: omnes illae columnae machinā appo-
sitā dejectae sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55, § 145:
torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machi-
na tignum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 73: trahuntque
siccas machinae carinas, id. C. 1, 4, 2: fru-
mentaria, Dig. 33, 7, 12.—**B.** Esp., **1.** A
platform on which slaves were exposed for
sale: amicum de machinis emere, Q. Cic.
Petit. Cons. 2, 8.—**2.** A painter's easel,
Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 120.—**3.** A scaffold for
building: de machinā cadere, Dig. 13, 6,
5; Plin. 19, 2, 8, § 30.—**4.** A military ma-
chine, warlike engine: machinis omnium
generum expugnare oppidum, Sall. J. 21:
aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina
muros, Verg. A. 2, 46: murales, Plin. 7, 56,
57, § 202: arietaria, Vitruv. 10, 19.—**II.** Trop.,
a device, plan, contrivance; esp. a trick, ar-
tifice, stratagem: at nunc disturba quas sta-
tuisti machinas, i. e. abandon your schemes,
Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 137: totam hanc legem ad
illius opes evitandas tamquam machinam
comparari, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 50: omnes ad
amplificandam orationem quasi machinae,
*Quint. 11, 1, 44: dolum aut machinam
commoliari, Caecil. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73:
quantas moveo machinas! Plaut. Mil. 3, 2,
1: aliquam machinabor machinam, Unde
aurum efficiam, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 54.

māchinālis, e, *adj.* [machina], of or
belonging to machines (post-Aug.): scientia,
Plin. 7, 37, 38, § 125: saxa machināli pon-
dere, Aus. Ep. 21, 34.

māchināmen, inis, n. [machinor], a
contrivance, device, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 14.

māchināmentum, i, n. [id.], a ma-
chine, engine; an instrument, organ (perh.
not ante-Aug.; not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.**
Lit.: machinamenta alia quatiendis mu-
ris portabant, military engines, Liv. 24, 34:
suspensum et nutans machinamentum,
Tac. H. 4, 30: nihil tam ignarum barbaris,
quam machinamenta et astus oppugnatio-
num, id. A. 12, 45: tot genera machinamen-
torum ad extendendum femur, surgical in-
struments, Cels. 8, 20: singulis articulis sin-
gula machinamenta, quibus extorqueantur,
aptata, Sen. Ep. 24, 14; id. Cons. ad Marc.
20, 3.—**B.** *Transf.*, the organs of sense,
App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 20.—**II.** Trop.,
a trick, device, stratagem (post-class.): callida
commeantium, Cod. Th. 6, 28, 6.

māchinārius, a, um, *adj.* [machina],
of or belonging to machines, machine- (post-
class.). **I.** *Adj.*: mola, which is worked by
an animal by means of a machine, App.
M. 7, p. 194, 20: asinus, Dig. 33, 7, 12: men-
sor, a surveyor, ib. 11, 6, 7: commentator,
a machinist, machine-builder, Sol. 5.—**II.**
Subst.: **māchinārius**, ii, m., one who
works on a scaffold, Dig. 9, 2, 31.

māchinatio, *ōnis, f.* [machinor], arti-
ficial contrivance, mechanism, machinery
(class.). **I.** Lit.: cum machinatione qua-
dam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphaeram,
Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97: data est quibusdam
bestiis machinatio quaedam, et sollertia,
power of contrivance, design, id. ib. 2, 48,
123.—**B.** *Transf.* (abstr. pro concreto), a
machine, engine: tantae altitudinis machi-
nationes, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: tanta, id. ib. 2,
30; 4, 17: navalis, id. B. C. 2, 10: talē ma-

chinationis genus, Liv. 37, 5.—**II.** Trop., a *trick, device, machination, contrivance; artifice, fraud*: iudex tamquam machinatione aliqua tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: dolus malus est omnis calliditas, fallacia, machinatio ad circumvenniendum, fallendum, decipiendum alterum adhibita, Dig. 4, 3, 1; 14: per machinationem obligatus, *by artifice, by fraud*, ib. 45, 1, 36.

māchinator, ōris, m. [machinor], a *maker of machines, a machinist, an engineer, architect* (class.). **I.** Lit., of Archimedes: inventor ac machinator bellicorum tormentorum, Liv. 24, 34: machinatores, qui pegmata per se surgentia excogitant, Sen. Ep. 88, 19: magistri et machinatores quibus ingenium et audacia erat, Tac. A. 15, 42: deus rerum omnium machinator fecit hominem, *maker, creator*, Lact. 2, 11.—**II.** Trop., a *contriver, inventor*: harum omnium rerum machinatores, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16: omnium architectus et machinator, id. Rosc. Am. 45, 132: horum omnium scelerum improbius machinator, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6: doli, Tac. A. 1, 10: auctor et machinator accusationis, App. Mag. p. 274, 22.

* **māchinātrix**, icis, f. [machinator], an *inventress*: malorum facinorum, Sen. Med. 266.

māchinātus, ūs, m. [machinor], a *contrivance, artifice, device* (post-class.): suo machinatu, App. Mag. p. 321, 33; Sid. Ep. 5, 6.

māchīnor, ātus, 1, v. dep. a. [machina], to *contrive skilfully, to devise, design, frame, invent* (class.). **I.** In gen.: incredibile est, quantā operā machinata natura sit, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149: qui haec machinatus est, id. Univ. 3: haec duo musici machinati ad volupates sunt, versum atque cantum, id. de Or. 3, 44, 174: quod machiner inveniamque, Lucr. 3, 944; cf. Vitruv. 1, 6 med.—**II.** In partic., to *contrive artfully, to scheme, plot*, = μηχανεύσθαι: aliquam machinor machinam, Unde aurum efficiam amanti erili, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 54: aliquam astutiam corde, id. Capt. 3, 3, 15; 16: id. Cas. 2, 4, 22: aliud quiddam, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 15: inimico exitum, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 28; cf. sibi nefariam pestem, Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 66: necem alicui, Liv. 1, 51, 1: perniciem alicui, Sall. C. 18: pestem in aliquem, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2.—(β) Neutr. (post-class.): adversus aliquem, Dig. 4, 3, 1, § 3.—**Part. perf.** **māchinātus**, a, um, in pass. signif.: quae (sol, luna, etc.) ni machinata versarentur, *skilfully arranged, adjusted*, Vitruv. 10, 1: cum machinato strepitu tonitruum, *artificial*, Sall. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9, and ap. Non. 180, 22 (Hist. 2, 23, 3 Dietsch); App. de Mundo, p. 67: indicium a P. Autronio machinatum, *contrived, planned, devised*, Sall. C. 43, 7: regis cura machinata famae, id. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P. (Hist. 3, 3 Dietsch).

* **māchinōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.], *skilfully constructed*: navigium, Suet. Ner. 34.

māchinūla, ae, f. dim. [id.], a *little machine*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 458; Paul. ex Fest. p. 107, 3; p. 147, 2.

† **māchio**, ōnis, m. [id.], *one who works on a scaffold, a mason*: machiones dicti a machinis, quibus insistent propter altitudinem parietum, Isid. Orig. 19, 8, 2 (hence, Fr. maçon; Engl. mason).

Machlyēs, um, m., a *fabled people of Africa*: supra Nasamonas confinesque illis Machlyas androgynos esse utriusque naturae, Plin. 7, 2, § 15.

Māchorōnes, um, m., a *people of Pontus*, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 11.

macia, ae, f., a *plant, called by the Greeks ἀναγallis, pimpernel*, Marc. Emp. 1.

macies, ei, f. [maceo], *leanness, thinness, meagreness* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of living beings and the parts of their bodies: profectus est (ad bellum) Hirtius consul: at quā imbecillitate? quā macie? Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 12; id. Agr. 2, 34, 93: hoc maciem facit, Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 60: reducere ad maciem, id. 24, 8, 30, § 46: equi macie corrupti, *Caes. B. C. 3, 58: corpus macie extabit, Cic. poet. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: turpis macies decentes Occupet malas, Hor. C. 3, 27, 53: tenet ora profanae Foeda situ macies,

Luc. 6, 515: macies aegri veteris, Juv. 9, 16; 15, 101.—**B.** Of inanim. things: macies soli, *poorness, barrenness*, Col. 1, 4, 3: lapidosa aurosi pulveris, Pall. 1, 5, 1: jejuna corticis, id. Mart. 10, 21; so, corticis, Plin. 17, 27, 42, § 252: seges macie deficit, Ov. F. 1, 689.—**II.** Transf., of water, *diminution*: aquarum, e.g. at the ebb, Sol. 23.—*** III.** Trop., *meagreness, poverty of language*, Tac. Or. 21, 1.

macilentus, a, um, adj. [macies], *lean, thin, meagre* (ante- and post-class.): macilento ore, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 114: macilentis malis, id. As. 2, 3, 20: macilenti, macie tenuati, Paul. ex Fest. p. 125 Müll.: solum, *poor, barren*, Pall. Mart. 10, 1.—**Comp.**: macilentiores vultus, Vulg. Dan. 1, 10: macilentior equus, Pelagion. Vet. 13.

macio, āre, v. a. [id.], to *make lean, thin, or meagre, to reduce* (post-class.): Caspi maris fauces mirum in modum maciantur imbris, crescent aestibus, Sol. 15, 13; cf.: macio δακναιω, Gloss. Philox.

† **macir**, indecl., = μακέρ, a *kind of red spicy bark brought from India*, Plin. 12, 8, 16, § 32.

macis, v. maccis.

māco, ēre, 3, v. a. [cf. macellum], to *maul, beat, hack*: namque nullum Pejus macit hominem quamde mare saevum, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 397 Müll. ad loc.: ut nunc saepe boves lucae ferro male mactae Diffugiunt, Lucr. 5, 1339 Munro ad loc.

* **mācor**, ōris, m. [maceo], *leanness, meagreness* (ante-class. for macies): corpus meum tali maerore, aegre, macore senet, Pac. ap. Non. 137, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 275 Rib.); cf. Prisc. 699 P.

Mācra, ae, m. **I.** A *river in Italy, between Liguria and Etruria, now Magra*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48; Liv. 39, 32, 2; 40, 41, 3.—**II.** Macra Cōmē, Gr. Μακρά κόμη, a *town in Locris, on the border of Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13, 10.

macresco, crūi, 3, v. incho. n. [I. macer], to *grow lean, meagre*: algor eas et famis macrescere cogit, Varr. R. 2, 5, 15; 3, 5, 3: macrescit pecus, Col. 6, 3, 1: macrescunt animalia, Veg. Vet. 1, 7, 2: invidus alterius macrescit rebus optimis, *grows thin at, pines away at*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 57: curionem agnum Plautus pro macro dixit, quasi cura macruisset, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. curionem, p. 60 Müll.

Macri Campi (also **Campi Macri**, Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 6, and Liv. 41, 18), = Μακροί Κάμποι, a *region in Gallia Cispadana, on the river Macra, in the vicinity of Parma and Modena*, Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 6; Col. 7, 2, 3; Liv. 41, 18, 5; 45, 12, 11.

Macria, f., a *small island near Euboea*, Plin. 2, 88, 90, § 204.

macriculus, a, um, adj. dim. [I. macer], *lean*, Varr. L. 1, 8, 40, § 79 Müll.

Macrinus, i, m., the *name of a man*. **I.** A *friend of the poet Persius*, Pers. 2, 1.—**II.** A *Roman emperor*, Aus. Caes. 23.

Mācris, idis, f., = Μακρίς, the *name of several islands*. **I.** In the *Aegean Sea, near Ionia*, Liv. 27, 13; 28; 29.—**II.** An *ancient name of the island of Euboea*, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64.—**III.** Of *Chios*, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 136.—**IV.** Of *Icarus*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 68.

macritas, ātis, f. [I. macer], *leanness, pooriness, thinness* (post-Aug. and rare for macies): arenae, Vitruv. 2, 4: soli, Pall. Oct. 1, 2.

* **mācritudo**, īnis, f. [id.], *leanness, thinness, meagreness* (for macies): ossa atque pellis sum, miser macritudine, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 26 Weise (1, 2, 32 Brix and Fleck., who read aegritudine; acc. to Non. 136, 2).

Macrobii (**Macrobice**, Schol. Juv. 10, 150), ōrum, m., = Μακρόβιοι (long-lived). **I.** A *people of Ethiopia*, Mel. 3, 9, 1; Plin. 6, 30, 35; 190; 7, 2, 2; 28; Val. Max. 8, 13, 5 ext.—**II.** The *inhabitants of Apollonia, in Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37.

Mācrōbius, ii, m., = Μακρόβιος (living long): Aurelius Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius, a *Roman grammarian at the end of the fourth century, author of a commentary on Cicero's Somnium Scipionis*,

and of a treatise entitled Convivia Saturnalia, cf. Jan. Proleg. ad Macr. p. 1 sq.

Macrocephali, ōrum, m., = Μακροκέφαλοι (i.e. *people with great heads*), a *people of Pontus*, Mela, 1, 19, 11; Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 11.

† **macrochēra**, ae, f., = μακρόχειρα, *having long sleeves, long-sleeved*: tunica, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33, 4.

† **Macrochir**, m., = Μακρόχειρ, *Long-hand*, = Lat. Longimanus, a *surname of king Artaxerxes*, Nep. Reg. 1, 3 sq.; Amm. 30, 8, 4.

† **macrocolūm** and **macrocolūm**, i, n., = μακρόκωλον, *large-sized paper, royal paper*, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 1; 13, 25, 3; Plin. 13, 12, 24, § 80.

Macrocremni montes, a *chain of mountains near the Dniester*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 82.

† **macrologia**, ae, f., = μακρολογία, *tediousness in speech* (Lat. longiloquium), Pomp. Gram. Com. in Donat. de Barb. 3, 1, p. 293 Keil (as Greek, trans., longior quam oportet sermo, Quint. 8, 3, 53).

Macrones, um, m., v. Macerones and Macorones.

* **mactābilis**, e, adj. [mactō], *deadly*: plaga, Lucr. 6, 805.

mactatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a *slaying, killing* (post-class.): innoxiorum animantium mactatio, Arn. 7, 213; Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 31.

* **mactator**, ōris, m. [id.], a *slayer, murderer*: mactator senum, Sen. Troad. 1002.

* **mactātus**, ūs, m. [id.], a *slaying, killing*: mactatu parentis, Lucr. 1, 99.

macte and **macti**, v. mactus.

mactēa, v. mattea.

mactō, āvi, ātum, 1 (old form of perf.

subj. mactassint, Enn., Afran., and Pompon. ap. Non. 342, 12 sq.), v. freq. a. [mactō, kindr. to Sanscr. makh, mah; intens. māmahyata, to slaughter, sacrifice; maha, victim; the ct in mactō like vectum from veho; hence]. **I.** Within the religious sphere, to *offer, sacrifice, immolate* any thing in honor of the gods: fectum Jovi moveto et mactato sic, Cato, R. R. 134, 2; so id. ib. § 4: pultem diis mactat, Varr. ap. Non. 341, 28: nigras pecudes, Lucr. 3, 52: lectas de more bidentes Cereri, Verg. A. 4, 57; Varr. ap. Non. 114, 27: mactatus vitulus concidit propter aras, Lucr. 2, 353: manibus divis mactata, id. 6, 759: mactata veniet lenior hostia, Hor. C. 1, 19, 16: mactata Polyxena, Ov. M. 13, 448: trecenti ex dediticiis hostiarum more mactati, Suet. Aug. 15: vite caper morsa Bacchi mactandus ad aras, Ov. M. 15, 114: snovetaurilia mactanda, Fronto de Fer. Als. 3 Mai.: se Orco, Liv. 9, 40: hostium legiones Telluri ac diis Manibus mactandas dabo, id. 10, 28; cf.: ruptores pacis ultionis et gloriae, Tac. A. 2, 13.—**II.** Beyond the relig. sphere. **A.** To *present, reward, honor* with any thing good or bad: Livius inde redit magno mactatu triumpho, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 641 (Ann. v. 302 Vahl.): eos ferunt laudibus et mactant honoribus, *heap honors on, extol*, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 67 (also ap. Non. 342, 5); id. Vat. 6, 14; id. Div. 1, 11, 18.—**B.** Far more freq. in a bad sense, to *afflict, trouble, punish* with any thing: illum di deaque magno mactassint malo, Enn. ap. Non. 342, 15 (Trag. v. 377 Vahl.); Afran. ib. 16; Cic. Vat. 15, 36; cf. without abl., Pompon. ib. 12: dotatae mactant et malo et damno viros, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 61; cf.: mactare malo adficere significat, Non. 342, 8: aliquem infortunio, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 14: faxo tali eum mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 39: hostes patriae aeternis supplicis vivos mortuosque mactabis, *punish, punish*, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 33; cf.: divisores omnium tribum domi ipse suae crudelissima morte mactaret, id. Harusp. Resp. 20, 42: aliquem summo supplicio, id. ib. 1, 11, 27: aliquem morte, id. Rep. 2, 35, 60: mactantur comminus uno exitio, Sil. 17, 500.—**C.** To *kill, slaughter, put to death*: hic mactat Ladona, Pheretaque Demodocumque, Verg. A. 10, 413: illigatas mollibus damas plagis, Mart. 1, 50, 24: haec dextra Lernam taetra mactata excetra Pacavit, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.—**D.** To *magnify; trop., to extol, glorify, honor*; esp. to glorify

honor a deity with sacrifices, *to worship*: Liberum patrem fanorum consecratione mactatis, Arn. 1, 24: puerorum exitis deos manes mactare, Cic. Vat. 6, 14.—**E.** Poet., *to give splendor* to a festival: lacte Latinas, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 11, 18.—**F.** Aliquem or aliquid, *to overthrow, ruin, destroy*, Cic. Fl. 22, 52: quorum ego furori nisi cessissem, in Caillinae busto vobis ducibus mactatus essem, *should have been sacrificed*, id. ib. 7, 16: perfidos et ruptores pacis ultioni et gloriae mactandos, *to offer up, immolate*, Tac. A. 2, 13: cum videant jus civitatis illo supplicio esse mactatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26: aut naves uram, aut castra mactabo, *to destroy*, Att. ap. Non. 341, 18.—Hence, **mactus**, a, um, *Part.*, sync. for mactatus: boves mactae, Lucr. 5, 1339 (better referred to maco, q. v.).

1. mactus, a, um, *adj.* [root μακ, in μάκαρ, blessed; cf. μακρός]. **I.** In relig. lang., of the gods, *glorified, worshipped, honored, adored* (only in the voc. macte, and rarely in the nom.): Jupiter te bonas preces precor, uti sis volens propitius mihi liberisque meis, mactus hoc fercto. Jove pater, macte vino inferio esto, Cato, R. R. 134, 2 and 3; cf. id. ib. 132, 2; for which: mactus hoc vino inferio esto, Arn. 7, 296: macte hoc porco piaculo immolando esto, Cato, R. R. 139 fin.: macte hisce suovitautilibus lactentibus immolando esto, id. ib. 141, 3 sq.: macte hac dape esto, id. ib. 132.—**II.** Transf., beyond the relig. sphere, with or without esto, as an exclamation of applause or congratulation: macte, macte virtute (esto), macti virtute este, etc.; and as a standing formula, macte, even with acc. (v. infra), Engl. *good luck! hail to thee!* etc.; in responses, *bravo! well done! that's right! go on!* tantumne ab re tua est oti tibi, ut etiam Oratorem legas? Macte virtute! *increase in, go on in*, Cic. Att. 12, 6, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: macte virtute esto sanguinolentis et ex acie redeuntibus dicitur, Sen. Ep. 66 fin.: macte virtute esto, Hor. S. 1, 2, 31: macte novā virtute, puer; sic itur ad astra! Verg. A. 9, 641: macte virtute diligentiūque esto, Liv. 10, 40: macte virtute simulque his versibus esto, Lucil. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 641: macte animo, Stat. Th. 7, 280; cf. macte bonis animi, id. S. 1, 3, 106: macte toris, id. ib. 1, 2, 201: macte hac gloriā, Plin. Pan. 46: macte uterque ingenti in republicam merito, id. ib. 89: macte esto taedis, o Hymenae, tuis, Mart. 4, 13, 2.—In plur.: macti virtute milites Romani este, Liv. 7, 36, 5: macti ingenio este, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 54: vos macti virtute estote, Curt. 4, 1, 18: jubere macti virtute esse, si pro meā patriā ista virtus staret, Liv. 2, 12, 14.—With acc.: macte fortissimam et meo iudicio beatissimam in ipsis malis civitatem! Flor. 2, 18, 16.—(β) With gen. (poet.): macte animi, Mart. 12, 6, 7; Stat. S. 5, 1, 37; id. Th. 2, 495.—With abl.: macte animo, juvenis, Stat. Th. 7, 280.—(γ) Absol.: Macte! *that's right! well done! good!* Cic. Att. 15, 29 fin.

2. mactus, a, um, *Part.* a. of maco, q. v., and cf. macto fin.

1. macula, ae, f. [for malocula, malcula, dim.; cf. Sanscr. mala, dirt], *a spot, mark, stain* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 155: (bos) maculis insignis et albo, i. e. *with white spots*, Verg. G. 3, 56: maculis albis equus, id. A. 9, 49: maculis auro squalentibus ardens (rex apum), id. G. 4, 91: in ipsis quasi maculis (terra), ubi habitat, *in those spots, i. e. small places*, Cic. Rep. 6, 19 fin.: parit cognatis maculis similis fera, Juv. 15, 160; cf. 5, 104.—**2.** Transf., *a mesh in a net, a hole in network or in a web*: rete grandibus maculis, Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3; Col. 8, 15, 1: reticulum minutis maculis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27: retia maculis distincta, Ov. H. 5, 19.—Of the meshes of a spider's web, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81.—**B.** In partic., *a spot, stain, blot, blemish, mole*, etc.: maculari corpus maculis luridis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 63: est corporis macula, naevus, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79: maculas auferre de vestibus, Ov. F. 3, 821: extrahere, Plin. 20, 13, 50, § 120: in veste facere, id. 12, 25, 54, § 123: e veste abluere, id. 28, 7, 23, § 109: mederi maculis corporis, id. 36, 19, 33, § 140; cf. lentiginis ac maculas e facie tollere, id. 20, 2, 4, § 9.—**II.** Trop. (acc. to I. B.), *a*

blot, stain, stigma, blemish, fault in character: quem scis scire tuas omnes maculasque notasque, Lucil. ap. Non. 350, 13: inest amoris macula huic homini in pectore, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 70: jam ego ex corpore exigam omnis maculas maerorum tibi, id. Capt. 4, 2, 61: vitium commune omnium est, Quod nimium ad rem in senecta attenti sumus: hanc maculam nos decet Effugere, *Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31: delenda vobis est illa macula, Mithridatico bello suscepta, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: est hujus saeculi labes quaedam et macula, virtuti invidere, id. Balb. 6, 15: vitae splendorem maculis aspergere, id. Planc. 12, 30: furtorum et flagitiorum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121: adulescentiae, id. ib. 1, 4, 11: familiae, id. Clu. 5, 12: in oratione nitida notabile humilior verbum et velut macula, Quint. 8, 3, 18; 8, 5, 28: ne Claudiae genti eam inustam maculam vellent, Liv. 3, 58: plurima sunt nitidis maculam haesuram figentia rebus, enduring disgrace, Juv. 14, 2.

2. Macula, ae, m., *a Roman surname*, e.g. of Q. Pompeius, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 1.

maculātīm, adv., v. maculo fin.

maculatio, ōnis, f. [maculo], *a spotting; a spot, stain* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: cutem maculationibus convariare, App. Mag. p. 306, 14.—**II.** Trop.: aliqua infamiae maculatione pollutus, stain, Firm. Math. 3, 15, 3.

maculo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [I. macula], *to make spotted, to spot, speckle, variegate*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (only poet.), *to stain, tinge, dye*: telas maculare ostro, Val. Fl. 4, 368: et multo maculatū mūrice tigrim, id. 6, 704.—**B.** In partic., *to spot, stain, defile, pollute*: maculari corpus maculis luridis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 63: solum sanguine, Cat. 63, 7; cf. terram tabo, Verg. A. 3, 29: dextra maculata cruore, Ov. de Nuce, 157.—**II.** Trop. (acc. to I. B.), *to defile, dishonor, disgrace*, etc. (freq. in Cic.): rex ille optimi regis caede maculatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46; cf. partus suos parricidio, Liv. 1, 13: nemora nefario stupro, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: Catonis splendorem, id. Sest. 28, 60: tuum maculavi crimine nomen, Verg. A. 10, 851: inde metus maculat poenarum praemia vitae, spoils, Lucr. 5, 1151: obsoleta quoque (verba) et maculantia ex sordidior vulgi usu ponit, Gell. 16, 7, 4.—Hence, **maculātīm**, adv., *in a spotted or mottled fashion* (late Lat.), Aug. Gen. ad Lit. 5, 10.

maculosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of spots, spotted, speckled, dappled, mottled, variegated*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): maculosae tegmine lyncis, Verg. A. 1, 323: color, Col. 6, 37, 6: marmor, Plin. 36, 6, 5, § 44: luna, id. 2, 9, 6, § 46: corium, variegated, striped, Plaut. Bacchi. 3, 3, 30.—**B.** In partic., in a bad sense, *spotted, blotched, stained, defiled*: vestis Pompeii non multa, eaque maculosa, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 73: maculosae sanguine harenae, Ov. A. A. 3, 395: litora suffusas quod habet maculosa lituras, id. Tr. 3, 1, 15.—**II.** Trop., *defiled, polluted, filthy*: senatores, in bad repute, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3: maculosas commodat aedes, Juv. 7, 40: vir omni dedecore, Tac. H. 3, 38: avaritia et libidine foedus ac maculosus, id. H. 1, 7: adulescentia, Aur. Vict. Caes. 11: nefas, unnatural, abominable, Hor. C. 4, 5, 22.—*Comp.: maculosiora quam nutricis pallium, Front. de Or. 3 Mai.

Mādārus, i, m., = μαδάρος (bald), *a surname jestingly given to C. Matius, on account of his baldness*, Cic. Att. 14, 2, 1; cf. Calvena.

Madaura, ae, f., and **Madauri**, ōrum, m., *a city in Numidia, now Agedrah*, Aug. Conf. 2, 3.

Madaurensis, e, *adj.*, *of or belonging to the city of Madaura* (on the borders of Numidia and Gaetulia, not the city mentioned in the preced. art.), *Madauran*: Appuleius Madaurensis, Aug. Ep. 49.—Hence, subst.: **Madaurensis**, is, m., *an inhabitant of Madaura*, App. M. 11, p. 271, 20.

madefactio, fecti, factum, 3, v. a.; in pass.: **madefio**, factus, fecti [madeo, facio], *to make wet, to wet, moisten, to soak, drench, water*, etc. **I.** In gen.: lanam aceto et nitro, Plin. 32, 7, 25, § 77: amarantus madefactus aquā revirescit, id. 21,

8, 23, § 47: radix in vino madefacta, id. 26, 6, 15, § 29: spongiam (opp. exprimere), Suet. Vesp. 16: ne libelli madefierent, id. Caes. 64: imbuti sanguine gladii, vel madefacti potius, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 6; cf. Graeciam madefactum iri sanguine, id. Div. 1, 32, 68; Verg. A. 5, 330: caules, *to soak, steep*, Plin. 25, 6, 31, § 68: terram suo madefecit odore, steeped, Ov. M. 4, 253.—**Poet.**: caris velleria sucis bis madefacta, i. e. *died*, Tib. 4, 2, 16.—**II.** In partic., *to drench with wine, to intoxicate, make drunk* (poet. and in post-class. prose): eo vos vestrosque adeo pantices madefacitis, quom ego sim hic siccus, *Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 51: multo madefactus Iaccho, Col. poet. 10, 309: poculis amplioribus madefacit, Amm. 15, 3, 7; cf. molli luxu madefacta (membra), Sil. 12, 18.

madefacto, āre, v. freq. a. [madefacio], *to wet, moisten, water, irrigate* (post-class.): humum, Ven. Carm. 1, 21, 26.

madefactus, a, um, *Part.*, from madefacio.

madefio, factus, fieri, v. madefacio.

Madena, ae, f., *a district of Great Armenia, between the rivers Cyrus and Araxes*, Eutr. 8, 3; Sex. Ruf. Brev. 16 al.

madens, entis, *P. a.* v. mado fin.

mādeo, ūi, ēre, v. n. [Gr. μαδάω, to drip; cf. Sanscr. mad-, to be merry; Gr. μαστός and μεστός, to be wet or moist, to drip or flow with any thing (class.)]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: natabant pavimenta vino, madabant parietes, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105: Persae unguento madent, Plin. 13, 1, 1, § 3: plurima fuso Sanguine terra madet, Verg. A. 12, 690: vere madent udo terrae, id. G. 3, 429: radix suco madet, Plin. 22, 12, 14, § 29: lacrimis madent genae, are moistened, bedewed, Ov. A. A. 3, 378: cruore maduit, id. M. 13, 389: nec unquam sanguine caudicidi maduerunt rostra pusilli, Juv. 10, 121: mettu, to sweat or melt with fear, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 48.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To be drenched with wine, to be drunk, intoxicated*: membra vino madent, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 2: ecquid tibi videor madere? id. Most. 1, 4, 7: madide madere, id. Ps. 5, 2, 7: festā luce madere, Tib. 2, 1, 29.—**Poet.**: tardescit lingua, madet mens, Nant oculi (of a drunken man), his senses fail, Lucr. 3, 479.—**2.** *To be softened by boiling, to be boiled, sodden* (mostly in Plaut. and Verg.): jam ergo haec madebunt, faxo, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 51: collyrae facite ut madaent et colypia, id. Pers. 1, 3, 12: ut, quamvis igni exiguo, properata maderent, Verg. G. 1, 196: comedam, inquit, fiebile nati incipit Pharioque madentis aceto, Juv. 13, 85; cf. commadeo, madesco.—**II.** Transf., *to be full of, to overflow with, to abound in* any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): madaent generoso pocula Baccho, be filled up to the brim, Tib. 3, 6, 5: madent fercula deliciis, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 76: Caecubae vites in Pomptinis paludibus madent, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 31: arto madent simulacra, Lucr. 4, 792: quamquam Socraticis madet Sermonibus, is full of, familiar with, Hor. C. 3, 21, 9; cf. cuius Cecropia pectora voce madent, i. e. perfectly versed in the Greek language, Mart. 7, 69, 2.—Hence, **madens**, entis, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *wet, moist*. **1.** In gen.: madentes spongiae, Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 149: campi, wet, marshy (corresp. to paludes), Tac. H. 5, 17: vestis madens sanguine, dripping, Quint. 6, 1, 31: nix sole madens, i. e. melting, Ov. H. 13, 52: umor sudoris per collum, flowing, Lucr. 6, 1187: crinis, flowing, abundant, Verg. A. 4, 216: Auster, i. e. rainy, Sen. Herc. Oet. 71; so, bruma, Mart. 10, 5, 6: deus, i. e. Neptune, Stat. S. 4, 8, 8: Lamiarum caede, reeking with, Juv. 4, 154.—**2.** In partic., *drunk, intoxicated*: mersus vino et madens, Sen. Ep. 83; so absol.: distentus ac madens, Suet. Claud. 33; cf. ille meri veteris per crura madentia torrens, Juv. 6, 319.—**B.** Transf., *full, filled, imbued with something*: jure madens, full of, i. e. skilled in law, Mart. 7, 51, 5: intercutibus ipsi vitis madentes, full of, Gell. 13, 8 fin.: cui felle nullo, melle multo mens madens, Aus. Prof. 15.

mādesco, dūi, 3, v. inch. n. [madeo], *to become moist or wet* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: semista madescent Robora, Verg. A. 5, 697: tellus Nubibus assi-

duis pluvioque madescit ab austro, Ov. M. 1, 66: multa terra madescit aqua, id. F. 6, 198: nec madescimus nisi umore, *Quint. 6, 2, 28: spectare oportet, nunc tempora paulum madescant, become moist, i. e. perspire, Cels. 3, 6 med.—Poet.: quibus invito maduerunt sanguine dextrae, have killed, Val. Fl. 3, 391; cf.: nati maduere paterno Sanguine, Luc. 2, 149.—***B.** In partic., to get drunk, become intoxicated: quem (Chrysippum) cotidie ferunt madescere solitum, Front. de Fer. Als. 3 Mai.—**II.** Transf., to become soft: ne umore madescant ungulae, Col. 6, 30; 11, 3, 23; id. poet. 10, 398: triticum madescit dulci aqua ligneis vasis, Plin. 18, 7, 17, § 76.

madide, adv., v. madidus fin.

madido, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. [madidus], to make wet or moist, to wet, moisten (post-class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Act.: proluvie linerent et madidarent se sua, Arn. 2, 70: madidari ex imbribus arva, id. 1, 3: madidatae spongiae, App. M. 8, p. 210, 6.—**B.** Neutr., to be wet: ille novo madidantes nectare pennas concutit, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 88.—**II.** In partic., to make drunk, intoxicated: mero multo madidari, Arn. 5, 163: iniecisce madidatis vincula, id. 5 init.

madidus, a, um, adj. [madeo], moist, wet, soaked, drenched (rare until after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: fasciculus epistolarum aqua madidus, *Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 4: spiritus, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 79: madidi myrrha capilli, Ov. M. 5, 53: madidis Notus evolat alis, id. ib. 1, 264; cf. Luc. 1, 219 Cort.: genae, i. e. bedewed with tears, Ov. A. A. 1, 660: comae, moistened with unguents, id. H. 14, 30: fossae, wet, abounding in water, id. Tr. 5, 6, 37: palus, id. A. A. 1, 554: lacus, Mart. 4, 44, 2: Juppiter, i. e. Pluvius, id. 7, 36, 1: ver, rainy, Juv. 9, 51.—***(β)** With gen.: rosas madidas divini roris et nectaris video, App. M. 4, p. 143.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Dyed: vestis cocco madida, vel murice tincta, Mart. 5, 23, 5.—**2.** Drunk, intoxicated: madidus vino, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 36: faciam ut sit madidus sobrius, id. Am. 3, 4, 18: cum peteret matellam madidus, Mart. 6, 89, 2; 9, 23, 11: illum madidum, nihili incontinentem, etc., a drunkard, sot, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 9: molli luxu madefacta meroque, Sil. 12, 18: dies, i. e. spent in drinking, Mart. 14, 1, 9: Tarentum, full of drunkenness, Juv. 6, 297.—**C.** Transf., soft, boiled soft, sodden, soaked: madidiora lenticula, Plin. 27, 5, 21, § 38: madida quae mihi apposita in mensam, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 29; id. Pers. 1, 3, 14: cicer, Mart. 1, 42, 6; 10, 48, 12: siliginis offas accipere et madidae, Juv. 6, 473: tabe jecur madidum, *putrid, corrupt*, Luc. 1, 621.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Soft, weak: madida memoria, Caecil. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P. (Com. Rel. v. 31 Rib.).—**B.** Full of, filled with any thing: Minervae artibus, Mart. 1, 40, 3: madidi jocis libelli, id. 4, 14, 12.—Hence, *adv.: **madide**, moistly: non vides me uti madide madeam? how thoroughly soaked, drunk, I am, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 7.

madon, i, v. mados.

mador, oris, m. [madeo], moisture, wetness (very rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): ingens terror erat, ne ex latere nova munimenta madore infirmarentur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 138, 6 (Hist. 3, 26): terrae, Arn. 5, 185: quoad me urinae madore perluerunt, App. M. 1, p. 103, 21: lapides madore infirmi, Amm. 20, 6; Mart. Cap. 1, § 82 al.

† **madōs**, i, f., or **madon**, i, n., = *μάδος*. **I.** A kind of grape-vine, white grape, = vitis alba, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21.—**II.** A reading in Plin. 25, 7, 37, § 75, for mallon, q. v.

Maduatēni, ōrum, v. Madytos.

* **madūla**, ae, m. [madeo], a drunken man: nunc probe abeo madula, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 7; cf.: madula, ebrius, a Graeco *μαδῶν* deductum, vel quia madidus satis a vino, Paul. ex Fest. p. 126, 5 Müll.

Madytos (Madytus), i, f., = *Μαδυτός*, a seaport town in the Thracian Chersonese, now *Matos*, Mel. 2, 2, 7; Liv. 31, 16; 33, 38.—Hence, **Maduatēni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Madytos, Liv. 38, 40.

maea, ae, f., a kind of sea-crab, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97.

Maender (Maendros or Maendrus), dri, m., = *Μαίανδρος*, a river, proverbial for its winding course, which rises in Great Phrygia, flows between Lydia and Caria, and falls near Miletus, into the Icarian Sea, now *Mendere Su*; nom. Maender, Liv. 38, 13, 7; Sen. Ep. 104, 15; Plin. 2, 85, 87, § 201; 5, 29, 31, § 113; Claud. Eutr. 2, 266; Avien. Perieg. 999: Maendros, Ov. M. 2, 246; 8, 162; id. H. 9, 55: Maendrus, Sil. 7, 139; Paul. ex Fest. p. 136 Müll.; acc. Maendrum, Liv. 38, 12; 13: Maendron, Luc. 3, 208: more Maendri, i. e. with turnings and windings, Col. 8, 17, 11.—**2.** Personified, acc. to the fable, the father of Cyane, and grandfather of Caunus and Byblis, Ov. M. 9, 450.—**B.** Transf. (from the windings of the Maender), as an appellative, and hence also in the plur. **1.** A crooked or roundabout way, a turning, twisting, winding, meandering, maze, etc.: quos tu Maendros, quae deverticula flexionesque quaesisti? Cic. Pis. 22, 53; Amm. 30, 1, 12; cf. Ov. M. 2, 246; 8, 162 sqq.; Sil. 7, 139; Sen. Herc. Fur. 683: in illis dialecticae gyris atque Maendris, Gell. 16, 8, 17: Maendros faciebat et gyros, etc., Amm. 30, 1: Maendros, Prud. Cath. 6, 142.—**2.** In embroidery, a border wrought with many involutions or windings: victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum Purpura Maendro duplici Meliboea cucurrit, Verg. A. 5, 251; cf. Serv. in loc.; cf. Non. 140, 2, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 136 Müll.—Hence, **II.** **A.** **Maendrius**, a, um, adj., = *Μαίανδριος*. **1.** Of or belonging to Maender, Maendrian: juvenis Maendrius, i. e. Caunus, the grandson of Maender, Ov. M. 9, 573.—**2.** Of or belonging to the river Maender, Maendrian: unda, Prop. 3, 32, 35: flumina, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 635.—**B.** **Maendricus**, a, um, adj., Maendrian (acc. to I. B. 2.): fluxus, Tert. Pall. 4 med.—***C.** **Maendrātus**, a, um, adj., full of curves like the Maender, Maendrian: facies Maendrata et vermiculata, Varr. ap. Non. 140, 5 (Sat. Men. 86, 14).

Maecenas, ātis, m. [Tuscan, perh. Maenatal; v. Sil. 10, 40; Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 404; 415]: C. Cilnius Maecenas, a Roman knight, descended, on the mother's side, from the Arretinian gens of the Maecenates (and on the father's side from that of the Cilnii; v. Müll. l. c. p. 416 sq.), the friend of Augustus and the patron of Horace and Virgil, Prop. 4, 8 (9), 1; Hor. C. 1, 1, 1; Verg. G. 1, 2; Vell. 2, 88, 2; Tac. A. 6, 11; Sen. Prov. 3, 9 sq.; id. Ep. 19, 8 sq.; 114, 4; Quint. 9, 4, 28.—**B.** Transf., to denote, in gen., **1.** A patron of literature: sint Maecenates, non deerunt, Flaccus, Marones, Mart. 8, 56, 5; Sen. Prov. 3, 10: quis tibi Maecenas erit? Juv. 7, 94.—**2.** A person of distinction: vestem Purpuream teneris quoque Maecenatibus aptam, Juv. 12, 39.—**3.** A luxurious, effeminate person: multum referens de Maecenate supino, Juv. 1, 66.—Hence, **II.** **Maecenatīanus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Maecenas: turris, Suet. Ner. 38: horti, id. Tib. 15: vina, named after him, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 67.

Maecia (Metia), ae, v. 2. Maecius, II. **1.** **Maecius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. So, Sp. Maecius Targa, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1; Hor. A. P. 387; id. S. 1, 10, 38 Orell. ad loc.

2. **Maecius** (Metius), i, m., the name of a place in Latium: nec procul ab Lanuvio (ad Maecium is locus dicitur) castra oppugnare est adortus, Liv. 6, 2, 8 (dub.; Weissenb. ad Mecium).—Hence, **II.** **Maecia**, ae, f., a tribe, Liv. 8, 17, 11; 29, 37; Cic. Planc. 16, 38; id. Att. 4, 15, 9; Paul. ex Fest. p. 136 Müll.

Maedi (Medi), ōrum, m., = *Μαῖδοι*, a Thracian people on the borders of Macedonia, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 3; 4, 11, 18, § 40; Liv. 26, 25, 6; 28, 5; Eutr. 5, 7.—Hence, **II.** **Maedicus** (Med-), a, um, adj., = *Μαϊδικός*, of or belonging to the Maedi.—Subst.: **Maedica**, ae, f. (sc. terra or regio), the Maedian territory, Liv. 26, 25, 8; 40, 21; 22.

maeles, v. I. meles.

Maelianus (Mel-), v. Maelius.

maelium, ii, v. mellum.

Maelius, a, the name of a Roman gens,

of which the most celebrated member is Sp. Maelius, who, under suspicion of aiming at kingly power, was slain at the command of the dictator L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, by the magister equitum C. Servilius Ahala, Liv. 4, 13 sq.; Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3; id. Sen. 16, 56; id. Phil. 2, 44, 114; cf. Aequimallium.—Hence, **II.** **Maelianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Maelius, Maelian: caedes, i. e. the murder of Sp. Maelius, Liv. 4, 16.—Subst.: **Maeliani**, ōrum, m., the partisans of Maelius, Maelians, Liv. 4, 14.

† **maena** (mēna), ae, f., = *μαῖνα*, a kind of small sea-fish, eaten salted by the poor, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149; Ov. Hal. 120; Mart. 11, 31, 14; 12, 32, 15; Pers. 3, 76: acpienserem maenae non antepone, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 91.—As a term of reproach: deglupta maena, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 33.

Maenades, um, f., = *Μαινάδες* [Gr. *μαίνομαι*, to be inspired, rave], the priestesses of Bacchus, Bacchantes: hederigerae, Cat. 63, 23; 69: Threiciae, Ov. F. 4, 458: Ausoniae, the Italian Bacchantes, id. ib. 6, 504.—In sing.: **Maenas**, ādis, f., a Bacchante, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 7), 14; Sil. 3, 102; Pers. 1, 105.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Maenades Priapi, priestesses or worshippers of Priapus, matrons who made invocations to Priapus in the temples of the Bona Dea, Juv. 6, 315.—**B.** In sing.: **Maenas**, ādis, f., an inspired prophetess; of Cassandra, Prop. 3, 11, 64 (4, 12, 62); Sen. Agam. 718.

Maenālus or -os, i, m., and **Maenāla**, ōrum, n., = *Μαινάλιον*, a range of mountains in Arcadia, extending from Megalopolis to Tegea, and sacred to Pan; nom. Maenalus, Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 21; Verg. E. 8, 22: Maenalos, Ov. F. 5, 89: Maenala, Verg. E. 10, 55; id. G. 1, 17; Ov. M. 1, 216; acc. Maenalon, id. ib. 2, 415; 442.—Hence, **A.** **Maenālius**, a, um, adj., = *Μαινάλιος*, of or belonging to Maenalus, Maenalian: nemus, Stat. Th. 9, 719: ferae, that dwell on the Maenalus, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 14: canis, a hound bred there, id. A. A. 1, 272: pater, i. e. Bacchus (whose orgies were celebrated on Mount Maenalus), Col. 10, 429: ramus, the club of Hercules, consisting of the branch of a tree broken off on this mountain, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 15.—**2.** Also transf. (poet.), Arcadian: incipe Maenalius mecum, mea tibia, versus, i. e. shepherd songs, such as were used in Arcadia, Verg. E. 8, 31: deus, i. e. Pan, Ov. F. 4, 650: ales, i. e. Mercury, who was born in Arcadia, Stat. Th. 7, 65.—**B.** **Maenāliides**, ae, m., = *Μαινάλιδης*, the Maenaliide, i. e. Pan, to whom the Maenalus was sacred: Maenaliide Pan, Aus. Idyll. 12, 8.—**C.** **Maenālis**, idis, adj. f., = *Μαινάλις*, of or belonging to the Maenalus: ursula, i. e. Callisto, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 8: ora, i. e. Arcadia, id. F. 3, 84.

Maenas, ādis, f., v. Maenades.
Maenius, a, the name of a Roman gens: C. Maenius, consul A. U. C. 416, Liv. 8, 13, 1.—Hence, **A.** **Maenius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Maenius, Maenian: Maenia lex, proposed by the people's tribune Maenius, A. U. C. 468, Cic. Brut. 14, 55.—Esp. freq., **Maenia Cōlūna**, ae, f., a pillar in the Forum, at which thieves and refractory slaves were scourged, and to which bad debtors were summoned, a whipping-post, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 50; id. Sest. 58, 124.—**B.** **Maenianum**, i, n., a projecting gallery, balcony of a house (first made use of by a Maenius), commonly used in the plur.: Maeniana appellata sunt a Maenio censore, qui primus in Foro ultra columnas tigna projecit; quo ampliarentur superiora spectacula, Paul. ex Fest. p. 134 Müll.; Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 70; Suet. Calig. 18; Vitr. 5, 1, 2; Varro ap. Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 113; Dig. 50, 16, 242; Cod. Just. 8, 10, 11.—In sing.: Maenianum conscendere, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7.

† **maenōmēnon mel**, n., = *μαϊνόμενον μέλι*, a kind of honey in Pontus, which was said to cause madness, Plin. 21, 13, 45, § 77.

Maeon, ōnis, m., = *Μαιών*. **I.** A Theban, a priest of Apollo, Stat. Th. 2, 693; 4, 598.—**II.** A Lydian; v. Macones.

Macones, um, m., = *Μαίονες*, the inhabitants of Maonia, Maonians, for Lyd-

tans, in gen.: dicti post Maena regem Maenones, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 256.—Hence, **A. Maeonia**, ae, f., = Μαῶνία (orig. the country of Maonia, in Lydia).—Transf., **1. Lydia**, Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 110.—**2. Etruria**, because the Etruscans were said to be descended from the Lydians, Verg. A. 8, 499.—**B. Maeonides**, ae, m., = Μαῶνιδης, a Maeonide, native of Maonia (Lydia). **1.** A poet. designation of Homer, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 25; Mart. 5, 10, 8 (cf. Milton, P. L. 3, 35).—**2. An Etrurian**, Verg. A. 11, 759: Maeonidum tellus, Etruria, Sil. 6, 607.—**C. Maeonis**, idis, f., = Μαῶνις, a Maeonian woman, Lydian woman: Maeonis elusam designat imagine tauri Europen, i. e. Aracine, Ov. M. 6, 103: Maeonis aurato conspicienda sinu, i. e. Omphale, id. F. 2, 310.—As adj.: femina, a Lydian woman, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 40.—**D. Maeonius**, a, um, adj., = Μαῶνιος, of or belonging to Maonia, Lydian: rex, Verg. A. 9, 546: domus, id. ib. 10, 141: mitra, id. ib. 4, 216: Bacchus, i. e. Lydian wine, id. G. 4, 380: ripae, i. e. of the Lydian river Maender, Ov. M. 2, 252: rex, i. e. Midas, Claud. ap. Ruf. 1, 165.—Plur. subst.: **Maeonii**, orum, m., the Lydians, Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 111.—**b.** In partic., of or belonging to the Maeonide (Homer), Maeonide, Homeric: senex, Ov. A. 2, 4: carmen, id. P. 3, 3, 31: chartae, id. ib. 4, 12, 27: pes, id. R. Am. 373: lingua, Sil. 4, 527; Col. 1 prooem. fin.—**2.** Of or belonging to Etruria, Etrurian: Maeonii nautae, Ov. M. 4, 423: lacus, the Trasimene Lake, Sil. 15, 35: fluctus, id. 12, 17: terra, Etruria, id. 10, 40: aequor, the plain surrounding Lake Trasimene, id. 5, 329.

Maeotae, arum, m., = Μαῶται, a Scythian people on Lake Maeotis, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88.—Hence, **A. Maeoticus**, a, um, adj., = Μαῶτικός, of or belonging to Lake Maeotis, Maeotic: palus, Lake Maeotis, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168: glacies, Juv. 4, 42: pisces, Plin. 32, 11, 63, § 146.—Plur. subst.: **Maeotici**, orum, m., the people living around Lake Maeotis (for Maeotae), Mel. 1, 2, 6; 1, 19, 17; Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 19.—**B. Maeotidae**, arum, m., Maeotic tribes, dwellers around Lake Maeotis, Vop. Aur. 16; id. Tac. 13.—**C. Maeotis**, idis (idos and is), adj., f., = Μαῶτις, Maeotic.—Transf., poet. for Scythian, Tauric, etc.: ora, of Lake Maeotis, Ov. P. 3, 2, 59: hiems, i. e. Scythian, id. Tr. 3, 12, 2: ara, i. e. Tauric, Juv. 15, 115: Penthesilea, from the region about Lake Maeotis, Prop. 4, 10, 14.—Esp.: Palus Maeotis, Lake Maeotis, now the Sea of Azov, Plin. 10, 8, 10, § 23; also: Lacus Maeotis, id. 4, 12, 24, § 76; 6, 7, 6, § 18; and absol.: Maeotis, id. 4, 12, 24, § 75; 4, 12, 26, § 84; 5, 9, 9, § 47: supra Maeoti paludes, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49 (Epigr. v. 7 Vahl).—In plur. subst.: Maeotides peltiferae, i. e. the Amazons, women dwelling on the Maeotis, Sabin. Ep. 2, 9.—**D. Maeotius**, a, um, adj., Maeotian: tellus, Verg. A. 6, 799: unda, id. G. 3, 349: palus, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76.

Maera, ae, f., = Μαῖρα. **I.** The name of a woman who was changed into a dog, Ov. M. 7, 362; 13, 406; the name of a dog, Hyg. Fab. 131.—**II.** A priestess of Venus, Stat. Th. 8, 478.

maerens (moer-), entis, Part. and P. a., v. maereo.

maerëo (moer-), ère (maerui, Prisc. 8, p. 817; Vop. Carus, 1, 4; part. gen. plur. maerentum, Verg. A. 11, 216; dep. collat. form dub., Matius ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 95 Müll., where, for maerebar and mirabar of the MSS., Müller reads maerebat; and Cic. Sest. 39, 84, where, for maerebamini, the best MSS. have maerebatis), v. n. and a. [root mis; Gr. μῑρος, μῑρέω; Lat. miser; cf. moestus]. **I.** Neutr., to be sad or mournful, to mourn, grieve, lament (class.); cf.: doleo, lugeo, angor: cum immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, maestior Ulixes, maereret Menelaüs, Cic. Or. 22, 74: nemo maeret suo incommodo; dolent fortasse et anguntur, mourns over his own misfortune, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: cum omnes boni additi inclusque maererent, id. Pis. 9 fin.: vos taciti maerebatis, id. Sest. 39, 84: nomines alienis bonis maerentes, id. Balb. 25, 56: qui (amici) tuo dolore maerent, Sulp.

ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 6: maereat haec genero, maereat illa viro, Tib. 3, 2, 14: sedatio maerendi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: intellectumque nihil profici maerendo, id. ib. § 64.—**Impers. pass.**: maeretur, fletur, lamentatur diebus plusculis, App. M. 4, p. 157, 34.—**II.** Act., to mourn over, bemoan, lament, bewail any thing (class.): filii mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115; 1, 44, 105: mortem perditorum civium, id. Sest. 17, 39: rei publicae calamitatem, id. ib. 14, 32: casum ejusmodi, id. Fam. 14, 2, 2: illud maereo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 10: talia maerens, thus lamenting, Ov. M. 1, 664.—(β) With acc. and inf.: qui patriam nimium tarde concidere maerent, Cic. Sest. 11, 25: corpora Graiorum maerebat mandier igni, Matius ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 95 Müll. N. cr.—Hence, **maerens (moer-)**, entis, P. a., mourning, lamenting, mournful, sad: maerentes, flentes, lacrimantes, commiserantes, Enn. ap. Dion. p. 442 P. (Ann. v. 107 Vahl): quis Sullam nisi maerentem, demissum, afflictumque vidit? Cic. Sull. 26, 74: hunc cum afflictum, debilitatum, maerentem viderem, id. de Or. 2, 47, 195: nunc domo maerens ad rem publicam confugere possum, id. Fam. 4, 6, 2: interque maerentes amicos Egreuius properaret exsul, Hor. C. 3, 5, 47: dictis maerentia pectora mulcet, Verg. A. 1, 197: fletus maerens, mournful lamentation, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30.—**Sup.**: mater maerentissima, Inscr. Mur. 1229, 7.

maerëor (moer-), èri, v. maereo init. **maeror (moer-)**, oris, m. [maerec], a mourning, sadness, grief, sorrow, lamentation, whether secret or open (class.): maeror est aegritudo febilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: maerorem minui; dolorem nec potui, nec, si possem, vellem, id. Att. 12, 28, 2; id. Sest. 31, 68: maerore se conficere, id. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: maeror funeris, id. Lael. 3, 11: orationis, id. de Or. 2, 47, 196: clausi in tenebris cum maerore et luctu, Sall. J. 16: esse in maerore, Ter. And. 4, 2, 10: jacere in maerore, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 6: versari in maerore, id. Fam. 5, 2, 2: maerore macerari, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 30: meus me maeror lacerat et conficit, Cic. Att. 3, 8, 2: maerore consenui, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 62: maeroris tace confecti, Plin. 8, 12, 12, § 33: deponere maerorem atque luctum, Cic. Phil. 14, 13, 34: a maerore recreari, id. Att. 12, 14, 3: perpetuo maerore senescere, Juv. 10, 245.—In plur.: meorum maerorum atque amorum summam edictavi tibi, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 2: Pol maerores mi antevortunt gaudiis, id. Capt. 4, 2, 60: mibi: maerores (dabo), illi luctum, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 65 (Trag. Rel. v. 309 Vahl): accedunt aegritudines, molestiae, maerores, qui exedunt animos, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 59.

Maesia Silva, or **Messia Silva**, a forest in the territory of the Veii, on the borders of Etruria, now Bosco di Baccano, Liv. 1, 33, 9; Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 225.

† **maesius**, lingua Oscä, mensis Maius, Paul. ex Fest. p. 136 Müll.

† **Maeson**, persona comica ab inventore dicta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 135 Müll.

maestë (moestë), adv., v. maestus fin. *A.

maestificus (moest-), a, um, adj. [id.], a being sad or sorrowful, sadness, sorrow, grief, dejection, melancholy (class.): ex maestitia, ex hilaritate, ex risu, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: totis theatris maestitiam inferre, id. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: esse in maestitia, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37: maestitiae resistere, id. Or. 43, 148: sapientia est una, quae maestitiam pellat ex animis, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43: illa maestitia est, caruisse anno circensibus uno, Juv. 11, 53.—Of inanim. things, gloom, gloominess, severity: orationis, Cic. Or. 16, 53: frigidum, Col. 7, 3, 11.

maestifcus, a, um, adj. [id.], sad-denying (eccl. Lat.) [Fulg.], Serm. 14.

maestiter (moest-), adv., v. maestus fin. B.

maestitia (moest-), ae, f. [maestus], a being sad or sorrowful, sadness, sorrow, grief, dejection, melancholy (class.): ex maestitia, ex hilaritate, ex risu, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: totis theatris maestitiam inferre, id. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: esse in maestitia, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37: maestitiae resistere, id. Or. 43, 148: sapientia est una, quae maestitiam pellat ex animis, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43: illa maestitia est, caruisse anno circensibus uno, Juv. 11, 53.—Of inanim. things, gloom, gloominess, severity: orationis, Cic. Or. 16, 53: frigidum, Col. 7, 3, 11.

maestitudo (moest-), inis, f. [id.], sadness (ante- and post-class., for maestitia), Att. ap. Non. 136, 24 (Trag. Rel. v. 616

Rib.): ego sum miser, cui tanta maestitudo obtigit, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 1; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 104; Sulp. Sev. Ep. 2, 2: captivitate maestitudinem (societate) consolari, Pall. 1, 26, 2: animi, Ambros. de Vid. 6, 36.

* **maesto (moest-)**, are, v. a. [maestus], to make sad, to grieve, afflict, Laber. ap. Non. 137, 27 (Com. Rel. v. 91 Rib.).

maestus (moest-), a, um, adj. [maereo, q. v.], full of sadness, sad, sorrowful, afflicted, dejected, melancholy (class.). **I.** Lit.: quid vos maestos tam tristesque esse conspicio? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 18: id misera maestast, sibi eorum evenisse inopiam, id. Rud. 2, 3, 67; Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: cum immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, maestior Ulixes, etc., id. Or. 22, 74: maestus ac sordidatus senex, id. de Or. 2, 47, 195; id. Fam. 4, 6, 2: maestus ac sollicitus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 3: maestissimus Hector, Verg. A. 2, 270.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: maestus est conturbato vultu, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27: maesta ac lugentia castra, Just. 18, 7: maestam attonitamque videre urbem, Juv. 11, 199: maesta manus, Ov. F. 4, 454: horrida pro maestis lanietur pluma capillis, id. Am. 2, 6, 5: comae, id. F. 4, 854: collum, id. Tr. 3, 5, 15: timor, Verg. A. 1, 202.—Poet., with inf.: animam maestam teneri, Stat. Th. 10, 775.—**II.** Transf. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Like tristis, gloomy, severe by nature: ille neci maestum mittit Oniten, Verg. A. 12, 514 (naturaliter tristem, severum, quem Graeci σκυθρωπόν dicunt ἀγέλαστον, Serv.): tacita maestissimus ira, Val. Fl. 5, 568: oratores maesti et inculti, gloomy, Tac. Or. 24.—**B.** In gen., connected with mourning; containing, causing, or showing sadness; sad, unhappy, unlucky: vestis, a mourning garment, Prop. 3, 4 (4, 5), 13: tubae, id. 4 (5), 11, 9: funera, Ov. F. 6, 660; cf.: ossa parentis Condidi-mus terrâ maestasque sacra vimus aras, Verg. A. 5, 48: a laevâ maesta volavit avis, the bird of ill omen, Ov. Ib. 127: venter, exhausted with hunger, Lucil. ap. Non. 350, 33 (enectus fame, Non.).—Hence, adv., in two forms. * **A. maestë**, with sadness, sadly, sorrowfully: maeste, hilariter, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24.—* **E. maestiter**, in a way to indicate sorrow: maestiter vestitae, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 6.

Maevius, i, m., and **Maevia**, ae, f., Roman proper names. **A.** Maevius, 1. A secretary of Verres, Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 75, § 175.—**2.** A wretched poet, contemporary with Virgil, Verg. E. 3, 90; Hor. Epod. 10, 2.—**B.** Maevia, a woman, Dig. 31, 4, 87.—Hence, **II. Maevianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Maevius, Maevian: fundus, Dig. 34, 5, 1: hereditas, ib. 31, 1, 76 init.

maga, ae, v. magus.

* **Magaba**, ae, m., a mountain in Galatia, Liv. 38, 19.

†† **magalia**, ium, n. [Punic; Hebr. מגל; Gr. μέγαρον; cf. Isid. Or. 15, 12], little dwellings, huts, tents. **I.** Lit.: magalia aedificia quasi cohortes rotundas dicunt, Cato, Orig. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 421: miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam, Verg. A. 1, 421; 4, 259; Serv. ad loc.; so Sall. and Cass. Hem. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 421.—**II. Magalia**, ium, n., the suburbs of Carthage, Plaut. Poen. prol. 86; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 368 (al. Magaria).

magdalia, orum, n., cylindrical figures (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 20; Plin. Val. 1, 6 fin.; 2, 37 med.—Called also magdaldides, Scrib. Comp. 201.

magdalides, um, v. magdalia.

Magdölus, i, f., a town of Egypt, on the Red Sea, Alcim. 5, 627.

mägë, adv., v. magis init., under mag-nus.

† **mägester**, v. magister init.

magganum (maganum), i, n., a wine-vessel made of wood, Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. C. 1, 9, 8.

† **mägia**, ae, f., = μαγεία, the science of the Magi, magic, sorcery (post-class.), App. M. 3, 16, p. 201 fin.; id. Mag. p. 290, 23; 304, 24; id. M. 3, p. 136, 19; p. 137, 36; Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 89.

† **mägicë**, es, f., = μαγική (sc. τέχνη), the magic art, magic, sorcery (post-Aug.): pariter utrasque artes effloruisse, medicol-

nam dico magicenque, Plin. 30, 1, 2, § 10; 30, 1, 2, § 7: magices factio, id. 30, 1, 2, § 11.

† **magicus**, a, um, adj., = μαγικός, of or belonging to magic, magic, magical (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): artes, Verg. A. 4, 493: magicis auxiliis uti, Tib. 1, 8, 24: arma movere, Ov. M. 5, 197: superstitiones, Tac. A. 12, 59: vanitates, Plin. 30, 1, 1, § 1: herbae, id. 24, 17, 99, § 156: aquae, Prop. 4, 1, 102 (5, 1, 106): di magici, that were invoked by incantations (as Pluto, Hecate, Proserpine), Tib. 1, 2, 62; Luc. 6, 577: linguae, i. e. hieroglyphics, id. 3, 222; but lingua, skilled in incantations, Ov. M. 7, 330; Luc. 3, 224: cantus, Juv. 6, 610: magicæ resonant ubi Memnone chordae, mysteriorum, id. 15, 5.

māgīda, ae, v. 2. magis.

† **magira**, ae, f. [μάγειρος, a cook], the art of cooking, cookery, Front. de Fer. Als. 2 Mal.

† **māgīriscium**, ii, n., = μαγειρίσκος, a little cook, figures made by the engraver Pytheas, Plin. 33, 12, 57, § 157.

† **magirus**, i, m., = μάγειρος, a cook (post-class.), in mal. part.: concide, magire, Heliog. ap. Lampr. Heliog. 10.

1. **magis**, adv., v. magnus fin.

† 2. **magis**, idis, or **māgīda**, ae, f., = μαγίς. I. A dish, platter, plate: magidam et longulam alterum a magnitudine, alterum a latitudine finxerunt, Varr. L. L. 5, § 120 Müll.: Cornelius Nepos tradit tympana, se juvenile, appellata stateras, et lancæ, quas antiqui magidas vocaverant, Plin. 33, 11, 52, § 146: magidem commodare, Dig. 12, 6, 36.—II. A kneading-trough (post-class.): in magide, Marc. Emp. 1 med.

magister, tri (old orthog., † magester, like † leber, † Menerva, for liber, Minerva, acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 17), m. [a double comparative in form, from magis, and comparative ending -ter; cf. minister, sinister], a master, chief, head, superior, director, president, leader, commander, conductor, etc.: quibus præcipua cura rerum incumbit, et qui magis quam ceteri diligentiam et sollicitudinem rebus, quibus præsumunt, debent, hi magistri appellantur, Dig. 50, 16, 57. I. Lit. A. In gen., the dictator in the earliest times was called magister populi, the chief of the people: in Magistro populi faciendo, qui vulgo dictator appellatur... qui primus Magister a populo creatus est, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. optima lex, p. 198 Müll.: (sapiens) rectius appellatur rex quam Tarquinus, qui nec se nec suos regere potuit: rectius magister populi (is enim dictator est) quam Sulla, qui triumphum pestiferorum vitiorum, luxuriae, avaritiae, crudelitatis magister fuit, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75; cf. also below the passage, Varr. L. L. 5, § 82 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9: dictator quidem ab eo appellatur, quia dicitur: sed in nostris libris (sc. auguralibus) vides eum magistrum populi appellari, id. Rep. 1, 40, 63 Creuz.; cf., with reference to this passage, Sen. Ep. 108, 31: Larum moderatora et magistrum consilium appositum, Liv. 2, 18, 5.—Magister equitum, the chief of the cavalry, appointed by the dictator: magister equitum, quod summa potestas hujus in equites et accensus, ut est summa populi dictator, a quo is quoque magister populi appellatus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 82 Müll.: dictator magistrum equitum dicit L. Tarquitum, Liv. 3, 27, 7, 21 fin.; 23, 11: fumosi equitum magistri, in a family tree, Juv. 8, 8.—So, magister peditum (analogous to magister equitum), chief of the infantry, Amm. 21, 12, 16.—The censor is called magister morum, master of morals, Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 2: magister sacrorum, the chief priest, Liv. 39, 18 fin.; v. Drak. ad loc.; so, PUBLICVS SACRORVM (OR SACERDOTVM), Inscr. Orell. 2351: FRATRV ARVALIVM, ib. 2426: SALIORVM, ib. 2247; 2419: LARVM AVGVTI, ib. 1661 et saep.: curiae, the overseer of a curia, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 29: vici, the overseer of a quarter or ward, Suet. Aug. 30: chori canentium, a head-chorister, leader of a choir, Col. 12, 2: officiorum et operum, a superintendent, bailiff, id. 1, 18: scripturae and in scriptura, a director of a company of farmers-general, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 3; id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169; cf.: P. Terentius operas in portu et scriptura Asiae pro magistro dedit, i. e. has performed the functions of a magister, was vice-director, id. Att. 11,

10, 1: quæsi, qui per eos annos magistri illius societatis fuissent, id. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 182: P. Rupilius, qui est magister in ea societate, id. Fam. 13, 9, 2: maximarum societatum auctor, plurimarum magister, id. Planc. 13, 32: pectoris, a chief herdsman, Varr. R. R. 2, 10; cf. Verg. G. 3, 445: elephantum, conductor, Sil. 4, 616: auctionis, the director, superintendent, conductor of an auction, Cic. Quint. 15, 50; cf.: is quem putabant magistrum fore, si bona venirent, id. Att. 1, 1, 3; 6, 1, 15; an officer charged with distributing money among the people, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3.—Law t. t., an agent or assignee to dispose of a debtor's goods: praetor jubet convenire creditores, et ex eo numero magistrum creari, id est eum per quem bona veniant, Gai. Inst. 3, 79: convivii, the master or president of a feast, Varr. L. L. 5, § 122 Müll.; App. Mag. p. 336, 11: navis, the master or captain of a ship, Dig. 14, 1, 1; Gai. Inst. 4, 71; so without navis, Juv. 12, 79: gubernatores et magistri navium, Liv. 29, 25, 7; 45, 42, 3; the steersman, pilot: ipse gubernaculo rector subit, ipse magister, Verg. A. 5, 176; 1, 115; 6, 353; Val. Fl. 1, 18; 1, 382; Luc. 2, 696; Sil. 4, 719: samnitium, i. e. of the gladiators, a fencing-master, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 86: magistri tabernae, innkeepers, Paul. Sent. 2, 8, 3.—In inscr. are found also: fani, horreorum, collegii, memoriae, munerum, Augustalis, admissionum, epistolarum, libellorum, etc.; likewise: a bibliotheca, ab marmoribus, etc.—B. In part. 1. A teacher, instructor, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 8: pueri apud magistrōs exercebantur, id. de Or. 1, 57, 244: artium liberalium magistri, id. Inv. 1, 25, 35; cf.: virtutis magistri, id. Mur. 31, 65; id. N. D. 1, 26, 72: rarum ac memorabile magni Gutturis exemplum conducendusque magister, Juv. 2, 114.—Transf., of inanim. things: magister mihi exercitor animus nunc est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 4; id. Curc. 2, 2, 8: stilus optimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150; Pers. prol. 10: timor, non diuturnus magister officii, Cic. Phil. 2, 36, 90.—2. An educator of children, a tutor, pedagogue: senes me filiis relinquunt quasi magistrum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 21: docendis publice juvenibus magister, Gell. 19, 9, 2.—3. A master, owner, keeper: trepidumque magistrum In cavea magno fremitu leo tollet alumnus, Juv. 14, 246.—4. A master of his art, professor: a tonsore magistro Pectericus, Juv. 6, 26.—II. Trop., an adviser, instigator, author of any thing (very rare): si quis magistrum cepit ad eam rem improbum, Ter. And. 1, 2, 21: magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21, § 54.—As adj.: rituque magistro Plurimia Niliacis tradant mendacia biblis, Sedul. 1, 15.

māgīstērīum, ii, n. [magister], the office of a president, chief, director, superintendent, etc. (class.). I. Lit. A. In gen.: dictaturā ac magistrō equitum honorata familia, Suet. Tib. 3: morum, i. e. the censorship, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 46: me magisteria delectant a majoribus instituta (sc. conviviorum), the custom of having a master or president at feasts, id. Sen. 14, 46: collegii, Suet. Dom. 4: sacerdotii, id. Calig. 22: pedestre, the office of a commander of infantry, Aur. Vict. Caes. 42.—Transf., of dogs: inter se exercent etiam magisteria, the post of leader (in hunting), Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 148.—B. In part. c., the office of tutor or instructor of youth, tutorship, guardianship (very rare): jam excessit mi aetas ex magisterio tuo, I have now outgrown your tutorship, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 44.—II. Trop., teaching, instruction, advice: virtute id factum, et magisterio tuo, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 32: vana, Tib. 1, 4, 84: novum, method, Cels. 5, 27, 2.

māgīstērīus, a, um, adj. [id.], magistratib. (post-class.): potestas, Cod. Th. 3, 13, 6; 3, 24, 3; 6, 8, 1.

māgīstērō, and, sync., **māgīstro**, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [id.], to perform the office of a director or chief, to rule, direct, command: magisterare regere et temperare est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 152 Müll.; cf.: magisterare moderari, id. p. 126: inter manipulares vitam militarem magistrans, Spart. Hadr. 10.

māgīstra, ae, f. [id.], a mistress, super-

rior, conductress, directress, etc. I. Lit. (very rare): ludo magistra esse, school-mistress, instructress, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 7.—A high-priestess, Inscr. Orell. 1501; 1519 sq.; 2427 sq.—II. Trop., a directress, conductress, instructress: nunc ego ad vos... discipulus venio ad magistras, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 32: vita rustica parsimoniae magistra est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: philosophia magistra vitae, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: lex quasi dux vitae et magistra officiorum, id. N. D. 1, 15, 40: frigus formicā quidam expavere magistrā, Juv. 6, 361: vita magistra, id. 13, 22: arte magistrā, with the aid of art, Verg. A. 8, 442: pietate magistrā, Stat. Achil. 1, 104.—Adj. (poet.): artes magistrae, Ov. H. 15, 82: jussis parere magistris, Sil. 3, 387: clementia magistra, Claud. 22, 22.

māgīstrālis, e, adj. [magister], of or belonging to a master or teacher (post-class.): pergulae, Vop. Saturn. 10, 4: manus, id. Tac. 6, 6.

† **māgīstras**, ātis, v. magistratus init. **māgīstrātiō**, ōnis, f. [magistro], instruction, schooling (post-class.): quae magistratiōne discuntur, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15, 15 (al. magistrā ratione).—II. Transf., concr., a school: in publicis magistratiōnibus, Cod. Th. 14, 9, 3.

māgīstrātus, ūs (contr. form: magistras primus, Inscr. Orell. 3798), m. [magister], the office or rank of a magister, a magisterial office, civil office, magistracy. I. Lit.: honores, magistratus, imperia, potestates, Cic. Lael. 17, 63: magistratūs mandare, id. Mur. 35, 74: dare, id. Agr. 2, 10, 26: alicui committere, id. Planc. 25, 61: magistratum habere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 61, § 137: obtinere, to hold, administer, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: ingredi, to enter upon, Sall. J. 47: magistratu abire, to resign, Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 47: se abdicare, Dig. 1, 2, 2: deponere, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: in magistratu manere, to remain in office, Liv. 5, 11: esse, id. 5, 28: aliquid gerere in magistratu, Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 47: hoc mihi depono, quod agam in magistratu, id. Verr. 1, 12, 36: lex est generale jussum populi aut plebis, rogante magistratu, Att. Cap. ap. Gell. 10, 20, 2.—There were two kinds of civil offices in Rome, magistratus extraordinarii et ordinarii. To the former belonged the dictators, the magistri equitum, the duumviri perduellionis, the quaestores rerum capitalium, the triumviri mensarii, etc. The latter were divided into the majores: the consulate, praetorship, and censorship; and the minores, to which belonged the aediles, the quaestors, the tribuni plebis, the triumviri, etc. Besides these, there were magistratus patricii, which, at first, were filled by patricians; and, on the other hand, magistratus plebei, which were filled from the plebs; curules, who had the privilege of using the sella curulis, namely, the consuls, censors, praetors, and aediles curules. On the distinction between magistratus majores and minores, v. esp. Gell. 13, 15, 4; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 157.—B. Esp. 1. When magistratus and imperia are joined together, the former denotes magisterial offices in Rome, and the latter the authority of officers in the provinces: magistratus et imperia minime mihi cupiunda videntur, Sall. J. 3; cf.: juris dictionem de fidei commissis, quod annis et tantum in urbe delegari magistratibus solitam, in perpetuum atque etiam per provincias potestatibus demandavit, Suet. Claud. 23: magistratus, as a general rule, is used of civil offices alone, and only by way of exception of military commands; the latter were called imperia: abstinentiam neque in imperiis, neque in magistratibus praestitit, Suet. Caes. 54.—2. Of military commands: erat in classe Chabrias privatus, sed omnes, qui in magistratu erant, auctoritate anteibat, Nep. Chabr. 4, 1.—II. Transf., a magistrate, public functionary: quae vox (magistratus) duabus significationibus notatur. Nam aut personam ipsam demonstrat, ut cum dicimus: magistratus jussit; aut honorem, ut cum dicimus: Tito magistratus datus est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 126 Müll.: est proprium munus magistratūs, intelligere, se gerere personam civitatis, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 124; Sall. J. 19: seditiosi, id. ib. 73: creare magistratus, Liv. 5, 17: his enim

magistratibus legati Romam venerunt, in their consulate, Nep. Hann. 7: inter filium magistratum et patrem privatum, Gell. 2, 2. — **B.** *Esp., sing. collect., the body of magistrates, the municipal administration* (cf. Gr. ἀρχή = ἀρχοντες; not in Cic.): ad magistratum senatumque Lacedaemoniorum, Nep. Them. 7, 4; id. Lys. 4, 3; id. Epam. 4, 3.

magistriānus, a, um, *adj.* [magister], of or caused by a master or teacher, Fulg. Contin. Verg. p. 160 Muncker.

magistro, āre, v. magistero.

magma, ātis, n., = μάγμα, the dregs of an unguent: faecem unguenti magna appellat, Plin. 13, 2, 3, § 19; Scrib. Comp. 157.

† **magmatārius** [magma], μυρεφός, one who prepares unguents, Gloss. Philox.

magmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [magmentum], of or belonging to an addition made to a sacrifice (ante-class.): magmentum a magis, quod ad religionem magis pertinet; itaque propter hoc magmentaria fana instituta locis certis, quo id imponeretur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 112 Müll. — Hence, *subst.* **magmentārium**, i, n. (sc. sacellum), a sanctuary for additional sacrifices: putant enim ad me non nulli pertinere magmentarium Telluris aperire, Cic. Har. Resp. 14, 31: magmentarium ἐφ' οὗ τὰ σπλάγχνα ἀντιθέμενα τοῖς βομοῖ προσφέρονται, Gloss. Philox.

magmentātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], increased by an addition to a sacrifice, Paul. ex Fest. p. 126, 4.

† **magmentum**, i, n. [contr. from magimentum, from root mag; cf. mactare and mactus]. — In relig. lang., that which magnifies or glorifies, an offering, sacrifice, Inscr. Orell. 2489; 2490; Inscr. Grut. 23, 12; 229, 1; Arn. 7, 24; cf. in preced., Varr. L. L. 5, § 112 Müll.

† **magnaevus**, ἀρχαιογέρον, of a great age, Gloss. Philox.

Magna Graecia, v. Graecia, under Graeci.

magnālia, ium, n. [magnus], great things, mighty works or words (eccl. Lat.): sensit magnalia, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 7: loquitur magnalia mutus, id. adv. Marc. 1, 54; Cyp. Ep. 58; Vulg. Act. 2, 11.

magnānimis, e [magnus, animus] (rare and post-class.), high-minded, magnanimous, Tert. Patient. 12.

magnānimitas, ātis, f. [magnanimus], greatness of soul, magnanimity (class.): omnis honestas manat a partibus quatuor, quarum una est cognitionis, altera communitatis, tertia magnanimitatis, quarta moderatioris, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 152: magnanimitas fuit expetito semper honore abstinere, Plin. Pan. 58, 6; Sen. Ep. 74, 13; 115, 3; id. Clem. 1, 5, 3; Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 93; Flor. 1, 18 al.; Amm. 16, 5, 9; Macr. S. 1, 11, 24.

magnānimus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus, animus], great-souled, magnanimous (rare but class.): viri fortes, magnanimi, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63; id. Tusc. 4, 28, 61; Juba. Ov. F. 4, 380: heroes, Verg. A. 6, 649: Acragras, magnanimum quondam generator equorum, high-spirited, mettlesome, id. ib. 3, 704: liberale atque magnanimum factum, high-souled, magnanimous, Gell. 6 (7), 19, 1.

magnārius, ii, m. [magnus], of or belonging to what is great or in the gross (post-class.): negotiator magnarius, a dealer in gross, wholesale dealer, App. M. 1, p. 104, 24: pistor, Inscr. Orell. 4264; Inscr. Grut. 283, 1.

* **magnātus**, i, m., and **magnas**, ātis, m. [id.], a great man, important person, *magnate* (post-class.): omnes magnates, Vulg. Judith, 5, 26: in conspectu magnatorum, id. Sir. 38, 3; 33, 19; Inscr. ap. Demster. ad Rosini Antiq. 2, 12: magnates, μεγαστᾶνες, Gloss.

(**magne**, l. fals. for magna, Tac. A. 11, 36.)

† **1. magnes**, ētis, m., = μάγνης, with or without lapis, a magnet, loadstone: (lapis), quem magneta vocant patrio de nomine Grai Magnetum quia sit patris in finibus ortus, Lucr. 6, 908; cf. Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 126: lapis, Lucr. 6, 1046; Cic. Div. 1, 39, 86. — Without lapis, Sil. 3, 265. — Hence,

adj.: **magnēticus**, a, um, *magnetic*: gemma, Claud. de Magnet. 26.

2. Magnes, ētis, v. Magnesia, II. D.

Magnēsia, ae, f., = Μαγνησία, a geographical proper name. **A.** A country in Thessaly, on the Aegean Sea, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32; Liv. 42, 54, 10; 44, 11, 3.

— **B.** A city in Caria, on the Meander, now Aineh Bazar, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 114; Liv. 37, 45, 1; Nep. Them. 10, 2. — **C.** A city in Lydia, on Mount Sipylus, now Manisa, Plin. 2, 91, 93, § 205; Liv. 36, 43, 9; 37, 10, 12; 37, 11, 3. — Hence, **A. Magnēsius**, a, um, *adj.*, = Μαγνησιος, of or belonging to Magnesia, *Magnesian*: Magnesia flumine saxa, i. e. of the magnet, Lucr. 6, 1064; v. 1. magnes. — **B. Magnessa**, ae, *adj.* f., = Μαγνησσα, a Magnesian woman: Magnessam Hippolyten dum fugit abstinens, Hor. C. 3, 7, 18. — **C. Magnētarches**, ae, m., = Μαγνητάρχης, the chief magistrate of the Magnesians, Liv. 35, 31, 11; 35, 39, 6.

— **D. Magnētes**, um, m., = Μαγνητες, the Magnesians, Liv. 33, 32; 34; 35, 31: (lapis) Magnetum quia sit patris in finibus ortus, Lucr. 6, 909; Lucr. 6, 385: Magnetas adit vagus exsul, Ov. M. 11, 408. — In *sing.*: **Magnes**, ētis, m., a Magnesian: Dionysius Magnes, Cic. Brut. 91, 316. — As *adj.*, Magnes campus, Val. Fl. 2, 9. — **E. Magnētis**, idis, *adj.* f., = Μαγνητις, of or belonging to Magnesia, *Magnesian*: cur umquam Colchi Magnetida vidimus Argo? (because built at Pagasae, in Magnesia), Ov. H. 12, 9.

Magni Campi, ōrum, m., translation of τὰ μεγάλα πεδία, a place in Africa near Utica, Liv. 30, 8, 3.

magnificus, v. magnities.

magnificus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus-dico], that talks big, boastful, bragging (ante- and post-class.): homo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 48: Persae, Amm. 23, 6, 80. — Transf., of abstr. things: mendacia, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 31.

magnificō (or **magni faciō**), 3, v. a. [magnus-facio], to make or think much of a thing (ante-class.), Plaut. As. 2, 4, 1; id. Ps. 2, 1, 4.

magnificatio, ōnis, f. [magnifico], a making much of, making great, magnifying (post-class.): personarum, Macr. S. 5, 13, 41.

magnifice and **magnificenter**, adverb., v. magnificus fin.

magnificens, v. magnificus.

magnificentia, ae, f. [magnificus], greatness in action or in sentiment, nobleness, distinction, eminence, high-mindedness, magnanimity; in a bad sense, boasting, bragging, etc. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: magnificentia est rerum magnarum et excelsarum cum anima amplā quadam et splendida propositione agitatio atque administratio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163: et magnificentia et desipientia adhibenda est rerum humanarum, greatness of soul, id. Off. 1, 21, 72; id. Agr. 2, 8, 22. — **B.** Transf., of inanimate things, grandeur, magnificence, splendor, sumptuousness: epularum, Cic. Or. 25, 83: villarum, id. Off. 1, 39, 140: funerum et sepulcrorum, id. Leg. 2, 26, 66: liberalitatis, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire, id. Off. 1, 39, 40: exhaustus magnificentia publicorum operum, Liv. 1, 57: magnificentiae studium, Tac. A. 3, 55: publica magnificentia, Vell. 2, 1, 2. — **II.** Esp. **1.** Rhet. t. t., an imposing style, sounding or dignified language: his tribus narrandi virtutibus adiciunt quidam magnificentiam, quam μεγαλοπρεπείαν vocant, Quint. 4, 2, 61 sq. — **2.** In a bad sense: verborum magnificentia, pomposity of language, bombast, Cic. Lael. 6, 21: i hinc in malam crucem cum istac magnificentia, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 37. — **3.** In partic., greatness of talent, great artistic skill, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 19.

† **magnificium**, i, n. [magnifico], μεγαλοεργία, Gloss. Philox.

magnifico, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [magnificus]. **I.** To make much of, to value greatly, esteem highly, set a high value on (ante-class. and late Lat.): aliquem, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 44: te quia me colitis et magnificatis, id. Cist. 1, 1, 22: unum ex omnibus Venus voluit me magnificare, id. Men. 2, 3,

19: illam haud minus quam se ipsum, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 18: ob tuam perfidiam te amo et metuo et magnifico, Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 34: quid est homo, quia magnificas eum, Vulg. Job, 7, 17. — **II.** Transf., to magnify, extol, praise highly (post-Aug.): Arcesilaum quoque magnificat Varro, Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 155; 36, 5, 4, § 41: aliquid, id. 17, 9, 6, § 50; cf. id. 36, 12, 18, § 83; Auct. Her. 3, 4, 8 Klotz.

— **B.** To praise, glorify, worship: magnificate Dominum mecum, Vulg. Psa. 34, 3: Deum Israel, id. Matt. 15, 31. — **C.** To exalt, honor: nomen tuum, Vulg. Gen. 12, 2: Salomonem, id. 1 Paral. 29, 25. — Pass.: magnificabor, Vulg. Ezech. 38, 23. — **D.** To enlarge: fimbrias, Vulg. Matt. 23, 5.

magnificus, a, um, *adj.* (comp. magnificentiō; sup. magnificentissimus; v. in the foll.; old form of comp. magnificior, acc. to Fest. p. 154 Müll., and sup. magnificentissimus, acc. to Fest. p. 151; so in the adv. magnificentissime, Att. ap. Prisc. p. 603 P.) [magnus-facio], great in deeds or in sentiment, noble, distinguished, eminent, august, great in soul, high-minded (cf. splendidus).

I. Lit. **A.** In a good sense (class.): vir factis magnificus, Liv. 1, 10: Rhodiorum civitas magna atque magnifica, great, glorious, Sall. C. 51: animus excelsus magnificusque, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 79: cives in supplicis deorum magnifici, domi parci, magnifici, splendid, grand, fond of splendor, Sall. C. 9: elegans, non magnificus, fond of show, Nep. Att. 13; Suet. Ner. 30: magnificus in publicum, Plin. Pan. 51, 3; Vell. 2, 130. — **B.** In a bad sense, bragging, boastful (ante-class.): cum magnifico milite, urbis verbis qui inermis caput, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 42; id. As. 2, 2, 84. — **II.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things, splendid, rich, fine, costly, sumptuous, magnificent, etc. (class.): magnificae villae, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2: oppidum, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 67: apparatus, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 25: ornatus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 22, § 58: funera, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: funus, Curt. 4, 8, 8: venationes, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: nomen, Tac. H. 4, 15: res gestae, Liv. 26, 2, 1. — Of speech, of high strain, lofty, sublime: genus dicendi magnificum atque praeclarum, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 89: oratio, Plin. 35, 4, 9, § 26; cf. in the comp.: magnificentius dicendi genus et ornatus, Cic. Brut. 32, 123. — In a bad sense, boastful, bragging: verba, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 3: litterae, Suet. Calig. 44. — Sup.: Crassus magnificentissimā aedilitate functus, Cic. Off. 2, 16. — Of medicaments, valuable, useful, admirable, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 38. — Hence, adv., in two forms: **magnificē** and (post-Aug.) **magnificenter**, nobly, magnificently, generously, grandly, sumptuously, richly, splendidly, excellently: magnifice conscreabor, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7: cesso magnifice patriceque, id. Cas. 3, 6, 7: magnifice laudare, Cic. Brut. 73, 254: ornare convivium, id. Quint. 30, 93: comparare convivium, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 65: vivere, id. Off. 1, 26, 65: vincere, splendidly, gloriously, id. Cat. 2, 1, 1: radícula ex melle prodest magnifice ad tussim, admirably, excellently, Plin. 24, 11, 58, § 96; 30, 14, 47, § 139. — In a bad sense, pompously, proudly, haughtily, boastfully: se jactare, Auct. Her. 4, 21, 29: incedere, Liv. 2, 6. — In the form magnificent: oppidum magnificentem aedificatum et elegantem, Vitr. 1, 6. — Comp.: magnificentius et dicere et sentire, grandly, loftily, Cic. Or. 34, 119. — Sup.: consulatum magnificentissime gerere, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 2: gloriosissime et magnificentissime aliquid conficere, id. Att. 14, 4, 2: jactare se, 2, 21, 3.

† **magniloquax** [magnus-loquor], talking largely, = μεγαλολόος, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

magniloquentia, ae, f. [magniloquus]. **I.** Elevated language, a lofty style or strain (class.): hexametrorum, Cic. Or. 57, 191: Homerī, id. Fam. 13, 15, 2: Graecorum facundiarum, Gell. 3, 7, 1. — **II.** In a bad sense, pompous language, magniloquence, boasting (perh. not ante-Aug.): quā auditā re, principem legationis, cujus magniloquentiam vix curia paulo ante ceperat, corruisse, Liv. 44, 15, 2: vestra, Gell. 1, 2, 6: adulatorum, Amm. 16, 12, 69.

magniloquium, i, n. [id.], pomposity, boasting, Aug. Civ. Dei, 17, 4, 3.

magniloquus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus-loquor], that speaks in a lofty style, sublime:

Homerus, Stat. S. 5, 3, 62.—**II.** In a bad sense, *that speaks in a pompous style, magniloquent, vaunting, boastful*: atque illi modo cauti ac sapientes, prompti post eventum ac magniloqui erant, Tac. Agr. 27: os, Ov. M. 8, 396; Mart. 2, 43, 2: lingua, Vulg. Psa. 12, 4: flatus, Stat. Th. 3, 192.

magni pendo, v. pendo.

* **magnisōnans**, antis, *adj.* [magnus-sonus], *loud-sounding*: saxa, Att. ap. Non. 463, 15.

magnisōnus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus-sonus], *loud-sounding* (late Lat.): tubae, Hier. Intrap. Orig. in Jerem. Hom. 3, 1.

* **magnitas**, ātis, *f.* [magnus], *greatness, magnitude*, for *magnitudo*, Att. ap. Non. 136, 27 (Trag. Rel. v. 248 Rib.).

* **magnities** (-cies), ēi, *f.* [id.], *greatness, size*, for *magnitudo* (of the ostrich), Auct. Carm. de Phoenic. 145.

magnitudo, inis, *f.* [id.], *greatness, size, bulk, magnitude* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Silvestres apes minores sunt magnitudine, in size, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19: mundi, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154: maris Aegaei, id. Fin. 3, 14, 45: fluminis, Caes. B. C. 1, 49: corporum, id. B. G. 1, 39: ad fabae magnitudinem, of the size of, as large as, Cels. 5, 25, 4: habebat ursos ferociae ac magnitudini suae simillimos, Lact. Mort. Pers. 21, 5: Goliath quidam, vir mirae magnitudinis et roboris, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 34, 3: elephantus ferus infinitae magnitudinis ultro se obtulit, Just. 15, 4, 19.—*Plur.*: magnitudines regionum, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 5.—**B.** Of number and amount, a great number, great quantity, abundance, great amount: copiarum, Nep. Dat. 1: fructuum, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: pecuniae, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: quaestus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 22.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *greatness, vastness, extent*: magnitudo et vis amoris, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 2: acerbitatis et odii, id. Deiot. 11, 30: beneficii, id. Fam. 1, 7, 2: periculi, id. Quint. 2, 6: doloris, Plin. 25, 3, 7, § 24: ingenii, id. 25, 2, 3, § 7: animi, *greatness of soul*, Cic. Part. 23, 81.—*Rhetorically*: vocis, the strength or compass of the voice, Auct. Her. 3, 11, 20.—Of time: diurnum ac nocturnum magnitudines, length, Plin. 36, 10, 15, § 72.—**B.** In partic., *rank, dignity* (post-Aug.): imperatoria, Tac. A. 16, 23: infra tuam magnitudinem, beneath your dignity, id. ib. 14, 54.—Hence, in late Lat., as a title of honor, *highness, excellency*: magnitudo tua, Cassiod. Var. 9, 13; Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2.

magnopere (so written by Plaut., Caes., Liv., and Sen., but ap. Ter., Cic., Plin. H. N., the best MSS. and edd. have **magnō opere**; cf. Ellendt, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 164; Osann, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13), *adv.* [magnus-opus, with great labor; hence, in gen.,] *very much, greatly, exceedingly, particularly, earnestly*. **A.** With verbs and verbal *adj.*, etc. [class.]: edictum est magnopere mihi, ne, etc., Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 59: L. Gellius philosophis magno opere auctor fuit, ut, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: ego tibi Romam properandum, magno opere censeo, id. Fam. 15, 14, 4; id. de Or. 2, 86, 353: desidero, id. Sen. 13, 14: nulla magnopere clade accepta, Liv. 3, 26.—*Esp.* with words denoting mental action, as *velle, petere, orare, hortari, desiderare, mirari, etc.*, *strongly, vehemently, with all one's heart, zealously*: hoc etiam magnopere oravit, ut, etc., Suet. Ner. 57: magno opere velle, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 1: magnopere cohortatus, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: suadere, Liv. 3, 71, 8: desiderare, Cic. Lael. 13, 44: mirari, id. Off. 2, 16, 53; so with *putare, censere, providere, etc.*, *strongly, earnestly*: putare, id. Fam. 6, 13, 12: censeo, id. ib. 15, 14, 6; Liv. 3, 18, 3: quā de re, iudices, vobis magno opere providendum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 28; cf.: nulla magno opere expectatio est, no very great, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1.—In tmesi: magnoque opere abs te peto, cures, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 34.—In the contrary order: opere magno edicite, ut, etc., Att. ap. Non. 357, 13 (Trag. Rel. v. 508 Rib.).—In comp.: quo maiore opere dico suadeoque, uti, etc., the more, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 4.—In sup.: meministin' mihi te maxime dicere? Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 13: a te maximo opere etiam atque etiam quaeso et peto, ut, etc., most particularly, Cic. Fam. 3, 2, 1: maxime indigne ferens, Liv. 42, 57.—In tmesi: Thais maximo te

orabat opere, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 26.—In inverted order: rogare jussit te opere maximo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 94: nos ambo opere maximo dabamus operam, ut, etc., Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 33.—**B.** With *adjectives*—valde (very rare): id ego Tadio et gratum esse intellexi et magno opere jucundum, Cic. Att. 1, 8, 1.

1. magnus, a, um [archaic gen. magnai for magnae: magnai reipublicae gratia, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 23], *adj.*; comp. **māior**, us; sup. **maximū** (maximū-), a, um [root magh-; Sanscr. mahat, mahā, great; Gr. μέγας; cf. μέγιστος for μέγιστος; cf. μέγας, majestas; also cf. root mak-; Gr. μακρός, and perh. μακάρι], *great, large*. **I.** Lit., of physical size or quantity, *great, large*; of things, *vast, extensive, spacious*, etc.: nequam et magnus homo, a great, tall fellow, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 32 Müll.; cf. the double meaning: tu, bis denis grandia libris Qui scribis Priami proelia, magnus homo es, a great man, Mart. 9, 51, 4: magna ossa lacertique Apparent homini, Lucil. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1: magna ossa lacertosque Exiit, Verg. A. 5, 422: (scarus) magnusque bonusque, Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299 (Heduph. v. 9 Vahl.): indu mari magno, id. ap. Macr. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 425 Vahl.); so, in mari magno, id. ap. Fest. p. 356 Müll.; cf. Lucr. 2, 554: magnus fluens Nilus, Verg. G. 3, 28; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 2: magna et pulcra domus, spacious, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 17: montes, Cat. 64, 280; cf. Olympum, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 20 Müll. (Ann. v. 1 Vahl.): templa caelorum, vast, id. ib. 7, § 6 (Trag. v. 227 Vahl.): magnae quercus, great oaks, lofty oaks, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 194 Vahl.): aquae, great floods, inundations, Liv. 24, 9: saxa maxima, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: oppidum maximum, Caes. B. G. 1, 23.—**B.** *Esp.* **1.** Of measure, weight, quantity, *great, much, abundant, considerable*, etc.: maximum pondus auri, magnum numerum frumenti, vim mellis maximam exportasse, Cic. Verr. 2, 72, § 176: magna pecunia mutua, id. Att. 11, 3, 3: copia pabuli, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: multitudo pediatas, id. ib. 4, 34: divitiae, Nep. Dion. 1, 2: populus, Verg. A. 1, 148.—**2.** Rarely of time, for longus, multus: interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum, Verg. A. 3, 284: magnum vocans solis (annum) comparatione lunaris, Macr. S. 2, 11: magno post tempore, Just. 11, 10, 14; 32, 3, 10.—**3.** Of the voice, *loud, powerful, strong, mighty*: magna voce confiteri, Cic. Caecin. 32, 92: major pars, the majority: tribunorum, Liv. 9, 46, 7.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *great, grand, mighty, noble, lofty, important, of great weight or importance, momentous*: cum magnis dis, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 207 Vahl.); cf.: Saturnia magna deorum, id. ap. Prisc. p. 1103 P. (Ann. v. 482 Vahl.): vir magnus in primis, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120: nemo igitur vir magnus sine aliquo adflatu divino umquam fuit, id. ib. 2, 66, 167: magnus hoc bello Themistocles fuit, nec minor in pace, Nep. Them. 6, 1: Cato clarus atque magnus habetur, Sall. C. 53, 1: amicus, great, wealthy, Juv. 6, 312: res magnas parvasque Eloqui, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 244 Vahl.): virtus, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: infamia, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: eloquentia, gravitas, studium, contentio, id. ib.: multo major alacritas, studiumque pugnandi majus, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: causa, great, important, weighty, Cic. Dom. 1, 1: opus et arduum, id. Or. 10, 33.—*Absol.* in *neutr. sing.* and *plur.*: quamquam id magnum, et arduum est, something great, Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 6: magna Di curant (great things, important matters), parva neglegunt, id. N. D. 2, 66, 167: magna loqui, to say great things, speak boastfully, Tib. 2, 6, 11: magnum est efficere, ut quis intellegat, quid sit illud, etc., it is a great, difficult, important thing, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 7: prohibitum vel in eis, quos numquam vidimus, vel, quod majus est, in hoste etiam diligimus, what is far greater, id. Lael. 9, 29: annus magnus, the great year, at the end of which the sun, moon, and planets were supposed to return to the same relative positions, the Ptolemaic year or cycle, consisting of 15000 years: quarum (stellarum) ex disparibus motionibus, magnum annum mathematici nominaverunt, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52; id. Fragm. ap. Tac. Or. 16.—*Post.* in com-

parison: Alexander orbi magnus est, Alexandro orbis angustus, great in comparison with, i.e. too great for, Sen. Suas. 1, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of age, with natu, advanced in years, of great age, aged: jam magno natu, Nep. Paus. 5; Liv. 3, 71, 3: homo magnus natu, id. 10, 38, 6.—Usually in the comp. and sup., with or without natu or annis, older, the elder, the oldest or eldest: qui (Livius) fuit major natu quam Plautus et Naevius, older than, earlier, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3: audivi ex majoribus natu, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: hic una e multis, quae maxima natu, Pyrro, Verg. A. 5, 644: annos natu major quadraginta, more than, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: civis major annis viginti, Suet. Caes. 42: cum liberis, majoribus quam quindecim annos natis, Liv. 45, 32.—*Absol.*: senis nostri frater major, the elder of two, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 13: ex duobus filiis major, Caes. B. C. 3, 108, 3: Fabii Ambusti filiae duae nuptae, Ser. Sulpicio major minor Licinio Stolori erat, Liv. 6, 34: Gelo maximus stirpis, id. 23, 30: ut nubere vellet mulier viro, major juniori, App. Mag. 27, p. 291, 28; cf. in gen.: Cyrus major, Lact. 4, 5, 7: quaerere uter major aetate fuerit, Homerus an Hesiodus, cum minor Hecuba fuerit quam Helena, Sen. Ep. 88, 5.—In legal lang., major (opp. minor), one who has attained his twenty-fifth year, who is of age: si minor negotiis majoris interveniret, Dig. 4, 4, 24.—In plur. subst.: **māiores**, um, m., adults (opp. pueri), Varr. L. L. 9, 10, § 16 Müll.—But usually majores, ancestors, forefathers: Itan tandem hanc majores famam tradiderunt tibi tui, Ut, etc., Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 16: ibi mei sunt majores siti, pater, avos, proavos, abavos, id. Mil. 2, 4, 20: L. Philippus, vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 25: patres majoresque nostri, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 69: more majorum, id. Att. 1, 1, 1: spes tamen una est, aliquando populum Romanum majorum simile fore, id. Fam. 12, 22, 2: majores natu, Nep. Iphicr. 1, 1: maxima virgo, the eldest of the Vestal virgins, Ov. F. 4, 639: major erus, the old master, the master of the house, the old man (opp.: minor erus, the young master): Le. Ubinam est erus? Li. Major apud forum? st. minor hic est intus, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 63: majores natu, of the Senate: de istis rebus in patria majores natu consulimus, Liv. 1, 32, 10.—In designating relationship, magnus denotes kindred of the fourth, major of the fifth, and maximus of the sixth degree; so, avunculus magnus, a great-uncle; amita magna, a great-aunt; avunculus or amita major; avunculus maximus, amita maxima, etc.; v. h. vv., and cf. Dig. 38, 10, 10.—**2.** In specifications of value, in the *neutr. absol.*, magni or magno, high, dear, of great value, at a high price, etc.; cf.: pretii majoris or maximi, higher, highest, very high: magni esse, to be highly esteemed, Cic. Fam. 13, 72, 2: magni aestimare, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 20: magni existimans interesse ad decus, to be of great consequence, id. N. D. 1, 4, 7: emere agros poterunt quam volent magno, id. Agr. 2, 13, 34: magno vendere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 30, § 71: conducere aliquid nimium magno, too high, too dear, id. Att. 1, 17, 9: magno illi ea cunctatio stetit, cost him dear, Liv. 2, 36.—*Comp.*: ornatus muliebrius majoris pretii, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51; rarely without pretii: multo majoris alapae necum veneunt, dearer, higher, Phaedr. 2, 5, 25.—*Sup.*: te haec solum semper fecit maximi, most highly prized, Ter. And. 1, 5, 58: senatus auctoritatem sibi maximi videt, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 2: in majus, too greatly, too highly, greater than it is: extollere aliquid in majus, more highly than it deserves, Tac. A. 15, 30: celebrare, id. ib. 13, 8: nuntiare, id. H. 3, 38: credere, to believe a thing to be worse than it is, id. ib. 1, 18: accipere, to take a thing to be greater than it is, id. ib. 3, 8 init.: innotescere, in an exaggerated manner, id. ib. 4, 50.—Also with *abl.*: in majus vero ferri, Liv. 21, 32, 7.—**3.** Magnum and maximum, adverbially, greatly, loudly (ante- and post-class.): magnum clamat, greatly, with a loud voice, aloud, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 10: inclamare, Gell. 5, 9 fin.: exclamare derепente maximum, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 57.—Hence, **māgis**, *adv.*, only in comp. in this anomalous form (i. e. mag-ius, like pris-cus for

prius-cus, and pris-tinus for prius-tinus); and in *sup.*: **maximē** (**maximē**). **A.** Comp.: **magis** (apocop. form, **magē**, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 51; 2, 3, 14; id. M. n. 2, 3, 35; id. Poen. 1, 2, 64; 1, 2, 14; id. Trin. 4, 3, 46; id. Truc. 1, 2, 75; 3, 1, 17; 4, 3, 34; Lucr. 4, 81; 756; 5, 1203; Prop. 1, 11, 9; 3, 14, 2; 4, 5, 8, 16; Verg. A. 10, 481; Sol. 22 *fin.*; but in Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 2, **magis** or **magi**. Acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 10, 481, Cicero in the Frumentaria wrote: **mage** condemnatum hominum in iudicium adducere non posse), in a higher degree, more completely, more (for the difference between **magis**, plus, potius, and **magis**, v. **magis**). **B.** In gen. **1.** With no qualifying words. **a.** With the addition of the second term of the comparison. (a) With *verbs*: quae (facinorosa) ista aetas fugere **magis** quam sectari solet, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 28: saliendo sese exercebant **magis**, quam scorto aut saviis, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 25; id. Pers. 4, 4, 108; 86: **magis** honorem tribuere quam salutem accipere, Caes. B. G. 7, 20, 7: nisi forte **magis** erit parricida, si qui consularem patrem, quam si quis humilem necarit, Cic. Mil. 7, 17: **magis** ut consuetudinem servem, quam quod, etc., id. Clu. 32, 89.—Repeated: quam **magis** exhausto spumaverit ubere mulctra, laeta **magis** pressis manabunt flumina mammis, i. e. quo **magis**, ... eo **magis**, Verg. G. 3, 303 sq.; cf.: tam **magis** illa fremens ... quam **magis** effuso crudescunt sanguine pugnae, id. ib. 7, 787 sq.; v. Hand, Turs. III. p. 566.—**Magis** est, quod or ut, *there is greater reason, there is more cause that*, etc.: quam-obrem etsi **magis** est, quod gratuler tibi, quam quod te rogem: tamen etiam rogo, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 5, 2: **magis** est, ut ipse moleste ferat, errasse se, quam ut, etc., id. Caes. 6, 14.—(β) With *subst.*, usu. with *quam*: tu me amoris **magis** quam honoris servavisti gratia, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: bellipotentes sunt **magi** quam sapientipotentes, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116 (Ann. v. 188 Vahl.): umbra es amantum **magis** quam amator, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 31: **magis** adeo id facilitate quam alia ulla culpa mea contigit, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: aditus ad consulatum non **magis** nobilitati quam virtuti pateret, id. Mur. 8, 17: **magis** ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 8; cf.: ut **magis** virtute quam dolo contenderent, id. ib. 1, 13, 6: se **magis** consuetudine suā quam merito eorum civitatem conservaturum, id. ib. 2, 32, 1: timori **magis** quam religioni consulere, id. B. C. 1, 67, 3: jus bonumque apud eos non legibus **magis** quam natura valebat, Sall. C. 9, 1: non duces **magis** quam milites callent (obsistere, etc.), Curt. 3, 2, 14.—And after negatives: non **magis** quam, *as little as*: in dicendo irasci, dolere ... non sunt figurae, non **magis** quam suadere, Quint. 9, 1, 23: Romanos nec **magis** jam dolo capi quam armis vinci posse, Liv. 10, 4, 10: pro certo habens non **magis** Antonio eripi se quam Caesari Brutum posse, Sen. Suas. 6, 17: non **magis** Alexandri saevitiam quam Bessi parricidium ferre potuisset, Curt. 7, 6, 15; cf.: nec **magis** post proelium quam in proelio caedibus temperatum est, Liv. 2, 16, 9.—Followed by *atque* instead of *quam* (rare): non Apollinis **magis** verum atque hoc responsum est, Ter. And. 4, 2, 15.—With the *comp. abl.* (rare): quid philosophia **magis** colendum? Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 76: quanto **magis** Aliensi die Aliam ipsam reformidaturos? Liv. 6, 28, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.: quam Juno fertur terris **magis** omnibus unam ... coluisse, Verg. A. 1, 15 (cf. B. 3. infra): Albanum sive Falernum Te **magis** appositus delectat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 17.—(γ) With *pronom.*: quid habetis, qui **magis** immortales vos credam esse quam ego siem? Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 64: quis homo sit **magis** meus quam tu es? id. Mil. 3, 1, 20: quam **magis** amo quam matrem meam, id. Truc. 3, 1, 17; cf.: quem ego ecastor **magis** amo quam me, id. ib. 4, 34.—With *utrum*, followed by *an*: jam scibo, utrum haec me **magis** amet, an marsupium, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 35.—With the *abl.* instead of *quam*: nec **magis** hac infra quicquam est in corpore nostro, Lucr. 3, 274; Verg. A. 1, 15.—(δ) With *adji.* and *adv.*, and esp. with those which do not admit the comparative termination (most freq. without adding the second term of the comparison; v. under **b.**): numquam potuisti mihi **magis** op-

portunus advenire quam advenis, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 47: neque lac lacti **magis** est simile, quam ille ego similis est mei, id. Am. 2, 1, 54: ars **magis** magna atque uber, quam difficilis et obscura, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 190: corpora **magis** magna quam firma, Liv. 5, 44, 4: vultu pulchro **magis** quam venusto, Suet. Ner. 51.—With the *abl.*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 114: neque ego hoc homine quemquam vidi **magis** malum, id. Ps. 4, 1, 27: ab secundis rebus **magis** etiam solito incauti, Liv. 5, 44, 6.—With *compp.* (adding to their force): ita fustibus sum mollior miser **magis** quam ullus cinaedus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 8.—**b.** Without the addition of the second term. (a) With *verbs*: ergo plusque **magisque** viri nunc gloria claret, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 315 Vahl.): sapient **magis**, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 4: **magis** curae est, **magisque** afformido, ne, etc., id. ib. 4, 10, 3: **magis** metuant, id. Mil. 5, 44: tum **magis** id diceret, Fanni, si etc., Cic. Lael. 7 *fin.*; cf. id. Rep. 1, 40, 62: cum Pompeius ita contendisset, ut nihil umquam **magis**, id. Fam. 1, 9, 20: **magis** velle, for malle: quod **magis** velle evenire, Ter. Eun. 3, 7, 1; Val. Fl. 3, 270.—(β) With *subst.*: non ex jure manum consertum sed **magi** ferro, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 276 Vahl.): **magis** aedilis fieri non potuisset, better, finer, Cic. Planc. 24, 60.—(γ) With *pronom.*: ecastor neminem hodie **magis** Amat corde atque animo suo, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 75.—(δ) With *adji.* and *adv.* (so most freq.).—With *adji.*: ut quadam **magis** necessaria ratione recte sit vivendum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 2: **magis** anxius, Ov. M. 1, 182: hic **magis** tranquillum est, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 55: nihil videtur mundius, nec **magis** compositum quicquam, nec **magis** elegans, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 12: nemo fuit **magis** severus nec **magis** continens, id. ib. 2, 1, 21: quod est **magis** verisimile, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 6: **magis** admirabilis oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 24: **magis** communia verba, id. 8, 2, 24 et saep.; rare: **magis** quam in aliis = praeter ceteros; nescio quo pacto **magis** quam in aliis suum cuique pulchrum est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63.—With *adv.*: **magis** aperte, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 30: **magis** impense, id. ib. 5, 9, 36.—With *compp.* adding to their force: **magis** est dulcius, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 22: **magis** majores nugae, id. Men. prol. 55: **magis** modum in majorem, id. Am. 1, 1, 145: contentiores **magis** erunt, id. Poen. 2, 15.—**2.** Strengthened. **a.** By *etiam*, *multo*, *tanto*, *eo*, *hoc*, *quo*, *tam*, *quam*; and negatively, *nihil*: qualis in dicendo Hierocles Alabandeus, **magis** etiam Menecles, frater ejus, fuit, Cic. Brut. 95, 325; id. Off. 1, 21, 72: illud ad me, ac multo etiam **magis** ad vos, id. de Or. 2, 32, 139: tanto **magis** Dic, quis est? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 28: ut quidque **magis** contempler, tanto **magis** placet, id. Most. 3, 2, 146: vicina cacumina caelo, quam sint **magis**, tanto **magis** fument, Lucr. 6, 460: quanto ille plura miscebat, tanto hic **magis** in dies convalescebat, Cic. Mil. 9, 25: sed eo **magis** cauto est Opus, ne huc exeat, qui, etc., Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 22: atque eo **magis**, si, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 1: eoque **magis** quod, etc., id. Lael. 2, 7; Caes. B. G. 1, 23; 1, 47; 3, 14; 5, 1: immo vero etiam hoc **magis**, quam illi veteres, quod, etc., Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: hoc vero **magis** properare Varro, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 20: quo **magis** cogito ego cum meo animo, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 13; Nep. Thras. 2: **magis** quam id reputo, tam **magis** uror, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 5: tam **magis** illa fremens ... Quam **magis**, etc., Verg. A. 7, 787: quanto **magis** ... tam **magis**, Lucr. 4, 81 sq.: quam **magis** in pectore meo foveo, quas meus filius turbas turbet ... **magis** curae est **magisque** afformido, ne, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 1; 4, 4, 27; id. Men. 1, 1, 19: quam **magis** te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, id. As. 1, 3, 6: densior hinc suboles Quam **magis**, etc., Verg. G. 3, 309: cum Vercingetorix nihilo **magis** in aequum locum descenderet, Caes. B. G. 6, 53.—**b.** By reduplication: **magis** **magisque**, **magis** et **magis**, **magis** ac **magis**; and poet. also, **magis** **magis**, *more* and *more*: ex desiderio **magis** **magisque** maceror, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 182 P.: cum cotidie **magis** **magisque** perdit homines tectis ac templis urbis minarentur, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5; id. Fam. 2, 18, 2; 16, 21, 2; Sall. C. 5, 7; cf. Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 2: de Graecia cotidie **magis** et **magis** cogito, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 4;

16, 3, 1; id. Brut. 90, 308; Liv. 7, 32, 6; Sall. J. 8, 6: **magis** deinde ac **magis**, Suet. Vit. 10: post hoc **magis** ac **magis**, id. Gram. 3; for which also: **magisque** ac **magis** deinceps, id. Tit. 3; Tac. A. 14, 8; Sen. de Ira, 3, 1, 4; id. Ep. 114, 25; id. Ben. 2, 14, 4; Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 10; 7, 3, 4; 10, 28, 3.—Poet. also: **magis** atque **magis**, Verg. A. 12, 239; Cat. 68, 48: post, vento crescente, **magis** **magis** increbescunt, id. 64, 275; cf. Verg. G. 4, 311.—**3.** Pleon. **a.** With *potius* (ante-class.): **magis** decorum est Libertum potius quam patronum onus in via portare, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 99: mihi **magis** lubet cum probis potius quam cum improbis vivere, id. Trin. 2, 1, 38.—**b.** With *malle*: quam cum lego, nihil malo quam has res relinquere; his vero auditis multo **magis**, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: finge enim malle eum **magis** sum consequi quam, etc., Dig. 17, 2, 52, § 10.—**c.** In partic.: non (neque) **magis** quam. **1.** To signify perfect equality between two enunciations, *no more... than; just as much... as; or neg. no more... than; just as little... as*: domus erat non domino **magis** ornamento quam civitati, i. e. *just as much to the city as to its owner*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2: non Hannibale **magis** victo a se quam Q. Fabio, Liv. 22, 27, 2: conficior enim maerore, mea Terentia, nec me meae miseriae **magis** excurant quam tuae vestraeque, Cic. Fam. 13, 3, 1; Liv. 9, 22.—Neg.: qui est enim animus in aliquo morbo... non **magis** est sanus, quam id corpus, quod in morbo est, i. e. *is just as far from being sound as a body, etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: si aliquā in re Verris similis fuero, non **magis** mihi deerit inimicus quam Verri defuit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 162; id. Fam. 5, 12, 3; id. de Or. 2, 8, 31: non nascitur itaque ex malo bonum, non **magis** quam ficus ex olea, Sen. Ep. 87, 25; Quint. proem. § 26: non **magis** Gaium imperatorem, quam per Baianum sinum equis discursurum, Suet. Calig. 19.—Ellipt.: nec eo **magis** lege liberi sunt, *just as little from that as from the rest*, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 11.—**2.** For restricting the idea expressed in the clause with non **magis**, so that *not more*, according to a common figure of speech, = *less*; in Engl. *not so much... as; less... than*: deinde credas mihi affirmanti velim, me hoc non pro Lysone **magis** quam pro omnibus scribere, Cic. Fam. 13, 24; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 17: miserebat non poenae **magis** homines, quam sceleris, quo poenam meriti essent, Liv. 2, 5; 1, 28.—**3.** **Magis** minusve, **magis** aut minus, or **magis** ac minus; post-Aug. for the usual plus minusve, *more or less*: sed istud **magis** minusve vitiosum est pro personis dicentium, Quint. 11, 1, 27; Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 220: minora vero plerumque sunt talia, ut pro persona, tempore, loco, causa **magis** ac minus vel excusata debeant videri vel reprehendenda, Quint. 11, 1, 14; Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 67: quaedam tamen et nationibus puto **magis** aut minus convenire, Sen. Ep. 40, 11; cf.: quosdam minus aut **magis** osos veritatem, id. Suas. 1, 5: aut minus, aut **magis**, id. Ep. 82, 14.—**4.** With *alius* ... *alio*, etc.: ceterae philosophorum disciplinae, omnino alia **magis** alia, sed tamen omnes, *one more than another, i. e. in different degrees*, Cic. Fin. 3, 3, 11 Madvig. ad loc. (al.: alia **magis**, alia minus, v. Hand, Turs. III. p. 560): mihi videntur omnes quidem illi errasse... sed alius alio **magis**, Cic. Fin. 4, 16, 43: sunt omnino omnes fere similes, sed declarant communis notiones, alia **magis** alia, id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53: alii alii **magis** recusare, Liv. 29, 15, 11.—*Sup.*: **maximē** (**maximē**), *in the highest degree, most of all, most particularly, especially, exceedingly, very*, etc. **A.** Lit. **1.** Alone. **a.** With a *verb*: haec una res in omni libero populo maximeque in pacatis tranquillisque civitatibus praecipue semper floruit, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30: quid commemorem primum aut laudem maxime? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 14; 3, 1, 79: nos coluit maxime, id. Ad. 3, 2, 54: quem convenire maxime cupiebam, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 30; id. As. 3, 3, 133: de te audiebamus ea, quae maxime vellemus, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, a, 7; cf. id. Att. 13, 1: extra quos (fines) egredi non possum, si maxime velim, id. Quint. 10, 35: in re publica maxime conservanda sunt jura belli, *most especially*, id. Off. 1, 11, 33: huic legioni Caesar propter virtutem confidebat maxi-

me, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: quem Homero crederet maxime accedere, *came nearest to*, Quint. 10, 1, 86; cf. pugnare, *most violently*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 271; 1, 1, 44: jubere, *most positively*, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 80: id enim est profecto, quod constituta religione rem publicam contineat maxime, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 69; cf. maxime *fin.*: ab eo exordiri volui maxime, id. Off. 1, 2, 4: cernere naturae vim maxime, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35.—**b.** With an *adj.*: res maxime necessaria, Cic. Lael. 23, 86: loca maxime frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: loci ad hoc maxime idonei, Quint. 1, 11, 13: maxime naturali carent amicitia, Cic. Lael. 21, 80: maxime feri, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: qui eo tempore maxime plebi acceptus erat, id. ib. 1, 3: idem ad augendam eloquentiam maxime accommodati erunt, Quint. 1, 11, 13: elegans maxime auctor, id. 10, 1, 93: maxime vero commune est quare, an sit honesta? etc., id. 2, 4, 37: noto enim maxime utar exemplo, id. 7, 3, 3.—So with *supp.*: quae maxime liberalissima, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 3: maxime gravissimam omniumque (rerum), Liv. 41, 23, 4 MS. (dub.: maxumam gravissimamque, Weissenb.).—**c.** With numerals, at *most*: puer ad annos maxime natus octo, Gell. 17, 8, 4.—**d.** With an *adv.*: ut dicatis quam maxime ad veritatem accommodate, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 149 (v. infra 2).—**2.** Strengthened by *unus, unus omnium, omnium, multo, vel, tam, quam*, etc. (supply *potest*): qui proelium unus maxime accenderat, Curt. 5, 2, 5: cum sua modestia unus omnium maxime floreret, Nep. Milt. 1, 1: quae maxime omnium belli avida, Liv. 23, 49; 4, 59; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 36, 19, 4: atque ea res multo maxime disjunctum illum ab illa, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 85: imperium populi Romani multo maxime miserabile visum est, Sall. C. 36, 4: illud mihi videtur vel maxime confirmare, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 162: hoc enim uno praestantius vel maxime feris, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: quae quidem vel maxime suspicionem movent, id. Part. Or. 33, 114: quam potes, tam verba confer maxime ad compendium, *as much as possible*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 186: ego jubeo quam maxime unam facere nos hanc familiam, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 2: ut quam maxime permaneat diuturna corpora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108; id. de Or. 1, 34, 154: quo mihi rectius videtur, memoriam nostri quam maxime longam efficere, Sall. C. 1, 3: ceterum illum juvenem incipere a quam maxime facili ac favorabili causa velim, Quint. 12, 6, 6.—**3.** With the relative *qui* in the phrases, quam qui maxime and ut qui maxime: tam enim sum amicus rei publicae, quam qui maxime, *as any one whatever*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 6: grata ea res, ut quae maxime senatui unquam fuit, Liv. 5, 25; 7, 33.—**4.** With *ut quisque*... *ita* (maxime, potissimum or minime), *the more... the more* (or less): hoc maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ei potissimum opitulari, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49: ut quisque magnitudine animae maxime excellit, ita maxime, etc., id. ib. 1, 19, 64; cf. in the contrary order: colendum autem esse ita quemque maxime, ut quisque maxime virtutibus his lenioribus erit ornatus, id. ib. 1, 15, 47: ut enim quisque maxime ad suum commodum refert, quaecumque agit, ita minime est vir bonus, id. Leg. 1, 18, 49.—**5.** In gradations, to denote the first and most desirable, *first of all, in the first place*: hujus industriam maxime quidem vellem, ut imitarentur ei, quos oportebat: secundo autem loco, ne alterius labori inviderent, Cic. Phil. 8, 10, 31; cf. id. Caecin. 9, 23: si per eum reductus insidiosus reddissem, me scilicet maxime sed proxime illum quoque fefellissem, id. Rab. Post. 12, 33: in quo genere sunt maxime oves, deinde caprae, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 1: maxime... deinde, Plin. 9, 16, 23, § 56: sed vitem maxime populus videtur alere, deinde ulmus, post etiam fraxinus, id. C. 5, 6, 4: maxime... deinde... postea... minime, Plin. 37, 12, 75, § 196: maxime... postea... ultimae, Col. 6, 3, 6: post Chium maxime laudatur Creticum, mox Aegyptium, Plin. 18, 7, 17, § 77.—**B. Transf. 1.** Like *potissimum*, to give prominence to an idea, *especially, particularly, principally*: quae ratio poetarum, maximeque Homerum impulit, ut, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 6; Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 1: scribe aliquid, et maxime, si Pompeius Italia cedit, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 4:

de Cocceio et Libone quae scribis, approbo: maxime quod de judicatu meo, id. ib. 12, 19, 2; id. Fin. 5, 1, 1: cognoscat etiam rerum gestarum et memoriae veteris ordinem, maxime scilicet nostrae civitatis, id. Or. 34, 120; id. Att. 13, 1, 2.—So in the connection, cum... tum maxime; tum... tum maxime; ut... tum maxime, *but more especially*: scio et perspexi saepe: cum antehac, tum hodie maxime, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 56: plena exemplorum est nostra res publica, cum saepe, tum maxime bello Punico secundo, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 47; id. Att. 11, 6, 1; id. Fl. 38, 94: tum exercitationibus crebris atque magnis, tum scribendo maxime persequatur, id. de Or. 2, 23, 96: longius autem procedens, ut in ceteris eloquentiae partibus, tum maxime, etc., id. Brut. 93, 320.—With *nunc*, *nuper*, *tum*, *cum*, *just*, *precisely*, *exactly*: *Me. Quid? vostrum patri Filii quot eratis? M. Su. Ut nunc maxime meminimus, duo, just nunc*, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 58: cum iis, quos nuper maxime liberaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: ipse tum maxime admoto igne refovebat artus, Curt. 8, 4, 25; 6, 6, 10; 5, 7, 2; Liv. 27, 4, 2 Drak.: haec cum maxime loqueretur, sex lictores eum circumstant valentissimi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 76, § 187; 2, 4, 38, § 72: totius autem injustitiae nulla capitalior, quam eorum, qui cum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, id. Off. 1, 13, 41; Liv. 4, 3, 30, 33: tum cum maxime, *at that precise time, at that moment*, Liv. 40, 13, 4; 40, 32, 1; 33, 9, 3; 43, 7, 8; so, tunc cum maxime, Curt. 3, 2, 47: nunc cum maxime, Cic. Clu. 5, 12; id. Sen. 11, 38; Liv. 29, 17, 7; v. 2. cum.—**2.** In colloquial lang., to denote emphatic assent, *certainly, by all means, very well, yes*; and with *immo*, to express emphatic dissent, *certainly not, by no means*: Ar. Jac. pater, talos, ut porro nos jaciamus. De Maxime, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 54; id. Curc. 2, 3, 36: Th. Nisi quid magis Es occupatus, operam mihi da. St. Maxime, id. Most. 4, 3, 17; Ter. And. 4, 5, 23: Ca. Numquid peccatum est, Simo? St. Immo maxime, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 80; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 31: scilicet res ipsa aspera est, sed vos non timetis eam. Immo vero maxime, Sall. C. 52, 28 (v. immo); v. Hand, Turs. III. p. 552-607.

2. Magnus, i, m., a Roman surname, e. g. Cn. Pompeius Magnus; v. Pompeius.

Mago and Magon, *ōnis, m., μάγων*. **I.** A Carthaginian, the brother of Hannibal, Nep. Hann. 7, 4; 8, 2; Liv. 21, 47; 4, 6; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 49; Sil. 11, 556; and perhaps also id. 4, 564.—**II.** Another Carthaginian, the author of a work on agriculture, which was afterwards translated into Latin by order of the Roman Senate, Cic. Or. 1, 58, 249; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 10; Col. 1, 1, 13; Plin. 18, 3, 5, § 22.—**III.** A son of Hamilcar the elder, Just. 19, 2, 1.—**IV.** A town in the Balearic islands, now Port Mahon, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 77.

Magontiacum, i, n., a city of Germany, on the Rhine, the modern Mayence, Tac. H. 4, 15; 24 sq.; called **Mogontiacum**, Eutr. 7, 8; 9, 7; **Magontiacus**, i, f., Amm. 15, 11, 8; and **Maguntia**, ae, f., Venant. Fort. Carm. 9, 9, 1.

magūdāris and magyḏāris (*-dēris*), is, f., = *μαγῦδαρίς*, the stalk, acc. to others, the root or the juice of the plant laserpitium, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 16; Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 45; cf. Prisc. p. 757 P.

Magulla, ae, f., the name of a woman, Mart. 12, 9, 1.

magulūm, i, n., the jaw, mouth: conspurcatum, Schol. Juv. 2, 16; cf. *μάγυλον*, Gloss.

Maguntia, ae, v. Magontiacum.

*** 1. magus, i, m., and maga, ae, f., = μάγος**. **I.** In the masc., a Magian, a learned man and magician among the Persians: ei magos dixisse, quod genus sapientum et doctorum habebatur in Persis, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46; 1, 41, 90; id. Leg. 2, 10, 26; id. N. D. 1, 16, 43 al.: Augur, schoenobates, medicus, magus, omnia novit, Juv. 3, 77; App. d. Dog. 1, 3, p. 186: nam si (quod ego apud plurimos lego), Persarum lingua magus est, qui nostrā sacerdos, etc., id. Mag. 25, p. 290, 20.—**II.** In the fem., a female magician, enchantress: cantusque artesque magarum, v. l. Ov. M. 7, 195 (al.

leg. magorum): Circe maga famosissima, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 17.

2. māgus, a, um, adj. [1. magus], magic, magical (poet.): artes, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 5: manus, id. Med. fac. 36: carmen, Sen. Herc. Oet. 467.

magyḏāris, v. magudāris.

Maharbal, ālis, m., a Carthaginian officer under Hannibal, Liv. 21, 12; 45; 22, 6; 46; 51.

† 1. maia, ae, f., = μαῖα, a large kind of crab, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97; al. maea.

2. Maia, Maja (written by Cicero **Majja**, like ejus, pejusus, etc.; v. the letter J), ae, f., = *Μαῖα*. **I.** Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and the mother of Mercury by Jupiter, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56: Majā genitum demittit ab alto, i. e. Mercury, Verg. A. 1, 297: Maïa natus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 5; Ov. M. 11, 303; Macr. S. 1, 12, 19; acc. Majam, Ov. F. 4, 174.—As one of the Pleiades: sanctissima Maja, Cic. Arat. 270: multi ante casum Majae coepere, Verg. G. 1, 225; Ov. F. 4, 174; 5, 85.—**II.** A daughter of Faunus, Macr. S. 1, 12.

Maius, i, m. [Maia], usually mensis Maius, the month of May: Cincius mensem (Maium nominatum putat a Maia, quam Vulcani dicit uxorem, Macr. S. 1, 12, 18: (mensis) tertius a majoribus Maius, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 34; Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 100; Ov. F. 5, 490; also simply Maius, Ov. F. 5, 185.—As *adj.*: Kalendae Maiae, Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 1; Ov. F. 4, 947: Idus Maiae, Cic. Att. 3, 8, 2; Prop. 4 (5), 5, 36.

majalis, is, m., a gelded boar, a barrow hog (ante-class.), Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21; 2, 7, 15.—**Transf., an unmanned person**: nunc tecum obsecro, ut mihi subvenias, ego ne majalis fuam, Titin. Non. 111, 11. (Com. Rel. v. 33 Rib.).—As a term of reproach: in hoc majali, Cic. Pis. 9, 19 (acc. to Isid. Orig. 2, 39).

Majesta, ae, f., the wife of Vulcan, Piso ap. Macr. S. 1, 12, 18.

majestas, ātis, f. [major, magnus, q. v.], greatness, grandeur, dignity, majesty.

I. Lit., of the gods; also the condition of men in high station, as kings, consuls, senators, knights, etc., and in republican states, esp. freq. of the people (class.). **1.** Of the gods: di non censent esse suae majestatis, praesignificare hominibus, quae sunt futura, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 82 sq.: primus est deorum cultus deos credere, deinde reddere illis majestatem suam, Sen. Ep. 95, 50: divinam majestatem asserere sibi coepit, divine majesty, Suet. Calig. 22.—**2.** Of men: consulis, Cic. Pis. 11, 24: judicium, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: regia, Caes. B. C. 3, 106: ducis, Phaedr. 2, 5, 23: senatus, Liv. 8, 34: patria, the paternal authority, id. 8, 7, 3: inter nos sanctissima divitiarum majestas, Juv. 1, 113.—The sovereign power, sovereignty of the Roman people: majestatem populi Romani defendere, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 13: per majestatem populi Romani subvenite misero mihi, Sall. J. 14, 25: ad tantam magnitudinem Romana majestas cunctorum numinum favore pervenit, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 4, 6: majestatem minuire or laedere, to injure or offend against the majesty, sovereignty of the people: majestatem minuire est de dignitate, aut amplitudine, aut potestate populi, aut eorum, quibus populus potestatem dedit, aliquid derogare, Cic. Inv. 2, 17, 53; Tac. A. 1, 72: populi Romani majestatem laedere, Sen. Contr. 4, 25, 13; Amm. 16, 8, 4; 19, 12, 1; 21, 12, 19 al.: crimen majestatis, high-treason; an offence against the majesty, sovereignty of the people: et crimen majestatis, quod imperii nostri gloriae, rerumque gestarum monumenta evertere atque asportare ausus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41, § 88: legionem sollicitare, res est, quae lege majestatis tenetur, against treason, id. Clu. 35, 97: condemnatus majestatis, id. ib.: laesae majestatis accusari, Sen. Contr. 4, 25: majestatis causa damnatus, Dig. 48, 24, 1: majestatis iudicium, ib. 2, 20: Lege Julia majestatis tenetur is, cuius opo, consilio adversus imperatorem vel rem publicam arma mota sunt, exercitusve ejus in insidiis deductus est, Paul. Sent. 5, 29, 1.—As a title of honor of the Roman emperors, majesty, Phaedr. 2, 5, 23; Symm. Ep. 19, 16 et saep.—**II.** Transf., in gen., honor, dignity, excellence,

splendor: majestas et pudor matronarum, Liv. 34, 2: rex apum nullum habeat aculeum, majestate solâ armatus, Plin. 11, 17, § 52: boum, i. e. *fine condition, appearance*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: ipsa dierum Festorum herboso colitur si quando theatro, Juv. 3, 173: templorum, id. 11, 111: Tyria majestas, the *splendor of Tyrian purple*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 79: quanta illi fuit gravitas! quanta in oratione majestas! Cic. Lael. 25, 96: loci, i. e. Jovis templi, Liv. 1, 53.

† *mājor, mājores*, v. *magnus*.

† *mājoriarius*, ii, m. [major], a *great farmer of the revenue* (opp. *miniscularius*, a petty farmer of the revenue), Inscr. Orell. 1532.

mājorinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of the larger sort, of a larger form (post-Aug.): olivae, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 15: pecunia, Cod. Th. 9, 23, 2.

Mājūgēna, ae, m. [Maia-gigno], the *Maia-born*, i. e. *Mercury*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 92.

mājūma, ae, f. [Malus], a *great popular festival on the Tiber in the month of May*, a kind of mock sea-fight, Cod. Th. 5, 6, 1, § 6, 2.

mājus, a, um, *adj.* [root *mag*, whence *magis, magnus*], an old word for *magnus*, *great*, e. g. *Majus Deus*, i. e. *Jupiter*: *Dea Maia*, Macr. S. 1, 12, 17.

mājuscūlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [major], somewhat greater or larger; somewhat great (rare but class.): folia sunt majuscula, quam hederæ, Plin. 26, 6, 16, § 30: cura, Cic. Fam. 9, 10, 3.—Of age, somewhat older: hanc vicinam dico lenonis hujus meretricem majusculam, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 27: Thais, quam ego sum, majuscula est, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20.

mālā, ae, f. [mando, like *scala*, from *scando*], the *cheek-bone, jaw*; in the stricter anatomical sense, the upper bones of the face, between the eyes, nose, and mouth, in which the teeth are fixed (usually in plur.): *maxilla est mobile os*. *Malae* cum toto osse, quod superiores dentes excipiunt, immobiles sunt, Cels. 8, 1: dentium pars maxillae, pars superiori ossi malarum haeret, id. ib.: ut meos malis miser manderem matos, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 215; Lucr. 2, 638: ambas subigit malis absumere mensas, Verg. A. 3, 257.—Of the dog, Verg. A. 12, 755; of the horse, id. G. 3, 238; of the wolf, id. A. 11, 681; of the lion: horribilique malā, Hor. C. 2, 19, 23.—II. Transf., the corresponding external part of the face, a *cheek* (mostly in plur.): infra oculos malae homini tantum, quas priscae genas vocabant. . . Pudoris haec sedes: ibi maxime ostenditur rubor, Plin. 11, 37, 58, § 157: pugno malam si tibi percussero innox, Plaut. As. 2, 104; id. Mil. 2, 5, 35: feri malam illi rursum, *slap his cheek again*, id. Cas. 2, 6, 55: (juventas) molli vestit lamine malas, Lucr. 5, 889; Ov. M. 12, 391; Verg. A. 10, 324: impubes, id. ib. 9, 751: tenerae, Ov. M. 13, 753: Quod Aulo Agerio a Numero Negidio pugno mala percussa est, Vet. Form. in Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 2, 7, 4: paucae sine vulnere malae, Juv. 15, 54.

mālābāthron, i, v. *malobathron*.

Malāca (-cha), ae, f. *Málaka*, a city of Hispania Baetica, now *Malaga*, Mel. 2, 6, 7; Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 19; 3, 1, 3, § 8; Auct. B. Alex. 64, 3.

malacha, ae, f., v. *maldacon*.

† *mālāchē* and *mōlōchē*, ēs, f., = *μαλάχη* and *μολόχη*, a kind of mallows (v. *malva*). I. Form *malache*, Varr. L. L. 5, 21, § 103 Müll.; Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 222; App. Herb. 41.—2. Form *moloche*, Col. 10, 247 (poet.); cf. Plin. 20, 4, 14, § 29; App. Herb. 41.

† *mālācia*, ae, f., = *μαλακία*, a calm at sea, dead calm. I. Lit.: tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se loco movere non possent, Caes. B. G. 3, 15, 3.—B. Trop.: in otio inconscuso jacere non est tranquillitas, malacia est, Sen. Ep. 67, 14.—II. Transf., a total want of appetite, nausea (post-Aug.): semen citreorum edendum praecipunt in malacia praegnantibus, Plin. 23, 6, 56, § 105; so id. 23, 6, 57, § 107.—With *stomachi*: absinthium pellit malaciam stomachi, Plin. 27, 7, 23, § 43.

† *mālācisso*, i, v. a., = *μαλακίζω*, to

render soft or supple, to soften, make pliable (ante-class. and post-Aug.): malacissandus es, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 31: articulos, v. l. Sen. Ep. 66, 53 dub. (Haase, malaxandos).

† *mālacticus*, a, um, *adj.*, = *μαλακτικός*, mollifying (post-class.): virtus, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 15.

† *mālācus*, a, um, *adj.*, = *μαλακός*, soft, supple, pliant (Plautin.): pallium malacum et calidum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 93: pallium, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 38.—II. Transf., soft, delicate, luxurious: ad saltandum malacus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 74: unctiones, id. Stich. 1, 3, 74: in malacum modum, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 121.

* *malaginum*, i, n., a plaster made without fire, Plin. Val. 3, 12.

† *mālagma*, ātis, n. (*malagma*, ae, f., Veg. Vet. 2, 48, 9), = *μάλαγμα*, an emollient, poultice, cataplasm: malagmata contusa abunde mollescunt, Cels. 5, 17, 2; Col. 6, 17, 3; 5; Plin. 22, 24, 56, § 117; 25, 13, 95, § 153.—In dat. plur.: malagmatis, Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 63.

mālandrīa, ōrum, n. (*mālandria*, ae, f., Marc. Emp. 34), blisters or pustules on the neck, esp. in horses, Veg. Vet. 2, 42, 1; Plin. 24, 8, 29, § 44 Jan.

mālandrīosus, a, um, *adj.* [malandria], full of blisters or pustules on the neck, Marc. Emp. 19.

* *mālaxatio*, ōnis, f. [malaxo], a softening, mollifying, Theod. Prisc. 1, 23.

† *mālaxō*, āvi, i, v. a., = *μαλάσσω*, to soften, mollify: malas, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 7: ventrem, Plin. Val. 1, 8: articulos, Sen. Ep. 66, 49; but v. *malacisso*.

Malchīnus, v. *Malthinus*.

Malchīo, ōnis, m., the name of a man, Mart. 3, 82, 32.

* *māldācon*, i, n., the gum of the tree called bdellium: vicina est Bactriana, in qua bdellium nominatissimum. Arbor nigra est. . . gummi alii bronchon appellant, alii malacham, alii maldacon, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35.

mālē, adv., v. l. *malus*, 2. *fin.*

Mālēa and *Māleā*, ae, f. (collat. form *Mālēae*, ārum, f., Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 1 B. and K.), = *Μαλέα* and *Μάλεια*, a promontory in the Peloponnesus, at the south of Laconia, now *C. Malea*, Liv. 34, 32, 19; Mel. 2, 3, 7; Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 22; Cic. Fam. 4, 12; Verg. A. 5, 193; Ov. Am. 2, 16, 24; Prop. 3, 17 (4, 18), 8; Stat. Th. 2, 33.—Hence, II. *Mālēus*, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the promontory of Malea, Maleam: jugum, Flor. 2, 9, 4; 3, 6, 3.

† *mālēbarbis*, mālībarbis [malebarba], σπανισπώνγων, having a thin beard, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

mālēdicax (or separately, *mālē dī-cax*), ācis, *adj.* [male-dicax], foul-mouthed, abusive, slanderous, reviling (ante- and post-class.): maledicax es, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 26.—II. Subst., a reviler, slanderer, Macr. S. 7, 3 med.

mālēdicē, adv., v. *maledicus fin.*

mālēdicens, entis, P. a., v. *maledico fin. A.*

mālēdicentia, ae, f. [maledico], an evil-speaking, abuse, scurrilousness (only in Gellius; syn. *maledictio*, *procacitas*): ob assiduam maledictiam, et probra in principes civitatis, Gell. 3, 15; 17, 14, 2.

mālēdico (or separately, *mālē dico*;

rarely in reverse order: qui bonis dicunt male, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 10; cf. id. Trin. 4, 2, 79), xi, ctum, 3, v. n. and a. [male-dico], to speak ill of, to abuse, revile, slander, asperse; constr. absol., or with a dat. (so class.) or acc. (post-Aug.). (a) Absol.: aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic. Cael. 3, 6.—(β) With dat.: optimo viro maledicere, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28: turpissime alicui, id. N. D. 1, 33, 93: petulanter alicui, id. Cael. 3, 8: utriusque, Hor. S. 2, 3, 140: Christo, Plin. Ep. 10, 97, 5; Sen. Contr. 1, 4, 1.—Impers. pass.: indignis si maledicitur, maledictum id esse dico, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 27; Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 14.—(γ) With acc.: si me amas, maledic illam, Petr. 96; v. id. 74.—II. Esp., to curse, utter a curse upon (eccl. Lat.): populo huic, Vulg. Num. 22, 6 al.—Hence, A. *mālēdicens*, entis, P. a., evil-speaking, foul-

mouthed, abusive, scurrilous (syn. *maledicus*): maledicentes homines, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 75.—Comp.: maledicentior, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 31.—Sup.: in maledicentissima civitate, Cic. Fl. 3, 7: carmina, Suet. Caes. 23; Nep. Alc. 11, 1.—B. *mālēdictus*, a, um, P. a., accursed (post-class. for execrabilis): maledicte parricida, Spart. Get. 3, 3: maledictus es inter omnia animantia, Vulg. Gen. 3, 14: omnes incesti, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 7 praef.—Hence, as subst.: *mālēdictum*, i, n., a foul or abusive word.

I. In gen. (class.): maledicta in-aliquem dicere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: in vitam alicujus conicere, id. Planc. 12, 31: maledictis figere aliquem, id. N. D. 1, 34, 93: maledicta in aliquem conferre, id. Att. 11, 8, 2: quod crimen (i. e. majestatis) non solum facto, sed et verbis impiis ac maledictis maxime exacerbatur, Paul. Sent. 5, 29, 1.—II. In part., a curse, imprecation: esse in maledictis jam antiquis strigem, convenit, Plin. 11, 39, 95, § 232: scribere maledicta, Vulg. Num. 5, 23.—B. Transf., a cursed thing: Christus factus pro nobis maledictum, Vulg. Gal. 3, 13: maledictum non erit amplius, id. Apoc. 22, 3.

mālēdictio, ōnis, f. [maledico], an evil-speaking, reviling, abuse (very rare): maledictio nihil habet propositi praeter contumeliam, Cic. Cael. 3, 6; Arn. 4, 147.

—II. Esp., the act of cursing, a curse, malediction (freq. in eccl. Lat.): alicui benedictionem et maledictionem proponere, Vulg. Deut. 30, 19: bonum pro maledictione, id. 2 Reg. 16, 12; id. Jer. 24, 9.

* *mālēdictitō*, āre, v. freq. a. [id.], to revile or abuse vehemently or repeatedly, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 62 (also separately, male dictitatur).

† *mālēdictor*, ōris, m., a reviler, slanderer: maledictores dicebantur ab antiquis, qui nunc maledici, Paul. ex Fest. p. 152, 8; Tert. p. 154 Müll.

mālēdictum, i, n., v. *maledico fin. B.*

mālēdictus, a, um, P. a., v. *maledico, fin. B.*

mālēdicus, a, um, *adj.* [maledico], foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous, slanderous (class.): conviciator maledicus, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: homines, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12: maledicum esse in aliquem, Quint. 4, 1, 10.—Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things: civitas, Cic. Fl. 28, 48: lingua, Val. Max. 8, 9, 2: sermo, id. 7, 2, 6.—Hence, adv.: *mālēdicē*, in a slanderous manner, abusively, scurrilously: maledice contumelioseque dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134; so, maledice ac maligne loqui, Liv. 45, 39, 16.

mālē-fāber, bra, brum, *adj.* [malefaber], contriving evil, cunning, crafty, insidious (post-class.): suadelae, Prud. Ham. 716.

mālēfācio (or separately, *mālē fācio*), feci, factum, 3, v. n. [male-facio], to do evil, harm, mischief to any one, to injure: alicui, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 11: neque tu verbis solves umquam, quod mi re male feceris, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 10: tibi, Vulg. 1 Reg. 26, 21.—With contra: malefacere omnia contra aliquem, Vulg. Jer. 38, 9.—Hence, *mālēfactum* (or separately, *mālē factum*; sync., *malfactum*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 185; v. Ritschl, Opusc. 2, p. 720 sq.), i, n., an evil deed, injury: benefacta male locata malefacta arbitror, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62 (Trag. v. 429 Vahl.): augere, Cic. Inv. 2, 36, 108.

* *mālēfactio*, ōnis, f. [malefacio], properly, an injuring; hence], *syncope*, fainting, swooning, Macr. de Herb. Carm. 2, 4.

mālēfactor, ōris, m. [id.], an evil-doer, malefactor (Plautin. and post-class.): malefactorem amitti satius est quam relinqui beneficium, i. e. it is better to let a malefactor go unpunished than to be ungrateful towards a benefactor, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 11: ad vindictam malefactorum, Vulg. 1 Pet. 2, 14.

mālēfactum, i, n., v. *malefacio fin.*

mālēficē, adv., v. *maledicus fin.*

mālēficentia, ae, f. [maledicentia], an evil-doing, ill-conduct towards any one, mischievousness; harm, injury (post-Aug.): (tursiones) maxime rostris canicularum

maleficientiae assimilati, Plin. 9, 9, 11, § 34: neque ex beneficentia dei quicquam boni perveniat ad nos, neque ex maleficientia quicquam mali, Lact. Ira Dei, 1, 1.

maleficium, *ii, n.* [maleficus], *an evil deed, misdeed, wickedness, offence, crime.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.): ne consilii sint ipsi malefici suis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 21: conscientia maleficiorum, Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 15: committere, admittere, to commit, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: exsilio multare, id. Caecin. 34, 100: supplicia pro maleficiis metuere, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8.—**B.** In partic. (mostly post-Aug.). **1.** *Fraud, deception, adulteration*: me maleficio vinces? Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 20 Speng.; Quint. 7, 4, 36; Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 120.—**2.** *Enchantment, sorcery*, Tac. A. 2, 69 Orell. *N. cr.*; App. M. 9, p. 230, 24; 231, 28; cf. magica, id. Mag. p. 278, 21; Schol. Juv. 6, 595.—**II.** Transf., *mischievous, hurt, harm, injury, wrong* inflicted (acc. to maleficus, II.): pro maleficio beneficium reddere, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 22: ab injuria et maleficio se prohibere, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: sine ullo maleficio, id. ib. 1, 7; id. B. C. 2, 20: novis corrumpent maleficiis, Liv. 7, 20: malefici occasione omitta, id. 9, 12 al.—Hence, transf. (abstr. pro concr.), *a noxious insect, vermin*: ita non nasci maleficia, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 308; 8, 59, 84, § 229; 20, 13, 51, § 133.

maleficus (in MSS. also **mālificus**), *a, um, adj.* [malefacio], *evil-doing, nefarious, vicious, wicked, criminal.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.): homo natura maleficus, et injustus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: malefici sceleratique homines, id. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 144: maleficientissimus, Suet. Gall. 15: mores malefici, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 4: malefica vita, Tac. A. 4, 21.—As subst.: **maleficus**, *i, m., an evil-doer, criminal*: contra istoc detrudi maleficos Aequom videtur, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 150.—**B.** In partic., *magical*: artes, Vulg. 2 Par. 33, 6.—As subst. **1.** **maleficus**, *i, m., a magician, enchanter*: de maleficis et mathematicis, Cod. Just. 9, 18, 5: magi qui malefici vulgi consuetudine nuncupantur, ib. 9, 18, 7; Schol. Juv. 6, 594.—**2.** **maleficium**, *i, n., a charm, means of enchantment*: semusti cineres aliaque malefica, quis creditur anima numinibus inferis sacrari, Tac. A. 2, 69 fin.—**II.** Transf., *hurtful, injurious, noxious, mischievous* (only post-Aug.): Christiani, genus hominum superstitionis novae atque maleficae, Suet. Ner. 16: sidera, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 160: vis, id. 33, 4, 25, § 84: bestia piscibus malefica, id. 9, 15, 20, § 50: caprae, maleficum frondibus animal, id. 12, 17, 37, § 73: natura, *inimical, unpropitious*, Nep. Ages. 8, 1: bestia, Amm. 28, 3, 4.—Hence, *adv.* **malefice**, *mischievously*: aliquid agere, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 113.

male-fidus, *a, um, adj.* *unfaithful, faithless*, Boeth. Cons. Phil. 1, 1; 1, 17. (In class. Lat. always separately, as, capiti male fido, Ov. Ib. 85.)

malefio or **mālfio**, *fieri, v. n.* [malefio], *to be injured* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Signif. Diaet. Pass. 89.

malens, *P. a., v. malo fin.*

malēsuađus, *a, um, adj.* [male-sua-deo], *ill-advising, seductive* (poet.): Illa hanc corrumpit mulierem viti malesuada plena, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 56 Lorenz ad loc. (al. vitilena): interpres, Sid. Ep. 7, 5.—Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things; of wine: malesuadi pocula succi, Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 69: Fames, Verg. A. 6, 276.

malētractatio, *ōnis, f.* [male-tracto], *ill-treatment* (post-class.), Arn. 4, 178; 187.

Māleūs, *a, um, v. Malea, II.*

Māleventum, *i, n., ancient name of Beneventum, in the Samnite territory*, Liv. 9, 27, 14; v. Beneventum.

malēvolens (**mālivōl-**), *entis, adj.* [male-volens], *ill-disposed, disaffected, envious, spiteful, malevolent* (very rare, and in posit. ante-class.): est miserorum ut malevolentes sint, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 51: ingenium, id. Bacch. 4, 3, 4.—*Sup.*: malevolentissimae obtractationes, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7; 1, 9, 17.—As subst.: **malēvolens**, *entis, m., a spiteful person, an enemy*: jam meo malost quod malevolentes gaudent, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 67: (manu) malam rem mittunt malevolentibus, id. Ps. 4, 2, 49.

malēvolētia (**māliv-**), *ae, f.* [malevolens], *ill-will, evil disposition* towards any one, *dislike, hatred, envy, malevolence* (class.): malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento suo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20: malevolentia in ceteros, id. Fam. 1, 9, 22: obtractatio et malevolentia, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: malevolentia et invidia, Sall. C. 3, 2: vicinitas non infusca malevolentia, Cic. Planc. 9, 22.

malēvolūs (**māliv-**), *a, um, adj.* [male-volo], *ill-disposed* towards any one, *disaffected, envious, spiteful, malevolent.* **I.** *Adj.* with *dat.*, or in with *acc.* (class.): si omnibus est malevolus, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 7: Cato in me turpiter fuit malevolus, id. Att. 7, 2, 7.—Transf., of things: sermones, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 10.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** **Mālēvolūs**, *i, m., an ill-disposed person, a foe, an enemy*: omnium malevolorum, iniquorum, invidiosorum animos frangerem, Cic. Balb. 25, 56: et invidi et malevoli et lividi, id. Tusc. 4, 12, 28.—**B.** **Mālēvola**, *ae, f., a female enemy, foe*: mea inimica et malevola, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 181.—Hence, **malēvolē**, *adv., malevolently* (late Lat.), Aug. in Ps. 68, Serm. 27.

malfactum, *v. malefactum.*

Maliācus Sinus, *a gulf south of Thessaly, now Gulf of Zeitouni*, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27; Liv. 27, 30, 3.—Hence, **A.** **Maliensis**, *e, adj., Malian*: ager, Liv. 42, 40, 6.—**B.** **Malius**, *a, um, adj., Malian*: lymphæ, Cat. 68, 54.

† **mālicordis**, = *πονηροκάριος*, *bad-hearted*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mālicōrium, *ii, n.* [malum-corium], *the rind of a pomegranate*, Plin. 23, 6, 57, § 107; Petr. 47.

* **mālifer**, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [malum-fero], *apple-bearing* (poet.): Et quos maliferae despectant moenia Abellæ, Verg. A. 7, 740.

mālificus, *v. maleficus.*

mālignans, *P. a. of maligno, q. v.*

mālignē, *adv., v. malignus fin.*

mālignitas, *ātis, f.* [malignus]. **I.** *ill-will, spite, malice, envy, malignity* (not in Cic. or Caes.).—Lit.: malignitati falsa species libertatis inest, Tac. H. 1, 1: malignitas multo veneno tincta, Sen. Vit. Beat. 18, 2: interperantium, Plin. Ep. 5, 7, 6: humana, Tac. Or. 18: malignitas et livor, id. Agr. 41.—In plur.: malignitatum vulnera, Prud. *στέφ.* 2, 259.—**II.** *Stinginess, niggardliness, meanness* [v. malignus, II.]: ita malignitate oneravit omnes mortales mihi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 4; Liv. 10, 46, 15; 34, 34, 8; 39, 9, 6.—Hence, **III.** Transf., *stingy or niggardly act*: malignitatis auctores quaerendo, Liv. 5, 22, 1: accensaque ea cupiditas est malignitate patrum, id. 2, 42, 1.—**B.** *Barrenness, unfruitfulness*: of the vine, Col. 3, 10, 18.

māligno, *1, v. a., and mālignor*, *ātus, 1, v. dep.* [id.], *to do or contrive maliciously, to malign* (post-class.). (a) Form maligno: consilium super populum tuum, Vulg. Ps. 83, 4: venena malignantes, i. e. *maliciously ejecting*, Amm. 22, 15, 26.—(β) Form malignor: quanta malignatus est inimicus in sancto, Vulg. Ps. 74, 3: in prophetis meis nolite malignari, id. ib. 105, 15; 37, 8 sq.—*P. a.* as subst.: **mālignantes**, *ium, m., the wicked*, Vulg. Ps. 21, 17 al.

† **mālignōsus**, *adj., active in mischief*, = *κακεντρεχής*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mālignus, *a, um, adj.* [for malignus, malus, and gen. root of gigno; cf. the opp. benignus], *of an evil nature or disposition, ill-disposed, wicked, mischievous, malicious, spiteful, envious, malignant, malign* (poet. and post-Aug.); syn.: invidus, malevolus, parcus). **I.** In gen.: maligni, caupones, Hor. S. 1, 5, 4: magnaque numinibus vota exaudita malignis, *unkind*, Juv. 10, 111.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: malignissima capita, Sen. Vit. Beat. 18: litus, Luc. 8, 565: portus, id. 5, 651: leges, Ov. M. 10, 329: votum, Cat. 67, 5: verba, Manil. 4, 573: mente maligna, Cat. 68, 37: studia, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 101: vulgus, Hor. C. 2, 16, 40: oculi, Verg. A. 5, 654.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Stingy, niggardly*: malignus, largus, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 17.—Of favors, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 84: vagae

ne parce malignus arenae ossibus particulam dare, Hor. C. 1, 28, 23.—Trop.: fama, Ov. H. 16, 143: in laudandis dictionibus, Quint. 2, 2, 6.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Barren, unfruitful*: terra malignior ceteris, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15: colles, Verg. G. 2, 179.—**2.** *Scanty, insufficient, dim, petty, small, narrow*: ostium, *too narrow*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27: aditus, Verg. A. 11, 525: ignis, Mart. 10, 96, 7: lux, Verg. A. 6, 270: conspecta est parva maligna Unda procul venā, Luc. 9, 500: munus, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 167.—Hence, *adv.* **mālignē**. **1.** In gen., *ill-naturedly, spitefully, enviously, malignantly* (not in Cic. or Caes.): maledice ac maligne loqui, Liv. 45, 39.—*Comp.*: malignius habitum esse sermonem, Curt. 8, 1, 8.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *Stingily, grudgingly*: ager maligne plebi divisus, Liv. 8, 12: famem extinguere, *sparingly*, Sen. Ep. 18, 9: non mihi fuit tam maligne, *ut, etc.*, *it has not gone so poorly with me that, etc.*, Cat. 10, 18: dispensare, Sen. Ben. 6, 16, 7: laudare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 209.—*Comp.*: dicis, malignius tecum egisse naturam, Sen. Ep. 44, 1.—**b.** *Little, scantily*: terra eorum, quae seruntur, maligne admodum patiens, *a very little*, Mel. 2, 2: apertus, Sen. Ben. 6, 34, 3: virens, Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 112.

māliłoquax, *ātis, adj.* [male-loquax], *evil-speaking, slanderous*: lingua est mali-loquax mentis indicium malae, P. Syrus in Mim. (cf. id. Sent. App. v. 267 Rib.).

māliłoquium, *ii, n.* [male-loquor], *an evil-speaking, slander* (post-class.), Tert. Spect. 2; id. Apol. 45.

māliłoquus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *evil-speaking, slanderous* (post-class.): lingua, Hier. Ep. 148, 16; Arn. in Ps. 11.

† **mālinus**, *a, um, adj.*, = *μήλινος*, *of or belonging to an apple-tree*: pruna, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 42.—**II.** *Of the color of apples, apple-green*, Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53 Jan.

mālitās, *ātis, f.* [malus; cf. bonitas], *evil, harm* (post-class.): timor majoris malitatis (al. majoris mali), Dig. 4, 2, 5; cf. *κακία*, malitas, Gloss. Philox.

mālitia, *ae, f.* [malus], *bad quality, badness.* **I.** Lit. (post-class.): terrae malitia, Pall. 1, 6: arboris, *unfruitfulness*, id. 11, 8.—**II.** Trop., *ill-will, spite, malice* (class.): virtutis contraria est vitiositas: sic enim malo, quam malitia, appellare eam, quam Graeci κακία appellat: nam malitia certi cuiusdam vitii nomen est: vitiositas omnium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: est enim malitia versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, id. N. D. 3, 30, 75; id. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: per summam fraudem et malitiam, id. Quint. 18, 56; id. Clu. 26, 70; opp. to virtus: virtute, non malitia, P. Scipioni placuisse, Sall. J. 22, 2.—With *malus*: sine mala omni malitia, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 38.—In plur.: collatio nostrarum malitiarum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66: everriculum malitiarum omnium, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74.—**B.** *Cunning, artfulness*: muliebris malitia adhibenda est mihi, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 23.—**C.** Sometimes in a good sense, like our *roguery*, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4: tamen a malitia non discedis, *you do not desist from your roguery*, id. Fam. 9, 19, 1.

māliłiōsē, *adv., v. malitiosus fin.*

māliłiōsitas, *ātis, f.* [malitiosus], *wickedness, knavishness* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 15 fin.

māliłiōsus, *a, um, adj.* [malitia], *full of wickedness, wicked, knavish, crafty, malicious.* **I.** In gen. (class.): homo, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57: malitiosissimus, Front. ad M. Caes. 4, 3.—Of things: juris interpretatio, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33.—**II.** As nom. prop.: Silva Malitiosa, *a forest in the Sabine territory*, Liv. 1, 30, 9; = *ἡ κακοῦργος*, Dion. 3, 33.—Hence, *adv.* **māliłiōsē**, *wickedly, knavishly, perfidiously*: quicquam agi dolose, aut malitiose, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: facere aliquid, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 132.—*Comp.*: rem mandatam malitiosius gerere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111.

Mālius, *a, um, v. Maliacus.*

mālivōlens, **mālivōlentia**, and **mālivōlūs**, *v. malevolens, etc.*

māllēātor, *ōris, m.* [malleo, -āre, obs.; v. malleus], *a hammerer, hammer-man*: balucis, Mart. 12, 57, 9: malleatores mone-

tae Caesaris, Inscr. Orell. 3229; Vulg. Gen. 4, 22.

malleātus, a, um, *adj.* [malleo, -āre, obs.; v. malleus], wrought or beaten with a hammer, hammered (post-Aug.): spartum, Col. 12, 19, 4: libri, Dig. 32, 1, 52, § 5.

* **malleolāris**, e, *adj.* [malleolus], of or belonging to vine-shoots or to young vines (post-Aug.): virga, Col. Arbor. 3, 3.

malleolus, i, m. *dim.* [malleus], a small hammer or mallet. **I.** Lit., Cels. 8, 3, 29; Vulg. Jud. 4, 21: verba mea sunt quasi malleus conterens petram, id. Jer. 23, 29. — **II.** Transf. **A.** A hammer-shaped slip, a mallet-shoot for planting: malleolus novellus est palme, innatus prioris anni flagello, cognominatusque a similitudine rei, quod in ea parte, quae decidit, ex vetere sarmento prominens utrinque, malleoli speciem praebet, Col. 3, 6, 3; cf. Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156: malleolos pangere, to set in, plant, Col. 3, 12; so, deponere, id. ib.: conserere, id. 3, 14, 2: demergere, id. 3, 18, 2: serere sulco, vel scrobe, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169. — **B.** In milit. lang., a kind of fire-dart, Amm. 23, 14, 4; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 135 Müll.: malleoli, manipuli sparte pice coniecti, qui incensi aut in muros aut in testudines jaciuntur, Non. 556, 11 sq.: partim malleolos, partim fasces sarmentorum incensos supra vallum, etc., Sisenn. ap. Non. 556, 13: malleolos et faces ad inflammandum urbem comparare, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32; cf. id. Mil. 24, 64: faces tae-damque et malleolos stupae illitos pice parari jubet, Liv. 42, 64, 3; cf. id. 38, 6, 2. — **C.** The tongue of a shoe-buckle: malleoli ossei vel aerei, Isid. 19, 34, 10.

malleus, i, m., a hammer, mallet, maul. **I.** Lit.: (navis) excussa malleo, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 52: malleorum rostra, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 144: stuparius, a swing-staff, id. 19, 1, 3, § 17. — Of the maul or axe for felling animals to be sacrificed: tempora discussit claro cava malleus ictu, Ov. M. 2, 624: elato alte malleo, cultrium mactavit, Suet. Calig. 32. — Prov.: malleum sapienterem vidi excusso manubrio, the hammer wiser than the handle, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 87. — **II.** Transf., a disease among animals: sunt species mallei septem, Veg. Vet. 1, 2, 1; 1, 10, 1.

Mallius, ii, m. [cf. Manlius], a Roman proper name. **1.** Mallius Glaucia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 18; 34, 96. — **2.** Cn. Mallius Maximus, Cic. Planc. 5, 12; id. Mur. 17, 36; cf. Sall. J. 114.

† **mallo**, ōnis, m., = μαλλός. **I.** The stem of onions (post-class.): mallonem caeparum, id. est calamos siccos, unde fascies dependent, Veg. Vet. 2, 60; 1, 63. — **II.** A kind of tumor on the knees in animals, Veg. Vet. 2, 48, 1.

Malloea, ae, f., a city in Thessaly, Liv. 32, 41, 5; 36, 10, 5.

mallon, n., the Boeotian name for the plant Nymphæa, Plin. 25, 7, 37, § 75 (al. madon).

Mallos and **us**, i, f., = Μαλλός, a city in Cilicia, Mel. 1, 13, 1; Luc. 3, 227. — Hence, **II.** Mallōtes and Mālōtes, ae, m., = Μαλλώτης and Μαλώτης, an inhabitant of Mallus, Varr. R. 1, 1, 8; Suet. Gram. 2.

† **mallus**, i, m., = μαλλός, a lock of wool, Cato, R. R. 157.

malluviae, ārum, f. [manus-lavo], water for washing the hands, Paul. ex Fest. p. 161 Müll.; v. the foll. art.

† **malluvium**, i, n. [id.], a wash-hand-basin: malluvium dicitur, quo manus lavuntur malluviae quibus manus sunt laetae (i.e. water to wash the hands in), perinde ut quibus pedes pelluviae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 160 Müll.

mālo, mālui, malle (old forms, mavolo for malo, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 18; id. Curc. 2, 3, 41; id. Poen. 1, 2, 88; 90; id. Rud. 5, 3, 57; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 25: mavolunt for malunt, Naev. ap. Fest. s. v. stuprum, p. 317 Müll.: mavoluit for maluit, Petr. S. p. 77: mavelim for malim, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 27; id. Aul. 4, 5, 1; id. Capt. 3, 3, 1; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 18; id. Men. 5, 1, 20; id. Mil. 4, 8, 46; id. Merc. 4, 3, 21; 5, 4, 48; id. Poen. 1, 1, 23; 4, 2, 5; 5, 2, 31; id. Pers. 1, 1, 4; id. Rud. 2, 7, 12; id. Truc. 2, 2, 22; 2, 4, 68; 4, 2, 29; 30; 33:

mavelis for malis, id. Capt. 2, 2, 20; id. Ps. 1, 2, 8: mavelit for malit, id. Trin. 2, 2, 25: mavellem for mallem, id. Am. 1, 3, 14; id. Curc. 4, 2, 26; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 21; 3, 3, 48; 4, 9, 15; id. Mil. 2, 2, 16; id. Ps. 1, 1, 128; 4, 5, 6; id. Poen. 3, 3, 37: mavolet for mallet, id. As. 1, 1, 108), v. a. [magis-volo], to choose rather, to prefer. **I.** In gen., constr. with acc. of the person or thing, with an object-clause, or with subj. (class.). (a) With acc. of the person or thing (rare): bonos et senatum mallet, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2: ambigua, ancipitia malebat, Tac. H. 2, 86: quin omnia malit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 61: quod mallem, which I would prefer, Ov. Tr. 2, 239; id. H. 21, 35: malo, Malo Venusiam quam te, Juv. 6, 167: ridenda poemata malo, quam te, id. 10, 124; 14, 153. — In late Lat. also with acc. and dat.: ut me aliis omnibus mallet, App. Mag. 73, p. 321, 10. — (β) With object-clause (usu. class. constr.): seseque illi perire mavolunt ibidem, quam, etc., Naev. ap. Fest. p. 317 Müll.; Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.; Cic. Off. 1, 19, 65: Cato jam servare quam pugnare mavult, id. Att. 7, 15, 2: maluit illum esse deum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 3; Cic. Att. 13, 22, 3; id. Div. 2, 57, 118: iudicium prius de probro quam de re maluit fieri, id. Quint. 2, 9: praetextam sumere mavis, an esse, etc., Juv. 10, 99. — (γ) With nom. and inf.: esse quam videri bonus malebat, Sall. C. 54, 5: unde fit ut malim fraterculus esse gigantis, Juv. 4, 98. — (δ) With subj. (mostly poet.): mallem ... cognoscerem, Cic. Fam. 7, 14: mallem divitias mihi dedisses, Quam, etc., Cat. 24, 4: fabula sit mavult, quam sine amore deus, Tib. 2, 3, 32: malo pater tibi sit Thersites, Juv. 8, 269. — Sometimes with comp. abl. instead of quam (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nullos his mallem ludos spectasse, rather than these, Hor. S. 2, 8, 79: ne dubitaret armis incruentas conditiones malle, to choose rather than arms, prefer to arms, Tac. A. 12, 46. — Sometimes followed pleonastically by potius: se ab omnibus desertoribus potius quam abs defensoribus esse maluit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21: an ille Uticae potius, quam Romae, cum alienis esse quam cum suis maluisset? id. Lig. 2, 5; id. Cat. ap. Fam. 15, 5, 2; Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A, 3. — Also by quam: qui magis vere vincere, quam diu imperare malit, Liv. 22, 34 fin. — Strengthened by multo or haud paulo: meo iudicio multo stare malo, quam aliorum, much rather, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 5: haud paulo hunc animum malim quam, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 42, 99. — **II.** In partic., to be more favorable to one: in hac re malo universae Asiae et negotiatoribus, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 4: quamquam illi omnia malo, quam mihi, i.e. would rather he had them, id. Planc. 24, 59. — Hence, **malens**, entis, P. a., preferring (late Lat.), Hier. in Matt. 2, 14, 4; Aug. C. Jul. 4, 14, 68.

malobāthrātus, a, um, *adj.* [malobathron], anointed with malobathron (post-class.): satrapae pumicati, malobathrati, Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

† **malobāthrīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = μαλοβάθρινος, made of betel: oleum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3, 24; id. Tard. 5, 1, 12.

† **malobāthron** (malobāthrum), i, n., = μαλοβάθρον. **I.** Lit., an Indian or Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared, perh. betel or base cinamon, Plin. 12, 26, 59, § 129; Sid. Carm. 2, 415. — **II.** Transf., the oil procured from this plant, malobathrum: coronatus nitentes Malobathro Syrio capillos, Hor. C. 2, 7, 7; also used in medicine, Cels. 5, 23; Plin. 23, 4, 48, § 93.

malōgrānāta, ae, f., a pomegranate-tree, Isid. Orig. 17, 7.

malōgrānātum (better **mālum grānātum**), i, n. [2. malum-granatum], a pomegranate, Plin. 26, 8, 31, § 49; Hier. Com. ad Aggen. 2, 20; Vulg. Num. 20, 5.

† **mālōpē**, es, f., mallows: majorem (malvam) Graeci malopen vocant in sativis, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 222 (v. malva).

† **maltha**, ae, f., = μάλθα, a kind of thick, fatty petroleum from Samosata, fossil tar, the flame of which could be extinguished only with earth, Plin. 2, 104, 108, § 235. — **B.** Transf., a kind of varnish or cement made of slaked lime and hog's fat: maltha e calce fit recenti; gleba vino re-

stinguitur: mox tunditur cum adipe suillo et ficu, Plin. 36, 24, 38, § 181; Pall. 1, 41. — * **II.** Trop., an effeminate person, Lucil. ap. Non. 37, 9.

Malthinus (al. **Malti-**), i, m. [maltha, II.], a fictitious name, Hor. S. 1, 2, 25.

maltho, āre, i, v. a. [id.], to cement, to varnish (post-Aug.), Plin. 36, 24, 58, § 181; Schol. Juv. 5, 48 Cramer.

Maluginensis, is, m., a Roman surname in the gens Cornelia, e. g. M. Cornelius Maluginensis, Liv. 4, 21.

† **maluginōsus**, μακεντρεχής, cunning, crafty, Gloss. Philox.

1. mālum, i, v. 1. malus, fin. 1.

† **2. mālum**, i, n., = μήλον (Doric μάλον), an apple, i. e. any tree-fruit fleshy on the outside, and having a kernel within (opp. nux); hence, applied also to quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, etc. **I.** In gen., Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 47; Col. 5, 10, 19; Verg. G. 2, 127 al.: malis orbiculatis pasci, Cael. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 15. — In a pun with mālum, a calamity, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 89; 91 al. — Prov.: ab ovo usque ad mala, i. e. from beginning to end (from the Roman custom to begin meals with eggs and end with fruit), Hor. S. 1, 3, 7. — Trop.: malum discordiae, an apple of discord, Just. 12, 15, 11. — **II.** Malum terrae, a plant (the Aristolochia), having four varieties, Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 95; Scrib. Comp. 202; also called malum terrenum, Veg. Vet. 4, 13.

* **malundrum**, i, n., a plant, otherwise unknown, Plin. 26, 7, 24, § 40.

1. mālus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. mala, dirt; Gr. μέλας, black; cf. macula; Germ. mal in Mutter-mal, etc.]. — **Comp.**: pejor, pejus. — **Sup.**: pessimus, a, um, bad, in the widest sense of the word (opp. bonus), evil, wicked, injurious, destructive, mischievous, hurtful; of personal appearance, ill-looking, ugly, deformed; of weight, bad, light; of fate, evil, unlucky, etc.: malus et nequam homo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 1: pessima puella, Cat. 36, 9; 55, 10: delituit mala, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 9: philosophi minime mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 23: malam opinionem habere de aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 3, 24, § 59: consuetudo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 36: conscientia, Quint. 12, 1, 3: mens, id. ib.: mores, Sall. C. 18: fures, Hor. S. 1, 1, 77: Furiae, id. ib. 2, 3, 135: virus, Verg. G. 1, 129: cicuta, Hor. S. 2, 1, 66: libido, Liv. 1, 57: falx, Verg. E. 3, 11: gramina, id. A. 2, 471: carmen, i. e. an incantation, Leg. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 17: abi in malam rem, go and be hanged! Ter. And. 2, 1, 17: pugna, unsuccessful, adverse, Cic. Div. 2, 25, 54; Sall. J. 56: avis, i. e. ill-boding, Hor. C. 1, 15, 5; cf. id. ib. 3, 6, 46: ales, id. Epod. 10, 1: aetas, burdensome, i. e. senectus, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 4: haud mala est mulier, not bad-looking, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 42: facies, Quint. 6, 3, 32; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43: crux, i. e. deformed, Hor. S. 1, 2, 102: pondus, i. e. light, deficient, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 156. — Of the sick: in malis aeger est, in great danger, Cels. 3, 15 fin.: tempus a quo omnis aeger pejor fiat, id. 3, 5 med.: eo tempore fere pessimi sunt qui aegrotant, id. ib. — In neutr. sing., as adv.: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, Hor. S. 2, 4, 18. — **Comp.**: pejor, worse: via, Hor. S. 1, 5, 96. — Hence, **1. mālum**, i, n., any thing bad, an evil, mischief, misfortune, calamity, etc. **A.** In gen.: orarem, ut ei, quod posses mali facere, faceres, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 25: quam sit bellum, cavere malum, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: nihil enim mali accidisse Scipioni puto, id. Lael. 3, 10: hostes inopinato malo turbati, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: externum, i. e. bellum, Nep. Hamilc. 21: ne in cotidianam id malum vertat, i. e. febris, Cels. 3, 15: hoc malo domitos potius cultores agrorum fore, quam, etc., Liv. 2, 34, 11. — **B.** In partic. (a) Punishment; hurt, harm, severity, injury: malo domandam tribuniciam potestatem, Liv. 2, 54, 10: malo exercitum coercere, Sall. J. 100, 5: sine malo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 81; so Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 45; Liv. 4, 49, 11: vi, malo, plagis adductus est, ut frumenti daret, ill-usage, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 56: amantiamoenitas malo est: nobis lucro est, i.e. hurtful, injurious, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 5: clementiam illi malo fuisse, was injurious, unfortunate, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 1: malo hercle magno suo convivi sine modo, to his own

kurt, Enn. ap. Non. 474, 23 (Sat. v. 1 Vahl.): olet homo quidam malo suo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 165: male merenti bona es: at malo cum tuo, to your own hurt, id. As. 1, 3, 3.—(β) **Wrong-doing**: causae, quae nunquam malo defuturæ sunt, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16, 3: sperans famam exstingui veterum sic posse malorum, Verg. A. 6, 527; Anthol. Lat. 1, 178.—(γ) As a term of abuse, **plague, mischief, torment**: quid tu, malum, me sequere? Plaut. Cas. 1, 3: qui, malum, alii? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 10: quae, malum, est ista tanta audacia? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 54; so id. Off. 2, 15, 53; Curt. 8, 14, 41.—(δ) As an exclamation, **alas! misery!** Plaut. Capt. 3, 16; id. Men. 2, 3, 37 Brix ad loc.—**2. male**, adv., badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly, unfortunately, erroneously, improperly, etc.: dubitas, quin lubenter tuo ero meus, quod possiet facere, faciat male? will do all the harm to him, etc., Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 66: si iste Italiam relinquet, faciet omnino male, et, ut ego existimo, ἀλογιστως, will act altogether unwisely, Attic. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10: di isti Segulio male faciant, do harm to him, punish him, Cic. Fam. 11, 21, 1: o factum male de Alexione! id. Att. 15, 1, 1: male velle alicui, to wish ill, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 13: Karthagini male jamdiu cogitanti bellum multo ante denuntio, cogitare de aliquo, Cic. Sen. 6, 18: male loqui, id. Rosc. Am. 48: male loqui alicui, for maledicere, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25: male accipere verbis aliquem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 140: equitatu agmen adversariorum, male habere, to harass, annoy, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: hoc male habet virum, annoys, vexes him, Ter. And. 2, 6, 5: male se habere, to feel ill, dejected, low-spirited, id. Eun. 4, 2, 6: male est animo, it vexes me, id. Ad. 4, 5, 21: male est animo, I feel unwell, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 33: male fit animo, I am beginning to feel bad, am getting unwell, id. Rud. 2, 6, 26: L. Antonio male sit, si quidem, etc., evil betide him! (a formula of imprecation), Cic. Att. 15, 15, 1: quae res tibi vertat male, much harm may it do you! Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 37: male tibi esse malo quam mollior, I would rather you should be unfortunate than effeminate, Sen. Ep. 82, 1: proelium male pugnatum, unsuccessfully, Sall. J. 54, 7: ea quae male empta sunt, at a bad bargain, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 1: male vendere, at a sacrifice, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: male reprehendunt praemeditationem rerum futurarum, id. Tusc. 3, 16, 34: male tegere mutationem fortunae, Tac. H. 1, 66: male sustinere arma, unskilfully, Liv. 1, 25, 12: non dubito, quin me male oderit, i. e. very much, intensely, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2: male metuo, ne, etc., exceedingly, much, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2: rauce, miserably, Hor. S. 1, 4, 66.—When attached to an adjective, it freq. gives it the opposite meaning: male sanus = insanus, insane, deranged, Cic. Att. 9, 15, 5: male sana, with mind disturbed, Verg. A. 4, 8: gratus, i. e. ungrateful, Ov. H. 7, 27: male fidas provincias, unfaithful, Tac. H. 1, 17: statio male fida carinis, unsafe, Verg. A. 2, 23.—Comp.: oderam multo pejus hunc quam illum ipsum Clodium, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 3; cf.: pejusque leto flagitium timet, Hor. C. 4, 9, 50; and: cane pejus vitabit chlamydem, id. Ep. 1, 17, 30.

† **2. malus**, i, f., Gr. μῆλεα, an apple-tree: malus bifera, Varr. R. R. 1, 7: et steriles platani malos gessere valentes, Verg. G. 2, 70: malus granata, the pomegranate, Isid. 17, 7, 6: felices arbores putantur esse quercus... malus, etc., Macr. S. 3, 20, 2.

3. malus, i, m. [by some referred to root mac-; Gr. μακρός; Lat. magnus; but perh. the same word with 2. malus], an upright mast, pole, or beam. I. In gen.: malos exaequant altitudinem jugi surrexit, Front. Strat. 3, 8, 3.—II. Esp. A. A mast of a ship: ut si qui gubernatorem in navigando agere nihil dicant, cum ali malos scandant, etc., Cic. Sen. 6, 17: malum erigi, vela fieri imperavit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 88: attolli malos, Verg. A. 5, 829: malo suspendit ab alto, id. ib. 5, 489: saucius, injured, Hor. C. 1, 14, 5.—B. A standard or pole, to which the awnings spread over the theatre were attached, Lucr. 6, 110; Liv. 39, 7, 8.—C. The beam in the middle of a wine-press, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317.—D. The corner beams of a tower: turrium mali, Caes. B. G. 7, 22, 4.

malva, ae, f. [μαλάχη], mallows: in magnis laudibus malva est utraque, et sativa, et silvestris. Duo genera earum amplitudine folii discernuntur: majorem Graeci malopen vocant in sativis. Alteram ab emolliendo ventre dictam putant malachen, etc., Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 222; Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2; Mart. 10, 48, 7.

malvaceus, a, um, adj. [malva], of or belonging to mallows, like mallows, mallow-shaped (post-Aug.): caulis, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 19.

Mamercinus, i, m., of or belonging to a Mamercus, Mamercine, a Roman surname, e. g. L. Aemilius Mamercinus, Liv. 7, 1.

Mamercus, i, m. [Mamers for Mars], an Oscan praenomen: Mamercus praenomen Oscum est, ab eo, quod hi Martem Mamertem appellant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 130 Müll.—II. A Roman surname in the Aemilian gens, who claimed Numa as their ancestor: ridere Mamercorum alapas, Juv. 8, 192.—Esp.: M. Aemilius Mamercus, Cic. Brut. 47, 175.

Mamers, mertsis, m., the Oscan name for Mars: Mamers Mamertis facit, id est lingua Osca Mars Martis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 131 Müll.; cf. id. s. v. Mamertini, p. 158 ib. The Sabines also gave to Mars the name of Mamers, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 73 Müll.—Hence, **A. Mamertini**, ōrum, m., the Mamertines.—After the death of Agathocles of Syracuse, B.C. 289, the mercenary troops which he had collected from Umbria seized the city of Messina in Sicily, murdered the inhabitants, and made themselves masters of the vicinity. They called themselves Mamertines, from Mamers, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5, § 13; id. Balb. 23, 52; Liv. 21, 22; 28, 28, 6.—**B. Mamertinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Mamertines, Mamertine: civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5, § 13; 2, 3, 6, § 13; 2, 4, 10, § 22: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 66: amphora, Mart. 13, 117.

1. Mamertinus, i, m., Claudius M., consul, A.D. 362, under Julian, to whom he wrote a letter, which is still extant, thanking him for his promotion to this dignity.

2. Mamertinus, a, um, adj., v. Mamers.

Mamilius, a [root mar-, the shining, splendid one; cf. marmor], name of a Roman gens. **1.** Octavius Mamilius, a prince of Tusculum, Liv. 1, 50.—**2.** C. Mamilius Limetanus, a tribune of the people, Sall. J. 40, 1.—**3.** C. Mamilius Vitulus, a praetor, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 123; Sall. J. 40.—**4.** L. Mamilius Tusculanus, Liv. 3, 29.—Hence, **II. Mamilius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Mamilius, Mamilian: rogatio, of the tribune Mamilius, Cic. Brut. 33, 127; Sall. J. 40, 4: lex, Cic. Brut. 34, 128; id. Leg. 1, 21, 55; Sall. J. 65, 5: turris, Paul. ex Fest. p. 131; v. Müll. ad loc.

mamilla (incorrectly **mamm**); cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. vol. 2, p. 36), ae, f. dim. [mamma], a breast, pap, nipple, teat. I. Lit., Vell. 2, 70, 5; Juv. 6, 400: laeva in parte mamillae Nil salit juveni, id. 7, 159: scrofa triginta clara mamillis, id. 12, 74; 13, 163.—As a term of endearment, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 47.—II. Transf., a little pipe joined to a larger one, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 2.

* **mamillanus**, a, um, adj. [mamilla], having breasts; hence, transf., full, swelling, protuberant: ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 69. **mamillare**, is, n. [id.], a breast-cloth, stomacher, Mart. 14, 66 in lemm.

mamillaris, e, adj., of or in the breast: tumores, Dyn. 2, 96.

mamma, ae, f., = μᾶμα, a breast, pap, esp. of females, rarely of males; also, a teat, dug of animals. I. Lit.: puero isti date mammam, give him the breast, suckle him, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 1; id. Trin. 5, 1, 16: puer in gremio matris sedens, mammam appetens, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85: ubera mammarum, Lucr. 5, 885.—Of a man: mamas homo solus e maribus habet, Plin. 11, 39, 95, § 232; Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18; Just. 12, 9 fin.—Of animals, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 18: mammam sugere, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: mamas praebere, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 234: mamma sterilesceat, dries up, id. ib.—II. Transf. A. A protuberance on

the bark of a tree, Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 118.—B. In the language of children, **mother, mamma**: cum cibum ac potionem buas ac papas vocent, matrem mammam, patrem tatam, Varr. ap. Non. 81, 4; Mart. 1, 101, 1.—In inserr., for **mother**, Inscr. Orell. 2769; 2813; for **grandmother**, Inscr. Mur. 1134, 3; for **nurse**, Inscr. Visc. Mus. Pio-Clem. t. 2, p. 82.

Mammaea, ae, f., the mother of the emperor Alexander Severus, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 3, 1.—Hence, **II. Mammaeanus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Mammaea, Mammaean, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 57, 7.

mammalis, e, adj. [mamma], good for the breasts (post-class.): herba, good for diseases of the breasts, App. Herb. 26.

mammatus, a, um, adj. [mamma], having breasts; hence, transf., furnished with little pipes (post-Aug.), Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 159, v. Sillig. ad h. l.

* **mammæatus**, a, um, adj. [id.], for mammosus, having large breasts, large-breasted, full-breasted (Plautin.): amica, Plin. Poen. 1, 2, 181; cf. Non. 137, 20.

mammicula, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little breast, i. e. a man's breast: ubi mamma mammicula opprimitur, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 17.

mammilla, v. mamilla.

mammo, āre, i, v. n. [mamma], to give suck (late Lat.): vae tunc praegnantibus mammanibus, S. S. Marc. 13, 17, ap. Aug. in Ps. 95, 14.

† **mammōnas**, or **mammōna**, ae, or **mammon**, nos, m., = μαμμωνᾶς [properly, Syr. מַמְמוֹנָא], riches, mammon: non potestis servire Deo et Mammonae, Vulg. Matt. 6, 24; id. Luc. 16, 9; Aug. Serm. Domin. 2, 14: mammona iniquitatis prodere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 10, 3.

mammoneus, a, um, adj. [mammonas], greedy of gain, self-interested (ecccl. Lat.): fides, Prud. Ham. 429.

mammōsus, a, um, adj. [mamma], having large breasts, full-breasted. I. Lit.: non mammosa, non annosa, non bibosa, Laber. ap. Gell. 3, 12.—Of animals: canes feminae, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 5.—II. Transf., full, protuberant: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54: genus panici, id. 18, 7, 10, § 54: tus, cluster-shaped, in which one drop adheres to the other, id. 12, 14, 32, § 61.

† **mammothreptus**, i, m., = μαμβροθρεπτος, nourished by a nurse, Aug. in Ps. Conc. 30.

1. mammūla, ae, f. dim. [mamma], a little breast or teat. I. Lit., Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 2; Cels. 7, 26, 1.—II. Transf., in the language of children, little mamma, mammy, Inscr. Orell. 4849; 4671; cf. mamma, II. B.

2. Mammūla, ae, m., a Roman proper name: M. Cornelius Mammula, Liv. 42, 6.

†† **mamphūla**, ae, f., a kind of Syrian bread: mamphula appellatur panis Syriaci genus, quod, ut ait Venius, in clibano, antequam percoquatur, decedit in carbones cineremque, Paul. ex Fest. p. 142 Müll.

† **mamphur**, appellatur loro circumvolutum mediocris longitudinis lignum rotundum, quod circumagunt fabri in operibus tornandis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 132 Müll., a bow-drill [acc. to Scalig. mutilated from μανφοφόρον, wearing a collar].

Mamūrius, ii, m., in full, Mamurius Veturius, the maker of the ancilia; v. ancile, Paul. ex Fest. p. 131 Müll.; Ov. F. 3, 391; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 61 (where Müll. Mamuri).—Varro explains in an entirely different manner the expression, Mamuri Veturi, which he considers an appellative, signifying memoriam veterem, Varr. L. L. 6, § 45 Müll.

Mamurra, ae, m., a Roman knight of Formiae, praefectus fabrum in Gaul under Caesar, who was the first in Rome to cover the walls of his house on the Mons Coelius with marble, and had none but marble columns in his house, Plin. 36, 6, 7, § 48; cf. Cic. Att. 7, 7, 6; 13, 52, 1; Suet. Caes. 73; Cat. 29, 3: Mamurrarum urbs, i. e. Formiae, Hor. S. 1, 5, 37.

1. Māna, also Genita Mana, and **Manūana**, ae, f., ancient Roman goddesses

who presided over the submanes, Mart. Cap. 2, § 164; Plin. 29, 4, 14, § 58.

2. mana, ae, false read. for manos.

* **mānābilis**, e, adj. [mano], flowing, running; hence, trop., penetrating: frigus, Lucr. 1, 534.

† **mānāchus** and **mānācus**, i, m., = *μῆναχος*, Dor. *μῆναχος*, the ecliptic on a sundial, Vitruv. 9, 8 (Schneid. reads *menaeus*).

1. mānālis, e, adj. [mano], flowing (ante-class.): manalem fontem dici pro eo, quod aqua ex eo semper manet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 128 Müll.; cf. id. p. 157 ib.: manalem vocabant lapidem etiam (cf. another signif. in the foll. art.) petram quandam, quae erat extra portam Capenam iuxta aedem Martis, quam cum propter nimiam siccitatem in Urbem protraherent, insequatur pluvia statim, id. p. 128 ib.; cf.: manalis lapis, qui tunc movetur, cum pluviae exoptantur, Varr. ap. Non. 547, 10, and Fulg. Expos. Serm. p. 559, 16 sq.—Hence, subst.: **mānāle**, is, n., a ewer, Varr. ap. Non. 547, 9; cf. aquaemanalis.

2. Manālis, e, adj. [Manes], of or belonging to the Manes: Manalem lapidem putabant esse ostium Orci, per quod animae inferorum ad superos manarent, qui dicuntur manes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 128, 14 Müll. (perhaps from the same origin as the preceding word).

* **mānāmen**, īnis, n. [mano], a flowing: bivio refluus manamine pontus, i. e. in ebb and flood, Aus. Mosell. 32.

mānātio, ōnis, f. [id.], a flowing, flowing out (post-Aug.), Front. Aquaed. 65; 110; 122.

maniceps, īpis, m. [manus-capio], a purchaser of any thing at a public auction, a renter, farmer, contractor, etc. (syn.: redemptor, exactor). **I.** Lit.: maniceps dicitur, qui quid a populo emit conductivē, quia manu sublata significat se auctorem emptionis esse: qui idem praes dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 151 Müll.: postremo ne in praedae quidem societate manicipem aut praedem... reperire potuisti, Cic. Dom. 18, 48: si res abiret ab eo mancipe, quem ipse apposuisset, contractor for building, id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 141: hominis studiosissimi nobilitatis maniceps fit Chrysogonus, the purchaser, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 21: manicipes a civitatibus pro frumento pecuniam exegerunt, the contractors with the government, farmers, id. Div. in Caecil. 10, 33; id. Dom. 10, 25: nullius rei neque praes neque maniceps, Nep. Att. 6, 3: aliquis praevaleans annonam flagellet, i. e. a forestaller, speculator, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 164: sutrinae, a keeper of a stall, id. 10, 43, 60, § 122; Plin. Ep. 3, 19: operarum, one who hires laborers to let them out again, Suet. Vesp. 1: itinera fraude manicipem et incuria magistratum interrumpit, a farmer of the revenue, farmer-general, Tac. A. 3, 31: VTAE APPIAE, Inscr. Orell. 3221.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A surety, bondsman, bail, = praes: ego manicipem te nihil moror, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 29.—* **B.** One who hires people to applaud: conducti et redempti manicipes, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 4.—* **C.** The owner, proprietor, or possessor of a thing: deus et maniceps divinitatis, Tert. Apol. 11.—* **D.** A master, chief: carceris, i. e. jailer, Prud. στέφ. 5, 345; Tert. de Spect. 10.

Mancia, ae, m., a Roman surname, e. g. Q. Mucius Mancia, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109.

Mancinus, i, m., a Roman proper name, e. g. C. Hostilius Mancinus, a consul who was delivered up to the Numantines, on the refusal of the Roman people to ratify the dishonorable treaty of peace which he had made with them, Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28; id. de Or. 1, 40, 181; 1, 56, 238; 2, 32, 137; id. Off. 3, 30, 109; id. Caecin. 34, 98; Paul. ex Fest. p. 131 Müll.—Hence, **II. Manciniānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Mancinus: deditio, i. e. the delivering up of Mancinus, Flor. 3, 14, 2.

manciōla, ae, f. dim. [manus], a little hand (ante-class.), Laev. ap. Gell. 17, 7.

mancipārius, ii, m., = mango, Schol. Juv. 11, 148.

mancipatio (mancūp-), ōnis, f. [mancipio], a making over, delivery, transfer of a thing to another; one of the

modes of acquiring possession by the Roman civil law; hence, also, for purchase: qui mancipio accipit, apprehendere id ipsum, quod ei mancipio datur, necesse sit: unde etiam mancipatio dicitur, quia manu res capitur, Gai. Inst. 1, 121 (v. the passage in full under mancipium): mancipationem tabulis probare, the purchase, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 117.

mancipātus, ūs, m. [mancipo]. **I.** A sale (post-Aug.): in mancipationem venire, Plin. 9, 35, 60, § 124.—**II.** The office or business of a public farmer (in jurid. Lat.), Cod. Th. 8, 5, 36; so ib. 7, 9.

mancipi, v. mancipium init.

mancipium (mancūpium), ii (the contr. form of the gen., mancipi, like imperi, ingeni, etc., predominates in jurid. lang.), n. [manceps], a taking by hand; hence, law t. t., the formal acceptance, the taking possession of a purchase and sale (corresponding to the formal delivery by the vendor; cf. the feudal livery of seisin, etc.); the legal, formal purchase of a thing: est autem mancipatio imaginaria quaedam venditio: quod et ipsum jus proprium civium Romanorum est. Eaque res ita agitur: adhibitis non minus quam quinque testibus civibus Romanis puberibus et praeterea alio ejusdem conditionis, qui libram aeneam teneat, qui appellatur libripens, is qui mancipio accipit, rem tenens ita dicit: hunc ego hominem ex jure Quiritium meum esse aio, isque mihi emptus est hoc aere aeneaque libra: deinde aere percutit libram, idque aes dat ei, a quo mancipio accipit, quasi pretii loco. Eo modo et serviles et liberae personae mancipantur: animalia quoque, quae mancipi sunt, quo in numero habentur boves, equi, muli, asini; ita praedia tam urbana quam rustica, quae et ipsa mancipi sunt, qualia sunt Italica, eodem modo solent mancipari. In eo solo praediorum mancipatio a ceterorum mancipatione differt, quod personae serviles et liberae, item animalia quae mancipi sunt, nisi in praesentia sint, mancipari non possunt, adeo quidem, ut eum, qui mancipio accipit, apprehendere id ipsum, quod ei mancipio datur, necesse sit: unde etiam mancipatio dicitur, quia manu res capitur: praedia vero absentia solent mancipari, Gai. Inst. 1, 119 sq.: hoc in mancipo Marius non dixerat, at the sale, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 67; cf.: cum M. Marius Gradiatianus aedes Auratae vendidisset, neque in mancipo lege dixisset, etc., in the contract of sale... in the sale, id. de Or. 1, 39, 178.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A possession, property, right of ownership, acquired by such purchase: mancipio dare, and accipere, to give or take possession of by way of formal seizure (on the case of mancipio, v. Roby, Gram. 2, § 1243): Ca. Memini et mancipio tibi dabo. Cu. Egon? ab lenone quicquam Mancipio accipiam? quibus sui nihil est nisi una lingua? Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 8; Cic. Att. 13, 50, 2: ille aedis mancipo apud te accepit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 19: egomet ei me mancipo dabo, id. Mil. 1, 1, 23: finge mancipo alicquem dedisse id, quod mancipo dari non potest, Cic. Top. 10, 45: esse in mancipo alicuius, to be the property of any one, Gell. 18, 6, 9: mancipo aedis poscere, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 42.—Esp., in the Roman law, things were classified as res mancipi (for mancipii; also, res mancipi for mancipii) and res nec mancipi; i. e. things transferable only by formal mancipation, and things transferable by mere delivery, Gai. Inst. 2, 15 sqq.; 59; 65; Ulp. Fragn. 19, 1 sqq. (cf. Maine, Ancient Law, chap. viii.): in iis rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, Cic. Mur. 2: abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu aut in jure cessio, id. Top. 5.—**2.** Trop.: vitaeque mancipo nulli datur, omnibus usu, Lucr. 3, 971: fortuna nihil dat mancipo, bestows nothing as a property or constant possession, Sen. Ep. 72, 9.—* **B.** Concr., a slave obtained by mancipation: mancipia, quae dominorum sunt facta nexu aut aliquo jure civili, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 35; id. Att. 8, 11, 4.—**2.** In gen., a slave: Edepol mancipo scelerum, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 20; cf. id. Truc. 2, 2, 18; id. Capt. 5, 2, 1: mancipii locuples eget aeris Cappadocum rex, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 39: mancipia argento parata, purchased slaves, Liv. 41, 6:

mancipium Caesaris, Tac. A. 2, 2: nudum olido stans Fornice, Juv. 11, 172; 9, 120; Vulg. Apoc. 18, 13.—**3.** Trop. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): jurat, Se fore mancipo tempus in omne tuum, thy slave, servant, Ov. P. 4, 5, 40: omnis Musae, Petr. 68: Christi, Prud. Apoth. 476.

mancipo (mancūpo), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [manceps]. **I.** To make over or deliver up as property by means of the formal act of purchase (mancipium; v. mancipium init.), to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell (not in Cic.; for the true reading ap. Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24, is emancipaverat; id. Sen. 11, 38, emancipatus; and id. Phil. 2, 21, 51, emancipatum). **A.** Lit.: alienos mancupatis, Alienos manumittitis, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 10: servos singulos actori publico, Tac. A. 2, 30; Gai. Inst. 2, 33: fundo mancipoando, id. ib. 4, 131: quaedam, si credis, consultis, mancipoatus usus, gives one a title to, makes one's property, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 159.—* **B.** Trop., to give up to, deliver up, subject: luxu et saginae mancipoatus emptusque, Tac. H. 2, 71: corpus mero et stupro, App. M. 9, p. 223, 29: de ignaviae latebris retractus curiarum functionibus mancipoatur, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 83.—* **II.** I. q. manu capere, to seize, catch: ita capitur (alces): alioqui difficile est eam mancipoari, Sol. 20.

mancupatio, mancūpium, and mancipo, v. mancipo.

mancus, a, um, adj. [Sanscr. man-āk, little; cf. Germ. mangeln], maimed, infirm (class.). **I.** Lit., in a limb or member, esp. in the hand: sciendum, scaevam non esse morbosum, praeterea si imbecillitate dextrae, validius sinistra utatur: sed hunc non scaevam, sed mancum esse dicimus, Dig. 21, 1, 12: mancus et membrum omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: ad mandata claudus, caecus, mutus, mancus, debilis, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 45: mancorum ac debiliū dux, Liv. 7, 13; Ov. F. 3, 825: tamquam mancus et extinctae corpus non utile dextrae, Juv. 3, 48.—**II.** Trop., infirm, defective, imperfect (rare but class.): virtus, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 30: ac debilis praetura, id. Mil. 9, 25: contemplatio naturae, id. Off. 1, 43, 153: fortuna, Hor. S. 2, 7, 88.—With abl.: talibus officiis prope mancus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 21.—In neutr. adverb.: error mancū claudicat, Prud. στέφ. 2, 23.

mandatarius, ii, m. [mandatum], one to whom a charge or commission is given, an attorney, agent, mandatory (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 11 dub. (al. mandatores).

mandatela, ae, f. [id.], a charge, the intrusting of a commission, Gai. Inst. 2, 104; Prisc. 622 P.

mandatio, ōnis, f. [I. mando], a charge, commission (jurid. Lat.): mandatione, Dig. 41, 1, 37 init. (dub.; al. traditione).

mandativus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a charge or command, mandative: modus, a name given by some grammarians to the future used imperatively (e. g. leges for lege), Diom. p. 330 P.

mandator, ōris, m. [id.], one who gives a charge or commission, a mandator. **I.** Lit. (post-class.): quod extra mandatum egit, non praepredicet mandatori, Gai. Inst. 1, 17 fin.; Dig. 3, 2, 20; 17, 1, 22; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 2: caedis, Paul. Sent. 3, 5, 12; 5, 23, 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** One who instigates or suborns accusers or informers (post-Aug.): et delatores mandatoresque erant ex licentia veteri, Suet. Tit. 8: delator compellitur edere mandatorum, Dig. 49, 14, 2.—* **B.** One by whose authority money is lent, Dig. 17, 1, 59 sq.

mandatorius, a, um, adj. [mandator], of or belonging to a mandator, mandatory (post-class.): nomine, Cod. Just. 8, 41, 19 al.

mandatrix, icis, f. [id.], she that charges or commands (post-class.): operum, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 235.

mandatum, i, n., v. 1. mando fin.

1. mandatus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of mando, q. v.

2. mandatus, ūs (only in abl. sing.), m. [I. mando], a command, mandate (class.): mandatu Caesenniae, Cic. Caecin. 7, 19: Sullae, id. Sull. 23, 65: praetoris, Suet. Caes. 7: creditorum, Dig. 17, 1, 32: agitur mandatu meo, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2.

* **Mandela**, ae, f., a town in the Sabine territory, near the *Digentia*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 105.—Hence, **Mandelānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Mandela*: *MASSA*, Inscr. Orell. 104.

mandibūla, ae, f., or **mandibulum**, i, n. [2. mando], a jaw (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 69: cibaria confecta mandibulis, id. S. 7, 4, 14; Isid. 11, 1, 45.

1. mando, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [manus-do], to commit to one's charge, to enjoin, commission, order, command (syn.: praecipio, edico); constr. *alicui aliquid*, with *ut*, *ne*, the simple *subj.*, or with *inf.* (class.).

I. Lit. (a) *Alicui aliquid*: tibi de nostris rebus nihil sum mandaturus per litteras, Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 1: praeterea typos tibi mando, id. Att. 1, 10, 3: si quid velis, huic mandes, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 7: L. Clodio mandasse, quae illum necum loqui velles, Cic. Fam. 3, 4, 1: alicui mandare laqueum, to bid go and be hanged, Juv. 10, 57.—With ellipsis of *dat.*: tamquam hoc senatus mandasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39, § 84: excusationem, Suet. Oth. 6: haec ego numquam mandavi, Juv. 14, 225.—(β) With *ut* or *ne*: Voluseno mandat, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 21: mandat ut exploratores in Suebos mittant, id. ib. 6, 19, 3: Caesar per litteras Trebonio magnopere mandaverat, ne, etc., id. B. C. 2, 13.—(γ) With simple *subj.*: huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat, Caes. B. G. 3, 11.—(δ) With *object-clause*: mandavit Tigranen Armeniam exturbare, Tac. A. 15, 2: non aliter cineres mando jacere meos, Mart. 1, 88, 10.—(ε) *Impers. pass.*: fecerunt ut eis mandatum fuerat, Vulg. Gen. 45, 21.—**II. Transf.** **A.** In gen., to commit, coassign, enjoin, confide, commend, intrust any thing to a person or thing: ego tibi meas res mando, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 54: bona nostra haec tibi permitto et tuae mando fidei, Ter. And. 1, 5, 61: ludibrio habeor... ab illo, quod me mandavisti, meo viro, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 32: (adulescens) qui tuae mandatus est fide et fiducia, id. Trin. 1, 2, 80; 91; 99: aliquem alicui alendum, Verg. A. 3, 49: alicui magistratum, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: honores, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 81: filium viro, to give in marriage, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 32: aliquem aeternis tenebris vinculisque, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: se fugae, to betake one's self to flight, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: fugae et solitudini vitam suam, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20: semen terrae, i. e. to sow, Col. 1, 7, 6: hordea sulcis, Verg. E. 5, 36: corpus humo, to bury, id. A. 9, 214: aliquid memoriae, Cic. Quint. 6, 24: litteris, to commit to writing, id. de Or. 2, 12, 52: scriptis actiones nostras, id. Off. 2, 1, 3: historiae, id. Div. 2, 32, 69: monumentis, id. Ac. 2, 1, 2: fruges conditas vetustati, to keep for a long time, to suffer to grow old, id. N. D. 2, 60, 151: Alcibiadem interficiendum insidiis mandare, Just. 5, 2, 5.—**Abstr.**: Claudio mandante ac volente (opp. invito), Vop. Aur. 16, 2.—**B.** To charge a person to announce something, to send word to a person or place (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): mandare ad Pisonem, noli, etc., Suet. Calig. 25: mandabat in urbem, nullum proelio finem expectarent, *sent word*, Tac. A. 14, 38: ferre ad nuptam quae mittit adulter, quae mandat, Juv. 3, 46: senatus mandavit, bellum se ei illaturum, Eutr. 5, 5: consulantes, si quid ad uxores suas mandarent, Flor. 3, 3, 6.—**P. a.** as *subst.*: **mandatum**, i, n., a charge, order, commission, injunction, command. **A.** In gen.: ut mandatum scias me procurasse, have performed the commission, Cic. Att. 5, 7, 3: hoc mandatum accepi a Patre, Vulg. Joh. 10, 18.—More freq. in *plur.*: omnibus ei de rebus, quas agi a me voleas, mandata des, velim, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 2: dare mandata alicui in aliquem, id. ib. 3, 11, 5: dare alicui mandata, ut, etc., id. Phil. 6, 3, 6: accipere ab aliquo, id. ib. 8, 23: persequi, to perform, execute, fulfill, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 2: audire, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10: alicuius exhaurire, id. Att. 5, 1, 5: exponere in senatu, id. de Or. 2, 12, 49: exsequi, id. Phil. 9, 4, 9; Sall. J. 35, 5: facere, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 64; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 72: perficere, Liv. 1, 56: efficere, Sall. J. 58: facere, Curt. 7, 9, 17: deferre, to deliver, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 1: perferre, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 18: negligere, to neglect, not perform, Ov. H. 16, 303: fallere, id. M. 6, 696: haec mandata, Liv. 21, 54, 4: legatis occulta mandata

data sint, ut, Just. 34, 1, 5.—Poet., with *inf.*: productetque virum, dabit et mandata reverti, and enjoin him to return, Ov. H. 13, 143.—**B.** Esp. as legal term. **1. A** commission constituting a mutual obligation; hence, in gen., a contract: mandatum constituit, sive nostra gratia mandamus, sive aliena: id est, sive ut mea negotia geras, sive ut alterius mandem tibi, erit mandati obligatio, et invicem alter alteri tenebimur, Gai. Inst. 3, 155 sqq.: itaque mandati constitutum est iudicium non minus turpe, quam furti, i. e. for breach of contract, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111: actio mandati, an action for the non-performance of a contract, Dig. 17, 1, 8, § 3.—**2. An imperial command, mandate**, Plin. Ep. 10, 110, 1; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 111: principum, Front. Aquaed. 3.—Esp. of the secret orders of the emperors: (Galba) mandata Neronis de nece sua deprenderat, Suet. Galb. 9; id. Tib. 52: occulta mandata, Tac. A. 2, 43: fingere scelestia mandata, id. ib. 2, 71; 3, 16; id. H. 4, 49.—**C.** In eccl. lang., the law or commandment of God: mandatum hoc, quod ego praecipio tibi hodie, non supra te est, Vulg. Deut. 30, 11: nec custodisti mandata, id. 1 Reg. 13, 13: maximum et primum mandatum, id. Matt. 22, 38.

2. mando, di, sum (in the *dep.* form *mandor*, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.), 3, v. a. [akin to *mado*, properly to moisten; hence], to chew, masticate (syn. *manduco*). **I. Lit.** (class.): animalia alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: asini lentissime mandunt, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 54; Col. 6, 2, 14.—Poet.: (equi) fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, i. e. *champ*, Verg. A. 7, 279: tristia vulnera saevio dente, i. e. to eat the flesh of slaughtered animals, Ov. M. 15, 92.—In *part. perf.*: mansum ex ore daturum, Lucil. ap. Non. 140, 14; Varr. ib. 12: omnia minima mansa in os inserere, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: ut cibos mansos ac prope liquefactos demittimus, Quint. 10, 1, 19.—**II. Transf.**, in gen., to eat, devour (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quom socios nostros mandisset impius Cyclops, Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc. p. 817 P.; Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 683 P. (Ann. v. 141 Vahl.): apros, Plin. 8, 51, 78, § 210: Diomedes immanibus equis mandendos solitus obiectare advenas, to throw to them for food, Mel. 2, 2.—Poet.: inandere humum (like mordere humum), to bite the ground, said of those who fall in battle, Verg. A. 11, 669; so, compressa aequora, Val. Fl. 3, 106: corpora Graiorum maerebat mandier igni, to be consumed, Matius in Varr. L. L. 6, § 95 Müll.

* **3. mando**, ōnis, m. [2. mando], a *glutton, gormandizer*: mandonum gulae, Lucil. ap. Non. 17, 15; cf. *manduco*.

Mandōnius, i, m., = *Μανδόνιος*, a general in Spain, who sided with the Romans in the second Punic war, Liv. 22, 21; 28, 31 sq.

† **mandra**, ae, f., = *μάνδρα*, a stall or pen for cattle, etc. (poet.). **I. Lit.**: mulo-ram, Mart. 5, 22, 7.—**II. Transf.** **A.** A herd of cattle: stantis convicia mandrae, abuse from the herd penned up or stopped, i. e. from the drovers, Juv. 3, 237; cf.: mandrae, locus in quo porci includuntur, Vet. Schol. ad loc.—**B.** In *plur.*, a checked draught-board, gaming-table: vincas Novium Publicumque mandris clusos, i. e. penned up in the squares, Mart. 7, 72, 8.

† **mandrāgoras**, ae, m., = *μανδράγορας*, a plant, mandrake: mandragoras illitus, Plin. 25, 13, 110, § 175; so id. 25, 13, 94, § 147; Col. 10, 20.

* **Mandropōlis**, is, f., = *Μανδρόπολις*, a city in Great Phrygia, Liv. 38, 15.

Mandubii, ōrum, m., a people of Gallia Celtica, whose chief city was Alesia, Caes. B. G. 7, 68; 78.

manducatio, ōnis, f. [1. manduco], a chewing (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27.

manducator, ōris, m. [id.], a chewer (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27.

1. manduco, āvi, ātum (in the *dep.* form, **manducor**, ari, Lucil., Afran., and Pompon. ap. Non. 477, 8 sq. (Pomp. Com. Rel. v. 100 Rib.; Afran. ib. v. 184); cf. Prisc.

799 P.), 1, v. a. [a lengthened form of 2. mando]. **I. Lit.**, to chew, masticate; to eat by chewing (ante-class. and post-Aug.): manducato candido pane, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 9; Sen. Ep. 95, 27.—**II. Transf.**, to eat, devour: buceas, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 76: crudum manduces Priamum Priamique pisinnos, Labeo in Schol. Pers. 1, 4.

2. manduco, ōnis, m. [1. manduco], a *glutton, gormandizer* (post-class.), Pompon. ap. Non. 17, 15 (Com. Rel. v. 112 Rib.); App. M. 6, p. 186, 41.

manducor, ari, v. 1. *manduco init.* **manducos**, i, m. [1. manduco], a *glutton* (ante-class.). **I. Lit.**, Pompon. ap. Non. 17, 15.—**II. Transf.**, a *ludicrous masked figure representing a person chewing*, used in processions and in comedies to excite merriment: manduci effigies in pompa antiquorum inter ceteras ridiculas formidolosaeque ire solebat magnis malis ac late dehiscens et ingentem dentibus sonitum faciens, de qua Plautus (Rud. 2, 6, 51), etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 128 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 95; and E. Munk. de Fab. Atell. p. 39 sq.

Manduria, ae, f., a city of the Salentines, in Lower Italy, between *Aletium* and *Tarentum*, still called *Manduria*, Plin. 2, 103, 103, § 226; Liv. 27, 15, 4.

mane, indecl. (archaic *abl.* *mani*, like *luci, vesperti*: a mani ad vesperum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 80; id. Poen. 3, 3, 37), n. [old Lat. *manus*, good; whence *immanis*; cf. *Manes*]. **I. The morning, morn.** As *subst.*, mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose: noctes vigilabat ad ipsum Mane, Hor. S. 1, 3, 18: a primo mane opus aggredi, at the earliest dawn, Col. 11, 1, 14: mane novum, Verg. G. 3, 325: (litteras) multo mane mihi dedit, very early in the morning, Cic. Att. 5, 4, 1: mane totum dormies, Mart. 1, 49, 36: mane erat, Ov. F. 1, 547: a mane usque ad vesperum, Suet. Calig. 18: a mane diei, Auct. B. Afr. 42.—**II. As adv.**, in the morning, early in the morning (freq. and class.): postredie ejus diei, mane, Caes. B. G. 4, 13; 5, 10, 1: hodie mane, this morning, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1: cras mane, to-morrow morning, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 46: hodierno die, mane, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 21.—Connected with other adverbs: nimis paene mane est, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 33: bene mane, very early in the morning, Cic. Att. 4, 9, 2; 14, 18, 1; 10, 16, 1: primo mane, Just. 1, 10; Col. 12, 1, 3: tam mane, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15: plane mane, quite early in the morning, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8.

manentia, ae, f. [*maneo*], permanency (eccl. Lat.): substantia habet manentiam quandam ut ita dicam, Aug. Ep. 11, 3.

māneo, nsi, nsum (contr. *perf.* *mansti* for *mansisti*, Lucil. ap. Gell. 18, 8), 2, v. n. and a. [root *man*, to think; whence the notion of hesitating leads to that of waiting; cf. Gr. μένω, μένος, μανήσκω, μάντης; and Lat. *memini, moneo, mens*, etc.]. **I. Neutr.**, to stay, remain anywhere (class.).

A. In gen.: ut ut erat, mansum tamen oportuit, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 26: faciliem esse rem, seu maneant, seu proficiantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: domi, id. ib. 4, 1: in loco, id. B. C. 2, 41: in patria, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99: si consulem manere ad urbem senatus placuisset, Liv. 30, 27: ad exercitum, Caes. B. G. 5, 51: uno loco manens, Nep. Eum. 5, 4: unum manere diem, Prop. 2, 9, 20: decem dies, Vulg. Gen. 24, 55: diebus quindecim, id. Gal. 1, 18.—**Impers. pass.**: omnia excogitantur, quare nec sine periculo maneant, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: in Italia fortasse manebitur, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 7; Vell. 2, 16, 4: manendum eo loco, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: hic maneri diutius non potest, Cic. Att. 11, 15, 3.—**B.** In *partic.* **1.** To stay, tarry, stop, continue, abide, pass the night (= *pernoctare*): apud aliquem, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 3: eo die mansit Venafri, id. ib. 7, 13, 7: in tabernaculo, id. ib. 5, 16, 3: sub Jove frigidus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 25: extra domum patris, Liv. 3, 45, 7: ad decimum lapidem, id. 3, 69, 8: cum is Casilini eo die mansurum eum dixisset = Casilini, id. 22, 13, 8; cf.: triduum hoc, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 4: apud alium mansit, Sen. Ben. 3, 17, 3: mane apud me, Vulg. Gen. 29, 19: manebis clam, id. 1 Reg. 19, 2.—In *mal. part.*: cum masculo mansione muliebri, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 5, 1, 1.—**2.** *Pregn.*, to remain, last, endure, con-

tinne in any place or manner: si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, *would adhere to, abide by that*, Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 5: in vita, *to remain alive*, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2: in veritate, *to adhere to the truth*, id. Clu. 63, 176: in condicione, *to fulfil a condition*, id. Att. 7, 15, 3: in sententia, *to adhere to*, id. ib. 9, 2, 1: in voluntate, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: in pristina mente, id. Sest. 27, 58: in officio, Hirt. B. G. 8, 47: tu modo promissis maneat, *abide by, keep*, Verg. A. 2, 160: in pactione, *to abide by*, Nep. Ages. 2, 4: an credi posse ullum populum in ea condicione mansurum? Liv. 8, 21, 6: mansit in condicione atque pacto, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 16: plerique negant Caesarem in condicione mansurum, id. Att. 7, 15, 3. —Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: nihil semper suo statu manet, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29: munitiones, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: monumenta, Nep. Them. 10: regna, Verg. A. 2, 22: adfinitas, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 101: memoria, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43: rerum omnium mutabilitatem immutabiles manent origines, Aug. Conf. 1, 2. —With dat.: manent ingenia senibus, Cic. Sen. 7, 22: his bellum, *to continue, not be at an end*, Liv. 1, 53: cujus quidem tibi fatum manet, *awaits*, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 11. —*Abstr.*: maneat ergo, quod turpe sit, id. numquam esse utile, *be it regarded as a settled principle*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 49; id. Mil. 4, 11: quam obrem illud maneat, et fixum sit, quod neque moveri, etc., id. Rab. Post. 9, 25. —*Part. act. fut.*: mansurus, *that which will abide or endure; lasting, permanent*: urbs, Verg. A. 3, 86. —So *part. pres.* manens: civitas, Vulg. Heb. 13, 14. —*II. Act.*, *to wait for, await, expect* a person or thing (not in Cic. or Caes.; syn.: opperior, praestolor, expecto). *A.* In gen.: nunc te, nox, quae me mansisti, mitto ut concedas die, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 48: sese, id. Aul. 4, 6, 14: non manebat aetas virginis meam neglegentiam, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 16: hostium adventum mansit, Liv. 42, 66; Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 4. —*B.* In partic., *to await one* (as his fate, portion, etc.), *to be about to befall one*: mors sua quemque manet, Prop. 2, 21, 58 (3, 26, 12): quis me manet exitus? Ov. M. 9, 725: qui si manet exitus urbem, id. ib. 8, 60: funera quos maneant, id. ib. 11, 540: quae (acerba) manent victos, Liv. 26, 13 fin.; Suet. Caes. 14; id. Dom. 18: maneat nostros ea cura nepotes, Verg. A. 3, 505: vincula et tribulationes me manent, Vulg. Act. 20, 23.

Manes, ium (fem., Inscr. ap. Fea, Var. di Notiz. p. 174; Inscr. Grut. 786, 5), m. [manus, good; v. mane], with or without di. *I.* The deified souls of the departed, the ghosts or shades of the dead, the gods of the Lower World, infernal deities, manes (as benevolent spirits, opp. to larvae and leuemes, malevolent spirits): deorum manium jura sancta sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: Manibus divis mactatus, Lucr. 6, 759: Manibus divis Inferias mittunt, id. 3, 52; Cic. Pis. 7, 16: sacrae (res) sunt quae Dis superis consecratae sunt: religiosae, quae Diis manibus relictas sunt, Gai. Inst. 2, 4. —*B.* Esp., the departed spirit, ghost, shade of a person: nec patris Anchisae cinerem manesque revelli, Verg. A. 4, 427: conjugis, id. ib. 6, 119; 3, 303: manes Virginiæ, Liv. 3, 58, 11; 21, 10, 3: camilli, Juv. 2, 124; Sen. Contr. 3, 16, 21: Galbae, Suet. Oth. 7. —In sing.: nomine Manem deum nuncupant, App. de Deo Socr. 15, p. 50, 19. —*II. Transf.* *A.* The Lower World, infernal regions (poet.): Manesque profundi, Verg. G. 1, 243: haec Manes veniet mihi fama sub imos, id. A. 4, 387: esse aliquos Manes et subterranea regna, Juv. 3, 149. And in apposition: fabulae Manes, Hor. C. 1, 4, 16. —*B.* Punishments inflicted in the Lower World (poet.): quisque suos patimur Manes, Verg. A. 6, 743 (Manes id est supplicia, Serv.); so Stat. Th. 8, 84; Aus. Ephem. 57. —*C.* A corpse (post-Aug.): accipiet manes parvula testa meos, Prop. 2, 13, 32 (3, 5, 16); Liv. 31, 30: ea causa est, ut pleraque alitum e manibus hominum oculos potissimum appetant, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 148; 16, 44, 85, § 234.

Manētho, ōnis, or **Manēthos**, i, m., *Μανέθων* and *Μανέθως*, a priest of Heliopolis, who wrote a history of Egypt in Greek.

mango, ōnis, m. [μάνγρον], a dealer, monger in slaves or wares, to which he

tries to give an appearance of greater value, by adorning them (post-Aug.): mangones quicquid est quod displiceat, aliquo lenocinio abscondunt, etc., Sen. Ep. 80, 9: milia pro puero centum me mango poposcit, Mart. 1, 58, 1: non puer avari sectus arte mangonis, Virilitatis damna maeret ereptae, id. 9, 7, 4; Plin. 24, 6, 22, § 36: mangones, qui colorem fuco mentiuntur, Quint. 2, 15, 25: non a mangone petitus quisquam erit, Juv. 11, 147. —Also, a furbisher, polisher, etc.: gemmarum, Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 200; 12, 20, 43, § 98; 23, 1, 22, § 40; cf. Sillig. ad Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

mangōnico (-izo), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [mango], to set off, deck, adorn an article for sale (post-Aug.): ita pueros mangonicavit saepe obstetrix, Plin. 32, 10, 47, § 135. —In part. perf.: mangonicatae villae, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168. —*II.* In gen., to set off, adorn: corpora, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 26.

mangōnicus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a dealer (post-Aug.): venalici, Plin. 21, 26, 97, § 170: quaeustus, Suet. Vesp. 4.

mangōnium, ii, n. [id.], a setting off, displaying of wares (post-Aug.), Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 140.

mangōnizo, v. mangonicus.

māni, abl., v. mane init.

1. Mānia, ae, f. *I.* In the Roman religion, the mother of the Lares, Varr. L. L. 9, § 61 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 7, 34 sq.; Arn. 3, 124; Mart. Cap. 2, § 164. —*II.* A bugbear, bugaboo for children, Arn. 6 fin.; cf.: Maniae turpes deformesque personae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144 Müll.

2. mānia, ae, f., = *mania*, madness (syn.: furor, insania, v. Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 12, 107. —As a disease of cattle, Veg. Vet. 3, 2, 19 Gesn. (Schneid. insania).

3. Mānia, ae, v. Manius.

mānibrīum, v. manubrium.

mānibūla, v. 2. manicula.

mānicae, ārum, f. [manus], the long sleeve of a tunic, reaching to the hand, and which therefore supplied the place of our glove. *I.* Lit.: et tunicae manicae (habent), Verg. A. 9, 616: partem vestitus superioris in manicas non extendunt, Tac. 1, 17: notarius, cujus manus hieme manicis muniebantur, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15: de pellibus, sleeves of skins or fur, Pall. 1, 43, 4: miror, tamdiu morari Antonium: solet enim accipere ipse manicas, *fur-gloves or a muff*, Cic. Phil. 11, 11, 26. —For soldiers in battle, as a protector against an enemy's weapon, an armlet, gauntlet, Juv. 6, 255. —*II. Transf.* *A.* A handcuff, manacle (cf. pedicae): quid si manus manicas restringantur? quid si pedes pedicis coarctentur? App. Flor. 3, p. 357; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 76: ubi manus manicae complexae sunt, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 35: manicas alicui incire, id. Capt. 3, 5, 1: conectere, id. Moch. 5, 1, 17: manicasque jacentem Occupat, Verg. G. 4, 439. —*B.* Trop., manacles, fetters: sic laqueis, manicis, pedicis mens irretita est, Lucil. ap. Non. 350, 25. —*C.* A grappling-iron, with which an enemy's ship was held fast (usu. harpago), Luc. 3, 565.

‡ **mānicārius**, ii, m. [manicae], a manacled, a gladiator who sought to manacle his opponent; cf. LAQUEATOR, Inscr. Orell. 2566.

mānicātus, a, um, adj. [id.], furnished with long sleeves (class.): tunica, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: pelles, Col. 1, 8, 9; 11, 1, 21.

Mānichaei, ōrum, m., a heretical Christian sect, Prud. Apoth. 1025; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 3, 4. —In sing.: **Mānichaeus**, i, m., Cod. Just. 1, 5, 4.

* **manicleātus**, a, um, adj. [manicae], furnished with long sleeves, for manicatus: tunica, Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 8.

manico, āre, v. n. [manē], to come in the morning (eccl. Lat.): omnis populus ad eum, Vulg. Luc. 21, 38 al.

† **mānicon**, i, n., = *μανικόν*, a plant, the juice of which maddens, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 179.

mānicūla, ae, f. dim. [manus]. *I.* Lit., a little hand, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 125. —*II.* Transf. (cf. Engl. handle), the handle

of a plough, plough-tail, Varr. L. L. 5, § 135 Müll. (al. manibula).

manifestārius, a, um, adj. [manifestus], palpable, plain, clear, evident, manifest (ante- and post-class. for manifestus): fur, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 10: moechus, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 77: teneo hunc manifestarium, id. Trin. 4, 2, 50. —Of things: res, id. Mil. 2, 5, 34: soloeecismus, Gell. 1, 7, 3.

mānifestātio, ōnis, f. [2. manifestus], a manifesting, manifestation (post-class.): suae praesentiae, Aug. Civ. Dei. 20, 30: tantae virtutis, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 4.

mānifestātor, ōris, m. [id.], a discoverer, shower, manifestor (post-class.): allicujus rei, Non. 14, 6; Acron ad Hor. C. 1, 9, 21.

mānifestē, adv., v. manifestus fin.

1. manifestus, adv., v. manifestus fin.

2. mānifesto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [manifestus], to make public, discover, show clearly, exhibit, manifest (poet. and post-class.): aliquem latentem, Ov. M. 13, 105: gratam voluntatem, Just. 24, 6, 10. —In pass.: quod vel ex eo manifestari, quod, was plain from the fact that, etc., Just. 11, 3, 10: per se ipsa manifestata delectant, revelations, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 4, 12 fin.

manifestus, old form **mānifestus**

(v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 867), a, um, adj. [manus and fendo; cf.: defendo, offendere, i. e. that one hits by the hand; hence], palpable, clear, plain, apparent, evident, manifest. *I.* In gen. (class.): manifesta res est, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 8: Penates multo manifesti lumine, Verg. A. 3, 151: res ita notas, ita manifestas proferam, ut, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 48: et apertae res, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 95: manifestus ex opere labor, Quint. 10, 3, 8: phrenesis, Juv. 14, 136. —With inf.: manifestus nosci, Stat. Th. 10, 759. —Comp.: manifestior fraus, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 123. —*Sup.*: manifestissimum exemplum, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 165. —In neutr. sing. with a subject-clause, it is manifest that: manifestum est, ab exordio matutino latitudines scandi, Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 69. —*Neutr. plur. as subst.*: **manifesta**, ōrum, obvious facts, palpable things: vera ac manifesta canere, Juv. 2, 64. —*II.* In partic., law t. t. *A.* Of offences, exposed, brought to light, proved by direct evidence: manifestum furtum est quod deprehenditur dum fit, Masur. ap. Gell. 11, 18, 11: atque deprehensum scelus, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 11: peccatum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191; Gai. Inst. 3, 183 sq.; Paul. Sent. 2, 31, 2. —*B.* Of offenders, convicted of a thing, caught or apprehended in, manifestly betraying any thing; constr. absol., with a gen. or inf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.). (a) *Abstr.*: nec magis manifestum ego hominem umquam ullum teneri vidi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 29: ut eos (sc. conjuratos) quam maxime manifestos habeant, i. e. bring to light, expose, Sall. C. 41: nocentes, i. e. evidently guilty, Ov. Nux. 3. —(β) With gen.: mendacii, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 30: sceleris, Sall. J. 35: rerum capitalium, id. C. 52, 36: ambitionis, Tac. A. 14, 29: offensionis, id. ib. 4, 53: doloris, Ov. F. 5, 313: vitae, giving manifest signs of life, Tac. A. 12, 51: magnae cogitationis, id. ib. 15, 54: novarum virium, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 8. —(γ) With inf.: dissentire manifestus, Tac. A. 2, 57. —Hence, adv., in two forms: **mānifestō** (class.) and **mānifestē** (post-class.), palpably, clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly. —Form manifestus: teneor manifesto miser, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 66: alter alterum manifesto prehendant, id. Ps. 5, 1, 16; id. Most. 2, 2, 79: ut tota res a vobis manifesto deprehenderetur, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4: compertum atque deprehensum facinus, id. Clu. 14, 43: cum manifesto venenum deprehendisset, id. ib. 7, 20: apparet, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 161; 9, 45, 69, § 148. —Form manifeste, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 7, 5; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 60; Dig. 50, 16, 243: manifeste comperire, App. M. 6, p. 180, 5. —Comp.: manifestus ipsi apparere, Verg. A. 8, 16; Tac. H. 4, 23; 1, 88. —*Sup.*: ut omnibus manifestissime pateat, App. Mag. p. 316, 26; so Dig. 33, 2, 32, § 6; Cod. Just. 4, 18, 2, § 1.

mānifolium, ii, n., a kind of burdock, also called personata, App. Herb. 36.

Manilius, a, name of a Roman gens. So, **1. C. Manilius**, a tribune of the people.

A. U. C. 687, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 69; Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 13, 51.—**2.** A. Manilius, the astronomer and poet, author of the poem *Astronomica*.—**3.** In fem.: ***Mānīlia**, ae, a courtesan, Juv. S. 6, 243.—Hence, **A. Manilius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Manilius, *Manilian*: lex, of C. Manilius, according to which the chief command against Mithridates was given to Pompey, Cic. Or. 29, 102; id. Mur. 23, 47.—**B. Manilianus**, a, um, adj., Manilian: leges, respecting the sale of slaves, probably introduced by M. Manilius Nepos (consul A. U. C. 605), Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246.

† **māniolae**, ārum, f. dim. [maniae], little bugaboos for children, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 128 Müll.

† **māniopoeos**, i, m., = *μανιοποιός* (making mad), a term applied to henbane, App. Herb. 4.

* **mānosus**, a, um, adj. [2. mania], full of madness, utterly crazed, Amm. 28, 4, 16 dub. (al. famosus).

manipularis, mānīplus, v. manipularis, etc.

maniprētium, v. manupretium.

manipulāris or **mānūplāris** (sync. **maniplāris** and **mānūplāris**), e, adj. [manipulus], with miles, or absol., of or belonging to a manipule or company, *manipular* (class.): pertica suspensio portabat longa manipulos: Unde manipularis nomina miles habet, Ov. F. 3, 117: manipulares iudices, who once were common soldiers, Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 20: imperator, one who rose from the ranks to be general (of C. Marius), Plin. 33, 11, 53, § 150.—**II.** Subst.: **manipulāris** (-plaris), is, m., a soldier of a manipule, a common soldier: Pompeium, tanquam unus manipularis, secutus sum, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 1: Rufus diu manipularis, dein centurio, mox praefectus, Tac. A. 1, 20: non placet quem scurrae laudant, manipularis mussitant, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 10: optimo quoque manipularium, Tac. A. 1, 21.—**B.** Esp., a soldier of the same manipule, a fellow-soldier, comrade: postquam ex opsidione in tatum eduxi manipularis meos, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 7: si centuriati bene sunt manipulares mei, id. Mil. 3, 2, 3: conveniunt manipulares eccos, id. Most. 1, 3, 154: centurio, tres suos nactus manipulares, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: mei, id. B. C. 3, 91.

mānīplārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a manipule or to a common soldier (post-Aug.): manipulario habitu, in the dress of a private, Suet. Calig. 9.

manipulātīn, adv. [id.]. **I.** By handfuls, in bundles, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48.—**II.** Milit., by maniples: manipulatim resistere hostibus, Sisenn. ap. Non. 141, 27: manipulatim structa acies, Liv. 8, 8; Tac. H. 1, 8, 2.—Comically: manipulatim munerigeruli facite mihi jam ante aedis hic adsint, i. e. in troops, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 48.

mānīpūlus (sync. **mānīplus**, in poets; plur.: inter manipula, Spart. Hadrian. 10), i, m. [manus-pleo, plenus], a handful, a bundle. **I.** Lit.: de his (herbis) manipulos fieri, Varr. R. R. 1, 49: manipulos obligare, Col. 11, 2, 40: vincire, id. 2, 19, 2: alligari, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 262: filicunque manipulis Sternere humum, Verg. G. 3, 297: nexos deferre maniplos, Col. 10, 315: manipulos solve, the bundles of hay, Juv. 8, 153.—**II.** Transf. **A.** = *ἀλτήρ*, pieces of metal held in the hand during gymnastic exercises, to increase the momentum of a leap or stroke, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2, 38.—**B.** Because the ancient Romans adopted a pole, with a handful of hay or straw twisted about it, as the standard of a company of soldiers; in milit. lang., a certain number of soldiers belonging to the same standard, a company, manipule; generally applied to infantry, and only by way of exception to cavalry: miles pulcre centuriatus est expuncto in manipulo, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 29: pertica suspensio portabat longa manipulos: Unde manipularis nomina miles habet, Ov. F. 3, 117: adeo ut idem ordines, manipulique constarent, Caes. B. C. 2, 28: manipulos laxare, id. B. G. 2, 25: continere ad signa manipulos, id. ib. 6, 33: in legione sunt manipuli triginta, Gell. 16, 4, 6.—Of cavalry: infrenati manipuli, Sil. 4, 316; App. M. 9, p. 221, 5.—Comically:

manipulus furum, a troop, band, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 6.

Mānius, i, m., and **Mānia**, ae, f. [mane], a Roman praenomen, usually abbreviated M., Varr. L. L. 9, § 61 Müll.; cf.: Manius praenomen dictum est ab eo, quod mane quis initio natus sit, ut Lucius, qui luce, Paul. ex Fest. p. 148 Müll.

Manlius, a, name of a Roman gens. **1.** So esp. M. Manlius Capitolinus, who saved the Capitol in the Gallic war, but afterwards, suspected of aspiring to royal power, was thrown from the Tarpeian Rock, Liv. 5, 47, 4 sq.; 6, 11 sq.; Cic. Rep. 2, 27, 49; id. Phil. 1, 13, 32; 2, 44, 113 et saep.—**2.** L. Manlius Torquatus, a dictator, and his son, T. Manlius Torquatus, a consul, each of whom, for his severity, was surnamed Imperiosus, Liv. 7, 3 sq.; 8, 7, 1; Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; cf. id. Fin. 2, 19, 60 et saep.—Hence, **A. Manlius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Manlius, *Manlian*: gens, Cic. Phil. 1, 13, 32; Liv. 6, 20, 15.—**B. Manlianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Manlius, *Manlian*: supplicium, Liv. 6, 20.—**Transf.** (from L. Manlius Torquatus, v. supra), severe: vide, ne ista sint Manliana vestra, aut majora etiam, si imperes quod facere non possim (preceded by ut nimis imperiosi philosophi sit), Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 105; cf. Liv. 8, 7 fin.—Subst.: **Manlianus**, i, n., a villa belonging to Q. Cicero, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

† **1. manna**, ae, f., = *μάννα*, a grain, a vegetable juice hardened into grains, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 62: manna una turis, id. 29, 6, 38, § 119: croci, Veg. Vet. 2, 39.

†† **2. manna**, man, manhu, neutr. indecl., and **manna**, ae, f. [Hebrew], the manna of the Hebrews.—Neutr.: Filii Israël dixerunt ad invicem, Manhu, quod significat, Quid est hoc? Vulg. Exod. 16, 15: sume vas unum, et mitte ibi man, quantum, etc., id. ib. 16, 33.—Fem., Hier. in Ps. 131, 16: mannae cibus, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 20, 3: legimus, manna esui populo fuisse, Tert. Carn. Chr. 6.—**II.** Transf., food for the soul, divine support: manna absconditum, Vulg. Apoc. 2, 17.

mannulus, i, m. dim. [1. mannus], a Gallic pony (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 4, 2, 3; Mart. 12, 24, 8.

†† **1. mannus**, i, m. [Celtic], a kind of small Gallic horse, a coach-horse, cob (used esp. for pleasure-drives): agens mannos, Lucr. 3, 1063: si per obliquum similis sagittae (serpens) Terruit mannos, Hor. C. 3, 27, 6; id. Ep. 1, 7, 77: rapientibus esseda mannis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 49: detonsi, with shorn manes, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 15: obesi manni, Sen. Ep. 87, 9.

†† **2. Mannus**, i, m. [Germ. Mann, *ἄνθρωπος*], a god of the ancient Germans, son of Tuisto, Tac. G. 2.

māno, āvi, ātum, i, v. n. and a. [prob. for mad-no; Sanscr. madas, drunkenness; Gr. *μαδρός*, flowing; cf.: mado, madidus; also Gr. *μάνω*, to flow, run, trickle, drop, distil, etc. **I.** Lit. (a) Neutr.: manat omni corpore sudor, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 399); cf.: manat item nobis e toto corpore sudor, Liv. 6, 944: gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor, Verg. A. 3, 175: tepidae manant ex arbore guttae, Ov. M. 10, 500: fons manat, id. ib. 9, 664: ruor, id. ib. 13, 887: lacrima, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 59: sanies, id. C. 3, 11, 19: Herculis simulacrum multo sudore manavit, dripped with much sweat, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74: signa Lanuvii cruore manavere, dripped with gore, Liv. 23, 31, 15: cultrum ex vulnere extrac-tum manante cruore prae se tenens, Liv. 1, 59, 1: alvei manantes per latera et fluctu superurgente, leaking through the joints of the side, Tac. A. 2, 23: longā manantia labra salivā, Juv. 6, 623.—(β) Act., to give out, shed, pour forth: Indica gemma in attritu sudorem purpureum manat, gives out, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170: lacrimas marmora manant, Ov. M. 6, 312.—Poet.: fidis enim manare poetica mella Te solum, to distil poetic honey, i. e. to be a poet, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44.—**B.** Transf., of things not fluid, to flow, diffuse or extend itself, to spread: aër, qui per maria manat, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 40: sonitus per aures, Lucr. 6, 927: multa a luna manant, et fluunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: manat dies ab oriente, Varr. L. L. 6, § 4 Müll.: manare

solem antiqui dicebant, cum solis orientis radii splendorem jacere coepissent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 158 Müll.—**II.** Trop., to diffuse or extend itself, to spread, get abroad: cum malum manaret in dies latius, daily spreads farther, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5; cf.: malum manavit per Italiam, id. Cat. 4, 3, 6: malum tota urbe rumor, Liv. 2, 49: manat et funditur disse-rendi ratio per omnes partis sapientiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25, 72: cum tristis a Mutina fama manaret, id. Phil. 4, 6, 15: nomen usque ad Pythagorae manavit aetatem, id. ib. 5, 3, 8: fidei bonae nomen manat latissime, id. Off. 3, 17, 70: manavit ea benignitas ex urbe etiam in castra, Liv. 24, 18.—**B.** Esp., to flow, spring, arise, proceed, emanate, have its origin, originate from any thing: peccata ex vitis manant, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 22: omnis honestas manat a partibus quattuor, id. Off. 1, 43, 152: ab Aristippo Cyrenaica philosophia manavit, id. de Or. 3, 17, 62: unde omnia manant, videre, id. ib. 3, 2, 27.—**C.** To escape, be forgotten: omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, Hor. A. P. 337.

† **mānon**, i, n., = *μάνον*, a kind of soft sponge, Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 148; called also, **mānos**, i, f.: (spongearum genus) spissum et mollius manos, id. 9, 45, 69, § 149 Jan. (al. mana).—Plur. manoi, f.: maxime fiunt manoi, Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 149.

mansio, ōnis, f. [maneo], a staying, remaining, stay, continuance. **I.** Lit. (class.): is saepe mecum de tua mansione, aut decessione communicat, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 5: mansio Formis, id. Att. 9, 5, 1: excessus e vita et in vita mansio, id. Fin. 3, 18, 60: cautior certe est mansio, id. Att. 8, 15, 2: diutinae Lemni, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 23: crebrae ad amicam, i. e. visits, Turp. ap. Non. 132, 16.—**II.** Transf. (post-Aug.), a place of abode, a dwelling, habitation. **A.** In gen.: pecorum mansio, Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 194: aestivae, hibernae, vernae, auctumnales, Pall. 1, 9, 5; 1, 12: mansionem apud eum facimus, Vulg. Joann. 14, 23: multae mansiones, id. ib. 14, 2.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Night-quarters, lodging-place, inn; also, as a measure of days' journeys, a stopping or halting-place, station: deinde ad primam statim mansionem febrim nactus, Suet. Tib. 10: a quo (monte) octo mansionibus distat regio, etc., i. e. stations, days' journeys, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 52: aquationum ratione mansionibus dispositis, id. 6, 23, 26, § 102: continuatis mansionibus, Just. 13, 8, 5.—**2.** Mala mansio, bad quarters, a kind of punishment in which the culprit was stretched out and tied fast to a board, Dig. 47, 10, 15; 16, 3, 7.

mansiōnārius, a, um, adj. [mansio], of or belonging to a dwelling or lodging (post-class.): conjugium, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

mansito, 1, v. freq. n. [maneo], to stay, remain, tarry, abide, dwell (post-Aug.): pygargus in oppidis mansitat, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7: sub eodem tecto, Tac. A. 14, 42: una, to pass the night, id. ib. 13, 44; cf. maneo, B.; mansio, B. 1.

mansiunculā, ae, f. dim. [mansio], a little dwelling (late Lat.): mansiunculas in arca facies, chambers, Vulg. Gen. 6, 14.

mansor, ōris, m. [maneo], a sojourner, indweller, guest (late Lat.): faciat (Deus nos) tanto mansore capaces, Sedul. 5, 294.

mansoriū, a, um, adj. [mansor], abiding, permanent (opp. transitorius): non quasi mansoria dilectio atque delectatio, sed transitoria potius, ut viae, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 1, 35, 39.

mansuēfācio, fēci, factum, 3, v. a.; pass. **mansuēfio**, factus, fieri [mansue-facio], to make tame, to tame (class.).

I. Lit.: mansuefactus animalia? indomita nascuntur, Quint. 9, 4, 5: uri assuescere ad homines et mansueferi, ne parvuli quidem excepti, possunt, grow or become tame, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: arietes feri mansuefacti, Col. 7, 2, 4: tigris mansuefactus, Plin. 8, 17, 25, § 65: grues mansuefactae, id. 10, 23, 30, § 59.—**Transf.**: aes attritu domitum et consuetudine nitoris veluti mansuefactum, Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 97.—**II.** Trop., to make gentle, to soften, civilize, pacify: a quibus (nos) mansuefacti et ex-culti, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: deposita et mansuefacta barbaria, Just. 43, 4, 1: plebem, Liv. 3, 14, fin.: ferum ingenium, Suet. Calig. 11.

mansuēfactio, ōnis, *f.* [mansuefacio], the taming: bestiarum, Aug. de Nat. et Grat. 15, 16.

mansuēfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from mansuefacio.

mansuēfio, *pass.*, from mansuefacio.

mansuēs, ūis, and ētis, *adj.* [mansuesco], tamed, tame (ante- and post-class. for mansuetus, v. mansuesco *fin.*): mansues pro mansueto, dixit Cato in epistola ad filium, Cato ap. Fest. p. 154 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 152, 125 Müll.: leonem facere mansuem, Varr. ap. Non. 483, 9 sq.: mitis et mansues, Gell. 5, 14, 21: scio ferocissimos equos atque truces mansuetos et mansues factos, App. M. 7, 23, p. 198, 8: ursa mansues, id. ib. 11, 7, p. 261, 1.—**II.** Trop., *mild, soft, gentle*: nunc si me matrem mansues misericordia capsit, Att. ap. Non. 483, 11 (Trag. Rel. v. 453 Rib.): redam ego te ex fera fame mansuetem, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 19; cf. Plin. 8, 9, 9, § 27: nequeone ego teat interdicitis facere mansuetem meis? Plaut. As. 3, 1, 1 Ussing.

mansuesco, siēvi, siētum, *g. v. inch.* a. and n. [mansu-suesco; lit. to accustom to the hand; hence], **I.** *Act.*, to tame, to make tame (in the verb. *fin.* ante- and post-class.; but cf. infra, mansuetus). **A.** Lit.: silvestria animalia, Varr. R. 2, 1, 4: tigres, Coripp. Johann. 6, 253: fructus ferus, Lucr. 5, 1368; v. Lachm. ad h. l.—**B.** Trop., to render mild, gentle, or peaceable: gentes, Coripp. Johann. 6, 484.—**II.** *Neutr.* (= mansuetum fieri), to become or grow tame (in the verb. *fin.* only poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: buculi triduo fere mansuescunt, Col. 6, 2, 4: ferae, Lucr. 4, 237.—**B.** Trop., to grow tame, gentle, mild, soft: nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Verg. G. 4, 470: umor, Lucr. 2, 475: tellus, Verg. G. 2, 239: radii, Petr. 122: fera mansuescere iussa, Juv. 11, 104.—Hence, **mansuētus** (MASVETA, Inscr. Grut. 688, 2), a, um, *P. a.*, tamed, tame.

A. Lit.: juveni diebus paucis erunt mansueti, Varr. R. 1, 20, 2: sus, Liv. 35, 49: cum (apes) sint neque mansueti generis, neque feri, Plin. 11, 5, 4, § 12: stabula, i. e. mansuetarum pecudum, Grat. Cyn. 164.—**B.** Trop., *mild, soft, gentle, quiet*, etc. (syn. mitis; opp. ferus): illud quaero, cur tam subito mansuetus in senatu fuerit, cum in edictis tam fuisset ferus, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 23: amor, Prop. 1, 9, 12: manus, id. 3, 14, 10: malum, Liv. 3, 16: litora, tranquilla, not stormy, Prop. 1, 17, 28.—**Comp.**: ut mitior mansuetiorque fiat, Asellio ap. Prisc. p. 668 P.: nam me jam ab orationibus dijungo fere, referoque ad mansuetiores Musas, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 23: ira, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 23.—**Sup.**: ut mansuetissimus videret, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 201: ingenium, Val. Max. 2, 7, 11.—Hence, *adv.*: **mansuētē** (acc. to B.), gently, mildly, calmly, quietly, etc.: clementer, mansuete factum, Cic. Marcell. 3, 9: adeo tum imperio meliori animus mansuete obediens erat, Liv. 3, 29, 3: ferre fortunam, Auct. Her. 4, 52, 65.—**Comp.**: mansuetius versari, App. M. 9, p. 236, 10.

mansuētarius, ii, m. [mansuetus], a tamer of wild beasts (post-class.), Lampr. Heliog. 21; Firmic. 8, 17.

mansuētē, *adv.*, v. mansuetus *fin.*

mansuētō, āre, *v. freq. a.* [mansuetus], to make tame, to tame (late Lat. for mansuefacio): mansuetabatur ignis, Vulg. Sap. 16, 18.

mansuētudo, inis, *f.* [id.], tameness. **I.** Lit. (post-class.): elephantis, Just. 15, 4, 19.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., mildness, gentleness, clemency (class.): uti clementia ac mansuetudine in alioque, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: imperii, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44 § 114: morum, id. Off. 2, 9, 32: alterum genus orationis lenitatis et mansuetudinis, id. de Or. 2, 49, 200: animum, id. Off. 2, 4, 15: hostes, Tac. A. 2, 72.—**B.** In partic., in the times of the emperors, a complimentary title used in addressing them: mansuetudo tua, your clemency or your grace, Eutr. praef. ad Valent. Imp.

mansuētus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. mansuesco.

mansus, a, um. **I.** *Part.*, from 2. mando.—**II.** *Part.*, from maneo.

mantēle (mantile), is, *n.*, and **mantelium** (mantilium), ii, *n.* [ma-

nus and tela, properly a cloth for the hand], a towel, napkin. **I.** Lit.: mantelium, ubi manus terguntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 85 Müll.: tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis, Verg. A. 1, 702 (v. l. mantilia); id. G. 4, 377; Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 12.—**II.** Transf., a table-cloth (post-class.): mantelia nunc pro operiendis mensis sunt: quae, ut nomen ipsum indicat, olim tergendis manibus praebebantur, Isid. Orig. 19, 266; in form mantle, Treb. Galb. 16, 3.

mantelium and **mantellum**, i, n. [i. q. mantele, q. v.], a cloth, napkin, Lucil. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 4, 377; Paul. ex Fest. p. 133, 33; Inscr. Orell. 2271.—**II.** A cloak, mantle; trop.: nec mendaciis subdolis mihi usquam mantelium est meis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 5.

† **mantia**, ae, *f.*, = *μαντεία*, the name of the blackberry-bush among the Dacians, App. Herb. 87.

mantica, ae, *f.* [manus], a bag for the hand, wallet, cloak-bag, portmanteau: mantica cui (mulo) lumbos onere ulceret, Hor. S. 1, 6, 104: umero exuere, to take off from the shoulder, App. M. 1, p. 110, 27.—**Prov.**: non videmus, manticae quid in tergo est, i. e. do not learn to know ourselves, Cat. 22, 21 (acc. to the fable, Phaedr. 4, 10, 1); cf.: ut nemo in sese temptat descendere, nemo, sed praecedenti spectatur mantica tergo, Pers. 4, 24 Gildersleeve ad loc.

manticē, ēs, *f.*, = *μαντική*, the goddess of prescience: divinationem quam Graeci *μαντικήν* appellant, id est, praesensionem et scientiam rerum futurarum, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1; cf. id. Leg. 2, 13, 32: Mantice Pronoēs filia, Mart. Cap. 1, § 6.

† **mantichōra**, ae, *f.*, = *μαντιχώρας* and *μαντιχώρας*, a fabulous Indian beast, with a human face, a lion's body, and a scorpion's tail, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 75; 8, 30, 45, § 107; Calp. Ecl. 7, 58.

* **mantincinor**, ātus, *v. dep.* [μάντις-*cinno*], to predict, prophesy, divine (comically formed, in imitation of vaticinor): nisi ego mantincinatus probe ero, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 115.

manticulā, ae, *f.* *dim.* [mantica], a small wallet, purse, pouch, Paul. ex Fest. p. 133 Müll.

† **manticulāria**, ōrum, *n.* [obsol. *adj.* manticularius], handy little things, things in constant use: dicuntur ea, quae frequenter in usu habentur, et quasi manu tractantur. Frequens enim antiquis ad manus tergendas usus fuit mantelorum, unde haec trahitur similitudo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 132 Müll.

manticulārius, ii, *m.* [manticulator], a culturse (post-class.), Tert. Apol. 44.

† **manticulatio** fallacia vel lenocinium, Gloss. Placid. p. 484.

* **manticulātor**, ōris, *m.* [manticulator], a pickpocket, sharper, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 133 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 376 Rib.).

manticulator, i, *v. dep.* [manticula; lit.], to be busied with purses; hence, to steal (ante- and post-class.): cum utrem ventosissimum manticularentur, App. Mag. 55, p. 309, 36.—**II.** Transf., to act slyly, go cunningly to work: manticularium usus pauperibus in nummis recondendis etiam nostro saeculo fuit. Unde manticulari dicebantur, qui furandi gratia manticulos attrahabant. Inde poetae pro dolose quid agendo usi sunt eo verbo, etc., Pac. ap. Fest. p. 133 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 376 Rib.).

mantile and **mantilium**, v. mantele.

Mantinēa, ae, *f.*, = *Μαντινεία*, a city of Arcadia, celebrated for the victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20; Nep. Ep. 9, 1; Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5; id. Fin. 2, 30, 97.

† **mantisa** (mantissa), ae, *f.* [Tuscan]. **I.** Lit., a worthless addition, make-weight: mantisa additamentum dicitur lingua Tusca, quod ponderi adicitur, sed deterius et quod sine ullo usu est. Lucilius: mantisa obsonia vincit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 132, 11 Müll.—**II.** Transf., gain, Petr. 65 *fin.*

(**mantiscinor**, a false read. for mantincinor, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 115.)

I. manto, āre, i, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [maneo]. **I.** *Neutr.*, to stay, remain, wait (ante-class.): in eadem mantat malitia,

Caecil. ap. Non. 505, 27 (Com. Rel. v. 87 Rib.): manta, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 49; id. Rud. 2, 4, 26: usque mantant, id. Most. 1, 2, 34.—**II.** *Act.*, to wait for, await a person: nos apud aedem, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 52: jam me adeo manta, Caecil. ap. Fest. p. 133 (Com. Rel. v. 34 Rib.).

2. Manto, ūs, *f.*, = *Μαντώ*. **I.** The daughter of Tiresias, a prophetess, and mother of the seer Mopsus, Ov. M. 6, 157; Mel. 1, 17, 2; Hyg. Fab. 128; Stat. Th. 7, 758; 10, 679.—**II.** An Italian nymph who had the gift of prophecy, the mother of Ocnus, who founded the city of Mantua: (Ocnus) Faticiae Mantus et Tusci filius amnis, Verg. A. 10, 198.

Mantua, ae, *f.*, a city of Gallia Transpadana, on the Mincius, in whose vicinity was Andes, the birthplace of Virgil, still called Mantua, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130; Liv. 24, 10, 7; Verg. A. 10, 200: Mantua Vergilio gaudet, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 7; Sil. 8, 595.—Hence, **II. Mantuanus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Mantua or to Virgil, Mantuan, Virgilian: fama, Stat. S. 4, 7, 26: Maro, Min. Fel. Octav. 19: vates, Mart. Cap. 2, § 212; also called Mantuanus Homerus, Macr. S. 1, 16; and Mantuanus, id. ib. 5, 1: carmina, Virgil's poems, Sol. 46.

mantuēlis, e, *adj.* [mantelium], cloak-shaped, mantle-like (post-class.), Treb. Claud. 17, 6.

†† **mantum**, i, n., a Spanish cloak: mantum Hispani vocant, quod manus tegat tantum: est enim breve amictum, Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 15.

Manturna, ae, *f.* [maneo], the goddess of matrimony, who was invoked to render the marriage lasting, Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9.

Mantus, i, m., the Etruscan Pluto, the god of the under-world, Serv. Verg. A. 10, 199.

manua, ae, *f.* [manus], a handful: manuae feni, Schol. Juv. 8, 154: manua, δράμα, Gloss.

manuālis, e, *adj.* [i. manus], of or belonging to the hand, for the hand, that is held in or fills the hand, hand-. **I.** *Adj.* (mostly post-Aug.): manuales lapides, that can be thrown with the hand, Sisenn. ap. Non. 449, 2: saxa, Tac. A. 4, 51: fasciculi, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 16: pecten, id. 18, 30, 72, § 298: scopae, id. 24, 15, 80, § 131: mola, Hier. in Chron. ad Ann. CCCVIII. a. Chr. n.: aqua, for washing hands, Tert. Apol. 39.—**II.** *Subst.*: **manuale**, is, n. (sc. involucrem), the case or covering of a book, Mart. 14, 84 in lemm.—**Plur.**: manualia, handbooks, Fragm. Vat. § 45 sq.

manuārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to the hand, for the hand, that fills the hand (ante- and post-class.): mola, a hand-mill, Dig. 33, 7, 26: vas, Charis. p. 95 P.: aes, won with the hand at gaming, money won at dice, Gell. 18, 13, 4; cf. manus.—**II.** *Subst.*: **manuārius**, ii, m., a thief: manuari, pudorem perdidisti, Lab. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 3 (Com. Rel. v. 46 Rib.).

manuātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], furnished with hands, Mart. Cap. 4, § 378; v. also manuo.

manū-ballista and **balista**, ae, *f.*, a hand-ballista (post-class.), Veg. Mil. 2, 15; 4, 22.

manūballistārius, ii, m. [manu-ballista], one who carries or uses a hand-ballista (post-class.), Veg. Mil. 3, 14; 4, 21.

manūbiae, ārum (in sing., v. infra, II), *f.* [i. manus]. **I.** In milit. and legal lang. **A.** Lit.: money obtained from the sale of booty (opp. praeda, the booty itself). Of this money, one part was put into the aërium, one was given to the soldiers, and the remainder to the general; this last part was usually expended by the general on public buildings: aliud omnino praeda est, ut in libris rerum verborumque veterum scriptum est, aliud manubiae. Nam praeda dicitur corpora ipsa rerum, quae capta sunt: manubiae vero appellatae sunt pecunia a quaestore ex venditione praedae redacta, etc. . . Est tamen nonnusquam invenire, ita scripsisse quosdam non ignobiles scriptores, ut aut temere aut incuriose praedam pro manubiis et manubias pro praeda posuerint, etc. . . Sed enim, qui proprie atque signate locuti sunt, manubias pecuni-

am dixerunt, Favorin. ap. Gell. 13, 24, 25 sq.; Cato ap. Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2 Mal.: qua ex praeda aut manubiis haec abs te donatio constituta est? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 186; so with praeda, id. Agr. 1, 4, 13; 2, 22, 59; id. Fragm. ap. Gell. 13, 24, 6: qui manubias sibi tantas ex L. Metelli manubiis fecerit, id. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154: manubias alicui concedere, id. Rosc. Am. 37, 108: quae (rostra) censor imperatoris manubiis ornat, id. de Or. 3, 3, 10: (Tullus Hostilius) sepsit de manubiis comitium et curiam, id. Rep. 2, 17, 31: aedem Fortis Fortunae de manubiis faciendam locavit, Liv. 10, 46: de manubiis capturum urbium templum erexit, Flor. 1, 7, 8: delubrum Mineruae ex manubiis dicavit, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 97: sacratas ab Augusto manubias, i. e. the temple of Apollo, near Actium, Tac. A. 2, 53; cf. Suet. Aug. 18.—**B.** Transf., in gen. 1. *Booty, spoils taken from the enemy* (ante-class. and post-Aug.; cf. above the passage from Gell. 13, 24, 25), Naev. ap. Non. 138, 17: partiri manubias, Petr. 79 fin.: contenti armorum manubiis, Flor. 2, 13, 6.—(The reading manubia machaera, Plaut. Truc. 5, 35, is doubtless corrupt.)—2. *Unlawful gain, plunder*: ad manubias et rapinas compulsus, Suet. Vesp. 16; id. Calig. 41.—**II.** In the lang. of augurs, *kinds of flashes or strokes of lightning, thunderbolts*: tres manubias... prima... secunda... tertiam manubiam, etc., Sen. Q. N. 2, 41, 1: fatales, Amm. 17, 7, 3: Minervales, Serv. Verg. A. 11, 259: fulminis, id. ib. 8, 429; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 129, 16; p. 214, 25 Müll.; Mart. Cap. 9, § 896.

manubiālis, e, adj. [manubiae], of or belonging to booty (post-Aug.): pecunia, derived from the sale of booty: de manubiis, Suet. Aug. 30; cf. manubiae, I. A.

* **manubiarius**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to booty; transf.: amicus manubiarius, i. e. that brings one profit, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 27.

manubius, a, um, adj., v. manubiae, I. B. 1 fin.

manubriatus, a, um, adj. [manubrium], furnished with a handle (post-class.): manubriatae serrulae, Pall. 1, 43, 2: magistri manubriatos cultros dexteris manibus gestabant, Amm. 25, 1, 15.

manubriolum, i, n. dim. [id.], a little handle or haft (post-Aug.): scalpelli, Cels. 7, 6 fin.

manubrium (manubrium), ii, n. [1. manus], that which is grasped or held in the hand; hence, a handle, hilt, haft (class.): trulla excavata, manubrio aureo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: manubria, quorum optima sunt iligneae, Col. 11, 2, 92: bidentis, id. 5, 10, 2: per ipsum manubrium foramen, Pall. 3, 17, 8: cultellorum, Juv. 11, 133: epistomiorum, Vitr. 10, 13.—Prov.: Is etiam sese sapere memorat! Malleum sapientiorum scilicet esse manubrio, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 92: eximere alicui ex manu manubrium, to take the handle out of one's hand, i. e. to deprive one of the opportunity of doing a thing, id. Aul. 3, 4, 12.

* **manuciolum** (manic-), i, n. dim. [manucium], a small bundle, = manipulus, Petr. 63, 8.

† **manucium** (manic-) [manus], = χειρ, a glove, muff, Gloss. Philox.

manucla and **manucula**, v. manulea.

manūculatus, v. manuleatus.

manūfactilis, e, adj. [1. manus-facio], made by hand of man (eccl. Lat.): Deum manufactilem, Hier. in Psa. 118.

(**manūfactus**, a, um, more correctly written as two words, manu factus.)

† **manūinspex** [manus-inspicio], = χειροκόμος, a hand-inspector, student or practitioner of palmistry, Gloss. Vet.

manūlea (al. leg. ap. Vitr. manūcula or manūcula), ae, f. [1. manus]. * **I.** A long sleeve reaching to the hand, i. q. manica: quid tu amicam times ne te manulea caget? Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fulg. Contin. Verg. p. 163 Muncker; v. cajo, and cf. manuleus.—**II.** The trigger of a catapult, which held the cord in tension, Vitr. 10, 15, 4.

manūlearius, ii, m. [manulea], a maker of sleeves or muffs for women (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 37; Inscr. Rein. 2, n. 83.

manūleatus, a, um, adj. [manulea], furnished with long sleeves, which were regarded as a proof of effeminacy (ante-class. and post-Aug.): manuleatus et armillatus in publicum processit, Suet. Calig. 52: tunica, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 48.

manūleus, ii, m. [id.], the long sleeve of a tunic (ante-class. and post-Aug. for manica): actoribus manuleos, baltea, machaeras, Att. ap. Non. 194, 19: laxiores, Front. Ep. 4, 3 bis; cf. manulea, I.

manūmissio, ōnis, f. [manumitto], the freeing of a slave, manumission. It was effected either per census (when the person to be freed was registered in the census), or per testamentum, or per vindictam (v. vindicta, and Cic. Top. 2, 10); in these three cases it was called justa manumissio. A fourth mode, which, however, was less valid, consisted in pronouncing the slave free before (five) friends, or inviting him to table, or by letter, Cic. Cael. 29, 69; Gai. Inst. 1, 17; Plin. Ep. 7, 16, 4; Val. Max. 2, 6, 7; Sen. Vit. Beat. 24, 3.—**II.** Transf., a remission of punishment, pardon, Sen. Clem. 1, 3, 1.

manūmissor, ōris, m. [id.], one who gives a slave his freedom, a liberator, emancipator (post-class.), Dig. 37, 15, 3; Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4.

manūmissus, a, um, Part., from manumitto.

manūmitto (also as two words, v. infra; and ante-class. **manu emitto**, v. emitto, I. B.), misi, missum, 3, v. a. [1. manus-mitto], to release from one's power (manus), to set at liberty, to enfranchise, emancipate, make free a slave (v. manumissio): quos (servos) nisi manumisisset, Cic. Mil. 22, 58: sunt servi de cognatorum sententiā manumissi, id. Cael. 29, 68; id. Fam. 13, 77, 3: testamento manumissi, Tac. A. 13, 32: quos proxime inter amicos manumisisti, Plin. Ep. 7, 16, 4.—Separated by other words: orabo, ut manu me mittat, Plaut. Aul. 5, 4: manu vero cur miserit? Cic. Mil. 22, 57: manu non mittere, Liv. 41, 9, 11 fin.

manūor, ātus sum, v. dep. [manus], to steal: Laberius in mimis scripsit, manuat est pro furatus est, Gell. 16, 7, 2.

* **manūprētiosus**, a, um, adj. [manupretium], precious, valuable, costly: vestimentum, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 23, 1.

manūprētium (manūpr-; and as two words, **manūs prētium** and **manūi prētium**; v. Weissenb. ad Liv. 34, 7, 4), ii, n. [1. manus-prētium], a workman's or artist's pay, wages. * **I.** Lit.: manupretium dabo, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 17: in auro, praeter manus pretium, nihil intertrimenti fit, Liv. 34, 7: ex manupretio cuiusque signi denarios deponere aureos singulos, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 37.—**B.** Trop., pay, reward: manupretium perditae civitatis, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: castrensius laborum tarda manupretia, Sen. Ep. 101, 6.—**II.** Transf., the value of the work in a thing made by art, the workmanship (opp. to the material; post-class.): manupretium dicitur, ubi non tam materiae ratio, quam manus atque artis ducitur, Ps. Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147: plerumque plus est in manus pretio, quam in re, Dig. 50, 16, 13.

1. manūs, ūs (dat. manu for manui: alternae manu, Prop. 1, 11, 12; 2, 1, 60), f. [root man-, to measure; Sanscr. ma, measure, moon; cf. Germ. Mond, moon, and O. H. Germ. mund, hand; Angl.-Sax. mund], a hand. * **I.** Lit.: quam vero aptas, quamque multarum artium ministras manus natura homini dedit! Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: vas in manus sumere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: Epicurum in manus sumere, i. e. scripta Epicuri, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 8: pyxidem in manu tenere, id. Cael. 26, 63: manum porrigere ad tradendum aliquid, id. ib.: de manibus deponere, to lay out of one's hands, lay down, id. Ac. 1, 1, 2. ponere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: extorquere, to wrest from one's hands, id. Cat. 1, 6, 13: e manibus dimittere, to let go out of one's hands, id. Or. 30, 105: manum ad os apponere, i. e. to lay the finger on the lips in token of secrecy, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4: alicui in manu esse, to be obvious, clear: neque mihi in manu Jugurtha qualis foret, Sall. J. 14, 4: (feminas) in manu esse parentum, fratrum, virorum, subject to, Liv. 34, 2, 11;

cf. minus filiae uxores sorores quibusdam in manu erunt, id. 34, 7, 11: in manibus esse, to be in everybody's hands, to be well known: est in manibus oratio, Cic. Lael. 25, 96: est in manibus laudatio, id. Sen. 4, 12; id. Brut. 33, 125.—Also, to be near: hostes sunt in manibus, near to us, close by us, upon us, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 7; also, to be present: attendere, quae in manibus sunt, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 1; Verg. A. 10, 280: in manibus habere, to have in hand, to be engaged on a thing: omnia, quae in manibus habebam, abjeci, Cic. Att. 13, 47, 1: habeo opus magnum in manibus, id. Ac. 1, 1, 2: philosophi quancunque rem habent in manibus, in eam, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 7, 18: id. Sen. 7, 22; id. Cael. 27, 65: milites bellum illud, quod erat in manibus, reliquissse, id. Rep. 2, 37, 63; cf.: dum occasio in manibus esset, Liv. 7, 36, 10: inimicorum in manibus mortuus est, among, Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 108: manu tenere, to know for certain, id. Brut. 80, 277.—**Pass.**: manibus teneri, to be certain, evident, Cic. Sest. 32, 69: habere in manibus, to fondle, caress, make much of: sic in manibus (inimicum meum) habebant, sic fovebant, etc., id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: in manus venire, to come to hand, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 1: proelium in manibus facere, to fight at close quarters, Sall. J. 57, 4: ad manum habere, to have at hand, have in readiness, Quint. 12, 5, 1: ad manum esse, at hand, in hand, near, Liv. 9, 19: ad manum venire or accedere, to come hand to hand, come to close quarters: nonnumquam etiam res ad manum, atque ad pugnam veniebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28; Nep. Eum. 5, 2; Liv. 2, 30: ut venire in manus, Tac. A. 2, 80: ut ventum in manus, id. H. 4, 71: adire manum alicui, v. 1. adeo: ad manum intueri aliquid, at hand, close by, hard by, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 97: prae manu or manibus, at hand, in readiness, in hand, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 10; App. M. 6, p. 180, 32; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 23; Gell. 19, 8: quem servum ille habuit ad manum, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225: servus a manu, i. e. a scribe, secretary, Suet. Caes. 74: de manu dare, to give with one's own hand, Lamp. Alex. Sev. 37: de manu in manum quippiam tradere, to deliver from hand to hand, i. e. with great care, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 2: manum ferulae subducere, to take the hand from the rod, i. e. to be too old for the rod, Juv. 1, 15: e manu (for eminus; opp. cominus), from a distance: quae mea cominus machaera atque hasta hostibet e manu, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. redhostire, p. 270 Müll. (Trag. v. 212 Vahl.): plenā manu, with a full or plentiful hand, bountifully, liberally: plenā manu dare, abundantly, Sen. Ben. 1, 7, 2; id. Ep. 120, 10; id. ad Polyb. 9, 7; so trop.: Hortalus, quam plenā manu nostras laudes in astra sustulit, Cic. Att. 2, 25, 1; so, plenis manibus pecuniam largiri, Lact. 3, 16, 15; cf.: quemquam vacuis a se manibus abire pati, Sen. Brev. Vit. 14, 5: manibus pedibusque aliquid facere (Greek πῦξ καὶ λαῖ), with hands and feet, i. e. with all one's power, with might and main, Ter. And. 1, 1, 134: per manus, with the hands, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: per manus servulae, by her assistance, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 3: per manus tradere, to deliver from hand to hand, from mouth to mouth, to hand down from father to son: traditae per manus religiones, Liv. 5, 51: per manus, also, by force, by main force, forcibly: per manus libertatem retinere, Sall. J. 31, 22: inter manus, in one's hands, under one's hands: agger inter manus proferebatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 2: villa crescit inter manus, Sen. Ep. 12, 1: nihil adhuc inter manus habui cui majorem sollicitudinem praestare deberem, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 2: scripta quae inter manus habes, are occupied with, id. ib. 5, 5, 7.—**Trop.**, palpable, evident: ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras, Verg. A. 11, 311; cf.: manus inter parentum, id. ib. 2, 681: inter manus, also, in one's hands, in one's arms: abripite hunc intro actutum inter manus, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 38: e convivio auferri, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28: sub manu et sub manum, at hand, near, readily, immediately, on the instant: Vocontii sub manu ut essent, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 2: quo celerius, ac sub manum annuntiarum cognoscique posset, quid in provincia quaque geretur, etc., Suet. Aug. 49; Sen. Ep. 71, 1: sub manus succedere, according to one's wish,

Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 59: alicujus manu esse, *to be from or by one's hand*: epistulae quae quidem erant tua manu, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3; cf. id. ib. 8, 13, 1 (cf. II. C. infra): manu, *with the hand, by hand, i.e. artistically*, opp. to naturally, by nature: manu sata, i.e. *by the hand of man*, opp. to what grows wild, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: urbs manu munitissima, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 4: quaedam ingenia manu, quod aiunt, faciendi sunt, Sen. Ep. 52, 1: quidam et liberos ejurent et orbitatem manu faciant, id. ad Marc. 19, 2: morbi, quos manu fecimus, i.e. *which we produce by our own fault* (e.g. by intemperance), Sen. Brev. Vit. 3, 3: oratio manu facta, *artificial, elaborate*, opp. to natural, simple, id. Ep. 115, 2: manu mederi, *to be a surgeon*, Cels. praef. 1: manibus aquis or manu aequa, *with equal advantage*: manibus aquis abscessum est, Tac. A. 1, 63: aequa manu discedere, *to come off with equal advantage*, Sall. C. 39, 4: manus afferre, *to lay hands on*; trop., *to destroy or weaken*: qui diutius torqueri patitur, quem protinus potest liberare, beneficio suo manus affert, Sen. Ben. 2, 5, 3: manum inicere alicui, *to lay the hand on one, to detain, arrest him*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 48: manum dare, *to give or lend a hand, to help, assist*, Quint. 2, 3, 7: manus dare or dedere, *to give the hands to be bound*; hence, in gen., *to give up, yield, surrender*: perpende, et, si tibi vera videntur, Dede manus, aut, si falsum est, accingere contra, Lucr. 2, 1043: fateor, manus vobis do, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 72: donicum aut certe vicissit, aut victi manum dedissent, Nep. Ham. 1; cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 31; Cic. Att. 2, 22, 2; Ov. H. 4, 14; 17, 260; Verg. A. 11, 568; Lact. 5, 1, 3: brevi manu, *immediately, without delay*, Dig. 23, 3, 43, § 1: longa manu, *slowly, tediously*, ib. 46, 3, 79: manum tollere, *to raise the hand in token of an intention to yield, to yield, submit*: cedo et tollo manum, Cic. Fragm. ap. Lact. 3, 28: manus tollere, *to raise the hands in token of admiration or astonishment*, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 63: manus tendere ad aliquem, less freq. alicui, *to stretch out the hands to one to implore assistance*, Caes. B. G. 2, 13; Cic. Font. 17, 38: quae Romanis manus tendebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 48: dextram Italiae, Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 9: manu sternere aliquem, *with the sword*, Verg. A. 9, 702: utraque manu, *with both hands, i.e. willingly, readily*, Mart. 1, 16, 9: manus manum lavat, *one hand washes the other, one helps the other*, Sen. Apoc. 9 fin.; Petr. c. 45, 13; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80: manum non vertere, *not to turn the hand, prov. for to take no pains, make no effort*: qui se fatentur virtutis causâ ne manum quidem versuros fuisse, Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 93; cf. App. Mag. p. 311.

II. Transf. **A.** The hand as the instrument used in fight; hence, personal valor, bravery: ne usu manuque reliquorum opinionem fallent, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: manu fortissimus, Liv. 39, 40: manu fortis, Nep. Dat. 1, 3: manu vincere, Ov. M. 1, 448: manu capere urbes, *by force of arms*, Sall. J. 5, 5: manum committere Teucris, *to fight*, Verg. A. 12, 60; so, conserere manum, Liv. 21, 39; 25, 11; 27, 33: conferre manum, Liv. 10, 43; Verg. A. 12, 345: in proelia Ferre manum, id. ib. 5, 403; cf.: et vice teli saevit nuda manus, Juv. 15, 54.—**2.** Force, violence, fighting, close combat: res venit ad manus atque ad pugnam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28: venire ad manum, Liv. 2, 30: accedere ad manum, Nep. Eum. 5: in manus venire, *to come to an engagement, come to close quarters*, Sall. J. 89, 2: pugna jam ad manus venerat, Liv. 2, 46: non manu, neque vi, force, violence, Sall. J. 31, 18; so Tac. Agr. 9.—**B.** Of the hand of an artist: manus extrema non accessit ejus operibus, the last hand, the finishing touch, Cic. Brut. 33, 126: aptius a summa conspiciare manu, when you have given yourself the finishing touch, i.e. have completed your toilet, Ov. A. A. 3, 225: carmen nondum recepit ultimam manum, has not yet received the last polish, Petr. 118.—Hence, extremam bello imponere manum, *to put the finishing hand to the war, to bring it to a close*, Verg. A. 7, 573.—Prov.: manum de tabula, lit., the hand from the picture, i.e. enough, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1.—**C.** A hand; handworking; in gen., work, workmanship: librarii manus, Cic. Att. 8, 13, 1: Alexidis manu amabam,

quod tam prope accedebat ad similitudinem tuae litterae, id. ib. 7, 2, 3: manum suam cognovit, id. Cat. 3, 5, 12: propter emissam ab eis manum, Dig. 23, 15: Praxitelis manus, Scopaeque, Mart. 4, 39, 3: artificum, Verg. A. 1, 455.—**D.** For pars, a side: est ad hanc manum sacellum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 37: a laeva conspicienda manu, Ov. A. A. 3, 307.—**E.** In throwing dice, a stake: quas manus remisit, *to throw up the stakes*, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 71.—**F.** In fencing, a thrust, hit, blow: rectae, aversae, tectaeque manus, Quint. 9, 1, 20: prima, secunda, tertia, quarta, the prime, second, tierce, quart, id. 5, 13, 54.—**G.** The trunk of an elephant: manus etiam data elephantis, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120; Curt. 8, 14, 27; Sil. 9, 628.—**H.** The fore-paws of bears, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130.—**I.** The branches on a tree: (platanus) cui innumerae manus, Stat. S. 2, 3, 39: fraxineae, Pall. Insit. 60.—**L.** In milit. lang.: ferreae manus, iron hooks with which an enemy's ship was grappled, grappling-irons: manus ferreas atque harpagones paraverant, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: in advenientes hostium naves ferreas manus inicere, Liv. 36, 44 fin.: manus ferreas excogitare, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 24; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 209; Curt. 4, 9, 2; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 38; Luc. 3, 635.—**M.** Also milit., an armed force, corps of soldiers: si nova manus cum veteribus copiis se conjunxisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: magnam manum conducere, id. ib. 5, 27: Hasdrubalem propediem affore cum manu haudquaquam contemnenda, Liv. 30, 7 fin.; id. 44, 27.—**2.** Beyond the milit. sphere, in gen., a body, host, number, company, multitude: Remam veniet cum magna manu, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 6: evocatorum, id. Fam. 15, 4, 3: manus ad Quirinalia paratur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4; cf.: manum facere, copias parare, id. Caecin. 12, 33: manus bonorum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 16: Judaeorum, id. Fl. 28, 66: coniatorum, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12: bicorpor, i.e. the Centaurs, id. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: purpuratorum et satellitum, Liv. 42, 51: magna clientium, Suet. Tib. 1: comitum, Stat. S. 5, 3, 262: juvenum, Verg. A. 6, 5.—**N.** Labor, hands, i.e. workmen: nos aera, manus, navalia demus, Verg. A. 11, 329: quale manus addunt ebori decus, id. ib. 1, 592.—**O.** Power: haec non sunt in nostra manu, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3; cf.: in tua manu est, it rests with you, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1: iuxta deos in tua manu positum est, Tac. H. 2, 76: victoria in manu nobis est, depends on, Sall. C. 20, 10: in vestra manu situm, id. J. 31; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 43: in manu esse mihi, id. Trin. 1, 2, 67.—**2.** In partic., in jurid. lang., the legal power of a husband over his wife, the manus: in potestate quidem et masculi et feminae esse solent: in manum autem feminae tantum conveniunt. Olim itaque tribus modis in manum conveniebant: usu, farreo, coemptione, etc. Gai. Inst. 1, 108 sq.; Cic. Fl. 34, 84 al.—**P.** Law t. t., manus in jectio, i.e. an arrest: per manus iniectionem agebat, Gai. Inst. 4, 21: ob eam rem ego tibi sestertium X. milium judicati manus inicio, Vet. Form. ap. Gai. ib.

† **2. manus**, i. q. bonus, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 4; Macr. S. 1, 1, 13; Isid. 5, 30, 14; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 139; 2, 286; v. † cerus manus.

† **manutergium**, ii, n. [1. manus-tergeo], a towel: manutergium a tergendō manus vocatur, Isid. Orig. 9, 26.

manutīgium, ii, n. [1. manus-tango], a touching or feeling with the hand (= manuum contactus; cf. Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, 177; post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 121.

†† **manzer** (mamzer), ēris, adj. comm. [Heb. מְזֵרָה], illegitimate, bastard (eccl. Lat.), Sedul. Carm. 5, 256: agmina manzera, Ven. Carm. 5, 75.—As subst.: manzer, ēris, m., a bastard: non ingredietur manzer, hoc est de scorto natus, in Ecclesiis Domini, Vulg. Deut. 23, 2.

†† **mapalia**, ium, n. [Punic], huts, cottages of the Africans: mapalia casae Punicae appellantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 146, 25 Müll.; so ib. p. 147; cf.: aedificia Numidarum agrestium, quae mapalia illi vocant, oblonga, incurvis lateribus tecta, quasi navium carinae sunt, Sall. J. 18, 8: ex oppidis et mapalibus, id. ib. 46, 5: cum mapalibus pecoribusque suis persecuti sunt regem, Liv. 29, 31: et raris habitata mapalia tectis, Verg. G. 3, 340; Sil. 17, 89; Mart. 10, 20,

8.—In sing., Aus. Per. Odys. 16.—Collect. coit e sparso concita mapali Agrestium manus, Val. Fl. 2, 460.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A house of ill-repute, Petr. S. 58, 13.—**B.** Useless things, follies, Sen. Apoc. 9, 1.

mappa, ae, f. [Punic, Quint. 1, 5, 57], a napkin, table-napkin; i. a towel. **I.** Lit.: Varius mappa compescere risum Vix poterat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 63: laticlavia, Petr. 32; Mart. 4, 46, 17: rubra detergere vulnera mappa, Juv. 5, 27.—**II.** Transf., a cloth with which the signal for starting was given to racers in the circus, a signal-cloth: mappam usitatum Circo nomen, Poeni sibi vindicant, Quint. 1, 5, 57: mappa cretata, Mart. 12, 29, 9: Megalesiacae spectacula mappae, Juv. 11, 191: alioque liberto mittente mappam, unde magistratus solent, Suet. Ner. 22.

mappūla, ae, f. dim. [mappa], a small napkin (late Lat.): mappulam apponere, Hier. Ep. 108, 28 (al. matulam).

Maracanda, ōrum, n., the capital of Sogdiana, now Samarcand, Curt. 7, 6, 16; 7, 9, 20.

Mārāthēnus, a, um, v. Marathos, II.

Mārāthōn, ōnis, f. (m., Mel. 2, 3, 6), = Mapathōn, a town (now Vrana) on the eastern coast of Attica, famed for the death of Icarus, the victory of Theseus over the Marathonian bull, and that of Miltiades over the Persians, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; Nep. Mil. 4, 2; Just. 2, 15, 18: proelium apud Marathonā, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 57; Ov. M. 7, 433.—Hence, **A. Mārāthōnūs**, a, um, adj., = Mapathōnūs, of or belonging to Marathon, Marathonian: an etiam Theseus Marathonii tauri cornua comprehendit iratus? Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: pugna, id. Att. 9, 10, 3.—**2.** Transf., Athenian: Marathonica virgo, i.e. Erigone, Stat. S. 5, 3, 74: hostis, Sil. 14, 650; Just. 4, 4, 5.—**B. Mārāthōnis**, idis, adj. f., = Mapathōnis, Marathonian: quercum Marathonida Theseus extulit, i.e. the spear with which he fought against the Marathonian bull, Stat. Th. 12, 730: Marathonide silvā, id. ib. 11, 644.

Mārāthos or -us, i, f., = Māpabos, an ancient Phoenician city, opposite the island of Arados, near the modern Ain-el-Hye, Mel. 1, 12, 3; Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78; Curt. 4, 1, 6.—Hence, **Mārāthēnus**, a, um, adj., of or from Marathos, Marathene: Menelaüs, a rhetorician from Marathos, Cic. Brut. 26, 100 Meyer.

† **mārāthrites**, ae, m., = μαραθρίτης (sc. οἶνος), wine flavored with fennel, fennel-wine: vinum absinthiten, et hyssopiten, et marathriten sic condire oportet, Col. 12, 35 init.

† **mārāthrus** or -os, i, m., or **mārāthrum**, i, n., = μαράθρον, fennel, called in pure Lat. feniculum, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 99: marathros (v. l. marathrus), Ov. Med. Fac. 91.

1. Mārāthus, i, m., = Māpabos. **I.** A favorite of Tibullus, Tib. 1, 8, 49.—**II.** A freedman who wrote the acts of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 79.

2. Mārāthus, i, f., v. Marathos.

Marcellus, i, m. [dim. of Marcus], a Roman family name in the plebeian gens Claudia: inter Marcellos et Claudios patricios, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 176: generosior Marcellis, Juv. 2, 145.—**B.** Esp., M. Claudius Marcellus, the taker of Syracuse, Liv. 25, 23 fin.; Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; id. Rep. 1, 1, 1, 14, 21; Verg. A. 6, 855; Hor. C. 1, 12, 46.—Another M. Claudius Marcellus, the nephew of Octavian and adopted by him, Vell. 2, 93; Tac. A. 1, 3; Prop. 3, 13 (cf. Verg. A. 6, 861 sq.); Hor. C. 1, 12, 46; Sen. ad Marc. 2, 3.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Marcellia** (ea), ōrum, n., a festival in honor of the Marcelli in Syracuse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 51; 2, 2, 63, § 154.—**B. Marcellianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Marcellus, Marcellian: theatrum, named after M. Claudius Marcellus, the nephew of Augustus, Suet. Vesp. 19; id. Aug. 29.

marcens, entis, v. marceo, P. a.

marcēo, ēre, v. n. [Sanscr. root mar, die; Gr. μαρῖνω, μαρῖνός; cf. also morbus, morior], to wither, droop, shrink, shrivel. **I.** Lit. (poet.): marcebant coro-

nae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 244: silva comis, Stat. S. 5, 29.—**II.** Transf., to be faint, weak, drooping, feeble, languid, lazy (not in Cic. or Cæs.): annis corpus jam marcescit, Lucr. 3, 946: marcent luxuria, vino, et epulis per totam hiemem confecti, Liv. 23, 45: otio ac desidia corrupti marcebant, Just. 30, 1: pavore, Curt. 4, 13, 18; Vell. 2, 84: si marcet animus, si corpus torpet, Cels. 2, 2: amor, Claud. Laud. Seren. 226: juventa, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 60.—Hence, **marcens**, entis, P. a., withering, drooping, feeble, wasted away, exhausted, weak, languid, indolent (mostly poet.). **A.** Lit.: marcentes coronae, Claud. Epithal. Pall. et Celer. 96: marcentes tibi porriguntur uvae, Mart. 5, 78, 12: braccia marcentia vino, Col. 10, 428.—**B.** Transf.: colla, Stat. Th. 2, 630: guttura, Ov. M. 7, 314: senex marcentibus annis, Sil. 15, 746: visus, Sen. Agam. 788: stomachus, Suet. Calig. 58: terga, Mart. Cap. 6, § 704.—**Abstr.**: tostis marcentem squillis recreabis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 58: Vitellius deses et marces, Tac. H. 3, 36: pocula, i. e. enfeebling, Stat. S. 4, 6, 56: pax, Tac. G. 36: flamma cupiditatis, Mam. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 17.

marcesco, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [marceo], to wither, pine away, droop, decay (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: fagus et cerrus celeriter marcescunt, Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 218: quae spectatissime florent, celerissime marcescunt, id. 21, 1, § 2: calamus, Vulg. Isa. 19, 6.—**II.** Transf., to become weak, feeble, powerless, to pine or waste away, languish: marcescens celerius nominis sui flore, fading, Plin. 37, 9, 41, § 125: alia genera pecorum morbo et languoribus marcescunt, Col. 7, 1: senio vires, Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 81: vino, Ov. P. 1, 5, 45: equitem marcescere desidia, Liv. 28, 35, 3: marcescere otii situ, id. 33, 45, 7: otio, id. 35, 35, 9: otia per somnos, Ov. P. 2, 9, 61: dives, Vulg. Jac. 1, 11.

Marcia aqua, v. **Marcus**, A.

Marcianópolis, is, f., = Μαρκιανούπολις, a city of Lower Mesia on the Euxine, now Imertje, Treb. Poll. Claud. 9, 3; Anm. 27, 4, 12; 31, 5, 4.

1. Marcianus, a, um, v. **Marcus**, B. and 2. **Marcus**.

2. Marcianus, i, m., v. **Marcus**, A. a freedman and steward of Cicero, Cic. Att. 12, 17.

3. Marcianus, i, m., v. **Martianus**.
‡ **marcidat**, τίκει, τίκεται, melts away, Gloss. Vet.

marcidulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [marcidus], somewhat drooping, somewhat faint or languid (post-class.): marcidulus luminibus, Mart. Cap. 7, § 727.

marcidus, a, um, *adj.* [marceo], withered, wasted, shrunk, decayed, rotten (mostly poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: lilia marcida, Ov. M. 10, 92: aures, Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137: cicatrices, id. proem. 23: stagna, foul, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 280: asseres vestustate marciidi fuit, Vitr. 2, 8, 20: manus, Val. Max. 6, 9, 6 ext.—**II.** Transf., weak, feeble, languid, enervated, exhausted: huc incede gradu marcidus ebrio, Sen. Med. 69: marcidus edomito bellum referebat ab Haemo Liber, Stat. Th. 4, 652: somno, Plin. Pan. 63: somno aut libidinis vigiliis, Tac. A. 6, 10; Plin. Pan. 63: sol, faint, pale, dull, Poët. ap. Diom. p. 445 P.: senectus, Val. Max. 7, 4: oculi libidine marciidi, languishing, voluptuous, App. M. 3, p. 135, 34.

Marcion, ōnis, m. (**Marcion**, Prud. Ham. 120), a heretic of Sinope, who gave himself out to be Christ, Tert. de Praescr. adv. Haeret. 30; Prud. Ham. 502.—Hence, **A. Marcionensis**, e, *adj.*, of or belonging to the heretic Marcion: Marcionita Deum, tristes, ferus insidiator, i. e. feigned by Marcion, Prud. Ham. 129.—**Plur.**: **Marcionitae**, Marcionites, disciples of Marcion, Tert. Praescr. Her. 49; Lact. 4, 30, 10; Ambros. de Fide, 5, 13, 162.—**II.** A native of Smyrna, the author of a treatise De simplicibus effectibus, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38.

Marcipor, ōris, m., i. e. Marci puer, the slave of Marcus.—**Plur.**, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 26; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. quintipor, p. 257, 19 Müll.—**II.** The title of a satire of Varro.

Marcus, a, the name of a Roman gens.

1. Ancus Marcius, the fourth king of Rome, Liv. 1, 32; Cic. Rep. 2, 18, 33; 2, 20, 35.—**L.** Marcius, a Roman knight, who commanded the army in Spain after the death of the Scipios, Liv. 25, 37 sq.—**2.** Two brothers Marcii, Roman soothsayers in very ancient times, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 84; 1, 50, 115; 2, 55, 113.—**In fem.**: **Marcia**, a vestal virgin, Ascon. Cic. Mil. p. 46 Orell.—Hence, **A. Marcus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to a Marcus, Marcian: Marcia aqua, brought into Rome first by king Ancus Marcius, and afterwards by the praetor Q. Marcius Rex, Plin. 31, 3, 24, § 41; called also: Marcius liquor, Prop. 4, 1, 52: umor, id. 4, 22, 24: lymphæ, Tib. 3, 6, 58; and: frigora, Stat. S. 1, 5, 25: Marcius saltus, in Liguria, where the consul Q. Marcius suffered a defeat, Liv. 39, 20.—**B. Marcianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to a Marcus: carmina, of the soothsayer Marcius, Liv. 25, 12: foedus, made by L. Marcius with the inhabitants of Gades, Cic. Balb. 17, 39.—Silva Marciana, a mountain-range in western Germany, the Schwarzwald, Amm. 21, 8, 2.—Hence, *adv.*: **Marcianē**, in the manner of Marcius, Prisc. vol. 2, p. 528, 25 Hertz.

Marcodürum, i, n., a town of the Ubians, in the west of Germany, the mod. Düren, Tac. H. 4, 28.

Marcōlica, ae, f., a chief city of Spain, Liv. 45, 4.

Marcōmāni and **-manni**, ōrum, m. [marka, a march, border; the marchmen, borderers], a Germanic people, a portion of the tribe of the Suevi, who, after their defeat by Drusus, removed from the Rhine and the Main to the country of the Boii (Bohemians), Caes. B. G. 1, 51; Tac. G. 42: id. A. 2, 46; 62; Vell. 2, 108; 109; 110 and 382; Stat. S. 3, 3, 170; Vop. Aur. 13, 3.—Hence, **A. Marcōmānia** and **-mannia**, ae, f., the country of the Marcomanni, Capitol. M. Aur. 24, 5.—**B. Marcōmānicus** and **-mannicus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Marcomanni, Marcomannic: bellum, Capitol. M. Aur. 17; Eutr. 8, 12; 13: **MARCOMANNICVS MAXIMVS**, a surname given to Caracalla, commemorative of his victory over the Marcomanni, Inscr. Mur. 1021, 7.

marcor, ōris, m. [marceo], a withering: segetum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 4.—Hence, Transf. **I.** Decay, rottenness (not ante-Aug.): panni marcor, a rotten rag, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 94.—**II.** Faintness, languor, indolence: marcor et inexpectabilis dormiendi necessitas, Cels. 3, 20: cernitis expositas turpi marcore cohortes, i. e. somno, Stat. Th. 10, 269: maeror marcorque, melancholy, Sen. Tranq. 2, 8: ducis, indolence, worthlessness, Vell. 2, 119, 2.

marculentus, a, um, *adj.* [marcor], withered, feeble, faint (post-class.): marculenta foliorum calvities, Fulg. Myth. 2, 8.

1. marculus or **martulus**, i, m. *dim.* [marcus], a small hammer, a hammer (ante-class. and post-Aug.): malleus vocatur, quia dum quid calet et molle est, caedit et producit: marcus, malleus major: et dictus marcus, quod maior sit ad caedendum, et fortior: marcellus mediocris: marculus malleus pusillus, Isid. Orig. 19, 7, 2; Lucil. ib.: tegulas invenit Cinyra, et metalla aeris, item forcipem, martulum, vectem, incudem, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 195: alii caelo et marculo gemmulas exsculpunt, Front. ad Caes. 4, 4, 3 Mai.: aerariorum marculi, Mart. 12, 57, 6.

2. Marculus diminutivum a Marco, Paul. ex Fest. p. 125 Müll.

1. marcus, i, m. [cf. Sanscr. mar, mrid, to break, crush], a large hammer, Isid. Orig. 19, 7, 2, v. 1. marculus.

2. Marcus, i, m., a Roman praenomen, in gen. represented by M. simply, e. g. M. Terentius Varro, M. Tullius Cicero; written in full, MAARCVS, Inscr. Rein. 1006; MARCVS, Inscr. Fabr. p. 324, 450; p. 342, 528 et saep. Afterwards also a surname, e. g. C. PONTIVS C. L. MARCVS, Inscr. Grut. 986, 5.—Hence, **Marcianus**, a, um, *adj.*,

pertaining to Marcus, Marcian: sodales, the priests who performed the sacred rites instituted in honor of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, Capitol. Pertinax, 15; cf. Spart. Sever. 7; Inscr. Grut. 379.

Mardi, ōrum, m., a plundering race dwelling in the highlands between Media, Susiana, and Persis, near the Hyrcanians, Plin. 6, 5, 5, § 16; 6, 16, 18, § 47; Tac. A. 14, 23; Curt. 4, 12, 7; 5, 6, 17; 6, 5, 11.—**In sing.**: nazione Mardus, Curt. 3, 13, 2.

Mardōnius, ii, m., = Μαρδόνιος, a son-in-law of Darius, and general of the Persians, defeated by Pausanias at Plataea, Nep. Paus. 1, 2; Just. 2, 13, 1; Curt. 4, 1, 12.

mare, is (*abl. sing.* mare, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 45 and 111 P.; and in Prisc. p. 759 ib.; Lucr. 1, 161; Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20; id. P. 4, 6, 46; 198; Lact. Mort. Pers. 21, 11; gen. plur. marum, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 770 P.), n. [root mar-, gleam, glimmer (cf. ἄρς μαρμαρῆν, Il. 14, 273); Gr. μαρμαρος; Lat. marmor; Sanscr. mīras, sea; Goth. marei; Angl.-Sax. mere; Germ. Meer. Curtius, however, refers these words to root mar-, die; cf. morior, marceo], the sea, opp. to dry land. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: sol, qui Mare, terram, caelum continet tuo cum lumine, Enn. ap. Prob. Verg. E. 6, 31 (Trag. v. 322 Vahl.): indu mari magno, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 425 ib.): mare infidum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 13: fluctuosum, id. Rud. 4, 2, 5: ventosum, Hor. C. 3, 4, 45: tumultuosum, id. ib. 3, 1, 26: tumidum, Verg. A. 8, 671: placidum, id. E. 2, 26: tranquillum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 4: vastissimum, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: vastum atque apertum, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: profundum et immensum, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: planum, Juv. 12, 62: numquam ingressus es mare, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 5: mare pedibus ingredi, Lact. 4, 15, 21: remenso ire mari, Verg. A. 3, 144: terrā marique, by sea and by land: terra marique acquienda, i. e. at all hazards, Juv. 14, 222; v. terra.—**In plur.**: maria salsa, Enn. ap. Non. 183, 18 (Trag. v. 145 Vahl.): quibus cavernis maria sustineantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24 fin.: in reliquis maribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 2.—**Poet.** as a figure for hard-heartedness: te saevae progenere ferae Aut mare, etc., Ov. H. 7, 39; cf. Cat. 64, 155; cf. also: Nam mare haud est mare; vos mare acerrumum; nam in mari repperi, hic elavi bonis, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 8 sq.: meretricem ego item esse reor mare ut est; quod des devorata, numquam abundat, id. Truc. 2, 7, 17 sq.—**In apposition with Oceanus**: proximus mare Oceanum in Andibus hiemarat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7, 2; Tac. H. 4, 12; cf. also: ecce maris magna clauditis nos obice pontus, the depths of the sea, Verg. A. 10, 377: maria omnia caelo miscere, id. ib. 5, 790.—**Prov.**: mare caelo miscere, to mingle sea and sky, i. e. to raise a terrific storm, bluster: clames licet, et mare caelo Confundas, homo sum, Juv. 6, 282: quis caelum terris non miscet et mare caelo, id. 2, 25: terrā marique aliquid quaerere or conquirere, to search for a thing by sea and land, i. e. everywhere, Plaut. Poen. prol. 105; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9; Sall. C. 13: maria et montes polliceri, to promise seas and mountains, i. e. more than one can perform, id. ib. 23, 2: his qui contentus non est, in mare fundat aquas, pour water into the sea, i. e. fill that which is already full, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 44.—**B.** In part. c., of single seas: mare nostrum, i. e. the Mediterranean Sea, Caes. B. G. 5, 1; Sall. J. 17; Plin. 6, 28, 30, § 126; Luc. 8, 293: mare superum, the Upper Sea, the Adriatic, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 11; Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69; Mel. 2, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 41; 3, 5, 10 al.: mare inferum, the Etruscan Sea, Cic. l. l.; Att. 8, 3, 5; Mel. l. l.; Plin. l. l. al.: mare Aegeum, Juv. 13, 246: mare rubrum, v. ruber; of a fresh-water lake: Galileae, Vulg. Matt. 4, 18.—**II.** Transf. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Sea-water, salt-water: Chium maris experts, unmixed Chian wine, Hor. S. 2, 8, 15 (id. est, sine aqua marina, Schol. Acr.); so, vinum mari condire, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 73.—**B.** The color of the sea, sea-green: smaragdi vires mare, Plin. 37, 6, 21, § 80.—*** C.** Of the air: mare aëris, the sea, i. e. expanse of air: id omne Aëris in magnam fertur mare, Lucr. 5, 276.—**D.** A large vessel: bases et mare aëneum, Vulg. 4 Reg. 25, 13.

Mārēa and **Mārēōta**, ae, f., a lake
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and city of Lower Egypt, not far from Alexandria (called in Gr. *Μαρέα*), Edict. Just. 13, 1; 9; 17 sq.—**II.** Hence, **A. Mārēōticus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Mareotic*: (vinum), Hor. C. 1, 37, 14: vites, Col. 3, 2.—**Transf.**: *Egyptian*: arva, Ov. M. 9, 733: cortex, the papyrus plant, Mart. 14, 209: labor, the Egyptian pyramids, id. 8, 36, 3: arbiter, i. e. *Busiris*, Stat. S. 4, 6, 103.—**B. Mārēōtis**, *idis*, *adj. f.*, = *Μαρεώτις*, *Mareotic*: Mareotis Libya, a part of Libya bordering on Egypt, whose inhabitants are called **Mārēōtæ**, *Μαρεώται*, Plin. 5, 6, 6, § 39: palus, the Mareotic lake, Lake Mareotis, id. 5, 10, 11, § 62; or *absol.*: **Mārēōtis**, Luc. 9, 354: puppis, i. e. navis Alexandrina, Stat. S. 3, 2, 103: uva, Luc. 10, 160: vites, Verg. G. 2, 91; Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

* **Mārēnē**, *ēs*, *f.*, a region of Thrace, Liv. 43, 67.

marga, *ae*, *f.*, a kind of earth, *marl*, Plin. 17, 6, 4, § 42.

Margānia, *ae*, *f.*, a city in Margiana, Curt. 7, 10, 15 Foss. (al. Margianam).

† **margārides**, *um*, *f.*, = *μαργαρίδες*, a round kind of date, perh. the Maldive nut, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 42.

† **margārita**, *ae*, *f.*, and **margāritum**, *i*, *n.*, = *μαργαρίτης* (*λίθος*), a pearl.

a. Form margarita (class.), Varr. ap. Non. 213, 30: nego ullam gemmam fuisse, aut margaritam, quin abstulerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1: ornatus margaritarum, id. Or. 39, 78; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 3: linea margaritarum, Dig. 35, 2, 26: Britannici, Plin. 9, 35, 53, § 105: una pretiosa, Vulg. Matt. 13, 46.—**Prov.**: ne mitatis margaritas vestras ante porcos, do not cast your pearls before swine, Vulg. Matt. 7, 6.—**b.** Form margaritum (rare, not in Cic.): arma margarito candidantia, Varr. ap. Non. 213, 24: gignit et Oceanus margarita, Tac. Agr. 12; Dig. 19, 5, 17, § 1; Tert. ad Ux. 2, 5; id. de Pall. 5; Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 648; id. Psych. 873.—As a term of endearment, *pearl*, *treasure*: Tiberinum margaritum, said of Mæcenæ, Aug. ap. Macr. S. 2, 4; Petr. 63, 3.

margāritārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [margarita], of or belonging to pearls, *pearl* (post-class.): porticus, where pearls were bought, Auct. de Region. Urb. Rom. Reg. 8.—**II.** Subst. **A. margāritārius**, *il*, *m.*, a dealer in pearls, a pearl-fisher, Firm. Math. 4, 6; Inscr. Orell. 1602; 4076; 4218.—**B. Margāritāria**, *ae*, *f.*, a female dealer in pearls, Inscr. Orell. 4148.

margāritātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [margarita], adorned with pearls (post-class.): sinus, Ven. Carm. 8, 6, 266 (where the metre requires margāritatus).

* **margāritifer**, *fēra*, *fērum*, *adj.* [margarita-fero], pearl-bearing, containing or producing pearls: concha, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147.

margārition, *ōnis*, *m. dim.* [margaritum], a little pearl; transf. of a beloved child, Inscr. Orell. 2681.

margāritum, *i*, *v.* margarita.

† **margella**, *κοράλλιον* (red coral), Gloss. Gr. Lat.

Margiāna, *ae*, and **Margiānē**, *ēs*, *f.*, = *Μαργιανή*, a country of Asia, beyond the Caspian Sea, between Bactria and Hyrcania, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 46; Curt. 7, 10, 15 Mütz. (dub. al. Margianiam).

margino, *āvi*, *ātum*, *1*, *v. a.* [margo], to furnish with a border, to border, enclose with a margin (perh. not ante-Aug.): viae marginandæ, Liv. 41, 27: tabulae marginatae, Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 154: saga limbis marginata puniceis, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.

Margis or **Margas**, *m.*, a river of Mæsia, Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 149.

margo, *inis*, *m.* and *f.* (cf. Prisc. p. 684 P.), an edge, brink, border, margin (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): flumen marginibus lapideis, Varr. R. 3, 5, 9: conchæ, Plin. 9, 36, 61, § 130: ulceris, id. 30, 13, 39, § 113: calicis, id. 37, 2, 7, § 18: gemmae, id. 37, 8, 37, § 116: margine gramineo (sc. fontis), Ov. M. 3, 162: ripae, id. ib. 5, 598: agri, a boundary, Val. Max. 5, 6, 4: puppis, Sil. 3, 360: terrarum, shore, Ov. M. 1, 13: viridi si margine cluderet undas herba, Juv. 3, 14: capite super margine scuti posito,

Liv. 44, 33.—In *fem.*: margo, quæ sustinet arenam, Vitr. 5, 12; Aemil. Macer. and Rabir. ap. Charis. p. 49 P.: plena jam margine libri, Juv. 1, 5; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 27: margine in extremo littera rasa, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 22: comæ, Stat. S. 2, 1, 44: oculorum, id. ib. 3, 2, 53: rostri, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 37: templi, threshold, Stat. S. 4, 4, 54: imperii, boundary, Ov. Tr. 2, 199; cf.: extremo in margine imperii, qua Rhenus alluit, Plin. 12, 20, 43, § 98.—**II.** Transf. (poet.): partem modicæ sumptum de margine cenæ, i. e. the side-dishes, Juv. 4, 30.

* **Margum**, *i*, *n.*, a city in Upper Mæsia, on the Margis, Eutr. 9, 13.

1. Mārīa, *ae*, *f.*, a female proper name.

I. Mary, the mother of Jesus (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Matt. 2, 11: Maria, Prud. Psych. 88; id. Apoth. 643; Sedul. Car. Pasch. 2, 49: Maria, id. Hymn. 1, 53; 54.—**II.** Mary Magdalene, Vulg. Johan. 20, 1; Sedul. 4, 142.—**III.** Mary of Bethany, sister of Lazarus and Martha, Vulg. Johan. 11, 1.

2. Mārīa, *f.*, a town of the Parthians, Plin. 6, 25, 29, § 113.

mārīambulus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [mare-ambulo], a walker on the sea (eccl. Lat.): Petrum non funambulū, sed ut ita dicam mārīambulū, Aug. in Psa. 39, 9.

Mārīāna, *ae*, *f.*, v. Marius, B.

Mārīandyni, *ōrum*, *m.*, = *Μαριανδυνί*, a people of Bithynia, Mel. 1, 19, 1; 7; 2, 7, 2; Val. Fl. 4, 171; Avien. Descr. Orbis, 960; Mart. Cap. 9, § 924.—Hence, **Mārīandynus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Mariandyni, Mariandynian: sinus, Plin. 6, 1, 1, § 4: arenæ, Val. Fl. 4, 733.

Mārīanus, *a*, *um*, v. Marius, B.

Mārīca, *ae*, *f.*, a nymph in the territory of Minturnæ, on the river Liris, the fabled mother of the Latins, Verg. A. 7, 47; Serv. acc. to Lact. 1, 21, 23, Circe, who was deified after her death. After her was named the lucus Maricæ, the grove consecrated to her, Liv. 27, 37; called also, silva Maricæ, Mart. 13, 83, 1; and, querceta Maricæ, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 259: palus Maricæ, the lake near Minturnæ, where Marius hid himself after his flight from Sylla, Vell. 2, 19, 2.—As subst.: **Mārīca**, *ae*, i. e. Minturnæ, Hor. C. 3, 17, 7: regna Maricæ, the territory of Minturnæ, Liv. 2, 424.

Maricas, *ae*, *m.*, = *Μαρκῆς*, a title of a comedy of Eupolis, directed against Hyperbolus, Quint. 1, 10, 18 Spald.

Mariccus, *i*, *m.*, a Boian, who stirred up a revolt against Vitellius, Tac. H. 2, 61.

marinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [mare], of or belonging to the sea, *sea*, *marine* (class.): marini terrenique umores, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 43: aestus, id. Div. 2, 14, 34: fremitus, Verg. G. 2, 160: naves, sea-ships, Dig. 50, 5, 3: mustela, Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299 (Heduphag. p. 166 Vahl.): Nympha, Cat. 64, 16: Venus, sea-born, Hor. C. 3, 26, 5: ros, rosemary, id. ib. 3, 23, 15: vituli, sea-calves, Juv. 3, 238: morsus, of sea-water, Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 191.—*Neutr. absol.*: terrenum differt a marino, i. e. that which is produced by the sea, Quint. 5, 10, 61.

marisca, *ae*, *f.*, a large inferior kind of fig. **I.** Lit.: pingues mariscæ, Col. 10, 415: fatua, Mart. 7, 25, 7; in apposition with ficus, Cato, R. 8 (also in Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 72); so, mariscæ fici, Varr. ap. Non. 550, 31.—**II.** Transf., the piles: tumidæ mariscæ, Juv. 2, 13.

mariscos or **-us**, *i*, *m.*, a kind of rush: de junco, quem marisco appellat, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 112.

mārīta, *ae*, a married woman, wife, v. 1. maritus, III.

mārītālis, *e*, *adj.* [1. maritus], of or belonging to married people, matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal (poet. and post-Aug.): vestis, Ov. A. A. 2, 258: conjugium, Col. 12 praef. 1: fax, Val. Max. 9, 1, 9: superciliū, id. ib. 6, 3, 10: capistrum, the marriage-halter, Juv. 6, 43: honor et affectio, Fragm. Jur. Rom. Vat. 253 a, Huschke.—Hence, **mārītālīter**, *adv.*, matrimonially, Aug. in Johann. tr. 31, 3.

mārītātus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* and *P. a.* of marito.

mārītūmus (**mārītūmus**), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [mare], of or belonging to the sea, *sea*,

maritime (class.). **I.** Lit.: fluctus movi maritimos, Plaut. Rud. prol. 69: homines maritimi, seamen, mariners, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 69; cf. *absol.*: e barbaris ipsis nulli erant antea maritimi praeter Etruscos et Poenos, id. Rep. 2, 4, 9: maritimus et navalis hostis, id. ib. 2, 3, 6: loci maritimi, an remoti a mari, id. Part. Or. 10, 36: urbes, on the sea-coast, lying on the sea, id. Rep. 2, 3, 5; 2, 3, 6: civitas, Caes. B. G. 2, 34: portus, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 139: agri, Liv. 29, 28: provincia, id. 37, 2: ora, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40; Caes. B. C. 3, 5: cursus, a voyage, Cic. Planc. 40: res, maritime affairs, id. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 70: naves, sea-going, Liv. 21, 63: officium, Caes. B. C. 3, 5: ecfugere a vita maritima, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 108: bellum, with the pirates, Sall. C. 39, 1: portus, navibus ab maritima vi tutus, Liv. 37, 16: sal, sea-salt, Varr. R. 1, 7, 8: silvae, on the sea-coast, Cic. Rep. 2, 18, 33: nuptiae, i. e. those of Peleus with Thetis (opp. terrenae nuptiae, i. e. with Musa), id. ib.: usurae, from maritime speculations, Dig. 22, 3, 6.—Subst.: **maritima**, *ōrum*, *n.*, maritime parts or places: in maritimis sum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2; so with *gen.*: maritima Aetolia vastare, Liv. 38, 7: maritima Africae, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 212: Tarraconis, Flor. 4, 12, 5.—**II.** Transf., changeable, inconstant, like the sea: mores, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 11.

marīto, *āvi*, *ātum*, *1*, *v. a.* [1. maritus], to give a husband to one; hence to wed, marry, give in marriage to a man. **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and rare): Vitellii filiam, Suet. Vesp. 14: lex (Augusti) de maritandis ordinibus, i. e. imposing fines for celibacy in all classes, id. Aug. 34: lex Julia de maritandis ordinibus, Gai. Inst. 1, 178; Ulp. Fragm. 11, 20; pleonastically: matrimonia, i. e. to conclude, make, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 26.—Hence, *absol.*, to marry, take a wife: maritandum principem suaderent, Tac. A. 12, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals and plants. **1.** Pass.: maritari, to be coupled, i. e. to have a mate: tunc dicuntur catulire, id est ostendere, se velle maritari, Varr. R. 2, 10, 11.—**2.** To impregnate: (Zephyrus) glebas fecundo rore maritat, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 89; so in *pass.*, to be impregnated: quæ (feminae) ternae singulis (maribus) maritantur, Col. 8, 2, 12; Plin. 16, 25, 39, § 93; Sol. 23.—**B.** Of plants, to wed, i. e. to tie or fasten to another tree: adultæ vitium propagine Altas maritat populos, Hor. Epod. 2, 10: ulmi vitibus maritantur, Col. 11, 2, 79; 4, 2, 1: maritandæ arbores, id. 4, 1, 6; cf. id. 5, 6, 18.—Hence, **mārītātus**, *a*, *um*, *P. a.*, of or pertaining to a wife.—Comic.: A. Pulchra dos pecunia est. P. Quæ quidem non maritata est, yes, if not accompanied with a wife, Plaut. Ep. 2, 1, 12.—Subst.: **mārītāta**, *ae*, *f.*, a wife, a married woman, Lact. 1, 11, 9.—*Plur.*, opp. virgines, viduae, Hier. Ep. 77, n. 12.

1. mārītus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [mas], of or belonging to marriage, matrimonial, conjugal, nuptial, marriage. **I.** *Adj.* (so mostly poet.; not in Cic.). **A.** Lit.: facibus cessit maritis, to the nuptial torches, to wedding, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 33: faces, Ov. H. 11, 101: foedus, the conjugal tie, id. P. 3, 1, 73: tori, id. H. 2, 41: sacra, Prop. 3, 20, 26 (4, 20, 16); Ov. H. 12, 87: Venus, wedded love, id. ib. 16, 283; cf.: fides, conjugal fidelity, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 11: lex, respecting marriage, a marriage-law (de maritandis ordinibus, Suet. Aug. 34), Hor. C. S. 20.—In prose: vagabatur per maritas domos dies noctesque, i. e. the houses of married people, Liv. 27, 31, 5 Drak.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of plants, wedded, i. e. tied up (cf. marito, II. B.): arbores, Cato, R. 32, 2; Col. 11, 2, 32: ulmo conjuncta marito (sc. vitis), Cat. 62, 54; Quint. 8, 3, 8: olivetum, Col. 3, 11, 3.—**2.** Impregnating, fertilizing (in post-class. poetry): fluctus (Nili), Avien. Perieg. 339: imbres, Perigill. Ven. 4, 11.—**II.** Subst. **A. mārītus**, *i*, *m.*, a married man, husband (freq. and class.; cf. conjux, vir): ditis damnosus maritos sub basilica quaerito, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 10: ut maritus sis quam optima mulieris, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 52: sororis, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8; Liv. 1, 57, 10; Quint. 6, 2, 14; 3, 11, 4; Suet. Caes. 43; 52; 81; Tac. A. 1, 5; Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 1; 2, 20; 2; Sen. Ben. 2, 18, 1; Just. 1, 7, 19; Val. Max. 8, 2, 14; Gell. 1, 17 et saep.: insidian-

tem somno maritorum, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: quae major calumniam est quam venire imberbum adulescentem, bene valentem ac maritum, id. Dom. 14, 37; Liv. 36, 17, 8; opp. coelebs: seu maritum sive coelibem scortari, Plaut. Merc. 5, 14, 58; id. Cas. 2, 4, 11 sq.; Quint. 5, 10, 26; Sen. Ep. 94, 8; Gell. 2, 15: bonus optandusque maritus, Juv. 6, 211: malus ingratusque maritus, id. 7, 169: mariti testamentum, Quint. 9, 2, 73: patrius, Verg. A. 3, 297: Phrygio servire marito, id. ib. 4, 103: unico gaudens mulier marito, Hor. C. 3, 14, 5: novus, a newly-married man, a young husband, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 6: intra quartum et vicesimum annum maritus, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 3: recens, id. ib. 8, 23, 8: ut juveni primum virgo deducta marito, Tib. 3, 4, 31: lex Bithynorum, si quid mulier contrahat, maritum auctorem esse jubet, Gai. Inst. 1, 193: si maritus pro muliere se obligaverit, Ulp. Fragm. 11, 3: maritus legendus decem mensibus, Plaut. Sent. 1, 21, 13.—**B.** Transf. **1.** A lover, suitor (poet.), Prop. 2, 21 (3, 14), 10: aegram (Dido) nulli quondam flexere mariti, Verg. A. 4, 35.—**2.** Of animals: olens maritus, i. e. a he-goat, Hor. C. 1, 17, 7: quem pecori dixere maritum, Verg. G. 3, 125; so, gregum, Col. 7, 6, 4; of cocks, id. 8, 5 fin.; Juv. 3, 91.—**3.** In plur.: **mariti**, ōrum, m., married people, man and wife (post-class.), Dig. 24, 1, 52 fin.: novi mariti, newly-married people, a young couple, App. M. 8, p. 201, 36.—**III.** **marita**, ae, f., a married woman, wife (poet. and post-class.): marita, Hor. Epod. 8, 13: castae maritae, Ov. F. 2, 139; id. H. 12, 175; Inscr. Orell. 2665; Inscr. Fabr. 299 al.; and freq. on epitaphs.

2. maritus, i, v. 1. maritus, II. A.

Marium, i, n., and **Mareum**, = *Mápiov*, an ancient town of Cyprus, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130.

Mārius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. **1.** The most celebrated is C. Marius, the conqueror of Jugurtha, and seven times consul, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 7; id. Imp. Pomp. 20, 60; Sall. C. 59, 3; id. J. 46 sqq.; as a friend of the popular party, his name is used as an appellative: Caesari multos Marios inesse, Caesar had many Mariuses in him, Sulla ap. Suet. Caes. 1 fin.—**2.** M. Marius Gratidianus, Cic. Brut. 45, 168; 62, 224; id. Leg. 3, 16, 36; id. Off. 3, 20, 80; Sen. de Ira, 3, 18; Plin. 33, 9, 46, § 132.—**3.** Marius Priscus, proconsul in Africa, tried for extortion, A.D. 100, Plin. Ep. 2, 11; Juv. 1, 49; 8, 120.—**4.** Marius Victorinus, a rhetorician and grammarian, a native of Africa, in the middle of the fourth century of the Christian era.—Hence, **A. Marius**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to C. Marius, Marian: lex, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 38.—**B. Marianus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to C. Marius, Marian: Mariani consulatus, Cic. Brut. 47, 175: scutum Cimbricum, id. de Or. 2, 66, 266: quercus, id. Leg. 1, 1, 1: tribunus plebis, id. Agr. 3, 2, 7: Mariana et Sullana tempestas, Flor. 3, 12, 11: Mariana et Cinnana rabies, id. 4, 2, 2.—Subst.: **Māriāna**, ae, f., a Roman colony on the eastern coast of Corsica, founded by C. Marius, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 80; Mel. 2, 7, 19.—Plur. subst.: **Māriāni**, ōrum, m., another name of the Cernetari in Latium, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

Marmāricus, a, um, adj., = *Μαρμαρικός*, of or belonging to Marmarica (a country lying between Egypt and the Syrtes, now Barca), *Marmaric*: genus capparis, Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127.—Transf. (post-Aug.), African, Luc. 3, 293: nubes, i. e. the swarm of Carthaginians, Sil. 7, 83: fera, i. e. the elephant, Sid. Carm. 11, 103.

Marmārides, ae, m., = *Μαρμαρίδης*, a man from Marmarica (v. Marmaricus), a Marmarican: cuspidē Marmaridae Corythi, Ov. M. 5, 124.—**Marmāridae**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Marmarica, Plin. 5, 5, § 33: Marmaridae Psylli, Luc. 9, 894: phalanx Marmaridum, i. e. of the Carthaginians, Sil. 5, 184.

† **marmāritis**, idis, f., = *μαρμαρίτις*, a plant that grows in marble quarries, = aglaophotis, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 160.

marmāryga, ae, f., = *μαρμαρυγή*, and **marmārygma**, ātis, n., = *μαρμαρύγμα*,

πυρρα, movable specks or spots in the eye, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 62; 1, 2, 52.

* **Marmessus** or **Marmissus** (-os), i, f., a town in Troas, on Mount Ida, Lact. 1, 6.

† **marmor**, ōris (also **marmur**; plur. **marmura**, Antonius Grippho ap. Quint. 1, 6, 23; *abl.* marmori, Corp. Inscr. L. 1012; m., Plin. Val. 3, 14), n. [root mar-, gleam, glimmer (v. mare), the white or gleaming stone; cf. margarita, = *μαργαρίτις*, marble. **I.** Lit.: in omni marmore, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: Parium marmor, Quint. 2, 19, 3; 5, 11, 30: tu secunda marmora Locas, Hor. C. 2, 18, 17: templum de marmore ponam, Verg. G. 3, 13; cf.: vivos ducent de marmore vultus, id. A. 6, 848: parietes crusta marmoris opereire totius domus, Plin. 36, 6, 7, § 48: A MARMORIBUS, one whose office it was to superintend the purchasing and working of marble, Inscr. Grut. 593, 7: marmora, kinds of marble, Sen. Ep. 100, 5; Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 54; 36, 16, 25, § 126; but blocks or pieces of marble, Hor. l. l.; Luc. 10, 114; Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 160; 36, 1, 1, § 2; Quint. 5, 11, 30; Mart. 5, 22, 8; v. infra.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Pulverized marble, marble-dust, Cato, R. R. 2, 3; Col. 12, 20 fin.; Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120; 23, 1, 24, § 45.—**B.** A marble, i. e., **1.** A piece of wrought marble, marble statue, etc.: Praxiteles marmore nobilitatus est Gnidiaque Venere, Plin. 7, 38, 39; § 127; Hor. C. 4, 8, 13; Ov. M. 5, 234; id. 12, 487: duo marmora, id. ib. 7, 790; cf.: lacrimas marmora manant, id. ib. 6, 312; so plur., Sen. Ep. 90, 26; Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 9; 33, 7, 40, § 122; Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 36; Juv. 1, 12; 14, 40 et saep.—**2.** A building of marble, Mart. 8, 3, 6; 10, 63, 1.—**3.** In plur., a marble pavement, Mart. 10, 2, 9; 12, 60, 12; Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 360; Juv. 6, 430.—**C.** A mile-stone of marble: rus marmore tertio notatum, i. e. three miles from town, Mart. 7, 31, 10.—**D.** A marble slab upon a sideboard, Juv. 3, 205.—**E.** A hard, stony tumor in the joints of the horse: plerumque in genibus aut phlegmon oritur, aut marmora, Veg. Vet. 2, 48, 1: tumor obduratione convertitur in marmor, id. ib. 2, 48, 10.—**F.** Stone in gen., Ov. M. 5, 214; 11, 404: flumen inducit marmora rebus, incrustis, id. ib. 15, 314.—**G.** Poet., the bright level surface of the sea; hence, the surface of the sea, the sea in gen.: verrunt extemplo placide mare marmore flavo, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 26, 21 (Ann. v. 377 Vahl.); Lucr. 2, 767: lento luctantur marmore tonsae, Verg. A. 7, 28; id. G. 1, 254: Libyca, id. A. 7, 718: spumant vada marmore verso, id. ib. 10, 208: marmora pelagi, Cat. 63, 88: infidum, Sil. 14, 464: medium, the surface of a lake, Val. Fl. 6, 568.

marmōrārius, a, um, adj. [marmor], of or belonging to marble, marble- (post-Aug.): faber, Sen. Ep. 90, 15.—Subst.: **marmōrārius**, i, m., a worker in marble, marble-mason, Vitruv. 7, 6; Sen. Ep. 88, 15; 90, 13; Firm. Math. 8, 19.

marmōrātio, ōnis, f. [marmor], an overlaying or incrusting with marble (post-class.): pavimenti, App. Flor. p. 359, 2.

marmōrātum, v. marmoro fin.

marmōrēus, a, um, adj. [marmor], made or consisting of marble, marble-. **I.** Lit. (class.): signum aëneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1: tecta, id. Par. 1, 3, 13: solum, a floor, id. ib. 6, 3, 49: facere aliquem marmoreum, to make of marble, i. e. as a marble statue, Verg. E. 7, 35: ponere aliquem marmoreum, Hor. C. 4, 1, 20: colossus, Juv. 8, 230: villa, id. 4, 112.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of or pertaining to marble, marble- (very rare): ars, Vitruv. 4, 1.—**B.** Resembling marble (in whiteness or smoothness), marble-like, marble- (mostly poet.): pectus, Lucil. ap. Non. 391, 26: cervix, Verg. G. 4, 523: pollex, Ov. M. 13, 746: palmae, id. ib. 3, 481: pedes, id. Am. 2, 11, 15: manus, Mart. 8, 56, 14: candor, marble-whiteness, Lucr. 2, 765: color, i. e. whiteness, id. 2, 775: Paros (from its famous marble quarries), Ov. M. 7, 465: gelu, id. F. 4, 918: aequor, Verg. A. 6, 729.—**C.** Adorned with statues: Lucanus in hortis marmoreis, Juv. 7, 80.

marmōro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to overlay or incrust with marble (post-Aug.; most freq. in part. perf.): palatio exornato

hoc genere marmorandi, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 25: porticus marmorata, Petr. 77, 4: ingenti plaga marmorata dorso, i. e. paved with stones, Stat. S. 4, 3, 96.—**II.** To make a kind of plaster out of marble (ante-class., and only in part. perf.): tectorium marmoratum, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1.—Hence, **marmōrātum**, i, n., a covering for walls or floors made of pounded marble and lime, Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 3; 3, 7, 3; Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176.

marmōrōsus, a, um, adj. [marmor], like marble, hard as marble: sil marmorosum, Plin. 33, 12, 56, § 158; 35, 6, 20, § 38.

marmuscūlum, i, n. dim. [id.], a small work in marble, Isid. 1, 27, 3.

Marnas, ae, m. [Syrian], a deity worshipped at Gaza, in Palestine, Hier. Isa. 7, 17, 2; id. Vit. Hilar. 14.

1. Māro, ōnis, m. [from root smar-, to be thoughtful; cf. memor], the family name of the poet P. Vergilius, Lact. 1, 15, 12: ingenium sacri miraris abesse Maronis: Sint Maecenates, non deerunt, Flacce, Marones, Mart. 8, 56, 5: summus, id. 12, 4, 1: altisonus, Juv. 11, 180.—Transf., a statue of Virgil, Juv. 7, 227.—Hence, **A. Mārōnēus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the poet Virgil, Maronian, Virgilian: templum, Stat. S. 4, 4, 55.—**B. Mārōniānus**, a, um, adj., Maronian, Virgilian: culex, Stat. S. 2, 7, 74: stilus, Sid. Ep. 8, 1 in carm.

2. Māro, ōnis, m., a mountain in Sicily, near the river Himera, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88 (dub.; Jan., ad Maroneum et Gemellos colles).

3. Māro, ōnis, m., = *Μάρων*, the companion and instructor of the youthful Bacchus: terra Thraecia, ubi Liberi fanum inclutum Maro locavit, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, 14 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 170 Vahl.); Fulg. Myth. 2, 15.—**II.** Transf., v. l. Prop. 3, 30, 14 (al. leg. Anione), as the name of a statue beside a spring, prob. a Silenus (v. Herzb. Com. in Prop. 2, 32, 14).

Marōbōdius, i, m., Marbod, king of the Suevi, who, being defeated by Arminius and compelled to flee, was hospitably received by Augustus, Vell. 2, 108; Tac. G. 42; id. A. 2, 26; 44; 63.

maron, v. marum.

Mārōnēa or **Mārōniā**, ae, f., = *Μαρόνεια*. **I.** A town of Thrace, on the Sphaeroneus, famous for its wine, now Maronea, Mel. 2, 2, 8; Liv. 31, 16, 3; 37, 60, 7.—Hence, **Mārōnēus**, a, um, adj., of Maronea: vinum, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 53; Tib. 4, 1, 57.—**II.** A town of the Samnites, now Campo Marano, Liv. 27, 1, 1.

Mārōnēus, a, um. **I.** Of or belonging to Virgil; v. Maro, I. A.—**II.** Of or belonging to the town of Maronea; v. Maronea, I.

Mārōniānus, a, um, v. 1. Maro, II. B.

* **maronion**, i, n., a plant, called also Centaurea major, the greater centaury, App. Herb. 34.

Marpessus, v. 1. Marpessus.

1. Marpessus or **Marpēsus**, i, f., = *Μαρπησσός* (another form of *Μάρπησος* v. Marmessus), a town in the Troas, on Mount Ida, home of the Erythrean Sibyl, Varr. ap. Lact. 1, 6, 12.—Hence, adj.: **Marpessus** (-ēsus), a, um, of or belonging to Marpessus in the Troas, Marpessian, Tib. 2, 5, 67 Drisen.

2. Marpessus (**Marpēsus**), i, m., = *Μαρπησσός*, a mountain in the island of Paros, in which lay the quarries of Parian marble, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 471.—Hence, **Marpessus** (**Marpēsus**), a, um, adj., of or belonging to Marpessus in Paros, Marpessian; and transf., Parian: Marpessia cautes, i. e. Parian, Verg. A. 6, 471; and referring to the above passage, Marpessia rupes, Arn. 2, 60.

marra, ae, f. [etym. unknown], a sort of hoe for tearing up weeds, a weeding-hook, = ligo (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: tu penitus latis eradere viscera marris Ne dubita, Col. 10, 72; id. 10, 89; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159; Juv. 15, 166.—**II.** Transf., a hook: (Silurus) in Danubio marris extrahitur, Plin. 9, 14, 17, § 45.

1. marrubium, ii, n., the plant horehound: marrubium quod Graeci prasion vocant, alii linostrophon, nonnulli philopaeda, aut philochares, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 241; 14, 16, 19, § 105; Col. 10, 356.

2. Marrubium or **Marruvium**, ii, n., a city in Latium, the capital of the Marsians, now S. Benedetto, Sil. 8, 507. — Hence, **II. Marrubius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Marrubium, *Marrubian*: Marrubia gens, Verg. A. 7, 750. — In plur. subst.: **Marruvii** or **Marruvini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Marrubium, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3149.

Marrucini (**Marucini**), ōrum, m., a people of Italy, on the Adriatic coast, near the river Aternus, whose chief city was Teate, now Chieti, Cic. Clu. 69, 197; id. Phil. 7, 9, 23; Caes. B. C. 1, 23; Liv. 8, 29; 26, 11 al.; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106. — Hence, **Marrucinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Marrucini, *Marrucinian*: ager, Liv. 27, 43; Plin. 2, 83, 85, § 199: montes, Stat. S. 4, 4, 86: pubes, Sil. 8, 521: gens, id. 15, 566. — Adv.: **Marrucine**, in the *Marrucine* manner, i. e. faithfully, since the faithfulness of the Marrucini was proverbial, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17.

Mars (archaic and poet. *Māvors*, q. v.), Martis (collat. reduplic. form *Marmar*, in the Song of the Arval Brothers; v. the following, and *Mamers*), m. [root *mar-*, gleam; Sanscr. *marikis*, beam of light; hence *Mars*, the bright god; cf.: *marmor*, *mare*], *Mars*, who, as father of *Romulus*, was the *primo-genitor* of the Roman people, the god of war, of husbandry, of shepherds and seers. For him was named the month of *Martius*, *March*, the beginning of the Roman year, Ov. F. 3, 73 sqq.: *legio Martia* . . . ab eo deo, a quo populum Romanum generatum accepimus, Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 5: *Mars pater te precor quaesque, ut sis volens propitius mihi, etc.*, . . . ut morbos visos invisosque viduaret vastitudinemque calamitates intemperiasque prohibesset, etc., Cato, R. R. 141, 2; cf., in the Song of the Arval Brothers, *NEVE LVERTE MARMAR SINS INCVREERE IN PLEORIS*; for *Mars pater*, the forms *Marspiter*, gen. *Marspitrīs*, or *-tēris*, and *Maspiter* were also employed, Gell. 5, 12, 5; Macr. S. 1, 12; 19; Varr. L. L. 8, § 33 Müll.; 9, § 75; 10, § 65; Prisc. p. 695: *Mars Gradius*, *Quirinus*, *Silvanus*, *Ultor*, v. under h. vv.: *Mars durus*, Verg. E. 10, 44: *torvus*, Hor. C. 1, 28, 17: *cruentus*, id. ib. 2, 14, 13: *ferus*, Ov. H. 7, 160; id. F. 4, 25: *ferox*, id. M. 13, 11: *bellicus*, id. F. 3, 1: *fortibus sane oculis Cassius* (*Martem spirare dicens*) *se in Siciliam non iturum*, Cic. Att. 15, 11. The Salii were destined for his service, Liv. 1, 20, 4; horses and bulls were offered to him, Paul. ex Fest. p. 61 Müll.; Ov. H. 6, 10; Macr. S. 3, 10, 4: per *Martem*, a soldier's oath, Plaut. Mil. 5, 21. He was often appealed to in oaths, etc., esp. by soldiers: *Nam neque Duellona mi umquam neque Mars creduat, ni, etc.*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 8; id. Mil. 1, 11; id. Truc. 3, 1, 11. — **II. Transf.** **A.** War, battle, a conflict, engagement, contest, etc.; also the art of war: cum veter occubuit Priamus sub Marte Pelasgo, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 607 P. (Ann. v. 17 Vahl.): *Martem accendere cantu, to incite to battle*, Verg. A. 6, 165: *apertus, fighting in the open field*, Ov. M. 13, 27: *equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare, i. e. to fight both in their own fashion (on horseback) and in one which was strange to them (on foot)*, Liv. 3, 62, 9: *pugna jam in manus, jam in gladios, ubi Mars est atrocissimus, venerat*, id. 2, 46, 3: *terribili Marte ululare*, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 19: *captam sine Marte*, Stat. Ach. 1, 401: *quos amisimus cives, eos Martis vis perculit, non ira victoriae*, Cic. Marcell. 6, 17. — **Poet.**: *Mars forensis, a contest in the forum, legal contest*, Ov. P. 4, 6, 29; cf.: *et fora Marte suo litigiosa vacent*, id. F. 4, 188. — Hence, prov.: *suo (nostro, vestro) Marte, by one's own exertions, without the assistance of others*: *rex ipse suo Marte res suas recuperavit*, Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 95; id. Off. 3, 7, 34: *cum vos vestro Marte his rebus omnibus abundetis*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 4, § 9. — **B.** The issue of a war or a battle, the fortune of war: *cum omnis belli Mars communis, et cum semper incerti exitus proeliorum sint*, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 1: *commu-*

nis adhuc Mars belli erat, Liv. 10, 28: *aequo Marte, with equal advantage, on equal terms*, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 3; 8, 19, 2; Curt. 4, 1, 8: *pari Marte*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: *aequato Marte*, Liv. 1, 25: *verso Marte (= versa fortuna)*, id. 29, 3, 11: *vario Marte pugnatum est*, Quint. 8, 6, 24: *incerto Marte*, Tac. H. 4, 35: *anceps*, Liv. 7, 29, 2; 21, 1, 2: *dubius*, Vell. 2, 55, 3. — **C.** The planet Mars: Jovis stellae proximum inferiorem orbem tenet *πυρρός*, quae stella Martis appellatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53; 2, 46, 119; Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 34; 2, 15, 12, § 60; Hyg. Astr. 2, 42: *Martis sidus*, Cassiod. Var. 11, 36. — Hence, **III. Martius** (**Māvortius**, v. infra), a, um, adj.

A. Of or belonging to Mars: *lupus, sacred to Mars*, Verg. A. 9, 566; cf.: *Martius lupus, integer et intactus, gentis nos Martiae et conditoris nostri admonuit, descended from Mars* (since Mars is the father of *Romulus* and *Remus*), Liv. 10, 27: *legio*, Cic. Phil. 3, 3, 6; 4, 2, 5: *miles*, Ov. M. 14, 798: *proles*, i. e. *Romulus and Remus*, id. F. 3, 59: *anguis, sacred to Mars*, id. M. 3, 32: *judicium*, i. e. of the *Areopagus at Athens*, App. M. 10, p. 718 Oud.: *campus*; v. *campus*: *harena, a place in the Circus where the gladiators fought*, Ov. Tr. 2, 282; Mart. 2, 75, 8: *gramen*, i. e. the *Field of Mars*, Hor. C. 3, 7, 26: *Martius mensis, the month of March*, formerly the first month of the year, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 13: *Martii Calendis*, Hor. C. 3, 8, 1: *Idus Martiae, the Ides of March*, famous as the day on which Julius Caesar was killed, Cic. Att. 14, 4, 2; cf. 14, 20, 1 sq.; id. Phil. 2, 35, 88; id. Fam. 10, 28, 1. — In the form *Māvortius* (poet.): *moenia*, i. e. *Rome*, Verg. A. 1, 276: *tellus*, i. e. *Thrace*, id. G. 4, 462: *conjug*, i. e. *Venus*, Val. Fl. 2, 208: *proles*, i. e. the *Thebans*, Ov. M. 3, 531; cf.: *seges belli* (because sprung from the dragon's teeth), Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 135. — **B. Transf.** **1.** *Warlike, martial*: *Martia Penthesis*, Verg. A. 11, 661: *Martia saeculi voluptas*, Mart. 5, 24, 1: *Martius aeris rauci canor*, Verg. G. 4, 71: *vulnera*, id. A. 7, 182: *Thebe, i. e. where many wars were carried on*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 33. — **2.** Of or belonging to the planet Mars: *ille fulgor rutilis, horribilisque terris, quem Martium didicit*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17. — As subst.: **Martius**, ii, m. (sc. mensis), *March, the month of March*: *Mensium nomina fere aperta sunt, si a Martio, ut antiqui constituerunt, numeres*, Nam primus a Marte, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, § 33. — **IV. Martialis**, e, adj. **A.** Of or belonging to Mars: *Flamen*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 84 Müll.; 7, § 45 ib.: *lupus, sacred to Mars*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 9: *ludi, in honor of Mars*, Suet. Claud. 1: *Martialis collis, near the temple of Deus Fidius*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 52 Müll. — Subst.: **Martialis**, is, m., a priest of Mars: *Martiales quidam Larini appellabantur, ministri publici Martis*, Cic. Clu. 15, 43. — **B.** Belonging to the legio Martia; hence, **Martiales**, the soldiers of the legio Martia, Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 5.

Marsaci and **Marsacii**, ōrum, m., a people of Gallia Belgica. — *Marsacii*, Plin. 4, 15, 29, § 101: *Marsaci*, Tac. H. 4, 56.

Marsi, ōrum, m. **I.** A people in Latium, on the Lacus Fucinus, celebrated as wizards and snake-charmers; in the Social War the most zealous enemies of the Romans, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 15; 3, 12, 17, § 106; Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Liv. 8, 6; 9, 41 sq.; 26, 11; Flor. 3, 18, § 6; § 13 et saep. — *Sing. collect.*, Cic. Div. 2, 33, 70. — **B.** Hence, **1. Marsus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Marsi, *Marsian*: *augur*, Auct. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; Cic. ib. 2, 33, 70: *manus*, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 251 P. (Ann. v. 280 Vahl.): *ager*, Luc. 9, 790: *montes*, Verg. A. 7, 758; Col. 6, 5, 3: *nives*, Stat. S. 1, 5, 26: *aper*, Hor. C. 1, 1, 28: *cellae* (for the wine; v. *Marsicus*), Mart. 14, 116: *centuriones*, Caes. B. C. 2, 27: *nenia, incantations*, Hor. Epod. 17, 29; Ov. A. A. 2, 102: *duellum*, Hor. C. 3, 14, 18: *senex*, Juv. 14, 180. — **2. Marsicus**, a, um, adj., *Marsian*, *Marsic*: *bellum*, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90; id. Div. 1, 44, 99; 2, 27, 59: *pubes*, Sil. 8, 496: *vinum*, Mart. 13, 121. — **II.** A people of Germany, between the Rhine, Lippe, and Ems, Tac. G. 2; id. A. 1, 50; 56; 2, 25; id. H. 3, 59.

Marsigni, ōrum, m., a people of Germany, a part of the Suevoi, Tac. G. 43.

† **Marspedis** sive sine littera mas-

pedis in precatone solitaurilium quid significet, ne Messalla quidem augur in explanatione auguriorum reperire se potuisse ait, Paul. ex Fest. p. 161 Müll.

Marspiter, tris, v. Mars init.

† **marsupium** (-suppium), ii, n., = *μαρσύνιον*, a pouch, purse (ante- and post-class.): *curam marsupii habere*, Varr. ap. Non. 142, 1: *nummi aurei in marsupio*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 26: *quom inspicio marsupium*, id. Men. 2, 1, 29: *exenterare, to empty*, id. Ep. 2, 2, 3; Prud. Psych. 600; Alcim. 6, 311.

1. Marsus, a, um, v. Marsi, I. B. 1.

2. Marsus, i, m., Domitius Marsus, an epigrammatic poet in the time of Augustus, Ov. P. 4, 16, 5; Mart. 2, 71, 3.

1. Marsyas and **Marsya**, ae, m., = *Μαρσύας*, a satyr who challenged Apollo to a trial of skill on the flute, and whom the latter vanquished and flayed alive, Liv. 38, 13, 6; Ov. F. 6, 705; id. M. 6, 383; App. Flor. 1, 3, p. 113; Luc. 3, 207; Stat. Th. 4, 186; near his statue in the Roman forum was the place for the transaction of business, Hor. S. 1, 6, 120; Mart. 2, 64, 8; Sen. de Ben. 6, 32, 1; cf. Juv. 9, 2.

2. Marsyas, ae, m., the name of several rivers. **I.** A river in Greater Phrygia, which flows into the Maeander, now *Tschinar Tchai*, Ov. M. 6, 400; Liv. 38, 13, 6. — **II.** The name of two rivers in Syria, Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81; id. 5, 24, 21, § 86.

* **martes**, is, f., a *marten*: *captā marte*, Mart. 10, 37, 13 dub. (al. *mele* or *maele*).

1. Martialis, e, v. Mars, IV. B.

2. Martialis, is, m., M. Valerius Martialis, a native of Bilbilis, in Spain, a celebrated epigrammatic poet under Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan, Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 1.

Martianus (**Marc-**), i, m. **I.** Aelius Martianus, a Roman jurist, a pupil of Papinian under Alexander Severus, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 68. — **II.** Martianus Capella, v. Capella.

Martiaticus, a, um, adj. [Mars], *martial*, *military*: *stipendia*, Prisc. 1284 P.

Marticola, ae, m. [Mars-colo], a worshipper of Mars (only in Ovid): *Getes*, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 21; id. P. 4, 14, 14.

† **Marticultor**, ōris, m. [Mars-cultor], a worshipper of Mars, Inscr. Orell. 2397.

Martigēna, ae, comm. [Mars-gigno], *Mars-born, begotten by Mars* (poet.): *Martigenae* . . . *Romulus Iliades, Iliadesque Remus*, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 39: *Martigena Quirinus*, id. F. 1, 199: *vulgus*, i. e. *martial*, Sil. 16, 533.

martio-barbūlus (**mattio-b-**), i, m. [Mars], a soldier provided with leaden balls (post-class.), Veg. Mil. 1, 17 dub.; cf. the context.

Martius, a, um, v. Mars, III.

martūlus, v. I. marculus.

† **martyr**, ōris, comm., = *μάρτυρ*, a witness; esp. one who by his death bears witness to the truth of the Christian religion, a martyr (eccl. Lat.): *salvete flores Martirum*, Prud. Cath. 12, 125; Vulg. Apoc. 17, 6. — In fem.: *Perpetua, fortissima martyr*, Tert. Anim. 55.

† **martyrium**, ii, n., = *μαρτύριον*, a testimony, sealed with one's blood, to the truth of the Christian religion, martyrdom. **I.** Lit. (eccl. Lat.): *martyrii palmae*, Tert. Spect. 29; Greg. M. Dial. 3, 28: *Domini martyrium*, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1: *sanguine martyrii*, Prud. στέφ. 7, 9: *sacri martyrii corona*, Ambros. Off. 2, 28. — **II. Transf.**

A. The place where a martyr is buried, a martyr's grave: *martyria negat esse facienda*, Tert. adv. Haer. 46; so Cod. Just. 1, 2, 16. — **B.** A church dedicated to a saint: *martyrium fabricare*, Hier. Vita Hilar. 31.

Marucca, ae, f., a town in Batia, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 12.

Marullus, i, m., a Roman surname, e. g. C. Epidius Marullus, Val. Max. 5, 7, 2. — In fem.: **Mārulla**, ae, Mart. 10, 55, 1.

† **mārum** and **māron**, i, n., = *μάρον*, a plant, perh. *Teucrium Marum*, Linn.; *catthyme*, Plin. 12, 24, 53; § 111; 13, 2, 2, § 18.

Marus, i, m., a river in Dacia, now the March or Morana, Tac. A. 2, 63; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 81.

mās, māris *m.* mare, rare; gen. plur

marium, Cic. Part. Or. 10, 35; Mel. 3, 9, 5), *adj.* [prob. from Sanscr. root man, think; manus, man, human being; cf.: memini, monco, etc.], *male, masculine*, of the *male sex*: mare et femineum sexus, App. de Mund. p. 66 med.: maribus (sc. diis), Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: si marem (anguem) emisisset... si feminam, etc., id. Div. 1, 18, 36; id. Part. Or. 10; so, emissio maris anguis (opp. emissio feminae anguis), id. Div. 2, 29, 62: mas vitellus, a male yolk, i. e. which would produce a male chick, Hor. S. 2, 4, 14.—Of plants: ure mares oleas, Ov. F. 4, 741.—**B.** Transf., *masculine, manly, brave* (poet.): quod mares homines amant, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 32: maribus Curiis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 64: animi, id. A. P. 402: male mas, *unmanly, effeminate*, Cat. 16, 13: atque marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, i. e. a manly, noble strain, Pers. 6, 4.—As *subst.*: **mās, māsra, a male (opp. femina, v. infra). **A.** Lit., of gods, human beings, and animals: congressio maris et feminae, Cic. Rep. 1, 24, 38: et mares deos et feminas esse dicitur, id. N. D. 1, 34, 95: (bestiarum) aliae mares, aliae feminae sunt... et in mare et in femina, etc., id. ib. 2, 51, 128; cf.: feminaque ut maribus conjungi possit, Lucr. 5, 853: marium experts, Suet. Claud. 33; so, marium pignora, id. Aug. 21 Oud. N. cr.: stuprum in maribus, Quint. 11, 1, 84: vos tollite laudibus, mares, Delon Apollinis, Hor. C. 1, 21, 10.—**B.** Trop., of plants: in tilia mas et femina different omni modo: namque et materies dura ac nodosa, etc., Plin. 16, 14, 25, § 65: cognati virilis sexus, per mares descendentes, Ulp. Fragm. 26, 1. **Masada**, ae, f., a fortress in Judaea, now *Sebbeh*, Plin. 5, 17, 15, § 73. **Masaesyli**, ōrum, v. *Massaesyli*. **Masati**, ōrum, m., a people of Mauritania, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9. *** mascarpio**, ōnis, m. [mas-carpo], i. q. masturbator, Petr. 134, 5 dub. *** masculatus**, a, um, *adj.* [mas], *male*: Mercurialis masculata, App. Herb. 82. *** masculesco**, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [masculus], to become or turn male: densiore satu (rapa) mascullescere, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 129. **masculētum**, i, n. [id.], a place where male plants are planted (post-Aug.), Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182. **masculinē**, adv., v. *masculus fin.* *** masculiniter**, adv., v. *masculus fin.* *** B.** **masculinus**, a, um, *adj.* [masculus], *male, masculine*; of human beings, animals, and plants (not in Cic.; perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: membra, the male parts, Phaedr. 4, 14, 15: facies, App. M. 7, p. 190, 20: rapa rotunda masculini sexus, Plin. 19, 5, 25, § 75.—**II.** Transf. **a.** (Cf. *masculus*, II. B.) *Manly, worthy of manhood*: masculini viri, v. I. Quint. 5, 12, 20; al. leg. masculi.—**b.** In gram., of gender, *masculine*: masculina Graeca nomina, Quint. 1, 5, 61: ut si quaeratur, funis masculinum sit an femininum, id. 1, 6, 3: masculino genere cor enuntiavit Ennius, Caesell. Vindex ap. Gell. 7, 2.—Hence, *adv.* (post-class.). **A. masculinē**, in the masculine gender, Arn. 1, 36: masculine etiam dicebant frontem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 151 Müll.: caelum masculine veteres dixerunt, Charis. p. 55 P.—*** B. masculiniter**, in the masculine gender, Vet. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1. *** masculofemina**, ae, f. [masculus-femina], a man-woman, hermaphrodite, Vet. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1. **masculus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mas], *male, masculine*; *subst.* a male (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: bona femina, et malus masculus, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 39: incertus infans natus masculus an femina esset, Liv. 31, 12: genus, Phaedr. 4, 14, 15: genus masculinum femininum, Plin. 10, 68, 87, § 189: tura, Verg. E. 8, 65; Ov. Med. fac. 94; Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 61: dare mascula nomina rebus, Mart. 11, 43, 11: libido, i. e. tribadum, Hor. Epod. 5, 41.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of things: cardo, which is inserted into another (opp. cardo femina, into which another is inserted), Vitruv. 9, 9 med.; v. cardo; of gems, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92.—**B.** *Worthy of or befitting a man, manly, vigorous, bold*: proles, Hor. C. 3, 6, 37: Sappho, id. Ep. 1, 19, 28: animus, App. M. 6, p. 184, 21: inge-**

nium, id. ib. 7, p. 190, 25: indicium masculi et incorrupti viri, Quint. 5, 12, 20; v. *masculus*. **Masei**, ōrum, m., a people of Arabia, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118. *** Masgaba**, ae, m. **I.** A son of King Masinissa, Liv. 45, 13.—**II.** A favorite of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 98. **Masicitus**, i, m., a mountain in Lycia, Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 100. **Masinissa** (Masanisa, Oros. 4, 18), ae, m., a king of Numidia, grandfather of Jugurtha, at first the enemy and afterwards the friend and ally of the Romans, Liv. 24, 48; 25, 34 sq.; Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9; id. Sen. 10; Sall. J. 5, 5; 9, 2; 24, 10; 65, 1; Ov. F. 6, 769; Sil. 16, 117. **Maso** and **Masso**, ōnis, m., a surname in the gens Papiria; e. g. C. Papirius Maso (Masso), Plin. 15, 29, 38, § 126; Fast. Capit. ad a. 523; Cic. Balb. 23, 53. **Maspedis**, v. *Marspedis*. **† maspētum**, i, n., = μάσπετον, the leaf of the laserpitium, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 42. **† Maspiter**, i. q. Marspiter, v. Mars. **† 1. massa**, ae, f., = μάσα, that which adheres together like dough, a lump, mass (poet. and post-Aug.): massa picis, Verg. G. 1, 275: salis, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 78: lactis coacti, cheese, Ov. M. 8, 666: lactis alligati, Mart. 8, 64, 9.—Of metals: versantque tenaci forcepe massam, Verg. A. 8, 453: aeris, Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 97: chalybis, Ov. F. 4, 405: ardens, Juv. 10, 130.—Of money: tum argenti montis, non massas habet: Aetna non aequae altast, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 73.—*Absol.*, of a mass of gold: contactu gleba potenti Massa fit, Ov. M. 11, 112: marmoris, a block of marble: marmor, non in columnis crustisve, sed in massa, Plin. 36, 6, 8, § 49.—Of chaos, Ov. M. 1, 70.—Of a heavy weight, Juv. 6, 421.—Of an indeterminate quantity of land, Inscr. Orell. 4360. **2. Massa**, ae, m., a Roman surname. **1.** L. Terentius Massa, Liv. 31, 50; 40, 35.—**2.** Baebius Massa, a notorious informer and sycophant, Plin. Ep. 3, 4; 7, 33; Juv. 1, 35.—**3.** The name of a slave, Petr. 69. **Massaesyli** (Masaes-), ōrum, m., = Μασσαεσύλιοι, a people in Africa, Liv. 28, 17, 5; 29, 32; Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 17.—Hence, **Massaesylia**, ae, f., the country of the *Massaesylis*, Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 22. **Massagetae**, ārum, m., = Μασσαγῆται, a Scythian people, to the east of the Caspian Sea, in the mod. *Sangaria* and *Mongolia*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 50; Nep. Reg. 1, 2; Stat. Achill. 1, 307: retusum in Massagetas Arabasque ferrum, Hor. C. 1, 35, 40.—In *sing. collect.*: **Massagētes**, ae, m., one of the *Massagetae*, Luc. 3, 283: Massageten monstrans, Sil. 3, 360; Claud. ap. Ruf. 1, 312. **Massala**, ae, f., a town of Arabia Felix, Plin. 6, 25, 32, § 158. **Massalioticus**, a, um, v. *Massilia*, C. **massālis**, e, *adj.* [1. massa], of or belonging to a mass, that constitutes a mass (eccl. Lat.): massalis moles, i. e. chaos, Tert. adv. Hermog. 30: summa, the All-embracer, i. e. Christ, id. adv. Marc. 4, 18.—Hence, *adv.*: **massaliter**, in a mass, all together (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Valent. 16. **massāliter**, adv., v. *massalis fin.* **massāris**, is, f., a grape from a wild vine; Plin. 12, 28, 61, § 133; 23 prooem. 5, § 9. **massāticūs** or **-tūs**, a, um, *adj.* [massa], consisting of masses or lumps, Agrim. p. 265 Goes. **Massicus**, i, m. (with or without mons), a mountain in Campania, celebrated for its excellent wine, now *Monte Massico*: per juga Massici montis, Liv. 22, 14: vertunt felicia Baccho Massica qui rastris (sc. juga, or arbuta), Verg. A. 7, 725: in Massici radices, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66.—Hence, **Massicum vinum**, or simply **Massicum**, i, n., wine of the *Massicus*, *Massic* wine: veteris pocula Massici, Hor. C. 1, 1, 19; 2, 7, 21: vina, id. S. 2, 4, 51: Bacchi umor, Verg. G. 2, 143; 3, 526. **Massilia**, ae, f., = Μασσαλία, a celebrated seaport town in Gallia Narbonensis, a colony from Phocaea, and a seat of Greek

civilization, now *Marseilles*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 1; Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28; id. Fl. 26, 63; id. Font. 1, 3; Sil. 15, 169; Luc. 4, 257 et saep.—Hence, **A. Massilianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Massilia*, *Massilian*: vinum, Mart. 13, 123 in *lemm.*—**B. Massiliensis**, e, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Massilia*, *Massilian*: mores, i. e. Sybaritic, luxurious, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 1.—In *plur. subst.*: **Massilienses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Massilia*, *Massilians*, Cic. Rep. 1, 27, 43; id. Phil. 2, 37, 94; Caes. B. C. 1, 34 et saep.; transf. for *Massilia*, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 10.—**C. Massilioticus** or **Massalioticus** (acc. to the Gr. Μασσαλιωτικός), a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Massilia*, *Massaliotic*: ostium Rhodani, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; Mart. Cap. 6, § 635.—**D. Massilitanus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Massilitan*; in *thesi*: Massili portabant juvenes ad litora tanas, Enn. ap. Donat. p. 1777 P. (Ann. v. 605 Vahl).—*Subst.*: **Massilitani**, ōrum, m., the *Massilians*, Vitruv. 10, 22, 11.—**2. Massilitanum**, i, n., wine of *Massilia*, Mart. 13, 123 in *lemm.* **† 1. masso**, 1, v. a., = μάσσω, to chew (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. 1, 8; 2, 29. **2. Masso**, ōnis, m. **massula**, ae, f. *dim.* [1. massa], a little lump or mass (post-Aug.), Col. 12, 38, 2: salis, id. 12, 48, 5. **Massurius** (Māsūrius) Sabinus, a celebrated jurist in the time of the emperor Tiberius, Dig. 1, 2, 2 fin.; Gell. 3, 16 fin.; 5, 19 al.: Masuri rubrica vetavit, Pers. 5, 90.—Hence, **Masūrianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or pertaining to *Massurius*: deliramenta, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 9 Mai. **Massycites**, ae, m., v. *Masicitus*. **Massyli**, ōrum, m., = Μασσυλίοι, a people in Africa, to the east of the *Massaesylis*, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30; Verg. A. 6, 60; Sil. 4, 512; 16, 171; Prud. *steφ.* 4, 46; called *Mae-suli*, Liv. 24, 48, 13.—Hence, **A. Massyllus** and **Massyllus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the *Massyli*, *Massyllian*; poet. for *African*: Massylli equites, Verg. A. 4, 132: serpens, that guarded the orchards of the *Hesperides*, Mart. 10, 94, 1: Massyllia signa, Sil. 16, 184.—**B. Massylaeus** or **Massyleus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Μασσυλαίος or Μασσυλείος, of or belonging to the *Massylians*, *Massyllian*, Mart. 9, 23, 14. **Mastarna**, ae, m., an ancient (Tuscan) name of Mons Coelius, Oratio Claudii Aug. ap. Grut. 502. **Mastaurenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of the city of Mastaura in Lydia, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 120. **masticatio**, ōnis, f. [masticco], a chewing, mastication (post-class.): cibum masticatione exercere, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 70. **masticatus** (masticatus), a, um, *adj.* [mastiche], furnished or seasoned with *mastic* (post-class.), Lampr. Heliog. 19, 4. **† mastiche** (mastiche), ōs, f., = μαστίχη, mastic, an odoriferous gum from the mastic-tree, Plin. 12, 17, 36, § 72; 21, 16, 56, § 96; 14, 20, 25, § 122; Capitol. Gord. 19.—Post-class. collat. forms: **masticcha**, ae, f., Marc. Emp. 26; **masticum** (masticum), i, n., Pall. Oct. 14, 3 (al. masticchae), and **mastix**, masticchis, abl. masticchē, Ser. Samm. 156; 447; 423. **† masticinus** (masticinus), a, um, *adj.*, = μαστιχίνος, of or belonging to *mastic*, *mastic* (post-class.): oleum, Pall. Mart. 9, 3. **masticum** (masticum), v. *masticche*. **mastico**, 1, v. a., to chew (post-class.): aliquid, Pelag. Vet. 30; App. Herb. 79: portulaca mastucata, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 10. **† mastigia**, ae, m., = μαστιγία, a scoundrel, rascal, rogue. **I.** Lit. (ante-class.), Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 11; id. Capt. 3, 4, 69; 3, 5, 1; id. Cas. 2, 6, 9; 2, 8, 10; id. Most. 1, 1, 1; 3, 1, 71; id. Poen. 1, 2, 108; 177; 178; id. Rud. 4, 83; id. Trin. 4, 3, 14: non manum abstines, mastigia? Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 6.—**II.** Transf., f., a whip, scourge (late Lat.), Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 3, 6. **† mastigo**, 1, v. a., = μαστιγώω, to

whip, scourge, Cypr. Serm. de Rat. Circum-
cis. p. 489.

† **mastigophōrus**, *i. m.*, = *μαστιγο-
φῶρος*, a *whip-bearer*, i. e. a *beadle, police-
man*, an officer whose duty it was to main-
tain order at the public shows (post-class.).
Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 516; Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 17;
Arn. 2, 23.

mastix, *īchis*, *v. mastiche fin.*

† **mastos**, *i. m.*, = *μαστός*, a *plant good
for the breast*, Plin. 26, 15, 92, § 163.

†† **mastruca** (*mastruga*), *ae, f.* [Sar-
dinian; *v. infra*], a *garment made of skins*,
a *sheepskin*, a *skin*: *mastrucam*, quod Sar-
dum est, inridens Cicero ex industria dixit,
Quint. 1, 5, 8: *mastruca vestis* Sardonica ex
pelluculis ferarum, de qua Cicero pro Scau-
ro: Quem purpura regalis non commovet,
eum Sardonum *mastruca* mutavit? Isid.
Orig. 19, 23, 5 (Orell. Cic. Fragm. Scaur.
§ 45, d, p. 268); so Prud. Symm. 2, 695.—
As a term of abuse, a *sheepskin*, a *niwny*,
Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 34.

* **mastrucatus**, *a, um, adj.* [*mastruca*],
clothed in a *mastruca* or in *skins*: *la-
trunculi*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7, 15.

masturbator, *ōris, m.* [maturbor],
one who defiles himself (post-Aug.), Mart.
14, 203, 2.

masturbor, *1, v. dep.* [perhaps from
manus-stupro], to *defile one's self* (post-
Aug.), Mart. 11, 104, 13; 9, 42, 7; cf. in the
act. form *masturbat*, *δέφεται*, Vet.
Gloss.

† **masucium** edacem a mandendo sci-
licet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 139 Müll.

Masuriānus, *a, um, v. Massurius.*

Masurius, *v. Massurius.*

* **matāra**, *ae, f.*, *v. materis.*

matāris, *v. materis.*

matāxa, *v. metaxa.*

matella or **mātela**, *ae, f. dim.* [*matu-
la*], a *pot*, a *vessel for liquids*. **I.** In
gen.: *matella aquae*, Plaut. Fragm. ap.
Non. 543, 17; Varr. ib. 19; Cato, R. R. 10;
11.—Prov.: *mus in matella*, of a person
in difficulty, Petr. 58, 9.—**II.** In partic.,
a *chamber-pot*, Mart. 12, 32, 13; id. 6, 89, 1;
14, 119 in *temm.*; Sen. Ben. 3, 26, 2.—Hence,
prov.: *matellam praestare alicui*, i. e. to
perform for one the most menial offices,
Mart. 10, 11, 3.—Transf., of a prostitute,
Petr. 45, 8.

matellio, *ōnis, m. dim.* [*matula*; cf.
Varr. L. L. 5, § 119 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest.
p. 126 ib.], a *pot*, *vessel* (class.), Varr. ap.
Non. 547, 7; Corinthius, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38.

mateola, *ae, f.*, perh. a *kind of mallet*
or *beetle*: si (talea) parum descendet, mal-
leolo aut mateola adigito, Cato, R. R. 45, 2;
46, 2 (also ap. Plin. 17, 18, 29, § 126).

māter, *tris, f.* [root *ma-*; Sanscr. and
Zend. to make, measure, like Gr. *μήτηρ*, the
maker, akin with Dor. *μήτηρ*; Germ. Mut-
ter; Engl. mother; cf.: *materies*, *manus*],
a *mother* (*dat. sing.* *matre*, Corp. Inscr. Lat.
177; *dat. plur.* *matris*, Inscr. Grut. 90: *ma-
trabus*, Inscr. Orell. 2089). **I.** Lit.: si qui-
dem istius regis (sc. Anci Martii) matrem
habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep. 2,
18, 33: cur non sit heres matri suae? id.
ib. 3, 10, 17: de pietate in matrem, id. Lael.
3, 11: Sasia mater hujus Aviti, id. Clu. 5,
12: Hecate, quae matre Asteria est, *who
has Asteria for her mother*, id. N. D. 3, 18,
46: musa, matre nati, id. ib. 3, 18, 45: *ma-
ter esse de aliquo, to be a mother*, i. e. to
be pregnant by any one, Ov. H. 9, 48: facere
aliquam matrem, id. M. 9, 491: *mater fa-
milias* or *familiae*, the *mistress of a house*,
matron (*v. familia*).—**B.** Transf., a *verse*:
mater sua . . . quae mammam dabat, neque
adeo mater ipsa, quae illos pepererat, Plaut.
Men. prol. 19: pueri opus cibum, opus est
autem matri quae puerum lavit, id. Truc.
5, 10: lambere matrem, Verg. A. 8, 632.—As
a title of honor, *mother*, applied to priest-
esses: jubemus te salvere, mater. —*Sa.* Sal-
vete puellae, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 5: amice be-
nigneque honorem, mater, nostrum habes,
id. ib. 1, 5, 30.—To goddesses: Vesta mater,
Sen. Excerpt. Contr. 4, 2; Verg. G. 1, 498:
mater Matuta, *v. h. v.*: Flora mater, Lucr.
5, 739; the same: florum, Ov. F. 5, 183:
mater magna, or *absol.*: Mater, i. e. *Cybele*,
the *mother of all the gods*: *matris magnae*
sacerdos, Cic. Sest. 26; cf. *absol.*: *matris*

quate *cymbala circum*, Verg. G. 4, 64; id.
A. 9, 108: *secreta palatia Matris*, Juv. 9,
23: *matres* . . . cives Romanae, ut jus libe-
rorum consecutae videantur, Paul. Sent.
4, 9, 1: *matris conditionem sequi*, Gai.
Inst. 1, 81; cf. §§ 67, 86.—Also, in gen., a
woman, a *lady*; usu. in plur., *women*,
ladies: *pilentes matres* in mollibus, Verg.
A. 8, 666: *matres atque viri*, id. ib. 6, 306; cf.
Ov. F. 1, 619.—Of the earth, as the mother
of all: exercitum Dis Manibus matrique
Terra debere, Liv. 8, 6; cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 22,
56.—Of a country: haec terra, quam ma-
trem appellamus, Liv. 5, 54, 2: amorum,
i. e. *Venus*, Ov. H. 16, 201: *cupidinum*, i. e.
Venus, Hor. C. 1, 19, 1.—Of animals: porci
cum matribus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4: excretos
prohibent a matribus haedos, Verg. G. 3,
398: ova assumptis cum matribus, i. e.
cum gallinis, Juv. 11, 70: *mater simia*,
id. 10, 195: *pullus hirundinis* ad quem vol-
tat mater, id. 10, 232.—Of the trunks of
trees, etc.: *plantas tenero abscondens de
corpore matrum*, Verg. G. 2, 23; Plin. 12, 5,
11, § 23.—Of a fountain, as the source of
waters: ex grandi palude oritur (fluvius),
quam matrem ejus accolae appellant, Mel.
2, 1, 7.—Of a chief or capital city: *mater
Italiae Roma*, Flor. 3, 18, 5: ut Graeci dicere
solent, *urbium mater*, Cydona, id. 3, 7, 4:
(Cilicia) *matrem urbium* habet Tarsum,
Sol. 38; cf. *Metropolis*.—**II.** Trop. **A.**
The mother, i. e. *maternal love*: simul ma-
trem labare sensit, Ov. M. 6, 629: *mater re-
dit*, Sen. ap. Med. 928.—**B.** Motherhood,
maternity, Sen. Herc. Oet. 389.—**C.** A *pro-
ducing cause*, *origin*, *source*, etc. (freq. and
class.): apes mellis matres, Varr. R. R. 2, 5:
mater omnium bonarum artium sapientia
est, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58: *philosophia mater om-
nium bene factorum*, id. Brut. 93, 322: *ava-
ritiae mater*, *luxuries*, id. de Or. 2, 40, 171:
voluptas, *malorum mater omnium*, id. Leg.
1, 17, 47; 1, 22, 58; id. Tusc. 1, 26, 64; id.
Planc. 33, 80; Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34; Plin. 37,
6, 21, § 80; Quint. 9, 3, 89: *juris et religio-
nis*, Cic. Rep. 5, 2, 3: *justitiae* imbecillitas
mater est, id. ib. 3, 14, 23: *intemperantia*
omnium perturbationum mater, id. Ac. 1,
10, 39: *similitudo est satiatis mater*, id.
Inv. 1, 41, 76: *utilitas justae prope mater* et
aequi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 98; Lact. 3, 8, 32; Aug.
in Ps. 83, 1.—Comically: eam (sc. hirc-
neam) ego vini ut matre fuerat natum,
eduxi meri, i. e. *as it came from the cask*,
without the addition of water, Plaut. Am. 1,
1, 274.—**D.** The protector, shelter, home:
urbs Roma, *virtutum omnium mater*, Mos.
et Rom. Leg. Coll. 5, 3, 1: *illa Jerusalem*
quae est *mater nostra*, Vulg. Gal. 4, 26.

matercula, *ae, f. dim.* [*mater*], a *little
mother* (class.): *tunc igitur mea matercula?*
Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 601 P.: *matre-
culae suae festus filius*, *Cic. Fl. 36, 91;
Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 7.

māterfamilias and **māter fāmī-
lias**, *v. familia*.

māteria, *ae* (gen. *materiāi*, Lucr. 1,
1051), and **māteriēs**, *ēi* (only in *nom.*
and *acc. sing.*, and once gen. *plur.* *materi-
erum*, Lact. 2, 12, 1; v. Neue, Formenl. 1,
p. 383), *f.* [from same root with *mater*,
q. v.], *stuff*, *matter*, *materials* of which any
thing is composed; so *the wood of a tree*,
vine, etc., *timber* for building (opp. *lignum*,
wood for fuel); *nutritive matter* or *sub-
stance* for food (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In
gen.: *materia rerum*, ex qua et in qua
sunt omnia, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92; cf. id. Ac.
1, 6, 7: *materiam superabat opus*, Ov. M. 2,
5: *materiae apparatu*, Vitr. 2, 8, 7: *rudis*,
i. e. *chaos*, Luc. 2, 8; cf.: *omnis fere ma-
teria nondum formata rudis appellatur*, Cinc.
ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 265 Müll.: (*arbor*) inter
corticem et materiem, Col. 5, 11, 4: *crispa*,
Plin. 16, 28, 51, § 119: *materiae longitudo*,
Col. 4, 24, 3: *vitis in materiam*, frondem-
que effunditur, id. 4, 21, 2: si nihil valet
materies, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: in eam in-
sulam materiam, calcem, caementa, atque
arma convexit, id. Mil. 27, 74: *caesa*, Col.
11, 2, 11; cf. Caes. B. G. 4, 17; 5, 39: *cornus*
non potest videri *materies* propter exilita-
tem, sed *lignum*, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 206: *ma-
teriae*, *lignorum aggestus*, Tac. A. 1, 35: vi-
dendum est ut *materies* suppetat scutariis,
Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 35: *proba materies* est, si pro-
bum adhibes fabrum, id. Poen. 4, 2, 93: im-
primebatur sculptura *materiae* anuli, sive

ex ferro sive ex auro foret, Macr. S. 7, 13, 11.

—**Plur.**: *defum* imagines mortalibus mate-
riis in species hominum effingere, Tac. H.
5, 5.—Of food: *imbecillissimam materiam*
esse omnem caulem oleris, Cels. 2, 18, 39
sqq.; cf. of the means of subsistence: *con-
sumere omnem materiam*, Ov. M. 8, 876;
matter, in gen.: *materies aliqua mala erat*,
Aug. Conf. 7, 5, 2.—In abstract, *matter*,
the *material universe*: *Deus ex materia or-
tus est*, aut *materia ex Deo*, Lact. 2, 8.—**B.**
Esp., *matter of supposition*, *pus*, Cels. 3,
27, 4.—**II.** Transf., a *stock*, *race*, *breed*:
quod ex veteri *materia* nascitur, plerumque
congeneratum parentis senium refert, Col.
7, 3, 15: *generosa* (equorum), id. 6, 27 *init.*
—**III.** Trop. **A.** The *matter*, *subject-
matter*, *subject*, *topic*, *ground*, theme of any
exertion of the mental powers, as of an art
or science, an oration, etc.: *materiam artis*
eam dicimus in qua omnis ars et facultas,
quae conficitur ex arte, versatur. Ut si
medicinae materiam dicamus morbos ac
vulnera, quod in his omnis medicina ver-
setur; item quibus in rebus versatur ars
et *facultas oratoria*, eas res *materiam artis*
rhetoricae nominamus, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 17:
quasi materia, quam tractet, et in qua ver-
setur, *subjecta est veritas*, id. Off. 1, 5, 16:
est enim deformitatis et corporis vitiorum
satis bella *materies* ad jocandum, id. de Or.
2, 59, 239; 1, 11, 49; id. Rosc. Com. 32, 89;
id. Div. 2, 4, 12: sermonum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2,
1: *materies* crescit mihi, *my matter* (for
writing about) *increases*, id. Att. 2, 12, 3;
rei, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: *aequa viribus*, a *sub-
ject suited to your powers*, Hor. A. P. 38:
infames, Gell. 17, 12, 1: *extra materiam ju-
ris*, the *province*, Gai. Inst. 2, 191.—**B.** A
cause, *occasion*, *source*, *opportunity* (cf. *ma-
ter*, II.): *quid enim odisset Clodium Milo*
segetem ac materiam suae gloriae? Cic.
Mil. 13, 35 (for which shortly before: *fons*
perennis gloriae suae): *materies ingentis*
decoris, Liv. 1, 39, 3: non praebiturum se
illi eo die *materiam*, id. 3, 46, 3: *major ora-
tionis*, id. 35, 12, 10: *criminandi*, id. 3, 31,
4: *omnium malorum*, Sall. C. 10: *materiam*
invidiae dare, Cic. Phil. 11, 9, 21: *materiam*
bonitatis dare, id. de Or. 2, 84, 342: *scelerum*,
Just. 3, 2, 12: *seditionis*, id. 11, 5, 3: *laudis*,
Luc. 8, 16: *benefaciendi*, Plin. Pan. 38: ne
quid *materiae* praeberet Neroni, *occasion*
of jealousy, Suet. Galb. 9: *epistolae*, quae
materiam sermonibus praeberent, Tac. H.
4, 4: *praebere materiam causasque joco-
rum*, Juv. 3, 147: *materiamque sibi ducis*
indulgentia quaerit, id. 7, 21.—**C.** *Natural*
abilities, *talents*, *genius*, *disposition*: *fac*,
fuisse in isto C. Laelii, M. Catonis *materiem*
atque *indolem*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68, § 160: in
animis humanis, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: *materiam*
ingentis publice privatimque decoris omni
indulgentia nostra nutrimus, Liv. 1, 39,
3: ad cupiditatem, id. 1, 46; Quint. 2, 4,
7.—Hence, one's *nature*, *natural char-
acter*: *non sum materia digna perire tua*,
thy unfeeling disposition, Ov. H. 4, 86.—**D.**
A *subject*, *argument*, *course of thought*, *topic*
(post-Aug.): *tertium diem esse*, quod omni
labore *materiae* ad scribendum destinatae
non inveniret exordium, Quint. 10, 3, 14:
argumentum plura significat . . . omnem ad
scribendum destinatum *materiam* ita ap-
pellari, id. 5, 10, 9: *video non futurum*
finem in ista materia ullum, nisi quem ipse
mihi fecero, Sen. Ep. 87, 11: *pulcritudinem*
materiae considerare, Plin. Ep. 3, 13, 2; 2,
5, 5: *materiam ex titulo cognoscere*, id. ib.
5, 13, 3 al. (*materies animi* est, *materia* ar-
boris; et *materies* qualitas ingenii, *ma-
teria* fabris apta, Front. II. p. 481 Mai.; but
this distinction is not observed by class.
writers).

māteriālis, *e, adj.* [*materia*], of or be-
longing to *matter*, *material* (post-class.): in-
fluxio, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12, 7; 10; Am-
bros. de Virg. 3, 1, 1.—Hence, *adv.*: **mā-
teriāliter**, according to the occasion (post-
class.): in pectore viri iracundia *materiāli-
ter* regnans, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

māteriārius, *a, um, adj.* [id.], of or
belonging to *stuff*, *matter*, *wood*, *timber*. **I.**
In gen. (ante-class. and post-Aug.): *fabri-
ca*, *carpentry*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198: *FABER*,
a *carpenter*, Inscr. Grut. 642, 6: *NEGOCIAT-
TOR*, a *timber-merchant*, Inscr. Orell. 4248.
—Also, *subst.*—**B.** *māteriārius*, *ii, m.*
(sc. negotiator), a *timber-merchant*: si non

hos materiarius remoratur, Plaut. Mil. 3, 45: **CLAVORVM**, a maker of wooden nails, Inscr. Orell. 4164.—**II**. In partic.: haeretici materiarii, in eccl. Lat., those who believed in the eternity of matter, Tert. adv. Hermog. 25.—**B. materiaria**, ae, f. (sc. negotiatio), the trade in timber, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27, 11 Müll.

* **materiatio**, ōnis, f. [materia], wood-work, as beams, rafters, etc., Vitr. 4, 2, 1.

* **materiatura**, ae, f. [id.], a working in wood: materiatura fabrilis, carpenter's work, Vitr. 4, 2, 2.

materies, ei, v. materia.

* **materinus**, a, um, adj. [materia], harā, solid: terra, Cato, R. R. 34, 2 dub.

materio (no perf.), ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to build of wood (rare but class.): eaque aedificia minime sunt materianda propter incendia, Vitr. 5, 12, 7: aedes male materiatae, of bad wood-work, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54.

materiōla, ae, f. dim. [id.], a small matter (post-class.), Tert. Baptism. 17.

* **materior**, āri, v. dep. [id.], to feli or procure wood: erat eo tempore et materiari et frumentari necesse, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 init.

† **materiōsus**, πολύλος (multam materiam habens), Gloss. Philox.

†† **matēris** or **matāris** (**madāris**), is, and **matāra**, ae, f. [Celtic], a Celtic javelin, pike: nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subiciebant nostrosque vulnerabant, Caes. B. G. 1, 26, 3: humero matari traxerit, Liv. 7, 24, 3: materis Transalpina, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43: Galli materibus confidunt, Sisenn. ap. Non. 556, 8; id. ib. 9.

1. maternus, a, um, adj. [mater], of or belonging to a mother, maternal (class.): sanguis, Enn. ap. Non. 292, 16 (Trag. v. 184 Vahl.); paternus maternusque sanguis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66: animus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 24: nomen, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: menses, the months of pregnancy, Nemes. Cyn. 19: tempora, time of pregnancy, Ov. M. 3, 312: Caesar cingens maternā tempora myrto, i. e. of Venus, the mother of Aeneas, from whom sprang the race of the Caesars, Verg. G. 1, 28: arma (Aeneae), i. e. which his mother Venus had obtained for him from Vulcan, id. A. 12, 107: aves, i. e. the doves sacred to Venus, id. ib. 6, 193: avus, i. e. Atlas, the father of Maia, the mother of Mercury, id. ib. 4, 258: Delum maternam invisit Apollo, i. e. where his mother Latona had borne him, id. ib. 144: aequora, i. e. from which she (Venus) was born, Ov. F. 4, 131: Numa, related by the mother's side, id. P. 3, 2, 105; cf.: an ad maternos Latinos hoc senatus consultum pertineat, Gai. Inst. 3, 71: nobilitas, by the mother's side, Verg. A. 11, 340: Idus, i. e. of May (Mercury's birthday), Mart. 7, 70 5.—Of animals: ut agnus condiscat matrem trahere alimentum, Col. 7, 3: perdix materna vacans cura, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 103.

2. Maternus, i, m., a Roman surname: Curatius Maternus, Tac. Or. 2.

matertēra, ae, f. [for materitēra, mater and an obsol. fem. noun found in neuter-iterum; cf. al-tera, a second mother], a mother's sister, an aunt by the mother's side: amita est patris soror: matertera est matris soror, Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 4; cf. ib. § 5: mea matertera (anulum gestitavit), Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 4; Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104; id. de Or. 2, 1, 2; Ov. M. 3, 312: materteram uxorem ducere non licet, Gai. Inst. 1, 62; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 2, 2.—**II**. Esp. **A**. Magna, i. e. aviae soror, Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 15; cf.: matertera patris et matris, mihi magna matertera est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 136 Müll.—**B**. Major, i. e. soror proaviae, Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 16.—**C**. Maxima, i. e. avaviae soror, Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 17.

mathematicē, es, f., v. mathematicus, II. B.

† **mathēmāticus**, a, um, adj., = μαθηματικός, of or belonging to mathematics, mathematical (class.).—**I**. Adj.: mathematica nota, Vitr. 1, 1: artes, Plin. 30, 1, 1, § 2: cogitatio, Maer. Somn. Scip. 2, 2: disciplinae, i. e. geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, music, geography, optics, Gell. 1, 9, 6.—**II**. Subst. **A**. **Mathēmaticus**, i, m. **1**. A mathematician, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 10; id.

Ac. 2, 36, 116; id. Tusc. 1, 2, 5; Sen. Ep. 88, 26.—**2**. An astrologer (post-Aug.): mathematici, genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, quod in civitate nostra et vetabitur semper et retinebitur, Tac. H. 1, 22: nota mathematicis genesis tua, Juv. 14, 248; Tert. Apol. 43: qui de salute principis... mathematicos consulit, cum eo qui responderit, capite punitur, Paul. Sent. 5, 21, 3.—**B**. **Mathēmātica**, ae, f. **1**. Mathematics, Sen. Ep. 88, 23; v. **1**. **mathēmāticē** (= μαθηματικῇ, sc. τέχνη).—**2**. Astrology: addictus mathematicae, persuasionisque plenus, cuncta fato agi, Suet. Tib. 69.

† **mathēsis**, is (with the second syll. short: involvit mathēsi, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 893 al.; Sid. Carm. 5, 131), f., = μάθησις (lit., knowledge, science; hence, in partic.). **1**. The mathematics, mathēsis (late Lat.): quadrifariae mathesis januae, Cassiod. Var. 1, 45; Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.—**II**. Astrology: mathēsin scire, Spart. Hadr. 16; id. Ael. Vel. 3 fin.; Firm. Math. 1 praef. init.; Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 479.

Matho, ōnis, m., a rich speculator, afterwards a bankrupt, Juv. 1, 32; 7, 129.

Matilica, ae, f., a city in Umbria, the modern *Matelica*, Front. de Colon. p. 100 Goes.—Hence, **Matilicātes**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Matilica, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.

Matinus, i, m., a mountain or promontory in Apulia, near the foot of Mount Garganus, now *Matinata*, Luc. 9, 185; Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. C. 1, 28, 3.—Hence, **1**. **Matinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Mount Matinus, Matinian: apus Matinae More, Hor. C. 4, 2, 27: litus, id. ib. 1, 28, 3: cacumina, id. Epod. 16, 28.—**2**. **Matinus**, i, m., a mountain in Apulia Daunia, Luc. 9, 185.

Matisco, ōnis, m., a city of the *Eduans*, in Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Arar, the modern *Maçon*, Caes. B. G. 7, 90, 7.

Matius, a, the name of a Roman gens. So, Cn. Matius, a poet and translator of the *Iliad*, Gell. 6, 6, 5; 9, 14, 14; Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 96 Müll.; perh. the same with C. Matius, a friend of Caesar and Cicero, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 2; 7, 15, 11, 28; Plin. 12, 2, 6, § 13; Col. 12, 4, 2 al.—Hence, **II**. **Matianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Matius, Matian: mala, a kind of apple, Col. 5, 10, 19; 12, 47, 5; Suet. Dom. 21: poma, Front. de Fer. Als. 3; Minutal. Apic. 4, 3.

† **Matra**, ārum, f. (dat. plur. MATRABVS, for Matris, Inscr. Grut. 29, 1), or **Matres**, more freq. **Matronae**, the protecting goddesses of a country, city, or place: MATRIS AVGVSTIS D. D., Inscr. Grut. 90, 1; so ib. 2 sq.

matralis, e, adj. [mater], pertaining to a mother: Matralia festa, Ov. F. 6, 533, or simply Matralia, the festival of Mater Matuta, i. e. Ino, celebrated annually on the 11th of June: Matralia Matris Matutae festa, Paul. ex Fest. p. 125 Müll.: Matralibus id faciunt matronae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 106 Müll.: ite, bonae matres, vestrum Matralia festum, Ov. F. 6, 475: festa Matralia, id. ib. 6, 533.

* **matresco**, ēre, v. incl. n. [id.], to become a mother, to become like one's mother (ante-class.): utinam nunc matrescam ingenio, Pac. ap. Non. 137, 7 dub. (Trag. Rel. v. 139 Rib., maturescam): matrescere, μεταρᾶζειν, Onomast. Vet.

matricālis, e, adj. [matrix], of or belonging to the womb or matrix (post-class.): herba, App. Herb. 65: vena, Veg. Vet. 1, 10, 7.

matricida (scanned matricida, Sid. Carm. 5, 291), ae, comm. [mater-caedo], a mother's murderer, a matricide (rare but class.): quem scribis certissimum matricidam, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2; Nep. Alc. 6, 2: cantavit Oresten matricidam, Suet. Ner. 21.—In times: matricide cida Nero, Aus. de XII. Caes. 35 (al. matricida Nero).

* **matricidium**, ii, n. [matricida], the murder of one's mother, matricide: accusari matricidii, Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18.

matriciūa, ae, f. dim. [matrix], a public register, list, roll (post-class.), Veg. Mil. 1, 26; 2, 2; Cod. Just. 12, 20, 3.

* **matricūlus**, i, m., an unknown fish, App. Mag. p. 162.

† **matrimēs**, v. matrimus init.

matrimōnialis, e, adj. [matrimonium], of or belonging to marriage, matrimonial (post-class.): tabulae, Firm. Math. 7, 17: lectulus, Quint. Decl. 1, 13.

matrimōnium, ii, n. [mater], wedding, marriage, matrimony. **I**. Lit. (class.): ire in matrimonium, i. e. to be married, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 4: in matrimonium dare, opp. in concubinatum, id. ib. 3, 2, 65: aliquid tenere, to be one's spouse: te Q. Metelli matrimonium tenuisse sciebas, Cic. Cael. 14, 34: in matrimonium dare alicui filiam suam, to give in marriage, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: in matrimonium ducere alicuius filiam, to marry, Cic. Clu. 44, 125: in matrimonium petere sibi aliquid, to ask in marriage, Suet. Caes. 27: in matrimonium collocare, to give in marriage, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: in matrimonium collocare (filiam), Gai. Inst. 2, 235; 238: locare in matrimonio stabili et certo, to take in marriage, marry, id. Phil. 2, 18, 44: matrimonio uxorem exigere, to put her away, repudiate her, Plaut. Merc. 4, 6, 6; so, matrimonio exturbare, Tac. A. 11, 12: dimittere aliquam e matrimonio, to put her away, to repudiate, divorce her, Suet. Tib. 49: justum matrimonium est, si, etc., lawful marriage, Ulp. Fragm. 5, 2: non justo contractum, Gai. Inst. 1, 87.—**II**. Transf., in plur., married women, wives (post-Aug.): matrimonia et pecudes hostium praedae destinare, Tac. A. 2, 13 fin.; Suet. Caes. 52: severius matrimonia sua viri coercent, Just. 3, 3; 3, 5; 18, 5: matrimonia a finitimis petita, Flor. 1, 1, 10.

matrimus (the quantity of the i is doubtful), a, um, (collat. form: matrimēs ac patrimēs dicuntur, quibus matres et patres adhuc vivunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 126 Müll.), adj. [id.], that has a mother living: decem ingenui, decem virgines, patrimi omnes matrimique, Liv. 37, 3, 6; Auct. Har. Resp. 11; Tac. H. 4, 53; Maer. S. 1, 6, 13; Lampr. Hellog. 8; Vop. Aur. 19; Gell. 1, 12, 2; cf. patrimus.

matrīx, icis, f. [id.], a mother in respect to propagation (in lit. signif. not used of women). **I**. Lit., a breeding-animal: of breeding-ewes, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12; of breeding-hens, Col. 7, 3, 12; of laying-hens, id. 8, 2, 6; 8, 5, 11.—**B**. Transf. **1**. Of plants, the parent-stem, Suet. Aug. 94.—**2**. The womb, matrīx (late Lat.): matricis dolor, Veg. Vet. 2, 17, 5; Sen. Contr. 2, 13, 6.—**3**. A public register, list, roll: in matricibus beneficiariorum, Tert. Fug. in Persec. 12.—**II**. Trop., a source, origin, cause (cf. mater, II.; eccl. Lat.): Eva matrīx generis femini, the progenitress, Tert. Virg. Vel. 5: primordialis lex data Adae, quasi matrīx omnium praeceptorum Dei, id. adv. Jud. 2; id. adv. Haer. 21: matrīx et origo cunctorum, id. adv. Valent. 7.—As an appellation of Venus, Inscr. Orell. 1373.

1. matrōna, ae, f. [id.], a married woman, wife, matron (whether she was in manu or not; consequently more general in its application than mater familias, which always denoted one who was in manu). **I**. In gen.: matronam dictam esse proprie, quae in matrimonium cum viro convenisset, quoad in eo matrimonio maneret, etiamsi liberi nondum nati forent: dictamque esse ita a matris nomine non adepto jam sed cum spe et omine mox adipiscendi: unde ipsum quoque matrimonium dicitur; matrem autem familias appellatam esse eam solam, quae in mariti manu mancipioque, aut in ejus, in cuius maritus, manu mancipioque esset: quoniam non in matrimonium tantum, sed in familiam quoque mariti, et in sui heredis locum venisset, Gell. 18, 6, 8 and 9: convocatibus plebeis matronis, Liv. 10, 23, 6.—Only rarely of a married woman, woman in general: ut matronarum hic facta pernovit probe, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 30: quae (dea) quia partus matronarum tueatur, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47; cf.: et fetus matrona dabit, *Tib. 2, 5, 91: cum prole matronisque nostris, Hor. C. 4, 15, 27: tyranni, id. ib. 3, 2, 7: matronae muros complent, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 18 (Ann. v. 376 Vahl.): tum muros variā ciuxere coronā Matronae, *Verg. A. 11, 476: matronae tacitae spectent, tacitae rideant, Plaut. Poen. prol. 32.

Suet. Ner. 27: matronas prostratae pudicitiae, id. Tib. 35: dilectae adulter matronae, Juv. 10, 319. — **II.** Esp. **A.** The word very early acquired the accessory idea of (moral or social) dignity, rank. Matronae is thus used even by Ennius of *women of quality, ladies*: matronae opulenta, Optimate, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6 (Trag. v. 294 Vahl.); cf., in like manner, in Plautus: ubi istas videas summo genere natas Summates matronas, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 26; so Cicero applies to the noble women carried off from the Sabines the term matronae, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 13: matrona laris, the lady of the house, Juv. 3, 110. — **B.** With the accessory idea of estimable, virtuous, chaste, etc.: nominis matronae sanctitudinem, Afran. ap. Non. 174, 9. eam hic ornatam adducas ad matronarum modum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 196 Brix ad loc.; cf.: matronarum sanctitas, Cic. Cael. 13, 32: veteris sanctitatis matrona, Inscr. Orell. 2739. So opp. meretrix, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 80; cf. id. Most. 1, 3, 33; id. Cas. 3, 3, 22: ut matrona meretrici dispar erit atque Discolor, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 3; Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 48: matronae praeter faciem nil cernere possis, etc., Hor. S. 1, 2, 94: capitis matrona pudici, Juv. 6, 49. — **C.** Hence, an appellation of Juno: hinc matrona Juno (steit), Hor. C. 3, 4, 59: MATRONIS IVNONIBUS, Inscr. Orell. 2085; and of other protecting goddesses of places, ib. 2081 sq. (But not of vestals; v. Drak. ad Liv. 29, 14, 12.)

2. Matrona, ae, m. (f., Aus. Mos. 462; Sid. Pan. 812), a river in Gaul, now the *Marne*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 2; Amm. 15, 11, 3; Aus. Mos. 462; Sid. Carm. 5, 208.

matronālis, e, adj. [1. matrona], of or belonging to a married woman or matron, womanly, matronly (not in Cic.): oblitae decoris matronalis, of womanly honor, Liv. 26, 49 fin.: iam illi anilis prudentia, matronalis gravitas erat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 2: dignitas, Suet. Tib. 35: habitus, i. e. the stola, Dig. 47, 10, 15: genae, the matron's cheeks, Ov. F. 2, 828: labor, Col. 12 praef. § 7: sedulitas, id. ib. § 8. — **Subst.** **Matronālia**, ium, n., a festival celebrated by matrons in honor of Mars, on the 1st of March, at which presents were given to matrons and brides, Ov. F. 3, 229; Suet. Vesp. 19; Mart. 5, 84, 10; cf. Macr. S. 1, 12, 7; called also: Matronales feriae, Tert. Idol. 14. — Hence, adv.: **matronaliter**, like a matron: MATRONALITER NVPTA, as lawful wife (opp. to a concubine), Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 46, 4, 6.

matronātus, ūs, m. [id.], the dress of a matron or lady of rank, App. M. 4, p. 153, 9. (**Matrōum**, i, n., = Μητροῦν, a false read. for Matrem, Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 115.)

matruēlis, is, m. [mater], a mother's brother's son, a cousin-german, first-cousin on the mother's side (cf. patruelis, a father's brother's son; post class.), Dig. 48, 9, 1; Vict. de Orig. Gentis Rom. 13, 8.

matta, ae, f., a mat made of rushes, Aug. contr. Faust. 5, 5; Schol. Juv. 5, 8; 6, 117 (also v. l. for lata, Ov. F. 6, 679).

Mattārius, ii, m. [matta], one who sleeps on a mat (late Lat.), a name applied by the orthodox to a sect of Manichaeans: quia in mattis dormiunt, Mattarii appellantur, Aug. contr. Faust. 5, 5; id. de Haeres. 46.

† **mattēa** (**mattya**, **mactēa**), ae, f., = ματρία (v. Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 112 Müll.), a dainty dish, dainty, delicacy, Suet. Calig. 38; Sen. Contr. 4, 27; Petr. 65: te mattea sola juvat (al. juvant, assuming a collat. form, **matteum**, i, n.), Mart. 10, 59, 4: inter quadrupedes mattea prima lepus, id. 13, 92, 2.

mattēōla (**mattēōla**, **mactēōla**), ae, f. dim. [mattea], a little delicacy, dainty (post-class.), Arn. 7, 231.

Matthaeus, i, m., = Ματθαῖος, or **Mattheus** (eu. diph.), St. Matthew the evangelist: publicanus, Vulg. Matt. 10, 3: Matthaeus, as a dissyll., Prud. Apoth. 982.

Mattiācus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Mattiacum (the mod. Wiesbaden): Mattiaci fontes, the warm mineral springs of Wiesbaden, Plin. 31, 2, 17, § 20: aquae, Amm. 29, 4, 3: pilae, soap-balls for coloring the hair, Mart. 14, 27: ager, Tac. A. 11, 20,

—In plur. subst.: **Mattiāci**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Mattiacum, Tac. G. 29; id. H. 4, 37.

Mattici cognominantur homines malarum magnarum atque oribus late patentibus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 126 Müll. [ματῖαι, i. q. γνάθοι, acc. to Hesych.].

mat̄tiobarbūlus, i, m., v. martiobarbūlus.

† **mat̄tiōcōpa**, ae, m. [ματτία-κόπτω], prop. a cutter of dainties; hence, a skin-flint (late Lat.), Amm. 15, 5, 4.

Mattium, ii, n., a city of Germany, the capital of the Chatti; acc. to some, Marburg; acc. to others, the town of Maden, near Fritzlar, Tac. A. 1, 56.

* **mattus** or **matus**, a, um, adj. [Sanscr. mad, to be drunk; cf. madidus], drunk, intoxicated, Petr. 41 fin.

mat̄tya, ae, v. mattea.

matula, ae, f., a vessel, pot for liquids (ante- and post-class.). **I.** In gen.: continentur mundo muliebri specula, matulae, unguenta, vasa unguentaria, Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10. As a term of abuse, a simpleton, noodle (cf. Engl. colloq., a vessel): numquam ego te tam esse matulam credidi. Quid metuis? Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 64. — **Prov.**: Est modus matulae, we should observe moderation, the title of a satire of Varro. — **II.** In partic., a chamber-pot, urinal: matula vas urinae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 125 Müll.; Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 39; Hier. Ep. 117, 8.

Matura, ae, f. [maturus], a goddess that presides over the ripening of fruits, Aug. Civ. Dei. 14, 8 (al. Matuta).

matūrātē, adv., v. maturo fin.

* **matūratiō**, ōnis, f. [maturo], a hastening, accelerating, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3.

matūrator, is, m. [id.], one who urges on, a hastener (late Lat.): itineris inchoati, Ven. Fort. Mauril. 15.

matūre, adv., v. maturus fin.

matūrefāciō, fēci, factum, 3, v. a. [maturus-facio], to make ripe, to ripen, mature (post-class.), Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 14.

matūresco, rūi, 3, v. incl. n. [maturus], to become ripe, ripen, to come to maturity (class.). **I.** Lit., of fruits: cum maturescere frumenta inciperent, Caes. B. G. 6, 29, 4; id. B. C. 3, 49: fructus maturescens, Plin. 16, 26, 44, § 107. — **II.** Transf.: partus maturescunt... novem lunae cursibus, *Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 69: nubilibus maturuit annis, ripened to marriageable years, i. e. a marriageable age, Ov. M. 14, 335: liberos opinabar nondum satis maturuisse, Quint. Inst. Ep. ad Tryph. 1: si virtutes ejus maturuissent, had come to maturity, to perfection, Plin. Ep. 5, 9, 5.

matūritas, ātis, f. [id.]. **I.** Ripeness, maturity (class.). **A.** Lit.: frugum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: neque multum a maturitate aberant (frumenta), Caes. B. C. 1, 48, 5: frumentorum, id. ib. 3, 49 fin.: celerius occidere festinatam maturitatem, an accelerated, precocious maturity, Quint. 6 praef. § 10. — **B.** Transf., the full or proper time for any thing, perfection, ripeness, maturity: maturitates gignendi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119: ad maturitatem perducere, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 44: pervenire, id. 13, 4, 7, § 33: maturitatem adipisci, id. 19, 5, 23, § 67: partūs, id. 32, 1, 1, § 6: aestiva, fullness of heat, Cic. ap. Non. 343, 21 (Rep. 4, 1, 1 B. and K.): muriae, i. e. its proper strength, Col. 12, 6, 2: aetatis ad prudentiam, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 4: ejus rei maturitas, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 1: habere maturitatem suam, id. Brut. 92, 318: maturitatem Galli criminando, mental maturity, ripe understanding, Tac. H. 1, 87; so, veteris imperatoris, Vell. 2, 125: inflexa aetatis, Plin. Pan. 4, 7. — In plur.: temporum maturitates, mutationes, vicissitudinesque, the maturing of the seasons, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 100; 2, 62, 155; but: si maturitas temporum, expectata foret, the full time, when the supplies would be exhausted, Liv. 22, 40, 9. — **2.** Concr., ripe fruit, Pall. Febr. 9, 12. — **3.** Gentleness, mildness (late Lat.), Amm. 14, 1, 10. — **II.** Promptness, expedition (post-Aug.): poenae, Suet. Tib. 61: maturitatem beneficio Caesaris praestare, to hasten, Front. Aquaed. 105.

matūro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [id.].

I. Act., to make ripe, ripen, to bring to maturity (class.). **A.** Lit., of fruits: uvae, Tib. 1, 4, 19: pomum, Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 102. — **Pass.**: maturari, to grow ripe, ripen, to come to maturity: frumenta maturantur, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 60: omnia maturata, ripened, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4: uva maturata dulcescit, ripe, id. de Sen. 13, 53. — **2.** Transf., to make ripe, to ripen, mature, soften, bring to maturity: vitis alba suppuraciones veteres maturat, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 24: lupini strumas maturant, id. 22, 25, 74, § 156: partus conceptos, id. 30, 14, 43, § 123: olivae muria, to make ripe, soft, eatable, Pall. 12, 22, 2. — **Pass.**, to become ripe or soft, to come to maturity: ova in sicco maturari, Plin. 9, 57, 83, § 177: alumen aestivis solibus maturatur, id. 35, 15, 52, § 184: concoctione maturata, id. 11, 37, 79, § 200. — **B.** Trop., to hasten, accelerate, quicken, despatch, expedite (class.). (a) With acc.: domum ad coepta maturanda redire jubet, Liv. 24, 13: iter, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: mortem alicui, Cic. Clu. 61, 171: necem alicui, Hor. C. 3, 7, 16; cf.: mortem ea res maturat, Cels. 7, 7, 7: insidias consuli, Sall. C. 32: fugam, Verg. A. 1, 137: negotia, Suet. Caes. 80: sibi exitum, id. Dom. 15: maturatur recedatio, Quint. 11, 2, 43: spem praedae suae morte maturare, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2. — (b) With inf., to make haste or hasten to do a thing: jube maturare illam exire huc, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 101: flumen Axonam exercitum transducere maturavit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: ab urbe proficisci, id. ib. 1, 7: venire, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 7: iter pergere, Sall. J. 79, 5. — **2.** To hurry too much, precipitate: ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, had not Catiline given the signal too soon, Sall. C. 18, 8: jussis ceteris quantum possent maturare sequi, Liv. 32, 16, 5. — **3.** Poet.: multa quae mox caelo properanda sereno, maturare datur, i. e. to do in good time, betimes, Verg. G. 1, 261. — **II.** Neutr. **A.** Lit., to grow ripe, ripen (post-class.): ficus, quae sero maturant, Pall. Mart. 10, 27: tardius, id. Nov. 7, 22. — **B.** Transf., to make haste, hasten (rare but class.): successor tuus non potest ita maturare, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 1: legati in Africam maturantes veniunt, Sall. J. 22, 1: et maturavit Romanus, ne, etc., Liv. 2, 22: maturandum ne, etc., id. 24, 12: facto maturatoque opus esse, id. 1, 58; cf. id. 8, 13 fin.: quam maturato opus erat, id. 24, 23. — Hence, adv.: **matūrātē**, betimes, quickly (very rare): properare, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 58; also: **matūrato**, hastily (late Lat.), Schol. Verg. ap. Clan. Auct. Mai. vol. 7, p. 291.

matūrus, a, um (sup. usually maturis-simus; less freq. maturrimus, Tac. A. 12, 65; cf. the adv.), adj. [root, Sanscr. ma-, measure, time, whence mane, matutinus; cf.: manus, modus; hence, timely, ready in time], ripe, mature (class.). **I.** Lit., of fruits: poma matura et cocta (opp. cruda), Cic. Sen. 19, 71: uva, Verg. E. 10, 36: fruges, id. ib. 3, 80: maturissimae ficus, Col. 12, 17, 2. — With dat.: seges matura messi, ripe for harvesting, Liv. 2, 5. — **Neutr.** as subst.: quod maturi erat (opp. viride), Liv. 34, 26, 8. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Ripe, mature, of the proper age, proper, fit, seasonable, timely, etc. — With dat.: filia matura viro, ripe for marriage, marriageable, Verg. A. 7, 53: matura bello, Juv. 8, 169: vitulus templis maturus et arae, old enough for sacrifice, id. 12, 7: virgo, Hor. C. 3, 6, 22: ovis, fit for bearing, Col. 7, 3, 1: Roxane matura ex Alexandro, Just. 13, 2, 5; cf. venter, ripe for delivery, ready to bring forth, Ov. M. 11, 311: infans, id. ib. 7, 127: aetas, mature, fit for action, Verg. A. 12, 438: progenies matura militiae, Liv. 42, 52: L. Caesar viris, of the proper age for assuming the toga virilis, Vell. 2, 99. — **Plur. subst.**: **matūri**, adults (opp. pueri), Lact. 5, 13, 3: omnia matura sunt, victoria, praeda, laus, ready to be seized, Sall. J. 85, 48. — With ad: ad arma, Sil. 16, 657. — Of mental qualities: ipse enim Thucydides, si posterius fuisset, multo maturior ac mitior fuisset, Cic. Brut. 83, 288: annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes, mature in judgment, Verg. A. 9, 246: aevi, ripe in years, id. ib. 5, 73: centuriones, who had served out their time, Suet. Calig. 44: imperia, old, antiquated, Just. 11, 5, 7: scribendi tempus maturius, more seasonable, more favorable, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 3: mihi vero ad nonas bene maturum videtur fore, just

at the right time, id. Fam. 9, 5, 1: se maturam oppetere mortem, *in good old age*, id. Div. 1, 18, 36: senex, Hor. A. P. 115.—**2.** *Powerful, vigorous*: glaebasque jacentis Pulverolenter coquat maturis solibus aestas, Verg. G. 1, 66: lux, id. A. 10, 257: ignes (anni), Grat. Cyn. 59: matura mala nequitiae, *full-grown depravity*, Juv. 14, 216.—**B.** *That takes place early, early, speedy, quick*: mittam hodie huic suo die natali malam rem magnam et maturam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 5: matura faba, *the early bean* (opp. to the late bean), Col. 2, 10: satio (opp. to late sowing), id. ib.: fenum, *the first hay* (opp. to the after-math), id. 7, 3: hiemes, *early*, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: decessio, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: honores, Ov. P. 2, 1, 59: iudicium, *quick*, Cic. Caecin. 3, 7: robur aetatis quam maturum precari, Tac. A. 12, 65: aetas maturissima, *early life*, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 25: si mora pro culpa est, ego sum maturior illo, *was there earlier*, Ov. M. 13, 300.—Hence, *adv.*: **maturē** (*sup.* maturissime et maturime; v. the foll.). **A.** *Seasonably, opportunely, at the proper time* (class.): custodes mature sentiunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 96: satis mature occurrit, Caes. B. C. 3, 7: ubi consuleris, mature facto opus est, Sall. C. 1 *fin.*—**B.** *Betimes, early, speedily, quickly, soon*: mature fieri senem, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: proficisci, id. Fam. 3, 3, 1: Romam venire, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4.—*Comp.*: maturius proficiscitur, Caes. B. G. 4, 6: maturius pervenire, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24, § 60: tempus quam res maturius me deserat, Sall. J. 42, 5: maturius ad Epulas ire, Juv. 11, 88: voluerunt veteres maturius hereditates adiri, Gai. Inst. 2, 55.—*Sup.*: maximus tumultus maturissime disieci, Cato ap. Charis. p. 184 P.: res maturissime vindicanda est, *as quickly, as early as possible*, Cic. Caecin. 2, 7: quippe qui omnium maturime ad publicas causas accesserim, id. de Or. 3, 20, 74: perge qua coeptas, ut quam maturime merita invenias, Sall. H. 1, 48, 16 Dietsch.: quibus rebus quam maturime occurrendum putabat, Caes. B. G. 1, 33 *fin.*—**C.** *Prematurely, untimely*: pater mature decessit, Nep. Att. 2, 1.—With a play upon the three meanings of the word (A., B., and C.): qui homo mature quaesivit pecuniam, Nisi eam mature parsit, mature esurit, *he who has made money at the right time, if he is not soon sparing of it, will too soon suffer hunger*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 10.

matus, v. matus.

Matuta, ae, f. [root ma- of mane, matus, q. v.]. **I.** *Matuta, the goddess of the morning or dawn*, identical with Aurora, Lucr. 5, 656.—**II.** *A name of Ino* (Gr. Λευκοθέα), called by the Romans also Mater Matuta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; id. N. D. 3, 19, 48; Ov. F. 6, 479; 6, 545 sq.: Ino, postquam se praecipitavit, Leucothea, materque Matuta (dicta est), Lact. 1, 21: who had a temple at Rome, Liv. 5, 19; 23; 6, 33; 7, 27; 25, 7; and at Satricum, id. 28, 11.

matutinalis, e, adj. [matutinus], *of or belonging to the morning, early, morning-* (post-class.): tempus, Auct. Carm. Phil. 15.

matutinē and **matutino**, *adv.*, v. matutinus *fin.*

matutinus, a, um, adj. [Matuta; cf.: mane, manus, matus], *of or belonging to the morning, morning-* (class.): tempora, *the morning hours*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1: frigora, Hor. S. 2, 6, 45: dies, *the morning*, Col. 6, 2, 3: equi, i.e. Aurorae, Ov. F. 5, 160: radii, *the morning sun*, id. M. 1, 62: somni, Mart. 14, 125, 1: harena, i.e. *the morning-hunt in the Circus*, Ov. M. 11, 26: cliens, *who comes early in the morning*, Mart. 12, 68, 1: Jupiter, *who is saluted early in the morning*, id. 4, 8, 12: Aeneas se matutinus agebat, *was up early*, Verg. A. 8, 465: pater, i.e. Janus, *who (as the god of time) was invoked early in the morning, that he might promote business*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 20: ter matutino Tiberi mergetur, Juv. 6, 523: matutino sudans amomo, id. 4, 108.—**II.** *Transf.*: frons, i.e. *sober, serious*, Mart. 13, 2, 10.—*Subst.*: **matutinum**, i, n., *the morning, morning-*, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 80: serere matutinis meridie metere, id. 4, 12, 26, § 90.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **A.** **matutinē**, *in the morning, early in the morning*, only ap. Prisc. p. 635 P.—**B.** **matutino**, *early in the morning* (post-Aug.), Plin. 7,

53, 54, § 181; 19, 12, 60, § 183; App. M. 5, 17, p. 166; 7, 24, p. 198 al.; cf. Charis. 168 P.; Diom. 402 P.

* **maurella**, ae, f., *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Macer. Cam. 2, 34.

Maurētānia (Maurit-), ae, f., v. Mauri, C.

Mauri, drum, m. (Μαῦροι), *the Moors, Mauritians, the inhabitants of Mauritania*: proxime Hispaniam Mauri sunt, Sall. J. 18, 10 sqq.; Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 17; 13, 15, 29, § 91; Liv. 21, 22, 3; Mel. 1, 4, 4.—*In sing.*: **Maurus**, i, m., *a Moor*, Juv. 11, 125; Luc. 4, 678.—Hence, **A.** **Maurus**, a, um, adj., = Μαῦρος, *of or belonging to the Moors, Moorish, Mauritanian*; also poet. for *African*: Maurae manus, i.e. *Poenorum arma*, Ov. F. 6, 213: angues, Hor. C. 3, 10, 18: jacula, id. ib. 1, 22, 2: Oceanus, Juv. 10, 148: unda, i.e. *mare Africanum*, Hor. C. 2, 6, 3: silvae filia Maurae, i.e. *e citro facta*, Mart. 14, 90, 1: postes, i.e. *citri*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 35.—**B.** **Mauricus**, a, um, adj., *Moorish*: Maurica planta, Coripp. Joann. 2, 137.—*Subst.*: **Mauricus**, i, m., *a Roman surname*, Mart. 5, 28, 5.—*Adv.*: **Mauricē**, *like a Moor*, Varr. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 8.—And **Mauricatin**, as or *like a Moor*: Mauricatin scire, Laber. ap. Charis. p. 184 P. (Com. Rel. v. 16 Rib.).—**C.** **Mauritānia** (Maurēt-), ae, f., = Μαυριτανία, *a country of Africa, on the Mediterranean, between the Atlantic Ocean and Numidia, the modern Fez and Morocco*; having been divided into *M. Caesariensis* and *Tingitana*, it was called also in the plur. *Mauritaniae*, Caes. B. C. 1, 6; 39; Cic. Sull. 20, 56; Tac. H. 1, 11; 2, 58; 59; Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 2.—Hence, **Mauritanicus**, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to Mauritania*: exercitus, on a coin of Hadrian, in Eckhel. D. N. V. t. 6, p. 498.—**D.** **Maurūsia**, ae, f., = Μαυρούσια, *the Greek name of Mauritania*, Vitruv. 8, 2, 6.—Hence, **a. Maurūsia**, a, um, adj., *Moorish, Mauritanian*: citrus, Mart. 12, 66, 6.—**b. Maurūsianus**, a, um, adj., = Μαυρούσιος, *Maurusian, Mauritanian, African*: gens, Verg. A. 4, 206: pubes, Sil. 11, 414.—*Subst.*: **Maurūsii**, drum, m., *the Mauritanians*, Liv. 24, 49.

Mausolēum, i, v. Mausolus, II. A.

Mausolus, i, m., = Μαυσώλος, *a king of Caria, husband of Artemisia*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; Gell. 10, 18, 1 sqq.; Mel. 1, 16, 3.—Hence, **II. Mausolēus**, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to Mausolus, Mausolean*. **A.** *Lit.*: sepulcrum, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 59; or *absol.*: **Mausolēum** (Mēsolum, Inscr. Orell. 4370), i, n., = Μαυσώλειον, *the magnificent tomb erected for Mausolus by his wife Artemisia*; it was one of the seven wonders of the world, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30; Mel. 1, 16, 3; Gell. 10, 18, 2; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 59.—**B.** *Transf.*, in gen., *a splendid sepulchre, mausoleum*, Mart. 5, 64, 5; Suet. Aug. 100; 101; id. Calig. 15; id. Ner. 46: Caesarium, id. Vesp. 23; id. Vitell. 10.

māvōlo, v. malo *init.*

Māvors, vortis, m. [from mah, magh, to cut; Gr. μάχην, μάχαρα, and vor, root of vortere; i.e. the turner of the battle], old and poetic name for Mars (q. v.), the god of war, etc. **I.** *Prop.*: urbs Mavortis, i.e. Rome, Verg. A. 6, 872; 8, 630; 12, 179; Cic. N. D. 2, 26; 3, 24; Luc. 7, 569: Mavors pater, Val. Fl. 6, 178: genitor Mavors, Ov. F. 4, 828: Iliae Mavortisque puer, i.e. *Romulus*, Hor. C. 4, 8, 23.—**II.** *Transf.*, *war, battle*: civili Mavorte, Aus. Idyll. 4, 65.—Hence, **Māvortius**, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to Mavors or Mars* (poet.): moenia, i.e. Rome, Verg. A. 1, 276: tellus, i.e. *Thrace*, id. G. 4, 462: conjux, i.e. *Venus*, Val. Fl. 2, 208: proles, i.e. *the Thebans*, Ov. M. 3, 531; cf.: seges Mavortia belli, *the armed men that sprang up where the dragon's teeth were sown*, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 135.—As *subst.*: **Māvortius**, i, m., *Meleager, son of Mavors*, Ov. M. 8, 437; cf. Hyg. Fab. 471; but of Mars, Petr. poet. 124, v. 261; Inscr. Grut. 57, 1.—*Transf.*, *of or belonging to war, warlike, martial*: Amazon, Val. Fl. 5, 90: tela, Stat. Ach. 1, 626: vulnera, Grat. Cyn. 344.

Māvortius, a, um, v. Mars.

Maxentius, i, m., *a Roman emperor*, Entr. 10; Aur. Vict. Epit. 54.—Hence, **II. Maxentiānus**, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to the emperor Maxentius*: milites, Lact. Mort. Pers. 44, 3.

maxilla, ae, f. [*dim.* of a ground-form magsula (whence māla; root mag of μάσσω, to knead; μαγειός, baker, etc.; cf. axilla, ala, from ago)], *the jawbone, jaw* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Lit.*: quam litteram (X) etiam e maxillis et taxillis et vexillo... consuetudo elegans Latini sermonis evellit, Cic. Or. 45, 153: maxillae superiores, Plin. 11, 37, 60, § 159; Suet. Calig. 58; Veg. Vet. 2, 40, 2: maxillam superiore commovere solam, Amm. 22, 15, 15: cum in maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, *you comb the anointed beard on your jaws*, Pers. 4, 37.—***II.** *Transf.*: miserum populum, qui sub tam lentis maxillis erit, *under such slow-grinding teeth, i.e. subject to such protracted cruelty*, Aug. ap. Suet. Tib. 21.

maxillaris, e, adj. [maxilla], *of or belonging to the jaw, maxillary* (post-Aug.): dentes, *the maxillary teeth, grinders*, Cels. 6, 9; Plin. 11, 37, 63, § 166; 32, 7, 26, § 80; 32, 10, 50, § 139.

† **maxillo**, στομοκοπή, Gloss. Gr. Lat. **maximē** (maxūmē), *adv.*, v. magnus *fin.*

maximītas (maxūmītas), ātis, f. [maximus], *greatness, magnitudo* (ante- and post-class.): immanis, Lucr. 2, 498: se in maximatē producere, Arn. 6, 204.

maximōpere, v. magnopere.

maximus (maxūm-), a, um, v. magnus.

† **māza**, ae, f., = μάζα, *frumenty*, for feeding dogs, Grat. Cyn. 307.

Māzaca, ae, f., = Μάζακα, *the chief city of Cappadocia, now Kaisariyeh*, Auct. B. Alex. 66, 4; Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8; Entr. 7, 6.—Also, **Māzaca**, drum, n., Vitruv. 8, 3, 9; Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 244; and **Māzācum**, i, n., Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8.

Māzāces, um, m. **I.** *A people of Numidia, afterwards called Mazacenses*: Mazacum turba, Suet. Ner. 30.—*In sing. collect.*: **Mazax**, Luc. 4, 681; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 356.—**II.** *A people near the Palus Maeotis*, Plin. 6, 7, 6, § 21.

Mazagae, ārum, f., *a city in India*, Curt. 8, 10, 22.

Mazices, um, m., = Μάζικες, *a people of Numidia, the same with Mazaces*, q. v., Amm. 29, 25, 21 sqq.

† **mazonōmus**, i, m. (acc. to others, mazonōmon, i, n.; the m. form corresponds with the Greek word μαζονόμος, sc. κύκλος), *a dish, charger*, Varr. R. R. 3, 4, 3: deinde secuti Mazonomo pueri magno discerpta ferentes Membra gruis, etc., Hor. S. 2, 8, 86 (cf. Schol. Aug. ad loc.); Nemes. de Aucup. 16.

me, for mihi, v. ego *init.*

meābilis, e, adj. [meo]. ***I.** *Pass.*, *passable, that can be passed through*: transitus vel bubus meabilis, Plin. 6, 1, 1, § 2.—***II.** *Act.*, *passing through, penetrating*: aer per puncta rerum meabilis, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 10.

* **meācūlum**, i, n. [id.], *a course, passage* = meatus: vos, superi caelestesque, vestra recensebitis meacula, Mart. Cap. 8, § 813.

meāmet, for mea or mea ipsius: culpa, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 37.

meapte, for mea or mea ipsius: causa, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8.

† **meātim**, *adv.* [meus], *in my manner*, analog. to tuatim, after thy manner; acc. to Prisc. p. 949 P.; Donat. p. 1759 P.

† **meātor**, ōris, m. [meo], *a passenger, traveller, wanderer*: DOLE MEATOR QVISQVIS HOC LEGIS CARMEN, Inscr. ap. Guarin. in Prosod. Lat. Fundam. p. 133: INTERPRES DIVVM COELI TERRAEQVE MEATOR, of Mercury, as the messenger of the gods, Inscr. Orell. 1417.

meātus, ūs, m. [id.], *a going, passing, motion, course* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** *Lit.*: solis lunaeque meatus, Lucr. 1, 128: caeli, Verg. A. 6, 850: aquilae, *flight*, Tac. H. 1, 62: spiritus, i.e. *the breathing, respiration*, Quint. 7, 10, 10: animae, Plin. Ep. 6,

16, 13.—**II.** Transf., concr., a way, path, passage, Val. Fl. 3, 403: meatum vomitionibus praeparare, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 85: spirandi, id. 28, 13, 55, § 197: cur signa meatus Deseruere suos, left their paths, i.e. became darkened, eclipsed, Luc. 1, 664: Darius in Ponticum sex meatibus erumpit, discharges itself through six channels, Tac. G. 1; cf.: bifido meatu divisus Rhenus, divided into two channels, Claud. B. G. 336.—**B.** The avenues of sensation in the body: homo septem meatus habet in capite, duos oculos, etc., Mart. Cap. 7, § 739.

mecastor, v. Castor.

† **mēchanēma**, ātis, n., = μηχανήμα, a piece of mechanism, a trick (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

† **mēchanicus**, a, um, adj., = μηχανικός, of or belonging to mechanics, mechanical (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Adj.: disciplina, Gell. 10, 12: opera, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 2: ars, Firm. Math. 6, 31.—**II.** Subst.

A. mēchanicus, i, m., a mechanic, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. petauristas, p. 206 Müll.: siphon, quem diabetem vocant mechanici, Col. 3, 10, 2; Suet. Vesp. 18.—**B. mēchanica**, ae, f., mechanics: Cyriades mechanica professor, Symm. Ep. 10, 38.—**C. mēchanica**, ōrum, n., works of mechanical art, App. Mag. 61, p. 314, 6.

† **mēchanisma**, ātis, n., mechanical contrivance, mechanism, for mechanema (post-class.), Cassiod. Var. 1, 45.

Mechir, iris, m., the name of an Egyptian month, answering nearly to the Roman January and a part of February, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 106.

† **mēcon**, ōnis, f., = μήκων, a sort of poppy: tertium genus est tithymalon, mecona vocant, Plin. 20, 19, 80, § 209; App. Herb. 53; 91.

† **mēconis**, idis, f., = μηχανίς, a kind of lettuce with a milky juice of a soporiferous quality, like the poppy, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 126; 20, 7, 26, § 67.

† **mēconites**, ae, m., = μηχανίτης, a precious stone resembling a poppy, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.

† **mēconium**, ii, n., = μηχανίον. **I.** Poppy-juice, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 202; 25, 12, 91, § 142.—**II.** A plant, called also pepis, Plin. 27, 12, 93, § 119.—**III.** The excrements of new-born children, Plin. 28, 4, 13, § 52.

mēcum, i.e. cum me, with me, like tecum, sēcum, etc., v. ego.

med, for me, v. ego.

meddix (medix), icis, m. [from the root med-, medeor; cf. Homeric μέδωντες], he who cares for, attends to, a curatorial, the title of a magistrate among the Oscans: meddix apud Oscos nomen magistratus est. Ennius: summus ibi capitur meddix, occidit alter, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll. (Enn. Ann. v. 296 Vahl.).—With the epithet tuticus (which prob. answers to the summus of Ennius, and is allied to totus), joined into one word, meddixtuticus or medixtuticus, Liv. 24, 19, 2; 26, 6, 13: is summus magistratus erat Campanis, id. 23, 35, 13.

Medēa, ae (arch. gen. Medaei, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63; v. Enn. p. 127, v. 292 Vahl.; nom. **Medē**, acc. to id. p. 130, v. 311 Vahl.), and **Medīa**, f., = Μηδεία, a celebrated sorceress, daughter of Aeetes, king of Colchis. She assisted her lover, Jason the Argonaut, in obtaining the golden fleece, accompanied him to Greece, and prevented her father, who was in pursuit, from overtaking them, by strewing the sea with her brother's limbs. When Jason afterwards repudiated her, in order to marry Creusa, she killed the children she had had by him, and burned the bride to death in her palace: item ut Medea Peliam concoxisset senem, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 52; Ov. M. 7, 9 sqq.; Hyg. Fab. 21, 22, 25: ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet, Hor. A. P. 185.—The subject of tragedies by several authors, v. Quint. 10, 1, 98.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Medea Palatina, i. e. Clodia, Cic. Cael. 8, 18.—**2.** Medea nigra, a precious stone, so named after Medea, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.—Hence, **II. Medeis**, idis, f. adj., Medean, magical (poet.): Medeidēs herbae, Ov. A. A. 2, 101.

medēla (medella), Tachm. ad Lucr. p. 204; Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Red. ad Quir.

p. 251, 8 Bait.), ae, f. [medeor], a healing, cure, a remedy (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: facere medelam, Gell. 12, 5, 3: facere medelam miracula, id. 16, 11, 2: vulneribus medelas adhibere, App. M. 8, p. 210, 4.—**II.** Trop., a remedy, means of redress: legum, Gell. 20, 1, 22; Aus. Prof. 15: quibus rebus veluti medela adventus Alexandri fuit, Just. 11, 1, 7.

mēdens, entis, v. medeor fin.

Medeon, ōnis, m., = Μεδεών. **I.** A city in Dalmatia, Liv. 44, 23.—**II.** A city in Boeotia, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26.

mēdeor, 2, v. dep. n. [root madh, to be wise; Zend, madha, the healing art; cf. μάθος, also medicus, re-med-ium], to heal, cure, be good for or against a disease (syn.: medico, sano, curo); constr. with dat., rarely with contra, very rarely with acc. (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of pers. subjects: medico non solum morbus ejus, cui mederi volet, cognoscendus est, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186.—**Pro v.**: cum capiti mederi debeam, reduriam curo, i.e. to neglect matters of importance while attending to trifles, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128.—**B.** Of subjects not personal: contra serpentium ictus mederi, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 99: oculis herba chelidonia, id. 8, 27, 41, § 98: dolori dentium, id. 20, 1, 2, § 4: capitis vulneribus, id. 24, 6, 22, § 36: medendi ars, the healing art, art of medicine, Ov. A. A. 2, 735; id. M. 7, 526; Lact. 1, 18 fin.—**Pass.**: ut ex vino stomachi dolor medeatur, Hier. Ep. 22, 4; cf.: medendae valetudini leniendisque morbis opem adhibere, Suet. Vesp. 8.—**II.** Trop., to remedy, relieve, amend, correct, restore, etc. (a) With dat.: huic malo, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 26: dies stultis quoque mederi solet, id. Fam. 7, 28, 3: incommotis omnium, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10: afflictas et perditas rei publicae, id. Sest. 13, 31: religioni, id. Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 114: inopiae rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: tum satietati, tum ignorantiae lectorum, to provide against, Nep. Pelop. 1, 1: rei alicui lege aut decreto senatus, Tac. A. 4, 16.—(β) With acc.: quas cupiditates mederi possis, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 2; Just. Inst. 2, 7.—**Pass.**: aquae medendis corporibus nobiles, Vell. 2, 25, 4.—**Absol.**: aegrescit medendo, his disorder increases with the remedy, Verg. A. 12, 46.—**Impers. pass.**: ut huic vitio medeatur, Vitr. 6, 11.—Hence, **mēdens**, entis (gen. plur. medentum, Ov. M. 15, 629), subst., a physician (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): veluti pueris absinthia tetra medentes cum dare conantur, Lucr. 1, 936; Ov. H. 21, 14: Democritus e primis medentium, Plin. 25, 8, 49, § 87; Plin. Pan. 22.

Mēdi, ōrum, m., = Μηδοί, the Medes; poet. also for the Assyrians, Persians, Parthians, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Cic. Off. 2, 12, 41; Hor. C. 1, 2, 51; 2, 16, 6; Luc. 8, 386; Pers. 3, 53.—In sing.: Medusque et Indus, Hor. C. 4, 14, 42: pervigil, Val. Fl. 5, 604.—Hence, **A. Medus**, a, um, adj., Median, Assyrian, etc.: Hydaspes, Verg. G. 4, 211: acinaces, Hor. C. 1, 27, 5: sagittae, Prop. 3, 10 (4, 11), 11: flumen, i.e. doubtless the Euphrates, the most famous river of the remote East; though some understand it to mean the river Medus, a small branch of the Araxes mentioned by Strabo, Hor. C. 2, 9, 21.—**B. Mēdiā**, ae, f., = Μηδία, a country lying between Armenia, Parthia, Hyrcania, and Assyria, the modern Azerbaijan, Shirvan, Ghilan, and Mazanderan, Plin. 6, 26, 29, § 114; Verg. G. 2, 126.—**C. Medicus**, a, um, adj., Median, Assyrian, Persian, etc.: vestis, Persian, Nep. Paus. 3: rura, Luc. 8, 368: arbor, the orange-tree, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 15: mala, Assyrian, i.e. oranges, citrons, id. 15, 14, 14, § 47: smaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18, § 71: dea, i.e. Nemesia, a statue of Parian marble, Aus. Ep. 24, 54.—**Medicus**, i, m., a surname of the emperor Vespasian, on account of his victory over the Medes, Capitol. Verr. 7; v. Medica.

1. mēdiālis, e, adj. [medius], middle; subst.: **mēdiāle**, is, n., the middle (late Lat.), Sol. 20, 9 al.

† **2. mēdiālis**, e, adj.: medialem appellabant hostiam atram, quam meridie immolabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.; cf. meridiēs init.

Mēdiamna, ae, f. [medius-amnis], = Μεσοποταμία, Mesopotamia, Prisc. 1097 P.

mēdiāns, antis, P. a., v. medio.
mēdiānus, a, um, adj. [medius], that is in the middle, middle (except Vitr., only post-class.): columnae, Vitr. 3, 2, 6: acroteria, id. 3, 5, 12: capita leonina, id. 3, 5, 15: digitus, Veg. Vet. 2, 40, 3: filius, Hier. Ep. 73, 3: porta, Inscr. Fabr. 463, 95.—Subst.: **mēdiānum**, i, n., the middle part, the middle: ex mediano coenaculi, Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 2.—Plur.: mediana malvarum, Apic. 4, 2, 133.

mēdiastinus, i, m. [id.], a common servant, drudge, employed in all kinds of menial occupations (class.): tu illi mediastinus, Cato ap. Non. 143, 9: atque bubulcus, Lucil. ib. 7: exercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis, ex agresti luxuria, ex rusticis mediastinis, decoctoribus, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5 (dub.): tu mediastinus tacita prece rura petebas, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 14; Col. 2, 13, 7; 1, 9, 3: Prodicus institutus quam vocant iatrolepticon, reuntoribus quoque medicorum, ac mediastinis vectigal invenit, i.e. medical assistants, Plin. 29, 1, 2, § 4; Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 5.

mēdiātēns, adv. [mediā tenuis, like hactenus], as far as the middle, half way over, Mart. Cap. 6, § 683; 8, § 873 init.

mediator, ōris, m. [medius], a mediator (post-class., esp. in eccl. Lat.): tot mediatorum praesentia, App. M. 9, 36, p. 202: mediator unius non est, Vulg. Gal. 3, 20; cf. v. 19; id. Heb. 8, 6: mediator adventi, id. est Deus in carne, Lact. 4, 25; Tert. Carn. 15; id. Resurr. 51 al.; Aug. Conf. 10, 42, 2 sq.

mēdiātrix, icis, f. [mediator], a mediator (post-class.), Alcim. Avit. 5, 565.

† **medibile**, medicabile, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123, 21 Müll.

1. Medica, ae, f., = Μηδική [Media], an excellent kind of clover introduced from Media; Burgundy-clover, lucern (Medicago sativa), Verg. G. 1, 215; Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 144; Varr. R. R. 1, 42.

2. medica, ae, a female physician; v. 1. medicus, II. B.

mēdicābilis, e, adj. [medicor]. **I.** Pass., that can be healed or cured, curable (poet. and not ante-Aug.): nullis amor est medicabilis herbis, Ov. M. 1, 523; id. H. 5, 149: vulnus, Sil. 10, 416.—**II.** Act., healing, curative, medicinal (post-Aug.): succus, Col. 7, 10, 8: mel, Pall. Jan. 15, 19: carmen, soothing, Val. Fl. 4, 87.—Hence, adv.: **mēdicābiliter**, medicinally (post-class.), Pall. Febr. 31, 2.

mēdicābūlum, i, n. [id.], a healthy place (post-class.): aegris medicabula, App. Flor. p. 353, 6.

medicamen, inis, n. [id.], a drug, medicament, in a good and a bad sense, meaning both a healing substance, remedy, medicine, and, as also medicamentum and the Gr. φάρμακον, a poisonous drug, poison (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; only once in Cic.; cf., on the contrary, medicamentum). **I.** Lit., a remedy, antidote, medicine: violentis medicaminibus curari, *Cic. Pis. 6, 13: agrestia medicamina adhibent, Tac. A. 12, 51: facies medicaminibus intermixta, plasters, id. ib. 4, 57: medicamen habendum est, Juv. 14, 254: medicaminis datio vel impositio, Cod. Just. 6, 23, 28: potentia materni medicaminis, Pall. 3, 28: tantum (ejus) medicamina possunt quae steriles facit, Juv. 6, 595.—**B.** Trop., a remedy, antidote (poet.): iratae medicamina fortia praebe, Ov. A. A. 2, 489 sq.: quasso medicamina Imperio circumspicere, Sil. 15, 7, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A poisonous drug, poison: infusum delectabili cibo boletorum venenum, nec vim medicaminis statim intellectam, Tac. A. 12, 67: noxium, id. ib. 14, 51: impura, Flor. 2, 20, 7; Val. Fl. 8, 17.—**B.** A coloring-matter, tincture, dye, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 135: croceum, Luc. 3, 238.—**2.** In part., a paint, wash, cosmetic: est mihi, quod dixi vestrae medicamina formae, Parvus, sed cura grande libellus opus, i.e. the treatise Medicamina faciei, Ov. A. A. 3, 205: facies medicamina attrita, Petr. 126.—**C.** In gen., an artificial means of improving a thing: qui (casus) exiguum medicaminis habet, i.e. rennet, Col. 7, 8: vitiosum, i.e. conditura, id. 12, 20: vina medicamine instaurare, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 126: seminum, i.e. manure, id. 17, 14, 22, § 99.

medicamentarius, a, um, *adj.* [medicamentum], of or belonging to drugs or to poisons; only *subst.* **I. medicamentarius**, ii, m. **A.** A druggist, apothecary, Plin. 19, 6, 33, § 110. — **B.** A preparer of poisons: homicida vel medicamentarius, Cod. Th. 3, 16, 1. — **II. medicamentaria**, ae, f., a female mixer of poisons: moecha vel medicamentaria, Cod. Th. 3, 16, 1. — **B.** The art of preparing drugs, pharmacy: medicamentaria a Chirone (reperita), Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196.

medicamentosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], that has a healing power, medicinal (perh. only ἀφαι εἰρην.; in Cato, R. R. 157, 2 dub.; al. medicamento): aqua, Vitr. 8, 3, 4.

medicamentum, i, n. [medicor], a drug, remedy, physic, medicine, medicament. **I.** Lit.: medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92: haurire, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 174: sumere, to take, Curt. 3, 6, 3: componere, to compound, Plin. 32, 9, 34, § 106: somnificum, id. 37, 10, 57, § 158: medicamenta salubria, Liv. 8, 18: salutaria, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132. — Also of remedies applied externally: medicamentis delibutus, Cic. Brut. 60, 217. — **B.** Transf., like the Gr. φάρμακον, a drug, a potion.

1. A hurtful drug, poison: quaerit ibidem ab Hannibale, cur biberit medicamentum, Varr. ap. Non. 345, 23: coquere medicamenta, Liv. 8, 18: medicamentis partum abigere, Cic. Clu. 11, 32: medicamento sagittas tingere, Plin. 27, 11, 76, § 101: amatorium, a love-potion, philter, Suet. Calig. 50: of an enchanted potion, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 80. — **2.** A tincture for dyeing, a color, dye, mordant, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 521, 20: crassius, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3: rudia, Plin. 35, 6, 26, § 44. — **3.** A seasoning, condiment, Col. 12, 20. — **4.** A paint, wash, cosmetic, Sen. Ben. 7, 9, 2. — **5.** A plastering, Vop. Firm. 3. — **II.** Trop. **A.** A remedy, relief, antidote (rare but class.): multorum medicamentum laborum, Cic. Clu. 71, 201: doloris medicamenta illa Epicurea, id. Fin. 2, 7, 22: panchrestum medicamentum (sc. pecunia), id. Verr. 2, 3, 65, § 152. — **B.** (Acc. to I. B. 4.) An embellishment: medicamenta fucati candoris, et ruboris, Cic. Or. 23, 79. — **C.** An enchantment: ne quid mali medicamenti inferretur, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 142.

* **medicatio**, ōnis, f. [id.], lit., a healing, cure; hence, in agriculture, a besprinkling with vegetable juices, e. g., of lentils, to preserve them from the corn-worm, Col. 2, 10, 16.

medicātor, ōris, m. [id.], a physician (post-class.): annunciarī Christum medicatorem, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17; Avien. Arat. 216.

1. medicātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. medicor.

2. medicātus, ūs, m. [medicor], a charm (poet.), Ov. H. 12, 165.

medicina, ae, v. medicinus, II.

medicinalis, e, *adj.* [medicina], of or pertaining to medicine, medical, medicinal (not ante-Aug.): ars, Cels. praef.: cucurbitulae, cupping-glasses, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 123: mortarium, id. 36, 22, 43, § 157: scalprum, Scrib. Compos. 53: digitus, the next to the little finger, Macr. S. 7, 13.

medicinus, a, um, *adj.* [I. medicus], of or belonging to a physician or surgeon, medical (as *adj.* only ante- and post-class.; as *subst.* class.). **I.** *Adj.*: ars, the healing art, medicine, Varr. L. L. 5, § 93 Müll.; Hyg. Fab. 274; Aug. Conf. 4, 3. — **II.** *Subst.*: **medicina**, ae, f. **A.** (Sc. ars.) The healing or medical art, medicine, surgery: ut medicina (ars est) valetudinis, Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 16; id. Off. 1, 42, 151: medicina, quae ex observatione salubrium atque his contrariorum reperta est, Quint. 2, 17, 9: tertiam esse partem medicinae, quae manu curet, i. e. surgery, Cels. proem. 7: medicinam excollere, id. ib.: exercere, Cic. Clu. 63, 178: facere, Phaedr. 1, 14, 2: facitūre, to practise, Quint. 7, 2, 26: clarus medicinā, Plin. 25, 2, 5, § 15. — **B.** (Sc. officina.) The shop of a physician or surgeon; the booth in which a physician waited on his patients and vended his medicines (rare; not in Cic.): in medicinis, in 'tonstrinis, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 6; cf.: veteres absolute dicebant pistrinam et sutrinam et medicinam, Don. Ter. Ad. 4,

2, 45 (the taberna of the physician is mentioned in Plin. 29, 1, 6, § 12). — **C.** (Sc. res.) A remedy, medicine. **I.** Lit.: si medicus veniat, qui huic morbo facere medicinam potest, i. e. heal, cure, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 76: accipere medicinam, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 5. — **B.** Transf. * (a) Like medicamentum, poison, Att. ap. Non. 20, 31 (Trag. Rel. v. 579 Rib.). — (β) The pruning of vines, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 191. — **2.** Trop., a remedy, relief, antidote (a favorite word of Cic.): singulis medicinam consilii atque orationis meae afferam, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 17: sed non egeo medicinā: me ipse consolor, id. Lael. 3, 10: sublevatio et medicina, id. Rep. 2, 34, 59: temporis, id. Fam. 5, 16, 6: doloris, id. Ac. 1, 3: laboris, id. Fin. 5, 19, 54: calamitatis, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 54: quae sanaret vitiosas partes rei publicae, id. Att. 2, 1, 7: crede mihi, non ulla tua est medicina figurae, i. e. no means of rendering beautiful, Prop. 1, 2, 7: periculum, Cic. Sest. 23, 51: malorum, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 33: curae, id. P. 1, 2, 43. — In plur.: his quatuor causis totidem medicinae opponuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339.

medicōs, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [I. medicus], to heal, cure (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. medeor). **I.** Lit. (a) With acc.: ego istum lepide medicabo metum, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 40: (apes) odore galbani, Col. 9, 13, 7: vulneris aestus, Sil. 6, 98: furores, Nemes. Ecl. 2, 28. — (β) With dat.: tremulis membris, Ser. Samm. 48, 902. — **II.** Transf. **A.** To impart the virtue of a remedy, give healing power to: hoc fuscum labris splendentibus annem inficit, occulte medicans, Verg. A. 12, 418. — **B.** To besprinkle with the juice of herbs, to medicate: semina, to steep, Verg. G. 1, 193: semina omnia suco herbae quae sedum appellatur, medicare, Col. 11, 30, 40: exigua portione medicatur aqua, id. 6, 4, 4; 9, 13, 3: vinum medicatum, i. e. spurious, adulterated, id. 1, 6, 20: merum, Front. 2, 5, 12: ficus, Plin. 16, 27, 51, § 118. — **C.** To color, dye, with tingere: capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 6. — Hence, **medicātus**,

a, um, *P. a.* **1.** Besprinkled with juices, sprinkled, medicated (poet. and post-Aug.): semina suco herbae sedi, Col. 1, 3: sedes, places sprinkled with the juice of herbs, Verg. G. 4, 65: somnus, produced by a juice or a charm, Ov. H. 12, 107: fruges, Verg. A. 6, 420: lana medicata fucio, stained, dyed, Hor. C. 3, 5, 28: Amyclaeis medicatum vellus ahenis, Ov. R. Am. 707. — To poison: boletum medicatum, i. e. poisoned, Suet. Claud. 44: herbae, Col. 11, 3, 64; cf.: medicata veneno tela, Sil. 7, 453: medicatae cuspidis ictus, id. 13, 197: mortui, embalmed, Mel. 1, 57. — **2.** Useful or good for healing, medicinal: aquae medicatae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 9: sapor aquae, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 4: fontes, Cels. 4, 5; Sen. Prov. 2, 1; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 207: potio, Curt. 3, 6, 2: inguen, Juv. 12, 36. — *Comp.*: lac bubulum medicatus, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 124. — *Sup.*: res medicatissimae, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 78.

medicōr, ātus, i, v. dep. a. [id.], to heal, cure. **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (a) With dat.: senibus medicantur anhelis, Verg. G. 2, 135. — (β) With acc.: cuspidis ictum, Verg. A. 7, 756. — **II.** Trop., to cure, relieve (ante-class.): cum ego possum in hac re medicari mihi, Ter. And. 5, 4, 41: alicui, id. ib. 5, 1, 12: ego istum lepide medicabor metum, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 40 Weise (Lorenz, medicabo).

medicōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], healing (post-class.): fomentationes, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

1. medicus, a, um [medeor], of or pertaining to healing, healing, curative, medical (as *adj.*, poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** *Adj.*: medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera, Verg. G. 3, 455: ars, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 12: potus, Nemes. Cyn. 222: vis, Plin. 36, 27, 69, § 202: salubritas, id. 5, 16, 15, § 72: usus, id. 22, 25, 81, § 163: digitus, the next to the little finger (cf. medicinalis), id. 30, 12, 34, § 108. — **B.** Transf., magical: Marmaridae, medicum vulgus, ad quorum tactum mites jacuere cerastae, Sil. 3, 300. — **II.** *Subst.*:

A. medicus, i, m. **1.** A medical man, physician, surgeon (class.): medicus nobilissimus atque optimus quaeritur, Cic. Clu. 21, 57: medicum accersere, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 122: admovere aegro, Suet. Ner. 37: vulnura, a surgeon, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 22: caedun-

tur tumidae medico ridente mariscae, Juv. 2, 13; cf.: medicus ait se obligasse cras fractum Aesculapio, Apollini autem brachium, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 9: MEDICVS CLINICVS, CHIRVRGVVS, OCVLARIVS, INSCR. Orell. 2983: AVRICVLARIVS, id. 4227: IVMENTARIVS, ib. 4229; cf.: medicus pecorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 7 fin.: LEGIONIS, INSCR. Orell. 448; 4996: DVPLARIVS TRIREMIS, ib. 3640: instrumentum medici, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 62. — Prov.: medice, cura teipsum, Vulg. Luc. 4, 23. — **2.** The finger next the little finger, Gr. δάκτυλος ἱατρικὸς, Auct. Her. 3, 20, 33. — **B. medicus**, ae, f., a female physician (post-class.), App. M. 5, p. 363 Oud.; INSCR. Orell. 4230 sq.; INSCR. Grut. 635, 9; 636, 1 sq. — Also, a midwife, Interpr. Paul. Sent. 2, 24, 8; Ambros. Ep. 5. — **C. medica**, ōrum, n., medicinal herbs, Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 89.

2. Medicus, a, um, v. Medi, II. B.

medīdies, v. meridies.

medīe, adv., v. medius fin.

medīetas, ātis, f. [medius], the middle, place in the middle, midst (in Cic. only as transl. of the Gr. μεσότης; elsewhere post-class.). **I.** Lit.: vix audeo dicere medietates, quas Graeci μεσότητα appellant, Cic. Univ. 7, 20: narium, Lact. 10, 19: totius loci, App. M. 2, p. 116, 6: sic feliciore loco medietatis est positus (sc. homo), App. Aesclep. 6, p. 79: in mediate distinctis aquis, Tert. de Bapt. 3. — **B.** Transf., a half, moiety (syn. dimidium): decoquere aliquid usque ad medietatem, Pall. Mart. 10, 10 and 30: sulcum usque ad medietatem reple, id. Mai. 3: debiti, Cod. Th. 4, 19, 1. — **II.** Trop., a middle course, medium: medietatem quandam sequi, Dig. 5, 4, 3 fin.; Arn. 2, 65: ejusmodi medietates inter virtutes et vitia intercedere, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 14, 3.

medilūnius, a, um, *adj.* [medius-luna], in the middle of the month, having half a disk, half-orbed (post-class.): (luna) primo est corniculata, deinde medilunia, Mart. Cap. 7, § 738.

† **medimnum**, i, n., and **medim-nus**, i, m., = μέδιμνος, a Greek measure of corn, a Greek bushel (containing six modii): primus, secundus, tertius medimnus, Lucil. ap. Non. 213, 21; so in masc. form, Nep. Att. 2 fin.: medimnum tritici seritur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 112: ut quot jugera sunt sata, totidem medimna decumae debeantur, id. ib. 2, 3, 47, § 113; in gen. plur.: medimnum, id. ib.; so id. ib. 2, 3, 37, § 84; 2, 3, 39, § 90; Varr. ap. Non. 495, 32 (cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 107).

medīo, i, v. a. [medius], to halve, divide in the middle (post-class.), Apic. 3, 9. — **B.** Neutr., to be in the middle: melius Juno mediante, Pall. Mart. 10, 32.

* **mediocris**, a, um, *adj.* dim. [mediocris], rather middling: exereitus, Cato ap. Fest. p. 154, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 155 Müll.

mediōcris, e (ō usually; rarely ō), *adj.* [medius], in a middle state between too much and too little, middling, moderate, tolerable, ordinary; sometimes also, not remarkable, indifferent, mediocre. **I.** In gen. (class.). **A.** Lit., of size, quantity, degree, etc., in material things: castellum, Sall. J. 92, 5: spatium, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: agmen, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: intervallum, id. B. Alex. 30. — **B.** Of mind, character, ability, acts, achievements, etc.: C. L. Memmii fuerunt oratores mediocres, Cic. Brut. 36, 136: L. Cotta in mediocrium oratorum numero, id. ib. 36, 137: non mediocres viri, sed maximi et docti, id. Rep. 3, 11, 19: homines, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94: vir, Just. 1, 4, 4: poeta, Hor. A. P. 372: in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 4: amicitia, id. Lael. 6, 10: malum, id. Tusc. 3, 10, 22: artes, id. de Or. 1, 2, 6: eloquentia, id. ib. 1, 29, 133: ingenuum, id. ib. 2, 27, 119: excusare . . . mediocris est animi, narrow, small, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: ut mediocris jacturae te mergat onus, Juv. 13, 7. — **II.** Esp. **A.** Per litoten, not common (haud, nec), not insignificant, not common or trivial: Jugurthae non mediocrem animum pollicentado accendebant, i. e. ardent, ambitious, Sall. J. 8, 1: non mediocres hominis haec sunt officia, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 9: haud mediocris hic, ut ego quidem intellego, vir fuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 55: nec medio-

cre telum ad res gerendas, id. Lael. 17, 61: non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intellegebat, *uncommon, extraordinary*, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: praemium non mediocre, Suet. Vesp. 18: non mediocris dissensio, Quint. 9, 1, 10 et saep. — ***B.** With syllaba, *common* = anceps: syllabarum longarum et brevium et medicorum junctura, Gell. 16, 18, 5. — Hence, *adv.*: **mediocriter**, 1. *Moderately, tolerably, ordinarily, not particularly, not very, not remarkably, not much* (class.): ordo annalium medicocriter nos retinet, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5: corpus medicocriter aegrum, id. Tusc. 3, 10, 22. — (β) By litotes, with *haud, ne, non* (cf.: supra, mediocris, II. A.): flagitium, et dampnum haud medicocriter, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 13: non medicocriter, *in no moderate degree*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: reprehensus est non medicocriter, i. e. *greatly, exceedingly, very much*, Quint. 11, 1, 17; so id. 8, 2, 2; 9, 11, 1, 57 al. — (γ) *Very little*: ne medicocriter quidem disertus, *not in the least*, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 91. — 2. *With moderation, calmly, tranquilly* = modice (rare, and perh. only in Cic.): quod mihi non medicocriter ferendum videtur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 95. — *Comp.*: hoc vellem medicocrius, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 5.

mediocritas, ātis, f. [mediocris]. **I.** A middle state, a medium, mean; *moderateness, moderation* (class.): medicocritatem illam tenere, quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 89; 1, 39, 140: in dicendo, *moderately*, id. de Or. 1, 25, 117: dicendi, id. Brut. 66, 235: vultus, i. e. a medium between excessive gayety and over-seriousness, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26: auream quicquid medicocritatem Diligit, Hor. C. 2, 10, 5. — Of style: cum omnis virtus sit medicocritas, Cic. Brut. 40, 149: medicocritatis (exemplum esse) Terentium, Varr. ap. Gell. 6, 14, 6. — In plur.: medicocritates illi probabant, *moderate passions*, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135: medicocritates vel perturbationum vel morborum animi, id. Tusc. 3, 10, 22. — **II.** *Meanness, insignificance, littleness, inferiority* (rare but class.): hominum, Vell. 2, 130, 3: quod meae medicocritati conveniret, *my insignificance*, Gell. 14, 2, 25; cf.: medicocritas nostra, *my modest self*, Vell. 2, 111, 3: ingenii, Cic. Phil. 2, 1, 2: memoriae, Quint. 11, 2, 39.

mediocriter, *adv.*, v. medicocris *fin.*
Mediolanum or **Mediolanium**, i, n. **I.** A city in Gallia Cisalpina, the capital of the Insubres, the mod. Milan. Form Mediolanum, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124; Just. 29, 5, 8; Tac. H. 1, 70; Aus. de Clar. Urb. 4, 1. Form Mediolanum, Liv. 5, 34, 9; 34, 46, 1; Suet. Aug. 20. — Hence, **B. Mediolanensis**, e, *adj.*, of or belonging to Milan, Milanese: (ager), Varr. R. 1, 8: praeco, Cic. Pis. 26, 62. — In plur.: **Mediolanenses**, ium, m., the Milanese, Varr. R. 1, 8, 2. — **II.** The chief city of the Santoni in Gaul, on the river Carantonus, now Saintes, Amm. 15, 11, 12; Itin. Anton. p. 459, 3.

Mediomatrici, ōrum, m., a people of Gaul, on the Moselle, in the neighborhood of Metz, Caes. B. G. 4, 10. — Hence, **Mediomatrici**, a, um, *adj.*, in sing., Inscr. Grut. 731, 12; and in fem., Inscr. Orell. 3523.

† **1. medion**, ii, n., = μέδιον, a medicinal plant, Plin. 27, 12, 79, § 104.

2. Medion, ōnis, f., a city of Acarnania, Liv. 36, 11, 10; 36, 12, 1; 44, 23, 3. — Hence, **Medionius**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Medion. — Plur. subst.: **Medionii**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Medion, Liv. 36, 12, 3.

medioximē (medioximē), *adv.*, v. medioximus *fin.*

medioximus (medioximus), a, um, *adj.* [superlative of an obsolete mediox for medius]. **I.** In the middle, middlemost: medio actum modo, Non. 141, 4: medioximus, μέσος, Gloss. Philox. (ante- and post-class.): medioximam quam duxit uxorem, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 67: ita me di deaque superi atque inferi et medioximi, i. e. holding a middle place between the supernal and infernal deities, id. ib. 2, 1, 35: tertium habent (deorum genus), quos medioximos Romani veteres appellat, quod et sui ratione et loco et potestate diis summis sunt minores, hominum na-

tura profecto majores, *between gods and men*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 8: quidam aras superiorum deorum volunt esse, medioximorum, id est marinorum, focos, inferorum mundos, i. e. the sea-gods, *between those of heaven and those of Hades*, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 134. — Of tutelary deities: hos omnes Graeci δαίμονας dicunt, ἀπὸ τοῦ δαίμονος εἶναι: Latini medioximos vocitarunt, Mart. Cap. 2, § 154. — **II.** *Middling, moderate*: medioximum medicore, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll. — Hence, **adv.*: **medioximē (medioximē)**, *moderately, tolerably*, Varr. ap. Non. 141, 7.

medipontus, i, m., a kind of thick rope (ante-class.): medipontos privos lo-reos (al. melipontos), Cato, R. R. 3, 5; 12.

meditabundus, a, um, *adj.* [meditor], earnestly meditating, designing; with acc. (post-class.): Romanum meditabundus bellum, Just. 38, 3, 7.

meditamen, inis, n. [id.], a thinking of any thing, a preparation (poet.): meditamina belli, Sil. 8, 326: rerum, Prud. Psych. 234.

meditamentum, i, n. [id.], a thinking of any thing, a preparation. **I.** In gen.: belli, Tac. H. 4, 26; id. A. 15, 35: arietum meditamenta, *thoughtfully prepared battering-rams*, Amm. 23, 4, 10. — ***II.** In partic.: plur.: puerilia, rudimenta taught to children at school, Gell. 8, 10 in lemm.

meditatio, ōnis, f. [meditor], a thinking over any thing, contemplation, meditation (class.). **I.** Lit. (very rare): stultam esse meditationem futuri mali, aut fortasse ne futuri quidem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 32. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Preparation for any thing (so most freq.): multa commentatio atque meditatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118: obediendi sui muneri, id. Phil. 9, 1, 2: meditatio atque exercitatio, id. Div. 2, 46, 96: nulla meditationis suspicio, id. Brut. 37, 139: mortis, Sen. Ep. 54, 2: campestris, Plin. Pan. 13, 35: dicendi, Quint. 2, 10, 2: rhetoricae, Gell. 20, 5, 2. — **B.** Of things, exercise, practice in any thing, custom, habit: ramum edomari meditatione curvandi, Plin. 17, 19, 30, § 137.

meditatiuncula, ae, f. [dim. of meditatio], a small or trifling preparation, Claud. Mam. de Stat. Anim. 1, 3.

meditativus, a, um, *adj.* [meditor], meditative (post-class.): meditativa verba, which signify a desire to perform an action, also called desiderativa (as lecturio, etc.), Diom. p. 336 P.; Prisc. 825 ib.

meditator, ōris, m. [id.], one who thinks or plans, a meditator (post-class.): meditator (al. meditatus), Prud. *στέφ.* 5, 265.

meditatorium, ii, n. [meditator]. **I.** A preparation (eccl. Lat.): meditatorium Evangelii, Hier. Ep. 78. — **II.** A place of preparation, Hier. in Jovin. 2, 12.

1. meditatus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from meditor, q. v.

2. meditatus, ūs, m. [meditor], a thinking, meditating upon any thing, a meditation, i. q. meditatio (post-class.), App. M. 3, p. 135, 31.

mediterraneus, a, um, *adj.* [medius-terra], midland, inland, remote from the sea, mediterranean (opp. to maritimus). **I.** *Adj.* (class.): nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 5: locus (opp. maritimus), Quint. 5, 10, 37: homines maxime mediterranei, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 70: Enna mediterranea est maxime, id. ib. 2, 3, 83, § 191: commercium, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 63: jurisdictiones, id. 5, 28, 29, § 105: copiae, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 28. — **B.** *Esp.*, in late Lat.: Mediterraneum mare, the Mediterranean Sea, for Mare magnum, Isid. Orig. 13, 16. — **II.** *Subst.*: **mediterraneum**, i, n., the interior (post-Aug.): in mediterraneo est Segeda, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 10. — In plur.: **mediterranea**, ōrum, n., the inland parts, interior of a country: Galliae, Liv. 21, 31, 2: in mediterraneis Hispaniae, Plin. 33, 12, 51, § 158.

† **mediterrēus**, a, um [id.], inland, remote from the sea, another form of the preceding word: mediterream melius quam

mediterraneam Sisenna dici putat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123, 22 Müll.

meditor, ātus, i, v. *dep. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. madh-a, wisdom; Gr. μάθος, μάθω, μύδομαι; cf.: medeor, re-med-ium, etc.]; *act.*, to think or reflect upon, to muse over, consider, meditate upon; *neutr.*, to think, reflect, muse, consider, meditate; to design, purpose, intend, etc.; constr. with acc., with ad, de, with dat., with inf., with a rel.-clause, or absol. (class.). **I.** Lit. (a) With acc.: semulque cursuram meditor ad ludos Olympios, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 34: ea para, meditare, cogita, quae, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 5, 2: nihil aliud cogitare, meditari, curare nisi, etc., id. Rep. 1, 22, 35: forum, subsellia, rostra curiamque, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: fugam ad legiones, Suet. Tib. 65: cor tuum meditabitur timorem, i. e. *promote by meditation*, Vulg. Isa. 33, 18. — (β) With ad: ne ad eam rem meditare, Cic. Fam. 2, 3, 1: ad hujus vitae studium meditati illi sunt qui feruntur labores tui, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26. — (γ) With de: ut de tua ratione meditare, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 4. — (δ) With dat. (ante-class.): nugis, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 107. — (e) With inf.: jam designatus alio in-cessu esse meditabatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13: multos annos regnare meditatus magno labore, id. Phil. 2, 45, 116: cum animo meditaretur proficisci in Persas, Nep. Ages. 4. — (ζ) With a rel.-clause: ea nunc meditabor quo modo illi dicam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 42: meditor, quo modo cum illo loquar, Cic. Att. 9, 17, 1: quid contra dicerem, mecum ipse meditor, id. N. D. 3, 1, 1: meditare, quibus verbis incensam illius cupiditatem comprimas, id. Pis. 25, 59. — (n) *Absol.*: multis modis meditatibus egomet mecum sum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 1: egressus ad meditandum in agro, Vulg. Gen. 24, 63. — **II.** Transf., to meditate, study, exercise one's self in, practise a thing: nugae est meditatus male, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 107: Demosthenes perfecit meditando, ut nemo plianus esse locutus putaretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260; cf.: Demosthenes in litore medians, Quint. 10, 3, 30: quid Crassus ageret meditando aut discendi causā, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 136: aut in foro dicere aut meditari extra forum, id. Brut. 88, 302: musam, Verg. E. 1, 2: arma, Verg. Mil. 1, 20: proelia, Juv. 4, 112. — Transf., of animals: cervi editos partus exercent cursu, et fugam meditari docent, to practise flight, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 113. — Of things: semper cauda scorpionis in ictu est: nulloque momento meditari cessat, to move as in readiness to strike, i. e. to threaten, Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 87: semina meditantur aristas, Prud. Cath. 10, 132; also, to murmur, utter a sad cry: clamabo, meditor ut columba, Vulg. Isa. 38, 14; 59, 11. — **III.** In pass. signif. (in verb. *fin.* post-class. and very rare): adulteria meditantur, Min. Fel. Oct. 25, 1. — But freq. in *part. perf.*: **meditatus**, a, um. **A.** *Exercised, practised, instructed* (only Plautin.): eumque huc ad adulescentem meditatum probe mittam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 88: probe meditatam utramque duco, id. Mil. 3, 3, 29: mur-mura, Juv. 6, 539. — **B.** *Thought upon, meditated, weighed, considered, studied*: meditati sunt doli docte, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 30: ea, quae meditata et praeparata inferuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27: meditatam et cogitatum scelus, id. Phil. 2, 34, 85: meditatam cogitatumque verbum, id. ib. 10, 2, 6: accuratae et meditatae commentationes, id. de Or. 1, 60, 257: oratio, Plin. 26, 3, 7, § 12: doli, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 31: meditata et composita oratio (opp. extemporized), Suet. Aug. 84. — *Subst.*: **meditata**, ōrum, n., a carefully prepared speech: sive meditata sive subita proferret, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 2. — Hence, *adv.*: **meditatē**, *thoughtfully, designedly, intentionally* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): ne tu illorum mores perquam meditate tenes, *knowest thoroughly*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 16: hau male meditate male dicax es, id. Curc. 4, 2, 26: effundere probra, Sen. Const. Sap. 11, 3.

† **Meditrina**, ae, f. [medeor, with fem. suffix -tri-, as in nutrix, genetrix; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 522], the goddess of Healing; v. the foll. art.

† **Meditrinalia**, ium, n. [Meditrina], a festival celebrated on the 11th of October in honor of Meditrina (on which occasion

a libation of new wine was made for the first time): Octobri mense Meditrinalia dies dictus a medendo, quod Flaccus flamen Martialis dicebat, hoc die solitum vinum novum et vetus libari et degustari medicamenti causâ: quod facere solent etiam nunc multi cum dicant: Novum vetus vinum bibo; veteri novo morbo medeor, Varr. L. L. 6, § 21 Müll.: Meditrinalia dicta hac de causa. Mos erat Latinis populis, quo die quis primum gustaret mustum, dicere ominis gratiâ: vetus novum vinum bibo, veteri novo morbo medeor. A quibus verbis etiam Meditrinae deae nomen conceptum ejusque sacra Meditrinalia dicta sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123, 15 Müll.; v. also Calend. Maff. et Amit. in Inscr. Orelli. 2, p. 400.

mēditullium, ii, n. [medius and tollus, old form of tellus, q. v.], the middle (ante- and post-class.): in finitimo, legitimo, aeditimo non plus inesse timum, quam in meditullio, tullium, Serv. ap. Cic. Top. 8, 36: in ipso meditullio scenae, App. M. 10, p. 254, 30: medio luci meditullio, id. ib. 5, p. 159: indifferentia... nec bona nec mala sed velut in meditullio posita, Sen. ap. Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, p. 191 (Fragm. 45 Haas); Hier. Gal. 5, 19 sqq.; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 32: virtutes in meditullio quodam virtutum sunt sitae, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15.

mediū, i, v. medius, II.

medius, a, um, adj. [Sanscr. madhya, the same; Gr. μέσος; Angl.-Sax. midd; Germ. Mitte; cf. dimidius, meridiēs (medi-), etc.], that is in the middle or midst, mid, middle (class.). **I. Adj.** **A.** Lit.: terra complexa medium mundi locum, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18; cf. id. ib. 6, 17, 17: medium mundi locum petere, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: versus aequae prima, et media, et extrema pars attenditur, id. de Or. 3, 50, 192: ultimum, proximum, medium tempus, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: in foro medio, in the midst of the forum, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 14; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 6; cf.: medio foro, in the open forum, Suet. Claud. 18 al.: in solio medius consedit, sat in the middle, Ov. F. 3, 359; Verg. A. 7, 169: consedit scopulo medius, id. G. 4, 436: concilio medius sedebat, Ov. M. 10, 144: ignes, Verg. A. 12, 201: medio tempore, in the meantime, meanwhile, Suet. Caes. 76: vinum novum, vetus, medium, i. e. neither old nor new, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 31, 14: cum plenus fluctu medius foret alveus, full to the middle, Juv. 12, 30.—With dat.: Peloponnesii Megaram, mediam Corintho Athenisque urbem, condidere, midway between Corinth and Athens, Vell. 1, 2, 4.—With abl.: si medius Polluce et Castore ponar, between, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 13.—With inter: cum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, there is no medium, no middle course between, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 4: inter quos numeros duo medii inveniuntur (sc. numeri), Mart. Cap. 7, § 737.—With gen.: locus medius regionum earum, half-way between, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: locus medius juguli summique lacerti, between, Ov. M. 6, 409; 5, 564: et medius juvenum ibat, id. F. 5, 67: medius silentium, Stat. Th. 4, 683.—With ex: medius ex tribus, Sall. J. 11, 3: medium arripere aliquem, to seize one by the middle, around the body, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: juvenem medium complectitur, Liv. 23, 9, 9: Alcides medium tenuit, held him fast by the middle, Luc. 4, 652: medium ostendere ungum, to point with the middle finger, Juv. 10, 53.—**2.** Transf., half (ante- and post-class.): hieme demunt cibum medium, half their food, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 9: scrupulum croci, Pall. Jan. 18: aurum... Italicis totum, medium provincialibus reddidit, Capitol. Anton. Pius, 4 fin.—**B.** Trop., of the middle, not very great or small, middling, medial, moderate. **1.** Of age: aetatis mediae vir, of middle age, Phaedr. 2, 2, 3.—**2.** Of plans, purposes, etc.: nihil medium, nec spem nec curam, sed immensa omnia volentes animo, Liv. 2, 49, 5: medium quiddam tenere, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 9.—**3.** Of intellect: eloquentiâ medius, middling, tolerable, Vell. 2, 29, 2: ingenium, moderate, Tac. H. 1, 49.—**4.** Undetermined, undecided: medios esse, i. e. neutral, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 4: medium se gerere, Liv. 2, 27: se dubium mediumque partibus praestitit, Vell. 2, 21, 1; cf.: responsum, indefinite, ambiguous, Liv. 39, 39: vocabula, that can be taken in a

good or bad sense, ambiguous, Gell. 12, 9, 1.—**5.** Indifferent, not imperative: officium, a duty which is not distinctly enjoined by the moral law, but is sustained by preponderant reasoning: medium officium id esse dicunt (Graeci) quod cur factum sit, ratio probabilis reddi possit, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 8; cf.: ex quo intellegitur, officium medium quiddam esse, quod neque in bonis ponatur neque in contrariis, id. Fin. 3, 17, 58; cf. sqq. and Adv. ad loc.: artes, which in themselves are neither good nor bad, indifferent, Quint. 2, 20, 1.—**6.** Intermediate: medium erat in Anco ingenium, et Numae et Romuli memor, of a middle kind, resembling each in some degree, Liv. 1, 32, 4: nihil habet ista res (actoris) medium, sed aut lacrimas meretur aut risum, Quint. 6, 1, 45: ille jam paene medius adfectus est ex amoribus et desideriis amicorum, Quint. 6, 2, 17.—Hence, as subst.: **medius**, i, m., one who stands or comes between, a mediator: medium sese offert, as a mediator, Verg. A. 7, 536: pacator mediusque Syphax, Sil. 16, 222: paceras mediusque belli, arbiter, Hor. C. 2, 19, 28; cf.: nunc mediis subeant irrita verba deis, oaths in which the gods were called upon to be mediators, Ov. R. Am. 678.—**7.** Central, with ex or in: ex factione media consul, fully committed to it, Sall. H. 3, 61, 8; so (nearly = intimus), viros fortis et magnanimos eosdem bonos et simplices... esse volumus: quae sunt ex media laude justitiae, these qualities are clearly among those which make uprightness praiseworthy, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63: partitiones oratoriae, quae et media illa nostra Academia effluerunt, id. Part. Or. 40, 139: ingressio et media philosophia repetita est, id. Or. 3, 11; id. Leg. 2, 21, 53: in medio maerore et dolore, id. Tusc. 4, 29, 63; id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 1: in media dimicatione, the hottest of the fight, Suet. Aug. 10; cf.: in medio ardore certaminis, Curt. 8, 4, 27: in media solitudine, the most profound, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 2: in mediis divitiis, in abundant wealth, id. Vit. Beat. 26, 1: in medio robore virum, Liv. 28, 35, 6: in medio ardore belli, id. 24, 45, 4: in media reipublicae luce, the full blaze of public life, Quint. 1, 2, 18: media inter pocula, Juv. 8, 217.—Hence,

II. Subst.: medium, ii, n., the middle, midst. **A.** Lit. **1.** Of space (very rare in Cic.): in medio aedium sedens, Liv. 1, 57, 9: maris, id. 31, 45, 11; for which, without in, medio aedium eburneis sellis sedere, id. 5, 41, 2: medio viae ponere, id. 37, 13, 10: in agmine in primis modo, modo in postremis, saepe in medio adesse, Sall. J. 45, 2; for which, without in, medio sextam legionem constituit, Tac. A. 13, 38: medio montium porrigitur planities, id. ib. 1, 64: medio stans hostia ad aras, Verg. G. 3, 486: medio tutissimus ibis, Ov. M. 2, 137: in medium geminos immani pondere caestus Projectit, Verg. A. 5, 401: in medium sarcinas coniciunt, Liv. 10, 36, 1; 13: equitatus consulem in medium acceptum, armis protegens, in castra reduxit, id. 21, 46, 9.—Trop.: tamquam arbiter honorarius medium ferre voluisse, to cut through the middle, Cic. Fat. 17, 39: intacta invidia media sunt, ad summa ferme tendit, Liv. 45, 35.—**2.** Of time: diei, Liv. 27, 48: medio temporis, in the meantime, meanwhile, Tac. A. 13, 28; cf.: nec longum in medio tempus, cum, the interval, Verg. A. 9, 395; Ov. M. 4, 167; Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 13.—**B.** Transf.

1. The midst of all, the presence of all, the public, the community (class.): in medio omnibus palma est posita, qui artem tractant musicam, lies open to all, Ter. Phorm. prol. 16: tabulae sunt in medio, Cic. Verr. 2, 42, § 104: rem totam in medio ponere, publicly, id. ib. 2, 1, 11, § 29: ponam in medio sententias philosophorum, id. N. D. 1, 6, 13: dicendi ratio in medio posita, lies open to all, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: rem in medium proferre, to publish, make known, id. Fam. 15, 27, 6: vocare in medium, before the public, before a public tribunal: rem in medium vocare coeperunt, id. Clu. 23, 77: in medio relinquere, to leave it to the public, leave it undecided, id. Cael. 20, 48; Sall. C. 19, 16: pellere e medio, to expel, reject, Enn. ap. Cic. Mur. 14, 30 (Ann. v. 272 Vahl); Cic. Off. 3, 8, 37: cum jacentia verba sustulimus e medio, adopt words from the people, common words, id. de Or. 3, 45, 177; cf.:

munda sed e medio consuetaque verba puellae Scribite, Ov. A. A. 3, 479: tollere de medio, to do away with, abolish: litteras, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 71, § 176: tollere de medio, to put out of the way, cut off, destroy: hominem, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: de medio remove, to put out of sight, id. ib. 8, 23: e medio excedere, or abire, to leave the world, to die: e medio excessit, she is dead, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 74: ea mortem obiit, e medio abiit, id. ib. 5, 8, 30: tollite lumen e medio, Juv. 9, 106: recedere de medio, to go away, retire, withdraw: cur te mihi offers? recede de medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: in medio esse, to be present, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 32: in medium venire or procedere, to appear, come forward, show one's self in public, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 71, § 175: in medium, before the public, for the public, for the community: communes utilitates in medium afferre, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: consulere in medium, to care for the public good, for the good of all, Verg. A. 11, 335; so opp. separatam suas res a publicis, Liv. 24, 22, 14 sq.; 26, 12, 7: quaerere, to make acquisitions for the use of all, Verg. G. 1, 127: cedere, to fall or devolve to the community, Tac. H. 4, 64: conferre laudem, i. e. so that all may have a share of it, Liv. 6, 6: dare, to communicate for the use of all, Ov. M. 15, 66: in medium conferre, in gaming, to put down, put in the pool, Suet. Aug. 71: in medio, for sub dio, in the open air: scorpis fugari posse, si aliqui ex eis urantur in medio, Pall. 1, 35, 12.—**2.** A half (ante-class. and post-Aug.): scillae medium conterunt cum aqua, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: scrobem ad medium completo, Col. Arb. 4, 5.—Hence,

III. Adv.: mediē, in the middle, in a middling degree, moderately, tolerably (except once in Tac. only post-class.): qui noluerant medie, kept quiet, remained neutral, Tac. H. 1, 19: nec plane optimi, nec oppido deterrimi sunt, sed quasi medie morati, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 22, 23; Eutr. 7, 13; Lact. 6, 15 fin.: ortus medie humilis, Aur. Vict. Caes. 20.—**2.** Indefinitely, Ambros. in Luc. 8, 17, 34.

medius fidius and **mediusfidius**, v. Fidius.

medix, v. meddix.

medixtuticus, v. meddix.

Medobriga (Medubriga, **Mundobriga**), ae, f., a city in Lusitania, now Portalegre, Auct. B. Alex. 48, 4.—Hence, **Medubrigenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Medobriga, Auct. B. Alex. 48; Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 118; al. Medubrigenses.—Also written MEDUBRIGENSES, Inscr. Orelli. 162.

Medon, ontis, m., = Médav. **I.** A Centaur, Ov. M. 12, 303.—**II.** Son of Codrus, king of Athens, the first archon; hence, **Medontidae**, arum, m., his descendants, Vell. 1, 2, 2.—**III.** One of Penelope's suitors; acc. Medonta, Sabin. Ep. 1, 47.

Medubrigenses, ium, v. Medobriga.

Meduli, grum, m., a people in Aquitania Gaul, whose coast was famous for its oysters, in the mod. Medoc, Aus. Ep. 4, 2; 7, 1.—Hence, **A. Medulus** or **Medulius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Meduli, Medulian, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 62.—**B. Medulicus**, a, um, adj., Medulian: suppellex, i. e. oysters, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

medulla, ae, f. [medius], the marrow of bones; the pith of plants (class.). **I.** Lit., Hor. Epod. 5, 37: cumque albis ossa medullis, Ov. M. 14, 208: ossa regum vacuis exsucta medullis, Juv. 8, 90: per media foramina a cerebro medulla descendente, Plin. 11, 37, 67, § 178.—**B.** Transf., the pith, inside, kernel: vitis medulla, Col. 3, 18, 5; Plin. 16, 25, 42, § 103: frumenta, quae salsa aqua sparsa moluntur, candidiorem medullam reddunt, i. e. meal, flour, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 87: medulla ventris, the inside, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 17.—**II.** Trop., the marrow, kernel, innermost part, best part, quintessence: at ego pereo, cui medullam lassitudo peribit, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 18: cum hic fervor tamquam in venis medullisque insederit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24; cf.: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, id. Phil. 1, 15, 36: haec mihi semper erunt imis infixa medullis, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 9: qui mihi haeres in medullis, who are at the bottom of my heart, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 2.

qui mihi sunt inclusa medullis, id. Att. 15, 4, 3: nondum implevere medullas maturae mala nequitiae, Juv. 14, 215: communes loci, qui in mediis litium medullis versantur, Quint. 2, 1, 11: verborum, inner meaning, Gell. 18, 4, 2: divisio compagum ac medullarum, the innermost parts, Vulg. Heb. 4, 12. — Poet.: suadae, the marrow or quintessence of eloquence, said of Cethegus, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 58 (Ann. v. 309 Vahl.); cf. Quint. 2, 15, 4.

medullaris, e, adj. [medulla], situated in the marrow or inmost part (post-class.): dolor, App. M. 7, p. 193, 26.

medullatus, a, um, adj. [id.], possessed of marrow, marrowy; hence, rich, fat, abounding in richness (post-class.): convivium pinguium medullatorum, Vulg. Isa. 25, 6; cf. id. ib. 34, 6.

Medulli, ōrum, m., an Alpine people in Sabaudia, Inscr. ap. Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137; Vitr. 8, 3, 20. — Hence, **II. Medullinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Medulli, Medullian: Medullini te feret aura noti, i. e. Alpine wind, Aus. Ep. 5, 27.

Medullia, ae, f., or **Medullum**, i, n., a little town in Latium, near the modern Monte Verde, Liv. 1, 33, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68. — Hence, **II. Medullinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Medullia, Medullian; as subst. **A. Medullinus**, i, m., a Roman surname; e. g. L. Furius Medullinus, Liv. 4, 25, 5. — **B. Medullina**, ae, f.: Livia Medullina, Suet. Claud. 26; Juv. 6, 322. — In plur. subst.: **Medullini**, ōrum, m., inhabitants of Medullia, Inscr. Orell. 535.

Medullinus, a, um, adj. **I.** From Medullia. — **II.** From Medullia.

medullitus, adv. [medulla], in the marrow, to the very marrow, in the inmost part (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: medullitus aquiloniam intus servat frigiditatem, Varr. ap. Non. 139, 9. — **II.** Trop., inwardly, from the heart, thoroughly: qui mortalibus Versus propinas flammeos medullitus, Enn. ap. Non. 33, 7, and 139, 14 (Sat. v. 7 Vahl.): ut videas eam medullitus me amare, heartily, in one's inmost soul, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 86: ostendit sese jam mihi medullitus, id. Truc. 2, 4, 85: gemens, Amm. 14, 1, 9: dolore commotus, App. M. 10, p. 251.

medullo, i, v. a. [id.], to fill with marrow (post-class.): cura nimia medullatos artus magni facit, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, 16, p. 21, 13: quando ossa incipiunt medullari, Aug. Anim. 4, 5; Ven. Carm. 3, 7 fin.

medullosus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of marrow, marrowy (post-Aug.):umerus, Cels. 8, 1, 102 sq.

medullula, ae, f. dim. [id.], marrow: anseris, Cat. 25, 2.

Medullus, i, m., a mountain in Hispania Tarraconensis, Flor. 4, 12, 50; Oros. 6, 21.

Medulus, a, um, adj., v. Meduli.

1. Medus, a, um, v. Medi, II. A.

2. Medus, i, m., son of Ægeus and Medea; the title of a tragedy of Pacuvius, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114.

3. Medus, i, m., = Μηδος, a small river of Persia, a tributary of the Araxes, now the Polwar, Curt. 5, 4, 7; v. also Medi.

Medusa, ae, f., = Μέδουσα, daughter of Phorcus; she captivated Neptune with her golden hair, and became by him the mother of Pegasus. Minerva, as a punishment, turned her hair into serpents, and gave to her eyes an enchanted power of converting everything they looked upon to stone. Perseus, provided with the shield of Pallas, slew her, and carried off her head, while from the blood that dropped from it serpents sprang, Ov. M. 4, 654; 793; Luc. 9, 626. — Hence, **II. Medusæus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Medusa, Medusan (poet.): monstrum, Ov. M. 10, 22: equus, i. e. Pegasus, id. F. 5, 8; cf. praepes, i. e. Pegasus, id. M. 5, 257: fons, i. e. the fount Hippocrene, struck open by a blow of the hoof of Pegasus, id. ib. 5, 312.

Mefitis, is, v. Mephitis, II.

Megabocchus and **-boccus**, i, m. — Caius, a praetor in Sardinia, Cic. Scaur. § 40; id. Att. 2, 7, 3 Orell.

Megabyzus, i, m., = Μεγαβύζος. **I.** A priest of Diana at Ephesus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 93. — **II.** One of Darius's generals, Just. 7, 3, 7. — **III.** The name of a Persian eunuch, Quint. 5, 12, 21.

Megaera, ae, f., = Μέγαιρα. **I.** One of the Furies, Verg. A. 12, 846; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 387. — **II.** Transf., a fury: Megaera quaedam mortalis, Amm. 14, 1, 2.

Megale, es, f., = Μεγάλη (the great, exalted), a surname of the Magna Mater, Calend. Verrii Fl. in Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 389; v. the foll. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Megalensis** (Megalēsis), e, adj. **1.** Of or belonging to the Magna Mater (only post-Aug.): ludorum Megalesium spectaculum, Tac. A. 3, 6 fin.: ludis Megalensibus, Gell. 2, 24, 1: Megalensibus sacris, Plin. 7, 37, 37, § 123. — **2.** Of or belonging to the Megalesia, Megalesian: Megalensis purpura, i. e. the festival dress of the praetor worn at the Megalesia, Mart. 10, 41, 5. — Most freq. in neutr. plur. subst.: **Megalensia**, or, in the archaic form, **Megalēsia**, ium, n., also

Magalesia ludi, the festival in honor of the Magna Mater, celebrated annually on the 4th of April with processions and games: Megalensia, Calend. Praenest. Verrii in Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 388 and 399; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 125 Müll.; v. also Müll. ib. p. 400 sq.; and cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 15 Müll.: scripsi haec ipsis Megalensibus, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2: pertulere deam (Magnam Matrem) pridie Idus Aprilis: isque dies festus fuit: populus frequens dona deae in Palatium tulit lectisterniumque et ludi fuere, Megalesia appellata, Liv. 29, 14 fin.; cf. id. 36, 36; Auct. Harusp. 12, 24: Megalesia, Liv. 34, 54: Megalesia ludi, Ov. F. 4, 357; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 52; Juv. 6, 69. — **B. Megalesiacus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Megalesia, Megalesian: mappae, Juv. 11, 191; Schol. Juv. ib.

Megalensia or **Megalēsia**, ium, n., and **Megalensis**, v. Megale, II. A.

Megalēpolis, v. Megalopolis.

Megalesiacus, a, um, v. Megale, II. B.

Megalia, ae, f., a small island of Campania, the modern Castel dell' Ovo, Stat. S. 2, 2, 80; called also Megaris, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 82.

† megālium (megallium), ii, n., = μεγάλειον, a kind of ointment: postea multo successit propter gloriam appellatum megallium, ex oleo balanino, balsamo, calamo, junco, xylobalsamo, casia, resina, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 13.

† megālographia, ae, f., = μεγαλογραφία, the painting of large or grand subjects (opp. μικρογραφία, the painting of small subjects), Vitr. 7, 4, 4; 7, 5, 2.

Megālōbusus (-byzus), i, m., = Μεγαλόβυσος, the father of Theotimus, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 74.

Megalōpolis, is, f., or **Megālē pōlis** (acc. **Megālēn pōlin**), f., = Μεγαλόπολις ὁρ Μεγάλη πόλις, a city of Arcadia, the birthplace of Polybius. — Form Megalopolis, Liv. 36, 31, 6; 45, 28, 4. — Form Megale polis, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20: Liv. 32, 5, 5; 35, 36, 10. — Hence, **A. Megalōpolitae**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Megalopolis, Liv. 28, 8. — **B. Megalōpolitānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Megalopolis, Megalopolitan, Liv. 36, 13. — Subst.: **Megalōpolitani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Megalopolis, Liv. 32, 22.

* **Megāpenthes**, is, m., = Μεγαπένθης, a son of Prætus, Hyg. Fab. 244.

1. Megara, ae, m., a Numantine, Flor. 2, 18, 4.

2. Megara, ae, f., and **Megāra**, ōrum, n. (abl. plur. Megaribus for Megaris, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 57), = τὰ Μέγαρα. — **I.** A city in the country of Megaris, the birthplace of Euclid. **A.** Fem., Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; Mart. 11, 43, 6. — **B. Neutr.**, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 60; Liv. 28, 7, 16. — **II. Megāra**, ae, f., a city of Sicily, Liv. 24, 30 sq.; Sil. 14, 273; Serv. ad Verg. E. 1, 55; v. Megaris, II.

3. Megāra, ae, f., wife of Hercules, whom, in his madness, he destroyed, together with her children, Hyg. Fab. 31.

1. Megārēius, a, um, adj. [2. Megara], of or belonging to the city of Megara, Megareian (poet.): arva, Stat. Th. 12, 219.

2. Megārēius, a, um, adj., v. 2. Megareus.

Megārensis, e, adj. [2. Megara], of or belonging to the city of Megara: Nicias, of Megara, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196: homines, Gell. 6, 10, 3.

1. Megārēus (quadrisyly), a, um, adj. = Μεγαρείος, of or belonging to the city of Megara (in Megaris), Megarean (class.): Euclides Socratis discipulus, Megareus, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 129.

2. Megārēia, ōrum, n. plur., for Megara (a city of Sicily), or for Megarensia, sc. arva, Ov. F. 4, 471.

3. Megāreus (trisyly), i, m., = Μεγαρεύς, a son of Neptune, and father of Hippomenes, Hyg. Fab. 157 and 185; Ov. M. 10, 605. — Hence, **Megārēius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Megareus, Megareian (poet.): heros, i. e. Hippomenes, Ov. M. 10, 659.

Megāricus, a, um, adj., = Μεγαρικός, of or belonging to the city of Megara, Megaric: ager, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 42: Megaricus sinus, a part of the Saronic Gulf, near Megara, id. 4, 12, 19, § 57: signa, i. e. of marble from Megara, Cic. Att. 1, 8, 2; 1, 9, 2. — **Megārici**, ōrum, m., sc. philosophi, the followers of Euclid, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 129.

Megāris, idis, f., = Μεγάρσις. **I.** A country of Greece, between Attica and Phocis, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 23. — **II.** A city of Sicily, also called Megara, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 63; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89.

Megarus, a, um, adj. [2. Megara], of or belonging to the city of Megara, Megarean (poet.): sinus, Verg. A. 3, 689.

Megas, ae, m., = μέγας, a surname; e. g. Demetrius Megas, Cic. Fam. 13, 36, 1.

Mēges, etis, m., = Μέγης, son of Phyleus, one of Helen's suitors, Hyg. Fab. 97.

† megistānes, um, m., = μεγιστάνες, the grandees of a kingdom, the magnates who were in the king's suite, Sen. Ep. 21, 4; Tac. A. 15, 27; Suet. Calig. 5.

† Megistē, es, f., = Μεγίστη, a Roman name given to slaves, Inscr. Fabr. p. 189, n. 433.

Megistō, ōs, or ōnis, f., = Μεγιστώ, daughter of Ceteus, Hyg. Astr. 2, 1.

† mehe, for me, v. ego init.

mehercle, **mehercūle**, and **mehercūles**, v. Hercules.

mēio, ēre, v. n. [for migio, kindred with Sanscr. mih, effundere; whence also mingo; cf. Gr. δμικέω, δμικλην], to make water: sacer est locus, extra Meite, Pers. 1, 114: nospes ad hunc tvmvlvm ne melias, Inscr. Orell. 4781: mala meiens, Cat. 97, 8; cf. Juv. 1, 131. — Transf., of a vessel, Mart. 12, 32, 13. — In a double sense: ditior aut formae melioris meiat eodem, Hor. S. 2, 7, 52. — Prov.: caldum meiere et frigidum potare, i. e. to give more than one receives, Petr. 67, 10.

mēl, mellis (abl. sing. melli, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 20. — Gen. and dat. plur. obsol. acc. to Prisc. p. 744 P.), n. [Gr. μέλι, honey; μέλισσα, bee; cf. mulsus], honey. **I.** Lit.: hoc est melli dulci dulcius, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 20 (Spengel, dulce): villa abundat lacte, caseo, melle, Cic. Sen. 16, 56; cf. Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 33: roscida mella, Verg. E. 4, 30: mellis vindemia, Col. 9, 15, 1. — **II.** Trop., honey for sweetness, pleasantness: poetica mella, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44: hoc juvat et melli est, is pleasant, id. S. 2, 6, 32. — Of sweetness, pleasantness of speech: Nestoreum mel, Auct. Pan. ad Pison. 64: Homerici senis mella, Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 3. — Prov.: quia te tango, mel mihi videor lingere, it seems to me as sweet as honey, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 21: mella petere in medio flumine, of a vain search, Ov. A. A. 1, 748. — As a term of endearment, darling, sweet, honey: meum mel, meum cor, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 157; 173; id. Curc. 1, 3, 8; id. Trin. 2, 1, 18: Sempronium, mel ac delicias tuas, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1.

Mela, ae, m. [prob. from μέλας], a Roman proper name, Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 3: Pomponius Mela, a Roman geographer, a native of Spain, under the emperor Claudius; v. Teuffel, Röm. Litt. § 291.

Melae, ārum, *f.*, a town in the Samnite country, Liv. 24, 20; called also **Meles**, ium, Liv. 27, 1.

Melambium, *i. n.*, a place in Thessaly, near Scotussa, Liv. 33, 6.

† **mēlamphyllon**, *i. n.*, = μελάμφυλλον, a plant, also called acanthus and pae-deros, Plin. 22, 22, 34, § 76.

† **mēlampōdion**, *ii. n.*, = μελαμπόδιον, black hellebore, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 47.

† **mēlampsythium**, *ii. n.*, = μελαμψύθιον, black raisin-wine, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80.

Mēlampūs, pōdis, *m.*, = Μελάμπος.

I. Son of Amythion, a celebrated physician and soothsayer, Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 33; Verg. G. 3, 550; Stat. Th. 3, 452.—**II.** Son of Atreus, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53.—**III.** Name of a dog, Ov. M. 3, 206.

† **mēlanāetos**, *i. f.*, = μελαναίετος, the black eagle; a small species of eagle, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 6.

Melanchaetes, *ae. m.*, = Μελαγχαι-της, black-hair, the name of a dog, Ov. M. 3, 232.

† **mēlanchōlia**, *ae. f.*, = μελαγχολία, melancholy, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 12, 108.

† **mēlanchōlicus**, *a. um, adj.*, = μελαγχολικός, having black bile, atrabillious, melancholy: Aristoteles quidem ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80; cf. id. Div. 1, 37, 81: insania, Plin. 22, 25, 64, § 133: vertigines, id. 27, 12, 105, § 130.

mēlancōrŷphos, *i. m.*, = μελαγκόρυφος (having a black crown), the black cap, the name of a kind of snipe, Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86: genus avium, quae Latine vocantur atricapillae, eo, quod summa eorum capita nigra sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124, 15 Müll.; Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86.

† **mēlancrānis**, *is. f.*, = μελαγκρανίς (black-head), a kind of rush with black seeds, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 112.

† **mēlandrŷum**, *i. n.*, = μελάνδρυον, a piece of salted tunny-fish: ceterā parte plenis pulpamentis sale asservantur melandrya vocantur, caesis quercus assulis simillima, i. e. like the black heart of oak, Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 48; Mart. 3, 77, 7; Varr. L. L. 5, 12, § 77 Müll.

Mēlaneus (trisyl.), *i. m.*, = Μελανεύς.

I. Name of a Centaur, Ov. M. 12, 306.—**II.** Name of a dog, Ov. M. 3, 223.

† **mēlania**, *ae. f.*, = μελανία (μέλας, Cels. 5, 28, 19), blackness, black spots, of the skin (post-Aug.), Plin. 24, 8, 29, § 44; 26, 14, 88, § 149 Sillig. (Jan. malandrias).

Mēlanippē, *ēs. f.*, = Μελανίππη. **1.** Daughter of Desmon or Eolus, the mother by Neptune of Boeotus and Aeolus, the founders of Boeotia and Aeolia, Hyg. Fab. 186; Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5.—**Acc. plur.**: Melanippas, Arn. 4, 26. She was the subject of two tragedies: by Attius, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 65 Müll.; Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114; and by Ennius, Gell. 5, 11, 12; cf. Juv. 8, 229.—**2.** A sister of Antiope, queen of the Amazons, taken captive by Hercules, Just. 2, 4, 23 sq.

Mēlanippus, *v. Menalippus*.

Mēlanius, *ii. m.*, a Roman proper name, Inscr. Mur. 858, 5.

† **mēlantēria**, *ae. f.* (gen. sing. melanterias), = μελαντηρία, blacking, Scrib. Comp. 208.

† **mēlanthēmum**, *i. n.*, a reading in Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53, for melanthion.

Mēlanthus, *v. Melanthus fin.*

† **mēlanthium** (-on), *ii. n.*, = μελάνθηον, the plant gith, cultivated fennel-flower: gith e Graecis alii melanthion, alii melaspermum, vocant, Plin. 20, 17, 71, § 182; Col. poet. 10, 245; also chamomile, Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53.—Called also **mēlanthum**, Ser. Samn. 30.

Mēlanthius, *ii. m.*, = Μελάνθιος. **I.** A goatherd of Ulysses, Ov. H. 1, 95.—**II.** A celebrated painter, Plin. 35, 7, 32, § 50; 35, 10, 36, § 76.

Mēlanthō, *ūs. f.*, = Μελανθώ, a sea-nymph, daughter of Neptune, Ov. M. 6, 120; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 373.

mēlanthum, *i. n.*, *v. melanthium fin.*

Mēlanthus, *i. m.*, = Μελάνθος. **I.** A

river in Sarmatia, Ov. P. 4, 10, 54.—**II.** One of the seamen whom Bacchus changed into dolphins, Ov. M. 3, 617.—**III.** The father of the Athenian king Codrus, Vell. 1, 2, 1.—Hence, **Mēlanthēus** (quadrisyl.), *a. um, adj.*, of or belonging to a Melanthus: caedes, Ov. Ib. 625.

Melantias, ādis, *f.*, = Μελαντιάς, a town of Thrace, between the Propontis and the Pontus Euxinus, Amm. 30, 11, 1.

† **mēlanūrus**, *i. m.*, = μελάνουρος (black-tail), a kind of sea-fish, Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299 (Heduph. v. 7 Vahl.); Ov. Hal. 113; Col. 8, 16, 8; Plin. 32, 2, 8, § 17; 32, 11, 53, § 149.

† **mēlapīum**, *ii. n.*, = μηλάπιον, an apple-pear, a kind of apple resembling a pear (al. melapia, melappia), Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51.

1. Mēlas, ājis and *ae. m.*, = Μέλας (black). **I.** The name of several rivers. **1.** A river of Boeotia, now Mavropotami, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 230; Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 3; Stat. Th. 7, 273.—**2.** A river of Thrace, now Kavatch, Liv. 38, 40, 5; Mela, 2, 2, 8; Ov. M. 2, 274; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43.—**3.** A river of Sicily, now Nocito: sacrorumque Melan pascua laeta boum, Ov. F. 4, 476.—**4.** A river of Cappadocia, now Jochmah Su, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 11.—**5.** A river of Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93.—**II.** A son of Phryxus, Hyg. Fab. 3.—**III.** One of the Etruscan seamen whom Bacchus changed into dolphins, Hyg. Fab. 134.

2. mēlas, ānos, = μέλας, a black spot on the skin, Cels. 5, 28, 18; cf. melania.

† **mēlaspermum**, *i. n.*, = μελάνσπερμον, the plant gith, cultivated fennel-flower (v. melanthium), Plin. 20, 17, 71, § 182.

melcūlum, *i. n.*, and **melcūlus**, *i. m. dim.* [mel; v. melliculus], a term of endearment, = melliculum, Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 610 P. (where some read melliculum); applied to a male person, in the voc. melcūle: vale mel gentium, melcūle, ebur ex Etruria, laser Aretinum, etc., Aug. ap. Macr. S. 2, 4 med.—Also, v. l. for melliculum, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 16 and 23.

Meldi, ōrum, *m.*, a people of Gallia Celtica, between the Seine and Marne; their chief town answered to the modern Meaux, Caes. B. G. 5, 5; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.

mēlē, Gr. plur. of melos, v. l. melos.

Mēleāger and **Mēleāgros** (-agrus), *gri. m.*, = Μελεάγρος, son of the Calydonian king Eneus and Althea, one of the combatants at the Calydonian boar-hunt. His life depended on the preservation of an extinguished brand; this his mother burned, out of revenge for the death of her brothers who had fallen by his hand, and he expired, Ov. M. 8, 299 sq.; id. H. 9, 151; Val. Fl. 1, 435; Hyg. Fab. 171 sq.; Serv. Verg. A. 7, 306.—Hence, **A. Mēleāgreus**, *a. um, adj.*, of or belonging to Meleager, Luc. 6, 365.—**B. Mēleāgrides**, *um. f.* **1.** The sisters of Meleager, who, according to the fable, bitterly lamented his death, and were changed into birds called after his name, Hyg. Fab. 174; Ov. M. 8, 534 sq.—**2.** A kind of fowls, Guinea-hens, the same as Gallinae Africanæ, or a variety of them, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 18; Plin. 10, 26, 38, § 74.—**C. Mēleāgrius**, *a. um, adj.*, = Μελεάγριος, of or belonging to Meleager, Meleagrian, Stat. Th. 4, 103.

mēleāgris, *īdis. f.*, v. Meleager, B. 2.

1. mēles (maeles) and **mēlis** (maelis), *is. f.*, a marten or badger, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 3; Plin. 8, 38, 58, § 138; Grat. Cyneg. 340.

2. Mēles, ētis, *m.*, Μέλης, a river in Ionia, near Smyrna, on the banks of which, it is said, Homer was born, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 118; Stat. S. 2, 7, 33; 3, 3, 60.—Hence, **A. Mēlēteus**, *a. um, adj.*, Meletean, poet. for Homeric: chartae, Tib. 4, 1, 200.—**B. Mēlētinus**, *a. um, adj.*, Meletine: deae, dwelling at Meles, Ov. F. 4, 236.

3. Mēles, *ium. f. plur.*, a village in the Samnite territory, Liv. 27, 1, 1.

Mēlessi, ōrum, *m.*, a people in Hispania Baetica, Liv. 28, 3.

Mēlēte, ēs, *f.*, = Μελέτη. **I.** One of the Muses, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.—**II.** A Roman surname: PORCIA MELETE, Inscr. Grut.

357, 7.—**III.** The name of a plant, called also chamaeleon, App. Herb. 25.

Mēlēteus, *v. 2. Meles*.

* **Mēletides**, *ae. m.*, a foolish Athenian, App. Mag. p. 289, 26.

Mēliboea, *ae. f.*, = Μελίσβοια, a maritime town of Thessaly, at the foot of Mount Ossa, the birthplace of Philoctetes, now Kastri, Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 4, 7, 16, § 32; Liv. 36, 13, 6; 44, 13.—Hence, **II. Deriv.** **A. Mēliboeus**, *a. um, adj.*, Mēliboean: purpura, Lucr. 2, 500; Verg. A. 5, 251.—**B. Mēlibocensis**, *e. adj.*, of or belonging to Mēliboea, Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 251.

1. Mēliboeus, *i. m.*, = Μελίβοιος, name of a shepherd, Verg. E. 1, 6.

2. Mēliboeus, *a. um, v. Mēliboea*, II. A.

mēlica, *ae. f.*, perh. a kind of vessel (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 545, 4; 12 and 23.

† **mēlicēris**, *īdis. f.*, = μελικήρις, a kind of tumor, meliceris (the yellow matter of which looks like honey): melilotos contra meliceridas efficac, Plin. 21, 20, 87, § 151.—In sing., Veg. Vet. 2, 30 (in Cels. 5, 26, 20, called μελικήρις).

Mēlicerta and **Mēlicertes**, *ae. m.*, = Μελικέρτης, son of Ivo and the Theban king Athamas. His mother, pursued by her husband in his madness, threw herself into the sea with Melicerta, who became a sea-god, called by the Greeks Palaemon, and by the Romans Portunus, Ov. M. 4, 522; cf. Verg. G. 1, 437; Ov. F. 6, 485 sq.; Pers. 5, 103.

† **mēlichlōros**, *i. m.*, = μελίχλωρος, a precious stone yellow as honey, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.

† **mēlichros**, ōtos, *m.*, = μελίχρως, a precious stone of the color of honey, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.

† **mēlichrŷsos**, *i. m.*, = μελίχρυσος, gold-colored chrysolite, Plin. 37, 9, 45, § 128.

† **mēlicrātum**, *i. n.*, = μελικράτον, water-mead, Veg. Vet. 3, 15, 22.

† **1. mēlicus**, *a. um, adj.*, = μελικός, musical, tuneful, melodious: sonores, Lucr. 5, 334.—**II.** In partic., lyric, lyrical: poema, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 1, 1.—**B. Subst.**

1. mēlicus, *i. m.*, a lyric poet: Simonides melicus, Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 89; 7, 56, 57, § 192.—**2. mēlica**, *ae. f.*, a lyric poem, ode, Petr. 64.

2. Melicus, *a. um, adj.*, in vulg. lang. for Medicus, Median: gallinae, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 19; Col. 8, 2, 4; Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 48.

Mēlie, *ēs. or Melia*, *ae. f.*, = Μελία.

I. A sea-nymph: Hestiaea, Mēlie, Ianthē, Hyg. Fab. praef.—**II.** A Bithynian nymph, beloved by the river-god Inachus, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 25.

† **mēlilotos**, *i. f.*, = μελίλωτος, a kind of clover, melilot, also called sertula Campana: pars meliloton amant, Ov. F. 4, 440; cf. Plin. 21, 11, 37, § 63; 21, 7, 18, § 39.

† **mēlimēla**, ōrum, *n. plur.*, = μελίμηλα, honey-apples, previously called must-apples (musea mala): quae antea musea vocabant, nunc melimela appellant, Varr. R. R. 1, 59; cf.: musea a celeritate mitescendi, quae nunc melimela dicuntur a sapore melleo, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51; Col. 5, 10 fin.; 12, 45; Hor. S. 2, 8, 31; Mart. 7, 25, 7.—In sing.: melimelum a dulcedine appellatum, quod fructus ejus mellis saporem habeat, vel quod in melle servetur, unde et quidam (Mart. 13, 24, 1) Si tibi Cecropio saturata Cydonia melle Ponentur: dicas haec melimela licet, Isid. Orig. 17, 7; cf. melomeli.

mēlimēli, *v. melomeli*.

1. mēlina, *ae. v. 1. melinus*.

2. mēlina, *ae. v. 2. melinus*.

1. mēlinum, *i. v. 3. melinus*.

2. Melinum, *i. v. 4. Melinus*.

* **1. mēlinus**, *a. um, adj.* [1. meles], of or belonging to the marten; only subst. (sc. crumena): mēlina, *ae. f.*, a purse or wallet of marten-skin, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 20.

2. mēlinus, *a. um, adj.* [mel], of or belonging to honey, honey-; only subst.: mēlina, *ae. f.*, mead: melinam promere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 51 (al. mellinam); id. Ep. 1, 1, 21 (al. mellina).

† **3. mēlinus**, a, um, adj., = μήλινος, of or belonging to quinces, quince-; quince-yellow; only as subst.: **mēlinum**, i, n. I. (Sc. oleum.) Quince-oil, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 11; 23, 6, 54, § 103.—II. (Sc. unguentum.) Quince-ointment, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 5.—III. An eye-salve, Inscr. Tochōn, Cachets des Ocul. p. 61.—IV. (Sc. vestimentum.) A quince-yellow garment, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 49.

4. Melinus, a, um, adj. [Melos], of or belonging to the island of Melos, Melian; subst.: **Mēlinum**, i, n., a kind of white color, Melian white; pigmentum, or simply Melinum, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 106 Lorenz ad loc.; cf. Plin. 35, 6, 17, § 36; Vitruv. 7, 1, 1: alumen, Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 188.

mēlior, mēlius [cf. μάλλον, for μάλιον], v. bonus.

mēlioratio, ōnis, f. [meliore], a bettering, improvement, melioration (post-class.), Cod. Just. 4, 66, 2; 2, 19, 24.

† **mēlioresco**, ēre, v. incho. n., to begin to improve, grow better; βελτιοῦμαι, Gloss. Philox.

mēliōro (no perf.), ātum, 1, v. a. [mēlior], to make better, to better, improve (post-class.): meliorare proprietatem, Dig. 7, 1, 13: melioratum praedium, Cod. Just. 5, 71, 16; Cassiod. Var. 9, 3.

mēlis, v. 1. meles.

† **mēlisphyllon** and **mēlisso-phyllon**, i, n., = μελίσφυλλον and μελίσσοφυλλον (honey-leaf, bee-leaf), an herb of which bees are fond, balm-gentle, balm (also called apiastrium): trita melis phylla, et cerinthae ignobile gramen, Verg. G. 4, 63; Plin. 20, 11, 45, § 116; 21, 20, 86, § 149.

Melissa, ae, f., = Μέλισσα. I. A nymph who is said to have invented the art of keeping bees, Col. 9, 2, 3.—II. Daughter of the Cretan king Melissus, who, together with her sister Amalthea, fed Jupiter with goats' milk, Lact. 1, 22, 19 sq.

Melisseus, v. Melissus, I.

mēlissōphyllon, v. melisphyllum.

Melissus, i, m., = Μέλισσος. I. (Also called **Melisseus**, = Μελίσσεύς.) A king of Crete, father of Melissa and Amalthea, Lact. 1, 22, 19; ib. § 28.—II. A grammarian and comic poet, librarian to Augustus, Ov. P. 4, 16, 30; cf. Suet. Gram. 21.—III. A philosopher of Samos, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118.

Melita, ae, or **Melītē**, ēs, f., = Μελίτη. I. The isle of Malta, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46, § 103; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 92.—II. An isle and off the coast of Dalmatia, now Meleda, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152; Ov. F. 3, 567.—III. A city of Ionia, Vitruv. 4, 1.—IV. A city of Cappadocia, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8.—V. A sea-nymph, Verg. A. 5, 825.

Mēlitaeus, a, um, adj., = Μελιταίος, of or belonging to the Dalmatian island Melita, Melitaeus: catuli, Plin. 30, 5, 14, § 43.

Mēlitānus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Melita, Melitan, Inscr. Grut. 751, 3.

Melītē, ēs, v. Melita.

Mēlitensis, e, adj. [Melita], of or belonging to the isle of Malta, Melitan, Maltese: vestis, Cic. Verr. 2, 72, § 176: rosa, id. ib. 2, 5, 11, § 27.—In plur. subst.: **Mēlitensia**, ium (sc. vestimenta), Melitan garments, Cic. Verr. 2, 74, § 183 (but in Lucr. 4, 1130, the correct read. is alidensia).

Mēlitēsius, a, um, adj. [id.], Melitan, Maltese: Melitesia Corallia (al. Melitensia), Grat. Cyn. 404.

† **1. mēlitinus**, a, um, adj., = μελίτινος, of or belonging to honey, mixed with honey (post-class.): cera, Plin. Val. 3, 26.—2. Lapis, a kind of precious stone, Plin. 36, 19, 33, § 140.

2. Mēlitinus, i, a Roman proper name, Inscr. Visc. Opt. Varr. t. 1, p. 182; Inscr. Fabr. p. 45, n. 255.

(† **mēlitis**, a false read. for chalcitis, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.)

† **mēlitites**, ae, m., = μελιτίτης, a honey-drink made of honey and must, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 85 (but a false read. for melitinus, Plin. 36, 19, 33, § 140).

* **meliton**, i, n., a kind of wine, Vitruv. 8, 3.

† **mēlittaena** (**mēlitaena**), ae, f.,

= μελίτταίνα. I. A plant, also called marubium, App. Herb. 45.—II. A plant, also called melissophyllon, Plin. 21, 20, 86, § 149.

† **mēlitturgus**, i, m., = μελιττουργός, a bee-keeper, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 3.

mēlium, ii, n., a dog's collar, v. melum.

1. mēlius, comp. adj. and adv., v. bonus.

2. Mēlius, a, um, adj. [2. Melos], of or belonging to the isle of Melos, Melian: Diagoras Mēlius, dwelling in Melos, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2.

mēliuscūle, adv., v. meliusculus fin.

mēliuscūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [mēlius], somewhat better, rather better (ante-class. and post-Aug.).—Of a convalescent: qui meliusculus esse coepit, Cels. 3, 22; Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 19.—Of things: si eris verax, ex tuis rebus feceris meliusculas, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 15; cf. v. 6: apes coloris meliusculi, Col. 9, 3, 2: facies, Sen. Ben. 1, 3: spes, rather more, Varr. ap. Non. 394, 10.—In neutr. sing.: meliusculus est monere, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 3.—Adv.: **mēliuscūle**.

I. Rather better, pretty well (class.): cum meliuscule tibi esset, when you were somewhat better (of a convalescent), *Cic. Fam. 16, 5, 1: jam valere, Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 12 Mai.—II. Rather more, somewhat more: meliuscule quam satis fuerit, biberis, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 51.

† **mēlizōmum**, i, n., = μελιζωμον, honey-sauce, Apic. 1, 2, 2.

1. mella, ae, f. [mel], perh. for mellea (sc. aqua), honey-water (post-Aug.), Col. 12, 11, 1; 12, 49, 3.

2. Mella or **Mela**, ae, m., a river in Upper Italy, near Brescia, now Mella, Cat. 67, 33: curva legunt prope flumina Mellae, Verg. G. 4, 278.

* **3. Mella**, ae, m., a Roman surname in the gens Annaea, e. g. M. Annaeus Mella, the father of Lucan.

mellacēum, i, n. [mel], must (post-class. for sapa): sapa, quod nunc mellacēum dicimus, mustum ad mediam partem decoctum, Non. 551, 21.

Mellaria, ae, f., a city in Hispania Baetica, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7.—Hence, **Mellariensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Mellaria; in plur. subst.: **Mellarienses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Mellaria, Inscr. Grut. 321, 10.

mellārius, a, um, adj. [mel], of or belonging to honey, honey- (post-Aug.): vasa mellaria, Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 82.—Hence, subst.

1. mellārius, ii, m., a bee-keeper, bee-master (ante-class.), Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 17.—**2. mellārium**, ii, n., a beehive, apiary, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12.

mellatio, ōnis, f. [mello], a honeying, honey-gathering, taking of honey from the hive, Col. 11, 2, 50: aestiva, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 41.

mellēus, a, um, adj. [mel], of or belonging to honey, honey- (post-Aug.). I. Lit.: sapor, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51: color, id. 11, 16, 16, § 48: sardonyches, id. 37, 6, 23, § 89: succus, id. 36, 19, 33, § 140: crustum, Aus. Eph. Pareob. 12.—II. Transf., honey-sweet, delightful, charming (post-class.): moduli, App. M. 6, p. 175, 31: adulatio, Aus. Ep. 18 fin.

mellīcūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], honey-sweet, honeyed: corpusculum mellīculum! a coaxing epithet, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 23.—Subst.: **mellīculum**, i, n., honey-pet, honey-kin, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 14.—Collat. form melculum, q. v.

mellifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [mel-fero], honey-bearing, honey-producing, melliferous (poet.): apes, Ov. M. 15, 383: exercitus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 127.

(† **mellifex**, fīcis, m. [mel-facio], i. q. mellarius, 1., a honey-maker, i. e. a keeper of bees: ubicunque saltus idonei sunt mellifici, Col. 9, 8, 8; better referred to mellificus, q. v.)

mellificiūm, ii, n. [id.], the making of honey: ad mellificiūm aptissimum est thymum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 4; Col. 9, 13, 13.

mellifico, 1, v. a. [mellificus], to make honey (post. and in post-Aug. prose): sic

vos non vobis mellificatis apes, Verg. ap. Don. Vit. Verg. (but ap. Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 59, mella faciunt; v. Sillig).

mellificus, a, um, adj. [mel-facio], honey-making, fit for making honey (post-Aug.): opus, Col. 9, 13, 14: saltus, id. 9, 8, 8; v. mellifex.

* **mellifluens**, tis, adj. [mel-fluo], honey-dropping; trop., mellifluous, of a speaker: Nestor, Aus. Epist. 16, 14.

mellifluus, a, um, adj. [id.], flowing with honey, honey-dropping (post-class.). I. Lit.: antra, Avien. Perieg. 468.—II. Trop., mellifluous: Homerus melliflui oris, Boeth. Metr. 5, 2, 2.

(† **melligēnus**, a, um, adj., a false read. for melliginis, Plin. 16, 7, 10, § 28.)

melliger, gēra, gērum, adj. [mel-gero], honey-bearing (late Lat.), Aldh. Laud. Virg. in. 4.

Melligērus, i, m., a Roman surname, Inscr. Mur. 1329, 1.

melligo, inis, f. [mel]. I. A honey-like juice, sucked by the bees from flowers, but not yet made into honey, bee-glue, bees'-rosin, hive-dross (post-Aug.), Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 14; 16, 7, 10, § 28.—II. The juice of unripe grapes: uvae, Plin. 12, 27, 60, § 131.

* **mellilla**, ae, f. dim. [2. melinus], a term of endearment, little honey, little sweetheart: mea vita, mea mellilla, Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 47 dub.

mellina, ae, v. 2. melinus.

* **mellinia**, ae, f. [mel], sweetness, deliciousness, delight: hoc nimio magna mellinae mihi, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 6 Spengel (al. mellinae).

mellitūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [mellitus], honey-sweet, darling (ante- and post-class.): corpusculum mellitulum! (al. melliculum), Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 19: puella, Hier. Ep. 79, 6.—Subst.: **mellitūla**, ae, f., little honey: mea mellitula, App. M. 3, 139, 3.

mellitus, a, um, adj. [mel], of honey, honey-. I. Lit.: melliti favi, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22: bellaria, id. ap. Gell. 13, 11: absorptio, Suet. Ner. 27.—2. Sweetened with honey, honey-sweet: placenta, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 11.—II. Trop., honey-sweet, darling, lovely: mammillae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 47: Cicero, *Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1: oculi, Cat. 47, 1: passer, id. 3, 6: verborum globuli, Petr. 1.—So in sup.: ubi ubi es mellitissime, Marc. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 4, 5 Mai.; cf.: mellitissimum saviū, App. M. 2, 10, p. 119.—As subst.: **mellitus**, i, m.: mi mellite, mi marite, my honey, my darling, App. M. 5, 6, p. 161.

mello, 1, v. a. [id.], to make or collect honey, Pall. 7, 1 dub.

Mellōna, ae, f. [id.], the goddess of bees and honey, Aug. Civ. Del. 4, 24.—Called also **Mellonia**, Arn. 4, 131.

Mellōproximus, i, m., vox hibr. [μελλω-proximus], one who comes next in rank to the Proximus; v. h. v. under prior, Cod. Th. 6, 26, 16; Cod. Just. 12, 19, 5; 7; 14.

mellōsus, a, um, adj. [mel], of or from honey, honey-, honey-like (post-class. for mellous): mellosa dulcedo, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29, 151.

mellum, i, n., a dog's collar, Varr. R. 2, 9, 15 Schneid. N. cr. (al. melium and maelium).—Also, **millus**, i: millus collare canum venaticorum, factum ex corio confixumque clavis ferreis eminentibus adversus impetum luporum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 151 Müll.—Also written **melium**, **mil-lus**, q. v.

1. Melo, ōnis, m., old Latin name for the Nile: Melo nomine alio Nilus vocatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.; cf. id. p. 7 and p. 18: Serv. Verg. G. 4, 291: Melonis alba filia, i. e. the paper-reed growing in the Nile, Aus. Epist. 4, 75.

† **2. mēlo**, ōnis, m., = μήλον, an apple-shaped melon, for melopepo, Pall. 4, 9, 6; Vop. Carin. 17.

mēlocarpon, i, n., a plant, also called aristolochia, App. Herb. 19.

† **mēlodes**, is, m., = μελωδης, a pleasing, charming singer (post-class.): Proculus melodes insonare pulsibus (al. melodis),

Sid. Ep. 9, 15. — Also in fem.: **Mēlodes**, a Roman surname, Inscr. Grut. 1157, 3.

† **mēlōdīa**, ae. f., = μελωδία, a pleasant song, melody, Mart. Cap. 9, § 905: melodiae compositor, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 2.

† **mēlōdīcus**, a, um, adj., = μελωδικός, melodious: suavis, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 8, 6.

mēlōdīna, ōrum, n. [melodia], a melody (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 49, 33 dub.

* **Melodūnum**, i, n., a city of the Sennones, the modern Melun, Caes. B. G. 7, 58, 2; 7, 60, 1.

† **mēlōdus**, a, um, adj., = μελωδός, pleasantly singing, melodious (post-class.): virgines, Aus. Prof. 15, 8: carmen, Prud. Cath. 9, 2. — Hence, subst.: **mēlōda**, ae. f., a melody: lyricae melodiae, Ven. Carm. 9, 7, 13.

† **mēlōfōliā**, ōrum, n., vox hibr. [μήλον-folium], apples with a leaf on the side, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 52.

† **mēlōmēli** (mēlīmēli), n., = μηλόμηλι, the sirup of preserved quinces, Col. 12, 45, 3.

† **mēlōpēpo**, ōnis, m., = μηλοπέπων, an apple-shaped melon, cucumber-melon, not eaten till fully ripe, Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 67.

mēlōphyllon, i, n., a plant, also called millefolium, App. Herb. 88.

† **mēlōpoeia**, ae. f., = μελοποιία, musical composition: melopoeia est habitus modulationis effectae, Mart. Cap. 9, § 965 al.

† **1. mēlos**, i, n. (Greek plur. mele, Lucr. 2, 412. — In masc.: quosdam melos, Cato ap. Non. 213, 17; so Pac. and Varr. ib.), = μέλος, a tune, air, strain, song, lay (ante-class. and poet.): suave summum melos, Naev. ap. Non. 213, 11: quosdam melos, Cato ap. Non. 77, 7: Silvani melo Consimilis cantus, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: longum, Hor. C. 3, 4, 2: Pegaseium, Pers. prol. — Greek plur.: cui breviam mela modifica recino, Aus. Parent. 27.

2. Mēlos, i, f., = Μηλός, an island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, now Milo, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70; Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll. — Hence, **1. Mēlius**, a, um, adj., of Melos: Diagoras Mēlius, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2. — **II. Mēlinus**, a, um, v. 4. Mēlinus.

mēlosmos, i, m., a plant, also called polion, App. Herb. 57.

† **mēlōta**, ae. or mēlōtē, ēs, f., = μελωτή, a sheepskin (with the wool on): circumierunt in melotis, in pellibus caprinis, Vulg. Heb. 11, 37; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 76. — Collat. form, mēlōtes, Isid. 19, 24, 19; and mēlōtis, idis, f., Ambros. Ep. 15, 9.

† **mēlōthron** (or mēlōtrum, Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53), i, n., = μῆλωθρον, a plant, the white bryony, called, in pure Lat., vitis alba, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21; 21, 9, 29, § 53.

Mēlōtis, idis, f., a country of Thessaly, Liv. 32, 13.

mēlōtris, idis, f., = μελωτρίς, a probe or sound, mostly for the ears, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 63.

Mēlōmēnē, ēs, f., Μελομένη (the songstress), the muse of tragic and lyric poetry: Mēlōmēnē, cui liquidam pater Vocem cum cithara dedit, Hor. C. 1, 24, 3; Mart. 4, 37, 1; Aus. Idyll. 20, 2.

† **mēlōm**, v. bonus init.

Mēmacēni, ōrum, m., a people of Asia, beyond the Caspian Sea, Curt. 7, 6.

membrāna, ae. f. [membrum], the skin or membrane that covers parts of the body (class.). **I.** Lit.: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: cerebri, the membrane of the brain, meninges, Cels. 8, 4: membranis cicadae volant, Plin. 11, 28, 33, § 96: membranis volant fragilibus insecta, id. 11, 39, 94, § 228. — **B.** Esp., the skin or slough of snakes, Ov. M. 7, 272; Luc. 6, 679. — **II.** Transf. **A.** The thin skin of plants and other things, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88: corio et membrana Punica (teguntur), id. 15, 28, 34, § 112: tenuissimis membranis velatur allium, id. 19, 6, 34, § 111: putaminis ovi, id. 29, 3, 11, § 46. — **B.** A skin prepared for writing, etc., parchment, Quint. 10, 3, 31: Homeri carmen in Membrana scriptum, Plin. 7, 21, 21, § 85: sic raro scribis, ut toto non quater anno Mem-

bram poscas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 2: Parrhasiae, for drawing, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 68: croceae membrana tabellae, Juv. 7, 23: quod in chartulis sive membranis meis aliquis scripserit, meum est, Gai. Inst. 2, 77. — **C.** The surface, outside of a thing (poet.): coloris, Lucr. 4, 95. — Trop.: scies, sub ista tenui membrana dignitatis quantum mali jaceat, Sen. Ep. 115, 9.

membrānāceus and **-cius**, a, um, adj. [membrana], of skin or membrane, skinny, membranaceous (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vespertilio, cui membranaceae pinnae uni, Plin. 10, 61, 81, § 168: PVGILLARES, of parchment, Inscr. Grut. 174, 7. — **II.** Like a skin or membrane: quibusdam cortex membranaceus, ut viti, arundini, Plin. 16, 31, 55, § 126.

membrānārius, ii, m. [id.], a parchment-maker (post-class.), Edict. Dioclet. p. 20; cf. membranarius, διφθεροποιός, Gloss. Philox.

membrāneus, a, um, adj. [id.], of parchment (post-Aug.): pugillares membranei, Mart. 14, 7 in lemm.: codices, Dig. 32, 50, 1.

membrānūla, ae. f. dim. [id.], a little skin or membrane. **I.** Lit.: membranula, quae sub cute calvariam cingit, Cels. 8, 4: oculi, membrane of the eye, id. 7, 7, 13. — **II.** Transf. **A.** A parchment: iisque imperes, ut sumant membranulam, Cic. Att. 4, 4, b, 1. — **B.** Plur., an instrument or document written on parchment: quae membranulis mea manu scriptis continebantur, Dig. 32, 102 prooem.

* **membrānūlum**, i, n. dim. [id.], for membranula, a little skin or membrane, App. M. 6, p. 184, 20.

membratim, adv. [membrum], by limbs or members, in the limbs, limb by limb, from member to member. **I.** Lit.: membratim vitalem deperdere sensum, Lucr. 3, 527: nunc peractis malis, quae membratim sentiuntur, dicemus de his, quae totis corporibus grassantur, in single limbs, Plin. 26, 11, 67, § 107: cadere, in pieces, id. 9, 15, 18, § 48. — **II.** Transf., piecemeal, singly, severally. **A.** In gen.: membratim enumerare, Varr. R. R. 1, 22; cf.: animalium naturae generatim membratimque ita se habent, Plin. 12 praef. § 1: gestum negotium, Cic. Part. 35, 121. — **B.** In partic., of speech, in little clauses, in short sentences: dicere, Cic. Or. 63, 212; 67, 223; cf.: membratim caesimque dicere, Quint. 9, 4, 126: narrare, id. 9, 4, 127.

* **membratura**, ae. f. [membro], the formation of the limbs, constitution of the body, Vitr. 8, 5, 1.

membripotens, ntis, adj. [membrum-potens], ruling in the members (eccl. Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 2, 11.

membro, āre, v. a. [membrum], to form limb by limb, to furnish with limbs: quinque et triginta diebus infans membratur, Censor. de Die Nat. 11; Dracont. Hex. 220.

* **membrōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.], large membered: hortorum custos membrōsior aequo, i. e. majori mentula praeditus, Auct. Priap. prooem.

membrum, i, n. [etym. dub.; perh. for mems-trum; cf. Sanscr. māmsa, flesh], a limb, member of the body (class.). **I.** Lit.: jam membrorum, id est partium corporis, alia videntur propter eorum usum a natura esse donata, ut manus, crura, pedes, etc. . . alia quasi ad quendam ornatum, ut cauda pavoni, plumae versicolores columbis, viris mammae atque barba, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 66: defessa, Verg. G. 4, 438; Suet. Vesp. 20: hispida membra, Juv. 2, 11: membrum lacerum laesumve, Gell. 4, 2, 15: propter membrum ruptum talio, Gai. Inst. 3, 223. — **B.** In partic., = membrum virile, Auct. Priap. 70, 17. So plur. membra, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 65; cf. App. M. 5, 6, p. 161; id. ib. 10, 31, p. 254; Aus. Epigr. 120, 4. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen. **1.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, a part, portion, division: omnes philosophiae partes atque omnia membra, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 9: solvere quassatae parcite membra ratas, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 2: per omnia philosophiae membra prudenter disputando currere, Amm. 16, 5, 6: eadem sunt membra in

utrāque disputatione, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119. — **2.** Of persons: Ponticus . . . Bassus . . . dulcia convictus membra fuere mei, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 48: membra et partes alienae potentiae, Sen. Ep. 21, 6; cf. poet.: fluctuantia membra Libyae, Sil. 2, 310. — **B.** Esp. **1.** A member of the state: per multa membra civitas in unum tantum corpus redigitur, Just. 5, 10, 10: membra partesque imperii, Suet. Aug. 48: reipublicae totius membra, Amm. 18, 5, 1: urbis, id. 15, 7, 5: Achaei scilicet per civitates velut per membra divisi sunt, unum tamen corpus et unum imperium habent, Just. 34, 1, 2: corpore sic toto ac membris Roma usa, Sil. 12, 318: cur ut decisa atque avulsa a corpore membra despiciat, id. 1, 670. — **2.** An apartment, chamber in a house: dormitorium membrum, a bed-chamber, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 9: domus membra, App. M. 3, 28, p. 141; 7, 1, p. 188: modus membrorum numerusque, Col. 6, 1, 1: cubacula et ejusmodi membra, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2. — **3.** Of speech, a member or clause of a sentence: quae Graeci κόμματα et κῶλα nominant, nos recte incisa et membra dicimus, Cic. Or. 62, 211; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26. — **4.** Of the Church of Christ: singuli autem alter alterius membra, Vulg. Rom. 12, 5; cf. the context: membra sumus corporis ejus, i. e. Christ's, id. Eph. 5, 30.

† **mēmēcyllon**, i, n., = μῆμέκυλλον, μαίικυλλον, the edible fruit of the strawberry-tree, Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 99.

mēmēt, acc. of ego with met, v. ego and met.

mēmīnens, P. a., v. meminī fin.

mēmīni, isse, v. n. [Sanscr. man, think; upaman = Gr. ὑπομένειν, await; Gr. μὲν in mēno, Μέντωρ; μαν- in μαινόμενος, μάντις; μνά- in μνήσκω, etc.; cf.: maneo, moneo, reminiscor, mens, Minerva, etc.], to remember, recollect, to think of, be mindful of a thing; not to have forgotten a person or thing, to bear in mind (syn.: reminiscor, recordor); constr. with gen., with acc. of the person and of the thing, with de, with a rel.-clause, with ut, with cum; with the acc. and inf. (usually the inf. pres., sometimes the inf. perf.; class.). **1.** With gen.: vivorum meminī, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3: constantiae tuae, id. Fam. 13, 75, 1: leti paterni, to be mindful of, not forget to revenge, Val. Fl. 1, 773. — **2.** With acc.: suam quisque hominem meminī, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 51: praeccepta facito ut meminēris, id. Mil. 4, 4, 1: officium suum, id. Trin. 3, 2, 71: omnia meminī, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 106: Cinnam meminī, id. Phil. 5, 6, 17: numeros, Verg. E. 9, 45. — With ellips. of acc.: neque adeo edepol flocci facio, quando egomet meminī mihi (sc. nomen), Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 73. — **3.** With de: de pallā memento, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 84: de Herode, Cic. Att. 15, 27, 3; Juv. 11, 81. — **4.** With a rel.-clause: meministi, quanta hominum esset admiratio, Cic. Lael. 1, 2. — **5.** With ut: meministi, olim ut fuerit vestra oratio? Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 47; Col. 11, 2, 55. — **6.** With cum: meminī, cum mihi desipere videbare, Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 1. — **7.** With acc. and inf. (a) With pres. inf. (so usually of the direct memory of an eye-witness): meminī me fieri pavum, Enn. ap. Don. ad Ter. And. 2, 5, 18 (Ann. v. 15 Vahl.); meminī Catonem mecum disserere, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: meminī Pamphyllum mihi narrare, id. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 32: meminī te mihi Phameae cenam narrare, id. Fam. 9, 16, 8; id. Deiot. 14, 38: meministi fieri senatusconsultum referente me, id. Mur. 25, 57: mementote hos esse pertimescendos, id. Cat. 2, 3, 5: memento mihi suppetias ferre, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 51. — So impers. memento with inf., remember to, i. e. be sure to, do not fail to: memento ergo didimium mihi istinc de praeda dare, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 66: ei et hoc memento (sc. dicere), id. Merc. 2, 2, 11: dextram cohibere memento, Juv. 5, 71. — (β) With inf. perf. (so usu. when the subject is not an eye-witness; esp. with second and third persons of meminī): peto, ut meminēris, te omnia mihi cumulate recepisse, Cic. Fam. 13, 72, 2: meministi me ita distribuisse initio causam, id. Rosc. Am. 42, 112: meminēram . . . divinum virum . . . senile corpus paludibus occultasse demersum, id. Sest. 22, 50: meminī gloriari solitum esse Q. Hortensium, quod, etc., id. Fam. 2, 16, 3: memento me,

con de meâ, sed de oratoris facultate dixisse, id. de Or. 1, 17, 78.—Poet., of inanim. things: meministi levior praestare salutem, Lucr. 4, 153; Luc. 5, 109.—**8. Absol.**: meministi et scio, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 14: recte meministi, *your recollection is accurate*, id. Ps. 4, 7, 57.—**II. Transf.**, to make mention of, to mention a thing, either in speaking or writing (rare but class.): meministi ipse de exsiliis, Cic. Phil. 2, 36, 91: neque omnino hujus rei meministi usquam poeta ipse, Quint. 11, 2, 16: Achillam, cujus supra meminimus, Caes. B. C. 3, 108, 1: sed tu, qui hujus iudicii meministi, cur oblitus es illius, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13; Col. 1, 1, 13: meminerunt hujus conjurationis Janusius Geminus in historia, M. Bibulus in edictis, Suet. Caes. 9; id. Gram. 11.—Hence, **meminens**, entis, *P. a.*, *mindful* (ante- and post-class.): meminens corde volutat, Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc. p. 922 P.: aevi quod perit, meminens, Aus. Prof. 2, 4: memineus naturae et professionis oblitus, Sid. Ep. 4, 12.

Memmius, a name of a Roman gens, mox Italus Mnesteus, geius, a quo nomine Memini, Verg. A. 5, 117. So C. Memmius, a public man, who, being adjudged guilty of ambitus, went into exile to Athens; to him Cicero addressed several letters, and to him Lucretius dedicated his poem, De Rerum Natura; cf. Lucr. 1, 42.—Hence, **A. Memmiades**, ae, m., one of the Memmian gens, a Memmiade, a Memmius, Lucr. 1, 26.—**B. Memmianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Memmius: praedia, of C. Memmius, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 1.

Memnon, ðnis, m., = Μέμνων, son of Tithonus and Aurora, and king of the Ethiopians; he went to the aid of the Trojans, and was slain by Achilles: nigri Memnonis arma, Verg. A. 1, 489.—When burned on the funeral pile he is said to have been changed by Aurora into a bird, while from his ashes many other birds flew up, called Memnoniae or Memnionides, who every year flew from Ethiopia to Troy and fought over Memnon's tomb, Ov. M. 13, 600 sq.; id. ib. 13, 617; Plin. 10, 26, 37, § 74. The black marble statue of Memnon, near Thebes, when struck by the first beams of the sun, gave forth a sound like that of a lute-string, which was regarded as Memnon's greeting to his mother: dimidio magicae resonant ubi Memnone chordae, Juv. 15, 5; cf.: mater lutea Memnonis, i. e. Aurora, Ov. F. 4, 714: Memnonis saxea effigies, Tac. A. 2, 61.—The fate of Memnon was the subject of a poem by Alpinus, Hor. S. 10, 36.—Hence, **A. Memnionius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Memnon, Memnionian. 1. Lit.: Memnioniae aves, Sol. 40.—2. Transf., Oriental, Moorish, black (poet.): color, Ov. P. 3, 3, 96: regna, Luc. 3, 284.—Esp., as subst.: **Memnionia** (Memn-), ae, f., a precious stone, of a black color, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.—**B. Memnionides**, um, f. plur., the birds of Memnon; v. supra.

Memnōnia, ae, f., v. Memnon.

Memnōnides, um, f., v. Memnon.

Memnōnius, a, um, v. Memnon.

1. memor, ðris (anciently memoris, memore, acc. to Prisc. p. 772 P.; comp. memorior, id. p. 699 P.) adj. [Sanscr. root smar-, in smarti, memory; smara, love; Gr. μάρτυς, witness; ἀμέμνη, care; cf.: memoria, mora, etc., not from meminī], *mindful of a thing, remembering*; constr. with gen., with acc. and inf., with a rel.-clause, and absol. **I. In gen.** (a) With gen.: ut memor esses sui, Ter. And. 1, 5, 46: se eorum facti memorem fore, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: generis, Sall. C. 69, 7: pristinorum virtutum, Nep. Hann. 12 fin. quique sui memores alios fecere merendo, Verg. A. 6, 664: nostri, Hor. C. 3, 27, 14; 1, 33, 1: vale nostri memor, Juv. 3, 318.—(β) With acc. and inf.: memor Lucullum periisse, Plin. 25, 3, 7, § 25: memor obiectum ab eo sibi, Suet. Aug. 28.—(γ) With a rel.-clause: memor, quo ordine quisque quascuberat, Quint. 11, 2, 13: vive memor, quam sis aevi brevis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 97.—(δ) Absol.: memorem et gratum esse, Cic. Fam. 13, 25: et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti, grateful, Verg. A. 4, 539; cf. 6,

664 supra: ipsa memor praecepta canam, Hor. S. 2, 4, 11; id. A. P. 368: pectus, Juv. 11, 28.—Prov.: mendacem memorem esse oportet, a liar should have a good memory, Quint. 4, 2, 91.—**B. Trop.**, of inanim. things: et cadum Marsi memorem duelli, which remembers the Marston war, i. e. was made during that war, Hor. C. 3, 14, 18: medium erat in Anco ingenium, et Numae et Romuli memor, Liv. 1, 32: lingua, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 48: pectus, id. H. 13, 66: auris, id. ib. 20, 98: cura, id. P. 4, 2, 7: manus, id. ib. 1, 4, 56: saevae Junonis ira, vindictive, avenging, Verg. A. 1, 4: supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanarum, unmindful of, not observing, Liv. 1, 28.—**II. Esp. A. That easily remembers, possessed of a good memory**: homo ingeniosus ac memor, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194.—**B. Poet.**, transf., that reminds one of a thing: nostri memorem sepulcro Scalpe querelam, Hor. C. 3, 11, 51: impressit memorem dente labris notam, id. ib. 1, 13, 12: indicii memor poena, Ov. M. 4, 190: tabellae, id. ib. 8, 744: versus, id. P. 2, 7, 33.—Hence, **adv.**, in two forms. **A. memore**, by heart, readily (ante-class.): cum ista memore meministi, Pompon. ap. Non. 514, 23 (Com. Rel. v. 109 Rib.).—**B. memoriter**. 1. From memory, by personal recollection: oratio est habita memoriter, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 63: omnes ordines memoriter salutavit, Suet. Ner. 10: Q. Mucius multa narrare de Laetio memoriter et jucunde solebat, Cic. Lael. 1, 1.—2. Esp. (a) With a good memory, by ready recollection: ista exposuisti, ut tam multa, memoriter, ut tam obscura, dilucide, Cic. Fin. 4, 1, 1: ut memoriter me Sauream vocabat, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 38: hic quidem quae illic sunt res gestae memorat memoriter, id. Am. 1, 1, 261: hem istuc si potes memoriter meminisse, id. Capt. 2, 1, 53; cf. Afran. ap. Charis. 1, p. 89 P. (Com. Fragm. v. 365 Rib.).—(β) Fully, accurately, correctly, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 6; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 47: memoriter respondeto ad ea quae rogāro, Cic. Vat. 4, 10: nostra Aratea memoriter a te pronuntiata sunt, id. Div. 2, 5, 14; Auct. ad Her. 3, 17, 30: tu, qui tam memoriter tenes omnes, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 11 (cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34).

2. Memor, ðris, m., a Roman surname, Inscr. Mur. 1128, 5.

memorabilis, e, adj. [memoro], *memorable, remarkable, worthy of being remembered; heard of, conceivable; worthy to be mentioned, fit to be spoken of* (class.): vir, Liv. 38, 53.—Comp.: memorabilior, Liv. 38, 53: auctores, Col. 1, 1: nomen, Verg. A. 2, 583: familiaritas, Cic. Lael. 1, 4: virtus, id. Phil. 13, 19, 44: hoccine credibile est, aut memorabile? Ter. And. 4, 1, 1: nec bellum est, nec memorabile, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 8: hoc memorabilest, ego tu sum, tu es ego, id. Stich. 5, 4, 46: in qua pugna illud memorabile fuit, Just. 1, 8, 12: magni gutturis exemplum, Juv. 2, 113.—Subst.: **memorabile**, is, n., a noteworthy fact, strange occurrence (rare): multa memorabilia et in domesticis et in bellicis rebus effecerat, Cic. Brut. 13, 49: hactenus de mundo... nunc reliqua caeli memorabilia, Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 102.—Hence, **memorabiliter**, *adv.*, memorably, remarkably, Aug. c. Jul. 2, 7, 11.

memorāculum, i, n. [id.], a monument (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 311, 3.

(memoralis, e, false read. for memorialis, ap. Arn. 6, p. 196.)

* **memoraliter**, *adv.* [memoria], serving to make mention, Ven. Fort. Carm. 4, 20.

† **memoralis**, ii, m. [memoro], a recorder, notary: ὑπομνηματογράφος, actarius, memorialis, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

memorandus, a, um, P. a., v. memoro fin. B.

memoratio, ðnis, f. [memoro], a mentioning, Corn. Gall. 1, 291.

memorator, ðris, m. [id.], one who mentions or recounts, a relater (poet.): tui casus memorator, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 33.

memoratrix, icis, f. [memorator], she who mentions or relates (post-Aug.), Val. Fl. 6, 142.

1. memoratus, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. memoro fin. A.

2. memoratus, ūs, m. [memoro], a

mentioning, relating; a mention, relation (ante-class. and post-Aug.): istaec lepidia sunt memoratui, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 28: esto hoc miserum memoratu, id. Cist. 2, 1, 24: parva et levia memoratu, Tac. A. 4, 32; id. H. 2, 73: flumen memoratu dignum, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95.

memorē, *adv.*, v. memoro fin.

memoria, ae, f. [memor]. **I. The faculty of remembering, memory, recollection** (class.): ubi me fugiet memoria, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 2: Edepol, memoria's optumad, id. Mil. 1, 1, 45: bona, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 2: segnis ac lenta, Sen. Ep. 74, 1: tenacissima, Quint. 1, 1, 19: Hortensius memoria tantā fuit, ut, etc., Cic. Brut. 88, 301: hoc in memoria mea penitus insedit, id. de Or. 2, 28, 122: in memoriam redigere, to recall to mind, recollect, id. Fam. 1, 9, 9; so, in memoriam reducere, id. Inv. 1, 52, 98: memoria comprehendere, to hold in the memory, commit to memory, id. de Or. 1, 34, 154: memoria tenere, id. Sen. 4, 12; Caes. B. G. 1, 14: memoria custodire, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: memoriam agitare, to exercise the memory, Quint. 1, 8, 14: habere in memoria, to remember, Ter. And. 1, 1, 13: hoc est mihi in memoria, in my recollection, Cic. Sull. 13, 37: deponere aliquid ex memoria, to forget a thing, id. ib. 6, 18: memoriam alicujus deponere, to forget, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: si memoria fefellerit, Quint. 11, 3, 127: hoc fugit memoriam meam, has escaped my recollection, id. 4, 5, 3: Carthaginiem excidisse de memoria, Liv. 29, 19, 12; cf.: memoria cedere, id. 2, 33, 9: memoria abire, id. 2, 4, 2: ut mea memoria est, Cic. Att. 13, 31, 4: ex memoria exponam, from memory, id. Cat. 3, 6, 13.—**II. Memory, remembrance**: si quid faciendumst mulieri male... Ibi ei immortalis memoriam meminisse, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 15: verterunt sese memoriae, remembrances are altered, i. e. times are changed, id. Truc. 2, 1, 10: memoria digni viri, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 2: nostrae, id. Fam. 8, 3, 3: memoriae prodere sermonem alicujus, to hand down to posterity, to leave in writing, to record, id. de Or. 3, 4, 14: memoriam prodere, to transmit, hand down, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: traditur memoriae, prolapsus cecidisse, it is related, Liv. 5, 21: vivit, vivetque per omnium saeculorum memoriam, Vell. 2, 66, 5: (oratio) ad memoriam laudum domesticarum, Cic. Brut. 16, 62: quorum memoria et recordatio jucunda sane fuit, id. ib. 2, 9: memoria immortalis, Nep. Att. 11, 5.—**B. Transf. 1. The time of remembrance, period of recollection, time**: multi superiori memoriae se in alias civitates contulerunt, in earlier times, Cic. Balb. 12, 28: Cratippus princeps hujus memoriae philosophorum, in our time, at the present time, id. Off. 3, 2, 5: quod persaepe et nostrā, et patrum memoria accidit, id. Font. 7, 13: usque ad nostram memoriam, id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 54: quod in omni memoria est omnino inaudidum, id. Vat. 14, 33: post hominum memoriam, since the memory of man, id. Cat. 1, 7, 16: paulo supra hanc memoriam, a little before this, a short time since, Caes. B. G. 6, 19.—**2. An historical account, relation, narration**: liber, quo iste omnium rerum memoriam breviter complexus est, Cic. Brut. 3, 14: de Magonis interitu duplex memoria prodita est, Nep. Hann. 8: 2: memoriam vitae prosā oratione composuit, Suet. Claud. 1 fin.—**B. Concr.**, a written account, narrative, memoir: quispian ex his, qui se ad litteras memoriasque veteres dederat, Gell. 2, 21, 6: in veteribus memoriis scriptum legimus, id. 4, 6, 1; 7, 8, 1: sine ullā pristini auctoris memoria, Suet. Dom. 5.—**C. (Eccl. Lat.)** A monument, esp. a Christian church as a memorial of a saint or monument of a martyr: in memoria Cypriani manere, Aug. Conf. 5, 8, 3: memoriae martyrum templis deorum succedunt, id. Civ. Dei, 26, 5; 22, 8, 11 and 12 al.: memoriam sibi et suis comparare, Inscr. Grut. 827, 8.—**III. Personified, the goddess of memory**. = Mnemosyne, Afran. ap. Geil. 13, 8, 3: Jovis (filias) ex memoria uxore, Arn. 3, c. 37.

memorialis, e, adj. [memoria], of or belonging to memory or remembrance, memorial (post-Aug.): libellus, a memorand-book, Suet. Caes. 56.—**II. Subst. A. Memorialis**, is, m., a historiographer, Cod. Just. 12, 29, 1.—**B. memoriale**, is, n.

memorial, that which keeps in remembrance: Domine, tuum, Vulg. Psa. 135, 13; Arn. in Psa. 135.—**C. memōriālia**, ium, *n. plur.*, memoirs, Dig. 50, 16, 44; Macr. S. 3, 6, 11.—The title of a book by Sabinus: Masurius, Gell. 6 (7), 7, 8: Sabinus in septimo memōriāli, id. 4, 20, 11.

memōriola, ae, *f. dim.* [memoria]. ***I.** Memory: memōriola vacillare, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 2.—**II.** A monument, tomb, Inscr. Fabr. p. 85, 155; Inscr. Murat. 994, 7.

† **memōriōse**, adv., *v. memoriosus*.
† **memōriōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [memoria], that has a good memory, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.: memoriosus, et memoriose, Fronto de Differ. Voc. p. 2194 P.; cf.: memoriosus, μνημονικός, Gloss. Philox.—Hence, *adj.*: **memōriōse**, with a good memory, Fronto l. l.

memōriter, adv., *v. memor fin.* B.

memōro, āvi, ātum (archaic *inf. pass.*

memorari, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 99), 1, *v. a.* [memor], to bring to remembrance, remind

of, to mention, recount, relate, speak about

or of, say, tell (class.). (a) With acc.: me-

morare mores mulierum, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5,

50: nomen memora tuum mihi, id. Trin.

4, 2, 41: deos absentis testis memoras, call-

est on, id. Merc. 3, 4, 42: superbiam, Cic.

Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 122: causas alicui, Verg.

A. 1, 8: antequam arma inciperent, misere

legatos amicitiam obsequiumque memora-

turos, Tac. A. 4, 46; 2, 58: patriam rhombi,

Juv. 4, 129.—*Pass.*: quid illa pote pejus

muliere memorari, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 99:

ubi ea, quae dico, gesta esse memorauit,

Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: cuius conditor

Hercules memorabatur, was said to have

been, was remembered as, Sall. J. 89, 4: me-

morari exempla, Tac. A. 11, 23.—(β) With de:

de natura nimis obscure memoravit, Cic.

Fin. 2, 5, 15.—(γ) With acc. and *inf.*: quem

infestum ac odiosum sibi esse, memorabat,

Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 65: Herculem in eo loco

boves abegisse memorant, Liv. 1, 7, 4: Mith-

ridates, quem imperitasse Armeniis me-

moravi, Tac. A. 11, 8 *init.*: Palamedem me-

morant sedecim litterarum formas repe-

risse, id. ib. 11, 14.—(δ) With a *rel.-clause*:

musa, velim memores, quo patre natus

uterque Contulerit lites, Hor. S. 1, 5, 53.

—(e) With *sic*: sic memorat, Verg. A. 1,

631.—**B.** Esp., to speak, utter, make use

of in speech: scio ego multos memoravisse

milites mendacium, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 3: vo-

cabula memorata Catonibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2,

117.—**II.** Memorare significat nunc dicere,

nunc memoriae mandare, Paul. ex Fest.

p. 124 Müll.—Hence, **A. memōrātus**,

a, um, *P. a.*, memorable, renowned, celebrated

(poet. and in post-class. prose): ubi nunc

nobis deus ille magister nequiquam memo-

ratus Eryx? Verg. A. 5, 391: locus Italiae

... fama multis memoratus in oris, id. ib.

7, 564; Anthol. Lat. 1, 170, 102; 1, 172, 4:

sepulcrum memoratissimum, Gell. 10, 18,

4.—**2.** Esp., before mentioned: dux, Amm.

15, 5, 4 al.—**B. memōrandus**, a, um,

P. a., worthy of remembrance, memorable,

1. **mēna**, ae, *v. maena*.

2. **Mēna**, ae, *f.* [μῆνη], daughter of Ju-

piter, the goddess who presided over the

physical condition of women, Aug. Civ. Dei,

4, 11; 7, 2.

† 3. **Mēna**, ae, *m.*, a Roman surname,

Inscr. Grut. 241, col. 2.

Mēnaechmi, ōrum, *m.*, = Μέναιχοι,

a comedy of Plautus, so called from the two

twin brothers of this name, the leading

characters.

Mēnaenius or **Mēnaenus**, a, um,

adj., of or from Mēna (Mēna), a city of

Sicily, now Mineo: Xenon Mēnaenus, Cic.

Verr. 2, 3, 22, § 55.—In *plur.*: **Mēnaeni**,

ōrum, *m.*, the inhabitants of Mēna, Cic.

Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 102; also written **Mē-**

nanini, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

1. **Mēnacus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or be-

longing to the city of Mēna, in Sicily: co-

mitata Mēnaeis (viris), Sil. 14, 266.

† 2. **mēnacus**, i, *m.*, = μῆναϊος, month-

ly; *subst.* (sc. circulus), a monthly circle (al-

manacus), Vitr. 9, 8.

Mēnalcas, ae, *m.*, the name of a shep-

herd, Verg. E. 5, 4; 2, 15.

Mēnalippē (**Mēnalippa**, **Mēlā-**

nippē), ēs, *f.*, = Μηνάλιππη, a sister of

Antiope queen of the Amazons, taken pris-

oner by Hercules, Just. 2, 4, 23; Hyg. Fab.

186.—**II.** A tragedy of Attius, Cic. Off. 1,

31, 114; and of Ennius, Gell. 5, 11, 2; cf.

Juv. 8, 229.

Mēnalippus (orig. form **Mēlānip-**

pus), i, *m.*, = Μηνάλιππος, the slayer of

Tydeus, who, while dying, bit the head of

Mēnalippus, Stat. Th. 8, 719; 740.—The

form Mēnalippus is found as the name of a

tragedy of Attius, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 20.

(**Mēnalis**, a false reading in Cic. N. D.

3, 22, 55; v. Creuz. ad loc.)

Mēnander or **Mēnandros** (-us;

Gr. gen. Mēnandru, acc. to Μενάνδρου, Ter.

Eun. Heaut. and Ad.), i, *m.*, = Μενάνδρος,

a celebrated Greek comic poet, whom Terence

took as his model, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; Ter. And.

prol. 9; Prop. 3, 21, 28: nobilis comoedia,

Phaedr. 5, 1, 9; Amm. 21, 4, 4.—Form Mē-

mandros, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 18: also Mēnandrus,

Vell. 1, 16, 3.—**II.** A slave of Cicero, Cic.

Fam. 16, 13.—**III.** A freedman of T. An-

nius Balbus, Cic. Fam. 13, 70.—Hence, **A.**

Mēnandrus, a, um, *adj.*, of or belong-

ing to the poet Mēnander, Mēnandrian,

Prop. 2, 5 (6), 3.—**B. Mēnandricus**, a,

um, *adj.*, the same: fluxus, Tert. Pall. 4.

Mēnanini, v. Mēnaenius *fin.*

Mēnāpii, ōrum, *m. plur.* (Mēnāpis for

Mēnāpis, Mart. 13, 54), a people of Belgic

Gaul, between the Meuse and the Scheldt,

mendāciōlum, i, *n.*, *v.* mendaciū-

culum.

mendācitas, ātis, *f.* [mendax], false-

hood, mendacity (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Praescr.

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mendāciter, adv., *v. mendax fin.*

mendācium, ii, *n.* [mendax], a lie,

untruth, falsehood. **I.** Lit. (class.): dicere

alicui mendacium de re aliqua, Plaut.

Bacch. 4, 9, 33: mendacio fallere, Cic. Mur.

30, 62: vatum, Ov. F. 6, 253: famae, id. ib. 4,

311: immensa spirant mendacia, Juv. 7,

111: Titiae meae, cum quā sine mendacio

vixi, i. e. honestly, without hypocrisy, Dig.

34, 2, 36: prophetasti mendacium, Vulg.

Jer. 20, 6; cf. id. ib. 27, 10: credere menda-

cio, to believe a lie, id. 2 Thess. 2, 11.—**B.**

Esp., a false fiction (opp. historic truth):

poëtarum, Curt. 3, 1, 4.—**II.** Transf., of

things, a counterfeit (post-Aug.): neque est

imitabilior alia mendacio vitri, Plin. 37, 8,

33, § 112; 35, 6, 29, § 48.

* **mendāciuncūlum**, i, *n. dim.* [men-

dacium], a little lie, trifling untruth, fib:

quod tamen est mendaciunculis aspergen-

dum (al. mendaciolis), Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 241

Orell. N. cr.

mendax, dācis, *adj.* [mentior], given to

lying, mendacious; *subst.*, a liar. **I.** Lit.:

mendacem esse adversus alicquem, Plaut.

Poen. 1, 2, 188: cum mendaci homini, ne

verum quidem dicenti, credere soleamus,

Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146: Carthaginienses frau-

dolenti et mendaces, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: areta-

logus, Juv. 15, 16.—As *subst.*: **mendax**,

dācis, *m.*, a liar.—**Prov.**: mendacem

memorem esse oportet, a liar should

have a good memory, Quint. 4, 2, 91.—

Comp.: Parthis mendaciis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1,

112.—**Sup.**: mendacissimus, the greatest

liar, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 48.—With *gen.*: si

hujus rei me mendacem esse inveni-

eris, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 4.—With *dat.*: saepe fui

mendax pro te mihi, Ov. H. 2, 11.—With *in*

and *acc.*: in parentem, Hor. C. 3, 11, 35; for

which *adversum*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 188.—

With *in* and *abl.*: in tenui farragine, Pers.

5, 77.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr.

things, lying, false, deceptive; feigned,

fictitious, counterfeit, not real, etc. (mostly

poet.): mendacia visa, Cic. Div. 2, 62, 127:

speculum, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 33: fundus, that does

not yield the expected fruits, Hor. C. 3, 1,

30: damnum, Ov. A. A. 1, 431: infamia,

Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 39: os Tib. 3, 6, 35: pennae,

Ov. M. 10, 159: quidquid Graecia mendax

audet in historia, Juv. 10, 174.—Hence,

adv.: **mendāciter**, falsely, mendaciously

(post-class.): praedicare, Sol. 1, 87.—

Sup.: mendacissime dicere, Aug. Mor. Eccl.

1, 17.

Mendēs, ētis, **Mendēsicus**, and

Mendēsius, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging

to the Egyptian maritime town Mendēs.

(a) Mendēs: Asclepias, Suet. Aug. 94.—(β) Men-

desicus: ostium, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64.—(γ)

Mendesius: nomos, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49: un-

guentum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 17.

mendicābūlum, i, *n.* [mendico], a

beggar, mendicant (ante- and post-class.):

hominum mendicabula, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 2:

circumforaneum, App. M. 9, p. 218, 41.

mendicābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.],

begging, mendicant (eccl. Lat.): mendica-

bundā prece stupem rogare, Aug. Ep. 140.

mendicatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], a begging,

obtaining by begging (post-Aug.): foeda

vitae mendicatio, Sen. Ep. 101, 13.

mendicē, adv., *v. mendicus fin.*

mendicimōnium, ii, *n.* [mendicus],

beggary, indigence, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 2,

and ap. Non. 140, 31.

mendicitas, ātis, *f.* [id.], beggary,

mendicity, pauperism, indigence (rare but

class.): qui quidem ad mendicitatem pro-

perent se detrudere, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 21;

id. Rud. 2, 6, 30: in summā mendicitate

esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 86: mendicitatem

perpeti, id. Fin. 5, 11, 32: paupertatem novā

mendicitate revocare, Petr. 125.

mendico, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, and

mendicor, ātus sum (archaic *inf.*

mendicari, Plaut. Capt. prol. 13), 1, *v.*

dep. [id.], to beg, ask for alms, go a-begging;

to beg for something, solicit, obtain by beg-

ging; constr. absol. and with acc. (poet.

and post-class.): mendicantem vivere, to

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live by begging. Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 73: quando histrionem cogis mendicari, id. ib. prol. 13: mendicum malim mendicando vincere, id. ib. 3, 4, 16.—*Act.*: a mendicatus malum, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 12: aliquid mendicare, App. Mag. p. 287, 1.—*Poet.*: ejectionis mendicatus silva Camenis, i.e. *is full of beggars*, Juv. 3, 16.—*Part.* in pass. sense: mendicatus victa Karthagine panis, Juv. 10, 277.

mendiculus, a, um, *dim. adj.* [mendicus], of a beggar, beggarly: inducula (opp. regilla), Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 32.

† **mendicum**, velum quod in prora ponitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.

mendicus, a, um, *adj.*, beggarly, needy, in want, indigent (class.). **I.** Lit.: pauper si malum est, mendicus esse beatus nemo potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84; cf.: solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimi (sint), divites, id. Mur. 29, 61: mendicior, Tert. de Anim. 33: prandia, Mart. 14, 81.—*As subst.*: **mendicus**, i, m., a beggar, mendicant: mendicum malim mendicando vincere, Quam, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 16: mendici, i. e. *the priests of Cybele*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 2.—*As a term of abuse*, a beggar, ragamuffin, Ter. And. 4, 5, 20.—**II.** Transf., in gen., poor, paltry, mean, sorry, pitiful: instrumentum mendicum, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92.—*Hence, adv.*: **mendice**, in a beggarly manner, meanly (post-Aug. and post-class.): non tam mendice tecum agam, sed plenā manu, Sen. Ep. 33, 6.—*Comp.*: ne mendicius patre coenaret, Tert. Pall. 5.

mendōse, *adv.*, v. mendosus *fin.*

mendōsitas, ātis, *f.* [mendosus], faultiness (eccl. Lat.): mendositatem corrigere, Aug. Ep. 71, 5; id. Civ. Dei, 15, 13.

mendosus, a, um, *adj.* [mendum]. **I.** Full of faults, faulty. **A.** Physically, full of faults or blemishes: equi facies, Ov. M. 12, 399.—**B.** In gen., erroneous, incorrect (class.): mendosum exemplar testamenti, Plin. Ep. 10, 75: mendosum est, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83: mores, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 1.—*Comp.*: historia mendosior, Cic. Brut. 16, 62.—**II.** Transf. **A.** That commits faults, makes mistakes: cur servus societatis, qui tabulas conficeret, semper in Verrucii nomine certo ex loco mendosus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 188.—**B.** False, deceptive: mendosum pro mendose, adverbially, falsely: mendosum tinnire, Pers. 5, 106.—*Hence, adv.*: **mendōse**, full of faults, faultily, falsely (class.): libri mendose scribuntur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 6: mendose colligis, Pers. 5, 85.—*Sup.*: ars mendosissime scripta, Cic. Inv. 1, 6, 8.

mendum, i, n. [Sanskrit. manāk, a little; mindā, a defect; cf.: mancus, mendicus], a fault, error, blunder in writing (class.). **I.** Lit.: quod mendum ista litura correxit? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 104: librorum, id. Att. 13, 23, 2.—**II.** Trop.: Idus Martiae magnum mendum continent, mistake, error, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 2.—**B.** A blemish, defect, in the face, etc.: rara tamen mendosae caret, Ov. A. 3, 261.

Mēnēcles, is, m., = Μενεκλῆς, an Asiatic rhetorician from Alabanda, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 95; id. Or. 69, 231.—*Hence*, **Mēnēcilius**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Meneclēs the rhetorician: Meneclium studium, Cic. Brut. 95, 326.

Mēnēcrātes, is, m., = Μενεκράτης. **I.** A poet of Ephesus, who wrote of husbandry, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 9.—**II.** A freedman of Pompey, Plin. 35, 18, 58, § 200.

* **Mēnēdēmus**, i, m., = Μενεδῆμος. **I.** An Eretrian philosopher, a disciple of Plato, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 129.—**II.** An Athenian rhetorician in the time of Crassus, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 85.—**III.** A peripatetic philosopher from Rhodes, Gell. 13, 5, 3.—**IV.** A Greek admitted to the privileges of citizenship, but afterwards executed, Cic. Att. 15, 19, 2.—**V.** A general of Alexander the Great, Curt. 7, 6, 13; 7, 7, 15.—**VI.** The name of a man, one of the Dramatis Personae in Ter. Heaut.

Mēnelāeus, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Menelaus: thalamus, Prop. 2, 12 (3, 7), 14.

* **Menelāis**, idis and idos, *f.*, a city in Epirus, Liv. 39, 26.

Mēnelāites, an Egyptian name, Plin. 5, 8, 9, § 49.

* **Mēnelāius**, i, m., a mountain in Laconia, on the Eurotas, near Sparta, Liv. 34, 28.

Mēnelāus, i, m., = Μενέλαος. **I.** Son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen, who eloped from him with Paris, Cic. Brut. 13, 50; id. Rep. 5, 9, 14; Auct. Her. 3, 21, 34; Ov. M. 13, 203; id. A. A. 2, 359.—**B.** Transf., a cuckold.—*Jestingly* of M. Lucullus, whose wife was seduced by C. Memmius, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3.—**II.** Menelaus Marathenus, a Greek rhetorician, from the old Phœnician city of Marathus, Cic. Brut. 26, 100.—**III.** Menelāi portus, a city with a port of the same name on the shore of the Mediterranean, between Cyrene and Egypt, Nep. Ages. 8, 6; also called Menelaita urbs, Edict. Justin. 13, 9, 2.—*Hence, adj.*: **Mēnelāeus**, a, um, of Menelaus, Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 14.

Mēneniānus, a, um, see the foll. art. **II. B.**

Mēneniūs, name of a Roman gens. Its most celebrated member was Menenius Agrippa, who told the people the fable of the belly and the limbs, Liv. 2, 16, 7; 2, 32, 8; 2, 33, 10.—*Another* Menenius in the time of Horace, noted as a foolish person, Hor. S. 2, 3, 287.—**II.** Hence, **A. Mēneniūs**, a, um, *adj.*, Menenian: tribus, a Roman tribe, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 2.—**B. Mēneniānus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Menenius, Menenian: iudicium, i. e. of Menenius Agrippa, Liv. 2, 52, 8.

Mēnēphron, ōnis, m., = Μενέφρων, the name of an immortal person, Ov. M. 7, 386; called also **Mēnēphrus**, Hyg. Fab. 253.

† **Mēnerva**, v. Minerva *init.*

* **Mēnestheus** (-steus), ei and eos, m., = Μενεσθέης, a man's name. **I.** A son of Iphicrates the Athenian, Nep. Iphicr. 3.—**II.** A king of the Athenians, a leader in the Trojan war, Just. 2, 6.—**III.** A charioteer of Diomedes, Stat. Th. 6, 661; 712.—**IV.** = Mnestheus, q. v.

Mēnia Cōlūmna, v. Maenius.

Mēniānum, v. Maen.

† **mēninga**, ae, *f.*, = μῆνιγξ, the membrane which covers the brain, Theod. Prisc. 2, 2, 9.

Mēninx, ngis, *f.*, = Μῆνιγξ, an island off the coast of Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis, the modern Jerbah, Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 41; Liv. 22, 31, 2 (Weissenb. Menige); Mel. 2, 7, 7; Sol. 27, 40; Sil. 3, 318.

mēnion, i, n., the name of a plant, also called menogonion, App. Herb. 64.

Mēnippeus, a, um, v. Menippus.

Mēnippus, i, m., = Μένιππος. **I.** A Cynic philosopher famous for his bitter sarcasms, whence Varro gave to his satires the name of Menippeae, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 8; Gell. 2, 18, 7; Macr. S. 1, 11, 42; 1, 7, 12; Arn. 6, 207.—**II.** A great Asiatic orator in the time of Cicero, from Stratonice, Cic. Brut. 91, 315.

† **mēnis**, idis, *f.*, = μῆνις, a little half-moon, crescent, placed as an ornament at the beginning of books (post-class.): a primā menide libri, i. e. from the beginning, Aus. Prof. 25, 1.

* **Mēnius**, i, m., = Μῆνιος, son of Lycæon, Ov. Ib. 472.

* **Mennis**, is, *f.*, a city of Assyria, in Adiabene, Curt. 5, 1, 15.

* **mennonia**, ae, *f.*, a reading for memnonia, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.

Mēnoecus, ei and eos, m., = Μενόειος, son of the Theban king Creon, who sacrificed himself for his country, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; Juv. 14, 240; Stat. Th. 10, 620; 651; II, 709 al.; Hyg. Fab. 67.—*Hence*, **Mēnoecus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Mēnoecus, Mēnoecan, Stat. Th. 10, 756.

* **Mēnoetes**, is, acc. en, m., = Μενόειος. **I.** One of the companions of Æneas: compellat voce Mēnoetem, Verg. A. 5, 161.—**II.** An Arcadian slain by Turnus, Verg. A. 12, 517.

Mēnoetius, ii, m., = Μενόειος, the son of Actor and father of Patroclus, one of the Argonauts, Hyg. Fab. 14 and 97.—*Hence*, **Mēnoetiades**, ae, m., = Μενόειάδης, the

son of Mēnoetius, i. e. Patroclus, the friend of Achilles, Prop. 2, 1, 38.

Mēnogēnes, is, m., a Roman surname, i. e. of the consul M. Messala, Val. Max. 9, 14, 5; Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54.—**II.** A famous sculptor, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 88.

† **mēnogēnion**, i, n., = μῆνιον (moon) and γένειον (chin), a plant good for the cure of somnambulism, App. Herb. 64.

† **mēnōides** = μῆνοειδής, the moon during her first days, the new moon, Firm. Math. 4 praef. fin.

† **Mēnōn**, ōnis, m., = Μένων, the name of one of Plato's dialogues, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57.

† **Mēnōtýrannus**, i, m., = μῆνοτύραννος, lord of the months, Inscr. Fabr. p. 666, 522; Inscr. Grut. 28, 6 al.

mens, mentis (*nom. sing. mentis*): terra corpus est, at mentis ignis est, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 764 P.; so too, istic est de sole sumptus; isque totus mentis est, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 59 Müll.; cf. Enn. p. 168, v. 6 and 7 Vahl.), *f.* [from the root men, whence memini, q. v., and comminiscor], the mind, disposition; the heart, soul (class.). **I.** In gen.: fusi sine mente ac sine sensu ullo jaceant, Enn. ap. Non. 312, 26 (Ann. v. 134 Vahl.): nubilum mentem Animi habeo, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 6: mens animi, Cat. 65, 4: mens animi vigilat, Lucr. 4, 758: mala mens, malus animus, bad disposition, bad heart, Ter. And. 1, 1, 137: hominum erga se mentes, feelings, sentiments, Suet. Calig. 60: mens mollis ad calamitates perferendas, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: humanae mentis vitium... saeva cupido, Juv. 14, 175.—**II.** In partic. **A.** The conscience: cum vero jurato sententia dicenda est, meminert, deum se adhibere testem, id est ut ego arbitror, mentem suam, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 44: auditor, cui frigida mens est criminibus, Juv. 1, 166: quos diri conscia facti Mens habet attonitos et surdo verberare caedit, id. 13, 194.—**B.** The intellectual faculties, the mind, understanding, intellect, reason, judgment, discernment, consideration, reflection, etc.: mens, cui regnum totius animi (soul) a naturā tributum est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: animus ita est constitutus, ut habeat praestantiam mentis, id. Fin. 5, 12, 34: deorum mente atque ratione omnem mundum administrari et regi, id. N. D. 1, 2, 4: mento compecti aliquid, to comprehend, understand, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: sanum mentis esse, to be of sound mind, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 53: mens sana in corpore sano, Juv. 10, 356: mentis suae esse, to be in one's right mind, in one's senses, Cic. Pis. 21, 60; so, mentis compotem esse, id. ib. 20, 48: captus mente, out of his senses, beside himself, mad (cf. menceps), id. Ac. 2, 17, 53; Paul. Sent. 3, 4, a, 11: mentem amittere, to lose one's mind, Cic. Har. Resp. 15, 31: mentis inops, Ov. H. 15, 139: huic ea tempore dicenti effluit mens, his recollection vanished, Cic. Brut. 61, 218: quis est tam vecors, qui ea, quae tanta mente fiunt, casu putet posse fieri? id. Har. Resp. 9, 19: vobis dent mentem oportet (di), ut prohibeatis, sicut mihi dederunt, ut, etc., Liv. 6, 18: quid tibi istuc in mentem venit? what comes into your mind? what are you thinking of? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 34: modo hercle in mentem venit, id. As. 3, 2, 42: venit hoc mihi in mentem, te, etc., id. Aul. 2, 2, 49: venit in mentem, ut, etc., id. Curc. 4, 4, 2.—*With inf.*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 31.—*With nom.*: miserae ubi venit in mentem mortis metus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 23: servi venire in mentem caliditates, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 13: quiescens quae patria in mentem veniret, Liv. 5, 54, 3; 8, 5, 10; Quint. 12, 9, 13; cf.: numquam ea res tibi tam belle in mentem venire potuisset, Cic. Att. 12, 37, 2; id. Har. Resp. 26, 65.—*With gen.* (so mostly in Cic.): non minus saepe ei venit in mentem potestatis, quam aequitatis tuae, he bethought himself of, Cic. Quint. 2, 6: tibi tuarum virtutum veniat in mentem, id. de Or. 2, 61, 249: venit mihi Platonis in mentem, id. Fin. 5, 1, 2: solet mihi in mentem venire illius temporis, id. Fam. 7, 3, 1.—**C.** Mind, thought, plan, purpose, intention, design: quā facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem, Verg. A. 1, 676: ut nemini dubium esse debeat, quin reliquo tempore eadem mente sim futurus,

Nep. Hann. 2, 5: Dolabella classem eâ mente comparavit, ut, Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 1: mentes deorum scrutari in fibris, Ov. M. 15, 136: ferro percussit, sed non occidendi mente, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 1, 6, 3: poenae modus ex mente facientis statui potest, ib. 13, 3, 2: in mente est mihi dormire, *I have a mind to*, Petr. 21.—**D.** *Spirit, boldness, courage*: addere mentem, *to give courage to*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 36: demittunt mentes, *lose courage*, Verg. A. 12, 609 (cf. animus).—**E.** Personified: **Mens**, the goddess of thought, whose festival was held on the eighth of June, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: Menti aedem T. Octacilius praetor vovit, Liv. 22, 10; cf. Ov. F. 6, 241.

mensa, ae, f. [Sanscr. ma, measure; Gr. μέτρον; cf. manus, mane, etc.], a table for any purpose, as a dining-table; a market-stand for meat, vegetables, etc.; a money-dealer's table or counter, a sacrificial table, etc. **I.** Lit. Of the table itself as a fabric: non ferre mensam nisi crebris distinctam venis, Sen. Dial. 3, 35, 5: mensa inanis nunc si adponatur mihi, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 26: cibos in mensam alicui apponere, id. Men. 1, 3, 29: surgunt a mensâ sature, poti, id. Ps. 1, 3, 62: ad mensam consistere, *to wait at table*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: auferre mensam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 14: apud mensam, *at table*, id. Trin. 2, 4, 77; Gell. 2, 22, 1; 19, 7, 2: arae vicem praestare posse mensam dicatam, Macr. S. 3, 11, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Food; a table, meal, course: quocum mensam sermonesque suos impertit, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 240 Vahl.): communicabo te semper mensâ meâ, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 51: ita mensas exstruit, id. Men. 1, 1, 25: parcior mensâ uti, Tac. A. 13, 16: Italicae Syracusaeque mensae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: cui Quintus de mensa misit, id. Att. 5, 1, 4; so, parasti mensam adversus eos qui tribulant me, Vulg. Psa. 23, 5: una mensa, *at a single meal*, Juv. 1, 138: prior, proxima mensa, the first, the second rank at table; the first or second in esteem: Raeticis uvis prior mensa erat, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16; id. 9, 17, 29, § 63: secunda mensa, the second course, the desert (at which much wine was used), Cels. 1, 2: haec ad te scripsi, appositâ secundâ mensâ, during the desert, Cic. Att. 14, 6, 2; 14, 21, 4: Agesilaus coronas secundamque mensam servis disperiit, Nep. Ages. 8, 4: secunda mensa bono stomacho nihil nocet, Cels. 1, 2 fin.: mensae tempore, meal-time, Juv. 13, 211.—**B.** The guests at table: cum primum istorum conduxit mensa choragum, Suet. Aug. 70.—**C.** A money-changer's counter: decem minas dum hic solvit, omnis mensas transit, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 4: mensam poni jubet atque Effundi saccos nummorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 148: nummulariorum, Vulg. Matt. 21, 12: publica, a public bank, Cic. Fl. 19, 44; id. Pis. 36, 88.—**D.** A butcher's table: mensa lanionia, butcher's stall, shambles, Suet. Claud. 15.—**E.** Mensa lusoria, a gaming-table (late Lat.), Aug. Conf. 8, 6.—**F.** A sacrificial table: Curiales mensae, in quibus immolabatur Junoni, quae Curis est appellata, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Curiales, p. 64 Müll.: mensae deorum, Verg. A. 2, 764: Jovis mensa, Plin. 25, 9, 59, § 105: a small altar: super tumulum statuere, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66.—**G.** The long flat part, the table, of a military engine (e. g. of a catapult), Vitruv. 10, 16.—**H.** A stand or platform on which slaves were exposed for sale: servus de mensâ paratus, App. M. 8, p. 213; id. Mag. 17, p. 235, 15.

mensâlis, e, adj. [mensa], of or belonging to the table, table- (post-class.): argentum mensale, silver table-service, Vop. Tac. 10: vinum, Auct. ap. Vop. Aurel. 9, 6: ci-tharae species mensalis, Diom. 479, 12.

mensârius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to the table or counter; only subst. **I.** mensârius, ii, m., a money-changer, banker. **A.** In gen.: mensarii nummularii, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124, 17 Müll.: Cassius Parmensis ap. Suet. Aug. 4.—**B.** In partic., a public banker, who regulated the paying out of public moneys, Cic. Fl. 19, 44: quinqueviris creatis, quos mensarios ab dispensatione pecuniae appellaverunt, Liv. 7, 21: mensarii triumviri, id. 23, 21; 26, 36.—**II.** Mensarium, ii, n., table furniture, a table-cloth: collarium, quod in collo est;

mensarium, quod in mensâ est, Prisc. p. 590 P.

mensâtim, adv. [mensa], by tables, from table to table (late Lat.), Juvenc. 3, 214.

* **mensio**, ōnis, f. [metior], a measuring, measure: vocum, metre, quantity, Cic. Or. 53, 177.

mensis, is (gen. plur. regularly mensium; freq. mensum, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 78; Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22; id. Verr. 2, 74, 182 al.; Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 3; Ov. M. 8, 500; id. F. 5, 187; 424; Liv. 3, 24, 4; 3, 25, 4; Plin. 7, 11, 9, § 49 et saep.; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 265 sq.), m. [root ma-, measure; Sanscr. mas; Gr. μέν, the measure of time; cf. Goth. mena; Germ. Mond; Engl. moon, month], a month. **I.** Lit.: mensium nomina, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, § 33 Müll.; Censor. 22: hunc mensum vortement servare, the return of this month, i. e. a full year, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 76: septem menses sunt, quom in hasce aedis pedem nemo intro tulit, id. Most. 2, 2, 39: lunae cursus qui, quia mensa spatia conficiunt, menses nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 69: annam novam voluerunt esse primum mensum Martium, Atta ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 43: primo mense, at the beginning of the month, Verg. A. 6, 453: regnavit is quidem paucos menses, Cic. Lael. 12, 41; Hor. C. 2, 9, 6.—**B.** Esp., plur., the months, i. e. the fixed time, the period: mensis jam tibi actos vides, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 2.—**II.** Transf., esp. in plur., the menses: prodest mulierum mensibus retardatis, Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 156; 22, 22, 40, § 83; 22, 25, 71, § 147; 23, 7, 71, § 138 et saep.—In sing.: a muliere incitati mensis, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 267; 28, 7, 23, § 77.—Transf., of female animals, the yearly flux, Varr. R. R. 2, 7 med.

ensor, ōris, m. [metior], a measurer (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: te maris, et terrae, numeroque carentis arae mensorem cohibent, Archyta, Hor. C. 1, 28, 1: frumentarius, a corn-measurer, Paul. Dig. 27, 1, 26.—**II.** In partic. **A.** A surveyor: non agricolae sed mensoris officium esse dicebam, Col. 6, 1: cautus humum longo signavit limite mensor, Ov. M. 1, 136.—**B.** An architect, Plin. Ep. 10, 27, 5; 10, 18, 3; Inscr. Orell. 3223.—**C.** Milit. t. t. **1.** An engineer, Amm. 19, 11, 8; Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.—**2.** One who measures out the ground for an encampment, a quartermaster, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; Cod. Th. 7, 8, 4; Inscr. Orell. 3473.

ensorium, i, n. [ensor], a basket (late Lat.): caput Johannis in ensorio accipere, Cassiod. H. E. 10, 15.

menstrua, ōrum, v. menstruus.
menstruâlis, e, adj. [menstruus], monthly, every month, for a month. **I.** In gen.: epulae, i. e. free entertainment for a month, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 23: sphaera, Prud. s. r. 10, 538.—**II.** Of or belonging to the monthly courses of women, menstrual (post-Aug.): solum animal menstruale mulier est, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 63: mulier menstrualis, menstrual, id. 19, 10, 57, § 177: pannus, Marc. Emp. 35: tempus, Vulg. Lev. 15, 25.

menstruo, âre, v. n. and a. [id.]. **I.** Neutr., to have a monthly term, to be menstruant (post-class.): mulier menstruas, Pall. 1, 35, 3.—**II.** Act., to pollute; trop.: pannus menstruatâ justitiae nostrae, polluted, Vulg. Isa. 64, 6; cf. id. Ezech. 18, 6.

menstruum, i, v. menstruus.

menstruus, a, um, adj. [mensis]. **I.** Of or belonging to a month, that happens every month, monthly. **A.** In gen. (class.): ferias menstruas edicere, Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.: usura, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: ventorum ratio, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 128.—**2.** Subst. (a) **menstrua**, ōrum, n., the monthly sacrifices: ad menstrua solvenda montem ascendunt, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 492, 32.—(b) **menstruum**, i, n.: menstruum meum Calend. Septembr. finitur, a monthly term of office, monthly service, Plin. Ep. 10, 24, 3.—**B.** In partic., of or belonging to monthly purgations, to menstruation, menstruous: menstruae purgationes, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 132: cursus, id. 11, 39, 94, § 230: sanguis, Vulg. Lev. 15, 25.—As subst.: **menstrua**, ōrum, n., monthly purgations, menses, catamenia, Cels. 6,

6, 38: ciere, Plin. 22, 21, 30, § 65: sedare, id. 20, 14, 54, § 154.—In sing., Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 78.—Of female animals: canis, menstruus, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 98.—**II.** That lasts a month, for the space of a month, monthly: vita menstrua, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 30: spatium, id. N. D. 1, 31, 87: menstrua cibaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 30, § 72.—As subst.: **menstruum**, i, n., a month's provisions, Liv. 44, 2.

mensuâlis, e, adj. [mensis], of a month, monthly (post-class.): numerus, Gromat. Vet. p. 393, 12: speculatio, id. ib. p. 415, 13: stipendia, Fulg. Contin. Virg. p. 142, 3.

mensula, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little table (ante-class. and post-Aug.), Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 150; Petr. 136; App. M. 2, 11, p. 119.

mensulârius, ii, m. [mensula], a money-changer (post-Aug.), Sen. Contr. 4, 24, 2; Dig. 42, 5, 24, § 2; 2, 11, 47, § 1.

mensura, ae, f. [metior], a measuring, measure (class.). **I.** Lit.: mensuram facere alicuius, Ov. A. A. 3, 265: agere, to measure, survey, Plin. Ep. 10, 28, 5: inire, Col. 5, 3: res (quae) pondere numero mensura constant, Gai. Inst. 2, 196.—**II.** Transf., a measure, by which any thing is measured: majore mensurâ reddere, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 48: qui modus mensurae medimnus appellatur, kind of measure, Nep. Att. 2, 6: mensuras et pondera invenit Phidon Argivus, aut Palamedes, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198: ex aquâ, i. e. clepsydra, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: quicquid sub aurium mensuram aliquam cadit, numerus vocatur, Cic. Or. 20, 67: de mensura jus dicere, Juv. 10, 101.

—**B.** Trop., measure, quantity, proportion, capacity, power, extent, degree, etc.: dare alicui mensuram bibendi, to prescribe how much one may drink, Ov. A. A. 1, 589: nostri orbis, Tac. Agr. 12: beneficii, Plin. Ep. 10, 12, 2: qui tanti mensuram nominis impleat, i. e. who answerest to its meaning, art worthy of it, Ov. P. 1, 2, 1: ficti crescit, measure, size, id. M. 12, 57: sui, one's own measure, i. e. capacity, Juv. 11, 35: sed de erat pisci patinae mensura, was too small, Juv. 4, 72: nurius Argolicis fui Mensura voti, I was the measure of their wishes, i. e. they desired to have as much as I possessed, Sen. Herc. Oet. 400: submittere se ad mensuram discentis, to accommodate one's self to the capacity of the learner, Quint. 2, 3, 7: legati, character, standing, Tac. H. 1, 52: mensura tamen quae sufficiat census, how large a fortune, Juv. 14, 316.—In painting: Apelles cedebat Asclepiodoro de mensuris, hoc est quanto quid a quoque distare deberet, the degree of prominence, and relative distances, of parts of a picture, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80.—In gram.: mensurae verborum, the quantities of their syllables, Quint. 10, 1, 10.

mensurâbilis, e, adj. [mensura], that can be measured, measurable (post-class.): spatium, Prud. Apoth. 881.—Hence, **mensurâbiliter**, adv., measurably, Aug. Specul. 20.

mensurâlis, e, adj. [id.], of or belonging to measuring, measuring- (post-class.): mensuralis linea, Sicul. Fl. p. 19 Goes.—Plur. as subst.: **mensuralia**, ium, n., the title of a work by Varro, Prisc. p. 817 P.—Hence, adv.: **mensurâliter**, by measure (post-class.), Hyg. de Limit. p. 167 Goes.

mensuratio, ōnis, f. [mensuro], a measuring, mensuration (post-class.): jugeri, Auct. de Limit. p. 264 Goes.: agrorum, Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 3, 5; p. 379, 12 Halm.

mensurâtor, is, m. [id.], a measurer (late Lat.), Hier. in Psa. 44.

mensurnus, a, um, adj. [mensis], monthly (for the more usual menstruus): spatium * Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39 (acc. to Prisc. p. 595 P.; B. and K. menstrui spatii); so Novat. de Trinit.: divisiones, Cypr. Ep. 34.

mensuro, i, v. a. [mensura], to measure (post-class.): fossa mensuratur, Veg. Mil. 1, 25; Gromat. Vet. p. 232, 9: fines, Hilar. in Psa. 15, 8: longitudinem, Vulg. Ezech. 45, 3; 48, 30 al.—**II.** Trop., to measure, estimate: suas opes viresque suorum, Coripp. Laud. Just. 3, 372.—Hence, **mensurâtè**, adv., by measurement, Cassiod. in Psa. 69, 5.

1. mensus, a, um, Part., from metior.
2. mensus, ūs (only in abl. sing.), m.

[metior], *a measuring, measure*, v. I. ap. App. de Mundo, p. 253 dub.

† **menta** (*mentha*), *ae, f.* = *μίνθη*, *mint*, acc. to the myth, so called from Menthe or Minthe, a nymph who was changed by Proserpine into this plant, Ov. M. 10, 729; 8, 663; Plin. 19, 8, 47, § 159: ructatrix, Mart. 10, 48, 10: serpens, Col. poet. 10, 119. —Prov.: decimatis mentham et rutam et omne olus, et praeteritis iudicium, i. e. *carefully attend to trifles and neglect weighty matters*, Vulg. Luc. 11, 42; id. Matt. 23, 23.

mentāgra, *ae, f.* [mentum - *ἀγρα*, formed after pod-*agra*; lit., chin-disease], *an eruption, tetter on the chin* (i. q. lichen, q. v.), Plin. 26, 1, 2, § 2.

mentālis, *e, adj.* [mens], *mental* (late Lat.): mentalibus oculis, Ps.-Aug. ad Frat. Erem. Serm. 19.

mentastrum, *i, n.* [menta], *wild mint*, Plin. 19, 8, 47, § 159: silvestre, Col. 11, 3.

Mentesānus, *a, um, adj.* I. *Of or belonging to the city of Mentesa* (Mentisa, Liv. 26, 17) in Hispania Baetica: ordo Mentesanus, Inscr. Grut. 384, 2. —In plur.: Mentesani Bastuli, Plin. 3, 4, § 25. —II. Mentesani Oretani in Hispania Tarraconensi, Plin. 3, 4, § 19; Liv. 26, 17.

mentha, *v. menta*.

mentiens, *entis, Part.*, from mentior, q. v.

mentigo, *inis, f.* [mentum], *a kind of eruption, scab, on lambs* (i. q. ostigo, q. v.), Col. 7, 5, 21.

I. **mentio**, *ōnis, f.* [from root man-, men-; v. meminī], *a calling to mind, a cursory speaking of, a making mention, mentioning, naming, mention*: civitatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64, § 166: casu in eorum mentionem incidi, *accidentally happened to mention them*, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 50: tui, *mention of you*, id. Att. 5, 9, 3: Graecorum, Juv. 3, 114. —With a foll. ut: mentionem fecit, ut reperirem, etc., Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 15: mentione illatā a tribunis, ut liceret, Liv. 4, 1, 2; 4, 8, 4: mentionem facere alicui rei, *to make mention of a thing, mention it*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 5: mentionem de aliquā re, id. Agr. 3, 2, 4: de quo feci supra mentionem, id. Leg. 3, 6, 14: mentionem movere alicui rei, Liv. 28, 11: mentionem habere accusatorum, *to make mention of, to mention*, id. 38, 56: mentionem rei incohare, id. 29, 23: mentionem conditionum jacere, Vell. 2, 65, 1: mentionem facere, with acc. and inf., *to mention*: noli facere mentionem, te has emisse, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 126: in senatu consules faciunt mentionem, placere statui, si, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 39, § 95: mentio in senatu facta, id. Att. 1, 13, 3; Liv. 6, 6, 2: qua de re tecum mentionem feceram, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 29: fac mentionem cum avunculo, id. Aul. 4, 7, 4: ubi mentionem ego fecero de puella, mihi ut despondeat, *to propose for a girl*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 27. —In plur.: secessionis mentiones ad vulgus militum sermonibus occultis serere, *suggestions, hints*, Liv. 3, 43, 2.

2. **mentio**, *ire, 4, v. n.* (archaic collat. form of mentior, Prisc. 8, 6, 29, p. 799 P.): te mentire spirito sancto, v. l. for mentiri, Vulg. Act. 5, 3; for mentitus, *pass. part.*, v. mentior *fin.*, and cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 297 sq.

mentior, *itus, 4 (fut. mentibitur, for mentietur, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 35; 2, 2, 99; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 448), v. dep. n. and a.* [prob. from root men-, whence mens, meminī, q. v. Original meaning, to invent; hence], I. *Neutr.*, *to lie, cheat, deceive*, etc.: mentiri palam, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 89: mentire, id. Poen. 3, 5, 18: adversus aliquem, id. Aul. 4, 7, 9: apud aliquem, id. Poen. 1, 1, 24: sibi, id. Am. 1, 2, 6: mihi, id. Capt. 3, 5, 46; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 35: aperte, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 18: in re aliqua, id. Att. 12, 21, 4: de re aliqua, id. N. D. 3, 6, 14: adeo veritatis diligens, ut ne joco quidem mentiretur, Nep. Epam. 3, 1. —With acc. and inf., *to pretend, to declare falsely*: certam me sum mentitus habere Horam, quae, etc., Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 53; Plin. 12, 15, 34, § 67: mentior nisi or si mentior, *a form of asseveration, I am a liar, if, etc.*: mentior, nisi et quae alunt illud, corpora sunt, Sen. Ep. 106, 5: si mentiar, inquit, Ultima, quā fallam, sit Venus illa mihi, Ov. F. 4, 227. —Of things, *to deceive, impose upon*: frons, oculi, vultus per-

saepē mentiuntur, oratio vero saepissime, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: in quibus nihil umquam... vetustas mentita sit, id. N. D. 2, 5, 15. —

B. *To deceive one's self, mistake*: mentire, gnate, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 83 Brix ad loc. —

II. *Act.*, *to lie or speak falsely about, to assert falsely, make a false promise about; to feign, counterfeit, imitate a shape, nature, etc.*: cujus consilio tantam rem mentitus esset, *had devised such a falsehood*, Sall. C. 48: originem alicujus, Just. 35, 2, 4: auspicium, Liv. 10, 40: titulum Lyciscæ, *to assume falsely*, Juv. 6, 123: noctem, *to promise falsely*, Prop. 3, 9, 1: cur sese daemona mentiuntur, Tert. Apol. 23; also, *to invent, feign*, of a poetical fiction: ita mentitur (sc. Homerus), Hor. A. P. 151; cf.: poetæ Orionem mentiuntur in pelago incidentem, Lact. 4, 15, 21. —Pass.: si a debitore, praelato die, pignoris obligatio mentiat, Dig. 48, 10, 28. —B. Trop., of inanim. subjects: semel fac illud, Mentitur tua quod subinde tussis, *do what your cough keeps falsely promising*, i. e. die, Mart. 5, 39, 6: mentiris juvenem tinctis capillis, id. 3, 43, 1: color, qui chrysocolam mentitur, Plin. 35, 6, 29, § 48: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Verg. E. 4, 42: sexum viris denegatum muliebri motu, Col. praef. 1. —Hence, * I. **mentiens**, *entis, m. subst.*, *a fallacy, sophism*: quomodo mentientem, quem ψευδοποιον vocant, dissolvas, Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11. —2. **mentitus**, *a, um, Part.*, in pass. signif., *imitated, counterfeit, feigned* (poet.): mentita tela, Verg. A. 2, 422: figurae, Ov. M. 5, 326: fama, id. ib. 10, 28: nomen, id. ib. 10, 439; id. H. 11, 73; Sen. Contr. 5, 5, 3; Luc. 2, 512; Val. Fl. 6, 698; 7, 155; Sil. 15, 796; Stat. S. 4, 6, 21; id. Th. 1, 256; 7, 303; 10, 875; Poët. ap. Suet. Oth. 3; Prop. 4 (5), 7, 58: mentiti fictique terrores, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 15; id. Pan. 81, 3: divinitas, Lact. 2, 16, 2; Quint. 12, 10, 76.

mentiosus, *a, um, adj.* [menta], *smelling strong of mint*, Marc. Emp. 33.

Mentissa, *ae, v. Mentesanus*.

* **mentio**, *ōnis, f.* [mentior], *a lying, deception*, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3 dub.

mentitus, *a, um, Part.*, v. mentior *fin.*

1. **mento**, *ōnis, m. amplif.* [mentum], *one who has a long chin, long-chin*, Arn. 3, 108.

2. **Mento**, *ōnis, m. amplif.* [id.], *a Roman proper name*. So C. Julius Mento, consul A. U. C. 323, Liv. 4, 26.

* **Mentonōmon**, *i, n.*, *a part of the shore of the German Ocean*, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 35 (better reading Metonomon, Jan.).

Mentor, *ōris, m.*, = *Μέντωρ*. I. *The famous friend of Odysseus*, Cic. Att. 9, 8, 2.

—II. *A celebrated artist in embossed work in metal*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 38; Plin. 33, 12, 53, § 147. —B. Poet. transf., *a Mentor-cup*, a skillfully wrought drinking-vessel: rarae sine Mentore mensae, Juv. 8, 104: Mentora frangere, Mart. 11, 11, 5. —Hence, **Mentōreus**, *a, um, adj.*, *of or belonging to Mentor the artist, Mentorean*: opus, Prop. 1, 14, 2: labores, Mart. 4, 39, 5.

mentula, *ae, f.*, *i. q. membrum virile*, Cat. 20, 18, 21; 29, 14; 115, 8 et saep.; Mart. 6, 23, 2.

mentulātus, *a, um, adj.* [mentula], *having a mentula (rare)*. —Comp.: Priapo mentulator, Auct. Priap. 37.

1. **mentum**, *i, n.* [root men-, min-, to project; cf.: minae, minari, etc.], *the chin of persons and animals; also, the chin with the hair that grows on it, the beard*. I. Lit.: Herculis mentum paulo attritius, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: attingere, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 251: incana, Verg. A. 6, 809: caprarum, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 204. —II. Transf., in archit., *the projecting part of a cornice, which casts off the rain, the coping*, Vitruv. 4, 3, 6.

† 2. **mentum** dicebant, quod nos commentum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.

menui, *the Indian name of a precious stone which the Greeks called xanthos*, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 169.

mēo, *avi, ātum, 1, v. n.* [kindr. with Sanscr. mī, to go], *to go, to pass* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quo simul meāris, Hor. C. 1, 4, 17: in orientem meavisse, Tac. A. 3, 34: meantes exercitus terrere, Quint. 8, 4, 3. —II. Trop., of inanim. and abstr. things: ita ut vix singula meent plaustra,

Plin. 6, 14, 17, § 43: triremes, Tac. A. 4, 5: sidera, Ov. M. 15, 71: sol, Quint. 11, 2, 22: aura, id. 11, 3, 16: vapor per inane vacuum; Lucr. 2, 151: spiritus, Curt. 3, 5, 6: anima diversa in membra, Luc. 3, 640.

meopte, *i. e. meo ipsius, v. meus*.

mēphiticus, *a, um, adj.* [mephitis], *mephitic, pestilential* (post-class.): odor, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

mēphitis, *is, f.*, *a noxious, pestilential exhalation from the ground, mephitic*. I. Lit.: saevamque exhalat opaca mephitim, Verg. A. 7, 84: sulphureae, Pers. 3, 99. —

II. Personified: **Mēphitis** (*Mēfītis*), *is, f.*, *a goddess who averts pestilential exhalations*, Tac. H. 3, 34; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 208; Inscr. Orell. 1795; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 7, 84: lucus Mephitis, Varr. L. L. 5, 7, § 49 Müll.: aedes, Paul. ex Fest. 351, 3.

mepte, *i. e. me ipsum*, Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 10.

mērācē, *adv.*, v. meracus *fin.*

mērāculus (also sync., meraculus), *a, um, adj. dim.* [meracus], *pretty pure, with very little mixture* (post-Aug.): meracio se percussit flore Libyco (al. meraco), Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 15: vinum, Cels. 3, 19; Plin. 20, 19, 80, § 209.

merācus, *a, um, adj.* [merus], *pure, unmixed, esp. of wine (class.)*. I. Lit.: vinum meracius, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 78: uva, Prop. 2, 24 (3, 31), 27. —B. Transf., of other things: helleborum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 137; cf. Pers. 4, 16. —II. Trop.: libertas, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66: meracissimus scientiae fons, Sid. Ep. 3, 10. —Hence, *adv.*: **mērācē**, *purely, without mixture* (post-Aug.): minus, sed meracius bibere, Cels. 1, 3: rubere, Sol. 33, 18. —Transf.: purius, meracius amare, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

* **mēralis**, *e, adj.* [id.], *pure, unmixed*: calix, Marc. Emp. 27.

merātus, *a, um, adj.*, *i. q. meracus, pure*, Cael. Aur. Chron. 1, 1, 17 al.

mercabilis, *e, adj.* [mercor], *that can be bought, purchasable* (poet.): meretrix, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21.

mercālis, *e, adj.* [merx], *for mercabilis, that can be bought, purchasable* (post-class.): uxor, Cod. Just. 4, 7, 6.

mercans, *antis, Part.* and *subst.*, v. mercor.

mercantia, *ae, f.* [mercor], *trade* (late Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Frat. Erem. Serm. 3.

Mercātilla or **Mercantilla**, *ae, f.*, *a Roman proper name*, Inscr. Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 73; Inscr. Mur. 1691, 6.

mercātio, *ōnis, f.* [mercor], *a dealing in wares, mercantile dealing* (post-class.): pecunia in mercationibus perditā, in mercantile speculationibus, Gell. 3, 3, 14; Firm. Math. 3, 8 *fin.*

mercātor, *ōris, m.* [id.], *a trader, merchant, esp. a wholesale dealer* (opp. to caupo, a retailer, class.). I. Lit.: venalicii mercatoresque, Cic. Or. 70, 232: multi ad eos mercatores ventitant, Caes. B. G. 4, 3. —II. Transf. A. *A dealer, speculator*: non consules, sed mercatores provinciarum, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 4, 10. —Rarely of a petty dealer: vilis sacci mercator olenitis, Juv. 14, 269. —B. *A buyer, purchaser*: signorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 20, 60: veneni, Juv. 13, 154.

mercātorius, *a, um, adj.* [mercor], *mercantile* (ante-class.): navis mercatoria, a merchant-vessel, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 2.

mercātūra, *ae, f.* [mercor], *trade, traffic, commerce* (class.). I. Lit.: mercatura autem, si tenuis est, sordida putanda est; sin magna et copiosa, non est admodum vituperanda, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151: mercaturas facere, *to follow the pursuits of trade*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72. —B. Trop.: ad quos cum tanquam ad mercaturam bonarum artium sis profectus, *to the purchase of, etc.*, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 6: utilitatum, id. N. D. 1, 44, 122. —II. Transf., *goods, wares, merchandise* (ante-Aug.), Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 51.

mercātus, *ūs, m.* [id.], *trade, traffic, buying and selling* (class.): apud aedem Veneris mercatus meretricius, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 129: turpissimus mercatus, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6: domesticus, id. ib. 3, 12, 30. —II. Transf., *a place for trade, market-place*:

market, mart: postquam pater ad mercatum abiit, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 55: frequens mercatus, Liv. 1, 30: mercatus conventus Graeciae, Suet. Ner. 28: mercatu indicto, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 133: Asiae Graeciaeque, Liv. 33, 32, 2; Tac. H. 3, 30: (Numa Pompilius) mercatus ludos omnesque conveniendi causas et celebritates invenit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 27.—**B.** In gen., a festival assemblage, public feast, transl. of the Greek *παιγνῆσις*: mercatus is qui habetur maximo ludorum apparatu, totius Graeciae celebritate, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8: in mercatu Olympiaco, Just. 13, 5, 3: Asiae Graeciaeque is mercatus erat, Liv. 33, 32, 2: magna pars Italiae statim in eosdem dies mercatu congregata, Tac. H. 3, 30.

† **mercēdārius**, ii, m. [merces], *he who pays wages*: ostende mercedarios tuos, Sen. Contr. 5, 33, 5 and 25; cf. Gloss. Isid. s. v., †1. mercedonius.

† **mercēditūm**, mercenarium, quod mercede se tueatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.

† **1. mercēdonius**, a, um, adj. [1. merces-dō], *of or belonging to the payment of wages*: Mercedonius (dies) dixerunt a mercede solvendā, on which wages are paid, pay-days, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.—**II.** Subst.: **mercēdonius**, ii, m., a payer of wages, paymaster: mercedonius, qui solvit mercedem; †mercedarius (an employer), qui dat mercedem pro labore sibi impenso, Gloss. Isid. 37.

† **2. Mercēdonius** or **Mercēdinus**, = *Μερκεδώνιος*, *Μερκεδίνος*, mensis, an intercalary month of 22 or 23 days, inserted every two years in the calendar of Numa, Vet. Kalend. Rom. ap. Grut. 133; cf. so Laur. Lyd. de Mens. 4, 92.

mercēdula, ae, f. dim. [1. merces]. **I.** Small wages, poor pay (class.): infimi homines mercēdula adducti, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 198: isto modo nec medico quicquam debere te nisi mercēdulam dicis nec praecptori, Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 1.—**II.** Hire, rent, income: constituere mercēdulas praediorum, Cic. Att. 13, 11, 1.

mercēnarius (in old MSS. written *mercennarius*), a, um, adj. [id.], *that does any thing for reward or pay; hired for money, wages, or pay; paid, hired, mercenary* (opp. to gratuitus, without pay, gratuitous). **I.** Adj. **A.** Of persons: comes, Cic. Pis. 21, 49: miles, Liv. 24, 49: testes, *hired*, bribed, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 3: praetor, id. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 54.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: mercēnaria arma, Liv. 30, 8: liberalitas gratuita est, an mercēnaria? Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 48: ancilla mercēnariae stipis, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 172: vincla, his hireling fetters, i. e. his *salaried* office of praeco, which kept him confined, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 67.—**II.** Subst.: **mercēnarius**, ii, m., a hireling, hired servant: tuus mercēnarius, Plaut. Poen. 2, 1, 55: non male praecipunt, qui ita iubent uti servis, ut mercēnariis, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: illiberales et sordidi quaestus mercēnariorum, id. ib. 1, 42, 150: Oppionici, id. Clu. 59, 163: servus perpetuus mercēnarius est, i. e. eye-server, Sen. Ben. 3, 22, 1.

1. merces, ēdis (irreg. acc. mercem, Claud. 6; Cons. Hon. 578), f. [mereo, what is deserved or earned; hence], *hire, pay, wages, salary, fee, reward, etc.* (syn.: pretium, stipendium; class.). **I.** Lit.: manu-mercede inopiam tolerare, the wages of manual labor, Sall. C. 37, 7: ne ars tanta abduceretur ad mercedem atque quae-
stum, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92: operae, id. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147: veterum officiorum, Juv. 5, 13: ut ab Arvernis Sequanisque Germani mercede acceresserent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: haec merces erat dialecticorum, fee, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 98: Apollonius cum mercede doceret, id. de Or. 1, 28, 126: mercedibus sceniorum recisis, the players' salaries, Suet. Tib. 34: poscere mercedes, to work for hire, Juv. 8, 246: sarcienti vestimenta mercede certa accipere, Gal. Inst. 3, 205.—**Prov.**: dignus est operarius mercede suo, Vulg. Luc. 10, 7.—**B.** In partic., in a bad sense, an *unrighteous reward, a bribe*: pretio atque mercede minuire majestatem rei publicae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 20, § 50: magnā mercede pacisci cum aliquo, ut, Liv. 25, 33: mercedem accipere

ab aliquo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: lingua adstricta mercede, tied with a bribe, id. Pis. 13, 30: iniquitatis, Vulg. 2 Pet. 2, 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A price for any thing, reward, wages; recompense, punishment; cost, injury, detriment; a stipulation, condition, etc.: mercedem alicujus rei constituere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 134: alicui proponere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 4: alicui rei imponere, Juv. 7, 149: exigere ab aliquo, Cic. Lael. 21, 80: merces sanguinis atque laboris, Juv. 14, 164; 1, 42: mercedem solvere, to make payment, id. 7, 157: appellare, to demand payment, id. 7, 157, v. 158.—**Prov.**: unā mercede duas res adsequi, to kill two birds with one stone, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: non aliā bibam Mercede, condition, Hor. C. 1, 27, 13: temeritatis merces, punishment, Liv. 39, 55: qui metit mercedem accipit, reward, Vulg. Johan. 4, 36: in molestiā gaudeo, te eam fidem cognoscere hominum non ita magnā mercede, quam ego maximo dolore cognōram, price, cost, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 3: non sine magnā mercede, not except at great cost, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: victum illa mercede parare, Juv. 14, 273: magnā quidem res tuas mercede colui, to my great disadvantage, Sen. Tranq. 11, 2.—**B.** Rent, revenue, income, interest: mercedes Argileti et Aventini, Cic. Att. 12, 32, 2: totalium praediorum, id. ib. 15, 20, 4: ex fundo, id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: mercedes habitationum annuae, house-rents, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: publicanos tertiā mercedum parte relevavit, farm-rent, Suet. Caes. 20: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, interest or discount on capital, Hor. S. 1, 2, 14.

2. merces, for merx, v. h. v. **mercimōnium**, ii, n. [merx], goods, wares, merchandise (ante-class. and post-Aug.): in vestris mercimoniis Emundis vendundisque, Plaut. Am. prol. 1; id. Most. 3, 3, 9; 12: quid agit meum mercimōnium apud te? id. Curc. 4, 4, 8: videre cupio nostrum mercimōnium, Turp. ap. Non. 213, 8: per tabernas, quibus id mercimōnium inerat, quo flamma alitur, Tac. A. 15, 38.

merco, are, v. mercor fin. **mercor**, ātus, 1 (archaic form, mercasatur for mercatus fuerit, Inscr. Grut. 512, 20.—**Inf.** mercharier for mercari, Hor. S. 2, 3, 24), v. dep. n. and a. [id.], to trade, traffic, deal in commodities (absol., Plaut. Merc. prol. 82), to buy, purchase something from a person (cf. nundinor). **I.** Lit., constr. with *aliquid ab* or *de aliquo*, with *abl.* or *gen.* of the price (class.): aliquid ab aliquo, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: fundum de pupillo, id. Fl. 20, 46: aliquid tanto pretio, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: hortos egregiasque domos, Hor. S. 2, 3, 24: quanti mercatura nullum luxuria? Plin. 9, 18, 31, § 68: hanc (segetem), Juv. 14, 143.—**In part. pres.**: **mercans**, antis, subst., a buyer, purchaser: spem mercantium frustrari, Suet. Aug. 75.—**II.** Trop.: ego haec officia mercanda vitā puto, to be purchased with life, Cic. Att. 9, 5, 3: amorem muneribus, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 15.—**In pass.** signif., to be bought (mostly post-Aug.): jam quidem facta emplastra mercantur, Plin. 34, 11, 25, § 108.—**Part. perf.**: **mercātus**, a, um, bought, purchased: commeatibus mercatis, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 138, 12: cultus, Prop. 1, 2, 5: sestertiis centum quinquaginta milibus trullam unam mercatam a matrefamilias, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 29 (the better reading is *mercatā matre*, Jan.).

Mercūriālis, e, adj. [Mercurius], of or belonging to the god Mercury: caduceum, App. M. 11, p. 262: unde frequentia Mercuriale Imposuere mihi cognomen compita, called me Mercury (as being a skilful man of business), Hor. S. 2, 3, 25.—**Subst.**: **Mercūriāles**, ium, m., the name of a corporation of traders: Mercuriales M. Furium Flaccum de collegio eiecerunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 2.—**With reference to Mercury as the god of scholars**: Faunus, Mercurialium Custos virorum, Hor. C. 2, 17, 28.—**B.** Of or belonging to the planet Mercury: cursus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Herba mercurialis, a plant, dog's-mercury, Cato, R. R. 158; Plin. 25, 5, 13, § 38.—**B.** Pagus Mercurialis, a town of Africa propria, in Zeugitana, Inscr. Spon. Miscell. Erud. Antiq. p. 191.

Mercūriolus, i, m. dim. [id.], a little

image of Mercury, App. Mag. p. 314, 16; 315, 4.

Mercūrius, ii, m., = *Ἑρμῆς*, Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods; as a herald, the god of dexterity; in speaking, of eloquence; the bestower of prosperity; the god of traders and thieves; the presider over roads, and conductor of departed souls to the Lower World: Mercurius a meribus est dictus. Hunc etenim negotiorum omnium aestimabant esse deum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.; Cic. N. D. 3, 22 sq.; id. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 185; id. Arat. 277; Caes. B. G. 6, 17; Verg. A. 4, 222; Hor. C. 1, 10, 1; Ov. F. 5, 663 sqq.: stella Mercurii, the planet Mercury: infra hanc autem stella Mercurii est, ea *στρίλβαν* appellatur a Graecis, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 54; so, stella Mercurii, id. Univ. 9; also simply Mercurius, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: dies Mercurii or Mercuris, Wednesday, Inscr. Murat. 402, 7.—**Appel. gen. plur.**: Mercuriorum, Tert. Spect. 1, 11 fin.—**B.** Transf., the withers of draught-cattle, between the neck and the back (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 2, 59, 4, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Aqua Mercurii, a fountain in the via Appia, Ov. F. 5, 673.—**B.** Tumulus Mercurii, near Carthago nova, Liv. 26, 44.—**C.** Promontorium Mercurii, in Africa, in Zeugitana, near Carthage, now Capo Bon, Liv. 29, 27; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 87.

merda, ae, f. [etym. dub.; cf. Gr. *μὲρδαιον*, to defile], dung, ordure, excrement: corvorum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 37; Mart. 3, 17, 6; Veg. 2, 8, 4; Phaedr. 4, 17, 25.

merdāceus, a, um, adj. [merda], defiled with excrement (post-class.), Auct. Priap. 69, 8; Anthol. Lat. 3, 160, 6.

merdāleus, a, um, adj. [id.], = merdaceus, q. v., Auct. Priap. 68, 8.

mērē, adv., v. merus fin.

1. mērenda, ae, f. [mereo, q. v.], an afternoon luncheon, taken between four and five o'clock (ante- and post-class.): mērendam antiqui dicebant pro prandio, quod scilicet medio die caperetur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.: mērenda dicitur cibum post meridiem qui datur, Non. 28, 32; Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 49; Afran. ap. Non. 28, 33: serae hora mērendae, Calp. Ecl. 5, 60; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 12.—**Also** of feed or medicine for a beast: Cypro bovi mērendam, Ennius cum dixit, significat id, quod solet fieri in insulā Cypri, in quā boves humano stercore pascuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 59 Müll. (sola, v. 2 Vahl. p. 164).

2. Mērenda, ae, m., a Roman surname: T. Antonius Mērenda, a consul, A. U. C. 304, Liv. 3, 35.

mērendārius, ii, m. [1. mērenda], one who takes an afternoon luncheon (post-Aug.), Sen. Contr. 5, 33 fin. dub. (al. mercenarios).

mērendo, 1, v. n. [id.], to take an afternoon luncheon (late Lat.): mērenda est cibus, qui declinante die sumitur, quasi post meridiem edenda: Hinc mērendare, quasi meridie edere, Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 12.

mērens, entis, Part. and P. a. of mereo, q. v.

mērēo, ūi, itum, 2, v. a., and **mērēor**, itus, 2, v. dep. [cf. Gr. *μέρος*, *μειρομαι*, *μέρος*, etc.; hence, to receive one's share; cf. II. below], to deserve, merit, to be entitled to, be worthy of a thing; constr. with *acc.*, with *ut*, with *ne*, with *inf.* and *absol.* **I.** In gen. (a) With *acc.*: mereri praemia, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: laudem, id. ib. 1, 40, 5; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 18, 60: nec minimum decus, Hor. A. P. 286: amorem, Quint. 6 prooem.: favorem aut odium, id. 4, 1, 44: gratiam nullam, Liv. 45, 24, 7; Quint. 4, 9, 32: fidem, Vell. 2, 104 fin.: summum honorem, Juv. 6, 532: supplicium, id. 6, 219.—(b) With *ut*: respondit, sese meruisse, ut decoraretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232.—(c) With *ne*: mereri, ne quis, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 8.—(d) With *inf.*: quae merui vitio perdere cuncta meo, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 16: credi, Quint. 10, 1, 72: sanctus haberi, Juv. 8, 25.—(e) *Absol.*: dignitatem meam, si mereor, tuearis, if I deserve it, Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 3.—**In a bad sense**: meruisse supplicium, Ov. M. 5, 666.—**II.** In partic. **A.** To earn, gain, get, obtain, acquire: quid meres? quantillo argenti te conduxit Pseudulus? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 95: iste, qui meret HS. vicienos, Varr. ap. Non. 4, 296: non amplius duodecim aeris, Cic.

Rosc. Com. 10, 28: me minus gratiae praeci-
piendo recta quam offensae reprehendi-
do prava mereamur, Quint. 4, 2, 39: no-
men patronorum, id. 6, 4, 5: indulgentiam,
principis ingenio, Tac. Dial. 9 fin.: nomen
gloriamque merere, id. H. 2, 37: famam, id.
ib. 2, 31; id. A. 15, 6: ancillā natus diademā
Quirini meruit, Juv. 8, 260: odium, Caes. B.
G. 6, 5, 3: quantum quisque uno die mere-
ret, Suet. Calig. 40 fin.: aera, Hor. A. P. 345.
—With *ut* (rare): quem ego ut non ex-
cruciem, alterum tantum auri non meream,
would not give up torturing him for, etc.,
Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 65: neque ille sibi me-
reat Persarum montes... ut istuc faciat,
would not do it for, etc., id. Stich. 1, 1, 24.
B. To get by purchase, to buy, purchase:
uxores, quae vos dote meruerunt, Plaut.
Most. 1, 3, 124: quid atrabimini Rheginos
merere velle, ut ab eis marmorea Venus
illa auferatur? *what do you think they would
take? for what price would they let it be car-
ried away?* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135: glo-
riam, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 13: legatum a credito-
re, Dig. 35, 2, 21: noxam, Petr. 139: quid
Minyae meruere queri? *to have reason,
cause*, Val. Fl. 1, 519. — **C.** In milit. lang.,
mereri and merere stipendia, or simply
merere (lit., to earn pay), *to serve for pay,
to serve as a soldier, serve in the army*:
mereri stipendia, Cic. Cael. 5, 11: meruit
stipendia in eo bello, id. Mur. 5, 12: adu-
lescens patre suo imperatore meruit, id. ib.:
complures annos, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: triennio
sub Hannibale, Liv. 21, 4 fin.: Romanis in
castris, Tac. A. 2, 10: in Thracia, Suet. Vesp.
2: merere equo, *to serve on horseback, in
the cavalry*, Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 20: merere pedi-
bus, *to serve on foot, in the infantry*, Liv.
24, 18: mereri aere (al. equo) publico, Varr.
ap. Non. 345, 2. — **D.** Mereri (ante-class.,
merere) de aliquo, or de aliquā re, *to de-
serve or merit any thing of one, to behave
in any manner towards one, in a good or
bad sense* (in Plaut. also with erga): te ego,
ut digna es, perdam, atque ut de me me-
res, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 22: ut erga me est me-
rita, id. Am. 5, 1, 49: nam de te neque re
neque verbis merui, ut faceres quod facis,
id. Aul. 2, 2, 45: saepe (erga me; sc. illam)
meritam quod vellem scio, *that she has of-
ten treated me as I desired*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5,
37. — Esp.: bene, male, optime, etc., me-
reri, *to deserve well, ill, etc.*: de mendico
male meretur, qui ei dat, etc., Plaut. Trin.
2, 2, 58: de re publica bene mereri, Cic.
Fam. 10, 5, 2: de populi Romani nomine,
id. Brut. 73, 254: melius de quibusdam
acerbos inimicos mereri, quam eos amicos,
qui dulces videantur, id. Lael. 24, 90: de re
publica meruisse optime, id. Att. 10, 4, 5:
perniciusius de re publica merentur vitiosus
principes, id. Leg. 3, 14, 32: stet haec urbis
praeclara, quoquo modo merita de me erit,
id. Mil. 34, 93: Paulus, qui nihil meruit, i. e.
was innocent, Lact. 2, 16, 17: ita se omni
tempore de populo Romano meritos esse,
ut, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: Caesarem imperatorem
bene de republica meritum, *deserving well*,
id. B. C. 1, 13: optime cum de se meritum
judicabat, id. ib. 3, 99: milites mirifice de
re publica meriti, Cic. Fam. 12, 12, 3: ho-
mines de me divinitus meriti, id. Red. in
Sen. 12, 30; cf.: te ego ut digna's perdam
atque ut de me meres, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 22. —
Hence, **1.** *mērens*, entis, *P. a.*, *that de-
serves or merits any thing; in a good sense,
deserving; in a bad sense, guilty; that has
rendered himself deserving towards any one
or of any thing; with de, rarely with dat.*;
esp. with bene, *well-deserving* (mostly poet.
and post-class.): consul laudare, increpare
merentes, Sall. J. 100: laurea decreta me-
renti, Ov. P. 2, 2, 91: quem periisse, ita de
re publica merentem, doleo, Cic. Fragm.
ap. Non. 344, 23; so Inscr. Grut. 933, 5. —
With *dat.*: quando tu me bene merentem
tibi habes despiciatui, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 19. —
In sup.: HOMINI BENE MERENTISSIMO, Inscr.
Rein. cl. 16, 8; Inscr. Grut. 932, 7; ib. 1129,
3. — **2.** *meritus*, a, um, *P. a.* **a.** *Deserv-
ing*: meriti juvenici, Verg. G. 2, 515. — Sup.:
filiae meritissimae, Inscr. Rein. cl. 5, 35.
— **b.** *Pass.*, *deserved, due, fit, just, proper,
right*: ignarus, laus an poena merita esset,
Liv. 8, 7: triumphus, id. 39, 4, 6: iracundiam,
neque eam injustam, sed meritam ac debi-
tam fuisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 203: mors,
Verg. A. 4, 696: noxia, *committed, perpetrat-*

ed, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 1: meritis de causis,
for merited, i. e. *just reasons*, Dig. 48, 20. —
Sup.: famā optimā et meritissimā frui,
Plin. Ep. 5, 15. — Hence, **3.** *meritum*, i,
n. **a.** *That which one deserves, desert*; in
a good sense, *reward, recompense*; in a
bad sense, *punishment* (only ante- and post-
class.): nihil suave meritum est, Ter. Phorm.
2, 1, 75: specta denique, quale caelesti pro-
videntia meritum reportaverit, *reward*,
punishment, App. M. 8, p. 214: delictorum,
Ter. Apol. 21. — **b.** *That by which one de-
serves any thing of another, a merit*; esp.
in a good sense, *a service, kindness, benefit*,
favor (class.): propter eorum (militum) di-
vinum atque immortalē meritum, Cic. Phil.
3, 6, 14: pro singulari eorum merito, id. Cat.
3, 6, 15: magnitudo tuorum erga me me-
ritorum, id. Fam. 1, 1, 1: et hercule merito
tuo feci, *according to your merits, as you
deserved*, id. Att. 5, 11, 6: pro ingentibus
meritis praemia acceperant, Tac. A. 14, 53:
recordatio ingentium meritorum, Liv. 39,
49, 11; Curt. 8, 3, 14; Suet. Ner. 3; Sen.
Ben. 3, 8, 2. — In Plaut. also in the sup.:
meritissimo ejus, quae volet faciemus, *on
account of his great merit*, Plaut. As. 3, 3,
147: merita dare et recipere, Cic. Lael. 8,
26: magna ejus sunt in me non dico officia,
sed merita, id. Fam. 11, 17, 1. — Also *demerit*,
blame, fault: Caesar, qui a me nullo meo
merito alienus esse debebat, *without any
fault of mine*, id. Sest. 17, 39: nullo meo in
se merito, *although I am guilty of no offence
against him*, Liv. 40, 15: leniter, ex merito
quicquid patiari, ferendum est, Ov. H. 5, 7:
ex cuiusque merito scio me fecisse, Liv. 26,
31, 9: quosdam punivit, alios praemiis ad-
fecit, neutrum ex merito, Tac. H. 4, 50; cf.:
quod ob meritum nostrum succensuistis? Liv.
25, 6, 4. — **B.** *Transf.*, *worth, value, im-
portance* of a thing (poet. and post-class.):
quo sit merito quaeque notata dies, Ov. F.
1, 7: negotiorum, Cod. Just. 8, 5, 2: aedifi-
cia majoris meriti, *of greater value*, Cod. Th.
15, 1, 30: loci, Mart. 8, 65, 7: primi saporis
mella thymi succus effundit, secundi meriti
thymbra, tertii meriti rosmarinus, Pall. 1,
37, 3. — **4.** *mērito*, adv., *according to de-
sert, deservedly, justly*, often connected with
jure (class.): quamquam merito sum ira-
tus Metello, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68, § 158: me-
rito ac jure laudantur, id. Cat. 3, 6, 14; cf.:
te ipse jure optimo, merito incuses, licet,
Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 23: recte ac merito com-
movebamur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 172: me-
rito jam suspectus, Juv. 3, 221; 10, 208.
— Sup.: meritissimo te magni facio, Turp.
ap. Non. 139, 17; Caecil. ib. 18: me deride-
re meritissimo, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 49; Cic. de
Or. 1, 55, 234; S. C. ap. Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 6; ap.
Flor. 1, 9. — Post-class.: **meritissime**,
Sol. 7, 18. — **b.** In partic.: libens (lubens)
merito, a form of expression used in pay-
ing vows; v. libens, under libet.
merēor, itus, v. 2. mereo.
mēreticābilis, e, and **mēretī-**
cārius, a, um, adj. [meretrix], = meretri-
cius, Cassiod. de Amic. 22, 46; id. ib. prol.
§ 55.
mēreticīe, adv., v. meretricius fin.
mēreticius, a, um, adj. [meretrix],
of or pertaining to harlots or prostitutes,
meretricious. **1.** Adj. (class.): meretricia
ornamenta, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 63: quaestus,
Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44: disciplina, id. Verr. 2,
3, 3, § 6: domus, a courtesan's house, Ter.
Eun. 5, 18: amores, Cic. Cael. 20, 48. — **II.**
Subst.: **meretricium**, ii, n. **1.** *The art
of a courtesan*: inmutari blandimentis, hor-
tamentis, ceteris meretriciis, Plaut. Truc.
2, 2, 63. — **2.** *The trade of a harlot*: me-
reticium facere, Suet. Calig. 40. — Hence,
adv.: **mēreticīe**, after the manner of
harlots, meretriciously (ante-class.): digne
ornata, haud meretricie, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 58.
† **mēreticor**, ātus, i, v. dep. [id.], *to
deal with harlots*: meretricor ἐταίρειω,
Gloss. Philox.
mēreticūla, ae, f. dim. [id.], a public
prostitute, courtesan (class.): meretricula
Leontium, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93; Hor. S. 2, 7,
46; Quint. 11, 3, 74.
mēretrix, icis (gen. plur. meretricium),
Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 22: meretricum, id. Ep. 2,
2, 29; Ov. A. A. 1, 435, f. [mereo]; she who
earns money; hence], a prostitute, harlot,

courtesan: ita sunt hic meretrices omnes
eleebrae argentariae, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 26:
meretricem indigne deperit, id. Bacch. 3,
3, 66: proterva meretrix procaxque, Cic.
Cael. 20, 49: meretrix inter multos se divi-
dit, Sen. Ben. 1, 14, 4: stat meretrix certo
cuivis mercabilis aere, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21:
Augusta, i. e. Messalina, Juv. 6, 118: regina,
i. e. Cleopatra, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119: Manilia,
Gell. 4, 14, 3.
mergae, ārum, f. [root marg-, to clear
away; cf.: ἀμέργω, ἀμέλγω, mulgo, amur-
ca], a two-pronged pitchfork, with which
corn, when cut, was made into heaps: mer-
gae furculae, quibus acervi frugum fiunt,
dictae a volucris mergis, quia, ut illi se
in aquam mergunt, dum pisces persequun-
tur, sic messorum eas in fruges demergunt,
ut elevare possint manipulos, Paul. ex Fest.
p. 124 Müll.: mergas datus, ut hortum fo-
diat, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 58: multi mergis,
alii pectinibus spicam ipsam legunt, Col.
2, 21, 3. — Comically: si attigeris ostium,
jam tibi hercle in ore fiet messio mergis
pugneis, i. e. a rich crop of fistcuffs, Plaut.
Rud. 3, 4, 58.
***mergēs**, itis, f. [mergae]. **I.** A sheaf:
cerealīs mergite culmi, Verg. G. 2, 517. —
II. I. q. mergae, a two-pronged pitchfork,
Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 296.
***mergito**, i, v. a. freq. [mergo], to dip
in, immerse: ter mergitatur, i. e. baptiza-
tur (al. mersitatur), Tert. de Cor. Milit. 3.
mergo, si, sum, 3, v. a. [cf. Sanscr.
madsh-, majan-, to dip; Zend, masga, mar-
row; Germ. Mark; Engl. marrow], to dip,
dip in, immerse; absol. also to plunge into
water, to sink. **1.** Lit. (class.): eos (pulos)
mergi in aquam jussit, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7:
aves, quae se in mari mergunt, id. ib. 2, 49,
124: putealibus undis, Ov. Ib. 391: Stygia
undā, id. M. 10, 697: prodigia indomitīs
merge sub aequoribus, Tib. 2, 5, 80: ab hoc
(the sword-fish) perfoſſas naves mergi, Plin.
32, 2, 6, § 15: mersa navis omnes destituit,
Curt. 4, 8, 8: mersa carina, Luc. 3, 632: cum
coepisset mergi, Vulg. Matt. 14, 30: in im-
mensam altitudinem mergi, ac sine ulla
respirandi vice perpeti maria, Sen. Dial. 4,
12, 4: naves, Eutr. 2, 20: partem classis,
Vell. 2, 42, 2: pars maxima classis mergi-
tur, Luc. 3, 753 sq.: nec me deus aequore
mersit, Verg. A. 6, 348: sub aequora, Ov. M.
13, 948; Luc. 3, 753: ter matutino Tiberi
mergetur, bathe, Juv. 6, 523. — Poet., of
overwhelming waters, *to engulf, swallow
up, overwhelm*, etc.: sic te mensuras adju-
vet ignis aquas, Ov. Ib. 340: mersa rate,
Juv. 14, 302. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *To sink
down, sink in, to plunge, thrust, or drive in,
to fix in*, etc. (poet. and post-Aug. prose):
palmitem per jugum mergere, et alligare,
to thrust, push, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 180: ali-
quem ad Styga, Sen. Thyest. 1007: manum
in ora (ursae), *to thrust into*, Mart. 3, 19, 4:
mersisque in corpore rostris Dilacerant (cane-
s) falsi dominum sub imagine cervi, Ov.
M. 3, 249: fluvius in Euphratem mergitur,
runs or empties into, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 128:
visceribus ferrum, *to thrust into*, Claud. ap.
Eutr. 1, 447. — Of heavenly bodies, etc.:
Bootes, Qui vix sero alto mergitur Oceano,
sinks into, Cat. 66, 68. — **2.** In partic.,
to hide, conceal: mersitque suos in cortice
vultus, Ov. M. 10, 498: vultum, Sen. Herc.
Oet. 1348: diem or lucem, of the setting of
the sun, id. Thyest. 771: terra caelum mer-
gens, i. e. occidentalis, because there the
sky seems to sink into the sea, Luc. 4, 54.
— Of those on board a vessel: mergere Pe-
lion et templum, i. e. *to sail away from un-
til they sink below the horizon*: condere,
Val. Fl. 2, 6. — **II.** Trop., *to plunge into,
sink, overwhelm, cover, bury, immerse,
drown*: aliquem malis, Verg. A. 6, 512:
funere acerbo, *to bring to a painful death*,
id. ib. 11, 28: mergi in voluptates, *to plunge
into, yield one's self up to sensual delights*,
Curt. 10, 3, 9: se in voluptates, Liv. 23, 18:
mergit longa atque insignis honorum pa-
gina, Juv. 10, 57. — Esp. in part. pass.: Alex-
ander mersus secundis rebus, *overwhelmed
with prosperity*, Liv. 9, 18: vino somnoque
mersi jacent, *dead drunk and buried in
sleep*, id. 41, 3; Luc. 1, 159; cf.: lumina
somno, Val. Fl. 8, 66: cum mergeretur
somno, Vulg. Act. 20, 9. — Esp. of those
whose fortune is swallowed up in debts or
debauchery: mersus foro, *bankrupt*, Plaut.

Ep. 1, 2, 16: aere paterno Ac rebus mersis in ventrem, Juv. 11, 39: census domini, Plin. 9, 17, 31, § 67: mergentibus sortem usuris, *sinking, destroying his capital*, Liv. 6, 14: ut mergantur pupilli, *be robbed of their fortune, ruined*, Dig. 27, 4, 3: mersis fer opem rebus, *bring aid to utter distress*, Ov. M. 1, 380.—Of drinking to excess: potatio quae mergit, Sen. Ep. 12.

† **mergulus**, i, m. [mergo], *the wick of a lamp*: mergulus, ἐλάχιον, Gloss. Gr. and Lat.

2. mergulus, i, m. *dim.* [mergus], *a diver, a kind of bird*, Vulg. Lev. 11, 17; id. Deut. 14, 17.

mergus, i, m. [mergo], **I.** *A diver, a kind of water-fowl*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 78 Müll.: praesagium pluvium mergi, Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 362: mergi maria fugientes, id. ib.; Ov. M. 8, 625; cf.: aequor amat; nomenque tenet, quia mergitur illo, id. ib. 11, 795; Hor. Epod. 10, 22.—**Jestingly**: mergus agrarius, of one who is eager to possess lands, Capitol. Pertin. 9.—**II.** *A vine-layer*, Col. 4, 15, 1; Pall. 3, 16, 1.

meribibulus, a, um, *adj.* [merum-bibulus], *wine-bibbing* (eccl. Lat.): puella, Aug. Conf. 9, 8.

merica (moer-), sc. vitis or uva, *an unknown kind of vine*, v. l. ap. Col. 3, 2, 27; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 35 (al. metica; Jan. mettica).

meridialis, e, *adj.* [meridies], *of mid-day* (post-class.): ventus (al. meridionalis), Gell. 2, 22, 14: temperatura, Tert. Anim. 25.

meridianus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to mid-day, mid-day*. **I.** (Class.) Tempus, *mid-day, noon*, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 17: sol, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 86: somnus, id. Ep. 9, 40, 2; Lact. 2, 9, 9.—**Hence**, as *subst.*: **meridiani**, sc. gladiatores, *mid-day combatants, gladiators who fought at mid-day*, Suet. Claud. 34.—**In abl. adv.**: **meridianō**, sc. tempore, *at mid-day*, Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96; 9, 8, 8, § 25.—**II.** Transf., *of or belonging to the south or south side, southern, southerly, meridional*: ager spectat ad meridianam caeli partem, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 1: pars orbis, opp. septentrionalis, id. ib. 1, 2, 4: plaga, Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 50; Lact. 2, 9: orbis, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 42: circulus, *the equator*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17: latus tabernaculi, Vulg. Exod. 26, 35.—**Subst.**: **meridianum**, i, n., *the south*, Vell. 2, 126, 3; Vulg. Eccli. 34, 19; id. Act. 8, 26.—**meridiana**, ōrum, n., *southern places or parts*: in meridianis Indiae, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 24.

* **meridiatio**, ōnis, f. [meridio], *a mid-day nap, siesta* (class.): et lucubrationes detraxi, et meridiationes addidi, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 142.

meridies, ēi, m. (f. ap. Amm. 26, 1, 9) [for merides from medius dies], *mid-day, noon*. **I.** Lit.: merides ab eo, quod medius dies, Varr. L. L. 6, § 4 Müll.: ipsum meridiem cur non meridiem? credo, quod erat insuavius, Cic. Or. 47, 158; Quint. 1, 6, 30; Prisc. p. 551 P.: circiter meridiem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 52: ante meridiem, post meridiem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 9: diem diffindere insiticio somno meridie, *to take a nap at noon*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5: in clare esse tertiam, itemque meridiem, Varr. L. L. 6, § 89 Müll.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The south*: inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: a meridie Aegyptus objacet, ab occasu Phoenices, Tac. H. 5, 6.—**B.** In gen., *the middle of a given time* (ante- and post-class.): noctis circiter meridiem, Varr. ap. Non. 451, 9: aetatis, Non. ib. 14.

meridio, 1, v. n., and **meridiōr**, 1, v. dep. [meridies], *to take a mid-day nap or siesta*: jube, ad te veniam meridiatum, Cat. 32, 3: meridiarii ante cibum, Cels. 1, 2: dum ea meridiaret, Suet. Calig. 38: inter acervos eorum meridiati sunt, i. e. *have taken their ease*, Vulg. Job, 24, 11.

meridionalis, e, *adj.* [id.], *southern, meridional* (post-class.): plaga, Lact. 2, 9 (dub.; al. meridiana): signum, Firm. Math. 2, 12.

meridionarius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to mid-day, meridional* (post-class.): gloria quovis lemulcatu (lemniscatu) meridionaria, Tit. ap. App. de Orthogr. p. 130 Mai.

Merinas, ātis, *adj.*, *of or belonging to the city of Merinum, in Apulia*: Merinates ex Gargano, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Meriones, ae, m., = Μερίωνης, *a charioteer of Idomeneus, who piloted his ships from Crete to Troy*, Ov. M. 13, 359; Hor. C. 1, 6, 15; 1, 15, 26.

meritissimē (-mō), adv., v. mereo fin.

1. meritō, adv., v. mereo fin.

2. merito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [mereo]. * **I.** *To earn, gain*: vilicus, qui se stertia dena meritasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: Roscius histrio HS. D. annua meritasse proditur, Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 129.—**II.** *To serve for pay, to serve as a soldier, be a soldier*: meritavere Cato ait pro meruere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 152 Müll.: Sciculas meritare per oras, Sil. 10, 656.

meritorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to the earning of money, by which money is earned, for which money is paid, that brings in money* (class.). **I.** In gen.: vehicula, Suet. Calig. 39: balinea, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: cenaculum, Suet. Vit. 7: artificia, Sen. Ep. 88, 1: salutatio, *by which one hopes to obtain money, interested*, id. Brev. Vit. 14, 3: in meritorio stabulo, Paul. Sent. 2, 31, 16.—**B.** *Subst.*: **meritoria**, ōrum, n., *places or rooms which are let out for a short time*, Juv. 3, 234: facere, *to let out rooms for a short time* (opp. locare, to rent by the year), Dig. 7, 1, 13.—**II.** In partic., *of or belonging to the earning of money by prostitution, that earns money by prostitution*: pueri, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105: scorta, Suet. Claud. 15.—**B.** *Subst.*: **meritorium**, ii, n., *a bawdy-house, brothel* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 6, 31.

meritum, i, n., v. mereo fin. B. 1.

meritus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from mereo, q. v. fin. B.

merkēdonius, v. mercedonius.

Mermēros, i, m., = Μέρμερος, *one of the Centaurs present at the wedding of Pirithoos*, Ov. M. 12, 305.

Mermessus, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to the city of Mermessus, in Phrygia*, Mermessian: quicquid Mermessia dixit, i. e. *the Hellespontine Sibyl*, Tib. 2, 5, 67 (Müller, Marpesia).

Mēro, ōnis, m. [merum], *the wine-bibber*, a nickname bestowed on the emperor Tiberius Claudius Nero, in allusion to his drinking propensities: propter nimiam vini aviditatem, pro Tiberio Biberius, pro Claudio Caudius, pro Nerone Mero vocabatur, Suet. Tib. 42.

* **merōbibus**, a, um, *adj.* [merum-bibo], *that drinks wine unmixed* (which among the ancients was the practice only of drunkards): anus multibiba atque merobiba, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 77.

Mērōē, ēs, f., = Μερών, *a large and celebrated island of the Nile, in Ethiopia*, now the province of Atbar, Mela, 1, 9, 2; Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 184; Ov. F. 4, 570; Luc. 10, 303; Juv. 6, 528.—**Transf.** in a lusus verbb. with merum, of a tippling woman (cf. merobibus), Aus. Epigr. 20.—**Hence**, **Mēroeticus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Mērōē*, Meroëtic: ebenus Meroëtica, Luc. 10, 117 Cort. (al. Mareotica).

† **merōis**, idis, f., = μερόις, *a plant growing in Mērōē*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 163.

Mērōpē, ēs, f., = Μερόπη, *the mythic name of several persons*. **I.** *A daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades, whose star is more obscure than the rest, because she wedded Sisyphus, a mortal*, Ov. F. 4, 175.—**II.** *A daughter of Sol and Clymene, and sister of Phaëthon*, Hyg. Fab. 152.—**III.** *The wife of Megareus*, Hyg. Fab. 185.

1. Mērops, ōpis, m., = Μέροψ. **I.** *A king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, and reputed to be the father of Phaëthon*, Ov. M. 1, 763; id. Tr. 3, 4, 30.—**II.** *A king of the isle of Cos, from whose name its inhabitants in early times were called Mēropes*, Quint. 8, 6, 71.—**III.** *A Roman proper name*, Inscr. Mur. 887, 5.

† **2. mērops**, ōpis, m., = μέροψ, *a bird that devours bees*; hence also called apiastra, *the bee-eater*, Verg. G. 4, 14; cf. Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 99.

* **mērōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [merus], *pure, unmixed* (post-class.): vinum, Agroet. de Orthogr. p. 2273 P.

† **mersio**, ōnis, f. [mergo], *a dipping in, immersion*: mersio, βύθιαι, Gloss. Philox.

mersito, 1, v. freq. a. [id.], *to dip in, immerse* (post-class.): nares in bibendo, Sol. 45, 18.

merso, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [id.], *to dip in, immerse* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: balantumque gregem fluvio mersare salubri, Verg. G. 1, 272: balneo infertur, calida aqua mersatur, Tac. A. 15, 69.—**II.** Trop., *to overwhelm*: rerum copia mersat, *drowns, destroys*, Lucr. 5, 1008: mersor civilibus undis, *plunge myself*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16.—**III.** Pass.: mersari, *to set, of the stars*, Mart. Cap. 8, § 844; cf. merto.

Mersura, ae, f. [merso] (eccl. Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 54, 25.

mersus, a, um, Part., from mergo.

merthryx, ygis, f., a false reading for myrtis, Plin. 26, 11, 68, § 108.

merto, 1, v. freq. a. [mergo], *a collat. form of merso, to immerse, overwhelm* (ante-class.): merat pro mersat dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 14: quos hic non mertet metus, Att. ap. Non. 138, 33; 138, 2.

1. merula, ae, f. (post-class. collat. form **merulus**, i, m., Auct. Carm. Philom. 13), *a blackbird, ousel, merle*. **I.** Lit.: evolare merulas, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: ut merula, quia sola volat, quasi mera volans nominaretur, Quint. 1, 6, 38; cf. Plin. 10, 29, 42, § 80; 10, 30, 45, § 87; 10, 53, 74, § 147.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A fish, the sea-carp*: merulae virentes, Ov. Hal. 114; cf. Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.—**B.** *A kind of hydraulic machine that produced a sound like the note of the blackbird*, Vitruv. 10, 12.

2. Merula, ae, m., *a Roman surname*, e.g. **A.** Cn. Cornelius Merula, Liv. 33, 55.—**B.** L. Cornelius Merula, flamen Dialis, Vel. 2, 20; Val. Max. 9, 12, 5; Tac. A. 3, 58, 2.

3. Merula, ae, m., *a river of Liguria, now Arosia*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48.

† **merulātor**, ōris, m. [mero], *a wine-drinker*, Inscr. Mur. 1442, 5.

merulentus, a, um, *adj.* [merum], *drunken, intoxicated* (post-class.): Pierides, Fulg. Myth. praef.

Mērulinus, i, m., *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Raym. Guarin. Comm. 7, p. 41.

merulus, i, v. l. merula init.

merum, i, n., v. merus, 2.

merus, a, um, *adj.* [root mar-, to gleam; cf.: μαρμαρος, marmor, mare; hence, bright, pure], *pure, unmixed, unadulterated*, esp. of wine not mixed with water: merum antiqui dicebant solum: at nunc merum purum appellamus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll. **I.** Lit.: vinum merum, Varr. ap. Non. 4, 295: vina, Ov. M. 15, 331.—Of other things: argentum merum, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 3: undae, Ov. M. 15, 323: lac, id. F. 4, 369: gustus, Col. 3, 21: clarior, clear, unclouded, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 111: mero meridie, Petr. 37.—**Hence**, **2. Subst.**: **merum**, i, n., *pure, unmixed wine, wine not mixed with water* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ingurgitare se in merum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 11; id. C. 1, 36, 13: obiecturus Antonio Cicero merum et vomitum, Quint. 8, 4, 16: meri veteris torrens, Juv. 6, 319; 3, 283; Val. Fl. 5, 595: ad merum pronium, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 145; 23, 1, 23, § 43.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Bare, naked, uncovered* (poet.): pes, Juv. 6, 158: stabat calce merā, Prud. στέφ. 6, 91.—**2.** In gen., *bare, nothing but, only, mere* (class.): meri bellatores gignuntur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 85: in medio (foro) ostentatores meri (ambulantes), id. Curc. 4, 1, 15: Diogenem postea pallium solum habuisse, et habere Ulixem meram tunicam, *nothing but, only*, Varr. ap. Non. 344, 10: nihil nisi spem meram, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95: mera monstra nuntiare, Cic. Att. 4, 7, 1: proscriptiones, meri Sullae, id. ib. 9, 11, 3: scelera loquuntur, id. ib. 9, 13, 1: bellum, id. ib. 9, 13, 8: nugae, id. ib. 6, 3, 5: adfectus, Quint. 11, 1, 52.—**II.** Trop., *pure, true, real, genuine, unadulterated*: meri principes, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 94: velut ex diutina siti nimis avidae meram haurientes libertatem, *immoderate, excessive*, Liv.

39, 26; cf. Cic. Rep. I, 43, 66; but mera libertas, in Horace, signifies true, genuine freedom. Hor. Ep. I, 18, 8: Achaia, illa vera et mera Graecia, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 2: Cecropis, a real Athenian, Juv. 6, 187.—Hence, adv.: **mere**, purely, without mixture, wholly, entirely (ante-class. and post-Aug.): si semel amoris poculum accepit mere, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 22.

merx, cis (nom. sing. merces, Sall. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 27 P.), f. [mereo], goods, wares, commodities, merchandise (class.): invendibili merce oportet ultro emptorem adducere: Proba merx facile emptorem reperit, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 128: fallaces et fucosae, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40: peregrina et delicata, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 1: ferinea, for women, Ov. M. 13, 165: esculentia, eatables, victuals, Col. 11, 3: navem mercibus implere, Juv. 14, 288: sarmenta quoque in merce sunt, are an article of merchandise, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 118: Arabiae et Indiae, id. 19, 1, 2, § 7: mercis sordidae negotiator, Quint. 1, 12, 17: in peculiari merce negotiari, Gal. Inst. 4, 72.—**II.** Transf., in gen., a thing (ante-class.). **A.** Of persons: mala merx haec, et callida est, a bad lot, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 61; id. Ps. 4, 1, 44; id. Pers. 2, 2, 56.—**Plur.**: novi ego illas malas merces, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 23: o mercis malae! id. Truc. 2, 4, 5.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: ut aetas mala mala!st merces tergo! Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 6 Ritschl N. cr. (in old MSS. for merx also **mers** is written acc. to Ritschl; v. Rhein. Mus. 10, p. 454 sq.).

† **mēsa**, ae, f., = μέση, middle, pure Lat. media (post-Aug.).—Of hemp: tria ejus (cannabis) genera: laudatissima est e medio, quae mesa vocatur, the middle sort, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 174.

†† **mēsanculōn**, i, n. (mēsancūla, ae, f.), = μεσάγκυλον, a javelin, with a thong (acc. to others, a poise or bent handle) attached to the middle, Gell. 10, 25; cf.: mesanculum, teli missilis genus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 125 Müll.

Mēsāpīa, ae, v. Messapia.

Mēsāpius, a, um, v. Messapius.

Mēsāpus, v. Messapus.

† **mesauloe** (trisyl.), ōn, f., = μέσων, narrow passages between two rooms or walls: inter duo autem peristylia itinera sunt, quae mesauloe dicuntur, Vitruv. 6, 7 (10), 5; cf. andron.

† **mēsē**, es, f., = μέση, the middle note, the note A, Vitruv. 5, 4, 5; 5, 2.

Mēsēmbria, ae, f., = Μεσημβρία, a city in Thrace, on the Black Sea, now Misti, Mel. 2, 5; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 45.—Hence, **Mēsēmbriacus**, a, um, adj., Mesembrian, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 37.

Mēsēnē, es, f., = Μεσσηνία, the midland, a name of the district of Babylon, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 129; Amm. 24, 3, 12.

† **meses**, ae, m., = μέση, the north-northeast wind, between boreas and caccias, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120.

† **mēsōbrachys**, m., = μεσόβραχς (sc. pes), a poetical foot of five syllables, of which only the middle one is short (e. g. pulcherrimarum; opp. to mesomacros), Diom. p. 479 P.

† **mēsōchōrus**, i, m., = μεσόχορος, one who stands in the middle of a chorus (of dancers or singers) to lead it, a chorus-leader (post-class.): cum mesochorus dedit signum, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 7; Sid. Ep. 1, 2; Schol. Juv. 11, 172.

† **Mēsōgites**, ae, m., a sort of wine from Mesogis (Messogis), a mountain of Lydia, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 75.

† **mēsōides**, is, f., = μεσοειδής, a musical modulation (post-class.): mesoides, quae tonos aequales, mediosque custodit, Mart. Cap. 9, § 965 sq.

† **mēsōlabium**, ii, n., = μεσολάβιον, a mathematical instrument for finding mean proportional lines, a mesolabe, Vitruv. 9, 3, 14.

† **mēsōleucos**, i, m., = μεσόλευκος. **I.** A black precious stone with a white stripe, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 174.—**II.** A plant, Plin. 27, 11, 77, § 102.

† **mēsōmacros**, i, m., = μεσόμακρος (sc. pes), a poetical foot of five syllables,

of which only the middle one is long (e. g. avidissimus; opp. mesobrachys), Diom. p. 478 P.

† **mēsōmēlas**, ānos, f., = μεσομέλας, a white precious stone with a black stripe, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 174.

† **mēsōnauta**, ae, m., = μεσοναύτης, a seaman who ranked between the pilot and the rowers, Pomp. ap. Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 2.

mēsōnyctius, a, um, adj., μέσονυκτιος, of midnight: afflatus, Isid. 5, 30, 4.—Hence, subst.: † **mēsōnyctium**, ii, n., = μεσονύκτιον, midnight (post-class.): CIVIS MESONYCTIVM FACTVM EST V. ID. DEC., i. e. midnight apparition, Inscr. Mur. 333.

Mēsōpōtāmīa, ae, f., = Μεσopotamia, a country of Asia, between the Euphrates and Tigris, now called Al-Jezireh, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130; Isid. 13, 21, 10; Mel. 1, 11, 1; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; Sall. H. 4, 51 Dietsch.—Hence, **Mēsōpōtāmīus**, a, um, adj. (also written **Mēsōpōtāmēnus**), Mesopotamian (post-class.): milites, Val. ap. Vop. Aur. 11: Mesopotamiani homines, Sall. H. 4, 53 Dietsch.—In plur. subst.: **Mēsōpōtāmēsii**, ōrum, m., the Mesopotamians, Spart. Hadr. 21, 12; Schol. Juv. 1, 104.

†† **mēsōpūlus**, a, um, adj., = μέσος-πύλη, that is at the middle door, Inscr. Grut. 32, 11.

† **mēsosphærum**, i, n., = μεσόσφαιρον, a kind of nard with middle-sized leaves (v. hadrosphaerum and microsphaerum), Plin. 12, 26, § 44.

† **mēspilum**, i, n., = μέσπιλον. **I.** A medlar, Plin. 15, 20, 22, § 84; Pall. Mart. 10, 19 and 22.—**II.** A medlar-tree, Pall. Inscr. 69.

† **mēspilus**, i, or **mēspīla**, ae, f., = μέσπιλη, a medlar-tree, Plin. 17, 10, 13, § 67; Pall. 3, 25, 32.—**II.** A medlar, Pall. de Inscr. 69 and 105.

Mēsālā, v. Messalla.

Mēsālīna or **Mēsālīna**, ae, f. **I.** The profligate wife of the emperor Claudius, daughter of M. Valerius Messalla Barbatus, Suet. Claud. 17; 26; Tac. A. 11, 1 sq.; Juv. 10, 333; cf. id. 6, 116 al.—**II.** The wife of the emperor Nero, Suet. Ner. 35; id. Oth. 10; Tac. A. 15, 68.

Mēsālīnus (Messallin-), i, m., a Roman surname, Tac. A. 2, 32; 4, 20; 5, 3; 3, 18; 34; id. Agr. 45; Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 5.

Mēsālā (less correctly **Mēsālā**), ae, m., a Roman surname in the gens Valeria: Corvinus primus Messanam vicit, et primus ex familiā Valeriorum, urbis captae in se translati nomine, Messana appellatus est: paulatimque vulgo permutante litteras, Messalla dictus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 13. The most celebrated is the orator M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus, in the time of Cicero and Augustus, Cic. Att. 15, 17, 2; 16, 16, A, 5; Tib. 4, 1, 1; Hor. A. P. 371; Sen. Contr. 2, 12, 8.—In plur., Ov. P. 4, 16, 43.

Mēsāna, ae, f., = Μεσσηνία. **I.** A Sicilian city, situated on the strait between Italy and Sicily, the mod. Messina, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8, § 17; Caes. B. C. 2, 3; Mel. 2, 7, 16: incumbens Messana freto, Sil. 14, 194.—**II.** Another name for Messene, in the Peloponnesus, Stat. Ach. 1, 422.—Hence, **Mēsānīus**, a, um, adj., Messanic: moenia, Ov. M. 14, 17 Merkel.

1. **Mēsānīus**, a, um, v. Messenius.

2. **Mēsānīus**, a, um, v. Messana fin.

Mēsāpīa (Mesāpīa), ae, f., the old name of a part of Lower Italy (Apulia and Calabria): Messapia Apulia a Messapo rege appellata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 125 Müll.; cf. Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 99.—Hence, **Mēsāpīus** (Mesāp-), a, um, adj., of or belonging to Messapia, Messapian, Apulian, Calabrian: arva, Ov. M. 14, 513.—In plur., as subst.: **Mēsāpīi** (Mesāp-), ōrum, m., the Messapians, Liv. 8, 24.

Mēsāpus (Mesāp-), i, m., a mythic prince in Messapia, Verg. A. 7, 691; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Messapia, p. 125 Müll.

Mēsēis, idis, f., = Μεσσηνία, a fountain in Thessaly, Plin. 4, 3, 15, § 30.—As adj., of or belonging to the fountain Mēsēis: Messeides undae, Val. Fl. 4, 374.

Mēsēnē, es, or **Mēsēna** (Mes-

sāna), ae, f., = Μεσσηνία, the capital of Messenia, in the Peloponnesus, on the river Pamisus, now Maura-Matia, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15; Nep. Ep. 8; id. Pel. 4; Liv. 36, 31, 1; 32, 21, 23; Ov. M. 6, 417; cf. Messana, II.—Hence, **Mēsēnīus** (Messānīus), a, um, adj., = Μεσσηνιος, Messenian: Messenia arva (al. Messania), Ov. M. 2, 679.—**II.** Subst. **A.** **Mēsēnīa**, ae, f., the country around Messene, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15.—**B.** **Mēsēnīi**, ōrum, m., the Messenians, Liv. 36, 31.

Mēsīa, ae, f. [messio], the goddess of reaping, Tert. Spect. 8.

Mēsīa Silva, ae, f., a wooded hill on the right bank of the Tiber, south-west of Veii, Liv. 1, 33, 9 Hertz (Weissenb. Maesia), Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 225 Jan. (al. Mesia).

Mēsīas, ae, m. [Heb., the Anointed, Gr. Χριστός], the Messiah, Christ, Vulg. Johan. 4, 25; Lact. 4, 7, and in the eccl. fathers saepiss.

messio, ōnis, f. [2. meto], a reaping: frumenti tria genera sunt messonis, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1; Vulg. Job, 29, 19; id. Jer. 51, 33; id. 2 Sam. 21, 9.

messis, is (acc. sing. messim, Cato, R. R. 134; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 5; id. Ep. 5, 2, 53; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 6; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 200), f. (masc.: non magno messe, Lucil. ap. Non. 213 fin.) [id.], a reaping and ingathering of the fruits of the earth, a harvest (class.). **I.** Lit.: messis proprio nomine dicitur in iis, quae metuntur, maxime in frumento, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1; Quint. 5, 9, 5; 8, 3, 8; Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249; Verg. G. 1, 219 al.: seges matura messi, Liv. 2, 5: messem hordaceam facere, aream in messem creta praeparare, to get in the harvest, Plin. 18, 30, 71, § 295: messe amissā, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125: messis feria, Cod. 3, 10, 2.—Of the gathering of honey, Verg. G. 4, 221.—**B.** Transf., concr., harvest. **1.** The harvested crops, the harvest: illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, Verg. G. 1, 49; id. ib. 1, 314; id. E. 8, 99; Just. 24, 7, 6: Cilicum et Arabum, the harvest of the Arabians, i. e. saffron and frankincense, Stat. S. 3, 34: bellatura, the men that sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 321.

2. The crops that are to be harvested, the standing crops, the harvest: messium incensores, vel vinearum olivarumve, Paul. Sent. 5, 20, 5: messes suas urere, prov., like vineta sua cadere, i. e. to destroy one's own work (e. g. one's own pupils), Tib. 1, 2, 98: adhuc tua messis in herba est, your wheat is still in the blade, i. e. you are premature in your expectations, Ov. H. 17, 263.—**3.** The time of harvest, harvest-time: si frigus erit, si messis, Verg. E. 5, 70.—Poet. transf. for a year: sexagesima messis, Mart. 4, 79, 1.—**II.** Trop.: pro benefactis mali messem metere, to receive evil for good, to reap ingratitude, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 53: uberm messem mali, id. Rud. 3, 2, 23; (morum malorum) metere messem maxumam, id. Trin. 1, 1, 11: si attigeris ostium, jam tibi hercle in ore fiet messis mergis pugnais, id. Rud. 3, 4, 58: Sullani temporis messem, the harvest of the time of Sulla, when so many were killed, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 45; (in eccl. Lat.) the time for winning souls to the truth: transit messis, finita est aestas, et nos salvati non sumus, Vulg. Jer. 8, 20.—Of the persons to be gathered into the church: messis quidem multa, Vulg. Luc. 10, 2; cf. id. Johan. 4, 35.—Of the end of the world: sinite utraque crescere usque ad messem, Vulg. Matt. 13, 30; cf. v. 39.

messor, ōris, m. [id.], a reaper (class.). **I.** Lit., Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46: durus, Ov. M. 14, 643: feniseca, a mower, Col. 2, 18: dura messorum ilia, Hor. Epod. 3, 4: parce messoribus illis qui saturant urbem, Juv. 8, 117.—**B.** Personified: deus Messor, the god of the harvest, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 21.—***II.** Trop., reaper of men: sator scelerum et messor maxime, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 3; cf. Vulg. Matt. 13, 30 and 39.

messōrius, a, um, adj. [messor], of or belonging to a reaper (class.): messoria corbis, a reaper's basket, Cic. Sect. 38, 82: falces, Pall. 1, 43; opera, Col. 2, 13, 2.

messuārius, a, um, adj. [messura], for messorius, of or belonging to reapers (post-class.): corbis, Serv. Verg. E. 8, 82.

messūra, ae, f. [2. meto], a reaping (post-class.), Primas. ap. Gall. c. 6: messuram dicimus, non metitionem, Diom. p. 374 P. (dub.)

messus, a, um, Part., v. 2. meto.

† **Mestria**, ae, f., a Roman surname, Inscr. Fabr. p. 621, 181.

† **Mestrianus**, i, m., a Roman surname, Inscr. Malvas. Marm. Felsin. p. 253.

met, a pronominal suffix attached to substantive and (less freq.) adjective personal pronouns; Engl. self: egomet, mihimet, memet, nosmet, nobismet, tutemet, tibimet, vosmet, meamet; v. ego, tu, and meus.

mēta, ae, f. [root ma-, measure, whence Gr. μέτρον; Lat. manus, mane, etc. (q. v.)], properly, that which marks a measured space, hence, any mark at a boundary or limit, esp., I. The conical columns set in the ground at each end of the Roman Circus, the goal, turning-post: metaque fervidis Evitata rotis, Hor. C. 1, 1, 5: aut prius infecto deponit praemia cursu Septima quam metam triverit antea rota, Prop. 3, 20, 25; cf.: et modo lora dabo, modo verbere terga notabo, Nunc stringam metas interiore rota, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 11; Suet. Caes. 39: petra in metae maxime modum erecta est, cuius ima spatiosiora sunt, altiora in artius coeunt, summa in acutum cacumen exsurgunt, i. e. in the shape of a cone, Curt. 8, 39, 6; cf. III. 3. infra.—II. Any goal or winning-post, the mark, goal, in any contest of speed: optatam cursu contingere metam, of a foot-race, Hor. A. P. 412: metam tenere, in a boat-race, Verg. A. 5, 159.—2. Trop. (because of the danger to drivers of striking the goal, and breaking their oars), a critical point, place of danger: fama adolescentis paulum haesit ad metas, notitia nova mulieris, broke down, failed, at the critical point, Cic. Cael. 31.—III. Transf., an end, period, extremity, boundary, limit: longarum haec metaviarum, Verg. A. 3, 714: ad metas aevi pervenire, id. ib. 10, 472: metam tangere vitae, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 1: ad metam properare, id. A. 2, 727: ultima, id. Am. 3, 15, 2: hic tibi mortis erant metae, Verg. A. 12, 546: ad quas metas naturae sit perveniendum usu, i. e. extremes, Varr. L. L. 8, 16, 31: quando illa (luna) incurrat in umbram terrae, quae est meta noctis, eam obscurari necesse est, the limit, measure of night, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 17 (but v. 3. below, jin, and the passage there cited from Pliny): sol ex aequo metā distabat utraque, equally far from both ends of his course, i. e. at noon, Ov. M. 3, 145: intercalariis mensibus interponendis ita dispensavit (Numa), ut vices uno anno ad metam eandem solis unde orsi essent . . . dies congruerent, Liv. 1, 19, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.: metae Marsicae, = fines Marsorum, Mart. Cap. 4, § 331 Kapp: pares horarum metas, tam antemeridialium quam postmeridiorum, manifestat, id. 6, § 600.—2. A turning-point in one's course: praestat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni, to sail around the promontory of Pachynus, Verg. A. 3, 429.—3. Of any thing resembling in shape the meta of the Circus; any thing of a conical or pyramidal form, a cone, pyramid (class.); of a conical hill: ipse collis est in modum metae, in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, Liv. 37, 27: buxus in metas emittitur, into cones, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70: in metas foenum exstruere, in ricks, haystacks, Col. 2, 18, 2: lactantes, conical cheeses, Mart. 1, 44, 7: lactis, id. 3, 58, 35: meta sudans, a conical stone on a fountain, dripping with water, Sen. Ep. 56, 4: meta molendinaria, or molendinaria, that part of the upper millstone which projects downward and grinds the corn (the upper part is the cavillus, q. v.); = Gr. ὄρος ἀλέτης, Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 5: metas molendinarias rotare, Amm. 17, 4, 15: si minor materia quam lux, metae existere effigiem, i. e. if the solid body be smaller than the light, its shadow will be conical, Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 51 (cf. the context).

† **metabolē**, es, f., = μεταβολή, the transition to another key or set of tones, Fulg. Myth. 3, 9, p. 128 Muncker: cf. written as Greek, Quint. 9, 4, 50.

Metābus, i, m. I. A king of the Volsci, father of Camilla, Verg. A. 11, 540; Hyg. Fab. 252.—II. A son of Stisypus, the founder of Metapontum, Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 540.

† **metacismus**, i, m. [for mytacismus, = μυτακισμός, from μῦ, a frequent repetition of the letter M, Mart. Cap. 5, § 514; also the pronunciation of M at the close of a word before a word beginning with a vowel, metacismus, Diom. p. 448 P.

† **Metāgogeus**, ōi, m., = μεταγωγεύς, he who leads around; Lat. circumductor, one of the æons of Valentinian, Tert. adv. Valent. 10.

Metāgon, ontis, m., = Μετάγων, the name of a dog, Grat. Cyn. 209.

Metalces, ae, m., = Μετακῆς, one of the fifty sons of Ægyptus, slain by his wife Cleopatra, Hyg. Fab. 170.

† **metalepsis**, is, f., = μετάληψις, in rhetoric, the use of one word for another which it suggests by association, as, the cause for the effect, or the reverse; especially when a second substitution is made, as when aristae is said for messis, and then for aestas or annus: est haec in metalepsi natura, ut inter id, quod transfertur, sit medius quidam gradus, nihil ipse significans, sed praebens transitum, Quint. 8, 6, 38: in metalepsin cadit, id. 6, 3, 52.

metālis, e, adj. [meta, III. 3], conical (post-class.): forma, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. tutulum, p. 335 Müll.—Hence, adv.: **metālīter**, conically (post-class.): majus corpus ejus quo umbra metaliter jacitur, quam umbra ipsa, Mart. Cap. 8, § 859; id. 8, § 870.

metallārius, ii, m., and **metallāria**, ae, f. [metallum], a man or a woman that works in a mine, a miner (post-class.), Cod. Just. 11, 6, 7.

metallicus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to metal, metallic (post-Aug.). I. Adj.: molybdaena metallica, Plin. 34, 18, 53, § 173: natura, id. 27, 4, 5, § 15.—II. Subst.: **metallicus**, i, m. A. A digger of metals, a mine-digger, miner: lavant eas arenas metallici, Plin. 34, 16, 47, § 157; Cod. Just. 11, 6, 7.—B. A person condemned to the mines, Dig. 48, 19, 10.—C. A worker in stone, Cassiod. Var. 7, 15.

metallifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [metallum-fero], yielding or abounding in metal, metalliferous (poet.): terra, Sil. 15, 500: Luna, Stat. S. 4, 4, 23.

Metallinensis, e, or **Metellinensis**, e, adj. [Metallinus], of or belonging to the town of Metallinum (in Lusitania), Metallinian: colonia, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 117.

† **metallum**, i, n., = μέταλλον, a mine or quarry, of gold, silver, iron, or stone; voc. metalle, as if from metallus, Spart. Pesc. Nig. 126. I. Lit., the place where metals are dug, a mine: metalla vetera intermissa recoluit, et nova multis locis instituit, Liv. 39, 24: sandaracae, Vitr. 7, 7, 5: aurifera, gold-mines, Luc. 3, 209: silicium, stone-quarry, id. 4, 304: miniarium, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 118: praeter annum, quod ex metallis regis capiat, vectigal, Liv. 42, 12: herba tantae suavitatis, ut metallum esse coepit, a mine, i. e. that a tax was raised from it as from a mine, Plin. 21, 7, 20, § 44: damnare in metallum, to condemn to labor in the mines or quarries: damnatus in metallum, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 8: condemnare aliquem ad metalla, Suet. Calig. 27: mediocrium delictorum poenae sunt metalla, ludus, deportatio, Paul. Sent. 5, 17, 3; 5, 3, 5: dare aliquem in metallum, Dig. 48, 19, 8: metallo plecti, id. 47, 11, 7: puniri, id. 48, 13, 6.—II. Transf., the product of a mine or quarry. 1. A metal, as gold, silver, or iron: ubicumque una inventa vena argenti est, non procul invenitur alia. Hoc quidem et in omni fere materia: unde metalla Graeci videntur dixisse, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 96: auri, Verg. A. 8, 445: potior metallis libertas, i. e. gold and silver, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 39: aeris, Verg. G. 2, 165: pejorae saecula ferri temporibus, quorum . . . nomen a nullo posuit natura metallo, Juv. 13, 30.—2. Other things dug from the earth. (a) Marble, Stat. S. 4, 3, 98.—(b) Precious stone: radiantium metalla gemmarum, Pacat. Pan. 4.—(c) Chalk: admiscetur creta . . . Campani negant alicam confici sine eo metallo posse, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 114.—(d) Sulphur: utque est ingenium vivacis metalli (sulphuris), App. M. 9, p. 223, 23.—(e) Salt: metallum fragile, Prud. Hamart. 744.—III. Trop., metal,

stuff, material: saecula meliore metallo, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 184: mores meliore metallo, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 137.

† **metāmelos**, i, m., = μετὰ μέλος, repentance (ante-class.): metamelos, filius inconstantiae, Varr. ap. Non. 79, 23 (Büch. § 239).

† **metāmorphōsis**, is, f., = μεταμόρφωσις, a transformation, metamorphosis; in plur.: **Metāmorphōses**, -ōn, the Metamorphoses, a well-known poem of Ovid; in Gr. acc. plur. Metamorphoseis, Tert. adv. Val. 12: censeo eam rem ad metamorphosis Ovidi adiciendam, Sen. Apocol. 9, 5; in Gr. dat. plur.: ut Ovidius lascivire in Metamorphoseis solet, Quint. 4, 1, 77.

† **metānoea** (quadrissyl.), ae, f., = μετάνοια, repentance (post-class.), Aus. Epigr. 12, 12.

† **metāphōra**, ae, f., = μεταφορά, a rhetorical figure, metaphor, a transferring of a word from its proper signification to another (called by Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155, verbi translatio; post-Aug.), Quint. 8, 6, 18; (as Greek), id. 8, 6, 4 sqq.; Schol. Juv. 1, 169.

metāphōrice, adv. [metaphora], metaphorically, figuratively (post-class.), Acron. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1.—Also **metāphōricōs**, μεταφωρικώς, Acron. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 29 sq.; Schol. Juv. 7, 103.

† **metāphrēnum**, i, n., = μετὰ φρενον, the upper part of the spine, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 16, 129 (as Greek, id. ib. 2, 29, 151; id. Tard. 3, 2, 31).

Metāpinus, a, um [etym. dub.], Metapinic, an epithet of the second or middle of the three principal mouths of the Rhone: cuius ora appellata . . . alterum Metapinum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 635; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32.

† **metāplasmus**, i, m., = μεταπλασμός, a grammatical change, irregularity, metaplasma, e. g. in declension (post-Aug.): metaplasmus enim, et schematismos et schemata vocamus, Quint. 1, 8, 14; Mart. Cap. 3, § 326.

† **metāplastīcōs**, adv., = μεταπλαστικώς, metaplastically, by the use of metaplasma: metaplasticos dicitur apud poetas usurpari id quod propter necessitatem metri mutare conueverunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 153 Müll.

Metāpontinus, a, um, v. Metapontum.

Metāpontum, i, n., a town of Lucania, where Pythagoras lived and died, now Torre a Mare, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 4; Liv. 1, 18, 8; Mela. 2, 4, 3; Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97.—Hence, **Metāpontinus**, a, um, adj., Metapontine: ager, Liv. 24, 20.—In plur.: **Metāpontini**, ōrum, m., the Metapontines, Liv. 22, 61.

metārius, a, um, adj. [meta], of or belonging to limits or boundaries (post-class.): metaria circumscriptio, a limiting by boundaries, Arn. 2, 70.

† **metastāsīs**, is, f., = μετὰ στασις, a rhet. figure. I. A refusing, Agn. Roman. de Fig. 16, p. 155.—II. = metabasis, a passing over, transition, Julian. Rufin. de Schem. 23, p. 243.

† **metāsynchronīcus**, a, um, adj., = μετασυνχρονικός, belonging to the discharge of peccant humors: adjutoria, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 16, 134: cycclus, id. Tard. 1, 1, 24; 2, 1, 49.

metāthēsis, is, f., = μετάθεσις, a transposition of the letters of a word, Diom. 2, p. 437 P.

metātio, ōnis, f. [metor], a measuring or meting out, a marking off a place (post-Aug.): vinearum, Col. 7, 15, 1.

metātor, ōris, m. [id.], one who metes out or marks off a place, a divider and fixer of boundaries (class.). I. Lit.: castrorum antea metator, nunc, ut sperat, urbis, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 12; cf. id. ib. 14, 4, 10: templi, Lact. 4, 11.—II. Trop., a measurer: tempus arbiter et metator initii et finis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 8.

metātōrius, a, um, adj. [metator], of or pertaining to measuring out, transf. (post-class.): pagina, a letter relative to the providing of quarters, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

metātūra, ae, f. [metor], a measuring out, marking off a place (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 4, 11, 13.

Mētaurensis, e, *adj.* [Metaurus], of or belonging to the river Metaurus, in Umbria: AGER, Inscr. Oliv. Marm. Pisaur. n. 30.—*Subst.*: **Mētaurenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of that region, *Metaurians*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

Metaurus, i, m., = *Métaupos*, the name of several rivers. **I.** A river in Umbria, celebrated for the defeat of Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, now *Meturo*, Liv. 27, 43 sq.; Sil. 8, 486.—Hence, **Metaurus**, a, um, *adj.*, of *Metaurus*: *Metaurum flumen*, Hor. C. 4, 4, 38.—**II.** A river in the Brutian territory, now *Marro*, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 73.

† **metaxa** or **mātaxa**, ae, f., = *μέταφα* and *μάταφα*, raw silk, the web of silkworms. **I.** Lit., Dig. 39, 4, 16; Cod. Just. 11, 7, 10.—**II.** Transf., a rope: lini metaxa, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. *rodus*, p. 265 Müll.; Vit. 7, 3.

metaxarii, ōrum, m. [metaxa], silk-dealers (post-class.), Cod. Just. 8, 14, 27.

metella, ae, f. (prob. *adj.*, sc. machina), a basket filled with stones, which the besieged threw down on the heads of the besiegers (post-class.): ut de ligno crates facerent, quas metellas vocaverunt, lapidibusque complement, etc. (al. metilas, medullas, metulas), Veg. Mil. 4, 6.

Metellinus, a, um, *adj.* [Metellus], of or belonging to a Metellus, *Metelline*: oratio Metellina, i.e. against Metellus, Cic. Att. 1, 13 fin.

Metellus, a [etym. dub.], metellus = *μετῆλος*, hired, i.e. a hired servant, Gloss. Philox.: metelli dicuntur in re militari quasi mercenarii, Attius in Annalibus: calones famulique metellique culaeque; a quo genere hominum Caeciliae familiae cognomen putatur ductum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 146 and 147 Müll., the name of a Roman family in the gens Caecilia; its most famous members were: **1.** Q. Metellus Macedonicus, who made Macedonia a Roman province, and was renowned for his good-fortune, Vell. 1, 11, 1; Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; id. ib. 1, 36, 86, etc.—**2.** Quintus Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, who defeated Jugurtha in Numidia, Sall. J. 43 sq.; Cic. Brut. 35, 135.—**3.** L. Caecilius Metellus, who saved the palladium from the burning temple of Vesta, B.C. 241, Liv. Epit. 19; Flor. 2, 2, 27; Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1; Juv. 6, 265; cf. id. 3, 137 sq.—**4.** C. Caecilius Metellus Celer, Cicero's contemporary, and husband of Coelia, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5, etc.—**5.** Qu. Caecilius Metellus Pius (Scipio), son of Scipio Nasica, and Pompey's father-in-law, Vell. 2, 15, 5.—**6.** Caecilia Metella, wife of P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, divorced A.U.C. 709, Hor. S. 2, 3, 239; Cic. Att. 11, 23, 3; 13, 7, 1.—**7.** Caecilia Metella, wife of M. Aemilius Scaurus, Cic. Sest. 47, 101.

† **metempsychōsis**, is, f., = *μετεμψυχῶσις*, the transit of the soul, its transmigration from one body to another, a doctrine of the Pythagoreans, Porphy. ad Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 52.

† **metensōmātosis**, is, f., = *μετεσωματώσις*, a removing from one body into another, a change of body (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 31 and 32.

† **metēoria**, ae, f., = *μετεωρία*, forgetfulness, M. Aurel. ap. Front. ad M. Caes. 4, 7 (as Greek, Suet. Vit. Claud.).

* **Metērea turba**, a people dwelling about the Danube and the Black Sea, Ov. Tr. 2, 191.

Methon, ōnis, m., the father of Phorbas, Ov. M. 5, 74.

† **methōdīcē**, ēs, f., = *μεθοδική*, the methodical part of grammar (post-Aug.): grammaticae partes duae, id est ratio loquendi, et enarratio auctorum: quarum illam methodicē, hanc historice vocant, Quint. 1, 9, 1.

† **methōdicus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *μεθοδικός*, methodical, belonging to a particular school (post-Aug.): medicina, Tert. Anim. 6: disciplina, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, 6: medici, Cels. praef. § 13.

† **methōdium**, ī, n.; = *μεθόδιον*, a witty conceit, a jest, joke (post-Aug.): Trimalchio ejusmodi methodio laetus, Carpe, in-

quit, etc. (al. *metōdium*, i.e. *μετῶδεῖον*, an inserted song), Petr. 36, 5.

† **methōdus** and **methōdos**, i, f., = *μέθοδος*, a way of teaching, mode of proceeding, *method* (post-class.), Vit. 1, 1, 4; Aus. Idyll. 11, 67; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 49 (as Greek, Cels. praef. § 91); cf. *methodicus*.

Methymna, ae, f., = *Μήθυμνα*, a city in the island of Lesbos, famous as the birth-place of the poet Arion, and for its excellent wine, now *Molivo*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Liv. 45, 31, 14: quot habet Methymna racemos, Ov. A. A. 1, 57.—Hence, **A. Methymnaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *Μήθυμναῖος*, of or belonging to Methymna, *Methymnean*: Lesbos, Ov. M. 11, 55: Arion, of Methymna, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 67: merum, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 38: palmes, Verg. G. 2, 90.—In plur. *subst.*: **Methymnaei**, ōrum, m., the Methymneans, Curt. 4, 5, 19.—**B. Methymnias**, ādis, f. *adj.*, *Methymnian* (poet.): Methymniades puellae, Ov. H. 15, 15.

(**Metia Porta**, a false read. in Plaut.; cf. Ritschl ad Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 97.)

metīculōsus, a, um, *adj.* [metus], full of fear. **I.** Fearful, timid (ante- and post-class.): nullus est hoc metīculōsus aequae, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 137; Dig. 4, 2, 7: lepus, App. Flor. p. 341, 9.—**II.** Frightful, terrible: res, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 52.

Metilius, a, a Roman family name: M. Metilius, Liv. 5, 11.—Hence, **Metilius**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to a Metilius: Metilia lex, Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 197.

Metina, ae, f., an island near the coast of Gaul, opposite the mouth of the Rhone, Mart. Cap. 6, § 643.

metīor, mensus (post-class. *metitus*, Dig. 32, 1, 52), 4, v. *dep.* [Sanscr. *ma*, to measure; cf. Gr. *μέτρον*, Lat. *modus*], to measure, *mete* (lands, corn); also, to measure or mete out, to deal out, distribute by measure (class.). **I.** Lit.: metiri agrum, Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 2: frumentum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 83, § 192: sol, quem metiri non possunt, id. Ac. 2, 41, 128: magnitudinem mundi, id. Off. 1, 43, 154: nummos, to measure one's money, i.e. to have a great abundance of it, Hor. S. 1, 1, 95: nummos modio, Petr. S. 37: se ad candelabrum, id. ib. 75: pedes syllabis, to measure by syllables, Cic. Or. 57, 194: frumentum militibus metiri, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: cum exercitu frumentum metiri oporteret, id. ib. 21, 71: Caecubum, Hor. Epod. 9, 36: quis mensus est pugillo aquas? Vulg. Isa. 40, 12: tantus acervus fuit, ut metientibus didimium super tres modios explesse, sint quidam auctores, Liv. 23, 12.—**B.** Poet. transf., to measure a distance, i.e. to pass, walk, or sail through or over, to traverse: Sacram metiente viam (of the measured pace of a proud person), Hor. Epod. 4, 7: aequor curru, to sail through, Verg. G. 4, 389: aquas carinā, Ov. M. 9, 446: tu, cursu, dea menstro metiens iter annuum, to go through complete, Cat. 34, 17: instabili gressu metitur litora cornix, Luc. 5, 556.—Also *absol.*: quin hic metimur gradibus militariis, to walk, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 11.—**II.** Trop., to measure, estimate, judge one thing by another; also simply to measure, estimate, judge of, set a value on a thing. (a) With *abl.* of the standard of comparison, or the means of judgment: sonantia metiri auribus, Cic. Or. 63, 227: oculo latus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 103: omnia quaest, by profit, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 111: qui nihil alterius causa faciet et metietur suis commodis omnia, id. Leg. 1, 14, 41: vides igitur, si amicitiam sua caritate metiare, nihil esse praestantius, id. Fin. 2, 26, 85: vim eloquentiae sua facultate non rei natura, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 10: omnia voluptate, id. Fam. 7, 12, 2: studia utilitate, Quint. 12, 11, 29: magnos homines virtute, non fortuna, Nep. Eum. 1: usum pecuniae non magnitudine, sed ratione, Cic. Att. 14: officia utilitate, Lact. 6, 11, 12: odium in se aliorum suo in eos metiens odio, Liv. 3, 54: pericula suo metu, Sall. C. 31, 2: peccata vitiis, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20: aetatem nostram non spatio senectutis, sed tempore adulescentiae, Quint. 12, 11, 13.—(β) With *ex* (very rare): fidelitas, quam ego ex mea conscientia metior, Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2: ex eo, quantum cuique satis est, metiuntur homines

divitiarum modum, id. Par. 6, 1, 14.—(γ) With *ad*: nec se metitur ad illum quem dedit haec (paupertas) posuitque modum, i.e. accommodates herself, Juv. 6, 358.—(δ) *Absol.* (post-Aug.): metiri ac diligenter aestimare vires suas, Quint. 6, 1, 45: pondera sua, Mart. 12, 100, 8: sua regna, Luc. 8, 527.—(e) With *quod*: quanto metiris pretio, quod, etc., Juv. 9, 72.—**B.** To traverse, go over, pass through: late Aequora prospectu metior alta meo, Ov. H. 10, 28: tot casus, tot avia, Val. Fl. 5, 476: jamque duas lucis partes Hyperione mense, Ov. M. 8, 564.—**C.** To measure out, deal to any one, treat one well or ill: mensurā quā mensi fueritis, remetietur vobis, Vulg. Luc. 6, 38; cf. id. Matt. 7, 2.

—In pass. signif., to be measured: agri glebatim metiebantur, Lact. Mort. Persec. 23, 2: an sol pedis unius latitudine metiatur, Arn. 2, 86.—*Part. perf.*: **mensus**, a, um, measured off: mensa spatia conficere, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 69.—As *subst.*: bene mensum dabo, good measure, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4, 1.

Metiosēdum, i, n., a city in Gaul, now Meudon, Caes. B. G. 7, 61.

Metiscus, i, m., a charioteer of Turnus, Verg. A. 12, 469.

† **metitio**, ōnis, f. [metior], = mensura, but not in use; v. Diom. 374 P.

metitor, ōris, m. [metior], a measurer (post-Aug.), Front. Aequaed. 79.

metitus, a, um, v. metior *init.*

Metius or **Metius** (also **Metius**), i, m., an Italian proper name. **I.** Metius (Metius) Curtius, a Sabine chief, Liv. 1, 12 fin.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 149 Müll.—**II.** Metius Fufetius (acc. to others, Mettus Fufetius), an Alban general, who was put to death by the command of Tullus Hostilius, Liv. 1, 23 sq.; Verg. A. 8, 642; Flor. 1, 3, 8.—In gen. sing.: Mettoi Fubettoi, Enn. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 12 (Ann. v. 129 Vahl.; Halm, Mettoeo Fufetioeo).—**III.** M. Metius, a friend of Ariovistus, Caes. B. G. 1, 47; 1, 53 fin.

1. mēto (no *perf.*), ātum, i, v. a., to measure; v. metor *fin.*

2. mēto, messii (Cato ap. Prisc. p. 903 P.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 319), messum, 3, v. a. and n. [root *ma-*; Gr. *μῆλω*, mow, reap; *ἀμν*, sickle; cf. messis, messor], to reap, mow, crop; of the vintage, to gather, gather in, collect; and poet. of the sucking of honey from flowers (class.). **I.** Lit.: cum est matura seges, metendum, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 3: sunt autem metendi genera complura, Col. 2, 21, 2: in metendo occupatos, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: pabula falce, to cut, cut down, Ov. H. 6, 84: farra, id. F. 2, 519: arva, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 30.—Prov.: ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, as you sow, so shall you reap, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261; cf.: ventum seminabant et turbinem metent, Vulg. Os. 8, 7: qui seminant iniquitatem metet mala, id. Prov. 22, 8: mihi istic nec seritur, nec metitur, i.e. I have no share in it, it does not concern me, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 80: sibi quisque ruri metit, every one looks out for himself, id. Most. 3, 2, 112: Tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi seris; tibi item metes, id. Merc. prol. 71.—Of the vintage, to gather, etc.: postremus metito, Verg. G. 2, 410; so, vindemiam, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 185.—Of bees: purpureosque metunt flores, reap the flowers, i.e. gather the pollen, Verg. G. 4, 54.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., to cut off, pluck off, crop (poet.): virgā lilia summa metit, Ov. F. 2, 706: barbam fornice, Mart. 7, 95, 12: capillos, id. 10, 83, 11: olus, to cut, gather, Calp. Eccl. 2, 74: et ferus in silvā farra metebat aper, laid waste, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 40: ille metit barbam, Juv. 3, 186.—**2.** In partic., in battle, to mow down, cut down: proxima quaeque metit gladio, Verg. A. 10, 513: primosque et extremos metendo Stravit humum, Hor. C. 4, 14, 31: tum Vesulum ense metit rapido, Sil. 10, 147: agmina plura metam, Val. Fl. 3, 670.—So of death: metit Orcus Grandia cum parvis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 178: vita omnibus metenda, ut fruges (transl. of the Greek of Euripid.: ἀναγκάτως δ' ἔχει βίον θερίειν), Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 25, 59.—**B.** To inhabit a region (poet.): qui Batulum Nucrasque metunt, Sil. 8, 566 (cf. a like poetic transfer of the verbs colere, arare, serere, and bibere).

3. Mēto, ōnis, v. Meton.

† **metōché**, ēs, f., = *μετοχή*, a participation (late Lat.), Aus. Epigr. 6, 7.

metōdium, v. *methodium*.

† **metoecus**, i, m., = μέτοικος, a stranger, sojourner, denizen, resident alien dwelling in a city without the rights of citizenship (post-class.), Eum. Pan. Flavens. Nom. Dict. 4 fin.: ager militi metoeco (al. modico) est assignatus, Front. de Colon. p. 134 Goes. (written **metycus**, Gromat. Vet. 234, 19; 238, 7 Lachm.).

Meton or **Meto**, ōnis, m., = Μέτων, a celebrated Athenian astronomer, who discovered the cycle of nineteen years, at the end of which the new and full moons again fall on the same days, Avien. Prognost. 48; Aus. Epis. 2, 12.—Hence Cicero says, jestingly, of a debtor named Meton, who promised to pay in a year's time: quando iste Metonis annus veniet? Cic. Att. 12, 3, 2; cf. id. ib. 12, 51, 3.

† **metōnymia**, ae, f., = μετωνυμία, a figure by which one name is changed for another, a change of names, metonymy (pure Lat. denominatio), Paul. ex Fest. p. 153 Mill.; Charis. p. 244 P. al.

† **metōnymicōs**, adv., = μετωνυμικῶς, metonymically, by metonymy, Porphy. ad Hor. Epod. 13, 16; id. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 9 sqq. al.

† **metōpa**, ae, f., = μετόπη, the space between two hollows; in architecture, the space between two dentils or two triglyphs. a metope (only in Vitruv.); inter denticulos et inter triglyphos quae sunt intervalla, metopae nominantur, etc., Vitruv. 4, 2, 4.

† **metōpion** or **-um**, ii, n. (also **mētops**, ōpis, Sol. 40), = μετώπιον. I. The gum of an African tree, also called ammoniacum, Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107; Sol. 27, 47.—II. Oil of bitter almonds, almond-oil, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 26 (Jahn, neopum).—III. An ointment made with galbanum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 8.

† **metōposcōpus** or **-os**, i, m., = μετωποσκοπός, a forehead inspector, one who tells fortunes by examining the forehead, a metoposcopist (post-Aug.), Suet. Tit. 2; cf. Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88.

metōps, ōpis, for metopion, v. h. v.

metōr, ātus, 1, v. dep. [meta], to measure, mete; to measure off, mark out (not in Cic.). I. In gen.: stadium Hercules pedibus suis metatus est, Gell. 1, 1, 2: caelum, Ov. F. 1, 309: Indiam, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 57.—Poet., to traverse, pass through: nunc memoris alti densa metatur loca, Sen. Hippol. 505: agros, Sil. 6, 58.—II. In partic. 1. Act., to measure out, mark, or lay out: castra metati signa statuunt, Cael. ap. Non. 137, 18: castra, *Caes. B. C. 3, 13, 3: cum ortu solis castra metabatur, measured out the ground for a camp, encamped, pitched his camp, Sall. J. 106, 5: agrum, Liv. 21, 25: agros, Verg. G. 2, 274: eam (i.e. Alexandriam), Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62: regiones (for a temple), Liv. 1, 10, 6: castra, Vulg. 3 Reg. 20, 27.—2. Neutr., to encamp, pitch one's tent: metarique sub ipso templo... iussit, Liv. 44, 7, 2: post tabernaculum, Vulg. Num. 3, 23.—Hence, transf., to erect, pitch, set up: tabernacula cilicis, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 143.—Act. collat. form, **mēto**, āre, to measure, measure out, etc.: loca, Verg. Cul. 172.—Pass.: locus metatur, Sen. Thyest. 462.—Often in part. perf.: castris eo loco metatis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15; so, castra, Liv. 44, 37, 1: porticus, Hor. C. 2, 15, 15: agellus, id. S. 2, 2, 114: prope Beroeam vallo metato, Amm. 31, 9, 1.

† **metrēta**, ae, f., = μετρητής, an Athenian measure for liquids, containing 12 congi (χόες) and 144 kotylai (¾ of the Attic medimnus, about 9 gallons English): picis liquidae metrēta, Col. 12, 22, 1: se vendidisse navem, metrētas quae trecentas tollerent, Plaut. Merc. prol. 75.—II. Transf., a tun, cask, jar: oleum si in metrētam novam inditurus eris, Cato, R. R. 100: Hispanae, Mart. 5, 16, 7: olivariae, Col. 12, 47: hic tignum capiti incutit, ille metrētam, Juv. 3, 246.

† **metricus**, a, um, adj., = μετρικός, of or relating to measuring or measure (post-Aug.). I. In gen.: leges metricae, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 219.—II. In partic., of or relating to metre, metrical: metrici pedes, Quint. 9, 4, 52; 48.—B. Subst. **metri-**

cus, i, m., a prosodian (post-class.), Gell. 18, 15, 1.

† **metrōcōmia**, ae, f., = μητροκομία, a village from which other villages have derived their inhabitants, a mother-village (post-class.), Cod. Th. 11, 24, 6; Cod. Just. 8, 10, 19.

Metrodōrus, i, m., = Μητρόδορος. I. Metrodorus Lampsacenus or Atheniensis, an Epicurean, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 8; 2, 6, 17; 5, 9, 27.—II. M. Scepisus (from Scepis, a city of Mysia), a rhetorical and Academic philosopher, famous for his memory, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 360; 3, 20, 75; Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 34.—III. M. Stratoniceus (from Stratonice, a city of Caria), a pupil of Carneades, and an excellent orator, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45; id. Ac. 2, 6, 16.—IV. Metrodorus Chius, a pupil of Democritus and teacher of Anaxarchus and of the fourth Hippocrates (about B. C. 330), Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73.—V. A freedman of Cicero, Cic. Att. 15, 1, B, 2; id. Fam. 16, 20, 1.

† **1. metrōpolis**, is, f., = μητρόπολις, a city from which other cities have been colonized, a mother-city; also, the chief city, metropolis of a province (post-class.). I. Lit., Cod. Just. 11, 21; Cod. Th. 13, 3, 11.—II. Trop.: metropolis et arx mentis, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 8.

2. Metrōpolis, is, f., = Μητρόπολις, the proper name of several cities, e.g. in Thessaly, between Pharsalus and Gomphi, Caes. B. C. 3, 80; Liv. 32, 13, 11.—**Metrōpolitae**, ārum, m., the inhabitants of Metrōpolis, Caes. B. C. 3, 81; cf. of others, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106; 5, 29, 31, § 120.

† **metrō-pōlita**, ae, m., = μητροπολίτης, a bishop in a chief city, a metropolitān (post-class.): metropolita sacer, Ven. Carm. 3, 6, 20.

Metrōpōlitae, ārum, v. 2. Metropolis.

1. metrōpōlitānus, a, um, adj. [1. metropolis], of or belonging to a metropolis, metropolitān (post-class.): nomen, Cod. Just. 11, 21, 1.—Esp. subst.: **Metrōpōlitānus**, i, m., a metropolitān, the bishop of a metropolitān church, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

2. Metrōpōlitānus, a, um, adj. [2. Metropolis], of or belonging to the city of Metropolis: campus, Liv. 38, 15.

† **mētrum**, i, n., = μέτρον, a measure; in partic., a poetical measure, metre; a verse (post-Aug.): rhythmī, id est numeri, spatio temporum constant: metra etiam ordine: ideoque alterum esse quantitatis videtur, alterum qualitatē, Quint. 9, 4, 46: metri necessitate cogi, id. 8, 6, 17; 1, 6, 2: metri causa, Gell. 4, 17, 9: Tibulli, i.e. elegiac metre, Mart. 4, 6, 4: exceptis metris Vergili, i.e. verses, Col. 3, 10, 20 dub.

mettica vitis, an unknown species of vine, Col. 3, 2, 27; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 35 (Silig. Metica).

Mettius, v. Metius.

Mettus (Mettius), i, m., a Sabine praenomen, prob. the title of a magistracy among the Albans (cf. medix, meddix), e.g. Mettus Curtius, Liv. 1, 12; 1, 23 sqq.; v. Metius.

mētūens, Part. and P. a., v. metuo fin.

mētūla, ae, f. dim. [meta], a small pyramid, obelisk (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 35.

mētūo, ūi, ūtum (cf.: nimis ante metutum, Lucr. 5, 1140), 3, v. a. and n. [metus], to fear, be afraid of a person or thing; to hesitate, not to venture, not to wish (syn.: vereor, formido, timeo); with inf., with ne, to fear lest; with ut or ne non, to fear that not; also of inanimate things, with acc., to fear, revere, reverence one; as a v. n., to fear, be afraid, be in fear, be apprehensive, esp. as the effect of the idea of threatening evil (whereas timere usually denotes the effect of some external cause of terror); to dread, apprehend; with an indirect interrogation: non metuo quin, for non dubito quin, I doubt not but; to be anxious about any one; with dat. (class.). I. Act.: quem metuont oderunt, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23 (Trag. v. 403 Vahl.): deos et amo et metuo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 73: male ego metuo milvos, id. ib. 5, 5, 13: metuebant (senem) servi, verebantur liberi, Cic. Sen. 11, 37: tu, qui crimen ais te metuisse, id. Verr. 2, 5, 30, § 78: nec pol istae me-

tuunt Deos, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 6: absentem patrem, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 68: nec metuit quemquam, id. Ad. 1, 2, 5.—With ab: quid a nobis metuit? Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 12: a me insidias, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2: supplicia a vobis metuere debent, to fear from you, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8: a quo (Ajace) sibi non injuriā summum periculum metuebat, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29: a quo domino sibi metuebat graves cruciatu, Aug. Lib. Arbitr. 1, 4, 9; Gregor. M. Homil. 1, 14, 2; Aug. cont. Acad. 2, 8.—With ex: si periculum ex illis metuit, Sall. C. 52, 16.—With de: de lanificio neminem metuo, una aetate quae sit, i.e. no one's competition in spinning, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 22.—Of inanim. subjects: quae res cotidie videntur, minus metuunt furem, Varr. R. R. 1, 22.—(β) With inf.: metuont credere omnes, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 70: ut tentare spem certaminis metuunt, Liv. 32, 31: nil metuunt jurare, Cat. 64, 146: reddere soldum, not to wish, be averse to, Hor. S. 2, 5, 65: praebere, id. Ep. 1, 18, 1.—Of non-personal subjects: illum aget pennā metuente solvi Fama superstes, Hor. C. 2, 2, 7.—(γ) With ne: nimis metuebam male, ne abissus, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 8: male metuo ne... morbus aggravescat, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2: fratrem, ne intus sit (Gr. construction), id. Eun. 3, 5, 62.—(δ) With ut: ornamenta, quae locavi, metuo, ut possim recipere, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 3: metuo ut hodie possim emolirier, id. Bacch. 4, 5, 2: metuo ut substat hospes, Ter. And. 5, 4, 11: ut sis vitalis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 61.—(ε) With ne non: metuo ne non sit surda, Plaut. Cas. 3, 12; id. Pers. 4, 6, 4: metuis ne non, quom velis, convincas esse illum tuom? Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 15.—(ζ) With quin: non metuo meae quin uxori latae suppetiae sient, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 54.—(η) With object-clause, to await with fear, anxiety; to be in apprehension, concerned about: metuo, patres quot fuerint, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 35: metui, quid futurum denique esset, I dreaded, awaited with fear, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 8: metuo quid agam. Sy. Metuis? quasi non ea potestas sit tua, etc., id. ib. 4, 3, 42: metuo qualem tu me esse hominem existimes, id. Eun. 4, 6, 20.—(θ) Pass. with dat.: jam maturis metuendus Juppiter uvis, Verg. G. 2, 419.—(ι) Absol.: se e contempto metuendum fecit, Sall. H. 1, 48, 3.—B. (Eccl. Lat.) Of religious fear, to revere, dread, hold in reverence: Deum, Vulg. Lev. 25, 43: Dominum Deum nostrum, id. Jer. 5, 24: sanctuarium meum, id. Lev. 19, 30.—II. Neutr., to fear, be afraid, be apprehensive, etc. (a) With de: neque tam de sua vitā, quam de me metuī, fears not so much for his own life as for me, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 6.—(β) With ab: metuens ab Hannibale, afraid of Hannibal, Liv. 23, 36.—(γ) With pro: metuere pro aliquo, Petr. 123.—(δ) With dat., to be anxious about or for a person or thing: metuens pueris, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 60: inopi metuens formica senectae, Verg. G. 1, 186: tum de cuit metuisse tuis, id. A. 10, 94.—Hence, **mētūens**, entis, P. a., fearing, afraid of any thing; anxious for any person or thing; with gen. or absol. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): contentus parvo metuensque futuri, Hor. S. 2, 2, 110: metuens virgae, Juv. 7, 210.—Comp.: quo non metuentius ullum Numinis ingenium, Ov. F. 6, 259: Nero metuentior in posterum, Tac. A. 13, 25.

mētus, ūs, m. (fem.): nulla in me est metus, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Mill.: metus ulla, id. ap. Non. 214, 11; cf. Ann. v. 537, and Trag. v. 179 Vahl.; dat. metu, Tac. A. 11, 32; 15, 69), fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety; constr. with gen. object, with ne, with acc. and inf. I. Lit.: est metus futurae acgritudinis sollicita exspectatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 52; cf. id. ib. 4, 30, 64: metum excitari vel propriis vel communibus periculis, Mart. Cap. 5, § 505: in metu esse, to be in fear, be fearful, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18: est et in metu peregrinantium, ut, etc., they are also afraid, Plin. 31, 6, 37, § 71: mihi etiam unum de malis in metu est, fratris miseri negotium, a subject of fear, Cic. Att. 3, 9, 3: metum habere, to entertain fear, be afraid, id. Fam. 8, 10, 1: metum concipere, to become afraid, Ov. F. 1, 485: capere, Liv. 33, 27: accipere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 96: metum facere alicui, to make afraid, put in fear, frighten, Ov. Tr.

5, 10, 28: metum incire, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: incutere, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2: inferre, Liv. 26, 20: affere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 135: offerre, id. Fam. 15, 1, 5: obicere, id. Tusc. 2, 4, 10: intendere, Tac. A. 15, 54: metu terrare, to alarm greatly, fill with fear, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: metum pati, Quint. 6, 2, 21: alicui adimere, to take away, remove, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 100: metu exonerare, to relieve from fear, Liv. 2, 2: removere metum, to take away, remove, id. ib.: levare alicui, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 59: alicui deicere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 130: solve, to remove, dismiss, Verg. A. 1, 463: civitati metum, formidinem oblivionem incire, Ser. Samm. ap. Macr. S. 3, 9, 7: metu et impressione alicuius terroris mentiri, Paul. Sent. 5, 1, 4: metu mortis furum occidere, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 7, 3, 3: quis metus aut pudor est umquam properantis avari? Juv. 14, 178: reddere metu, non moribus, id. 13, 204.—Poet. in plur. Hor. C. 1, 26, 1.—(β) With gen. object: vulnere metus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 59: ne reliquos populares metus invaderet parendi sibi, Sall. J. 35, 9: id. bellum excitabat metus Pompei victoris Hiempsalem in regnum restituentis, Sall. H. 1, 39; y. Gell. 9, 2, 14; Non. p. 96: propter metum alicujus, for fear of: Judaeorum, Vulg. Johan. 7, 13; 19, 38.—(γ) With ne: quod ubi Romam est nuntiatum, senatui metum iniecit, ne, etc., Liv. 5, 7, 4: ne lasescat fortuna, metus est, Plin. 7, 40, 41, § 130.—(δ) With acc. and inf.: quantus metus est mihi, venire huc saluum nunc patrum! Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 18.—(ε) With ab: metus a praetore Romano, Liv. 2, 24, 3; 23, 15, 7; 25, 33, 5; cf.: metus poenae a Romanis, id. 32, 23, 9; 45, 26, 7.—(ζ) With pro: metus pro universa republica, Liv. 2, 24, 4.—(η) With ex: metus ex imperatore, Tac. A. 11, 20.—B. Poet., religious awe, holy dread: laurus sacra comam multosque metu servata per annos, Verg. A. 7, 60.—Poetic awe: evae! recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor. C. 2, 19, 5.—II. Transf. A. Concr., a cause of fear, a terror (poet.): metus Libyci, i. e. the head of Medusa, Stat. Th. 12, 606: nulli nocte metus, alarms, Juv. 3, 198.—B. Personified: Mētus, the god of fear or terror, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44; Verg. G. 3, 552; id. A. 6, 276. mētūtus, a, um, Part., from metuo. † mēum, i, n., = μῦον, an umbelliferous plant, bear-wort, Plin. 20, 23, 94, § 253. † mēus, a, um (voc. meus for mi: prole tela manu, sanguis meus, Verg. A. 6, 835: Lolli meus, Sid. Ep. 1, 9; and: domine meus, id. ib. 4, 10; gen. plur. mēum for meorum: pietas majorum mēum, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 66: meapte, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8: meopte, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 77: meamet, id. Poen. 1, 3, 37; Sall. J. 85, 24; archaic form mivs: MEIS MORIBVS, Monum. Scip. in Inscr. Orell. 554; and mis= meis: ingens cura'st mis concordibus aequiperare, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 955 P.; cf. Vahl. Enn. Ann. v. 131, p. 21), pron. possess. [me], my, mine, belonging to me, my own: haec ero dicam meo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 304: carnifex, Ter. And. 4, 1, 27: descriptio, made by me, Cic. Sen. 17, 59: crimen, against me, what I am blamed for, App. Mag. 10 init. p. 279: non mea est simulatio, is not my way, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 34: tempestate mea, in my day, Juv. 4, 140: meus sum, I am myself, in my right senses: pavidum gelidumque trementi Corpore, vixque meum firmat deus, Ov. M. 3, 689: quod quidem ego facerem, nisi plane esse vellem meus, quite independent, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 17: vindicta postquam meus a praetore recessi, my own master, free, Pers. 5, 88: meus est, he is mine, I have him, have caught him, he is in my power: meus hic est: hamum vorat, Plaut. Curc. 3, 61: meus illic homost, id. Mil. 2, 3, 63; id. Ps. 1, 3, 147; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 70: hic homo meus est, id. Ps. 4, 7, 21: vicimus: en! meus est, exclamat Nais, Ov. M. 4, 356: meus, my, my own, my dear: my beloved: Nero meus mirificas apud me tibi gratias agit, Cic. Fam. 13, 64, 1: civis, my fellow-citizen, Juv. 12, 121.—With appositiv gen.: cui nomen meum absentes honori fuisse, Cic. Planc. 10, 26: quod meum factum dictumve consulis gravius quam tribuni audistis? Liv. 7, 40, 9: ut mea defunctae molliter ossa cubent, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 108.—Absol.: mei, drum, m., my friends or

relatives, my adherents, my followers: ego meorum solus sum meus, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 21: flamma extrema meorum, Verg. A. 2, 431: meus homo, or simply meus, i. e. this silly fellow of mine: homo meus se in pulpitum Totum prosternit, Phaedr. 5, 7, 32: at legatus meus ad emendum modo proficiscitur, Auct. Decl. Quint. 12, 18: stupor, this blockhead of mine, Cat. 17, 21: mea and mea tu, my love, my darling: mea Pythias, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 14: mea tu, id. Ad. 3, 1, 2: o mea, Ov. M. 14, 761.—Voc.: mi, my dear! my beloved! o mi Aeschine, o mi germane! Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 4.—With the fem.: mi soror, App. M. 5, p. 166, 3; 4, p. 155, 6; 8, p. 205, 2: mi domina, Hier. Ep. 22, 1: mi catella, id. ib. 2: mi virgo, id. ib. 17.—In plur.: mi homines, mi spectatores, dear people, good spectators, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 8.—Neutr. absol.: meum, i, n., mine: quod subrupisti meum, my property, i. e. my daughter, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 29; cf. meum, id. ib. v. 14; 26: meum est, it is my affair, my concern, my duty, my custom: non est mentiri meum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 38: puto esse meum, quid sentiam, exponere, Cic. Fam. 6, 5.—2. Plur.: fundite quae mea sunt, cuncta, Juv. 12, 37.

Mēvānia, ae, f., a city in Umbria, now Bevagna, Liv. 9, 41, 13; Col. 3, 8, 3; Sil. 6, 647: nebulosa, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 123.—Hence, I. Mēvānas, ātis, comm., of or belonging to the city of Mevania: Mevanas Varenus, Sil. 4, 546.—Subst.: Mēvānates, ūm, m., the inhabitants of Mevania, Mevanians, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.—II. Mēvāniensis, e, adj., of or belonging to Mevania, Mevanian: boves, Philar. ad Verg. G. 2, 146.

Mēvia, ae, f., a woman fond of masculine sports, Juv. 1, 22.

Mezentius (not Mezzent, Messedent, Messent, Mēdient, or Mēdent; cf. Rib. in Rhein. Mus. 1857, vol. 12, p. 418 sq.), i, m., a male proper name [of Oscan origin], a tyrant of Caere or Agrylla, Liv. 1, 2; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. oscillum, p. 194 Müll.: contemptor divom Mezentius, Verg. A. 7, 648 sq.; cf. Macr. S. 3, 5; and Serv. Verg. A. 1, 267; 7, 760; 9, 745.

mi. I. Dat. from ego.—II. Voc. from meus; v. h. vv.

Mia Chārītōn = Χαρίτων μία, one of the Graces, Lucr. 4, 1162; v. Charites.

mīca, ae, f. [root smic-; Gr. σμικρός, μικρός; cf. micula; O. Germ. smahan, to belittle], a crumb, little bit, morsel, grain (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). I. Lit.: mica panis, Petr. 42: auri, Lucr. 1, 839: marmoris, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 63: salis, a grain of salt, id. 22, 14, 16, § 37: amomi, id. 12, 18, 41, § 83: saliens (i. e. salis) mica, Hor. C. 3, 23, 12: tus in micas friatur, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 65: de micis puerorum, Vulg. Marc. 7, 28.—II. Transf. A. A small dining-room, Mart. 2, 59, 1; Grin. Ep. 51, 12.—B. In gen., a little bit, a grain: nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis, a grain of sense, Cat. 86, 3.

mīcans, ātis, Part. and P. a., from mico.

mīcārius, a, um, adj. [mica], of or belonging to crumbs or little bits (post-Aug.): homo frugi, et micarius, a crumb-gatherer, i. e. frugal, economical, Petr. 73, 6.

† mīcātio, ōnis, f. [mico], a quick motion: mīcātio λαχμός, Gloss. Philox.

mīcātus, ūs, m. [id.], a quick motion (post-class.): linguarum micatibus, Mart. Cap. 4, § 331.

Mīcotrogus, i, m., = Μικρότρωγος, the fictitious name of a parasite, Small-biter, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 88.

* mīcēo, ēre, v. n., to bleat; of a he-goat (al. mutire), Auct. Phil. 58.

Michael, ēlis, m., a Hebrew name, Vulg. Num. 13, 14 al.—Esp., Michael, the archangel, Vulg. Dan. 10, 13.

Michāēlium, i, n., = Μιχαήλειον, the church of St. Michael, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 19.

* mīcīdus, a, um, adj. [mica], thin, poor, Innocent. Agrar. p. 231 Goes.

Mīcio, ōnis, m., name of a man, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 7.

Mīcipsa, ae, m., son of Masinissa, and

king of Numidia, Sall. J. 5 sq.; Flor. 3, 1.—In plur., poet. for Numidians, Africans, Juv. 5, 89.

mīco, ūi (pf. subj. micaverit, Sol. 53), i, v. n. [Sanscr. mish-, to wink], to move quickly to and fro, to have a vibrating or tremulous motion, to quiver, shake, tremble, e. g. of the pulse; to beat, palpitate; to spring forth, of fountains; of the tremulous rays of the stars, to twinkle, sparkle, glitter, gleam, flash (class.). I. In gen.: venae et arteriae micare non desinunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: linguis micat ore trisulcis, Verg. G. 3, 439: gladii, Liv. 6, 12, 9: corque timore micat, beats, palpitates, Ov. F. 3, 36: nec audissem corde micante tubam, for the beating, Prop. 1, 10, 12: metu micuere sinus, Ov. H. 1, 45: et modo cervicem, modo crura micantia captat, id. M. 9, 37: nocturnum genus, quibus pluma aurium modo micat, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 117: semianimesque micant oculi (of a head cut off), twitche, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 10, 396 (Ann. v. 463 Vahl): digiti (of a hand cut off), Verg. A. 10, 396: auribus (of a horse), id. G. 3, 84: micuere fontes, spring forth, Luc. 4, 330: citatus vulnere angusto micat (cruor), Sen. Oedip. 345: fulmina etiam sic undique micabant, ut peti viderentur corpora, flashed in every direction, Liv. 40, 58, 5: inter horrendos fragores micare ignes, id. 21, 58, 5: tum micent gladii, id. 6, 12, 9: eo ferocior inlatus hostis urgere scutis, micare gladiis, id. 4, 37, 10.—II. In partic. A. To raise suddenly some of the fingers and let another instantly guess their number, which was practised both as a game of chance (called in Italy mora) and as a mode of deciding doubtful matters: micare est sortiri digitis, Non. 347, 27: micandum erit cum Graeco, utrum... an, Varr. ap. Non. 347, 30: quid enim sors est? item propemodum, quod micare, quod talos jacere, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85: quasi sorte, aut micando, id. Off. 3, 23, 90: patrem et filium pro vita rogantes sortiri vel micare jussisse, Suet. Aug. 13.—Prov.: dignus est, quicum in tenebris mices, said of a thoroughly honest man, since it would be easy to cheat in the dark, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: cum quo audacter posses in tenebris micare, Petr. 44.—Also in contracts: RATIO DOCVIT, CONSVETVDINE MICANDI SYMMOTIO, SVB EXAGIO POTIVS PECORA VENDERE, QVAM DIGITIS CONCLVDENTIBVS TRADERE, Edict. in Inscr. Orell. 3166.—B. Poet. of the brilliancy of the stars, of the eyes, etc., to flash, gleam, beam, shine, be bright: micat inter omnes Julium sidus, Hor. C. 1, 12, 46: micat ignibus aether, Verg. A. 1, 90: oculis micat ignis, fire flashes from his eyes, id. ib. 12, 102: ex oculis micat acris ardor, Lucr. 3, 289: micant ardorem orbis luminis, Verg. Cul. 220: genitor circum caput omne micantes Deposuit radios, Ov. M. 2, 40: celeri micuerunt nubila flamma, id. Tr. 1, 2, 45.—Hence, mīcans, ātis, P. a., twinkling, sparkling, glittering, gleaming, flashing, glowing: stella micans radiis, Arcturus, Cic. Div. poet. 2, 42, 110: micantes stellae, Ov. M. 7, 100; Vulg. Job. 38, 31: oculos circumtulit igne micantes, Ov. M. 15, 674: vultus, Liv. 6, 13.—Comp.: radius sole micantior, Prud. Cath. 5, 44.

† Micon, ōnis, m., = Μίκων, the name of a shepherd: cum in arbustum videre Miconis... incidere falce, Verg. E. 3, 10: ramosa Micon vivacis cornua cervi, id. ib. 7, 30.—So, forte Micon senior, Canthusque Miconis alumnus, Calp. Ecl. 5, 1.

† micrōcosmus, i, m., = μικρόκοσμος, a little world, world in miniature, microcosm, Isid. Orig. 3, 22, 2.

micropsychus, a, um, adj., = μικρόψυχος, little-minded, narrow-minded (post-Aug.), Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 110: Novius, Mart. 1, 87 lemm.

microsphaerum, i, n., = μικρόσφαιρον, small-leaved nard, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 44.

* mīctilis, e, adj. [mingo], that deserves to be defiled; hence, transf., despicable, worthless, bad (ante-class.): merx, Lucil. ap. Non. 137, 31.

mīctio, v. mīctio.

mīctōrius, a, um, adj. [mingo], that promotes urine, urinate, diuretic (post-class.): medicamenta, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 86.

mīctūālis, e, adj. [id.] (only post

class). **I.** *Relating to the passing of urine, urinary*: via, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 91: viae, id. ib. 5, 10, 121. — Hence, subst.: **mictūālis**, is, f., the urinary passage, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 65. — **II.** *That promotes urine, diuretic*: virtus, App. Herb. 117. — Subst.: **mictūāle**, is, n., a diuretic, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 122 al.

mictūrio, 4, v. *desider. n.* [mingo], to go to make water, to make water (only in Juvenal): micturiunt hic, Juv. 6, 309; 16, 46.

mictus, ūs, m. [id.], a making water, urinating (post-class.): sanguinis mictus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3, 59; 2, 1, 12.

mīcula, ae, f. dim. [mīca], a little crumb, little grain, little bit (post-Aug.), Cels. 2, 5: exiguae, Arn. 2, 77.

Mīda, ae, v. Midas.

Midaium, i, n., = Μιδάειον, a city of Phrygia, Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145. — Hence, subst.: **Midacenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Midaium, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 3. — Also called **Midaci**, orum, m., Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.

Midāmus, 1, m., one of the fifty sons of Egyptus, who was slain by his wife, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Midas or **Mīda**, ae, m., = Μιδας, son of Gordius, and king of Phrygia. At his request he received from Bacchus, who wished to prove his gratitude for the hospitality Midas had accorded him, the boon that everything he touched should turn to gold. But as this extended also to food and drink, he employed the assistance of the god. The latter told him to bathe in the river Pactolus, the sands of which from that time became mixed with gold. Midas decided in favor of Pan a musical contest between him and Apollo; who in revenge provided Midas with ass's ears, Ov. M. 11, 85 sq. and 146; Hyg. Fab. 191; Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 114; id. Div. 1, 36, 78; Mart. 6, 86, 4. — Midas is said to have discovered the use of lead and tin, Hyg. Fab. 274.

Mīde, ēs, f., a city in Boeotia, Stat. Th. 7, 331.

Mīdea, ae, f., = Μιδεα, a city in Lycia, Stat. Th. 4, 45.

Mīdias, ae, m., = Μειδιās, the name of a Messenian, who invented the cuirass, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 200.

Mīdinus, a, um, adj. [Midas], of or belonging to Midas: Arcadicum ac Midinum sapis, i. e. after the manner of an ass, Mart. Cap. 6, § 577.

† **Mīgdilybs**, ūbis, m. [μυγδον-λύβη], a mixed Libyan, i. e. of Libyan (African) and Tyrian descent, as the Carthaginians were, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 73.

† **mīgma**, ātis, n., = μίγμα, a mixture, mixed provender, mēstin: commistum mīgma, Vulg. Isa. 30, 24.

mīgrātio, ōnis, f. [mīgro], a removal, a changing of one's habitation, migration (class.). **I.** Lit.: haec migratio nobis misera, Liv. 5, 53: migrationem esse mortem in eas oras, quas, qui vitā excesserunt, incolunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; cf. id. ib. 1, 12, 27; id. Cael. 8, 18. — **II.** Trop.: cui verbo (fideliter) domicilium est proprium in officio, migrationes in alienum multae, transfers, metaphorical uses, Cic. Fam. 16, 17, 1.

† **mīgrātor**, ōris, m. [id.], a wanderer: migrator μεταβάτης, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mīgro, āvi, ātum, 1 (migrassit for migraverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 11), v. n. and a. [etym. dub.]; cf. Sanscr. root mā, exchange; also meol. **I.** Neutr., to remove from one place to another, to depart, flit, migrate (class.). **A.** Lit.: migrare e fano foras, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 1: ex urbe tu rus habitatum migres? Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 13: ad integra omnia, Liv. 5, 53: ad generum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 89: in tabernas, Hor. A. P. 229: Veios, Liv. 5, 53: Alexandriam vel Ilium, Suet. Caes. 79: ānibus, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 59: Verres domo ejus emigrat atque adeo exit: nam jam ante migrarat, he quits his house (leaves it himself without taking any thing with him); for he had already removed (had taken away his furniture), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 89: consilium migrandi a Tarquinis cepit, Liv. 1, 34, 5: itaque non solum inquilini, sed etiam mures migraverunt, Cic. Att. 14, 9, 1:

cum tota Karthagine migra, be off! Juv. 6, 171. — *Impers. pass.*: in alium quandam locum ex his locis morte migratur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: Romam inde frequenter migratum est a propinquis, Liv. 1, 11, 4. — **B.** Trop., to go away, depart, to pass over, change, turn: scio ipse quid agam, neque mens officio migrat, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 13: mea ut migrare dicta possint, quo volo, id. Ps. 1, 5, 54: ex hac vitā, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9; cf. id. ib. 6, 15, 15: de vitā, i. e. to die, id. Fin. 1, 19, 62: equitis migravit ab aure voluptas ad oculos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 187: haec medicina migrabat in Graeciae linguas, Plin. 25, 2, 6, § 16: omnia migrant, Omnia commutat natura, change, Lucr. 5, 831: caerula quae sunt Numquam in marmoreum possunt migrare colorem, id. 2, 774: in varias migrare figuras, Ov. M. 15, 172: cornua in mucronem migrantia, running out into, ending in, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 125: ad aliud matrimonium, Dig. 24, 2, 6. — **II.** Act. **A.** To carry away, transport, transfer (rare): cassita nidum migravit, Gell. 2, 29, 16: relicta quae migratu difficilia essent, Liv. 10, 34: num migrantur Rhoeteia regna in Libyam Superis? are transferred, Sil. 7, 431. — **B.** To transgress, break, violate, opp. to servare: jus civile migrare (opp. conservare), Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 67: ea migrare et non servare, id. Off. 1, 10, 31.

mīhīpte, i, q. mīhi ipsi, v. ego.

Mīlanion, ōnis, m., = Μελανίων, the husband of Atalanta: flosce Milaniona, Ov. A. A. 2, 188; id. Am. 3, 2, 29; Prop. 1, 1, 9.

mīle, mīlesimus, etc., v. mille, millesimus, etc.

mīleōn, i, n., the name of a plant, also called sclerota, App. Herb. 8.

mīlēs (MEILES, Inscr. Mur. 582; late form, millex, Gronat. Vet. p. 246, 19), itis, comm. [Sanscr. root mil-, to unite, combine; cf.: mille, milites, quod trium millium primo legio fiebat, ac singulae tribus Titien-sium, Rannium, Lucernum milia singula militum mittebant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 89 Müll.], a soldier. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: miles, qui locum non tenuit, Cic. Clu. 46, 128: leger milites, to levy, raise, Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12 a, 3: scribere, to enlist, enroll, Sall. J. 43, 3: deligere, Liv. 29, 1: ordinare, to form into companies, id. ib.: mercede conducere, to hire, take into one's pay, id. ib. 29, 5: dimittere, to dismiss, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 2: miles tremulus, i. e. Priam, Juv. 10, 267: miles cum die, qui productus sit, aberrat, neque excusatus erat, infrequens dabatur, Gell. 16, 4, 5. — **B.** In partic., of foot-soldiers, infantry, in opp. to eques: tripartito milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, Caes. B. G. 5, 10; v. eques. — Opp. to the general: miles gregarius, or miles alone, a common soldier, private: strenui militis et boni imperatoris officia simul exsequabatur, Sall. C. 60, 4; id. J. 62; Vell. 2, 18, 1: volgus militum, Liv. 22, 30, 7: maritimus, a soldier in sea service, marine, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 61. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Collect., the soldiery, the army (esp. freq. in the post-Aug. per.), Liv. 22, 57 fin.; Verg. A. 2, 495; Vell. 1, 15, 1; 2, 78, 2; Tac. A. 1, 2; 24, 2, 16; Juv. 10, 155; 16, 18 et saep. — **B.** Under the emperors, an armed servant of the emperor, court-official, Cod. Th. 11, 1, 34; Dig. 4, 6, 10. — **C.** A chessman, pawn, in the game of chess: discolor ut recto grassetur limite miles, Ov. Tr. 2, 471. — **D.** Fem., of a woman who is in childbed for the first time: et rudis ad partus et nova miles eram, Ov. H. 11, 48. — Of a nymph in the train of Diana: miles erat Phoebes, Ov. M. 2, 415. — **E.** (Ecc. Lat.) Of a servant of God or of Christ, struggling against sin, etc.: bonus Christi, Vulg. 2 Tim. 2, 3.

* **mīlēsium**, i, n., a kind of kingfisher, Plin. 32, 8, 27, § 87.

Mīlēsius, a, um, v. Miletus.

Mīletis, idis, f. [Miletus]. **I.** The daughter of Miletus, Byblis, Ov. M. 9, 634. — **II.** A Milesian woman, Caecil. ap. Diom. p. 378 P.

* **Mīletōpōlis**, is, f., = Μιλητιόπολις, a city in European Sarmatia, founded by the Milesians, otherwise called Olbia Borysthenis or Olbiopolis, now Oczakow, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 82.

1. Mīletus, i, m., = Μίλητος, the father of Caunus and Byblis, Ov. M. 9, 443. —

Hence, **Mīletis**, idis, f., the daughter of Miletus: moesta, Ov. M. 9, 634.

2. Mīletus (-tos), i, f., = Μίλητος, the city of Miletus, in Caria, the birthplace of Thales, Mel. 1, 17, 1; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2. — Esp., as a proverb for luxury and wantonness: paupertas Romana perit, hinc fluxit ad istos et Sybaris colles, hinc et Rhodos et Miletos, Juv. 6, 296. — Hence, **A. Mīlēsius**, a, um, adj., = Μιλησιος, of or belonging to the city of Miletus, Milesian: Milesia mulier, Cic. Clu. 11, 32: velleria, Verg. G. 3, 306: lana, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 33: rosa, id. 21, 4, 10, § 16: deus, i. e. Apollo, who had a temple and oracle at Miletus, App. M. 4, p. 157, 19: Ceres, Val. Max. 1, 1, 5: carmina, v. in the foll. — **B.** Subst.

1. Mīlēsia, ae, f., Miletus: propter Milesiae conditorem, App. M. 4, p. 157, 29. —

2. Mīlesii, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Miletus, Milesians, famous for their luxury and wantonness, Liv. 38, 39, 9; hence, transf.: Milesia carmina, wanton, lascivious songs, Ov. Tr. 2, 413: sermo Milesius, obscene stories, App. M. 1 init.; for which, as subst., **Mīlēsiae**, ārum, f. plur. (sc. fabulae), Sev. Aug. ap. Capitol. Albin. 12. — **b. Mīlētis**, idis, f. adj., of or belonging to Miletus, Milesian: Miletida ad urbem, i. e. Tomi, a colony of Milesians, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 41. **Mīleum** (Mīlevum), i, n., and **Mīlevi**, ōrum, m., a city in Numidia, Aug. adv. Don. 6, 20. — Hence, **Mīlēvetānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the city of Mīleum, Aug. Ep. 34.

* **mīliāceus**, a, um, adj. [mīlium], of millet, millet: pulis, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. forma, p. 83, 12 Müll.

mīliācus, a, um, adj. [id.], fed with millet: ficedulas, sive quas mīliacas vocant, millet-birds, perh. ortolans, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 27.

mīliārens (mīliārens), e, adj. [mīle], that contains a thousand (post-class.): porticus, either containing a thousand columns, or containing a thousand paces, Vop. Aur. 49: cohors, Inscr. Marin. Frat. Arr. p. 630.

1. mīliārius or **mīliārius**, a, um, adj. [id.], containing or comprising a thousand. **I.** Adj.: decuriae, Varr. L. L. 9, § 87 Müll.: greges, id. R. R. 2, 10: clivus, of a thousand paces, id. ib. 3, 1: apri, weighing a thousand pounds, Sen. Ep. 110, 12: oleae, Plin. 17, 12, 19, § 93: ala, of a thousand men, Plin. Ep. 7, 31: cohors, Inscr. Grut. 482, 4: porticus, a thousand feet in length, Suet. Ner. 31: aevum, of a thousand years, Tert. Anim. 31. — **II.** Subst. **A. mīliārium** (mīll-), ii, n. **1.** A mile-stone (which indicated a distance of a thousand paces, i. e. a Roman mile): cum plebes prope ripam Anienis ad tertium miliarium consedisset, Cic. Brut. 14, 54: intra primum urbis Romae miliarium, Gai. Inst. 4, 104: intra centesimum urbis Romae miliarium, within a hundred miles of Rome, id. ib. 1, 27. — In partic.: miliarium or miliarium aureum, the mile-stone set up by Augustus in the forum, as the terminal point of all military roads: mille passus non a miliario Urbis, sed a continentibus aedificiis numerandi sunt, Dig. 50, 16, 154; Suet. Oth. 6; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 66; Tac. H. 1, 27. — **Plur.**: miliaria lapidea, Aug. Serm. 351, 11. — (3) Transf., a Roman mile, a mile, Suet. Ner. 31. — **2.** The number one thousand, a thousand, Varr. L. L. 9, § 82 Müll.: annorum, a space of a thousand years, Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 7. — **B. mīliārii** (mīll-), ōrum, m., a Christian sect who believed in the doctrine of a millennial kingdom, the Millenarians, Chiliasts, Aug. Haeres. 8; id. Civ. Dei, 20, 7, 1; Hier. praef. libri 18 in Isa. 66, 33.

2. mīliārius (mīll-), a, um, adj. [mīlium], of or belonging to millet, millet- (ante-class. and post-Aug.): miliariae (sc. aves) dictae a cibo, quod mīlio flant pingues, Varr. L. L. 5, § 76 Müll.: aves, ortolans, id. R. R. 3, 5: herba, injurious to millet, Plin. 22, 25, 78, § 161. — **II.** Transf., subst.: **mīliārium** (mīll-), ii, n., a short and thick pillar which stood in the centre of the basin of an oil-mill to support the cupa, Cato, R. R. 20; 22. — **B.** In baths, a tall and narrow vessel for drawing and warming water, Pall. 1, 40; Sen. Q. N. 3, 24, 2; Paul.

Sent. 3, 6, 65.—**C.** A cooking-vessel: *miliarium argenteum*, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 12.

Milichus (Milicus), i, m., a king in Spain, Sil. 3, 104.

milifolium and **millefolium**, ii, n. [mille-folium], a plant, *milfoil*, *yarrow*; form *millefolium*: *myriophyllum*, quod nostri *millefolium* vocant, caulis est tener, similibus feniculi, Plin. 24, 16, 95, § 152 Jan. (al. *millefolium*); used in medicine, id. 24, 19, 116, § 176 al.—Form *millefolium*, Plin. 25, 5, 19, § 42 Jan. (al. *millefolia*).

miliginus, a, um, adj. [miliun], of millet (late Lat.), Dynam. 1, 14.

milio, ñis, m., for *milvus*, a kite, Marc. Emp. 33.

Milionia, ae, f., a city of Italy, in the country of the Marsians, Liv. 10, 3; 34.

militarie, adv., v. *militarius fin.*

militaris, e, adj. [miles], of or belonging to a soldier, to war, or to military service, proper to or usual with soldiers, military, warlike, martial (class.): *militares pueri, soldiers' children, officers' sons*, Plaut. Truc. 5, 16; homo, id. Ep. 1, 1, 14; advena, id. Ps. 4, 1, 20; tribuni, Cic. Clu. 36, 99; vir, Tac. H. 2, 75; homines, Sall. C. 45, 2.—Also subst.: **militaris**, is, m., a military man, soldier, warrior: cur neque *militaris* Inter aequales equitat? Hor. C. 1, 8, 5; praesidia *militarium*, Tac. A. 14, 33.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: panis, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 67; institutum, Caes. B. C. 3, 75; usus, id. ib. 3, 103; res, id. B. G. 1, 21; disciplina, Liv. 8, 34; labor, Cic. Mur. 5, 11; signa, *military ensigns, standards*, id. Cat. 2, 6, 13; ornatus, id. Off. 1, 18, 61; leges, id. Fl. 32, 77; animi, Tac. A. 1, 32; sepimentum, Varr. 1, 14, 2; ire *militarius gradibus*, to march, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 11; aetas, the age for bearing arms (from the seventeenth to the forty-sixth year), Liv. 25, 5; via, a military road, a highway on which an army can march, id. 36, 15; herba, an herb good for wounds, also called *millefolium*, Plin. 24, 18, 104, § 168.—Also an appellation of Jupiter, App. de Mundo, p. 75.—In comp.: quis *justior et militari* Scipione? more *militari* strict, Tert. Apol. 11 fin.—Hence, adv.: **militariter**, in a soldierly or military manner (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.), Liv. 4, 41; 27, 3; Tac. H. 2, 80; Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 9.

militarius, a, um, adj. [id.], soldier-like, military (ante-class.): *gradus*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 11.—Hence, adv.: **militarie**, in a soldier-like or military manner (post-class.): *militarie caesus*, Treb. Trig. Tyrann. 22 dub.

militia, ae (-ai, Lucr. 1, 29), f. [id.], military service, warfare, war. **I.** Lit.: in *militiae disciplinam profectus est*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28; *militiam subterfugere*, id. Off. 3, 26, 97; *ferre*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 55; *tolerare*, Verg. A. 8, 516; *munus militiae sustinere*, Caes. B. G. 6, 18; *militiae vacatio, exemption from military service*, id. ib. 6, 14; *militiae magna scientia*, Sall. J. 63, 2; *militiam discere*, id. C. 7, 4; *praecleara*, Vell. 2, 5, 1; Pompeii, id. 2, 40, 1; *adversus Graccos*, Just. 20, 1, 3; *lentas militias*, Tib. 1, 3, 82; *Cimbria Teutonicaque*, Vell. 2, 120, 1; *militiae honorem, military honors*, Juv. 7, 88.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Abl. *militia*, in war, opp. togā, in peace, Juv. 10, 9.—**2.** Gen. *militiae*, in military service, or on a campaign, in the field; freq. in phrase: *domi militiaeque, at home and abroad, at home and with the army*: quorum *virtus fuerat domi militiaeque cognita*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 55; cf.: *et domi et militiae*, id. de Or. 3, 33, 134; *militiae domique*, Liv. 7, 32; *militiae et domi*, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 49.—Also without domi, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6; Sall. J. 84, 2; Tac. H. 2, 5.—**C.** Trop., of love: at *confidentia militia illa militatur multo magis quam pondere*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 50; so of an inattentive lover: pro infrequente eum mittat *militia domum*, id. Truc. 2, 1, 19.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Military spirit, courage, bravery*: *virilis militiae uxor*, Flor. 4, 5.—**B.** Concr.: *the soldiery, military* (syn.: *milites, exercitus, copiae*): hic pars *militiae*, dux erat, ille *duum*, Ov. H. 4, 46; *Romanae militiae decus*, Val. Max. 1, 6, 11; *cum omni militia interficitur*, Just. 32, 2; Plin. 4, 14, 27, § 97; *qua (lex) maxima apud eos vis cogendae militiae erat*, Liv. 4, 26, 3; *magister militiae, general*, id.

22, 23, 2: *caelestis*, Vulg. Luc. 2, 13.—So trop.: *militia caeli*, i. e. *the heavenly bodies*, Vulg. Act. 7, 42; id. Deut. 17, 3.—**C.** A civil service, office, profession, employment, esp. a laborious one: hanc urbanam *militiam* respondendi, scribendi, etc., Cic. Mur. 9, 19; haec mea *militia est*, Ov. F. 2, 9.—Of swallows building their nests: *equae militia illis cum anno redit semper*, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 95.—**D.** Any special work of difficulty, requiring a great effort: *completa est militia ejus*, Vulg. Isa. 40, 2; *arma militiae nostrae non carnalia*, id. 2 Cor. 10, 4; bona, id. 1 Tim. 1, 18.—**E.** Under the emperors (like miles), an office or employment at court, Prud. Cath. 19; Cod. Just. 3, 25.

* **militiola**, ae, f. dim. [militia], a short, insignificant term of military service: *semestribus militiolis tumens*, Suet. Vit. Juv.

milito, avi, atum, 1, v. n. [miles], to be a soldier, to perform military service, to serve as a soldier (syn.: *stipendium mereo*; class.). **I.** Lit.: in *cujus exercitu* Catonis filius tiro *militabat*, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36; sub signis *alicujus*, Liv. 23, 42; *adversus aliquem*, Suet. Caes. 68; *apud Persas*, Curt. 6, 5, 7; *vobiscum*, id. 8, 8, 11; si inter *vigiles Romae* Sex annis *militaverit*, Ulp. Fragm. 3, 5.—**II.** Transf. **1.** To make war, wage war, war against; pass., with a homogeneous subject: *libenter hoc et omne militabitur*, Bellum, Hor. Epod. 1, 23.—**2.** Of other than military service: at *confidentia militia illa militatur multo magis quam pondere*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 50; Ov. H. 7, 32; *vixi puellis nuper idoneus*, Et *militavi non sine gloria*, Hor. C. 3, 26, 1; *prima stipendia Veneri militabant*, App. M. 9, p. 226, 9; *militat in silvis catulus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67.—Of an inanim. subject: *aries machina est, quae muros frangere militat, servet*, Tert. Pall. 1; cf.: *carnalia desideria, quae militat adversus animam*, Vulg. 1 Pet. 2, 11.

miliun, ii, n., millet, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2; Verg. G. 1, 216; Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 304; 18, 10, 24, § 100.

mille, in the plur. *milia* (or *millia*; archaic, *meilia*, Inscr. Orell 3308; abl. sing. *milli*, Lucil. ap. Gell. 1, 16, and ap. Macr. S. 1, 5); num. adj. [Sanscrit root mil-, combine, associate; Gr. *μῆλος*; cf. miles], a thousand, thousands. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., sometimes in sing. subst. with gen.; in plur. only subst. with gen.: *equites mille via brevior praemissi*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3; *mille et quingentis passibus abesse*, Caes. B. G. 1, 22.—With gen.: *mille drachumarum Olympicum*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 23; *spondeo et mille auri Philippum dotis*, id. ib. 5, 2, 34; cf.: *mille nummum*, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 15; id. ap. Gell. 1, 16, 5; *mille denarium*, Gell. 1, 16, 9; *mille quingentos aeris in censum adferre*, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40; *ibi occiditur mille hominum*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 1, 16, 1; *hominum mille versabatur*, Cic. Mil. 20, 53.—So with verb in sing., Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14; Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 4; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 40; *mille equitum*, Caes. B. C. 3, 84; Liv. 21, 61; *mille militum*, Nep. Milt. 5, 1; *plus mille et centum annorum est*, Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 16, 3; *mille annorum*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 87; *passuum*, Cato ap. Gell. 1, 1; Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 5 al.; cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 116.—In plur. with gen.: *Thracum mille aut duo milia occidere*, Cic. Phil. 14, 5, 12; *sexcenta milia mundorum*, id. N. D. 1, 34, 96.—Without gen.: *censa sunt civium capita centum quadraginta tria milia septingenta quatuor*, Liv. 35, 9; *sagittarios tria milia numero habebat*, Caes. B. C. 3, 4; *tot milia, gentes Arma ferunt Italiae*, Verg. A. 9, 132; *decem milia talenta*, Hier. in Evang. Matt. 18, 24; *quatuor milia, funditores et sagittarii*, Liv. 37, 40, 9; cf. id. 37, 40, 11; 38, 38, 13; 37, 58, 4; *tridui modios CXX milia polliceri*, Caes. B. C. 2, 18, 4; 3, 4, 3; *Graecis peditibus mercede conductis, triginta milibus, praepositis*, Curt. 3, 9, 2; 9, 3, 21; 5, 1, 41; Liv. 34, 52, 7.—Distributively: in *milia aeris asses singulos, on every thousand*, Liv. 29, 15.—**B.** In part. c.: *mille passus, mille passuum*, or simply *mille, a thousand paces*, i. e. a Roman mile, which is estimated at 1618 English yards, or 142 yards less than the English statute mile: *mille passuum dixit* (sc. Lucilius) *pro mille passibus*... aperteque ostendit *mille et voca-*

bulum esse et singulari numero dici, Gell. 1, 16, 13; Cic. Att. 4, 16, 4; *ultra quadringenta milia*, id. ib. 3, 4.—Prov.: *mille passuum mora, a mile's delay*, i. e. a long delay, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 13; cf.: *mille passuum commoratu's cantharus*, id. Men. 1, 2, 64.—**II.** Transf., like the Gr. *μυρία*, a thousand, for *innumerable, infinite* (mostly poet.): *mille pro uno Kaesones exstitisse*, Liv. 3, 14, 4; 2, 28, 4; *mille trahens varios adverso sole colores*, Verg. A. 4, 701; *tentat mille modis*, Hor. C. 3, 7, 12; *mille pericula saevae urbis*, Juv. 3, 8; 12, 46; *quomodo persequatur unus mille*, Vulg. Deut. 32, 30.—Plur.: *ante milia annorum*, Plin. 14 praef. 1, § 3; *milia tumulorum*, Prud. cont. Symm. 1, 516; *erat numerus eorum milia milium*, Vulg. Apoc. 5, 11; so, *mille alia, alia mille, innumerable others*, Quint. 2, 15, 23; Sen. Ep. 24, 14.

(**millefolia**, ae, f., false read. for *millefolium*, q. v., Plin. 25, 5, 19, § 42.)

millefolium, v. *millefolium*.

milleformis (milliformis), e, adj. [mille-forma], of a thousand forms (post-class.): *pestis*, Prud. Cath. 9, 55.

millenarius, a, um, adj. [milleni], containing a thousand, millenary (post-class.): *numerus*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 7; *aevum*, Tert. de Anim. 32; *dux lanceariorum, commander of a thousand*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 35.

milleni, ae, a, adj. num. distr. [mille], a thousand each, a thousand (post-class.; for *mille numero* is the true reading, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 4; Gai. Inst. 2, 225; Dig. 31, 89, 1; Lampr. Heliog. 21, 7; 26, 7; Vulg. Num. 31, 5; id. 2 Reg. 18, 4; id. 1 Esdr. 8, 27.)

millepeda, ae, f. [mille-pes], thousand-feet, an insect, perh. the wood-louse, *milleped*, Plin. 20, 2, 6, § 12.—**2.** A hairy caterpillar, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 136.

millesimus (-lensimus), a, um, adj. [mille], the thousandth (class.): *millesimam partem vix intellego*, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 1; cf.: in *millesimo corpore*, Cels. 2, 6; *inter mille rates tua sit millesima puppis*, i. e. ultima, Ov. H. 13, 97; *usura, one for every thousand monthly*, Sen. Ira. 3, 33; *pagina*, Juv. 7, 100.—In plur.: *armillam, ex millesimis Mercurii factam, the thousandth part of gain vowed to Mercury*, Petr. 67, 7.—Hence, adv.: **millesimum**, for the thousandth time: *Q. pater quartum vel potius millesimum nihil sapit*, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 1.

milliarenis, e, v. *milliarenis*.

milliarius, a, um, v. *milliarius*.

millies or milies (milliens or miliens), adv. [id.], a thousand times (class.): *quinquies milles*, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 85; *semel et tricies milles mille*, Vitr. 1, 6.—*Innumerable times*: *moretur prius milles quam*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 15; id. Sest. 58, 123; id. Att. 7, 11, 1; *genera juris milles mutata sunt*, id. Rep. 3, 10, 17; *milles melius, a thousand times better*, id. Phil. 2, 44, 112; *plus miliens audivi, more than a thousand times*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 32.

milliformis, e, v. *milleformis*.

millimodus, a, um, adj. [mille-modus], thousand-fold, innumerable (post-class.): *irae*, Ven. Vit. S. Martin. 3, 303.

* **millio**, ñis, m., a kind of hawk, Macr. Emp. 33.

millus, i, m., v. *mellum*.

1. Milo and **Milon**, ñis, m., = *Μίλων*. **I.** A celebrated athlete of Crotona, Cic. Fat. 13, 30; id. Sen. 9, 27; 10, 33; Val. Max. 9, 12, 9 ext.; Vitr. 9 praef. § 2; Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83.—**II.** A king of Pisa, in Elis, Ov. Ib. 327.

2. Milo, ñis, m., a name assumed by T. Annius, as an admirer of Milo of Crotona, and the leader of a band of gladiators. He was the son of C. Papirius Celsus and Annia, daughter of C. Annius, who adopted the grandson. He was tribune of the people with Clodius, B. C. 57, but afterwards killed the latter, and was defended by Cicero in an oration still extant (pro T. Annio Milone).—Hence, **Milonianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to T. Annius Milo, *Milonian*: tempora, i. e. the time when Milo was indicted, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, B. 2.—Subst.: **Miloniana**, ae (sc. oratio), the oration of Cicero for Milo, Cic. Or. 49, 165; Mart. Cap. 5, § 526.

Milōnius, i, m., the name of a parasite, Hor. S. 2, 1, 24.

Miltiades, is, m., = Μιλτιάδης, the celebrated general of the Athenians, the victor in the battle of Marathon, Nep. Milt.; Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44; id. Rep. 1, 3, 5; id. Sest. 67, 141.

† **miltites lapis** = μιλίτης λίθος, a kind of blood-stone, Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 147.

† **milto**, i, f., = μίλτος, red-lead, minium, or native cinnabar, Plin. 33, 7, 38, § 115.

milua (-va), ae, f. [milvus], a she-kite, as a term of abuse, Petr. 75, 6.

miluago (-vago), ius, f. [id.], a kind of fish, = milvus, II. A., Isid. 12, 6, 36 (but a false read. for loligo, Plin. 32, 2, 6, § 15).

miluinus (also **milvinus**), a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to the kite (class.): plumae, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167.—**B.** Transf. resembling a kite, kite-like, i. e. rapacious: ungulae, i. e. a thief's clutches, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 63; pullus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: miluinus pes, kite's foot, an herb so called from its resemblance to the foot of a kite, Col. 12, 7, § 1; cf. Plin. 27, 8, 35, § 57.—**II.** Subst.: **miluina** (milvina), ae, f. * **A.** (Sc. fames.) A kite's, i. e. a ravenous, appetite, voracity, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 29 (dub.); Ritschl, bulimam).—**B.** (Sc. tibia.) A kind of flute of a very clear tone: miluina genus tibiae acutissimi soni, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.; Sol. 5, 19.

miluus (later also, **milvus**), i, m., a bird of prey, a kite, glede. **I.** Lit.: pulmentum ei deripuit miluos... postulare ut sibi liceret miluom vadari, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 37; 40; id. Rud. 4, 4, 80; Plin. 10, 10, 12, § 28: miluo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: adulteretur et columba miluo, of something impossible, Hor. Epod. 16, 32.—Of rapacious men, a kite: male ego metuo miluos, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 13.—Prov.: dives arat Curibus, quantum non milvus oberet, so large that a kite could not fly across it, Pers. 4, 26; Juv. 9, 55; Petr. 37, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A fish of prey, a gurnard: (metuit) opertum miluus hamum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 61; Ov. Hal. 95.—**B.** A constellation: stella Lycaoniam vergit proclivis ad Arcton Miluos, Ov. F. 3, 794; Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 237.

Milvius Pons, v. Mulvius.

* **Milyadum Commune**, a district and city in Lycia, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 95; called **Milyas**, adis, f., Liv. 38, 39, 16.

mima, ae (in the dat. and abl. plur. mimabus, acc. to Cledonius, p. 1863 P.), f. [mimus], a female mimic or mime, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58; 13, 11, 24; Hor. S. 1, 2, 56; Inscr. Orell. 2624.—In apposition: a mima uxore, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 20.

Mimallōnes, um, f., = Μιμᾶλλονες, the Bacchantes (poet.), Stat. Th. 4, 660; Sid. C. 1, 13.—Hence, **I.** **Mimallōneus**, a, um, adj., Bacchantic, Bacchanalian (poet.), Pers. 1, 99.—**II.** **Mimallōnis**, idis, f., a Bacchante (poet.), Ov. A. A. 1, 541.

mimarius, a, um, adj. [mimus], for mimicus, of or belonging to a mime, mimic (post-class.): mimarii scurrae, Capitol. Ver. 8, 1.—**II.** Subst.: **mimarius**, ii, m., a mimic actor, Inscr. Orell. 2631.

Mimas, antis, m., = Μίμας. **I.** A mountain range in Ionia, opposite the Isle of Chios, a branch of Mount Tmolus, still called **Mimas**, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 118; Ov. M. 2, 222; Lucr. 7, 451; Cic. Att. 16, 13, a, 2; id. Fragm. p. 580 Orell.; Amm. 31, 14, 8.—**II.** A giant: Typhoeus et validus Mimas, Hor. C. 3, 4, 53; Sil. 4, 278.—**III.** A Trojan: Mimanta, Verg. A. 10, 702.

mimiambi, ōrum, m., a mimic poem in iambics, mimic iambics (post-Aug.), Ter. de Metr. p. 247 P.; Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 4.

mimicē, adv., v. mimicus fin.

† **mimicus**, a, um, adj., = μιμικός, of or belonging to mimes, mimic, farcical (class.). **I.** Lit.: ne aut scurrilis jocus sit, aut mimicus, farcical, extravagant, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 239; Quint. 6, 1, 47; Spald.—**II.** Trop.: res mimicae et ineptae, Plin. Ep. 7, 29, 3; mors, mimic, feigned, Petr. 94 fin.—Hence, adv.: **mimicē**, like a mime, farcically, Cat. 42, 8; Tert. Apol. 46; Sen. Contr. 2, 12, 5.

mimmulus, i, m., the name of a plant,

Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 259 dub. (Sillig, nummulus).

† **Mimnermia**, ae, f., a surname of Venus: alii Venerem Mimnermiam vel Meminiam dicunt, quod meminerit omnium, Serv. Aen. 1, 720.

Mimnermus, i, m., = Μίμνερμος, a Greek elegiac poet of Colophon, the inventor of the pentameter, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 65; 2, 2, 101: Mimnermi versus, i. e. elegiac poetry, Prop. 1, 9, 11.

† **mimōgrāphus**, i, m., = μιμογράφος, a composer of mimes, a mimographer, Suet. Gram. 18; Inscr. Orell. 2622; Schol. Juv. 8, 186.

† **mimōlōgus**, i, m., = μιμολόγος, an actor in mimic plays or farces, a mime, Firm. Math. 8, 8.

mimula, ae, f. dim. [mima], a little mime, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 61; id. Planc. 12, 30.

mimulus, i, m. dim. [mimus], a little mime (post-class.), Arn. 2, 69 fin.

† **mimus**, i, m., = μίμος. **I.** A mimic actor, mime, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242: oratori minime convenit distortus vultus gestusque: quae in mimis rideri solent, Quint. 6, 3, 29; Ov. A. A. 1, 501: nobilis, Juv. 8, 198.—**II.** A mimic play, mime, farce. **A.** Lit.: mimi exitus, Cic. Cacl. 27, 65: tutor, mimus vetus, id. de Or. 2, 64, 259: mimos scribere, Ov. Tr. 2, 497: mimorum scriptor, Quint. 1, 10, 17: mimos commentari, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 13: mimum agere, Suet. Caes. 39; Juv. 13, 110: mimus quis melior plorante gula? id. 5, 157.—**B.** Trop., anything farcical, pretended, unreal.—Of the sham triumph of Caligula, Suet. Calig. 45: commendationis, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 53: humanae vitae, Sen. Ep. 80, 7: mimus et simulatio, id. ib. 26, 5.

1. min, for minium, v. h. v.

2. min', for mihine, v. ego.

† **1. mina** (mna), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 107, ae, f., = μνα. **I.** A Greek weight of a hundred Attic drachmas, a mina, Plin. 21, 34, 109, § 185; Rhem. Fann. de Ponder. 32 sq.—**II.** A Greek money of account. **A.** The silver mina; this was of 100 Attic drachmae or Roman denarii (about \$18.05 of our currency): argenti, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 16; id. Poen. 2, 21; 5, 5, 8 al.—Also absol.: mina, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 2; id. Ps. 3, 2, 87; id. Poen. 5, 6, 22 al.; Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91; id. Leg. 2, 27, 68: minae bonae mala opera partae, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 144.—**B.** Auri, the mina of gold, of five times the value of the silver one: alia opust auri mina, Plaut. Truc. 5, 44; id. Mil. 5, 27.

2. mina, ae, f. adj., smooth: mina ovis, smooth-bellied, with no wool on the belly: mina (id est ventre glabro), Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: minae oves, a play on the double meaning of the word (v. 1. mina, II.), Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 9.—**II.** Subst.: **mina**, ae, f.: minam Aelius vocitatum ait mammam alteram lacte deficientem, quasi minorem factam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 122 Müll.

† **minabiliter**, adv. [1. minor], threateningly: minabiliter, ἀπειλητικῶς, Gloss. Philox.

* **mināciae**, arum, f. [minae], menaces, threats, with a play upon the double meaning of minae; v. 1. mina: at ego oves et lanam et alia multa quae poscet dabo. Meliust te minis certare mecum quam minaciis, Plaut. Truc. 5, 55 sq. (but Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 16; id. Capt. 4, 2, 22, the true reading is minae).

mināciter, adv., v. minax fin.

minae, arum, f. [root min-, only in Lat.; cf.: mentum, minari, and perh. mons], the projecting points or pinnacles of walls (only poet.). **I.** Lit.: minae murorum, Verg. A. 4, 88: moenium, Amm. 24, 2, 12; 24, 2, 19; 29, 6, 11; 20, 6, 2.—**II.** Trop., threats, menaces, of animate and inanimate things (class.). **A.** Of living beings: si quidem hercle Aecidinis minis animisque expletus cedit, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 25: virtutem hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: terrere minis, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll. (Ann. v. 261): minas jactare, to throw out threats, Cic. Quint. 14, 47: intendere alicui, Tac. A. 3, 36.—Of the threats used by cattle-drivers, Ov. P. 1, 8, 56.—Poet., of a bull: nullae in

fronte minae, Ov. M. 2, 857; of a snake: tolentemque minas, raising threats, i. e. raising himself in a threatening posture, Verg. G. 3, 421.—**B.** Of inanimate things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aspice, quam saevas increpat aura minas, Prop. 1, 17, 6: hibernae, Tib. 2, 3, 46: ingentes parturit ira minas, Ov. H. 12, 208: caelestes minae terribant, Flor. 2, 8, 3; forebodings of misfortune, Val. Fl. 5, 342.

Minaci (Minnaei), ōrum, m., a people of Arabia, celebrated for their myrrh and frankincense, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 155 sqq.; Prisc. Perieg. 888.—Hence, adj.: **Minaceus**, a, um, of or belonging to the Minaci: tus, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 53: murra, id. 12, 16, 35, § 69.

minanter, adv., v. 1. minor fin.

minatio, ōnis, f. [1. minor], a threatening, threat, menace, as an action (rare but class.): quae illaec est minatio? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 19: minationes, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 288: imperiosus minationibus confutare, Tullius Tiro ap. Gell. 6 (7), 3, 13 Hertz.

minator, ōris, m. [id.], one who drives cattle with threats, a cattle-driver, a drover (post-class.), Tert. ad Nat. 2, 3 fin.

minatorius, a, um, adj. [minator], threatening (post-class.): sonitu minatorio (al. minaci), Amm. 17, 7, 14.

minax, ācis, adj. [1. minor], lit., jutting out, projecting. **I.** Lit. (poet.): minaci Pendentem scopulo, overhanging, projecting, Verg. A. 8, 668: robur saxi, overlying, incumbent, Lucr. 1, 881.—**II.** Trop., threatening, menacing, full of threats or menaces (class.). **A.** Of living things: Indutiomarus iste minax atque arrogans, Cic. Font. 12, 36; Quint. 11, 3, 72: vituli nondum metuenda fronte minaces, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 15.—Sup.: adversus barbaros minacissimus, Suet. Calig. 51.—**B.** Of inanimate things: aequor saevum minaxque, Ov. H. 19, 85: fluvii, Verg. G. 3, 77: pestilentia minaciore, Liv. 4, 52: litterae, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 2; vox, Hor. C. 1, 10, 10: unda, id. ib. 1, 12, 31: genus dicendi, Quint. 11, 1, 3: vultus, significant, Calp. 4, 1: fortuna, Juv. 10, 52.—Hence, adv.: **minaciter**, threateningly, menacingly, with threats or menaces (class.): adversarios minaciter terrere, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 90: dictum, Quint. 1, 5, 9.—Comp.: minacius dicere quam facere, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 21.

Miniciades, ae, m. [Minicius], the Miniciade, i. e. Virgil, as born in Mantua, on the Minicius, Juven. 1, 10.

Minicius, ii, m., a river in Cisalpine Gaul, which runs by Mantua, a tributary of the Po, now Mincio, Verg. G. 3, 15: amnis, Liv. 24, 10, 7; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224.

minctio, ōnis, f. [mingo], a making water (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 1, 50.

minctura, ae, f. [id.], a making water (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 1, 33 (al. mictura).

minctus, ūs, m. [id.] (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. signif. 136.

(**minēo**, ēre, false reading for meant, Lucr. 6, 563 and 1193; v. Lachm. ad h. l.)

† **minerrimus**, pro minimo dixerunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 122 Müll.

Minerva (old orthogr. **Menerva**, like magister, leber, etc., acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 17), ae, f. [from the root men, whence mens, memini, moneo, etc.; v. infra], a Roman goddess, identified with the Grecian Pallas Athene, the daughter of Zeus, and the goddess of wisdom, of sense and reflection, of the arts and sciences, of poetry, and of spinning and weaving: Minerva dicta, quod bene moneat. Hanc enim pagani pro sapientiā ponebant; Cornificius vero, quod fingatur pingaturque munitans armis, eandem dictam putat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 180; 3, 23, 59; Varr. L. L. 5, § 74 Müll.: daedala, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. daedalam, p. 68: Minerva nostra, custos urbis, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1: Minerva Iliensis, Ulp. Fragm. 22, 6: Aristoteles... Minervam esse Lunam probabilibus argumentis demonstrat, Arn. 3, 31.—Prov.: pingui or crassa Minervā aliquid facere, without art, skill, or learning, plainly, rudely, Col. 1 praef. § 33; Cic. Lael. 5, 19: rusticus crassa Minervā, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3: invitā Minervā, contrary to the bent of one's genius or natural abilities, against the grain, Hor. A. P. 385: quia nihil

deceat invitā, ut aiunt, Minervā, id est adversante et repugante naturā, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 301: sus Minervam (docet), a stupid man will instruct a wise one, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 18: omnis Minervae homo, jack-of-all-trades, Petr. 43, 8: MINERVA MEDICA, i.e. medicina, the goddess of health, Inscr. Rein. 11, 81: fecit ex eboe aequae Minervam, a statue of Minerva, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54.—Transf. A. A working in wool, spinning and weaving: tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minervā (= telā, lanificio), Verg. A. 8, 409; Ov. M. 4, 33; Prop. 2, 9, 5.—B. To form the name of a place. 1. Minervae Arx, v. Minervius, II. B.—2. Minervae Promontorium, a promontory in Campania, to the south-east of Surrentum, the abode of the Sirens, now Punta della Capanella, Liv. 40, 18, 8; Ov. M. 15, 709.

Minervalis, ālis, n. [Minerva], a gift in return for instruction (ante- and post-class.), Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 18; Tert. Idol. 10.

† **Minervālicium**, ii, n. [Minerva], perh. for Minerval, a teacher's fee: Minervālicium, σπουτατικόν, Gloss. Philox.

Minervālis, e, adj. [Minerva], of or belonging to Minerva (to learning, good sense, etc.), Minervan (post-class.): artes, Tert. Spect. 11 fin.: munus, Hier. Ep. ad Ephes. 6, 4: MAGISTER, Inscr. Orell. 2421.—In plur. subst.: **Minervalia**, ium, n., festivities in honor of Minerva, Sergius, p. 1846 P.

† **Minervinus**, i, m. [Minervius], the name of a Roman slave, Inscr. Mur. 479, 1.

Minervius, a, um, adj. [Minerva], of or belonging to Minerva, Minervian (post-class.): nomen, i. e. of Minerva, Arn. 4, 137: LĒGIO, named after Minerva, Inscr. Orell. 922; 1767; 1894 et saep.: cives, i. e. Athenienses, because there was in Athens a temple of Minerva, Arn. 5, 175: versus, verses composed in honor of Minerva, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. axamenta, p. 3 Müll.—II. Subst.: **Minervium**, ii, n. A. A temple of Minerva, Varr. L. L. 5, § 47 Müll.; Arn. 6, 193.—B. A city and castle (hence also called Arx Minervae, Verg. A. 3, 531) in Calabria, south of Otranto, the primitive seat of the Salentines, now Castro, Liv. 45, 16, 5; Vell. 1, 15, 4.

minēus, a, um, adj. [minium], of a cinnabar-red color: color rosarum, App. M. 4, 2, p. 143: circulus, id. Flor. 2, p. 348.

mingo, inxi, inctum and ictum, 3, v. a. [root mig, whence also meio; cf. also the Greek μινγέω], to make water, to void urine: in me veniant mictum atque cacatum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 38: urina mingitur, Cels. 4, 20: ut quantum bibisset, tantum mingere, Vop. ap. Bon. 14; Juv. 3, 107.—In mal. part., Cat. 67, 30.

miniāceus, a, um, adj. [minium], of cinnabar or minium, cinnabar-red, vermilion (only in Vitruv.): expolitio, Vitruv. 7, 9: cunei, id. 7, 4 med.; cf.: miniatius (i. e. minia-ceus), μιντωδής, Gloss. Labb.

miniānus, a, um, adj. [id.], painted with red-lead or cinnabar: minianus Jupiter (i. e. statua Iovis), Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8.

miniārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to minium or cinnabar (post-Aug.): miniarium metallum, a cinnabar mine, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 118.—II. Subst.: **miniāria**, ae, f., or **miniārium**, ii, n., a cinnabar mine, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 121.

* **miniātulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [minia-tus], colored with red-lead or cinnabar, colored red: cerula, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 1.

miniātus, a, um, v. l. minio, P. a.

miniculārius, ii, v. minuscularius.

minimē, adv., v. parvus fin., under minimus.

minimōpere, i. e. minimo opere, not at all, Licin. ap. Prisc. 6.

minimus, a, um, v. parvus fin.

minius, a, um, adj. [mina], costing a mina, of the worth of a mina: exta, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 95 Fleck.

1. **minio**, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [minium], to color with red-lead or cinnabar, to paint red: Jovem, Plin. 33, 7, 38, § 112; 35, 12, 45, § 157.—Hence, **miniātus**, a, um, P. a. I. Colored with red-lead or cinnabar, colored red, red: quae quidem, ve-

reor, ne miniata cerula tua pluribus locis notandae sint, with your red-lead pencil, Cic. Att. 15, 14, 4; 16, 11, 1.—II. Of the color of cinnabar, cinnabar-red, of the parrot: avis torque miniato in cervicem distincta, Plin. 10, 42, 58, § 117.

2. **Minio**, ōnis, m. I. A small river in Etruria, now Mignone: Miniohis in arvis, Verg. A. 10, 183; Rutil. 1, 279.—II. A town on the river Minio, Mela, 2, 4, 9.

† **miniscitur**, pro reminiscitur antiquitus dicebatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 122 Müll.

minister, tra, trum, adj. (gen. plur.

ministrum, Stat. S. 3, 1, 86) [a double comp. in form, from minus and comp. ending -ter, Gr. -τερος; cf.: magister, sinister], that is at hand, that serves, ministers (as an adj. only poet. and later): lumina (i. e. oculi) propositi facta ministra tui, that further, promote; promotive, or in a subst. sense, Ov. H. 21, 114: minister Grex, Sil. 11, 274: ardor, Lucr. 5, 297: ministro baculo, with the aid of a staff, Ov. lb. 261.—II. Subst. A. **minister**, tri, m., an attendant, waiter, servant; also a priest's attendant or assistant; likewise an inferior officer, under-official; hence, transf., an aider in a good or bad sense, a furtherer, promoter, helper, an abettor, accomplice: centum aliae (famulae), totidemque pares aetate ministri, Verg. A. 1, 705: Phrygius, the cup-bearer Ganymede, Val. Fl. 5, 691; Mart. 12, 15, 7: Falerni, a cup-bearer, Cat. 27, 1: ministri publici Martis, Cic. Clu. 15, 43: hostia Inter cunctantes cecidit moribunda ministros, Verg. G. 3, 488: ministri imperii tui, inferior officers, under-officials, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: regni, an assistant in the regal government, a minister, Just. 16, 1, 3: infimi homines ministros se praebent in iudiciis oratoribus, i. e. inform the orators what the law is, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 146: legum, a minister, administrator, id. Clu. 53, 198: sermonum, a mediator, negotiator, Tac. H. 2, 99: consiliorum suorum, Vell. 2, 129; 3: Tiberius Alexander... minister bello datus, Tac. A. 15, 28: ministri ac servi seditionum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 13: ministri ac satellites cupiditatis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 8, § 21; so, furoris alieni, agents, instruments, Lact. 5, 11: libidinis, Cic. Lael. 10, 35: socii scelerum atque ministri, Lucr. 3, 61: Calchante ministro, with the help of Calchas, Verg. A. 2, 100: ministrum esse in maleficio, Cic. Clu. 22, 60: minister fulminis ales, i. e. the eagle, Hor. C. 4, 4, 1: calidae gelidaeque (aquae) minister, one who serves, Juv. 5, 63: me nemo ministro fur erit, by my aid, id. 3, 46.—Esp. (eccl. Lat.), a minister of religion, a preacher of Christ: ut sim minister Christi, Vulg. Rom. 15, 16; id. Eph. 3, 7: fidelis, id. ib. 6, 21: Dei, id. 2 Cor. 6, 4: optimus, Aug. Conf. 10, 26.—Of inanimate things: sit anulus tuus non minister alienae voluntatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: taedae, ardore ministro, suppeditant novum lumen, Lucr. 5, 297.—B. **ministra**, ae, f., a female attendant, maid-servant; a female assistant or minister, at religious worship (class. only in the trop. signif.).

1. Lit.: una ministrarum, Ov. M. 9, 90; 306; 14, 705: accipiat missas apta ministra notas, Ov. A. A. 3, 470: ara deae certe tremuit, pariente ministrā, i. e. the Vestal Sylvia, id. F. 3, 47.—Also among Christians: ancillae, quae ministrae dicebantur, i. e. deaconesses, Plin. 10, 97, 8.—2. Trop., a servant, handmaid: in a bad sense, an aider, accessory, abettor: ministra et famula corporis res familiaris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: voluptatum satellites et ministrae, id. Fin. 2, 12, 37: Camilla delegit pacisque bonas bellicque ministras, Verg. A. 11, 658.

ministrālis, e, adj. [ministerium], ministering (late Lat.): spiritus, Rufin. Orig. Princip. 1, 5, 1.—Hence, **ministrāles**, ium, m., imperial officers, Cod. Th. 8, 7, 5 al.

ministrānī, ōrum, m., = ministrāles, imperial officers, Cod. Just. 12, 26 rubric.

† **ministrārius**, a, um, adj. [ministerium], of or belonging to service, serviceable: ministrārius, ὑπηρετικός, Gloss. Phil.

ministrārius, ii, n. [minister], the office or functions of a minister, attendance, service, ministry, in a good or bad sense; an office, occupation, work, labor, employment, administration, etc. (not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf.: munus, officium): I. Lit.: sunt

qui ita distinguant: quaedam beneficia esse, quaedam officia, quaedam ministeria: beneficium esse, quod alienus det: officium esse filii, uxoris, etc.:...ministerium esse servi, quem conditio sua eo loco posuit, ut nihil eorum, quae praestat, imputet superiori, Sen. Ben. 3, 18, 1: servorum, Just. 2, 13, 10: ubi ego omnibus parvis magnisque ministeriis praefulcor, Plaut. Pa. 3, 1, 6: facere uxoris, to wait or attend upon, id. 32, 3, 16: praestare alicui, Dig. 13, 5, 15; exhibere, ib. 50, 1, 17: assuetos ministeriis talium facinorum, Liv. 42, 15: magis necessarium quam speciosi ministerii procuratorem intueri, id. 4, 8, 6: praebere, Dig. 47, 2, 51: ministerium consilii sui afferre, Just. 31, 5, 8: fabrilla, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 230: dura, Ov. M. 11, 625: diurna, id. ib. 4, 216: navis, Petr. 108: triste, Verg. A. 6, 223; cf. foeda, id. ib. 7, 619; Sedul. 4, 130: Quirinus acris ministeriis consulatum adeptus, Tac. A. 3, 48: ministeria belli, military service, id. ib. 2, 78: ministerio Catonis... facta provincia Cyprus est, agency, Vell. 2, 88, 6: caedis, Curt. 10, 1, 2: ministeris functi esse, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 13, 3, 2.—Esp., the Christian ministry, the office of a preacher of Christ or of religion: verbi, Vulg. Act. 6, 4: reconciliationis, id. 2 Cor. 6, 18: melius, id. Heb. 8, 6.—II. Transf., concr. A. A suite of attendants: quindecim conviviarum, ac ministerii capax triclinium, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 10: ministeria magistratibus conscribere, i. e. lictores, viatores, etc., Tac. A. 13, 27: aulicum, court-servants, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41: atratum coquinae ministerium, the kitchen-servants, Amm. 14, 6, 17: varia arenae ministeria, managers of the games, Suet. Ner. 12.—B. A service of dishes, table-service (post-class.): ducentarum librarum argenti pondus ministerium, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 34; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 86.

ministra, ae, v. minister, II. B.

ministratio, ōnis, f. [ministro], service, assistance: commoda, Vitr. 6, 9, 2.

ministrātor, ōris, m. [id.], an attendant, waiter, servant (class.): (turbam) transeo ministratorem, per quos, signo dato, ad inferendam cenam discurrunt, Sen. Ep. 95, 24: vinum dominicum ministratoris gratia est, cup-bearer, Petr. 31, 2: Dig. 50, 16, 203: MERCVRIVS, Inscr. Fabr. 114: accensos ministratores, Cato esse scribit, Varr. L. L. 7, § 18 Müll.: cum auriganti Caio ministratorem exhiberet, play the assistant, the instructor, Suet. Vit. 17: cum te ipsum, Sulpici, objugabam, quod ministratorem peteres, non adversarium, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 305: quasi ministrator, aderat, subiciens, quid dicerem, id. Fl. 22, 53.

ministratōrius, a, um, adj. [ministrator], of or pertaining to an attendant, servant (post-Aug.): urceoli, Mart. 14, 103 in lemm.

* **ministrātrix**, icis, f. [id.], for ministra, a female attendant, a handmaid: ministratrices oratoris, Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 75 dub. (Orell. ministras; v. Orell. ad loc.; and cf. minister, II. B. 2.).

† **ministrix**, icis, f. [ministra], for ministra, a maid-servant, handmaid: ministrix, ὑπηρετριά, Gloss. Philox.

ministro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [minister], to attend, wait upon, serve, esp. at table, to serve up, pour out, hand food or drink (syn.: servio, appareo, praebere, suggere; class.).

I. Lit. (a) With dat.: Acastum retine, quo commodius tibi ministretur, Cic. Fam. 16, 14, 2: cui matronam ministrasse compererat, Suet. Aug. 45.—(β) With acc.: nosmet inter nos ministremus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 7.—(γ) Absol.: hic ministrabit dum ego edam, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 90.—II. Transf., to take care of, manage, govern, direct; and, in gen., to provide, furnish, supply, give, afford: ministrare (naves) velis, of the steersman, Verg. A. 6, 302: naves nec velis ministrantur, nec, etc., Tac. G. 44: ministrare victum alicui, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 6: viros et arma alicui, Tac. H. 4, 12: prolem, to give, present, produce, Tib. 2, 2, 21: ministrabant ei de facultatibus suis, Vulg. Luc. 8, 3: facies furis Clodianis, Cic. Pis. 11, 26: equus terga ministrat (for mounting), Val. Fl. 6, 216: iussa medicorum, to execute, Ov. Fl. 20, 133.—Also of inanim. subjects: samentum colibus sucum ministrat, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2: (vinum) verba ministrat, Hor.

Ep. 1, 15, 20: luna ministrat equis, *serves them, lights them on their way*, Prop. 3, 14, 15: reges ministrabant tibi, Vulg. Isa. 60, 10; id. Act. 20, 34.

minitabiliter, adv. [minitor], *threateningly* (ante-class.); increpare, Pac. ap. Non. 139, 22; Att. ib.

minitabundus, a, um, adj. [id.], *threatening*: cum rex... circumdari ignes minitabundus juberet, Liv. 2, 12, 12; 39, 41, 3; Tac. A. 2, 10.

minitatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a *threatening* (late Lat.), Avien. Arat. Phaen. 250; Ambros. Ep. 24, 8.

minito, āre, v. minitor *fin.*

minitor, ātus, 1 (inf. minitarier for minitari, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 3; id. Rud. 3, 1, 15.—Act. collat. form **minito**, āre; v. infra *fin.*), v. dep. freq. [1. minior], to threaten, menace a person with any thing; constr. *alicui alicuique*, *alicui alicuique* re, with inf., with acc. and inf., and absol. (class.). (a) *Alicui alicuique*: Mihin' malum minitare? Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 15: ista horribilia minitare purpuratis tuis! Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102; id. Phil. 11, 3, 21: malum alicui, id. Caecin. 10, 27: fratri mortem, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10: virgas securesque omnibus, Liv. 3, 57, 3.—With acc.: facito istud quod minitaris, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 13: quin consul arma minetur, Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 3: bellum, Quint. 3, 8, 19.—With dat.: quis ille qui minitatur filio? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 9: alicui, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3.—(β) *Alicui alicuique* re: huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, Cic. Phil. 11, 14, 37; 13, 21, 47: huic urbi ferro flammæque minitans, id. Cat. 2, 1, 1 (Klotz, ferrum flammamque): Caesari gladio, Sall. C. 49, 4.—With abl.: qui ferro minitere, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. nungulus, p. 177 Müll. (Ann. v. 133 Vahl).—(γ) With inf.: quod nunc minitare facere, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 13.—(δ) With acc. and inf.: cur ergo minitaris tibi te vitam esse amissurum? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 2.—(ε) Absol.: etiam, carnufex, Minitare? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 16: noli minitari, id. Mil. 2, 4, 19.—Act. collat. form **minito**, āre (ante-class.): quae minitas mihi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 85: etiam minitas? Naev. ap. Non. 473, 32: quid minitabas te facturum, Plaut. Fragm. 1b. 33; Liv. Andron. Tr. 17.

†† **minium**, ī, n. (apoc. form **min**, Verg. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 28; Aus. Gram. 9) [Span.], native cinnabar: Hiberum, Prop. 2, 2, 21.—**II. Red-lead, minium**, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 118; Verg. E. 10, 27; Suet. Calig. 18; id. Gram. 11; Vitr. 7, 8, 1.

1. minius, a, um, adj. [minium], of cinnabar or minium, cinnabar-red, vermilion (Appuleian); rosarum minius color, App. M. 4, p. 143, 3: circulus, id. Flor. 2, p. 343, 33.

2. Minius, ī, m., a river in Lusitania, now the Minho, Mel. 3, 1, 8; Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 112; 4, 21, 35, § 115.

mino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n., collat. form of minor (ante-class., acc. to Prisc. p. 799, but v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 6, 563.—From the application of the words minari and minae to the threatening cries of cattle-drivers is doubtless derived the old rustic signif., also generally adopted in the post-class. per. into the literary lang.), to drive animals: asinos et equum minantes baculis exiunt, App. M. 3, p. 141: asinum, id. ib. 8, p. 216: me ut suam juvencam, Aus. Epigr. 67, 3: gregem ad interiora deserti, Vulg. Exod. 3, 1: per omnem mundum (so, vaccam), Schol. Juv. 6, 526: agasones equos agentes, id. est minantes, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. agasones, p. 25 Müll.—Pass. transf.: cum a validis ventis minentur (naves), Vulg. Jac. 3, 4; id. Nah. 2, 7.—Of men: eos a tribunali, Vulg. Act. 18, 16.—Hence the Ital. *menare*; Fl. *mener*.

Minōis, īdis, f., = *Minōis*. **I.** A female descendant of Minos. So his daughter Ariadne, Ov. M. 8, 174; Prop. 3, 19, 27: gress magis, an regnum Minōida sollicitat? i. e. Pasiphaë, the wife of Minos, Aus. Idyll. 12, 7.—**II.** A name of the Isle of Paros, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 67.

Minōius, a, um, adj., = *Minōis*, of or belonging to Minos, Minōan; poet. also for Cretan: Minōia regna, Verg. A. 6, 14: virgo, i. e. Ariadne, daughter of Minos, Val.

Fl. 7, 279: sella, the tribunal of Minos in the infernal regions, Prop. 5, 11, 21: tela, i. e. Cretan arrows, Sil. 2, 107: turba, Cretan army, id. 14, 43: tecta Brundisii, founded by Cretans, Luc. 5, 406.

1. minor, ātus, 1, v. dep. (act. collat. form, v. mino) [minae], to jut forth, project. **I.** Lit. (only poet.): geminique minantur in caelum scopuli, Verg. A. 1, 162: saxa minantia caelo, Sil. 4, 2.—**II.** Transf., to threaten, menace one with any thing; constr. *alicui*, *alicuique*, with abl., with acc. and inf., or with ne. **A.** In gen. (class.). (a) *Alicui*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 149.—(β) *Alicui alicuique*: crucem minari alicui, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102.—(γ) With abl.: coepit minari interdum ferro, Sall. C. 23, 3.—(δ) With acc. and inf.: ab hac minatus sese abire, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 14: dolor se patientiam debilitaturum minatur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 75.—(ε) With ne: minor interminorque, nequis, etc., Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 11 Fleck.—**2.** Of inanim. things: cum domus mea ardore suo deflagrationem Urbi minabatur, Cic. Planc. 40, 95: plaustra populo minantur, Juv. 3, 256: illa (ornus) usque minatur, et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat, i. e. threatens to fall, gives signs of falling, Verg. A. 2, 628: nil color caeli minatur, Juv. 14, 294: quodcumque minabitur arcus, Hor. A. P. 350.—**B.** In partic., like the Gr. ἀπειλὴν, to promise boastfully (poet.): atqui vultus erat multa et praeclara minantis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 9: qui magna cum minaris, extricas nihil, Phaedr. 4, 21, 4.—Hence, **minanter**, adv., threateningly, with threats, = minaciter: multa minanter agat, Ov. A. A. 3, 582.

2. minor, us, less, smaller inferior, etc.; comp., from parvus, q. v.

minoratio, nis, f. [minor], diminution, abatement (late Lat.), Vulg. Eccl. 20, 11.

minoro, no, perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [2. minor], to make smaller, less, or fewer, to lessen, diminish (ecccl. Lat.), perit anima, ei minoratur, Tert. Anim. 43: jumenta eorum, Vulg. Psa. 106, 38: dies temporis ejus, id. ib. 88, 46: et qui minoratur viribus, id. Eccl. 41, 3.—**II. Neutr.**, to be lacking, be in want: et qui modicum, non minoravit, Vulg. 2 Cor. 8, 15.—Hence, **minoratus**, a, um, P. a., diminished, less (post-class.): minorato pretio vendere, Dig. 18, 7, 10 (al. numerato).

Minos, ōis (ōnis: Minōis ira, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 710 P.), m., = *Minos*. **I.** A son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, king and lawgiver in Crete, and after death a judge in the infernal regions: ad eos venire, qui vere iudices appellentur, Minōem, Rhadamanthum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; 1, 5, 10; cf. id. Rep. 2, 1, 2; Sall. H. 2, 3; 1, 78; Verg. A. 6, 432; Ov. M. 9, 436.—**Acc.** Minos, Ov. M. 9, 440; Verg. Cir. 367.—**II.** The grandson of the former, likewise king in Crete, the husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne, Phaedra, Androgeos, and Deucalion, and builder of the labyrinth, Ov. M. 7, 456; 8, 6 sq.; 152; cf. Suet. Tib. 70.

Minotaurus, ī, m., = *Μινώταυρος*, a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man, the fruit of the intercourse of Pasiphaë, the wife of Minos, with a bull. Minos caused him to be shut up in the labyrinth and fed with human flesh. The Athenians were obliged to deliver to him seven boys and as many maidens every year, until Theseus destroyed him, and, with the aid of Ariadne's clew, escaped from the labyrinth: Minotaurus putatur esse genitus, cum Pasiphaë Minōis regis uxor dicitur concubuisse cum tauro. Sed affirmant alii, Taurum fuisse nomen adulteri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 148 Müll.: proles biformis Minotaurus, Verg. A. 6, 25; cf. Ov. M. 7, 456; 8, 152 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 41: Minotauri effigies inter signa militaria est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 148 Müll.—Comically: offensione Minotauri, i. e. Calvisii et Tauri, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1.

Minōus, a, um, adj. [Minos], of or belonging to Minos, Minōan; poet. also for Cretan: Minos venundata Scylla figura, Prop. 4, 18 (19), 21: Pasiphaë, i. e. the wife of Minos, Aus. Epigr. 66: Thoas, the son of Ariadne, Ov. H. 6, 114: harenae, the shores of Crete, id. Ib. 511.

† **mintha**, ae, and **minthē**, ēs, f., = *μίνθη*, the Greek name for menta, mint: mentae nomen suavitatis odoris apud Graecos mutavit, cum aliqui mintha vocaretur, Plin. 19, 8, 47, § 159.

mintrio, īre, or **mintro**, āre, v. n., of the sound made by a mouse, to squeak: mus avidus mintrit (al. mintrat), Auct. Carm. Philom. 61.

Minturnae, ārum, f., a city of Latium, on the border of Campania, at the mouth of the Liris, in the neighborhood of which Marius concealed himself from Sylla in a marsh, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; Liv. 9, 25, 3; Vell. 1, 14, 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 5; Val. Max. 2, 10, 6; 8, 2, 2.—Hence, **II. Minturnensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Minturnae: populus, Liv. 27, 38: litterae, written at Minturnae, Cic. Att. 5, 3, 2: flumen, i. e. the Liris, Dig. 19, 2, 13.—Subst.: **Minturnenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Minturnae, Vell. 2, 19, 2.

Minūcia, ae, v. Minucius.

Minūcius (Minut-), ī, m.; **Minūtia (Minuc-)**, ae, f., the name of a Roman gens, of whom, **1.** M. Minucius Rufus, magister equitum under the dictator Fabius Maximus Cunctator, Liv. 22, 8, 6; Nep. Hann. 5, 3; Sil. 7, 386.—**2.** Another, Luc. 6, 126.—**3.** Minucius Felix, of Africa, in the third century of the Christian era, the author of an apologetic work in favor of the Christian religion, Lact. 1, 11, 55; 5, 1, 22.—Fem.: **Minūcia**, ae, a vestal, who was punished for incontinence by being buried alive, Liv. 8, 15, 7.—**II. Minucius (Minut-)**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Minucius, Minucian: Minucia gens, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 115: lex, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. osi, p. 201 Müll.: Minucia porta appellata est eo, quod proxima esset scello Minucii, id. p. 147 Müll.: porticus, in Rome, built by M. Minucius Rufus, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 84: via, from Rome to Brundisium, id. Att. 9, 6, 1.

* **minūisco**, ēre, v. n. [minuo], to grow less, to diminish, Aus. Ephe. *fin.* dub.

minūme, for minime, v. parum.

minūmus, for minimus, v. parvus.

minuo, ūi, ātum, 3, v. a. and n. [Sanscr. mi, lessen, change; Gr. μῑνῑω, μῑνῑω; cf. μῑνω = minor; Germ. minder, vermindern]. **I.** Act., to make smaller, to lessen, diminish; lit. and trop. **A.** Lit. (rare and mostly poet.): ramaliaque arida tecto detulit, et minuit, broke in pieces, Ov. M. 8, 645: ligna, to chop into small pieces, id. F. 2, 647: portarum obiectus, to dash in pieces, Stat. Th. 10, 526: dentes in limine, id. ib. 10, 47: sanguinem, to let blood, Verg. Vet. 1, 16, 2: in the same signif., simply minuire, id. ib. 1, 22, 1.—**B.** Trop., to lessen, diminish, lower, reduce, weaken, abate, restrict (very freq. and class.): imperium matris, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 6: sumptus civitatum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 2: (rem familiarem), Hor. S. 2, 3, 177: gradum, Quint. 2, 3, 7: gloriae alicuius, Cic. Fl. 12, 28: molestias vitae, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: cupiditates, id. ib.: invidiā, id. Agr. 1, 5, 14: epem, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: auctoritatem, id. B. C. 3, 43: minuunt corporis artus, grow less, diminish in size, Ov. M. 7, 317: minuuntur corpora siccis, Plin. 11, 54, 118, § 283: consul alter proelio uno et vulnere suo minutus, discouraged, Liv. 21, 52, 2 (al. deminutus): suspicionem protectionis, Cic. Att. 10, 16, 4: controversias, to settle, put an end to, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: minuenda est haec opinio, to be refuted, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 72: magistratum, censuram, to restrict the power of, to limit, Liv. 4, 24: maiestatem populi Romani per vim, to violate, offend against, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 21: matris imperium, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 6: religionem, Nep. Ages. 4, 8: nec tu ea causa minueris haec quae facis, ne is metus tuam sententiam, Ter. And. 2, 3, 19: consilium, to alter, change, id. Hec. 4, 3, 10: condemnationem, to commute, Gai. Inst. 3, 224; 4, 57.—**II. Neutr.**, to diminish, grow less: minuente aestu, at the ebbing of the tide, Caes. B. G. 3, 12, 1: minuente lunā, waning, Pall. 3, 24; Sedul. 1, 243; cf.: crescentis minuientisque sideris species, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181.—Hence, **minutus**, a, um, P. a. (diminished; hence), little, small, minute (class.). **A.** Lit.: pueri minuti (opp. majores), Varr. ap. Non. 141, 18: id

omnes magni minutique, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 45. — Of things: litterae, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 68: minuta ac brevia folia, Plin. 12, 24, 53, § 111: ossa, Lucr. 1, 835: opuscula, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 120: funera, Suet. Aug. 82: aere minuto qualicumque somnia vendere, Juv. 6, 546: facies minutae, *miniature portraits*, id. 14, 291. — *Comp.*: minutor ac mage pollens, Lucr. 4, 318. — *Sup.*: minutissimis ictibus excarnificatus, Suet. Vit. 17: res, *little things, trifles*, Cic. Clu. 64, 180: res minutissimae et contemptibiles, Aug. Conf. 10, 35, 4: aves, Col. 8, 5, 10. — **B. Trop.**, *petty, paltry, insignificant*. 1. Of persons: alii minuti et angusti, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61: philosophi, id. Div. 1, 30, 62: imperatores, id. Brut. 73, 256: plebes, Phaedr. 4, 6, 13. — 2. Of things: canto carmina verbis minutis, Poët. ap. Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 4: genus orationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: minuti est animi voluptas ultio, Juv. 13, 189. — Hence, *subst.*: **minutum**, *i. n.*, the smallest piece of money, a mite, farthing: novissimum reddere, Vulg. Luc. 12, 59; cf.: aes minutum, id. ib. 21, 2. — *Plur.* (a) *The little* (opp. longa), Calp. Ecl. 5, 7. — (β) *Minutes, points, very small parts*, Amm. 20, 3, 2; Gram. Vet. p. 374, 11. — (γ) *Comp.*: illa minutiora, those less important matters, Aur. Vict. Epit. 48, 18. — Hence, *adv.* in two forms. 1. **minutē**, *into small or fine pieces, finely, minutely* (class.). **A. Lit.**: sal minute tritus, Col. 6, 17, 7: minutissime commolere, id. 12, 28, 1: historia minutissime scripta, in an extremely small hand, Sen. Ep. 95, 2. — **B. Trop.** (a) *In a petty or paltry manner*: res minutius tractare, Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 7. — (β) *Minutely, closely, accurately*: minutius et scrupulosius scrutantur omnia, Quint. 5, 14, 28. — 2. **minutim**, *into small pieces, finely, minutely* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): concidere, Cato, R. R. 123: scoria minutim fracta, Plin. 34, 13, 51, § 171; Gell. 17, 8, 2. — **B. With short steps, trippingly**: equus ambulans, Veg. Vet. 1, 56, 39: deambulare, id. ib. 2, 53, 3.

minurio or **minurrio**, *v. n.* [μινυρῖω], to twitter, to chirp, to coo, said of singing birds (post-class.): palumbes minuriunt (al. minarriunt), Spart. Get. 5: progreum inter asseres minurientem, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 med.; cf. the foll. art.

† **minurritiones** appellatur avium minorum cantus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 122 Müll.; cf. minurio.

1. **minus**, *less*. **I. Adj. comp.**, from minor; v. parvus. — **II. Adv.**, v. parvus fin.

2. **minus**, *a, um*, v. 2. mina.

minuscularius, *a, um, adj.* [minusculus], *small, petty, paltry, trifling* (post-class.): minuscularii aquaeductus, Cod. Just. 11, 42, 10: res, id. ib. 1, 55, 1. — **II. Subst.**: **minuscularius**, *i. m.*, a collector of small taxes, in detail, opp. to the receiver-general, Cod. Th. 11, 28, 3 (al. minicularii); cf. in full: minuscularii vectigalium conductores (al. minutularii in the same sense), Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 4.

minusculus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [1. minus], *rather less, rather small* (class.): ostium, Poët. ap. Macr. S. 3, 12: aviarius, Varr. R. 3, 5, 5: cupae, Cato, R. R. 12: nomen, very short, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 46: villa, Cic. Att. 14, 13, 5: epistola, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4. — Of persons: meretrix, Plaut. Poen. 2, 50.

minutal, *alis, n.* [minutus]. **I. A dish of minced meat (post-Aug.), Juv. 14, 129; Mart. 11, 31, 11. — **II. In gen.**: **minutalia**, *rum, petty or paltry things, trifles* (post-class.), Tert. Hab. Mul. 6: culices, formicae, tineae et hoc genus minutalia, id. Anim. 32.**

minutalis, *e, adj. [id.]*, *small, paltry, insignificant* (eccl. Lat.): regna, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 4. — As *subst.*: **minutalis**, *is, m.*, an insignificant author: ceteri, i. e. the other writers of no consequence, Hier. Ep. ad Ephes. proem.

minutatum, *adv. [id.]*, *piecemeal, in little bits; piece by piece, little by little; gradually, by degrees; singly, one by one* (class.): nasturtium consecutum minutatum, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 6: cribrare terram, to sift small, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 76: interrogare, i. e. in little questions, by bits, always adding something, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 92: aliquid addere, id. ib. 2, 16, 49: assuefaciant, Varr.

R. R. 1, 20, 2: discere, Lucr. 5, 1384: se recipere, Auct. B. Afr. 31: cedere, id. ib. 78: singulos convenire, one by one, Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 9.

minūtē, *adv.*, v. minuo, *P. a. fin.*

minūtia, *ae, f.* [minutus], *smallness, fineness, minuteness* (post-Aug.): donec ad minutiam redigantur, to make quite small, reduce to powder, Sen. Ep. 90, 23: pulveris minutiae, little particles, Lact. Ira Dei, 10, 9. — *Plur.*, *insignificant matters, trifles*: ut praetereamus negotiorum minutias, Amm. 23, 1, 1: humilium minutias indagare causarum, id. 26, 1, 1: historiam producere per ignobiles minutias, id. 27, 2, 11: per minutias, into the minutest detail; with scrutari, id. 14, 6, 25; with demonstrare, id. 23, 6, 74: gesta narrare, id. 28, 2, 12. — *Post-class. collat. form* **minuties**, *ei, f.*: ad summam minutiem contere, App. M. 9, p. 229: humana, id. ib. 11, p. 263; Arn. 6, p. 256; Lact. 2, 4, 12.

minūti-loquium, *ii, n.* [minutus-loquor], *brevity of speech* (eccl. Lat.): Aristotelis, Tert. Anim. 6; Boëth. Myth. 1 praef. fin.

minūtim, *adv.*, v. minuo, *P. a. fin.*

minutio, *ōnis, f.* [minuo], *a lessening, diminishing* (post-Aug.); trop., opp. incrementum, Quint. 8, 4, 28: rerum, id. 6, 3, 52: capitis, i. e. deminutio, Gell. 1, 12, 9; Dig. 4, 5, 1, 4, 5, 5: sanguinis, blood-letting, bleeding, Veg. Vet. 1, 28, 1; so, minutio alone: cum praescriptis minutionis observantiis, id. ib. 1, 17, 13.

1. **Minūtius**, *a, um*, v. Minucius.

2. **minūtius**, *comp.*, v. minutus and minute.

minūtivus, *a, um, adj.* [minuo], *adapted for diminution, diminishing*, opp. auctivus, Fortun. Art. Rhet. 3, 20.

minutularius, v. minuscularius.

minutulus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [minutus], *very little; very paltry* (ante- and post-class.): pueri, Plaut. Poen. prol. 28: argenteos Philipeos minutulos, Vop. Aur. 9 fin.: quaestiones, Macr. S. 7, 3.

minutus, *a, um, Part. and P. a.*, v. minuo fin.

Minyae, *ārum, m.*, = Μινυαί, the Minyans, Argonauts, the companions of Jason, so called from their ancestor Minyas, a king in Thessaly: Minyae dicti Argonautae, quod plerique eorum ex filiis Minyae fuerant orti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 122 Müll.; Ov. M. 7, 1; cf. Hyg. Fab. 14.

† **minyanthes**, *is, n.*, = μινυανθές, a kind of large-leaved clover, Plin. 21, 9, 30, § 54; 21, 21, 88, § 152.

1. **Minyas**, *ae, m.*, v. Minyae.

2. **minyās**, *ādis, f.*, a plant: idem (Pythagoras) minyada appellat, nomine alio Corinthiam, Plin. 24, 17, 100, § 157.

Minyēas, *ādis, f.*, = Μινυιάς, the daughter of Minyas, Ov. M. 4, 1.

Minyēides, *f. (Minēides)*, = Μινυιῆδες, the daughters of Minyas, who were changed into bats for singing the festival of Bacchus, Ov. M. 4, 32; cf. Minyēidas, id. ib. 4, 425.

Minyēus, *a, um, adj.*, = Μινυῖος, of or belonging to Minyas (poet.): Minyēia proles, Ov. M. 4, 389.

* **Minyēus** (quadrissyl.), *ei*, or **Miny-ius**, *ii, m.*, = Μινυῖος, an old name of the river Orchomenos, in Thessaly: Orchomenus, Minyius antea dictus, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29.

† **mīo**, *āvi, āre, v. a.*, to make water, Inscr. Zaccaria, Marm. Salonit. p. 10, n. 15.

mirabiliarius, *ii, m.* [mirabilis], a wonder-worker, worker of miracles (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Joann. 13.

mirabilis (*sup.* mirabilissimus, Col. 6, 36, 3 MSS.), *e, adj.* [miror], to be wondered at, wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, admirable, strange, singular (class.): nimium mirimodis mirabilis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 86: nec hoc tam re est, quam dictu inopinatum atque mirabile, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 35: pugnandi cupiditas, Nep. Milt. 5, 1: hic tibi sit potius quam tu mirabilis illi, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 23: laetis Phrygius mirabile sumen, Juv. 12, 73. — *Comp.*: quo ista maiora ac mirabiliora fecisti, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 74. —

Sup.: mirabilissima soboles, Col. 6, 36, 3. (a) *In neutr.*: mirabile est, with a subject-clause, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 7. — (β) *With quam, quantum, quomodo*: mirabile est, quam non multum differat, Cic. de Or. 3, 51, 197: esset mirabile quomodo, id. Div. 2, 19, 44: mirabile quantum gaudebat, Sil. 6, 620. — (γ) *With latter sup.*: (mirabile dictu) truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno, wonderful to tell or to be told, Verg. G. 2, 30. —

II. Esp. (eccl. Lat.). **A. Glorious**: mirabilis Deus in sanctis suis, Vulg. Psa. 67, 36: mirabilis in altis Dominus, id. ib. 92, 6. — **B. Miraculous**: mirabilia opera Altissimi solius, Vulg. Eccli. 11, 4: facta, id. Jer. 5, 30 et saep. — Hence, **A. Subst.**: **mirabile**, *is, n.*, a miracle, wondrous deed (eccl. Lat.): et faciet Dominus mirabile, Vulg. Exod. 9, 4. — *Mostly plur.*: cras faciet Dominus inter vos mirabilia, Vulg. Jos. 3, 5: videntes mirabilia quae fecit, id. Matt. 21, 15 et saep. — **B. Adv.**: **mirabiliter**, wonderfully, astonishingly, marvellously, extraordinarily, surprisingly (class.): mirabiliter vulgi mutata est voluntas, Nep. Dion. 10, 2: cupere, Cic. Fam. 13, 16, 4: laetari, id. ib. 11, 14, 1: moratus est, is strangely constituted, is a strange fellow, id. Att. 2, 25, 1: tonabit Deus, Vulg. Job. 37, 5. — *Comp.*: mirabilius augere, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 94.

mirabilitas, *ātis, f.* [mirabilis], *wonderfulness, admirableness, admirable quality* (eccl. Lat.): operum, Lact. 7, 4 init.

mirabiliter, *adv.*, v. mirabilis fin.

mirabundus, *a, um, adj.* [miror], *wondering, astonished, full of wonder or astonishment* (mostly Livian and post-class.): nova res mirabundam plebem convertit, quidnam incidisset, cur, etc., Liv. 3, 38: Poeni mirabundi, unde, etc., id. 25, 37, 12; Curt. 9, 9, 26. — *With acc.*: mirabundi bestiam, App. M. 4, p. 150, 4.

† **miracidion**, *primae adulescentiae*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.

miracula, *ae, f.* [miror], a marvellously ugly woman (ante-class.): diobolares, miraculae, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 64 Müll.: miraculae a miris, id. est, monstis, Varr. ib.

miraculum, *i, n.* [id.], a wonderful, strange, or marvellous thing, a wonder, marvel, miracle; *wonderfulness, marvellousness* (class.; syn.: prodigium, portentum): miracula, quae nunc digna admiratione dicimus, antiqui in rebus turpibus utebantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.: portenta et miracula philosophorum somniantium, strange and wonderful imaginations, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18: adiciunt miracula huic pugnae, relate wonderful things, Liv. 2, 7: esse miraculo, to be wonderful, to excite wonder, id. 25, 8: arbor digna miraculo, singular, curious, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 9: in quae miracula, dixit, Verteris? Ov. M. 3, 673: omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Verg. G. 4, 441: miraculum magnitudinis, extraordinary size, Liv. 25, 9, 14: Euander ... venerabilis vir miraculo litterarum, rei novae inter rudes artium homines, id. 1, 7, 8: ut mors ejus majori miraculo fuerit, Suet. Oth. 12: miracula septem, the seven wonders of the world, Amm. 22, 15, 28. — **II. Esp.** in eccl. Lat., a miracle: facientes pene incredibilia miracula, Lact. 4, 21: Dei, id. 7, 9: quibus miraculis plurimi allicientur, id. 7, 17: accidit quasi miraculum Deo, Vulg. 1. Reg. 14, 15: nihil posse confingi miraculorum atque vitiorum, quod non ibi (in deorum genere) reperitur, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 27. — Hence, *adv.*: **miraculo** = θαυμαστός, wonderfully: pictus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 83.

mirandus, *a, um, P. a.*, v. miror fin.

* **miratio**, *ōnis, f.* [miror], *wonder, admiration*: mirationem facere, Cic. Div. 2, 22, 49.

mirator, *ōris, m.* [id.], an admirer (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): formae honestae, Prop. 2, 13, 9: rerum, Ov. M. 4, 640; Hor. S. 1, 2, 36: inanum, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 51: sui, Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 3.

miratrix, *icis, f.* [mirator], *wondering, admiring; she that wonders or admires* (poet.): miratrix turba, Juv. 4, 62: fama, Sen. Hippol. 742: vetustas sui, Luc. 4, 655.

mirē, *adv.*, v. mirus fin.

mirificē, *adv.*, v. mirificus fin.

mirificentia, ae, f. [mirificus], *wonder, admiration* (eccl. Lat.): mirabilium, Chrys. Serm. 63.

mirifico, āre, 1, v. a. [id.], *to exalt, make wonderful, magnify* (eccl. Lat.): mirifica misericordias tuas, Vulg. Ps. 17, 7; 4, 3.

mirificus, a, um, *adj.* [mirus-facio], *causing wonder or admiration, wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, singular, strange* (class.). **I.** Of persons: voramus litteras cum homine mirifico... Dionysio, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 1: homo in doctrinis mirificus, Gell. 6, 15, 2. **II.** Of things: turris mirificis operibus exstructa, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: pugnae, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 1: convivium, id. ib. 1, 14, 5: voluptas, id. Fam. 3, 11, 3: studium, id. ib. 14, 3, 3: mirificas gratias agere, id. Att. 14, 13, 5: sed te mirificam in latebram conjectisti, id. Div. 2, 20, 47.—*Sup.* in two forms: mirificissimum facinus, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 32: mirificentissima potentia, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 42 *init.*—Hence, *adv.* **mirifice**, *wonderfully, marvellously, extraordinarily, exceedingly* (class.): delectari, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4: dolere, id. Att. 2, 19, 1: diligere, id. N. D. 1, 21, 58: laudare, id. Fam. 3, 11, 3: prodesset, Plin. 31, 8, 44, § 97.

mirimodis, *adv.* [mirus-modus; cf. multimodis; v. Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 98], *in an astonishing manner*: nimium mirimodis mirabilis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 86; Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 12.

mirio, ōnis, m. [mirus]. ***I.** *A singularly or defectively formed person*, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 64 Müll.—***II.** *A wonderer, admirer*, Tert. Praescr. 3.

mirmillo (murmillo, myrmillo), ōnis, m. [μυρμιλλῶν], *a kind of gladiator that used to fight with a Thracian (Threx), or a net-fighter (retiarius), and wore a Gallic helmet, with the image of a fish for a crest* (whence the name): retiario pugnanti adversus mirmillonem cantatur: Non te peto, piscem peto, quid me fugis, Galle? quia mirmillonem genus armaturae Gallicum est, ipsique mirmillones ante Galli appellabantur, in quorum galeis piscis effigies inerat, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. retiario, p. 284 and 285 Müll.: ille autem ex myrmillone dux, ex gladiatore imperator, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31; 5, 7, 20; 6, 4, 10; 6, 7, 13; 12, 8, 20; Quint. 6, 3, 61; Sen. Prov. 4, 4; Suet. Ner. 30; Amm. 16, 12, 49; 23, 6, 83; Inscr. Grut. 334, 3; Inscr. Orell. 25, 66; Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arval. p. 165, 1.

mirmillonicus (myrm-), a, um, *adj.* [mirmillo], *of or belonging to a mirmillo*: genus armaturae, of the mirmillones, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. retiario, p. 284 and 285 Müll.; v. mirmillo: myrmillonica scuta dicebant, cum quibus de muro pugnabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144, 12.

miro, āre, 1, v. a., *to wonder* (ante-class. collat. form of miror): quid miras? Varr. ap. Non. 480, 30: aut ambos mira aut noli mirare de eodem, id. ib. 32: si studium mirabis, Pompon. ib. 474, 25 (Com. Rel. v. 108 Rib.).—**2.** *Part.* **miratus**, a, um, in pass. signif. (post-class.): miratā virginis arte, Juven. 3, 58.

miror, ātus, 1 (act. collat. form, v. miro), v. dep. a. and n. [Sancr. smi, smile; Gr. μεῖδω; cf. mirus, mirum], *to wonder or marvel at, to be astonished or amazed at a thing; to admire*; constr. with acc., acc. with inf., with quod, si, quā ratione, quid, unde, etc., with de, and poet.; in Greek constr. also *aliquem alicujus rei* (class.). (a) With acc.: neglectant hominis, Cic. Att. 10, 5, 59: illud jam mirari desino, quod ante mirabar, id. de Or. 2, 14, 59: signa, tabulas pictas, vasa caelata, Sall. C. 11, 6: praemia, Verg. G. 3, 49: patrem, *to honor admiringly*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 75: alia digna miratu, *of admiring wonder*, Sen. Ep. 94, 56: mirari se, *to admire one's self, be in love with one's self, be vain*, Cat. 22, 17.—(β) With object-clause: si quis forte miratur, me ad accusandum descendere, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1.—(γ) With quod: mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspe, haruspem cum vidisset, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 51.—(δ) With si: idne tu miraris, si patrisat filius? Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 27: miror si, *I should wonder, be surprised, if*: miror, in illā superbā et importunitate si quemquam amicū habere potuit, Cic. Lael. 15, 54.—(ε)

With rel.-clause: ne miremini, quā ratione hic tantum potuerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134: ejus rei quae causa esset miratus, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: miror, quid ex Piraeo abierit, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 59: satis mirari non possum, unde, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95: si quis antea mirabatur, quid esset, quod, etc., id. Sest. 1.—(ζ) With de: de singulari impudentiā, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 6.—(η) With cum: ne quis miretur, cum tam clare tonuerit, Pompon. ap. Non. 473, 3 (Com. Rel. v. 4 Rib.).—(θ) Poet. in Greek constr. (θαυμάζω τίνα τινας), *aliquem alicujus rei*: (te) justitiae prius mirer belline laborum, Verg. A. 11, 126.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To have a regard for: familiaritates... amantium nos amicorum et nostra mirantium*, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30.—**B.** *Of inanim. subjects* (poet.): (arbores) miraturque novas frondes et non sua poma, Verg. G. 2, 82.—Hence, **mirandus**, a, um, *P. a., wonderful, strange, singular* (class.): in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68: mirandum in modum, *in a wonderful manner*, id. Att. 9, 7, 3: cliens, Juv. 10, 161: fides, Stat. S. 1, 3, 20.—*Neutr. absol.*: mirandum est, unde, etc., *the wonder is*, etc., Juv. 10, 32.

mirus, a, um, *adj.* [Sancr. smi; v. miror], *wonderful, marvellous, astonishing, extraordinary* (class.): mirum et magnum facinus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 97: mirum me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 11: miris modis odisse aliquem, *wonderfully, exceedingly*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 104; so, miris modis, *adverbially, wonderfully, strangely*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 5; id. Men. 5, 7, 50; id. Rud. 3, 1, 1; id. Merc. 2, 1, 1: mirum in modum conversae sunt hominum mentes, *astonishingly, surprisingly*, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: sibi mirum videri, quid in suā Galliā populo Romano negotii esset, id. ib. 1, 34.—With a foll. si: minime mirum, si ista res, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 55: quid mirum in senibus, si infirmi sunt aliquando? id. Sen. 11, 35: mirum quam or quantum, *it is wonderful how, how very, how much, i. e. extraordinarily, exceedingly*: mirum quam inimicus ibat, ut ego objurgarem, Cic. Att. 15, 40: id, mirum quantum profuit ad concordiam civitatis, Liv. 2, 1; so, mirum ut: mirum dictu, ut sit omnis Sarmatarum virtus velut extra ipsos, Tac. H. 1, 79: mirum ni or nisi, *it would be wonderful, I should wonder, I am very much mistaken, if not, i. e. most probably, undoubtedly*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 43: mira sunt, nisi invitavit sese in cena pluscum, id. Am. 1, 1, 127: mira sunt ni Pseudulust, id. Ps. 4, 7, 118; id. Trin. 4, 2, 19 Brix ad loc.: socer, et medicus me insanire aiebat: quid sit, mira sunt, *I wonder what it means, it is incomprehensible to me*, id. Men. 5, 7, 56: mirum ni or quin, *undoubtedly, certainly*: quid ploras pater? Mirum ni cantem: condemnatus sum, *I wonder I don't sing, of course I ought to sing*, Naev. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278: mirum, quin ab avo ejus, aut proavo acciperem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 125: mirum quin te adversus dicat, id. Am. 2, 2, 118: quid mirum? *what wonder?* Ov. A. A. 3, 110.—*Comp.*, only ante-class.: mirior inquam tibi videor, Titin. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.: quid hoc mirius? Varr. ap. Non. 135, 29.—*Subst.*: **mira**, ōrum, n., *wonders, marvels*: nimia mira memoras, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 57: septem mira, *the seven wonders of the world*, Lact. 3, 24, 1.—Hence, *adv.* **mirē**, *wonderfully, marvellously, strangely, uncommonly, exceedingly* (class.): puero municipia mire farent, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 6: factus canis, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 102: laudare, id. 29, 3, 12, § 54: gratus, id. 29, 1, 6, § 13: afficere, Juv. 14, 24.—With a noun: mire opifex, Pers. 6, 3: mire quam illius loci cogitatio delectat, *extraordinarily, exceedingly*, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 3 (al. mire quantum).

mis, an archaic form for meis; v. meus *init.*

Misāgēnes, is, m., *a son of Masinissa*, Liv. 42, 29; 62 sq.

Misargyrides, ae, m., = μισαργυρία, *money-hater*, a name comically formed by Plautus to signify *usurer*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 41.

miscellanēus (miscill-), a, um, *adj.* [miscellus], *mixed, miscellaneous* (post-Aug.): turba, *of all sorts*, App. M. 3, p. 129 *fin.*—**II.** *Subst.*: **miscellanēa**, ōrum,

n. **A.** *A hash of different sorts of broken meat, a gallimaufry, hodge-podge*, the coarse diet of gladiators, Juv. 11, 20.—**B.** *A writing on miscellaneous subjects*: Miscellanea Ptolemaei, Tert. adv. Val. 12.

miscelliones appelluntur, qui non certae sunt sententiae, sed variorum mixtorumque judiciorum sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.

miscellus (miscillus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 997), a, um, *adj.* [miscellus], *mixed* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): uvae, Cato, R. R. 23: genus (i. e. of tame and wild pigeons), Varr. R. R. 3, 7: ludi, *composed of games of several kinds*, Suet. Calig. 20: aes, *a brazen tablet on which were inscribed the names of soldiers who had served out their time and to whom lands were assigned, and of those who succeeded to the place of others deceased*, Sicut. Fl. de Condit. Agror. p. 23 Goes; Mart. Cap. 9, § 913; § 997 Kopp ad loc.

miscēo, miscūi, mixtum (mistum is found in many MSS. and edd., but is probably a corruption of copyists, representing the weakened sound of x in later times; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 556), 2, v. a. [root mik-, mig-; Sanscr. mikras, mixed; Gr. μίγγω, μίγνυμι; cf. miscellus], *to mix, mingle, to intermingle, blend* (for the difference between this word and temperare, v. below, II. A.; cf. confundo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.; with abl. (sortes) pueri manu miscetur, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: toxicum antidoto, Phaedr. 1, 14, 8: mella Falerno, Hor. S. 2, 4, 24: vina Surrentina faece Falernā, id. ib. 2, 4, 55: pabula sale, Col. 6, 4: nectare aquas, Ov. H. 16, 198.—With dat.: dulce amarumque mihi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 61: fletum cruori, Ov. M. 4, 140; Col. 7, 5: inter curialium virides miscere smaragdōs, Lucr. 2, 805: cumque meis lacrimis miscuit usque suas, Ov. P. 1, 9, 20.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To join one's self to, have carnal intercourse with one*: corpus cum aliquā, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60.—With dat.: sic se tibi misceat, Ov. M. 13, 866: cum aliquo misceri in Venerem, App. M. 9, p. 228, 16: sanguinem et genus, *to intermarry*, Liv. 1, 9, 4.—**2.** *To mix, prepare a drink*: alteri miscere mulsum, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 17; Ov. Am. 1, 4, 29: Veientana mihi miscet, Mart. 3, 49, 1: pocula alicui, Ov. M. 10, 160: lurida terribiles miscet aconita noverca, id. ib. 1, 147; cf. miscenda Cum Styge vina bibas, = you shall die, id. ib. 12, 321: nullis aconita propinquis miscuit (Orestes), Juv. 8, 219.—**3.** *Miscere se, or misceri, to mingle with others, to unite, assemble*: miscet (se) viris, Verg. A. 1, 440: se partibus alicujus, Vell. 2, 86, 3: ipsa ad praetoria densae miscetur, assemble, Verg. G. 4, 75.—**4.** *Miscere manus or proelia, to join battle, engage* (poet.): miscere manus, Prop. 2, 20, 66: proelia dura, id. 4, 1, 28; hence, vulnera, *to inflict wounds on each other*, Verg. A. 12, 720.—**5.** *Of storms, to throw into confusion, to disturb, confound, embroil* (poet.): caelum terramque, Verg. A. 1, 134: magno misceri murmure pontum, id. ib. 1, 124: miscet se maria, id. ib. 9, 714.—Hence, of persons, *to raise a great commotion, make a prodigious disturbance, to move heaven and earth*: caelum ac terras, Liv. 4, 3, 6: quis caelum terris non misceat et mare caelo, Juv. 2, 25; cf. mare caelo confundere, id. 6, 282.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to mix, mingle, unite*, etc.: dulce amarumque una nunc miscet mihi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 63: miscet inter sese inimicitiam agitantēs, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 275 Vahl.): animum alicujus cum suo miscere, Cic. Lael. 21, 81: gravitate mixtus lepos, id. Rep. 2, 1, 1: misce Ergo aliquid de nostris moribus, Juv. 14, 322: ex dissimillimis rebus misceri et temperari, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119; cf., joined with temperare, id. Or. 58, 197; also opp. to temperare, since miscere significat merely to mix, but temperare to mix in due proportion: haec ita mixta fuerunt, ut temperata nullo fuerint modo, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 42.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To share with, impart to another; to take part in, share in a thing* (rare and perhaps not ante-Aug.): cum amico omnes curas, omnes cogitationes tuas misce, share, Sen. Ep. 3, 3: se negotiis, *to take part in, engage in*, Dig. 26, 7, 39, § 11: administrationi, ib. 27, 1, 17, § 5: paternae hereditati, ib. 29, 2, 42, § 3.—**2.** (Acc. to I. B. 5.). **a.** *To throw into confusion, to embroil, disturb* (class.): om

nia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 19: rem publicani malis concionibus, id. Agr. 2, 33, 91: coetus, Tac. A. 1, 16: animorum motus dicendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 220: anima, quae res humanas miscuit olim, Juv. 10, 163.—**B.** *To stir up, occasion, excite, rouse*: ego nova quaedam misceri et concitari mala jam pridem videbam, *stirred up, devised*, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 6: seditiones, Tac. H. 4, 68 *fin.*—**3.** Misceri aliquo, *to be changed into*: mixtus Enipeo Taenarius deus, Prop. 1, 13, 21.

miscellanæus, a, um, v. miscellaneus.

miscillio, ōnis, m., *one who is undecided in opinion*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123, 7 Müll.; cf. miscix.

miscillus, a, um, v. miscellus *init.*

† **miscipulo**, āre, v. n., *to smack*: miscipulat, πικνύζει, Gloss. Philox.

* **miscitatus**, a, um [Part. from the unused miscito, v. freq. from miscio], *mixed, mingled*, Auct. de Limit. p. 267 Goes.

* **miscix**, ūcis, adj. [miscio], *changeable, inconstant*: inconstans, Petr. 45, 6 dub. (al. mittix).

misellus, a, um, adj. *dim.* [miser], *poor, wretched, unfortunate* (rare, and with Cic. only in the epistolary style): homo, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 6; id. Fam. 14, 4, 3: o miselle passer, Cat. 3, 16.—*As subst.*: **misellus**, i, m., *a wretch, miserable fellow*, Juv. 13, 213.—*Esp.*, applied to the dead: cum alicujus defuncti recordaris, misellum vocas eum, Tert. Test. Anim. 4; Petr. 65.—*Of inanim.* and *abstr.* things: reductus sum usque ad hoc misellum pallium, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 65: spes, Lucr. 4, 1096.

Misenum, i, n., = Μισήνων, *a promontory, town, and harbor in Campania, now Punta di Miseno*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60; id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; Plin. Ep. 6, 20; Suet. Aug. 49; Tac. A. 4, 5, 14, 13; cf.: Misenum promontorium a Miseno tubicine Aeneae ibi sepulto est appellatum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.; also called Promontorium Misenum, Tac. A. 14, 4; and Miseni, Liv. 24, 13, 6; and poet. in the plur.: **Misena**, ōrum, Prop. 1, 11, 4.—*Hence*, **A. Misēnus**, i, m. **1.** In fable, *son of Aeolus, a trumpeter of Aeneas, buried at the promontory of Misenum, whence it received its name*, Verg. A. 6, 162 sq.; Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 3; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.—**2.** For Misenum; v. above.—**B. Misēnensis**, e, adj., *of or belonging to Misenum*: villa, Phaedr. 2, 5, 8: classis, Tac. H. 3, 57.—**C. Misēnātes**, ium, m., *the inhabitants of Misenum*, Veg. Mil. 4, 31.—**D. Misēnus**, i, m. (sc. mons), *the promontory of Misenum*: (mons) qui nunc Misenus ab illo dicitur, Verg. A. 6, 234.

miser, ēra, ērum, adj. [prob. Sanscr. root mi-; cf. minuo; akin to Gr. μῖσος; Lat. maestus, maereo], *wretched, unfortunate, miserable, pitiable, lamentable*, etc. (cf.: infelix, calamitosus). **1.** Of persons: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic. Part. Or. 17, 57: homo miser, et infortunatus, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 20: miser atque infelix, Cic. Quint. 30, 94: urgeris multis miser undique curis, Lucr. 3, 1051: o multo miserior Dolabella, quam ille, quem tu miserum esse voluisti, Cic. Phil. 11, 4, 8: miser, infelix, aerumnosus, id. Par. 2, 1, 16: miserum habere alicquem, *to torment*, id. Fam. 14, 7, 1: miserimus Fui fugitando, *have exhausted myself with running, am completely tired out*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 7.—*With gen.*: miseros ambitionis, Plin. Pan. 58, 5.—**2.** Of things, *afflicting, sad, wretched, melancholy*: miserā ambitione laborare, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26: misera orbitas, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: misera et calamitosa res, id. Rosc. Am. 28, 77.—**3.** Sick, ill, *indisposed*, etc.: quo morbo misera sum, *suffer*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 39: homini misero non invidio medicinam, Petr. 129; cf.: quid illam miseram animi excrucias? Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 76: homo animo suo miser, id. Truc. 2, 7, 36: miserum esse ex animo, *to be wretched in mind, sick at heart*, id. Ep. 4, 1, 1.—**4.** Violent, excessive, extravagant: amor, Verg. A. 5, 655: cultus miser, *with regard to dress*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 66.—**5.** Bad, vile, poor, worthless: carmen, Verg. E. 3, 27: remedium, Cels. 5, 26, 34.—*With gen.*: morum, Stat.

Th. 4, 403: hominem perditum miserumque, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 28.—**6.** As an exclamation, inserted in the midst of a sentence: ossa atque pellis sum, misera, macritudine, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 32: miserum! (parenthetically) i. e. *what a misfortune! how sad!* tum pendere poenas Cecropidae jussi (miserum!) septena quotannis Corpora, Verg. A. 6, 21.—*As subst.*: **misērum**, i, n., *a wretched thing, wretchedness*: bonum valetudine, miserum morbus, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84 MSS. dub. (Madv. and B. and K. miser).—*Hence, adv.*, in two forms. **1.**

misere, wretchedly, miserably; desperately, vehemently, excessively, urgently (class.): est misere scriptum, Pseudolus! Ps. O miserime, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 72: vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 501: misere amare, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 32: deperire, id. Cist. 1, 2, 12: invidere, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 22: orare aliquid, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 124: discedere quaerens, Hor. S. 1, 9, 8; cf.: misere cupis abire, id. ib. 1, 9, 14: ut miserius a vobis recipiatur quam ab illo capta est, Liv. 34, 24, 2: misere miser, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 21: misere male, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 10.—**2.** **misēriter**, wretchedly, lamentably, sadly (ante-class.; poet.): corrumpti, Laber. ap. Non. 517, 2: alloqui, Cat. 63, 49; Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P. (Vahl. Enn. p. 180, n. 40).

miserabilis, e, adj. [miseror], *worthy of pity, pitiable, miserable, deplorable, lamentable, wretched, sad* (class.): nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic. Part. Or. 17, 57: fiet ultro miserabilis, Quint. 11, 1, 64; 9, 4, 133: sisque miser semper; nec sis miserabilis ulli, Ov. Ib. 117: Irus, Mart. 6, 77, 1: corpus, Ov. H. 21, 213: voces, plaintive, sad, Liv. 1, 29: vox, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163: aspectus, id. Phil. 2, 29, 73: caedes, Liv. 1, 59: elegi, mournful, Hor. C. 1, 33, 2: insania, Aug. Conf. 3, 2, 1.—*Comp.*: miserabilior causa mortis, Liv. 1, 59: **miserābile**, adv., for miserabiliter: miserabile caesis insultare, Verg. A. 12, 338: miserabile longum, Juv. 6, 65.—*Hence, adv.*: **misērabiliter**, pitifully, lamentably, in a way to excite pity, mournfully, sadly, miserably (class.): emori, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: scripta epistola, id. Att. 10, 9, 2: laudare, to laud pathetically, id. ib. 14, 10, 1: dicere tristia, Quint. 4, 2, 120: perire, Val. Max. 2, 6, 11.—*Comp.*: hac facie miserabilior Pollio, Juv. 9, 6: miserabilis dicere, Sen. Excerpt. Controv. praef. 4.

* **miserāmen**, inis, n. [id.], *pity, commiseration*: parvi miseramina panis (al. mihi fragmina panis), Juvenc. 4, 285.

miserandus, a, um, P. a., v. miseror *fin.* 1.

miseranter, adv., v. miseror *fin.*

miseratio, ōnis, f. [miseror], *a pitying, pity, compassion, commiseration* (class.). **1.** Lit.: cum quadam miseratione delectare, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5: miserationem commovere, Quint. 6, 1, 46: miseratione mens judicium permovenda, Cic. Or. 38, 131: miserationem petere, i. e. *to pray for pity and forgiveness*, Plin. 9, 8, 10, § 33: infantis, Just. 7, 2.—**II.** Transf. rhetor., *a pathetic speech*: miserationibus uti, Cic. Brut. 21, 82: judicem inclinat misratio, Quint. 4, 1, 14; 6, 1, 23; 4, 1, 27; 4, 3, 15 et saep.

miserātor, ōris, m. [id.], *one who pities, a commiserator* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 11; Juvenc. 2, 295; Vulg. Ps. 85, 15.

misērē, adv., v. miser *fin.* 1.

misēreo, ūi, itum, 2, v. n. and **misēreor**, itus, 2 (*inf. pres.* misererier, Lucr. 5, 1023; ante- and post-class. part. perf. misertus for miseritus, Scip. Afric. ap. Maer. S. 2, 10; Hyg. Fab. 58), v. dep. [miser], *to feel pity, have compassion, to pity, compassionate, commiserate*. **1.** In the verb. *fin.* (in the act. form only ante-class.). (a) Form misereo: piaculum est miserere nos hominum rem male gerentum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 13: miserete anuis, Enn. ap. Non. 474, 30 (Trag. v. 232 Vahl.): cogeant hostes, ut misererent, id. ap. Prisc. p. 824 P.: ipse sui miseret, Lucr. 3, 881.—(β) Form misereor (class.): miseremini sociorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28, § 72: postulat, ut sui misereantur, Auct. Her. 1, 14, 24: miserere temporis, Caec. in. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 1: nescio qui nostri miseritus tandem deus, Afran. ap. Gell.

20, 6, 5: deos miseritos nominis Romani, Liv. 27, 33 *fin.*: cum misereri mei debent, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 2: laborum tantorum, Verg. A. 2, 143: miserere mei, miserere meorum, Ov. H. 12, 81: miserere inopum sociorum, Juv. 8, 89.—*With dat.*: cui Venus postea miserta est, Hyg. Fab. 58; Diom. p. 294 P.—*With acc.* (dub.): tot miserere animas, Grat. Cyneg. 440 (al. misere).—*Impers. pass.*: ut supplicum misereatur, *that we should feel pity for suppliants*, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48.—**II.** *Impers.*: miseret and (less freq.) miseretur me alicujus and alicujus rei, *it distresses me, I feel pity or compassion for a person or thing*. (a) Form miseret: miseret me eadem formā dicitur, quā piget, poenitet, taedet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.: tui me miseret, mei piget, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Trag. v. 82 Vahl.); cf.: quos non miseret neminis, id. ap. Fest. p. 162 Müll. (Trag. v. 174 ib.): miseret et aliorum, tui te nec miseret nec pudet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 30: eorum nos miseret, Cic. Mil. 34, 92: neque te mei tergi misereat, si, etc., Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 25: nilne te miseret, id. ib. 1, 3, 74.—(β) Form miseretur, miseritum (misertum) est: patris me miseretur, Turp. ap. Non. 477, 15: neque me minus vestri quam mei miserebitur, I. Crassus ap. Prisc. p. 824: quando te nostrum et reipublicae miserebitur? Quadrig. ap. Gell. 20, 6, 11: cave te fratrum pro fratribus salute obsecrantium misereatur, Cic. Lig. 5, 14, acc. to Prisc. p. 797 P. (Klotz, misereat): neque metui, neque tuorum liberum misereri potest, id. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 77 Zumpt *N. cr.*: me ejus miseritum est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 29: quo me reipublicae maxime misertum est, Scip. Afric. ap. Maer. S. 2, 10.—*With gen.*: miseretur tui, Pac. ap. Non. 477, 16.

misēreor, itus, 2, v. misereo.

misēresco, ēre, v. *inch.* n. [misereo].

1. *To feel pity, have compassion* (only poet.): his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro, Verg. A. 2, 145: miserescite regis, id. ib. 8, 573: generis miserescite tui, Stat. Th. 1, 280.—**B.** *Impers.*: miserescit me alicujus, *it distresses me, I feel pity, take compassion* (cf. miseret, under misereo, II.): inopis nunc te miserescat mei, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 3.—*** II.** I. q. miserum fieri, *to become wretched, miserable*: sed quid est homini miseriorum, quo miserescat miser ex animo, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 1.

miseret, v. misereo, II.

miseretur, v. misereo, II.

miserēvivium, ii, n., *a plant, also called proserpinaca*, App. Herb. 18.

miseria, ae, f. [miser], *wretchedness, unhappy condition, misfortune, misery; affliction, distress*, etc. **1.** Lit. **A.** (Class.) Nam invidere alii bene esse, tibi male esse, miseria, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 31: Proloqui Caelo atque terrae Medea miserias, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63 (Trag. v. 292 Vahl.): quibus servitutum mea miseria deprecior, id. ap. Non. 290, 19 (Trag. v. 173 ib.): miseria voluptate sedare, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 93: ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria et aerumna non potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 32, 95: in miseria incidere, id. Phil. 2, 10, 24: de miseriis in quibus versamur, id. Fam. 7, 3, 1: in miseria esse, id. Fin. 3, 14, 48: oneri miseriaeque esse, Sall. C. 10, 2.—**B.** *Trouble, fatigue, irksomeness*: miseriam capere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 22: nimiae miseriae est, *is too irksome*, Quint. 1, 8, 18: nimia est miseria nimis pulchrum esse hominem, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 68: ne (Stoici) omnia superstitiosa sollicitudine et miseria crederent, *anxiety*, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86.—*Plur.*: miseriae plebis crescebant, Liv. 6, 34, 1.—**II.** Personified: **Miseria**, the daughter of Erebus and Nox, Cic. N. D. 3, 17 *fin.*; Hyg. Fab. praef.

miserīcordia, ae, f. [misericors], *tender-heartedness, pity, compassion, mercy*. **1.** Lit. (class.): misericordia est aegritudo ex miseria alterius injuria laborantis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: (Stoici) misericordiam, cupiditatem, metum, morbos animi appellant, Lact. 6, 14: misericordiam aliis commovere... misericordia capi, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195: misericordia commotus, id. Mur. 31, 65: mentes hominum ad lenitatem misericordiamque revocare, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: misericordiam implorare et exposcere, id.

Mil. 34, 92: vestram misericordiam implorat, id. Mur. 40, 86: captare, id. Phil. 2, 34: populi concitare, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227: tribuere alicui, *to give, bestow*, id. Planc. 1, 3: adhibere, *to show*, id. Rab. Perd. 2, 5: praebere, Aug. Civ. Dei. 9, 5: exercere, *to exercise*, Dig. 16, 3, 7: misericordiam facere (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Gen. 20, 13 al.: alienā misericordiā vivo, *on the compassion of others*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145: cum ipse patitur, miseria, cum aliis compatitur, misericordia dici solet, Aug. Conf. 3, 2, 1: ad misericordiam inducere, *to move*, Cic. Brut. 50, 188: ad misericordiam vocare, id. Mur. 3: misericordiam magnam habere, *to have, entertain*, id. ib. 40, 86. — *Plur.*: misericordias habere, Plaut. Most. 2, 3, 115. — *With gen.*: puerorum, *for the children*, Cic. Att. 7, 12: haec magnā cum misericordiā fletque pronuntiantur, *with great pathos*, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 *fin.*: remotā misericordiā discutere, *without compassion*, Aug. Conf. 9, 13, 1. — *Esp., plur.*: misericordiae, *works of charity*, Salv. adv. Avar. 2, 1. — * **B.** Transf., *a condition to excite compassion, wretchedness, misery*: quantum misericordiae nobis tuae preces et tua salus allatura sit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8. — **II.** Personified: **Misericordia**, *the goddess Mercy or Compassion*, App. M. 1, p. 263, 38; cf. Quint. 5, 11, 38; Claud. B. Gild. 404.

misericorditer, adv., v. misericors *fin.*

misericors, cordis, adj. [misereo-cor], *tender-hearted, pitiful, compassionate, merciful* (class.). — *Of persons and things*: credo misericors est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 141: misericordem se praebere, Cic. Caecin. 10, 26: misericors et mansuetus, Auct. Her. 2, 17, 25: misericordem esse in aliquem, Cic. Lig. 5, 15; Curt. 9, 6, 12; Sen. Contr. 3, 23, 1: sint misericordes in furibus aerarii, Sall. C. 52, 12: animus, Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 106: Dominus est, Vulg. Jacob. 5, 11: (Deus) miseretur ei, quem viderit misericordem, Lact. Div. Just. Epit. 5. — *Comp.*: misericordior nulla est me feminarum, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 23: in illā gravi L. Sullae turbulentate victoriā quis P. Sulla mitior, quis misericordior inventus est? Cic. Sull. 26, 72. — *Sup.*: quando misericordissimus existisset, Aug. Ep. 48: canes misericordissimi, Sid. Ep. 8, 6. — **II.** Mean, pitiful, contemptible: qui autem natura dicuntur iracundi aut misericordes aut invidi aut tale quid, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80. — *Hence, adv.*: **misericorditer**, *tenderheartedly, pitifully, compassionately, mercifully* (ante- and post-class.): crudeliter illi, nos misericorditer, Quadrig. ap. Non. 510, 20; Lact. 6, 18, 9; Aug. Civ. Dei. 3, 31; 5, 23. — *Comp.*: misericordius, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 1, 16. — *Sup.*: misericordissime, Aug. Ep. 149.

misericordiū (-mūnium), ii, n. [miser], *wretchedness, misery* (ante-class. for misera), Laber. ap. Non. 214, 20.

miseriter, adv., v. miser *fin.* 2.

miseritudo, inis, f. [miser]. * **I.** For miseria, *wretchedness, misery*, Att. ap. Non. 136, 18 (Trag. Rel. v. 185 Rib.). — **II.** For miseria, *pity, compassion*, Att. ap. Non. 136, 20 (Trag. Rel. v. 79 Rib.).

miseritus and **miseritus**, Part., from misereor, v. misereo.

miserio, are, 1, v., act. collat. form of miseror (ante-class.): ut miserarent mala, Att. ap. Non. 470, 23 (Trag. Rel. v. 195 Rib.).

miseror, ātus, 1, v. dep. (act. collat. form, v. misero) [miser]. * **I.** To lament, bewail, deplore: miseratur is, qui conqueritur aliena incommoda: miseretur is, qui miserum sublevat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll. (class.): quis illac est mulier, quae ipsa se miseratur? Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 6: communem condicionem miserari, Cic. Mur. 27, 55: sortemque animo miseratus iniquam, Verg. A. 6, 332. — *Of a lamenting speech*: eos miserando casum suum confirmat, Sall. J. 23, 2: casum alicuius miseratus, Tac. A. 3, 17: haec copiose miseratus est, Gell. 10, 3, 14. — **II.** To have or feel compassion, to pity, compassionate: (Acestes) ab humo miserans attollit amicum, Verg. A. 5, 452; id. G. 2, 499: juvenem animi miserata, pitying in her heart, id. A. 10, 686: hostibus ipsis pallorem miserantibus, Juv. 15, 101. — (*β*) With gen. (poet.): te commiserabam magis, quam miserabar mei, Att. ap. Non. 445, 12 (Trag. Rel. v. 355 Rib.):

eorum, Min. Fel. Oct. 28: poenae juvenem indignae miseratus, Sil. 11, 331. — * (*γ*) With dat.: servus miseratus, Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 402. — *Hence*, **1. miserandus**, a, um, P. a., *lamentable, deplorable, pitiable* (class.). **A.** Of persons: ut aliis miserandus, aliis irridendus esse videatur, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 169; Verg. A. 5, 509; 6, 882; Ov. M. 1, 359; 6, 276; 9, 178; 11, 704. — **B.** Of things: haec mihi videntur misera atque miseranda, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12: manus Priamo, Verg. A. 11, 259: fortuna, Sall. J. 14, 7: miserandum in modum, in a pitiable manner, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3, 5. — * **2. miseranter**, adv., *pitifully, pathetically*: lacrimose atque miseranter, Gell. 10, 3, 4.

* **miseror**, ōris, m. [synecop. for miseror, from miseror], a *pitier, compassionater*: miserande misertor, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 478.

miserulus, a, um, adj. dim. [miser], *wretched, unfortunate* (ante-class.): animula miserula, Ser. ap. Non. 517, 4; Afran. ap. Non. 217: ut illius commiserescas miserulae orbitudinis, Turp. ap. Non. 146, 18 (Com. Rel. v. 211 Rib.): cupidius miserulo obito, Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc. p. 869 P.

† **misisula**, ae, f., *a crust of bread hollowed out in the shape of a spoon*: misisula, μισισυλα, Gloss. Philox.

missa, ae, f. [mitto], *the mass* (eccl. Lat.), Ambros. Ep. 5, 33.

missarium, i, n., v. missum.

* **missibilia**, ium, for missilia, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.

missicius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [mitto], *discharged from military service* (post-Aug.): praetorianus, Suet. Ner. 48; Inscr. Orell. 3579; 3582.

* **missicūlo**, 1, v. freq. a. [id.], *to send often*: ad me litteras Missiculabas, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 29.

missilis, e, adj. [id.], *that may be hurled or cast, that is thrown or hurled, missile* (not in Cic. or Caes.): lapides missiles, *slings*, Liv. 1, 43: telum, id. 22, 37: ferro, quod nunc missile libro, a *javelin*, Verg. A. 10, 421: sagittae, Hor. C. 3, 6, 16: uni sibi missile ferrum, *which he alone can launch*, Stat. Th. 8, 524: aculei (of the porcupine), *capable of being shot forth*, Plin. 8, 35, 53, § 125. — **II.** Subst. **A.** **missile**, is, n., *a missile weapon, missile, a javelin*: missilibus Lacedaemonii pugnabant, Liv. 34, 39; in plur.: missilibus laessere, Verg. A. 10, 716: pellere missilibus, id. ib. 9, 520; 10, 802; in sing., Luc. 7, 485. — **B.** **missilia**, ium, n., or res missiles, *presents thrown by the emperors among the people*: sparsa et populo missilia omnium rerum, Suet. Ner. 11; cf. jocandi licentia diripiendi pomorum, et obsoniorum rerumque missilium, id. Aug. 98. — * **2.** Trop.: ad haec, quae a fortuna sparguntur, sinum expandit et sollicitus missilia ejus exspectat, Sen. Ep. 74, 6.

missio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a letting go, sending away, a sending, despatching; a throwing, hurling* (class.): litterarum, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 3: legatorum, id. Phil. 7, 1, 1: extra telorum missionem, beyond the range of missiles, Vitr. 2, 9, 16; 1, 5, 4: missio sanguinis, blood-letting, Cels. 2, 10 *fin.*; Suet. Calig. 29. — **II.** In partic. **A.** A release from captivity, setting at liberty, liberation: munus pro missione dare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 114: si filius familias post missionem faciat testamentum, Gai. Inst. 2, 106. — **B.** A discharge from service (of soldiers, office-holders, gladiators, etc.), a *dismissal* (syn. exauctoratio): praemium missionis ferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: quibus (militibus) senatus missionem reditumque in patriam negasset ante belli finem, Liv. 26, 1: exercitum purgare missionibus turbulentorum hominum, id. 7, 39; cf.: missionum generales causae sunt tres: honesta, causaria, ignominiosa. Honestas est, quae tempore militiae impleto datur: causaria cum quis vitio animi vel corporis minus idoneus militiae renuntiatur; ignominiosa causa est, cum quis propter delictum sacramento solvitur, Dig. 49, 16, 13: gratiosa ante emerita stipendia, a discharge obtained by favor, Liv. 43, 14, 9: nondum justa, id. 43, 14, 15. — *Of a quaestor*, Suet. Caes. 7. — **C.** Esp., of gladiators, *release, respite, quar-*

ter: cum Myrino peteretur missio laeso, Mart. 12, 29, 7: non enim servavit is, qui non interfecit, nec beneficium dedit, sed missionem, Sen. Ben. 2, 20, 3. — *Hence*, sine missione, *without favor, without quarter, to the death*, Liv. 41, 20, 12. — Trop.: quid prodest, paucos dies aut annos lucrificare? sine missione nascimur, *without respite in the service of wisdom*, Sen. Ep. 37, 2: sine missione pugnamus est, *for life or death*, Flor. 3, 20, 4. — **D.** A cessation, termination, end: ante ludorum missionem, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 8. — **E.** Remission from punishment: missionem puero dedit, qs. let him go, Petr. 52. — **F.** In jurid. lang., *a delivering up, giving possession*: missio in aedes, Dig. 39, 2, 15, § 12.

missitius, a, um, v. missicius.

missito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [mitto], *to send repeatedly, to send* (not in Cic. or Caes.): supplicantes legatos, Sall. J. 38, 1: auxilia, Liv. 9, 45, 5: litteras, Front. de Eloq. p. 234 Mai.: codicillos missitatos, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 12.

1. missor, ōris, m. [id.], *one who sends, throws, or shoots, an archer* (very rare): hic missore vacans fulgens jacet una sagitta (al.: hic misso revocans), Cic. Arat. 84.

2. Missor, a Roman surname, Inscr. Fabr. 365, 11.

missorium, ii, n. [id.], *a dish, charger, for serving up food* (post-class.): aurata missoria, Ven. Vit. S. Germ. 13; cf.: lances, missoria, Gloss. Isid.

† **missum**, i, n. [id.], *a prize*: ἀθλον, missum, Gloss. Gr. Lat.; also called **missarium**, i, n., Schol. Juv. 8, 227.

1. missus, a, um, Part., from mitto.

2. missus, ūs, m. [mitto], *a sending away, a sending, despatching*. **I.** Lit. **A.** missu Caesaris ad Ambiorigem ventitäre conseruerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: duas venisse legiones missu Caesaris, id. ib. 6, 7: Archippi regis missu, Verg. A. 7, 752: quae valido venit contorta falarica missu, Enn. ap. Non. 555, 15 (Ann. v. 534 Vahl.). — **B.** A throwing, hurling, launching: pilum, haud paulo quam hasta vehementius ictu missuque telum, Liv. 9, 19, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.: telorum, Auct. B. Hisp. 17, 3; 31, 1. — **II.** Transf. **A.** A cast, a shot: vix absunt nobis missus bis mille sagittae, Lucr. 4, 408. — **B.** In the public games, a course, a round, a heat: spectaculum multiplicatis missibus in serum produxit, Suet. Ner. 22; id. Dom. 4: unus est missus qui ordinarius dicitur, Schol. Juv. 11, 193. — **C.** At table, a course: novem libras carnis per tres missus ponebat, Capitol. Pert. 12; Lampr. Hellog. 30.

* **mistarius** or **mixtarius**, ii, m. [misceo], *a vessel in which wine was mixed with water, a mizing-vessel*, Lucil. ap. Non. 546, 30.

misticus (mixticus) or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [id.], *of mixed race, mongrel, born of parents of different nations*; a transl. of the Gr. συμμικτος (eccl. Lat.), Hier. 5, in Jer. 25, 19.

* **mistim** or **mixtim**, adv. [mistus], *mixedly*, Lucr. 3, 566.

mistio (mix-), ōnis, f. [misceo], *a mizing* (post-Aug.): aliam mixtionem habet genus avium, Vitr. 1, 4, 7; plur., id. 1, 4, 6; 11. — Transf., concr., *a mixture*, Pall. 1, 34, 5; 12, 7, 1.

mistura (mix-), ae, f. [id.], *a mizing, mingling* (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: mistura immoderata, Varr. ap. Non. 490, 28: rerum, Lucr. 2, 978: unguentorum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 4. — **2.** In partic., carnal intercourse, copulation, with or without Veneris: externae Veneris mistura, Lucr. 9, 899: cum fero, Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 213. — **B.** Transf., concr., *a mixture, compound*: eā misturā os perficitur, Col. 7, 5, 22: vas suppletur, id. 12, 10, 2; 12, 57, 1. — **II.** Trop., *a mizing, mingling*: vitorum atque virtutum, Suet. Dom. 3: raram facit mixturam cum sapientia forma, beauty is seldom united with wisdom, Petr. 94: ex diversis, Quint. 1, 10, 6: mira figurarum, id. 9, 3, 40; cf. id. 9, 2, 37: aliorum generum cum aliis, id. 6, 3, 63: translationum, id. 5, 11, 22: verborum, id. 8, 2, 14.

misturatus (mix-), a, um, adj. [mistura], *mixed, mingled* (post-class.), Pelag. Veter. 6.

1. mistus (mix-), a, um, *Part.*, from *misceo*.

2. mistus (mix-), ūs (only in the *abl. sing.*), m. [*misceo*], a *mixing, mingling* (post-Aug.): *seminis mistu*, Col. 6, 37, 7 dub.

Mistyllus, i, m. [*μιστύλλω*, to cut up], the name of a cook, Mart. 1, 51, 1.

Misulani (Mus-), ōrum, m., a people of Numidia, Plin. 5, 4, § 30; called also **Musulamii**, Tac. A. 2, 52; 4, 24.

† **misys**, ūs (in the *gen.* also *misys*, Scrib. Comp. 34; and *misys*, Cels. 6, 7, 2; 5, 19, 15; Veg. 6, 16, 1), n., = *μίσυς*. **I.** A kind of mushroom or truffle, Plin. 19, 3, 12, § 36. — **II.** A mineral, perh. a vitriolic ore, copperas, sory, Plin. 34, 12, 27, § 114; Cels. 5, 19, 8; 27; Scrib. Comp. 34; 240.

mite, adv., v. *mitis fin.*

mitella, ae, f. *dim.* [*mitra*], a head-band, a kind of turban. **I.** Lit.: nobiles adulescentes Neapoli cum mitella saepe vidimus, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 26 (dub.).: *copa Syrisca caput Graia redimita mitella*, Verg. Cop. 1: *mitella textili contexto capite*, App. M. 7, p. 147: *mitellis et crocotis et carbasinis et bombycinis injecti*, id. ib. 8, p. 214, 5. — **II.** Transf., a bandage for the arm, Cels. 8, 10, 3.

(**mitellita** or **mitellica**, false reading for *mitella*, Suet. Ner. 27.)

mitesco (mitisco), ēre, v. *inch. n.* [*mitis*], to become mild or mellow, to grow ripe (of fruits, to lose their roughness or harsh flavor; class.). **I.** Lit.: *nec grandiri frugum fetum posse nec mitescere*, Pac. ap. Non. 343, 16 (Trag. Rel. v. 142 Rib.): *uvae a sole mitescunt*, Cic. Oecon. ap. Gell. 15, 5, 8: *mala*, Plin. 15, 14, § 51: *cornus, arbutus, prunus, piri, to grow mellow, ripe*, Col. 7, 9: *sunt (herbae) quae mitescere flamma, Mollirique quant, Ov. M. 15, 78: ervum*, Plin. 22, 25, 73, § 153. — **B.** Transf., in *gen.*, to grow mild, soft; to grow gentle, tame: *offirmatod animo mitescit metus*, Pac. ap. Non. 406, 9 (Trag. Rel. v. 293 Rib.): *nullum est ingenium tantum neque cor tam ferum, quod non . . . mitescat malo*, Att. ap. Non. 473, 6 (Trag. Rel. v. 684 Rib.): *caelum mitescere, arbores frondescere*, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: *hiems*, Liv. 23, 19: *annus*, Sil. 15, 505: *frigora*, Hor. C. 4, 7, 9: *Alpium juga*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147: *ferae quaedam nunquam mitescunt*, Liv. 33, 45. — **II.** Trop., to grow mild, gentle: *nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39.

Mithras and **Mithres**, ae, m., = *Μίθρας*. **I.** The sun-god of the Persians, Stat. Th. 1, 717; Curt. 4, 13, 12; Mart. Cap. 2, § 191; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 63. — **II.** The proper name of a priest of Isis, App. M. 11, p. 267, 35. — **III.** A Roman surname, Inscr. Fab. p. 384, 38. — Hence, **Mithriacus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to a Mithras (post-class.): *sacra*, Lampr. Commod. 9.

† **mithrax** or **mitrax**, ācis, m., = *μίθρας*, a Persian precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173; also called **mithridax**, Sol. 37.

Mithridates, is (*dat.* -dati, Gell. 15, 1, 6), m., = *Μιθριδάτης*. **I.** Mithridates the Great, king of Pontus, who waged war with the Romans, was at last conquered by Pompey, and stabbed himself, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 3; id. Mur. 15, 32 sq.; id. Agr. 2, 19, 52; id. Fl. 24, 57; 25, 59 sq.; Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 5; Val. Max. 1, 8 ext. 13; 3, 7, 8. He early fortified himself against poison by taking antidotes; hence, *profecti potio Mithridates saepe veneno*, Toxica ne possent saeva nocere sibi, Mart. 5, 76 (cf.: *antidotum Mithridatum*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 24); Cels. 5, 23, 3; Juv. 14, 252. — **II.** A witness against Flaccus, Cic. Fl. 17, 41. — **III.** A king of Pergamos, a friend of Caesar, Auct. B. Alex. 26. — **IV.** Surnamed Euergetes, an ally of the Romans against Carthage, Just. 37. — **V.** The fifth king of the Parthians, the most powerful of all the Parthian kings, Just. 41. — **VI.** The eighth king of the Parthians, Just. 42, 2. — **VII.** A king of Armenia, Tac. A. 11, 8 sq.; 12, 45 sq. — Hence, **A. Mithridateus**, a, um, *adj.* (**Mithradatium**, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 24; Scrib. 194), of or belonging to a Mithridates (poet.): *nomina*, Ov. M. 15, 755: *vultus*, Manil. 5, 515: *herba*, Plin. 25, 6, 26, § 62: *antidotus celebratissima quae Mithridates vocatur*, Gell. 17, 16,

6. — *Subst.*: **Mithradatium**, ii, n., an antidote, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, 12. — **B. Mithridaticus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Mithridates, Mithridatic (class.): *bellum*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7 (v. Mithridates, I.): *victoria, over Mithridates*, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 102: *crimen, of the witness Mithridates*, Cic. Fl. 17, 41.

mithridax, v. *mithrax*.

mitifico, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [*mitis-facio*], to make mild or mellow, to mature, ripen; to make tame, to tame (mostly post-Aug. for the class. *mitigo*, q. v.). **I.** Lit.: in omne corpus diviso et mitigato cibo, well digested, distributed as nutriment (al. modificatus), Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57 Orell. N. cr.: *nocte sidus tepido fulgore mitificat* (marinas locustas), Plin. 9, 31, 50, § 96: *elephantos, to tame*, id. 8, 7, 7, § 23. — **II.** Trop., to make mild or gentle: *homines*, Gell. 2, 12, 4.

mitificus, a, um, *adj.* [*mitifico*], mild, soft, gentle (poet. and post-class.): *vapores*, Prud. Ham. 963: *mens*, Sil. 12, 474.

mitigabiliter, adv. [*mitigo*], mildly, gently (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 32.

mitiganter, adv., v. *mitigo fin.*

mitigatio, ōnis, f. [*mitigo*], a soothing, mitigating, mitigation (rare but class.), Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 118: *multis mitigationibus lenire*, Auct. Her. 4, 37, 49: *quae non indiget mitigationis*, id. ib. 4, 37, 50: *si est lingua curationis, est et mitigationis*, Vulg. Sir. 36, 25.

mitigativus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*], soothing, mitigative (post-class.): *curatio*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 5, 45: *cataplasma*, id. Tard. 2, 1, 52; 5, 2, 37.

mitigatorius, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*], soothing, mitigative (post-Aug.), Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 63.

mitigo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [*mitis-ago*], to make mild, soft, or tender, make ripe or mellow; to make tame, to tame (class.). **I.** Lit.: *cum aestiva maturitate alia mitigaverit, alia torruerit*, Cic. Rep. 4, 1, 6 (cited ap. Non. 343, 21): *mitiget auctumnus, quod maturaverit aestas*, Aus. Idyll. 8: *cibum, to make soft or tender, to soften by boiling or roasting*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151. — Comically: *misero mihi mitigabat sandalio caput, mellowed, broke*, Turp. ap. Non. 1, 1: *hic, qui dura sedens porrecto saxa leone Mitigat, i. e. makes soft for sitting on by spreading over them a lion's skin*, Mart. 9, 44, 2: *Indus agros, laetificat et mitigat, to make fruitful*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130: *vina diluendo*, Plin. 14, 22, 29, § 149: *silvestres arbores*, id. 17, 10, 12, § 66: *amaritudinem frugum, to soften, mitigate*, id. 18, 16, 40, § 141: *cervicum duritias*, id. 20, 22, 92, § 250: *rabiem suum*, id. 10, 63, 83, § 182: *pilos, to thin*, id. 35, 6, 19, § 37: *animal, to tame*, Sen. Ben. 1, 3: *valetudinem temperantia, to mitigate*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 9. — **II.** Trop., to make mild or gentle, to pacify, soothe, calm, assuage, appease, mitigate: *animum alicuius*, Cic. Balb. 26, 57: *te aestas mitigabit*, id. Mur. 31, 65: *iras*, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 15: *querimonias*, Col. praef.: *tristitiam ac severitatem*, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236; cf.: *acerbam severitatem condimentis humanitatis*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: *dolores*, id. Att. 3, 15, 2: *labores*, id. de Or. 3, 4, 14: *aliquem pecuniā*, Tac. H. 1, 66: *temporum atrocitatem*, Suet. Tib. 48: *acrimonia mitigabitur laude*, Auct. Her. 4, 37, 50: *aures, to soothe with explanatory representations*, Quint. 12, 1, 14: *metus*, id. 12, 2, 28: *feritatem animalium*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 167: *alicui aliquid, to reconcile*: *Hannibalem Romanis*, Just. 31, 4, 4; cf.: *vix revocanti patri mitigatus est*, id. 9, 7, 6. — Hence, **mitiganter**, adv., in a soothing manner; in order to soothe, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 13; 4, 3, 62; id. Acut. 1, 11, 76.

mitilo, 1, v. n., to cry like the *acredula*: *acredula tunc mitilans* (al. *trutilans, truculans*), Auct. Carm. Philom. 16.

mitis, e, *adj.* [*etym. dub.*; cf. Sanscr. *mith-*, to associate; Lat. *mutuus*], mild, mellow, mature, ripe; of the soil, mellow, light, kindly, fruitful; of a river, calm, gentle, placid (class.; syn.: *lenis, placidus, comis*). **I.** Lit.: *sunt nobis mitia poma*, Verg. E. 1, 81: *uva*, id. G. 1, 448: *Bacchus* (i. e. vinum), mellow, id. ib. 1, 344: *suci*, Ov. M. 14, 690: *mite solum Tiburis*, Hor. C. 1,

18, 2: *mitis* (fluvius) in morem stagni, Verg. A. 8, 88: *flamma, harmless*, *innocuous*, Sil. 16, 120. — **II.** Trop., mild, soft, gentle. **A.** In *gen.*: *nihil tam vidi mitius, nihil tam placatum, quam tum meus frater erat in sororem tuam*, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3: *mitis tranquillisque homo*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 2: *homo mitissimus atque lenissimus*, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: *ex feris et immanibus, mites reddidit et mansuetos*, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2. — Poet., with *acc.*, in respect of: *nec Mauris animum mitior anguibz*, Hor. C. 3, 10, 18. — With *dat.*: *mites hostibus*, Ov. P. 2, 1, 48: *poenitentiae mitior, towards the penitent*, Tac. Agr. 16. — **B.** Of things: *mitis et misericors animus*, Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 106: *consilium*, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 5: *doctrina*, Cic. Mur. 29, 160: *malum, blandum atque dolosum*, Lucil. ap. Non. 343, 9: *mitius exsilium*, Ov. Tr. 2, 185: *servitium*, Prop. 3, 13, 20: *opes, acquired through a long peace*, Sil. 14, 653: *affectus mitiores*, Quint. 5, 13, 2: *ingenium*, Juv. 4, 82; 13, 184: *animus*, id. 14, 15. — **C.** Of speech: *Thucydides si posterius fuisset, multo maturior fuisset et mitior, ripier and mellow, more palatable*, Cic. Brut. 83, 288: *mitis et compta oratio*, id. Sen. 9, 28: *non hac tam atroci, sed illa lege mitissima, causam dicere*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26. — **III.** Comically, made soft, mellow with beating: *mitis sum equidem fustibus*, Plaut. Mil. 5, 31; cf. Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 12. — Hence, *adv.*: **mite**, mildly, softly, gently (rare; not in Cic.): *mite connivere*, App. M. 10, p. 285, 4. — *Comp.*: *mitius ille perit*, Ov. P. 3, 7, 27. — *Sup.*: *mitissime legatos appellare*, Caes. B. G. 7, 43.

mitisculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [*mitior*], rather mild, mildish (post-class.): *febres*, Cael. Aur. Acut. praef. § 18.

† **mitra**, ae, f., = *μίτρα*. **I.** A head-band, coif, turban of the Asiatics; in Greece and Rome worn only by women, except occasionally by effeminate young men: *P. Clodius a crocotā, a mitrā . . . est factus repente popularis*, Cic. Har. Resp. 21, 44; Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 58: *picta lupa barbara mitra*, Juv. 3, 66. Also worn by Bacchus, Prop. 4, 2, 31. — **II.** A rope (late Lat.), Tert. Carm. de Jona et Ninive, 42; cf. Isid. 19, 4, 6.

mitratus, a, um, *adj.* [*mitra*], wearing a turban, turbaned (mitrati chori), Prop. 4 (5), 7, 42: *Arabes*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 162: *caput*, Sid. Carm. 9, 2, 199; Sol. 33, 16.

mitrula, ae, f. *dim.* [*id.*], a little head-band, band, bandage (post-class.): *alba mitrula*, Sol. 27, 51.

mittendarius, ii, m. [*mitto*], a public officer who was sent into the provinces to collect the taxes (post-class.): *e numero mittendariorum*, Impp. Gratian. Valent. et Theod. Cod. Th. 6, 30, 2; ib. 8 and 9.

mittix, v. *miscix*.

mitto, misi, missum, 3 (contr. form, *misti* for *misisti*, Cat. 14, 14: *archaic inf. pass.* *mittier*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 78), v. a. [*etym. dub.*; cf. Sanscr. *math-*, to set in motion], to cause to go, let go, send, to send off, despatch, etc. **I.** In *gen.*: *ad Trojam cum misi ob defendendam Graeciam*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 28 (Trag. v. 362 Vahl.): *filium suum foras ad propinquum suum quendam mittit*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: *signa . . . quam plurima quam primumque mittas*, id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: *legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt*, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: *pabulum mittebat*, id. B. C. 1, 40: *scitatum oracula*, Verg. A. 2, 114: *Delphos consultum*, Nep. Them. 2, 6: *missus sum, te ut requirerem*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 42: *ego huc missa sum ludere*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 48: *equitatum auxilio Caesari Aedui miserant*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: *alicui subsidium*, id. ib. 2, 6: *ad subsidium*, Hirt. Balb. Hisp. 9, 1: *misi, pro amicitia*, qui hoc diceret, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: *qui solveret*, id. Att. 1, 3, 2: *mittite ambo hominem*, Gai. Inst. 4, 16. — With *acc.* and *inf.*: *Deiottarus legatos ad me misit, se cum omnibus copiis esse venturum, sent me word that*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 5: *ad collegam mittit, opus esse exercitu*, Liv. 24, 19, 3: *Publius duo milia militum recepta miserat*, id. 8, 23, 1: *Dexagoridas miserat ad legatum Romanum traditurum se urbem*, id. 34, 29, 9: *statim Athenas mittit se cum exercitu venturum*, Just. 5, 3, 7. *Missum facere* is also used for *mittere*, to send: *ut cohortis ad me missum facias*, Pompei. ap.

Cic. Att. 8, 12, B. 2: aliquid morti, *to put to death, despatch*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 34; so, ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: in possessionem, *to put in possession*, id. Quint. 26, 83: aliquid ad cenam, *to invite one to dinner*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 65: sub jugum mittere, *to send or cause to go under the yoke*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: sub jugo, Liv. 3, 28 fin.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To send word, announce, tell, report* any thing to any one: ut mihi vadimoniam dilata et Chrestii conpiationem mitteres, Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1: Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur, id. ib. 16, 9, 3: mitti ad principes placuit, ut secerent se ab Etruscis, Liv. 6, 10, 2: hodie Spinttherem exspecto: misit enim Brutus ad me, Cic. Att. 13, 10, 3: salutem alicui, *to send greeting to, to greet one*, Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 1: ita existimes velim, me antelaturum fuisse, si ad me misisses, voluntatem tuam commodo meo, i. e. *if you had sent to me for aid, applied to me*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 1.—**B.** *To send as a compliment, to dedicate to any one, of a book or poem*: liber Antiochi, qui ab eo ad Balbum missus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16: hunc librum de Senectute ad te misimus, id. Sen. 1, 3.—**C.** *To send, yield, produce, furnish, export* any thing (as the product of a country): India mittit ebur, molles sua tura Sabaei, Verg. G. 1, 57: (Pacus) electra nurbus mittit gestanda Latinis, Ov. M. 2, 366; cf.: quos frigida misit Nursia, Verg. A. 7, 715: hordea, quae Libyci ratibus misere coloni, Ov. Med. Fac. 53: quas mittit dives Panchaia merces, Tib. 3, 2, 23; Ov. A. A. 3, 213; id. Am. 1, 12, 10.—**D.** *To dismiss a thing from the mind*: maestumque timorem Mittite, Verg. A. 1, 203: mittere ac finire odium, Liv. 40, 46: leves spes, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 8: missam iram facere, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 14.—**E.** *To put an end to, end*: certamen, Verg. A. 5, 286.—**F.** *Especially in speaking, etc., to pass over, omit, to give over, cease, forbear* (cf.: praetermitto, praetereo, relinquo): quin tu istas mittis tricas? Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 45: mitto proelia, praetereo oppugnationes oppidorum, *omit*, Cic. Mur. 15, 33: maledicta omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 9.—With *inf.*: jam scrutari mitto, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 24: mitte male loqui, Ter. And. 5, 3, 2: cetera mitte loqui, Hor. Epod. 13, 7: illud dicere, Cic. Quint. 27, 85: quaerere, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 53: mitto jam de rege quaerere, id. Sull. 7, 22: hoc exsequi mitto, Quint. 5, 10, 18: incommoda mortalium deflere, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 2.—With *quod*: mitto, quod omnes meas tempestates subire paratissimus fueris, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 12.—With *de*: mitto de amissa maxima parte exercitus (sc. dicere), Cic. Pis. 20, 47: verum, ut haec missa faciam, quae, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 45, 132: missos facere quaestus triennii, id. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 104.—**G.** *To let go, let loose, to quit, release, dismiss*: mitte rudentem, scelestem, Tr. Mittam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 77: unde mittuntur equi, nunc dicuntur carceres, Varr. L. 5, § 153 Müll.: quadrifuges aequo carere misit equos, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 66; Plaut. Poen. prol. 100: mittin' me intro? *will you let me go in?* id. Truc. 4, 2, 43: cutem, *to let go, quit*, Hor. A. P. 476: mitte me, *let me alone*, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 5: nos missos face, id. And. 5, 1, 14: missum fieri, *to be let loose, set at liberty*, Nep. Eum. 11: eum missum feci, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, G. 2: nec locupletare amicos umquam suos destitit, mittere in negotium, *to set up in business*, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: sub titulum lares, *to put a bill on one's house, i. e. to offer it for sale or to be let*, Ov. R. Am. 302: in consilium, *to let the judges go and consult*, i. e. *to send the judges to make out their verdict*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26: sues in hostes, *to set upon*, Lucr. 5, 1309: se in aliquem, *to fall upon, assail, attack*: vota enim faceretis, ut in eos se potius mitteret, quam in vestras possessiones, Cic. Mil. 28, 76 (B. and K. immittet): se in foedera, *to enter into, conclude, make*, Verg. A. 12, 190: missos faciant honores, *to let go, renounce, not trouble one's self about*, Cic. Sest. 66, 138: vos missos facio, et quantum potest, abesse ex Africa jubeo, Hirt. B. Afr. 54: missam facere legionem, *to dismiss*, Suet. Caes. 69: remotis, sive omnino missis lictoribus, Cic. Att. 9, 1, 3: Lolliam Paulinam conjunxit sibi, brevique missam fecit; *put her away*, Suet. Calig. 25; Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 70.—**H.** *To let or bring out, to put forth, send out, emit*:

sanguinem incisâ venâ, *to let blood, to bleed*, Cels. 2, 10: sanguinem alicui, id. ib.; Petr. 91.—**Trop.**: mittere sanguinem provinciae, *to bleed, i. e. drain, exhaust*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2; cf.: missus est sanguis invidiae sine dolore, id. ib. 1, 16, 11: radices, *to put forth roots, to take root*, Col. 3, 18: folium, *to put forth leaves*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 58: florem, *to blossom, bloom*, id. 24, 9, 38, § 59: membranas de corpore, *to throw off, shed*, Lucr. 4, 57: serpens horrenda sibila misit, *gave forth, emitted*, Ov. M. 3, 38: mittere vocem, *to utter a sound, raise one's voice, speak, say*: vocem pro me ac pro re publica nemo mittit, *speaks a word*, Cic. Sest. 19, 42: vocem liberam, *to speak with freedom*, Liv. 35, 32: flens diu vocem non misit, id. 3, 50, 4: adeo res miraculo fuit, ut unus ex barbaris miserit vocem, etc., Flor. 4, 10, 7: repente vocem sancta misit Religio, Phaedr. 4, 11, 4: nec labra moves, cum mittere vocem debueras, Juv. 13, 114: haec Scipionis oratio ex ipsius ore Pompeii mitti videbatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: Afranius sui timoris signa misisse, *have showed signs of fear*, id. ib. 71: signa, Verg. G. 1, 229: signum sanguinis, *to show signs of blood, look bloody*, Lucr. 1, 882.—**K.** *To send, throw, hurl, cast, launch*: hastam, Ov. M. 11, 8: pila, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: lapides in aliquem, *to throw*, Petr. 90: fulmina, *to hurl*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 59: aliquid igni, Val. Fl. 3, 313: de ponte, *to cast, precipitate*, Cat. 17, 23: praecipitem aliquem ex arce, Ov. M. 8, 250: se saxo ab alto, *to cast one's self down*, id. ib. 11, 340: se in rapidas aquas, id. Am. 3, 6, 80: se in medium, *to plunge into the midst*, Quint. 11, 1, 54.—Of nets: retia misit, Juv. 2, 148.—Of dice, *to throw*: talis enim jactatus, ut quisque canem, aut senionem miserat, etc., Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 71: talos in phimum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 17: panem alicui, *to throw to*, Phaedr. 1, 22, 3: Alexandrum manum ad arma misisse, *laid his hand on his weapons*, Sen. Ira, 2, 2: pira in vasculo, Pall. 3, 25, 11: fert missos Vestae pura patella cibos, Ov. F. 6, 310: accidere in mensas ut rosa missa solet, *which one has let fall*, id. ib. 5, 360.—**L.** = πέμπεω, *to attend, guide, escort*: alias (animas) sub Tartara tristia mittit (Mercurius), Verg. A. 4, 243; cf.: sic denique victor Trinacria fines Italos mittere relicta, id. ib. 3, 440.—Hence, **P. a.**: **Missus**, a, um; as subst.: **Missus**, i, m., *he that is sent, the messenger or ambassador of God*, i. e. Christ, Arn. 2, 73; Isid. 7, 2, 35.

† **mitūlus** and **mytūlus** (mytūlus), ii, m., = μύτιλος, a kind of mussel, sea-mussel, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 160; 32, 9, 36, § 111; also, mutulus, Cato, R. R. 158; Hor. S. 2, 4, 28.

Mitylēnē and its derivv., v. Mytilene. **mytūlus**, v. mytilus.

* **Mitys**, -yos or -yis, m., a river of Macedonia, Liv. 44, 7.

† **miūrus** versus, μίυρος, μέιυρος, a hexameter that has at the end an iambus instead of a spondee, Ter. de Metr. p. 2425 P.; Serv. Centim. p. 1824 P.

mius, a, um, adj., an old form for meus, Diom. p. 319 P.; v. meus.

mixtārius, mixtio, etc., v. mist.

mna, ae, v. mina.

Mnasēas, ae, m., = Μνασέας, an author who wrote De Re Rustica, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 9; Col. 1, 1, 9; Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 38.

Mnemon, ōnis, m., = Μνήμων (having a good memory). **I.** A surname of king Artaxerxes, Nep. Reg. 1, 3.—**II.** A Roman surname, Inscr. Mur. 819, 2.

Mnemōnides, um, f., the Muses, daughters of Mnemosyne, Ov. M. 5, 268; 280.

Mnēmōsynē, ōs, f., = Μνημοσύνη (remembrance). **I.** The mother of the Muses, Ov. M. 6, 114; Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 54; Phaedr. 3 prol. 18: natae Mnemosynes, the Muses, Aus. Ep. 4, 64.—**II.** In plur.: **Mnēmōsynae**, arum, f., the Muses, Aus. Idyll. 11, 30.

† **mnēmōsynon**, i, n., = μνημόσυνον, a memorial: mnemosynon mei sodalis, Cat. 12, 13.

Mnēsarchus, i, m., = Μνήσαρχος. **I.** Acc. to some, the father of Pythagoras, App. Flor. 2, p. 55 Oud.—**II.** A Stoic philosopher, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45; 1, 18, 83 al.

† **1. mnēster**, ōris, m., = μνηστήρ, a wooer, suitor, pure Lat. procus: ad mnēsteras, Hyg. Fab. 126.

2. Mnēster, ōris, m., a Roman surname: M. Lepidus Mnēster, a pantomime, favorite of Caligula, Suet. Calig. 36; 55; 57.

Mnēstheus (dissyll.), ōi: and ōōs, m., = Μνησθέυς, a Trojan: Mnēsthea vocat, Verg. A. 4, 288.—On account of the metre, also Menestheus (trisyll.): fratre Menestheo, Verg. A. 10, 129.

Mnēvis, idis, m., = Μνεύς, a black ox consecrated to the sun-god at Heliopolis: Mnevidis regia, Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 65; cf. Macr. S. 1, 21; Amm. 22, 14, 7.

Moab, f. indecl., the mountainous region on the eastern coast of the Dead Sea, extending from Zoar to the river Arnon, Vulg. Gen. 36, 35; 48, 15 and 20, etc.—Hence, **A. Moabites**, ae, m., an inhabitant of Moab, a Moabite, Vulg. 1 Chron. 11, 46.—Plur.: Moabitae (= Μωαβίται), the Moabites, Vulg. Gen. 19, 37 et saep.—**B. Moabitis**, tidis, f. (Μωαβίτις). **1.** Moabite (sc. regio), the land of the Moabites, Moab, Vulg. Ruth. 1, 1.—**2.** Subst., a Moabite woman, Vulg. Ruth. 1, 22.

mōbilis, e, adj. [for movibilis, from moveo], easy to be moved, movable; loose, not firm (class.). **I.** Lit.: sum pernix pedibus manibus mobilis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 36: mobiles turres, Curt. 8, 11, 32: oculi, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: supercilia, Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138: penna, Ov. A. A. 2, 62: mobilissimus ardor, Cic. N. D. 2, 11, 30: mobiles res and mobilia bona, in law, movable things, movables, chattels (opp. to lands, houses, fixtures), as cattle, money, clothes, etc., Dig. 6, 1, 1: remedium ad dentium mobiles firmandos, loose, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 180.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Pliable, pliant, flexible; excitable; nimble, quick, active, agile, rapid, swift, fleet*: dum mobilis aetas, Verg. G. 3, 165: populus mobilior ad cupiditatem agri, Liv. 6, 6: volat ambiguus mobilis alis hora, Sen. Hippol. 1141; cf. id. Oedip. 992: mobile et expeditum agmen, Curt. 4, 14, 16: venti, the fleet winds, Ov. H. 5, 110; cf.: puncto mobilis horae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 172: transitus, Vell. 1, 17, 7: ingenium, versatility of talent, Vitr. 5, 7.—**B.** In a bad sense, changeable, inconstant, fickle: nec in te animo fui mobili, sed ita stabili, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 10: Galli sunt in consiliis capientis mobiles, Caes. B. G. 4, 5; cf. under the adv. 2: gens ad omnem auram spei mobilis atque infida, Liv. 29, 3: ingenium, Sall. J. 46, 3; 66, 2: favor, Sen. Vit. Beat. 1, 5: mobiles et fluxae res humanae, Sall. J. 104, 3: mobilis et varia est ferne natura malorum, Juv. 13, 237.—Hence, **A. Subst.**: **mōbilia**, ium, n., movable goods, chattels: mobilia quidem et moventia, quae modo in jus adferri adducere possent, Gai. Inst. 4, 16.—**B. Adv.**: **mōbiliter**, with rapid motion, rapidly, quickly. **1.** Lit. (rare but class.): mobiliter quae feruntur, Lucr. 4, 745: cor mobiliter palpitare, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24.—**Comp.**: reverti mobiliter, Lucr. 5, 635.—***2.** Trop.: omnes fere Gallos ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, hastily, Caes. B. G. 3, 10, 3.

mōbilitas, ātis, f. [mobilis], movableness, mobility, activity, speed, rapidity, quickness (class.). **I.** Lit.: animal mobilitate celeritima, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 42: linguae, volubility, id. de Or. 1, 28, 127: equitum, agility, rapidity (opp. stabilitas peditum), Caes. B. G. 4, 33: fulminis, quickness, Lucr. 6, 323: sanare mobilitates dentium, looseness, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 224.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy*: quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 9: fortunae, Nep. Dion. 6, 1: ingenii, inconstancy of character, Sall. J. 88, 6: vulgi, Tac. H. 5, 8.—**B.** *Quickness, vivacity*: opus est naturali quadam mobilitate animi, Quint. 10, 7, 8.

mōbiliter, adv., v. mobilis fin.

mōbilito, 1, v. a. [mobilis], to make movable, to make quick (ante-class.): omnia mobilitantur, Lucr. 3, 248: laetitia me mobilitat, Caecil. ap. Non. 4, 346, 14: mobilitatā mente, Laber. ap. Non. 137, 27 (Com. Rel. v. 91 Rib.).

Mōcilla, ae, m., a Roman surname, e. g. L. Julius Mōcilla, Nep. Att. 11.

(**mōcōsus**, a, um, a false reading for inotiosus, Quint. 11, 3, 183; and for morosus, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2.)

***mōderabilis**, e, adj. [moderor], *moderate*: nihil moderabile suadere, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 59.

mōderāmen, īnis, n. [id.], a means of managing or governing, e. g. a rudder, helm (poet. and in post-class. prose). **I.** Lit. **A.** Innixus moderamine navis, Ov. M. 15, 726; so in plur., id. ib. 3, 644. — **B.** Management, direction, control: equorum, Ov. M. 2, 48. — **II.** Trop.: rerum, the helm, i. e. the management of affairs, the government of the state, Ov. M. 6, 677; also, a means of moderating, mitigating, controlling: verum serenitas nostra certum moderamen invenit, Cod. Th. 11, 30, 64.

mōderāmentum, i, n. [id.], a means of guidance, a guide: accentus moderamenta vocum, Gell. 13, 6, 1.

***mōderanter**, adv. [id.], with control: moderanter habere habenas, = moderari habenas, Lucr. 2, 1096 Munro ad loc.

mōderāte, adv., v. modero fin.

***mōderātīm**, adv. [moderatus], in due measure, gradually: crescere, Lucr. 1, 323.

mōderātiō, ōnis, f. [moderor]. **I.** A moderating, moderation in any thing; moderateness, temperateness of the weather (Cicero): dummodo illa praescriptio moderatioque teneatur, Cic. Cael. 18, 42: moderatio et continentia, id. Att. 6, 2, 4: animi, id. Sen. 1, 1: dicendi, in speaking, id. Agr. 2, 1, 2: moderatio modestiae in dicendo, id. Phil. 2, 5, 10: in cibo, Cels. 3, 18: effrenati populi, a moderating, restraining, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 35: conflagrare terras necesse est a tantis ardoribus, moderatione et temperatione sublatā, temperate state, id. N. D. 2, 36, 92. — In gen., regular arrangement, regularity: moderatio et conformatio continentiae et temperantiae, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 96. — **II.** Guidance, government: mundi, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 185: rei publicae, id. Leg. 3, 2, 5.

mōderātor, ōris, m. [id.], a manager, ruler, governor, director. **I.** Lit. (class.): rector et moderator tanti operis, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 90: dierum, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 70: equorum, Ov. M. 4, 245: arundinis, an angler, id. ib. 8, 856: pectinis unci, a wool-comber, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 381: juvenatae, a tutor, Mart. 2, 90, 1: vitae, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 15. — **II.** He who moderates: nec moderator adest, i. e. who could moderate, put a limit to the evil, Ov. M. 7, 561; Tac. A. 1, 49.

mōderātrix, trīcis, f. [moderator]. **I.** She who moderates or allays; a directress, mistress, governess (mostly Cicero): sibi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 3. — **II.** That which rules, guides, controls, etc.: temperantia est moderatrix omnium commotionum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42: materiae, id. N. D. 3, 39, 92: factorum, id. Phil. 5, 18, 50: officii, id. Fl. 24, 57.

mōderātus, a, um, P. a., v. modero fin.

mōdernus, a, um, adj. [from modo, just now; like hodiernus from hodie], modern (post-class.); as subst.: **moderna**, ōrum, n., things or institutions of the present: antiquorum diligentissimus imitator, modernorum nobilissimus institutor, Casiod. Var. 4, 51.

mōderō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [modus], to moderate a thing (in verb. fin. only ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit. (a) With acc.: neque tuum te ingenium moderat, Pac. ap. Non. 471, 7. — (b) With dat.: ego voci moderabo meae, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 115. — **II.** Transf., to regulate, Dig. 3, 5, 14: ita res moderatur, ut, etc., ib. 23, 3, 39. — Hence, **mōderātus**, a, um, P. a., keeping within due bounds, observing moderation, moderate (Cicero). **A.** Of persons: moderati senes tolerabilem agunt senectutem, Cic. Sen. 3, 7: in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, id. Font. 14, 40: moderatum esse in re aliqua, id. Phil. 2, 16, 40; cf.: Gracchus cupidine victoriae haud satis moderatus animus, Sall. J. 42, 2. — **B.** Of things, moderated, kept within due measure or bounds, moderate: convivium moderatum atque honestum, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: ventus, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 57: mores, Cic. Fam. 12, 27, 1: otium, id. Brut. 2, 8: doctrina, id. Mur. 29, 60: oratio, id. de Or. 2, 8, 34. — Comp.: quando annona moderatior? Vell. 2, 126, 3.

— Sup.: moderatissimus sensus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 5. — Hence, adv.: **mōderātē**, with moderation, moderately (Cicero): moderate dictum, Cic. Font. 10, 31: omnia humana placate et moderate feramus, id. Fam. 6, 1, 4: moderate et clementer jus dicere, Caes. B. C. 3, 20. — Comp.: moderatius id volunt fieri, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2. — Sup.: res moderatissime constituta, Cic. Leg. 3, 5, 12.

mōderor, ātus, 1 (inf. moderarier for moderari, Lucr. 5, 1298), v. dep. [modus], to set a measure, set bounds to a thing (syn.: tempero, rego, gubernō). **I.** Lit., to moderate, mitigate, restrain, allay, temper, qualify; with dat. (class.): moderari linguae, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 25: moderare animo, ne sis cupidus, id. Mil. 4, 5, 16: dictis, id. Curc. 1, 3, 39: alicui, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 9; cf.: moderari uxoris, id. Rep. 4, 6, 16 (also ap. Non. 499, 15): quis illi finem statuet aut quis moderabitur, Sall. C. 51, 36: irae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 59: fortunae suae, Liv. 37, 35, 5: animo et orationi, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: cursui, to sail slowly, Tac. A. 2, 70. — (b) With acc. (post-Aug.): gaudium moderans, Tac. A. 2, 75: duritiam legum, Suet. Claud. 14: pretia, id. Dom. 7. — **II.** Transf., to manage, regulate, rule, guide, govern, direct (class. with acc.): senatum servire populo, cui populus ipse moderandi et regendi sui potestatem tradidisset? Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226: deus, qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, id. Rep. 6, 24, 26: linguam, Sall. J. 82, 2: moderari equos ac flectere, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: habenas, Ov. M. 6, 223: hocine fieri, ut inmodestis te hic moderent moribus? i. e. immodeste te geras, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 44: res rusticas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: officio consilia, id. Fin. 2, 25, 81: fidem blandius Orpheo, to strike more harmoniously, Hor. C. 1, 24, 14: mens quae omnia moderetur, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 119: cantus numerosque, id. Tusc. 5, 36, 104. — With dat.: ego incitus sum, qui ero me postulemoderari, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 88: non vinum hominibus moderari, sed homines vino solent, id. Truc. 4, 3, 57: pleni moderari frena theatri, Juv. 10, 128: funiculo navi moderari, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154. — Absol.: in utroque magis studia partium bona aut mala sua moderata (sunt), Sall. J. 73, 4: fortuna, cuius libido gentibus moderatur, id. C. 51, 25.

mōdeste, adv., v. modestus fin.

mōdestia, ae, f. [modestus], moderate-ness, moderation; esp. in one's behavior, unassuming conduct, modesty (opp. immodestia, superbia, licentia; class.). **I.** In gen.: eam virtutem Graeci σωφροσύνη vocant: quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnumquam etiam modestiam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16; cf.: modestia est in animo continens moderatio cupiditatum, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3: rectum dividitur in prudentiam, iustitiam, fortitudinem, modestiam, id. ib.: disserebat de sua modestia, want of confidence in himself, Tac. A. 1, 11 int. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Unassuming conduct, discretion, moderation, sobriety of behavior (the predom. signif. of the word): sarta tecta tua precepta usque habui mea modestia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 36: sine modo et modestia, id. Bacch. 4, 3, 2: temperantiae partes sunt continentia, clementia, modestia, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164; cf.: modestia est, per quam pudor honestus clarum et stabilem comparat auctoritatem, id. ib.: non minus se in milite modestiam et continentiam, quam virtutem et animi magnitudinem desiderare, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: in dicendo, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 10: modestia et humanitas, id. Att. 7, 5, 2: neque modum, neque modestiam victores habent, Sall. C. 11, 4. — **B.** 1. Shame, shamefacedness, modesty: et sententiarum et compositionis et vocis et vultus modestia, Quint. 4, 1, 55: virginalis, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66; cf.: primaque modestia culpae Confundit vultus, Stat. Th. 2, 232; poet.: vacui lecti, i. e. (chaste) celibacy, id. Silv. 1, 2, 162. — 2. Sense of honor, honor, dignity: neque sumptui, neque modestiae suae parcere, Sall. C. 14, 6. — **C.** As a transl. of the Gr. εὐταφία, in the lang. of the Stoics, the quality of saying and doing everything in the proper place and at the proper time, correctness of conduct, propriety: sic fit, ut modestia haec, quam ita interpretamur,

ut dixi, scientia sit opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum tempus, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142 (v. the entire context). — **D.** (Post-Aug.) 1. Of the weather, mildness: hiemis, Tac. A. 12, 43 (cf.: clementia hiemis, Col. 5, 5, 6). — 2. Of the course of a stream, gentleness: aquarum modestia, gentle course, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71.

Mōdestinus, i, m., a Roman surname, Inscr. Marin. Frat. Arv. 36; Inscr. Grut. 712, 2. — So, Herennius Modestinus, a celebrated lawyer under Alexander Severus, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 68.

mōdestus, a, um, adj. [modus], keeping due measure, moderate; esp. in behavior, modest; as respects anger, calm, gentle, dispassionate; towards others, kind, forbearing, temperate, mild; in morals, honest, virtuous, sober, discreet, moral (class.): vir modestus et frugi, unassuming, modest, Cic. Att. 13, 29, 1: adulescentuli modestissimi pudor, id. Planc. 11, 27: plebs modestissima (opp. seditiosa), id. Agr. 2, 31, 84: epistula ut adversus magistrum morum modestior, id. Fam. 3, 13, 2: oculi, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 11: vultus, id. ib. 1, 4, 15: lingua, id. H. 18 (19), 63: verba, id. Am. 3, 14, 16: o modestum ordinem, kind, gentle, mild, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 124: in ea (urbe) isti vestri satellites modesti insolentiam suam continebunt, id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: mendicis modesti, kind, friendly, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 12: mulier proba et modesta, modest, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 7; cf.: videas, dolere rebus flagitiosis modestos, Cic. Lael. 13, 47: modestissimi mores, id. Planc. 1, 3: ingenui parum modesti, Quint. 1, 2, 4: servitia, Tac. A. 4, 7: vultus modesto sanguine fervens, Juv. 10, 300. — Hence, adv.: **mōdestē**, with moderation, moderately, temperately, discreetly, modestly (class.): modice et modeste vitam vivere, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 18: ea quae, etiam . . . cum modeste fiunt, tamen ipsa per se molesta sunt, Cic. Att. 9, 19, 1: rebus secundis modeste ac moderate uti, Liv. 30, 42: hosti intrepide modesteque obviam ire, quietly, Gell. 9, 11, 6: modestissime vivere, Varr. ap. Non. 1, 274: qui modeste paret, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 5: intueri, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: parcius et modestus praetentare misericordiam iudicis, Quint. 4, 1, 28: si ille Romam modeste venturus est, without hostile violence, Cic. Fam. 14, 14, 1.

mōdiālis, e, adj. [modius], containing a modius or Roman peck (ante- and post-class.): aulae, calicesque, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 8: figura, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 8.

mōdiātiō, ōnis, f. [id.], a measuring by modii (post-class.), Cod. Th. 11, 24, 2.

mōdicē, adv., v. modicus fin.

***mōdicellus**, a, um, adj. dim. [modicus], very moderate, very little (post-Aug.): modicella culcita, Suet. Ner. 48 dub. (al. modica; v. Oud. ad loc.).

mōdico, v. modicus.

mōdicus, a, um, adj. [modus], having or keeping a proper measure, moderate (cf. mediocris); esp. in behavior, modest, temperate; also, of size, moderate-sized; middling, ordinary, mean, bad (class.); syn.: moderatus, mediocris. **I.** In a good sense: modico gradu ire, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 19: potiones, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 115: convivia, id. Sen. 13, 44: severitas, id. ib. 18, 53: industrios, supplices, modicos esse, Sall. J. 85, 1: domi modicus, id. ib. 63, 2: modicum quoddam corpus (historiae), a book of a tolerable size, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 4: amant (mala) modicas rigationes, gentle, moderate, Pall. 3, 25, 14. — **II.** In a disparaging sense, middling, ordinary, mean, scanty, small, etc.: genus dicendi subtile in probando, modicum in delectando, Cic. Or. 21, 69: oculi, middling-sized, Plin. 11, 37, 53, § 141: ea, valde et modica, et illustria sunt, few in number, Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 137: Graecis hoc modicum est, not frequent, id. Fin. 2, 19, 62: pecunia, little, scanty, id. Par. 6, 2, 47: acervus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 190: incrementa, small, Just. 7, 1: tempus, short, Quint. 1, 2, 12: rem pateris modicam, a trifling affliction, Juv. 13, 143: modici amici, humble, poor, id. 5, 108. — With gen.: Sabinus modicus originis, Tac. A. 6, 39: virium, Vell. 1, 12, 4: pecuniae, Tac. A. 3, 72: voluptatum, id. ib. 2, 73. — As subst.: **mōdicum**, i, n. (sc. spatium), a little way: modicum progredi, a little, App. M. 6, p. 180, 38: modico contentus,

Juv. 9, 9. — Also, in *abl.*, modico adverbially: modico deinde regressa, i.e. *after a short time*, App. M. 1, p. 112, 20: modico prius, quam Larissam accederem, *a short time before*, id. ib. p. 105 *med.*: modico secus progredi, *to go a little farther*, id. ib. p. 112, 10. — Hence, *adv.*: **modicē**, with moderation, moderately; *modestly*; in a proper manner; also, in an ordinary manner, meanly, poorly (class.). 1. Modice hoc faciam, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 4: dolorem modice ferre, quietly, calmly, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111; id. Phil. 11, 3, 7: se recipere, quietly, in good order, Liv. 28, 15: verecunde et modice, Enn. ap. Non. 342, 23 (Trag. v. 241 Vahl.): modice et modeste vitam vivere, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 18: dicere, Cic. Sull. 29, 80: modice et scienter uti re aliqua, id. de Or. 1, 23, 132. — 2. Slightly, not very, not much: minae Clodii modice me tangunt, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 1: modice vinosus, Liv. 41, 4: locuples, id. 38, 14, 9: modice instratus torus, slightly, meanly, scantily, Suet. Aug. 73. **modificatio**, ōnis, f. [modificor], a measuring, measure (post-Aug.): versum lex ac modificatio, Sen. Ep. 88, 3: verborum, Gell. 10, 3, 15; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 160, 10 Müll.

modificator, ōris, m. [id.], one who gives the proper measure to a thing, a moderator, manager (post-class.): tibicen omnis modi peritus modificator, App. Flor. p. 341.

modificatus, a, um, v. modificor *fin. b.*

modifico, āre, 1, v. n. and a. [modus-facio]. I. *Neutr.*, to limit, set limits to: alicui in aliqua re intercedere aut modificare, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 3 Mai. — II. *Act.*, to control, regulate: vitalis motus, Aug. de Music. 6, 17, 58. — *Pass. reflex.*, to observe due measure, keep within bounds, to be moderate: modificari in sumptibus, App. Doctr. Plat. p. 18, 37. — Class. only in part. perf. **modificatus**, a, um, measured off, measured: verba modificata, Cic. Part. Or. 5, 17: membra modificata, id. de Or. 3, 48, 186: corpora... modificata utriusque rei participatione, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47, 7. — B. *Melodious*: lusciniarum querelae, Sid. Ep. 9, 2.

modificor, ātus, 1, v. dep. (act. collat. form, v. modifco), a. and n. [modificus], to measure off, measure a thing (post-class. in verb. finit.). I. *Lit.*: comprehensa mensura Herculanī pedis, quanta longinquitas corporis ei mensurae conveniret... modificatus est, Gell. 1, 1, 3. — II. *Trop.*, to set a measure, set bounds to, to moderate; with *dat.*: immaturis liberorum desideriis, App. M. 11, p. 267, 1: orationi, id. Flor. p. 365, 8: desideriis omnibus, Front. ad Ver. Imp. G.

modificus, a, um, adj. [modus-facio], measured (post-class.): mela modifica, Aus. Parent. 27, 2.

* **modimperator**, ōris, m. [for modi imperator], the president or chairman of a convivial party, who prescribes the quantity to be drunk (the magister bibendi, the Greek *συνμοσιάρχος*): potandi modimperatores, Varr. ap. Non. 142, 7.

modiolum, i, n. [dim. of modium, v. modius], the yolk: quinque ovorum modiola, Plin. Val. 1, 64.

modiulus, i, m. dim. [modius], lit., a small measure; hence, transf., I. A kind of drinking-vessel, Dig. 34, 2, 37. — II. A bucket on a water-wheel, Vitruv. 10, 9: modioli gemelli, the boxes or cylinders of a forcing-pump, id. 10, 13. — III. The nave of a wheel, Plin. 9, 4, 3, § 8; Vitruv. 10, 4. — IV. The box to receive the axle-tree of an oil-mill, Cato, R. R. 20. — V. A surgical instrument, a cylindrical borer with a serrated edge, a trepan, *χοιρίκιον*, Cels. 8, 3 *inil.*

modium, ii, n., v. modius.

modius, ii (gen. plur. modium: qui CCCC modium quinque milia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 36, § 83: modiorum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 72), m. (neutr. collat. form: **modium**, ii, n., Cato, R. R. 58; so in plur.: modia vicia, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 145) [modus], the Roman corn-measure, a measure, peck, containing sixteen sextarii, or the sixth part of a Greek medimnus (class.): salis modium, Cato, R. R. 58: tritici modius, Cic. Div.

in Caecil. 10, 30: siligneae farinae modius, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 88: modium populo dare asse, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 58: agri Leontini decumae tertio anno venierunt tritici medimnum XXXVI, hoc est tritici modium CC. et XVI milibus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 110: non minorem quam decem milium modiorum navem fabricare, Ulp. Fragm. 3, 6. — Prov.: verum illud est, quod dicitur, multos modios salis simul edendos esse, ut amicitiae munus expletum sit, Cic. Lael. 19, 67: modio nummos metiri, to measure one's money by the peck, said of a rich woman, Petr. 37; cf.: dives, ut metiretur nummos, Hor. S. 1, 1, 95: ego nunc mihi modium mille esse argenti velim. Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 9; Juv. 3, 220: pleno modio, in full measure, abundantly, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 16; cf.: argumentum vobis demensum dabo, non modo neque trimodius, verum ipso horreo, Plaut. Men. prol. 15: servorum vestres modio castigat iniquo, with short measure, Juv. 14, 126. — Also as a measure for other things, a peck: metiri modio oleario, Cato, R. R. 144: ut metientibus dimidium (anulorum aureorum) super tres modios explesse, Liv. 23, 12; Pall. 6, 4, 1. — II. Transf. A. Among surveyors, the third part of a jugerum, Auct. de Limit. p. 264 and 312 Goes.; Pall. Mai. 4 al. — B. The socket, step, shoe in which the mast of a ship stands, Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 8.

modō (scanned *modō*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 23; Lucr. 2, 11, 35; Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 107; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, p. 480; Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 140), *adv.* [orig. *abl.* of *modus*, q. v.]. I. *Qs.*, by measure, expressing, like tantum, a restriction of the idea, only, merely, but. A. In gen. 1. Affirmatively: ter sub armis malim vitam cernere, Quam semel modo parere, even once, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll. (Trag. v. 298 Vahl.): semel modo, only once, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 30: uni modo gessi morem, id. Most. 1, 3, 43: hoc autem si ita sit, ut unum modo sensibus falsum videatur, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 101; cf.: quorum genera plurima sunt: hi unum modo quale sit suspicantur, id. Or. 9, 28: nec audiendi quidam, qui tres modo primas esse partes volunt, Quint. 3, 3, 4: paulum modo, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2; Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 15: perpauxillum modo, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 74; cf.: manus erat nulla, quae parvam modo causam timoris afferret, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 3: quae pacisci modo scis, sed quod pacta es, non scis solvere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 88: ad orandum modo, non augendam orationem assumuntur, Quint. 8, 6, 39; cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69: solere modo non etiam oportere, id. Off. 3, 4, 18: doctrina ac litterae secundis rebus delectationem modo habere videbantur, nunc vero etiam salutem, id. Fam. 6, 12, 5: circi modo spectaculum fuerat, Liv. 7, 2: modo facito ut illam serves, only see that, etc., Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 59: modo fac, ne quid aliud cures, etc., Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 1: aetatem velim servare, Libanum ut conveniam modo, if I can only, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 8: modo ut tacere possis, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 9; cf.: concede, ut impune emerit, modo ut bona ratione emerit, if but, provided that, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 10: modo ut haec nobis loca tenere liceat, id. Fam. 14, 14, 1. — For the expressions *dummodo*, *solummodo*, and *tantummodo*, v. dum, solum, and tantum. — 2. Negatively: non modo... sed (verum) etiam (et, or simply sed), not only... but also: ut non modo secunda sperare debeas, sed etiam adversa fortissimo animo ferre, Cic. Fam. 6, 13, 5: non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando, id. Cael. 19, 45: illum non modo fuisse, sed et, etc., id. Att. 11, 9, 2: non modo falsum id esse, sed hoc verissimum, id. Rep. 2, 44, 71. — As to these expressions, and also respecting the omission of a second non in the latter clause, v. under sed and non. — B. In part., in restrictive clauses, for ullo or aliquo modo, in any way or degree, at all, only, even: servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili conditione sit servitutis, qui, etc., who is in any tolerable condition, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 16; cf.: quamquam quis ignorat, qui modo umquam mediocriter res istas scire curavit, quin, etc., id. Fl. 27, 64; and: quis est omnium, qui modo cum Musis habeat aliquod commercium, qui? etc., id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: nemo aliter philosophus sensit, in quo modo esset auctoritas, id. Div. 1, 39, 86;

cf.: servitus, honorifica modo, Brut. ap. Cic. ad Brut. 1, 17, 4: tum quam plurimis modo dignis, se utilem praebeant, be they but worthy, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: bonis viris... faciendum est, modo pro facultatibus, id. ib. 2, 17, 58: decerne, modo recte, id. Rosc. Am. 48, 138: itaque veniam, quo vocas, modo adjutore te, id. Att. 16, 13, a, 1: atque utinam posset aliqua ratione hoc crimen quamvis falsa, modo humana atque usitata defendere, if only, id. Verr. 2, 3, 97, § 224. — b. Si modo, if only (freq.): tu si modo es Romae: vix enim puto, sin es, hoc vehementer animadvertas velim, Cic. Att. 5, 8, 2: tute scis (si modo meministi) me tibi tum dixisse, etc., id. ib. 12, 18, 2: fortasse vici, si modo permansero, id. ib. 12, 44, 3. — Poet. with subj.: si modo sola queant saxa tenere fidem, Prop. 1, 18, 4. — c. Poet. and in jurid. Lat. in, modo si, for dummodo, if only, provided that: persequar inferius, modo si licet ordine ferri, Ov. Tr. 2, 263: modo si ejus nomine opus fiat, Dig. 39, 1, 18; 26, 2, 28; 19, 2, 19, § 10. — d. As a conjunction with subj., for dummodo, if only, provided that (freq. and class.): quos valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. Brut. 16, 64; id. Or. 9, 28: manent ingenia senibus, modo permaneat studium et industria, id. Sen. 7, 22; Quint. 10, 1, 131: modo Jupiter adsit, Tertia lux classem Cretaeis sistet in oris, Verg. A. 3, 116. — So, modo ne for dummodo ne, if only not, provided that not: quae de Sicinio audisti, ea mihi probantur: modo ne illa exceptio in aliquem incurrat bene de nobis meritum, Cic. Att. 5, 4, 3: si quis est paulo ad voluptates propensior, modo ne sit ex pecudum genere, etc., id. Off. 1, 30, 105; id. Ac. 2, 43, 132. — 2. Modo non, like the Gr. *μόνον οὐκ*, all but, almost, nearly, = propemodum (ante- and post-class.): modo non montes auri pollicens, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 17 Don.: faveat Fabi gloriae, quae modo non sua contumelia splendeat, Liv. 10, 24, 11: pictor equum venientem, modo non vivum, comprehendat, Val. Max. 8, 11, ext. 7: modo non reclamante publico vigore, Amm. 14, 7, 1; 16, 12, 16; 21, 14, 1; 22, 6, 2 al. — 3. In colloq. lang. with imperatives, just, now, only: seque hac modo, Plaut. Men. 4, 1, 4: sedete hic modo, id. Rud. 3, 3, 29: propera modo, id. Men. 1, 4, 32: vide modo, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: ignem scrutare modo, inquam, Hor. S. 2, 3, 276. — Indignantly: quin tu i modo, begone now, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 182; so, i modo, id. Stich. 3, 2, 23: tace modo, be still now, id. As. 5, 2, 19. — With tu or vos (poet. and post-class.): tu modo, dum licet, hunc fructum ne desere vitae, Prop. 2, 15, 49; Verg. G. 3, 73: tu modo posce deos veniam, id. A. 4, 50: vos modo, inquit, parcite, Phaedr. 2, 8, 8; Curt. 9, 6, 24; 9, 2, 25.

II. With specifications of time, like Gr. *ἄρτι* (reaching to the full measure of the time, fully). A. In gen. 1. Of the present time, just now, just (ante-class. and poet.): quid? ego modo huius frater factus, dum intro eo atque exeo? just now? Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 43: modo dolores, meatu, occipiunt, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 2 (evidenter hic modo temporis praesentis adverbium est, Don.): advenis modo, id. Hec. 3, 5, 8 Don.: devoravi nomen imprudens modo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 63: jam modo nunc possum contentus vivere parvo, Tib. 1, 1, 25; cf.: peccare fuisset Ante satis, penitus modo nunc genus omne perosus Famineum, Verg. A. 9, 141. — 2. Of time just passed, just now, but this moment, a little while ago, lately (class.): nuper homines nobiles huiusmodi, iudices, et quid dico nuper? immo vero modo ac plane paulo ante vidimus, qui, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 7: Al. Ita uti dudum dixerat? Am. Dudum? quam dudum istuc factum est? Al. Temptas: jam dudum, pridem, modo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 60: Ph. Quando? Do. Hodie. Ph. Quam dudum? Do. Modo, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 30: sum illi villae amicior modo factus, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 4: quaeas putemne talem esse deorum naturam, qualis modo a te sit exposita, id. N. D. 1, 21, 57: declaravit id modo temeritas C. Caesaris, id. Off. 1, 8, 26: modo hoc malum in rem publicam invasit, id. ib. 2, 21, 75: si hodie bella sint, quale Gallicum modo (i. e. twenty-two years earlier), Liv. 6, 40, 17; cf. id. 22, 14, 13; Cic. Div. 1, 44, 99. — Opp. to nunc: qui nunc primum te advenisse di-

cas, modo qui hinc abieris, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 63: in qua urbe modo gratia, auctoritate, gloria florimus, in ea nunc is quidem omnibus caremus, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2; id. Mur. 40, 86; 41, 88; Prop. 1, 18, 7.—With *tunc*, Tac. A. 6, 32, 2, 75.—**3.** Of time just to come, immediately, directly, in a moment (rare, and perh. not in Cic.): domum modo ibo, Ter. And. 3, 4, 15; Liv. 26, 15: Artabanus tardari metu, modo cupidine vindictae inardescere, Tac. A. 6, 32; 4, 50.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Modo... modo, now... now, at one moment... at another, sometimes... sometimes (class.): modo ait, modo negat, sometimes he says Yes, and sometimes No, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 46: Cotta meus modo hoc, modo illud, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47; id. Div. 2, 44, 93: modo his, modo illis ex partibus, id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: o Academicum volaticam et sui similem, modo huc, modo illuc! id. Att. 13, 25, 3: citus modo, modo tardus incessus, Sall. C. 15, 5: laetos modo, modo pavidos animadvertentes, id. J. 60, 4: nebulonem modo, modo nugatorem appellat, Liv. 38, 56.—Instead of modo... modo, we sometimes find: nunc... modo: nunc queretur eundem accusatorem ac judicem esse, modo vitam sibi eripi, etc., Liv. 8, 32, 9.—Again, instead of the second modo (esp. in poets and in post-Aug. prose writers), we find: nunc aliquando, interdum, nonnumquam, saepe, rursus.—So, modo... nunc, Ov. M. 13, 922; id. F. 4, 643; id. Tr. 1, 2, 27: modo ut reciperet imperium, nunc ut legatione fungeretur, Tac. H. 2, 51: modo... aliquando, id. A. 1, 81; 6, 35; 11, 34; 16, 10; id. H. 2, 74: modo... interdum, Sall. J. 42, 1; 55, 9; 62, 9 Kritiz; 74, 1; Hor. S. 1, 9, 9 et saep.: modo... nonnumquam, Suet. Tib. 66; id. Claud. 15; id. Calig. 52: modo... saepe, Hor. S. 1, 10, 11: modo... modo... saepe, Sall. J. 45, 2; Tac. H. 4, 84: modo... rursus, Prop. 1, 3, 41.—**2.** Modo... tum (deinde, postea, etc.), at first... then, at one time... at another: sol modo accedens, tum autem recedens, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102: (Xenophon) facit Socratem disputantem... et modo unum, tum autem plures deos, id. ib. 1, 12, 31: et modo mundum, tum mentem divinam esse putat, id. ib. 1, 13, 34; cf.: modo (Theophrastus) menti divinum tribuit principatum, modo caelo, tum autem signis sideribusque caelestibus, id. ib. 1, 13, 35: et forte in eo loco grandis ilex coaluerat inter saxa paulum modo prona, deinde flexa, etc., Sall. J. 93, 4: modo... paulo post, Val. Max. 7, 4, 5: modo... modo... postremum, Tac. H. 4, 46: quid agerent, modo timentes, vicissim contemnentis religiones, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 43.

* **modulabilis**, a, adj. [modulus], that can be sung or played (poet.): carmen, Calp. Ecl. 4, 63.

modulāmen, inis, n. [id.], melody, euphony (post-class.): (Cicero) in secundā (in Verrem, i.e. Verr. 2, 78; § 191) simili usus modulamine, manifesto peccatu inquit, non peccato, Gell. 13, 21 (20), 16: caeli ac siderum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12; Sid. Carm. 1, 9.

modulamentum, i, n. [id.], melody, euphony (post-class.): modulamenta orationis M. Tullii, Gell. 1, 7, 19.

modulāte, adv., v. modulator fin.

modulatio, onis, f. [modulator], a regular measure (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: operis modulationes, Vitr. 5, 9, 3: doricā, id. 5, 9, 2: incedendi, a marching to time, Gell. 1, 11, 18.—**II.** In partic., a rhythmic measure, modulation; hence, singing and playing, melody, in poetry and music, Quint. 9, 4, 139: modulatione producti aut corripit (verba), id. 9, 4, 89: modulatio pedum, id. 1, 6, 2: scenica, id. 11, 3, 57: vocis, melody, id. 11, 3, 59: musica, Aus. Ep. 25, 13.

modulātor, oris, m. [id.], one who measures by rule, a director of music, a musician (poet. and post-Aug. prose).—*Absol.*: optimus est modulātor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 130: vocis et cantus, Col. 1 proem. § 3.

modulātrix, icis, f. [modulator], she that regulates (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Bapt. 3.

1. modulatus, a, um, P. a., v. modulator fin.

2. modulatus, ūs, m. [modulator], a modulating (poet.): canoro saxa modulatu trahens, music, a playing on the lute, Sen. Herc. Fur. 263.

mōdūlor, ātus, l, v. dep. [modulus], to measure off properly, to measure; to manage properly, to regulate. **I.** In gen. (only post-Aug.): in modulanda status longitudinis ejus praestantia, Gell. 1, 1, 1; cf.: quanta longinquitas corporis ei mensurae conveniret, modificatus est, id. ib. fin.: ita modulante natura, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 142.—

II. In partic., of singing, speaking, dancing, etc., to measure rhythmically, to modulate; hence, trans., to dance, to represent by dancing; to sing, to play (class.): ipsa natura, quasi modularetur hominum orationem, in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic. Or. 18, 58; cf.: hominum aures vocem naturā modularunt, modulate, id. de Or. 3, 48, 185: insulae, Sallustiae dictae, quoniam in symphoniae saltu ad ictus modulantium pedum moventur, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209.—**B.** Transf.: virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, beating time to, accompanying with the dance, Liv. 27, 37 fin. (carmina) pastoris Sculi modular labor avenā, Verg. E. 10, 51: carmina descripsi, et modulans alterna notavi, id. ib. 5, 14: verba fidibus modulanda Latinis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 143: lyram, Tib. 3, 4, 39.—Hence, **modulatus**, a, um, Part. and P. a., in pass. signif. **A.** Played upon, made by playing, played. **1.** Of an instrument: dic Latinum, Barbite, carmen Lesbio primum modulate civi, Hor. C. 1, 32, 5.—**2.** Of a song, tune, etc., sung: carmina, Suet. Aug. 57: a canticis ad aliorum similitudinem modulatis, Quint. 9, 2, 35.—

B. Properly measured, in due measure, in time, melodiously, musical (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ipso modulata dolore Verba fundebat, Ov. M. 14, 428: sonus, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 81; § 85.—*Comp.*: ut moderatores modulatoresque fierent animi, more harmonious, Gell. 1, 11, 1: lingua, id. 1, 15, 14: orationem modulatore aptiore reddidit, id. 13, 24, 9.—*Sup.*: modulatissimus cantus, Flor. 2, 7, 15.—Hence, adv.: **mōdūlatē**, measuredly, according to measure, in time, melodiously: modulate canentes tibiae, *Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22: haec tu quam perite, quam concinne, quam modulate enuntiasti, Aus. Ep. 19.—*Comp.*: ars modulatus incedendi, Amm. 16, 5, 10: verba modulatus collocata, Gell. 11, 13, 2.

modulus, i, m. dim. [modus], a small measure, a measure (not in Cic. or Cæs.).

I. Lit.: relinquitur de numero, quem faciunt alii majorem, alii minorem, nulli enim hujus moduli naturales, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 20: ab imo Ad summum moduli bipedalis, two feet high, Hor. S. 2, 3, 309.—*Prov.*: metri se quemque suo modulo ac pede, i.e. to be content with his own condition, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 98.—**2.** In archit., a module: si Dorici generis erunt columnae, dimetiantur earum altitudines cum capitulis in partes quindecim, et ex eis partibus una constituat, et fiat modulus, Vitr. 5, 9, 3; 3, 3, 7; 4, 3, 3 sq.—**3.** In aqueducts, a water-meter: est autem calix modulus aeneus, qui rivo, vel castello induitur: huic fistulae applicantur, Front. Aquaed. 36.—**4.** Rhythmical measure, rhythm, music, time, metre, mode, melody: moduli Lydii, Dorii, Phrygii, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204: verborum, Gell. 5, 1, 1: tibiaram modulis in proeliis uti, id. 1, 11, 1.—**II.** Trop.: cur non ponderibus modulisque suis ratio utitur? Hor. S. 1, 3, 78: ganeones, quibus modulus est vitae culina, measure, Varr. ap. Non. 119, 11.

modus, i, m. [root med-, measure, weigh; Gr. μέδομαι, μέδοντες, μέστωρ, μέδωρος; cf.: modius, modestus, moderor], a measure with which, or according to which, any thing is measured, its size, length, circumference, quantity (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: modi, quibus metirentur rura, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 1: is, modus acua Latine appellatur, id. ib. 1, 10, 2: filio agri reliquit ei non magnum modum, Plaut. Aul. prol. 13: hoc erat in votis, modus agri non ita magnus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 1: de modo agri scriptis, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 2: de modo agri (actio), cum a venditore emptor deceptus est, Paul. Sent. 1, 19, 1: modus hic agri nostro non sufficit horto, Juv. 14, 172: modus altitudinis et latitudinis (sulcorum), Col. 11, 3, 4: collis modum jugeri continens, Col. Arbor. 1, 6: ut omnium par' modus sit, Cels. 3, 27; cf. Col. 12, 23: falsus, false measure, Dig. 11, 6:

magnus legionum, Vell. 2, 73, 2: hic mihi conteritur vitae modus, measure or term of life, Prop. 1, 7, 9.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., a proper measure, due measure: in modo fundi non animadverso lapsi sunt multi, Varr. R. R. 1, 11: suus cuique (rei) modus est, Cic. Or. 22, 73: ordine et modo, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: modum alijus rei habere, to observe measure in a thing, not exceed the bounds of moderation, id. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 144: vox quasi extra modum absona, beyond measure, immoderately, id. de Or. 3, 11, 41: cum lacus praeter modum crevisset, id. Div. 1, 44, 100: ii sine dubio fidem et modum transeunt, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: supra modum in servos suos saevire, Gai. Inst. 1, 53: sine modo modestique, without measure, without moderation, Sall. J. 41, 9: sine modo ac modestia agi, Liv. 26, 48, 11.—**2.** The measure of tones, measure, rhythm, melody, harmony, time; in poetry, measure, metre, mode: vocum, Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: musici, Quint. 1, 10, 14: lyrici, Ov. H. 15, 6: fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 12: Bacchico exultans (i.e. exultans) modo, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P. (Trag. v. 152 Vahl.): flebilibus modis concinere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: saltare ad tibicinis modos, to the music or sound of the flute, Liv. 7, 2: nectere canoris Eloquentium vocale modum, Juv. 7, 19.—*Fig.*: verae numerosque modosque ediscere vitae, moral harmonies, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 144.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A measure which is not to be exceeded, a bound, limit, end, restriction, etc.: modus muliebris nullus, neque umquam lavando et fricando modum scimus facere, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 21: quis modus tibi tandem exilio eveniet, id. Merc. 3, 4, 67: modum aliquem et finem orationi facere, to set bounds to, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 118: ludendi est quidem modus retinendus, id. Off. 1, 29, 104: imponere alicui, Liv. 4, 24, 4: cum modum irae nullum faceret, id. 4, 50, 4: modum transire, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 4: cupidinibus statuatur natura modum quem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 111: inimicitiarum modum facere, Cic. Sull. 17, 48: modum statuarum haberi nullum placet, id. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 144: qui rebus infinitis modum constituent, id. Fin. 1, 1, 2: constituere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 145: modus vitae, τὸν βίον τέλος, Prop. 1, 7, 9.—With *gen. gerund.*: modum lugendi aliquando facere, to make an end of mourning, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 6.—*Poet.* with *inf.*: nam quis erit saevire modus? Stat. Th. 12, 573; cf. the foll.—**B.** A way, manner, mode, method: modus est, in quo quem ad modum, et quo animo factum sit, quaeritur, Ejus partes sunt prudentia, et imprudentia, Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 41: nullum modum esse hominis occidendi quo ille non aliquot occiderit, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: nec enim semper (haec partes) tractantur uno modo, id. Or. 35, 122: vitae, way of life, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: caelestium ordinem... imitari vitae modo, id. Sen. 21, 77: quibus modis, by what method of acting, i.e. what means, Sall. C. 5, 6: cultores has Alpīs modo tuto transmittere, Liv. 21, 30, 8.—*Poet.* with *inf.*: nec modus inserere atque oculos imponere simplex, Verg. G. 2, 73.—**2.** Esp. freq.: modo, in modum, or ad modum, with a *gen.* or *adj.*, in the manner of, like: servorum modo, in the manner of, like slaves, Liv. 39, 26: pecorum modo trahi, Tac. A. 4, 25: in modum ramorum, Col. Arbor. 22: in nostrum modum, in our manner, Tac. H. 3, 25: servilem in modum cruciari, like slaves, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 13; Caes. B. G. 6, 19, 3; Suet. Calig. 56: mirum in modum, in a wonderful manner, wonderfully, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: ad hunc modum distributis legionibus, in this manner, id. ib. 5, 24: naves ad hunc modum factae, id. ib. 3, 13: nos nostras more nostro et modo instruximus legiones, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 66: non tuo hoc fiet modo, id. Men. 2, 1, 25: si humano modo, si usitato more peccasset, after the manner of men, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 8; cf.: Carneadeo more et modo disputata, id. Univ. 1; for which with *gen.*: apīs Matinae More modoque, Hor. C. 4, 2, 28; and: agendi more ac modo, Quint. 11, 1, 29: tali modo, in such a manner, in such wise, Nep. Att. 21, 1: nullo modo, in no wise, by no means, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 186: omni modo egi cum rege et ago cotidie, in every way, earnestly, urgently, id. Att. 6, 2, 7: omnibus modis tibi esse rem salvam

ut scias, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 13: omnibus modis miser sum, *every way, wholly, completely*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 79: miris modis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 9; Liv. 1, 57, 6; Hor. C. 2, 17, 21: mille modis amor ignorandus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 30: hoc multis modis reprehendi potest, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 82 (v. Madv. ad h. l.); so, filium multis modis jam expecto, ut redeat domum, *very much*, Ter. Hec. 2, 3, 7; cf. multimodis: mira miris modis, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 5; cf. mirimodis: eum tibi commendo in maiorem modum, *very much, greatly*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12 (14), 3: nullo modo, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102; Col. 9, 8; Suet. Tit. 2: bono modo, *moderately*, Cato, R. R. 5: bono modo desiderare aliquid, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3: ejus modi, *of that kind, of such a kind or sort* (freq.): ejusmodi sunt tempestates consecutae, ut, Caes. B. G. 3, 29, 2: in ejusmodi casu, id. ib. 5, 33, 4; 6, 34, 7: erant ejusmodi fere situs oppidorum, ut, id. ib. 3, 12, 1: petitionis nostrae hujusmodi ratio est, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1; so, ejusque modi, ejusdem modi, ejusmodicumque, cuiusmodi, cuiusmodi, v. Zumpt, § 678: ejusmodi, *of what sort*, Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 3: ejusmodi, *of what sort soever*, id. Inv. 2, 45, 134: hujusmodi, hujusmodi, *of this kind, such*: hujusmodi casus, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: hujusmodi verba, Sall. J. 9 fin.: illiusmodi, *of that kind*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 68; so, istiusmodi amicos, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 15.—3. In gram., a form of a verb, a voice or mood: in verbo fiunt soloeicismi per genera, tempora, personas, modos, etc., Quint. 1, 5, 41: patiendi modus (*the passive voice*), . . . faciendi modus (*the active voice*), id. 9, 3, 7; cf. 1, 6, 26.

† **moecha**, ae, f., = μοιχῆ, an adulteress: ne sequeretur moechas, Hor. S. 1, 4, 113: turpis, Cat. 42, 3: putida, id. 42, 11: bustuaria, Mart. 3, 93, 15: fastosa, id. 10, 13, 7: zelotypa, Juv. 6, 278.—In apposition: uxor moecha, Aus. Ep. 10.

† **moechia**, ae, f., = μοιχεία, adultery (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pudic. 5.

moechile, is, n. [moechus]; a place where adultery is committed (post-Aug.): moechile (al. cubile), Petr. 113.

* **moechillus**, i, m. [id.], an adulterer, paramour: moechilli, facto; v. l. ap. Cat. 113, 2 dub. for mucillam.

* **moechimōnium**, ii, n. [id.], adultery, Lib. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 2 (also ap. Non. 140, 31).

moechisso, i, v. a. [id.], to ravish (ante-class.): aliquam, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 6.

* **moecho-cinaedus**, i, m. [moechus-cinaedus], a man abandoned to lewdness, Lucil. ap. Non. 439, 26.

moechor, ātus, i, v. dep. [moechus], to commit adultery (poet. and late Lat.), Cat. 94, 1; Hor. S. 1, 2, 49; Mart. 6, 91, 2; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 4, 1, 1.

† **moechus**, i, m., = μοιχός, a fornicator, an adulterer: magnus mulierum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 180; Ter. And. 2, 1, 16; id. Eun. 5, 4, 35; Hor. C. 1, 25, 9; id. S. 2, 7, 13; 72; Juv. 9, 25; 14, 26 et saep.

moene, v. moenia init.

moenara, um, for munera, v. munus.

1. moenia, ium (gen. plur. moeni-
ōrum for moenium, like anciliorum for ancilium; acc. to Cledon. p. 1898 P.; abl. plur. MOENIIS for moenibus, Inscr. Grut. 408, 1, 34; in sing. moene: moene singul-
riter dixit Ennius (al. Naevius), Paul. ex Fest. p. 145 Müll.), n. [perh. Sanser. root mā-, bind; Gr. μῆνω, μῆνῃ; cf. munus, immunis, manio], defensive walls, ramparts, bulwarks, city walls, as a means of protection and security. I. Lit. (class.): uti habent tuta oppida quod operis munebant, moenia dicta, Varr. L. L. 5, § 141 Müll.: domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus, moenibus sepeperunt, Cic. Sest. 42, 91: diligentius urbem religione quam ipsis moenibus cingitis, id. N. D. 3, 40, 94; id. Ac. 2, 44, 137; id. Rep. 1, 11, 17: altissima, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: cum paene inaedificata in muris ab exercitu nostro moenia videntur, *bulwarks, fortifications*, id. ib. 2, 16: summa arcis, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4 (Ann. v. 170 Vahl): dividimus muros; et moenia pandimus urbis, Verg. A. 2, 234.—II. Transf. A. Poet., in gen. walls, enclosure: moenia navis, Ov. M. 11, 532: angusta theatri, Lucr. 4, 82: mundi, id.

1, 73; cf. caeli, Ov. M. 2, 401.—B. A city enclosed by walls, a walled town (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nulla jam perniciēs moeniibus ipsis intra moenia comparabitur, to our walls, i. e. our city, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: moenia lata videt triplici circumdata muro, Verg. A. 6, 549: moenia circumdare muro, Flor. 1, 4, 2; Vitr. 8, 4.—* C. A mansion, dwelling: Ditis magni, Verg. A. 6, 541.

2. moenia, for munia, v. h. v.

moenio, ire, for munio, v. h. v.

Moenis, is, m., the River Main, in Germany, Mel. 3, 3, 3.—Called also **Moenus**, i, Tac. G. 28; Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 45; Anm. 17, 1, 6.

moenitus, Part., from moenio, v. munio.

Moenus, i, v. Moenis.

† **1. moera (mira)**, ae, f., = μοῖρα, a part, a degree, in the astronomical sense (post-class.), Sid. Carm. 15, 66; 14 proöm.

2. Moera, ae, f., the name of one of the Fates, Gell. 3, 16, 11.

moerens (maerens), entis, P. a., v. maereo fin.

moereo, ēre, **moereor**, and **moeror**, v. maereo and maeror.

moerica (merica), vritis, a sort of grape-vine, otherwise unknown, Plin. 14, 2, 6; Col. 3, 2, 27.

1. Moeris, idis, m., = Μοῖρις, *Moeris*, a king of Egypt in the fifteenth century A.C., who caused the lake which bears his name to be excavated: Moeridis lacus, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 50.—Hence,

2. Moeris, idis, f., = Μοῖρις, the Lake Moeris, in Egypt, an artificial lake, fifty miles in width, between Memphis and Arsinoë, designed as a reservoir to hold the superfluous water of the Nile when overflowing, now Birket-Karūm, Mel. 1, 9, 5 (ap. Plin. always Moeridis lacus).

3. Moeris, is, m., the name of a shepherd and sorcerer, Verg. E. 8, 96, 98; 9, 1; 53, 54, etc.

moerus, i, for murus, v. h. v.

* **Moesa**, ae, f., the grandmother of Helioabalus, Lampr. Helio. 10.

Moesi, ōrum, m., the Mesians, a people in the modern Bulgaria and Servia, Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 149; 4, 11, 13, § 41; Tac. A. 15, 6; Juv. 9, 143; Inscr. Orell. 4984.—Hence,

Moesia, ae, f., the country of the Mæsi, Mæsia, the modern Bulgaria and Servia, Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 149; Tac. A. 1, 80; 2, 66 et saep.—As Moesia superior and inferior, also in plur., Moesiae, Suet. Vit. 15.—II. Deriv. A. **Moesiacus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Mæsia, Mæsiā: exercitus, Suet. Vesp. 6: copiae, Tac. H. 2, 32.—B. **Moesicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Mæsia, Mæsiā: gentes, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 3.

moesileum, i, n., corrupted from mausoleum, a tomb, mausoleum, Front. de Limit. Agror. p. 43 Goes.

moestē, moestifico, moestiter, moestitia, moestitudo, moesto, moestus, v. maeste, etc.

moeta, for macta, Front. de Colon. p. 141.

Mogontiācum, i, n., a city of Germany, the mod. Mayence, or Mainz, Eutr. 7, 8.—Called also **Magontiācum**, Tac. H. 4, 15; 24; 25; 33 al.: **Magontiācus**, i, f., Amm. 15, 11, 8; and **Moguntia**, ae, f., Ven. Fort. 9, 9.

† **moirus**, i, v. murus.

mōla, ae, f. [cf. μῶλη, μῶλος, mill, millstone; μῶλα, grinders, molar-teeth; cf. molaris], a millstone; and usu. plur. mōlae, a mill (driven by slaves, animals, or water): verbera, compedes, mōlae, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 9: molarum strepitum audire, Enn. ap. Non. 506, 4 (Com. 7 Vahl. p. 153): mōlae oleariae duro et aspero lapide, Varr. R. 1, 55: trusatiles, Gell. 3, 3, 14: pumiceae, Ov. F. 6, 318: aquariae, water-mills, Pall. 1, 42: digni mōlam versare Nepotis, Juv. 8, 67: versatiles, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 135: mōla asinaria, i. e. millstone, too heavy for a man to drive, Vulg. Matt. 18, 6; id. Marc. 9, 41: mōlae olivariae, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 36.—II. Transf. A. Grits or grains of spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt (hence called mōla sal-

sa), which it was customary to strew on the victims at sacrifices: mōla etiam vocatur far tostum, et sale sparsum, quod eo mōlo hostiae aspergantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 141 Müll.: sparge mōlam, Verg. E. 8, 82: mōlam et vinum inspergere, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: aut mōla salsā aut ture comprecari, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 109: mōla salsā supplicare, Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 7: litare, id. praef. med.: consumpsi salsaque mōlas et turis acervos, Mart. 7, 5, 4.—B. A false conception, moon-calf; mole, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 63; 10, 64, 84, § 184.—C. A jawbone, or the teeth: mōlas leonum confringet, Vulg. Ps. 57, 7.

Molae, ārum, f., in the relig. lang. of the Italic people, perh. the daughters of Mars, the protectresses of mills, Gell. 13, 22.

mōlaris, e, adj. [mōla], of or belonging to a mill or to grinding, mill.—I. Adj. (post-Aug.): mōlaris lapis, Plin. 36, 19, 30, § 137; Isid. 19, 10, 10: petrae mōlares, Grom. Vet. 401, 20: saxum, id. ib. 212, 9: lapis mōlaris, Vulg. Luc. 17, 2: deus, grinding, mōlar, id. Judic. 15, 19.—II. Subst.

mōlaris, is, m. A. A millstone; poet. for any large stone: ramis vastisque mōlaribus instat, Verg. A. 8, 250; Tac. H. 2, 22; Ov. M. 3, 59: lapis quasi mōlaris magnus, Vulg. Apoc. 18, 21; cf. Sen. Ep. 82, 25.—B. (Sc. dens.) A grinder, mōlar: interque mōlares Difficili crescente cibo, Juv. 13, 212: presso stridere mōlari, id. 6, 160: mōlares superiores (of horses' teeth), Col. 6, 29, 4; Pall. 4, 13, 9.

mōlārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a mill or to grinding, mill- (ante-class.): asinus mōlarius, a mill-ass, an ass that turns a mill, Cato, R. R. 11, 4; Varr. R. 1, 19, 3.

* **mōlaxo**, i, v. a., for malaxo, Pelag. Vet. 5.

molemonium, ii, n., a plant that promotes vomiting, Plin. 26, 7, 25, § 40.

mōlendārius, a, um, adj. [1. molo], of or belonging to a mill or to grinding, mill- (post-class.): asina mōlendaria, Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 2: meta (al. mōlendinaria), ib. § 5.

mōlendinārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a mill, mill- (post-class.). I. Adj.: mōlendinariae metae, Amm. 17, 4, 15: mōlendinaria meta (al. mōlendaria), Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 5.—II. Subst.: **mōlendinārius**, ii, m., a miller, Inscr. Grut. 1114, 6.

mōlendinūm, i, n. [id.], a milling-place, mill-house (eccl. Lat.), Aug. in Ps. 132, 4; 36, 2.

mōles, is, f. [prob. for mog-lēs; root magh-; cf. magnus; Gr. μάχθος, μαχθῆς, μάγος; cf. μολός, moliri, molestus; Germ. Mühle], a shapeless, huge, heavy mass, huge bulk. I. Lit. A. In gen. (poet.): Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov. M. 1, 7: vastā se mole moventem Pastorem Polyphemum, Verg. A. 3, 656: taurus et ipsa mole piger, Juv. 12, 12: stetit aequore moles Pinea, i. e. a fleet of large ships, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 19.—B. Esp. 1. A mass, pile, a cliff or ridge of rock: in mole sedens, Ov. M. 2, 12; 13, 923.—2. A mass or pile of waves: venti, tantas audetis tollere moles, Verg. A. 1, 134; 5, 790.—3. A huge, massive structure, esp. of stone; a dam, pier, mole; a foundation, etc. (freq. and class.): molem atque aggerem ab utraque parte litoris jaciebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: moles oppositae fluctibus, moles, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 118: aditus insulae muniti mirificis molibus, id. Att. 4, 16; 13: exstructa moles opere magnifico, incisaeque litterae, virtutis testes sempiternae, a monument, id. Phil. 14, 12, 33: moles propinqua nubibus, Hor. C. 3, 29, 10: insanae substructionum moles, huge buildings, piles, Cic. Mil. 31, 85; Hor. C. 3, 1, 34: sepulcri moles, i. e. a tomb, Luc. 8, 865: molem aggeris ultra venire, Juv. 16, 26.—4. A huge engine or machine, used at sieges: velut celsam oppugnat qui molibus urbem, Verg. A. 5, 439.—5. Warlike apparatus, munitions of war: belli, Tac. H. 1, 61: non alias majore mole concurrsum, with a greater mass, id. A. 2, 46.—II. Trop. A. Greatness, might, power, strength, great quantity, heap: moles pugnae, Liv. 26, 6: molem invidiae sustineret, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 23; cf. moles mali, id. ib. 3, 7, 17: vis consilii expers mole ruit sua, Hor.

C. 3, 4, 65: rerum, Suet. Aug. 84: fortunae, Tac. A. 15, 52: Herculeas, Sil. 12, 143: densa ad muros mole feruntur, a vast crowd, immense body, Verg. A. 12, 575: curarum, multitudo, crowd, Tac. A. 12, 66: tantae corporum moles in fugam consternati sunt, Liv. 38, 46, 4. — **B.** Difficulty, labor, trouble: transveham naves haud magnâ mole, without great difficulty, Liv. 25, 11: tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem, so much labor did it cost, Verg. A. 1, 33: Corbuloni plus molis adversus ignaviam militum, quam, etc., Tac. A. 13, 35.

molestē, adv., v. molestus fin.

molestia, ae, f. [molestus], trouble, troublesomeness, irksomeness, uneasiness, annoyance, molestation, vexation, disgust, distaste, etc. (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: sine molestia, Cato, R. R. 154; cf.: sine molestia tua, without trouble to yourself, Cic. Fam. 13, 23, 2: molestiam exhibere, to cause, id. ib. 12, 30, 1: habeo etiam illam molestiam, quod, etc., id. ib. 16, 12, 5: fasces habent molestiam, produce, cause, id. Att. 8, 3, 6: ex perniciē rei publicae molestiam trahere, to feel troubled, id. Fam. 4, 3, 1: capere, to be vexed, annoyed, id. Sull. 1, 1: alicui aspergere, to give, occasion, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2: afferre, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 9: demere, id. Ad. 5, 3, 33: molestiis se laxare, id. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 3: navigandi, Suet. Calig. 23. — **B.** In partic., of speech, stiffness, affectation: diligens elegantia sine molestia, Cic. Brut. 38, 143: si nihil habere molestiarum Atticorum est, id. ib. 91, 315. — **II.** Transf., concr., that which causes trouble, an annoyance: sermones ne et hic viris sint et domi molestiae, Plaut. Poen. prol. 35; of spots or blotches on the face: molestiae in facie, Plin. 28, 8, 28, § 109.

molestio, i, v. a. [id.], to trouble, annoy, molest: aliquem, Petr. Fragm. ap. Fulg. p. 566, 28; id. Sat. 58; App. Herb. 71: neminem molestari volo nomine debiti, Dig. 34, 3, 20. — Absol.: uva raro valde molestat, is troublesome, Scrib. Larg. 71.

molestus, a, um, adj. [moles], troublesome, irksome, grievous, annoying (class.; cf. importunus): abscedo hinc, molestus ne sis! Plaut. As. 2, 4, 63: provincia, Cic. Mur. 8, 18: operosus ac molestus labor, id. N. D. 2, 23, 39: alicui odiosum et molestum esse, id. Sen. 14, 47: tu autem, nisi molestum est, paulisper exsurge, if it will not incommode you, id. Clu. 60, 168: nihil erit his laboriosius molestiusque provinciae? id. Leg. 3, 8, 19: arrogantia ingenii atque eloquentiae est multo molestissima, id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 36: tunica, a dress of pitch, in which a malefactor was burned (tunicam alimentis ignem et illitam et intexam, Sen. Ep. 14, 6), Juv. 8, 235; Mart. 10, 25, 5. — **B.** In partic., of speech, labored, affected: simplex in agendo veritas non molesta, Cic. Brut. 30, 116: verba, Ov. A. A. 1, 464: pronuntiatio gestulationibus, Quint. 11, 3, 183: dialectos, Suet. Tib. 56. — **II.** Transf. **A.** That is done with difficulty, difficult (post-class.): molestia separatio, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 14. — **B.** Dangerous, injurious: otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est, Cat. 51, 12. — Hence, adv.: **molestē**. **1.** With trouble or difficulty (class.): moleste fero, I take it ill, it vexes, annoys me, Cic. Att. 13, 22, 4: molestissime fero, quod, etc., id. Fam. 3, 6, 5: molestius ferre, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 2: fero, I lament, Sen. Ep. 67, 13. — **2.** In a troublesome or offensive manner; of speech, in a labored manner, affectedly: mimice ac moleste, Cat. 42, 8: scribere, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 86: moleste uti distinctionibus, Quint. 11, 3, 181.

moletrina, ae, f. [1. molo], a mill (ante-class.). Cato ap. Non. 63, 26.

molicina, v. molocina.

mōile, is, n. [mola], the drawing-ropes or traces of an ass in a mill, Cato, R. R. 10 and 11.

molimen, inis, n. [molior], a great exertion, effort, endeavor, attempt, undertaking (mostly poet., not in Cic.): ventus Trudit agens magnam magno molimine navem, Lucr. 4, 902: revellere Annosam pinum magno molimine, Ov. M. 12, 357: quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine oircum Spectemus vacuum Romanis vatibus aedem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 93: sceleris, Ov. M. 6, 473: res, suo ipsa molimine gravis, Liv. 2, 56: rerum,

Ov. P. 1, 2, 75: molimine vasto tabularia, id. M. 15, 809.

mōlimentum, i, n. [molior], a great exertion, effort, endeavor, attempt, undertaking (good prose, but not in Cic.): magno cum molimento procedunt, Sisen. ap. Non. 142, 5: neque se exercitum sine magno comēatu atque molimento in unum locum contrahere posse, *Caes. B. G. 1, 34, 3: motam certe sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis, by machines of little power, Liv. 5, 22: eo minoris molimenti ea claustra esse, would cost the less labor, id. 37, 14: rex magni molimenti est, that has a great spirit of enterprise, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 11, 3.

mōlina, v. molinus.

mōlinarius, ii, m. [molina], a miller: molinarius, ὀπρᾶλῆτης, Gloss. Philox.

mōlinus, a, um, adj. [mola], of or belonging to a mill, mill. (eccl. Lat.): saxum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35. — Hence, as subst. **A.** mōlina, ae, f., a mill, Amm. 18, 8, 11. — **B.** mōlinum, i, n., a mill, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 29.

mōlio, ire, 4 (act. collat. form of molior).

I. To build, erect (post-Aug.): neque quis quid molit, S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129. — **II.** In a pass. signif., to set in motion, start: jam sospitatrix deae peculiaris pompa molebatur, App. M. 11, p. 261, 8.

mōlior, itus, 4 (inf. molior for moliri, Lucr. 5, 934), v. dep. n. and a. [moles]. **I.** Neutr. **A.** To set one's self or one's powers in motion, to make exertions, exert one's self, to endeavor, struggle, strive, toil, etc. (rare but class.; syn.: conor, nitor): viden ut misere moliantur? Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 32: agam per me ipse et moliar, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 2: nōsti mores mulierum: Dum moliantur, dum comuntur, annus est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 11: horam amplius jam in demolendo signo permulti homines molebantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95. — **B.** To set one's self in motion, endeavor to depart, to depart: molientem hinc Hannibalem, Liv. 28, 44: dum naves moliantur a terra, id. 37, 11: in quam (insulam) gladiatores navibus molientes, Tac. H. 2, 35. — **II.** Act. **A.** To labor upon any thing, exert one's self at or upon, set in motion, work an instrument or engine; to work any thing (cf. ago; class.). **1.** Nihil enim agit (vita deorum),... nulla opera molitur, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 61: res dura et regni novitas me talia cogant moliri, Verg. A. 1, 564: validam in vites molire bipennem, to work, i. e. wield, id. G. 4, 331: ancoras, to work, i. e. hoist the anchor, weigh anchor, Liv. 28, 17: agricola incurvo terram molitus aratro, i. e. to work, cultivate, till the ground, Verg. G. 1, 494; Col. 1 praef. 17; 11, 2, 19: erro molirier arva, Lucr. 5, 932: fores, to work, i. e. to force, to break open, Tac. A. 1, 39; 2, 82; Liv. 23, 18, 2; 24, 46, 5: Atharrias ad Philotam missus clausum aditum domus moliebatur, Curt. 6, 8, 20: habenas, to guide, Verg. A. 12, 327: fulmina molitur dextra, hurls, id. G. 1, 329: ignem, id. A. 10, 131: opera, to begin work, Col. 11, 2, 2: aliquid sub divo moliri potest, id. 1, 8, 9. — **2.** To set in motion, bestir, rouse, cause to remove, displace (syn.: deicio, deturbo): montes sua sede, displaces, Liv. 9, 3: corpora ex somno molebantur, aroused, id. 36, 24, 3: onera objectā, id. 25, 36. — **3.** To build, make, erect, construct (syn.: condo, fundo; construo): muros, to build, Verg. A. 3, 132: classem, id. ib. 3, 6: arcem, id. ib. 1, 424: atrium, Hor. C. 3, 1, 46: aedem, Flor. 1, 7: locum, prepares, Verg. A. 7, 158: pōcula de inimicorum capitibus hominum, to construct, make, Sol. 15. — **B.** Trop., to endeavor to do; to undertake, attempt, set about any thing (cf.: aggredior, apparo): nec ea, quae agunt, molientes cum labore operoso, performing, doing, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59: viam clipei molita per oras, made its way, Verg. A. 10, 477: inde datum molitur iter, id. ib. 6, 477: jamque alio moliris iter, Stat. S. 5, 2, 61: viam et gressus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 278; 3, 438: animum, to form or acquire for one's self, Ov. A. A. 2, 119: laborem, to undertake, Verg. A. 4, 233: strere et moliri aliquid calamitatis alicui, to try to bring upon, Cic. Clu. 64, 178: fortissimis atque optimis civibus periculum moliri, id. Sest. 1, 1: pestem patriae nefarie, id. Cat. 2, 1, 1: perniciem rei publicae, id. ib. 1, 2, 5: insidias avibus, to lay snares,

Verg. G. 1, 271: crimina et accusatorem, to bring about, find out, Tac. A. 12, 22: triumphos, Ov. M. 14, 719: fugam, Verg. A. 2, 109: moram, to cause, make, occasion, id. ib. 1, 414: opem extremam alicui, Val. Fl. 6, 431: dolos apertos, to devise, id. 5, 249: bellum in animo, to design, meditate, Vell. 2, 46: Athenienses urbem ex integro condere moliantur, Just. 2, 15, 1: mundum efficere moliens deus, attempting, Cic. Univ. 4: fallere, Val. Fl. 3, 491: de occupando regno moliens, striving to usurp the government, Cic. Rep. 2, 35, 60: nuptias, to bring about, Tac. A. 12, 3: apud iudices oratione molenda sunt amor, odium, etc., are to be excited, called forth, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 206: tumorem, Col. 6, 17: vorandi facultatem, Cels. 1, 3: fidem moliri coepit, began to meddle with, disturb, Liv. 6, 11, 8.

1. mōlitio, ōnis, f. [molior], a putting in motion, moving, removing; a laborious undertaking, preparation, contrivance (rare but class.): molitio agrorum, a working, ploughing, digging, Col. proem.: terrena, id. 11, 2, 98: facilis molitio eorum valli erat, a tearing out, demolishing, Liv. 33, 5, 6; a building, making, of the creation of the world, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19. — In gen., an enterprise, undertaking, Amm. 14, 9, 4.

2. mōlitio, ōnis, f. [molo], a grinding (late Lat.), Ambros. Sermon. 29.

1. mōlitor, ōris, m. [molior], one who undertakes to do a thing, an attempter, author, framer, contriver (class.): effector mundi molitorque deus, Cic. Univ. 5: ratis, Ov. M. 8, 302: caedis, Tac. A. 11, 29: novarum rerum, Suet. Dom. 10: maximorum molitores scelerum, Sen. Tranq. 7, 3.

2. mōlitor, ōris, m. [1. molo], a miller (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 15. — **II.** Transf., in mal. part., Aus. Ep. 90, 3.

mōlitrix, icis, f. [1. molitor], she who attempts, frames, contrives (post-Aug.): novarum rerum, Suet. Ner. 35.

(mōlitura, ae, f. [1. molo], a false read. for molitur, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 52.)

1. mōlitus, a, um, Part., from molo.

2. mōlitus, a, um, Part., from molior. *mōlleo, 2, v. n. [mollis], to be soft, Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

mollesco, ere, v. inchoat. n. [molleo], to become soft, to soften (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. liquesco). **I.** Lit.: rura colit nemo: mollescent colla jūvenis, Cat. 64, 38: ebur, Ov. M. 10, 283: tactu, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 76. — **II.** Trop. **1.** To become soft, mild, or gentle: tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit, Lucr. 5, 1014: pectora, Ov. P. 1, 6, 8. — **2.** To become effeminate, unmanly: mollescat in undis, Ov. M. 4, 386: ne forte mollescat cor vestrum, Vulg. Jer. 51, 46.

*mōllestra, ae, f., a sheepskin, sheep's-felt, for wiping helmets, Paul. ex Fest. p. 135 Müll.

mollicellus, a, um, adj. dim. [mollis], soft, tender, delicate (poet.): nates, Cat. 25, 10.

mollicia, mollicies, v. mollitia.

mollicina, ae, f. [mollis], a kind of soft garment (post-class.), Nov. ap. Non. 540, 22.

mollicomus, a, um, adj. [mollis-coma], soft-haired (post-class.): herbae, Avien. Perieg. 1082.

1. molliculus, a, um, adj. dim. [mollis]. **I.** Lit., soft, tender, delicate (poet.): escae, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 58: meus molliculus caseus, id. Poen. 1, 2, 154. — **II.** Trop., voluptuous: versiculi, Cat. 16, 4; cf. adulescentulus, Charis. 183 P.

2. Molliculus, i, m., a Roman surname, e. g. Ti. Minucius Molliculus, Liv. 40, 35.

mollifico, 1, v. a. [mollis-facio], to make soft, to soften, mollify, Caesar. Epist. Hortat. ad Virg.; cf.: mollifico, ἀπαλύνω, μαλάσσω, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

mollificus, a, um, adj. [mollifico], making soft, softening (post-class.): phlebotomia est mollifica corporis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, 9.

molligo, inis, v. mollugo.

mollimentum, i, n. [mollio], a means of softening or mitigating (post-Aug.): calamitatum, Sen. Tranq. 10, 2.

mollis, *ivi* and *ii*, *itum*, 4 (mollibat for molliebat, Att. ap. Non. 347, 16; Ov. M. 6, 21: mollitior for molliri, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 27), *v. a.* [mollis], to make soft, pliant, flexible, or supple, to soften (class.). **I.** Lit.: frigidus duriscit umor, et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: lanam trahendo, by spinning, Ov. M. 2, 411: artus oleo, Liv. 21, 55: dum ferrum molliat ignis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 20: ceram, Ov. M. 8, 198: semina, id. ib. 7, 123: humum foliis, id. ib. 4, 741: glebas, id. ib. 6, 220: ventrem, to relax, purge moderately, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 43: duritias, id. 28, 17, 70, § 34: agri molliti, softened, loosened, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 130. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To soften, moderate, mitigate, to tame, restrain, check; to render easier, lighter, pleasanter, or less disagreeable: Hannibalem juvenit exultantem patientia sua molliebat, Cic. Sen. 4, 10: quā mons mollibat mare, broke the violence of the sea, Att. ap. Non. 347, 16: iras, Liv. 1, 9: impetum, id. 3, 35: indocili numero cum grave molit opus, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 6: poenam, id. ib. 3, 5, 53: clivum, to make the ascent of a hill easier, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: clivos, Liv. 21, 37, 3: verba usu, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95: translationem, id. de Or. 3, 41, 165: fructus feros colendo, to render milder, Verg. G. 2, 36: caelum, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 124: lacrimae meorum me interdum molliunt, overcome me, Cic. Att. 10, 9, 2: Deus molliuit cor meum, softened, Vulg. Job. 23, 16. — **B.** To soften, render effeminate or unmanly: legionem, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8: animos, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 27: vocem, to make soft or womanish, Quint. 11, 3, 24: puerum, to unman, Stat. S. 3, 4, 68.

mollis-pes, *pēdis*, *adj.* [mollis-pes], soft-footed (poet.): boves, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 9, 15.

mollis, *e*, *adj.* [Gr. μαλᾶς, ἀμαλός, μᾶλιν; cf. βλαχρός, perh. Lat. mulier (mollior)], easily movable, pliant, flexible, supple; soft, tender, delicate, gentle, mild, pleasant (class.); *syn.*: tener, facilis, flexibilis, lentus. **I.** Lit.: mollis iuncus, Verg. E. 2, 72: comam mollis... hyacinthi, id. G. 4, 137: aurum, flexible, id. A. 10, 818: tiliac, Ov. M. 10, 92: crura, Verg. G. 3, 76: colla, id. A. 11, 622: braccia, Ov. A. A. 1, 595: cervix, id. F. 4, 185: commissurae, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: molle litus, of soft sand, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: harena, Ov. M. 2, 577: aqua, id. A. A. 1, 476: fraga, id. M. 13, 816: castaneae, Verg. E. 1, 82: mollissima vina (= mitissima, lenissima), id. G. 1, 341 (= cf. molli mero, Hor. C. 1, 7, 19; and: molle Calenum, Juv. 1, 69: alvus, relaxed, open bowels, Cels. 3, 12: cibus, mild, not sharp, id. 4, 4, 4: ovum, soft, id. 4, 4, 5: prata, Verg. G. 2, 384: grana, Ov. F. 6, 328: humus, id. A. A. 3, 688: lana, id. F. 2, 742: torus, id. Am. 2, 4, 14: arcus, slack, unbent, unstrung, id. H. 4, 92: feretrum, made soft by a layer of leaves, Verg. A. 11, 64: mollissima cera, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177: mollia panis, the soft part of bread, the crumb, id. 13, 12, 26, § 82: molles genae, soft, delicate, Ov. H. 10, 44: capilli, id. P. 3, 17: manus, id. Am. 1, 4, 24: latus, id. M. 14, 710: molles Zephyri, soft, gentle, id. A. A. 3, 728; so, hiems, Stat. S. 3, 5, 83: aestas, Verg. G. 1, 312: caelum, Flor. 1, 16, 3; 4, 12, 27: Euphrates mollior undis, gentler, calmer, Verg. A. 8, 726: aditus, easy, Sil. 4, 491; so, iter, Quint. 4, 2, 46: via, id. 1, 6, 22: fastigium, gentle, not steep, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: clivus, Verg. E. 9, 8: modicis et mollibus clivis, Curt. 8, 39, 6: jugum montis, Tac. G. 1: trames, Ov. F. 3, 13. — **Prov.**: molli brachio oburgare aliquem, with a gentle arm, i. e. in a forbearing manner, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 6: in molli carne vermes nascuntur, it is the soft flesh that breeds the worms, Petr. 57. — **Subst.**: **mollia**, *ium*, *n.*, a kind of fishes, mollusci, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 267. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Tender, delicate, susceptible: mollibus annis, in tender youth, Ov. H. 1, 111: os molle, easily blushing, id. Tr. 4, 3, 70: mollissima corda, Liv. 15, 131: mollissimae aures, modest, Plin. Pan. 68. — **B.** In a bad sense, soft, effeminate, unmanly, weak (*syn.*: effeminatus): philosophus tam mollis, tam languidus, tam enervatus, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226: Sabaei, Verg. G. 1, 57: viri molles, i. e. pathici, Liv. 33, 28; Sen. Ep. 87: disciplina, effeminate, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: delicatior... molliorque ratio, id. ib. 5, 5, 12: vita, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 9: desine mollium que-

rellarum, Hor. C. 2, 9, 17: mollis teneraque vox, Quint. 11, 3, 23: educatio, id. 1, 2, 6: actio, id. 11, 3, 128: Gallorum mens est mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: sententiae, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30: si taedio laboris longaeque viae, ut est mollis ad talia gens (Gallorum), dilaberentur, Liv. 22, 2, 4: Romanos molliores facere ad paciscendum, id. 42, 62, 6; cf.: sunt qui in rebus contrariis parum sibi constent, voluptatem severissime continent, in dolore sint molliores, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 21, 71: molles in aure fenestras, Juv. 1, 104. — **B.** Soft, pleasant, mild, easy: orationem mollem teneramque reddidit, soft, pleasant, Cic. Brut. 9, 38: mollis et jucunda senectus, id. Sen. 1, 2: ita eum placidum mollemque reddidi, ut, etc., calm and gentle, id. Caecil. 10, 28: verba, Hor. Epod. 5, 83: mollia jussa, mild, easy, Verg. G. 3, 41: vincuntur molli pectora dura prece, soft, tender, touching, Tib. 3, 4, 76: sic accensum sed mollia referre jussum dimittit, to return a gentler answer, Tac. H. 4, 32 fin.: saepius molliora respondens, id. A. 12, 46: mollis versus, an elegiac or amatory poem, Ov. Tr. 2, 307; Prop. 1, 7, 19 (opp. durus versus, a heroic poem, id. 2, 1, 41): ridere mollia, to smile gently, Ov. A. A. 3, 513: cuncta tamen ad imperatorem in mollius relata, in a milder, more favorable light, Tac. A. 14, 39: pilenta, having a gentle motion, Verg. A. 8, 666; id. G. 2, 389: mollissima fandi tempora, id. A. 4, 293: hora mollior, more favorable, Ov. P. 3, 3, 84: signa, Cic. Brut. 13, 70: duriora Callon, jam minus rigida Calamis, molliora adhuc supra dictis Myron fecit, more agreeable, Quint. 12, 10, 7: mollis animus et ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 2: in inimicitis auricula infima mollis, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13 (15), 4. — **Subst.**: **molle**, *is*, *n.*, softness, smoothness: molle atque factum Vergilio adnuerunt Camenae, Hor. S. 1, 10, 45. — **C.** Weak, untrustworthy: nihil est tam molle, tam tenerum, tam aut fragile aut flexibile quam voluntas erga nos civium, Cic. Mil. 16, 42. — **Hence, adv.**: **molliter**. **I.** Lit., softly, gently, agreeably (class.): molliter sustine me, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 7: aves nidos molliissime substernunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: recubans, id. de Or. 3, 17, 63: ossa cubent, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 76: exudent alii spirantia mollis aera, more easily, agreeably, Verg. A. 6, 847: cura molliter semina conlocandi, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 35: colles ad orientem molliter devexi, gently, gradually, Col. 1, 2, 3 sq. — **II.** Trop.: quod ferendum est molliter sapienti, calmly, patiently, Cic. Sen. 2, 5: abnuere, Liv. 30, 3: delicate et molliter vivere, voluptuously, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: aegritudinem pati, sensitively, weakly, Sall. J. 82, 2: ne quid per metum, mollius consulere, too compliantly, Liv. 30, 7, 3: interpretari mollius aliquid, rather mildly, favorably, Tac. H. 2, 96.

mollitia (**mollitia**), *ae*, *f.*, and **mollities** (**mollities**), *ei*, *f.* [mollis], movableness, pliability, flexibility, suppleness; softness (class.). **I.** Lit.: mollitia cervicis, Cic. Or. 18, 59: lapidis, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 162: lanae, id. 19, 3, 18, § 48: carnis, id. 9, 17, 28, § 61: teneritas et mollitia quaedam, Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58. — **II.** Trop., softness, tenderness, susceptibility; weakness, irresolution; effeminacy, voluptuousness, wantonness (cf.: inertia, desidia): quā mollitia sum animi ac lenitate, numquam me hercule illius lacrimis ac precibus restitsem, Cic. Sull. 6, 18: agilitas mollitiesque naturae, sensitive disposition, id. Att. 1, 17, 4: frontis, bashfulness, Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 6: animi est ista mollities, non virtus, inopiam paulisper ferre non posse, weakness, irresolution, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: Niciae, Cic. Att. 12, 26, 2: inertia et mollitia animi, Sall. C. 52, 28: mollitia socordiaque, id. J. 70, 5: in munditiis, mollitis delicisue aetatum agere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 40: civitatum mores lapsi ad mollitiam, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38: mollities luxuriaque, Just. 1, 7, 13: vocis, Claud. ap. Eutr. 1, 441: Maecenas otio ac mollitiis paene ultra feminam fluens, Vell. 2, 88, 2; id. 1, 6, 2. — **E** sp., unchastity, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 106: corporis, Tac. A. 11, 2.

mollitiorius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.], emollient (late Lat.), Auct. de Virt. Herb. 30, p. 137.

mollitudo, *inis*, *f.* [id.], suppleness, flex-

ibility, softness (class.). **I.** Lit.: mollitudo vocis, flexibility of the voice, Auct. Her. 3, 11, 20: manuum, Pac. ap. Gell. 2, 26, 13: assimilis spongiosis mollitudo, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: viarum, Vitr. 10, 6 init.; 10, 2, 11. — **II.** Trop., softness, susceptibility, weakness: humanitatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: corrumpi mollitudine vitiorum, Arn. 2, 64.

mollitus, *a*, *um*, *Part.*, from mollis.

mollugo, *inis*, *f.*, a variety of the plant lappago, Plin. 26, 10, 65, § 102; also called molligo, Marc. Emp. 26.

molluscus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [mollis]. **I.** Soft: mollusca nux; and absol.: **mollusca**, *ae*, *f.*, a kind of soft nut with a thin shell, Plaut. ap. Macr. S. 2, 14; Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 90. — **II.** Subst.: **molluscum**, *i*, *n.*, a fungus that grows on the maple-tree, Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 68.

I. mōlo, *ni*, *itum*, 3, *v. a.* [mola], to grind in a mill. **I.** Lit.: molendum usque in pistrino, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 19: hordeum in subtilem farinam, to grind into fine flour, Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 73: tolle molam, et mole farinam, Vulg. Isa. 47, 2. — **Abol.**: in mola, Vulg. Matt. 24, 41: molentes in unum, at one mill or stone, id. Luc. 17, 35. — **II.** Transf., in mal. part., Aus. Epigr. 71, 7; cf. Petr. 23. — **Hence**, **P. a.**: **mōlitus**, *a*, *um*, *ground*; as subst.: **mōlitum**, *i*, *n.*, food made of flour: edo lubentius molitum quam praehibeo a me, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 13.

2. Mōlo or **Mōlon**, *ōnis*, *m.*, a surname of Apollonius of Rhodes, a Greek rhetorician, one of Cicero's teachers, who came to Rome as an ambassador of the Rhodians, Cic. Brut. 70, 245; 90, 311; id. Att. 2, 1, 9; Quint. 12, 6, 7, etc.

mōlōche, *v.* malache.

† **mōlōchina**, *ae*, *f.* [moloche], = μολοχίνην, a garment woven of fibres from the mallow: carbasina molochina ampelina, Caecil. ap. Non. 548, 14 (Com. Rel. v. 139 Rib.). — Also called **mōlucium** or **mōlicina**, Nov. ap. Non. 539, 20 (Com. Rel. v. 71 Rib.).

mōlōchinarius (**moloc-**), *ii*, *m.* [id.]. **I.** A mallow-dyer, one who dyes with the color of mallows (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 40. — **II.** A seller of mallow-colored garments, Inscr. Mar. 939, 6.

† **mōlōchites**, *ae*, *m.*, = μολοχίτης, an Arabian gem of the color of mallows, perh. malachite, Plin. 37, 8, 36, § 114.

1. Mōlon, *v.* Molo.

2. mōlon, *ōnis*, *m.*, a plant, also called syron, Plin. 26, 7, 19, § 33.

Mōlorchus, *i*, *m.*, a poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who hospitably entertained Hercules when about to slay the lion of that place, Stat. S. 3, 1, 29; 4, 6, 51; id. Th. 4, 160; Mart. 4, 64, 30. — **Poet.**: Alpheum linquens lucosque Molorchi, i. e. the Nemean Forest, Verg. G. 3, 19. — **Hence**, **Mōlorchaeus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of or belonging to Molorchus (poet.), Tib. 4, 1, 13.

* **mōlorthus**, *i*, *m.*, a sounding-lead: gravis molorthus (al. molybdis), Stat. S. 3, 2, 30.

Mōlossi, *ōrum*, *m.*, = Μολοσσοί, the Molossians, a people in the eastern part of Epirus, Plin. 4 proem.; Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76; Nep. Them. 8, 4. — They were so called from Molossus, the son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and Andromache, acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 3, 297. — **Hence**,

Mōlossia, *ae*, *f.*, = Μολοσσία, Molossia, the country of the Molossi, in Epirus, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 297.

mōlossiambos, *i*, *m.* [molossus-iambus], a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables and an iambus (e.g. admirabilēs), Diom. p. 478 P.

Mōlossicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Molossus]; Molossian (ante- and post-class.): parasiti Molossici (v. Molossus, A.), i. e. as ravenous as Molossian hounds, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 18: carmen, consisting wholly of molossi (—; e.g.: Romani victores Germanis devictis), Diom. p. 513 P.

Mōlossis, *idis*, *f.*, = Μολοσσία, Molossis, the country of the Molossi, in the eastern part of Epirus, Liv. 8, 24.

mōlossō-pyrrhichius, *ii*, *m.* [molossus-pyrrhichius], a metrical foot consist-

ing of a molossus and a pyrrhichius (e. g. admirabilis), Diom. p. 478 P.

mōlōssō-spōndēus, i, m. [molossus-spondeus], a metrical verse consisting of a molossus and a spondee (e. g. cōtūribātōrēs), Diom. p. 479 P.

I. Mōlōssus, a, um, adj., = *Μολοσσός*, of or belonging to the Molossi, Molossian: missi de gente Molossā, Ov. M. 1, 226: canes, famed for their strength, Hor. S. 2, 6, 114: rex, Juv. 12, 108: gladii, id. 14, 162.—Also, subst.: **Mōlōssus**, i, m. **A.** A Molossian (hound): Molossus acer, Verg. G. 3, 405: Molossūm for Molossorum, Lucr. 5, 1063.—**B.** In prosody: pes, a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables (e. g. Arpinas, evertunt), Quint. 9, 4, 82; Diom. p. 475 P.

2. Mōlōssus, i, m., son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and Andromache, the progenitor of the Molossi, acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 3, 297.

mōlūcrum, i, n. [mola]. **A.** A mill-broom, i. e. a broom for sweeping out a mill: molucrum, quo molae verruntur, quod Graeci *μολυκρον* dicunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 140 Müll.—**B.** A handle for turning a mill: molucrum, quo molae vertuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 142 Müll. dub.; al. teruntur; cf. A. supra.—**C.** A square log of wood at the place where sacrifices were offered, or where the mola salsa was sprinkled on the victim: Cloatium in libris sacrorum, molucrum esse, aiunt, lignum (al. lignum) quoddam quadratum, ubi immolatur. Idem Aelius in explanatione carminum Salarium eodem nomine appellari ait, quod sub mola supponatur. Aurelius Opilius appellat, ubi molatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 141 Müll.—**D.** = Mola, a moon-calf, mole: molucrum... tumor ventris, qui etiam virginibus incidere solet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 140 Müll.

1. Mōlus, v. Tmolus.

2. Mōlus or **Mōlos**, i, m., = *Μόλος*, the father of Meriones, Hyg. Fab. 97.

† mōly, fōs, n., = *μῶλυ*. **I.** A plant with a white flower and a black root, Plin. 25, 4, 8, § 26.—**II.** Another plant, a kind of nightshade, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 180.

† mōlybdaena, ae, f., = *μολύβδαινα*. **I.** Sulphuret of lead, galena, Plin. 34, 18, 53, § 173.—**II.** The plant leadwort (pure Lat. plumbago), Plin. 25, 13, 97, § 155.

† mōlybdtis, idis, f., = *μολυβδῆτις*, the spruce of lead, lead-ashes, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 106.

† mōlybdus, i, m., and **mōlybdis**, idis, f., = *μολυβδος* and *μολυβδῆς*, lead (pure Lat. plumbum), Stat. S. 3, 2, 30; v. molorthus.

† momar, n., = *μῶμαρ*: Siculi stultum appellant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 140 Müll.

mōmen, inis, n. [for movimen, from moveo]. **I.** Movement, motion: e salso consurgere mōmine ponti, i. e. from the salt billows, Lucr. 6, 474; so also id. 2, 632, and 4, 179; v. Lachm. (where others read numine); cf. id. 3, 144.—**II.** Weight, momentum; importance, moment (ante- and post-class.): mōmine parvo moveri, Lucr. 3, 188: nullius mōminis esse, to be of no consequence, of no moment, Arn. 2, 77.—**III.** A moment of time, Manil. 3, 675.

*** mōmentāliter**, adv. [momentum], in a moment (post-class.): Fulg. Myth. 2, 3.

mōmentāna, ae, f. [id.], a delicate pair of scales for weighing gold and silver: mōmentāna pro parva modicaque pecunia, Isid. Orig. 16, 25, 4.

mōmentāneus, a, um, adj. [id.], short, of brief duration, momentary (eccl. Lat.): mōmentāneus ardor gentium, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17 dub.: vices rerum, Ambros. Ep. 2, 24 init.: felicitas, Fulg. Myth. 2, 17; Hier. Ep. 69 (89), 9; Vulg. 2 Cor. 4, 17.

mōmentārius, a, um, adj. [id.], brief, of brief duration, momentary; quick (post-class.): maritus, i. e. who stays but a short time; App. M. 5, p. 164, 21: vita, id. ib. 2, p. 127, 24: cura, Dig. 34, 1, 8.—**II.** Transf., instantaneous: venenum, that operates quickly; App. M. 10, p. 281, 7.

*** mōmentōsus**, ē, um, adj. [id.], rapid, of mōmentōsus: rapina (apis); Ps. Quint. Decl. 13, 12.

mōmentum, i, n. [for movimentum, from moveo], a movement, motion (as an indwelling force; cf. mōtio, motus; class.).

I. Lit.: astra forma ipsa figuraque sua momenta sustentant, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 117: pisces levi caudae in utrumque momento velocitatem suam flectunt, Sen. Ep. 90, 24: utque leves tactus momentaque parva sequantur, Ov. M. 4, 180.—**II.** Transf. **A.** An alteration, change, disturbance, movement, revolution: cetera populi Romani vectigalia, perlevi saepe momento fortunae, inclinatione temporis pendere, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: nullum momentum annonae facere, to effect no alteration in the price of corn, Liv. 4, 12: animi, id. 39, 5: provincias magnis momentis concusserat, Vell. 2, 78, 1: sine momento rerum, partisque ruinā cadere, Luc. 7, 118.—**B.** A particle sufficient to turn the scales: momentum staterae, Vulg. Isa. 40, 15; id. Sap. 11, 23; hence, a particle, a part, a point: myrrhae momentum, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 87: quibus (regnis) pro ignobili momento erat accessura Macedonia, a make-weight, Just. 7, 3, 1: sol cotidie ex alio caeli momento, quam pridie, oritur, a point, part, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 333: corpus orationis in parva momenta diducendo consumere, Quint. 3, 11, 23; to lose the main subject in minute divisions: ordo rerum tribus momentis consertus est, id. 5, 10, 71: officiorum, parts, Cic. Mur. 2, 3.—**b.** In partic. (a) Of time, a short time, brief space, moment (syn. punctum): parvis momentis multa natura affingit, instants, moments, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 118: momentis certis dimensis, at certain fixed times, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 3: non cunctandum ratus Hannibal, totis viribus adgressus urbem momento cepit, Liv. 21, 14, 3: momento temporis, in a moment, id. 21, 33, 35, 11, 13: momento horae, in quick lapse of time, Hor. S. 1, 1, 7; cf.: momento unius horae, Curt. 9, 6, 21: horae momento, Liv. 5, 7, 3; 9, 16: Maecenati triennio supremo nullo horae momento contigit somnus, could not sleep a single hour; Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 172: brevi horarum momento, in a few hours, Just. 2, 14, 9: ut momentum horae pereat, that a short hour be lost, Phaedr. 3 prol. 5: mōmentō fit civis diu silva, in a moment, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 3: in momento, in ictu oculi, Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 52: in momento indignationis, id. Isa. 54, 8: pruna stomacho non utilissima, sed brevi momento, are hurtful, but only for a short time, Plin. 23, 7, 66, § 132: quantum quoquo momento temporis adiciatur, Gai. Inst. 2, 70: hoc fit dieis gratia uno momento, id. ib. 1, 141.—(β) Transf., of space, distance, a little way: parvo momento antecedere, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: visus nostri tarditas non subsequitur momenta currentis (sc. stellae), sed videt simul et unde exsiliit et quo pervenerit, does not trace the successive points of its course, but sees the whole at once, Sen. Q. N. 1, 14, 4.—**2.** Trop., a cause, a circumstance; weight, influence, importance, moment: minimis momentis maximae inclinationes temporum fuit, from the slightest causes spring the greatest changes, Cic. Phil. 5, 10, 26: momenta omnia observare, all the circumstances, id. Fam. 6, 10, 5: unamquamque rem momento suo ponderare, according to its importance, id. Font. 6, 21; cf.: omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus examinet, id. Rep. 3, 8, 12: ita parvae res magnum in utramque partem momentum habuerunt, influence, Caes. B. C. 3, 70: quorum adventus hoc tamen momenti fecit, ut Scipio abscederet inde, etc. Liv. 29, 35: nullum momentum in dando adimendoque regno habere, no decisive influence, id. 1, 47, 6: momenti aliquid apud Magnetas ad repetendam societatem Romanam facere, id. 35, 39, 3: cave quidquam habeat momenti gratia, weight, influence, Cic. Mur. 30, 62: magno ad persuadendum momento esse, id. Inv. 2, 26, 77: potentia, motives, Ov. M. 11, 285: Leonis (sideris) influence, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 16: praebere nostrae momenta salutis, promote, Ov. P. 4, 13, 49: erant octo cohortes... tum discordia temporum a legione digressae, prout inclinassent, grande momentum sociae aut adversae, Tac. H. 1, 59: levi momento aestimare aliquid, to consider of little moment, to prize lightly, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: nullius momenti aliquid putare, of no moment, unimportant, Cic. Vatin. 1, 1: nullius momenti apud exerci-

tum futurum, Nep. Alcib. 8, 4: quod (oppidum) per se parvum magni momenti locum obtinuit, Tac. H. 3, 8: id est maximi momenti et ponderis, of the greatest moment, Cic. Vatin. 4, 19: exponunt, se tentasse etiam haud magni momenti finitimarum gentium auxilia, Liv. 10, 16, 5: sed in bello nihil tam leve est, quod non magnae interdum rei momentum faciat, id. 25, 13, 3; 28, 17, 10; 27, 45, 5: impensam in rem maximi ad omnia momenti facere, id. 43, 23, 8: nulla in re nisi in virtute propensionem ne minimi quidem momenti esse ad, etc., Cic. Fin. 4, 17, 47: omnino nihil habere momenti, id. ib. 2, 12, 38.

Mōna, ae, f., = *Μόνα*, the name of two islands. **I.** The Isle of Man, near Britain, Caes. B. G. 5, 13.—**II.** The Isle of Anglesae, Tac. A. 14, 29; id. Agr. 14, 18; Plin. 2, 75, 77, § 187.

† mōnācha, ae, f., = *μοναχή*, a nun (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 39, 4.

† mōnāchicus, a, um, adj., = *μοναχικός*, monkish (post-class.): certamen, Just. Novell. Constit. 133, 5.

† mōnāchium, ii, n., = *μοναχέιον*, a monastery (post-class.), Imp. Valent. et Marc. Cod. Just. 1, 2, 13.

† mōnāchus, i, m., = *μοναχός* (that lives alone), a monk (eccl. Lat.), Rutil. Nam. 1, 441; Sid. Ep. 5, 17; Hier. Ep. 22, 34.

Mōnaeses, is, m., a king of the Parthians: Mōnaeses et Pacori manus, Hor. C. 3, 6, 9 (Mōnaeses et Pacorus reges Persarum fuere, Schol. Acr.).

mōnālīter, v. monauliter.

† mōnarcha, ae, m., = *μονάρχης*, an absolute ruler, a monarch (poet.): caeruli monarcha ponti, Vet. poet. ap. Mar. Victor. p. 2551 P.

mōnarchia, ae, f., = *μοναρχία*, absolute rule, monarchy (post-class.: for unius dominatio, imperium singulare, regnum, regalis potestas), Capitol. Max. and Balb. 14; Tert. adv. Prax. 14; Lact. 1, 5, 23.

mōnārius, ā, um, adj. [μῶνιος], having but one form in inflection: nomen, Gram. Vatic. de Nom. 68 (class., Auct. 5, p. 240 Mai.).

† mōnas, ādis, f., = *μόνας*, unity; a unit, monad (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 7 sqq.; Tert. adv. Val. 37; id. Praescr. 49 fin. et saep.

mōnasteriālis, e, adj. [monasterium], monastic; monasterial (eccl. Lat.): disciplina, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

† mōnasteriolum, i, n. dim. [id.], a little monastery, Not. Tir. p. 192; Hier. Ep. 105, 4.

† mōnasterium, ii, n., = *μοναστήριον*, a monastery (eccl. Lat.), Sid. Ep. 4, 25; 7, 17; Aug. ad Casul. Ep. 86.

† mōnasteriāe, ārum, f., = *μοναστήρια*, nuns (post-class.), Just. Novell. Constit. 123, 27, 44.

† mōnaules, ae, m., = *μοναυλῆς*, a player on the single flute, Not. Tir. p. 173; cf. monaulos.

mōnāulīter, adv., on a single flute (post-class.): sonāre (al. monaliter alone), Mart. Cap. 9, § 906.

† mōnaulos or **mōnaulus**, i, m., = *μόναυλος*, a single flute, a flute with a single pipe (post-Aug.): fistulam et mōnaulum (inventit) Pan. Mercurii, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204: saepe mōnaulon habet, Mart. 14, 64, 2; cf. monaulos.

† mōnazontes, um, m., = *μοναζόντες* (who live alone), monks (post-class.), Cod. Th. 12, 1, 63.

Mōnda, v. Munda, II. fin.

mōnedula, ae, f., a jackdaw, daw, Corvus monedula, Linn.: examina graculorum monedularum, cui soli avi furcitas; auri argentique praecipue mira est, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 77; 17, 14, 22, § 99.—Acc. to the myth, the nymph Arne was turned into a daw, for having betrayed her country for gold; Ov. M. 7, 465 sq.—Pro v.: non plus aurum tibi quam monedulae committebant, Cic. Fl. 31, 76.—As a term of endearment, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 103; cf. id. Capt. 5, 4, 51.

mōnēla, ae, f. [moneo], a reminding, admonition (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pat. 8; id. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

† **mōnemēron**, *i. n.*, = *μανήμερον*, a kind of eye-salve, Marc. Emp. 8.

mōneo, ūl, itum, 2 (*inf. pres. pass.* monerier, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 36; *perf. subj.* moneris pro monueris, Pac. ap. Non. 507, 24 sq.; cf. Trag. Rel. p. 66 Rib.); likewise: di monerint meliora, Pac. ap. Non. l. 1. p. 74 Rib.), *v. a.* [causative from the root men; whence memini, q. v., mens, mentio; lit. to cause to think]. **I.** Lit., to remind, put in mind of, bring to one's recollection; to admonish, advise, warn, instruct, teach (syn.: hortor, suadeo, doceo): bene mones; tute ipse cunctas, Enn. ap. Non. 469, 25 (Coni. v. 3 Vahl.); ea (auctoritas) adhibeatur ad monendum non modo aperte, sed etiam acriter, Cic. Lael. 13, 44; melius nos Zenonis praecepta monent, Juv. 15, 107. — (*β*) *Aliquem de re*: oro, ut Terentium moneatis de testamento, Cic. Att. 11, 16, 5; id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 6. — (*γ*) *Aliquem aliquid*: Fabius eam ex tuis mandatis monuit, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1; id ipsum, quod me mones, id. Att. 14, 19, 1; sed eos hoc moneo, desinant furere, id. Cat. 2, 9, 20; vos quo paucā monerem advocavi, Sall. C. 58, 3; id. H. 2, 96, 8. — Hence also in *pass.*, moneri *aliquid*: ut moneatur semper servos homo officium suam, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 1; nec ea, quae ab ea (naturā) monemur, audimus, Cic. Lael. 24, 88; cf. infra, *ζ*. — (*δ*) *Aliquem aliquid rei* (post-Aug., and only in Tac.; cf.: admonere, commonefacio): Caecina milites temporis ac necessitatis monet, Tac. A. 1, 67 Nipperd. ad loc.; Plancinam Augusta monuit Agrippinam insectandi, id. ib. 2, 43. — (*ε*) With *ut, ne*, or the simple *subj.*: monere te atque hortari, ut in rem publicam incumberes, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 2; monet ut suspiciones vitet, Caes. B. G. 1, 20; moneo, praedico, ante denuntio, absteineat, manus Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 36; moneo obtestorque ut, etc., Sall. J. 10, 3; 49, 2; id. H. 4, 61, 23; vos, ne amittatis, etc., id. J. 31, 25; Macedonas monebat, ne multitudinem hostium... moverentur, Just. 11, 13; quamquam edicto monuisset ne quis quietem ejus interrumpere, Tac. A. 4, 67 *init.* — (*ζ*) With an *object* or *rel. clause*: (Caesar) monuit ejus diei victoriam in eorum cohortium virtute constare, Caes. B. C. 3, 89, 4; moneret rationem frumenti esse habendam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34; Cerealis propinquos monebat fortunam belli mutare, etc., Tac. H. 5, 24; Arminius colligi suos et propinquare silvis monitos vertit, id. A. 1, 63; ultro struebantur qui monerent perfergere ad Germaniae exercitus, id. ib. 4, 67 *fin.*; Radamistum obpugnationem celerare, id. ib. 12, 46; 13, 37; 16, 11; id. H. 4, 33; si te unum illud monuerimus, artem sine assiduitate dicendi non multum juvare, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1; moneo, quid facto opus sit, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 65; res monet cavere, consultare, Sall. C. 52, 3; alio propere tempus monet, id. J. 19, 2. — *Pass.*: cum Nicanorem insidiari Piraeo a Dercillo moneretur, Nep. Phoc. 2, 4. — *b.* Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: res ipsa monebat tempus esse, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 1; (sol) caecos instare tumultus Saepe monet, Verg. G. 1, 464; immortalia ne speres, monet annus, Hor. C. 4, 7, 7; natura monet festinare, Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 227: ut monet ira, Sall. H. 2, 41, 8; ratio ipsa monet amicitias comparare, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 66. — **II.** Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Without the accessory notion of reminding or admonishing; in gen., to teach, instruct, tell, inform, point out; also: to announce, predict, foretell: tu vatem, tu diva, mone; instruct thy bard, Verg. A. 7, 42; velut divinitus mentis monita, Liv. 26, 19; hoc moneas precor; Ov. F. 4, 247; amici somnio monitus, Suet. Aug. 91; reddebant parvuli, quae monebantur, what they were taught, Plin. Pan. 26; vates Helenus cum multa horrenda moneret, announced, foretold, Verg. A. 3, 712; cf.: ante sinistra cavā monuisset ab illic cornix, etc., id. E. 9, 15; quid auguralis alites vel cantus monerent; Amm. 28, 1; recte monemur, causas non utique ab ultimo esse repetendas, Quint. 5, 10, 83. — **B.** *Thy punish, chastise* (only in Tacitus): pueri verbera moneri, Tac. A. 5, 9.

† **mōneris**, *is, ūl, itum*, = *μονήρης* (sc. ναῦς), a vessel with a single bank of oars, a galley, Liv. 38, 38, 8 (cf. Tac. H. 5, 23).

Moneta, *ae* (archaic gen. Monetas, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.), *f.* [moneo]. **I.**

The mother of the Muses, a transl. of the Gr. Μνημοσύνη; Mνημοσύνη Moneta, Gloss. Philox.; cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47; Hyg. Fab. praef.: filia Monetas, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P. — **II.** A surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined: cum terrae motus factus esset, Ut sue plena procuratio fieret, vocem ab aede Junonis ex arce exstitisse; quocirca Junonem illam appellatam Monetam, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101; cf. id. Phil. 7, 1, 1; Liv. 7, 28, 4; Ov. F. 1, 638; 6, 183; Val. Max. 1, 8, 3; Lact. 2, 7, 11: ubi nunc aedes atque officina Monetae est, Liv. 6, 20, 13. — **B.** Transf. **1.** The place for coining money, the mint: ad Philotinum scripsi de viatico, sive a moneta, sive ab Oppiis, i. e. taken from the mint or borrowed from the Oppian usurers, Cic. Att. 8, 7, 3; Sid. Carm. 23, 41: monetae officinator, master of the mint, Inscr. Orell. 3227: monetae aequator, ib. 3228. — **2.** Coined money, coin, money (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): victiciae concedit prisca moneta novae, Ov. F. 1, 222; nigrae, i. e. aerae, Mart. 1, 100, 13; Paul. Sent. 5, 25, 1: falsam monetam percussisse, id. ib. 5, 12, 12; probata, Vulg. Gen. 23, 16. — **3.** A stamp or die for coining money: a novā monetā, of a new stamp, Mart. 12, 55, 8. — Hence, trop.: communi feriat carmen triviale moneta, of the common stamp, in ordinary style, Juv. 7, 55: jam tempus est quaedam ex nostra, ut ita dicam, monetā proferri, Sen. Ben. 3, 35, 1: nomina Graeca Latinā monetā percussa, of the Latin stamp, App. Mag. p. 293, 33.

monetalis, *e*, *adj.* [moneta], of or belonging to the mint; minted, coined (class.): triumviri monetales, the directors of the mint, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30. — In jest of one who asks for money: monetali ascripsi, quod ille ad me pro consule, the money-man, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 5: aurum, coined, App. M. 7, p. 190, 21: pes monetalis, the Roman foot (because the standard was kept in the temple of Juno Moneta), Grom. Vet. p. 128, 2 sq.

monetarius, *a, um, adj.* [id.]: of or belonging to the mint: FAMILLA, Inscr. Orell. 3226. — Hence, subst.: **monetarius**, *i, m.*, a master of the mint, Inscr. Mur. 968, 5: monetarii, minters, coiners (post-class.), Aur. Vict. Epit. Eutr. 35; Eutr. 9, 14; Vop. Aur. 38.

monile, *is, n.* [kindr. to Sanscr. mani; Lat. gemma, margarita; Gr. μάνιος, μόνιος], a necklace, a collar (esp. of women, but also of boys and of animals), Paul. ex Fest. p. 138 Müll.; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 3: cum (Eriphyle) vidisset monile ex auro et gemmis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39; Afran. ap. Non. 150, 28: colloque monile Baccatum, Verg. A. 1, 654; Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 44. — *Plur.*: monilia, jewels: toto posuere monilia collo, Juv. 2, 85: super gemmas et monilia calcare, App. M. 5, 1, p. 159: monilibus legatis, aurum vel argentum non debetur, nisi, etc., Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 60. — Worn by boys: vidit in Herculeo suspensa monilia collo, Ov. H. 9, 57: ornabant aurata monilia collum, id. M. 5, 52. — *A collar*, worn by horses: aurea pectoribus demissa monilia pendent, Verg. A. 7, 278; by a stag, Ov. M. 10, 113.

monimentarius, **monimentum**, *v. monum*.

monitio, *ōnis, f.* [moneo], a reminding, admonishing; advice; admonition; warning (rare but class.): oburgatio post turpe factum, castigatio: monitio vero est ante commissum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 196 Müll.: monitio acerbitate, oburgatio tonitruum, etc., Cic. Lael. 24, 89; Suet. Tib. 18: volebat credi, monitione ejus futura praenosceret, id. Ner. 56: ut ne monitione quidem proficiant, Sen. Ep. 94, 39: officii, Col. 11, 1, 30. — In *plur.*, Col. 11, 1, 6.

monito, *are, v. freq. a.* [id.], to remind, admonish (post-class.), Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 387; id. Carm. 5, 5, 23.

monitor, *ōris, m.* [id.], one who reminds one of any thing, an admonisher, monitor (syn.: hortator, auctor). **I.** In gen.: nil opus fuit monitore, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 119: monitor et praemonstrator, id. ib. 5, 1, 2: est enim (hoc praeceptum) non tam acutum quam necessarium, magisque monitoris non fatui quam eruditi magistri, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 99: stet ad latum monitor;

Sen. Ep. 94, 72: officii, Sall. J. 85, 10: monitoris egere, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 67. — **II.** In partic. **A.** The counsellor who furnishes an orator with his points of law, a remembrancer, an assistant: video mihi non tē sed hunc librum esse responsurum, quem monitor tuus hic tenet, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 52. — **B.** He who reminds one of people's names, a nomenclator: per monitorem appellandi sunt, Cic. Mur. 36, 77; Plin. Pan. 23. — **C.** An overseer, superintendent, e. g. of youth; an instructor, guide, teacher: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor. A. P. 163: generosa pubes Te monitore regi, mores et facta priorum Discere, Stat. S. 5, 3, 147; id. Th. 12, 205. — Of farm-slaves, Col. 1, 9, 4; 7, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 35; Dig. 33, 7, 8; leader, general of troops, Sil. 8, 370. — **D.** A prompter in the theatre: monitores qui monent histriones in scenā, Paul. ex Fest. p. 138 Müll.; Inscr. Orell. 4916. — **E.** In relig. lang., one who leads in praying: MONITOR AVGV, Inscr. Don. cl. 1, 44: sine monitore, quia de pectore oramus, precantes sumus, Tert. Apol. 30.

monitorius, *a, um, adj.* [monitor], that serves to remind or admonish, monitorial (post-Aug.): fulmen, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39, 2; id. ib. 2, 49, 1.

monitum, *i, n.* [moneo], admonition, advice, counsel (rare but class.): meis consiliis, monitis, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 2: tuis monitis praeceptisque, id. ib. 5, 13, 3: meas aures omnium praeceptis monitisque patuisse, id. Phil. 14, 7, 20; Vulg. Job. 1, 15; id. Deut. 21, 20. — **II.** A prophecy, prediction: deorum monita, Cic. Har. Resp. 25, 54: Carmentis Nymphae, Verg. A. 8, 336.

1. monitus, *a, um, Part.*, from moneo.

2. monitus, *ūs, m.* [moneo], a reminding, warning, admonition. **I.** In gen. (only poet.): monitu nutricis, Ov. H. 18, 115: finierat monitus, id. M. 2, 103: laevo monitu pueros producit avaros, Juv. 14, 228: monitus acres tradere, Val. Fl. 1, 475. — **II.** In partic., admonition by the gods through omens, an omen, prognostic, prophecy, the will of the gods, a warning by oracles, lightning, etc. (class.): fortunae monitu, * Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: Revererique numinum monitus, Plin. Pan. 76: fulgurum, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24: pecudum, sacrificial signs or prognostics, Val. Fl. 1, 29: sub obtentu monituum deorum quaedam enuntiare, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 2, 6.

† **monnūla**, *ae, f.*, a darling, a late Lat. term of endearment, Inscr. Mur. 2083, 2.

† **mōnōbēlus**, *i, m.*, = *μονόβελος* (all sbāft): i. q. magno pene praeditus, Heliog. ap. Lampr. Heliog. 8, 7.

† **mōnōbōlon**, *i, n.*, = *μόνος-βάλλος*, a single throw, i. e. leaping alone, a game in which various feats of bodily agility are performed without the aid of a leaping pole; diff. from the contomnōbolon, where the performer is furnished with such a pole (post-class.), Cod. Just. 3, 43, 3.

* **mōnōcēros**, *ōtis, m.*, = *μονόκερως*, a unicorn: asperimam autem feram monocerotem, reliquo corpore equo similem, capite cervo, pedibus elephanto, cauda apro, mugitu gravi, uno cornu nigro media fronte cubitorum duam eminentem, Plin. 8, 21, 31, § 76; Sol. 52, 39.

† **mōnōchordos**, *os, adj.*, = *μονόχορδος*, of one string: cithara, Aeron. ad Hor. A. P. 216. — Subst.: **mōnōchorden**, *i, n.*, *μονόχορδον*, the monochord, tonometer, Boeth. Instr. Mus. 1, 27 al.

† **mōnōchōrius**, *ii, m.*, = *μόνος-χορος*, one who dances alone; who executes a pas seul, Not. Tir. p. 173.

† **mōnōchrōmāta**, *ōrum, n.*, = *μονοχρώματα*, paintings of but one color (post-Aug.), Plin. 33, 7, 39, § 117; 35, 8, 34, § 56.

(† **mōnōchrōmāteus**, *a, um, adj.*, = *μονοχρόματεος*, a false reading for *mox neogrammatea*, Plin. 35, 5, 11, § 29.)

† **mōnōchrōmātos**, *os, adj.*, = *μονοχρόματος*, one-colored, of a single color (post-Aug.): picturam singulis coloribus, et monochromaton dictam, Plin. 35, 3, 5, § 15; cf. monochromata.

† **mōnōchrōmos**, *os, adj.*, = *μόνοχρῶμος*, one-colored, monochromatic, Petr. 83, 2.

† **mōnochrōnos**, on, *adj.*, = *μονόχρονος*, of one time, of the same time or measure (post-class.): *tempus*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 982.

† **mōnoclōnos**, on, *adj.*, = *μονόκλωνος*, having a single branch or shoot (post-class.): *herba monoclonos*, App. Herb. 10.

mōnocnēmos, i, *m.*, = *μονόκνημος*, one-legged, a one-legged man, Petr. 83 dub.

† **mōnocōlus**, i, *m.*, = *μονόκωλος*, one-legged, epithet applied to a fabled race of giants, each with but one leg of prodigious strength (post-Aug.): *hominum* genus, qui monocoli vocarentur, singulis cruribus, Plin. 7, 2, § 23; cf. Gell. 9, 4, 9; Sol. 52, 29.

† **mōnocrēpis**, īdis, *m.*, = *μονοκρηπίς*, one-shoed, he that has but one shoe (post-class.): *monocrepis*, id est uno pede calcatus, Hyg. Fab. 12.

† **mōnocūlus**, i, *m.* [vox hybr. from *μόνος* and *oculus*], one-eyed, a one-eyed man (post-class.), Firm. Math. 8, 19; 8, 22; cf. Gloss. Lab. *monoculus* = *μονόφθαλμος*.

mōnōdia, ae, *v.* monodium.

† **mōnōdiāria**, ae, *f.* [μονωδιᾶ], she that sings alone, a female solo-singer, Inscr. Orell. 2633.

† **mōnōdiārius**, ii, *m.* [id.], a solo-singer, Not. Tir. p. 173.

† **mōnōdium**, ii, *n.*, = *μονωδιον*, the song of a solo-singer, Diom. p. 489.—Also called **mōnōdia**, ae, *f.*, = *μονωδιᾶ*, Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 6.


† **Mōnōdūs**, ontos, *m.* [μονόδους, one-toothed], a son of Prusias, who had only a solid bone instead of teeth.—So, also, *Pyrhus*, king of the Epirotæ, Paul. ex Fest. p. 148 Müll.; cf. Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 69; Val. Max. 1, 8, 12 ext.

Mōnoecus, i, *m.*, = *Μονοίκος* (that dwells alone), a surname of Hercules; hence, *Arx Monoeci*, a promontory and harbor in Liguria, the mod. *Monaco*: *portus Herculis Monoeci*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 47; Tac. H. 3, 42: *Arx Monoeci*, Verg. A. 6, 830; Luc. 1, 408; Amm. 15, 10, 9.—Called also: *Saxa Monoeci*, Sil. 1, 586.

† **mōnogamīa**, ae, *f.*, = *μονογαμία*, a marrying of but one wife, *monogamy* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Monog. 2 sq.; Hier. in Jovinian. 1, 14.

† **mōnogāmus**, i, *m.*, = *μονόγαμος*, he who has but one wife (eccl. Lat.), Hier. in Jovinian. 1, 15; id. Ep. 69, 3.

mōnogēnis, is, *m.* [μονογενής], only-begotten, only, Tert. adv. Valent. 7 sqq.

† **mōnogramma**, ātis, *n.*, = *μονόγραμμα*, a character consisting of several letters, a monogram (post-class.), e. g.  = *Christus*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 618.

† **mōnogrammus** or **-os, -on**, *adj.*, = *μονόγραμμα*, lit. of pictures, that consist of lines merely, outlined, sketched; hence transf., I. Of incorporeal gods, *shadowy*: *Epicurus monogrammos Deos et nihil agentes commentus est*, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59.—Hence, as subst.: **mōnogrammus**, i, *m.*, comically, a skeleton, a shadow: *monogrammi dicti sunt homines macie pertenuis ac decolores: tractum a pictura, quae priusquam coloribus corporatur, umbra fingitur*, Non. 37, 11 sq.; Lucil. ap. Non. I. 1.—II. A species of jasper: *quae zmaragdo similis transversa lineā albā praeingitur et monogrammos vocatur*, Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118.

mōnōides, is, *adj.*, = *μονοειδής*, having a single form: *luna*, Firm. Math. 4 praef.

† **mōnōlinum**, i, *n.*, = *μονόλινον*, a necklace consisting of a string of pearls, Capitol. Max. Jun. 1, 8 (al. monolium).

† **mōnōlithus**, a, *um, adj.*, = *μονόλιθος*, consisting of a single stone, *monolith* (ante- and post-class.): *columnae*, Laber. ap. Non. 544, 33: *postes marmorei monolithi*, Ampel. Lib. Mem. 8, 12; Inscr. Orell. 1593.

monolium, *v.* monolinum.

mōnōloris, e, *adj.* [vox hybr. *μόνος* and *lorum*], with one thong: *vestes*, having a single stripe of purple, Vop. Aur. 46, 6.

† **mōnomachia**, ae, *f.*, = *μονομαχία*, a single combat, *duel* (post-class.): *cur ad monomachiam recurritis?* Cassiod. Var. 3,

24; Serv. Verg. A. 6, 136; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 18.

† **mōnomāchus**, i, *m.*, = *μονόμαχος*, he who fights in single combat, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 9; 4, 37.

† **mōnomēter**, tra, *trum, adj.*, = *μονόμετρος*, consisting of one metre, *monometer*, Prisc. Metr. Ter. p. 1320 P.

† **mōnōpōdium**, ii, *n.*, = *μονοπόδιον*, a table or stand with one foot, Liv. 39, 6 fin.; cf. Plin. 34, 3, 8, § 14.

† **mōnōpōdius**, a, *um, adj.*, = *μονοπόδιος*, one-footed (post-class.), Lampr. Commod. 10.

† **mōnōpōlium**, ii, *n.*, = *μονοπωλίον*, the exclusive privilege of dealing in or selling a thing, a monopoly (post-Aug.), Suet. Tib. 71; 30; Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 135.

† **mōnoptēros**, on, *adj.*, = *μονόπτερος*, of buildings, with one wing: *aedes*, Vitr. 4, 7.

† **mōnoptōta**, ōrum, *n.*, = *μονόπτωτα*, in the later grammarians, nouns which have but one case-ending, *monoptotes*, Diom. p. 288 P.; Prisc. p. 672 ib. et saep.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 242 al.

mōnōsōlis, e, *adj.* [vox hybr. from *μόνος* and *solea*], single-soled (post-class.), Edict. Diocl.

† **mōnostichium**, ii, *n.*, = *μονοστίχιον*, a poem consisting of a single verse (post-class.), Aus. Eccl. 7, 8.

† **mōnostichum**, i, *n.*, = *μονοστιχον*, a poem consisting of a single verse (post-class.), Aus. Eccl. 8, 2.

† **mōnosyllabus**, a, *um, adj.*, = *μονοσύλλαβος*, *monosyllabic* (post-Aug.): *vox*, Mart. Cap. 3, § 269; 5, § 520.—As subst., a monosyllable: **mōnosyllabon**, i, *n.* (sc. verbum), Aus. Idyll. Lit. Monosyll. 13: *monosyllaba*, sc. verba, Quint. 9, 4, 42; Mart. Cap. 3, § 294.

† **mōnotriglyphus**, a, *um, adj.*, = *μονοτρίγλυφος*, that has only one triglyph, Vitr. 4, 3, 7.

† **mōnotrōpus**, i, *m.*, = *μονότροπος*, of one kind, single: *nosmet inter nos ministemus monotropi*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 7 (v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

† **mōnoxylus**, a, *um, adj.*, = *μονόξυλος*, that consists of a single piece of wood (post-Aug.): *linter*, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 105.

mons, tis (archaic abl. *montei*, Enn. ap. Non. 222, 33; cf. Ann. v. 420 Vahl.), *m.* [etym. dub., perh. from the root *min*, whence also, *emineo*, *mentum*, *minari*; cf. *minae*; lit. a projecting body; hence], a mountain, *mount*. I. Lit.: *montium altitudines*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: *altissimi*, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: *avii*, Hor. C. 1, 23, 2: *inaccessi*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 144: *lapidiosi*, Ov. M. 1, 44.—Pro v.: *parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus*, said where much is promised but little performed, Hor. A. P. 139.—II. Transf. A. A mountain, i. e. a (heaped-up, towering) mass, a heap, *quantity*: *argenti montes*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 73: *montes mali ardentis*, id. Merc. 3, 4, 32; id. Ep. 1, 1, 78: *ita mali maeroris montem maximum conspicuas suum*, id. Most. 2, 1, 6: *mons in Tusculani monte*, i. e. a lofty, splendid building near Tusculum, Cic. Pis. 21, 48: *aquae*, Verg. A. 1, 105: *armorum*, Sil. 10, 549.—Of a wagon-load of stones: *eversum fudit super agmina montem*, Juv. 3, 258; Stat. Th. 1, 145.—Pro v.: *montes auri polliceri, to promise mountains of gold, to make great promises*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 18; so, *maria montesque polliceri*, Sall. C. 23, 3: *magnos montes promittere*, Pers. 3, 65.—B. A mountain-rock, rock in gen. (poet.): *fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu*, Verg. A. 12, 687: *Graii, Greek marble*, Stat. Th. 1, 145.—C. Mountain-beasts, wild beasts (late poet.): *consumant totos spectacula montes*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 310.

monstrābilis, e, *adj.* [monstro], worthy to be shown or noticed, conspicuous, remarkable (post-Aug.): *probitate morum monstrabilis*, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 4.

monstratio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], a showing, direction (only in Terence and Vitruv.): *defessus sum ambulando: ut, Syre, te cum tuā monstratiōne magnus perdat Juppiter, direction*, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 1: *solers et expedita monstratio, indication, hint*, Vitr. 6, 1, 12,

monstrātor, ōris, *m.* [monstro], a show-er, pointer out, introducer, inventor, teacher, informant (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): *aratri*, i. e. *Triptolemus*, Verg. G. 1, 19: *sacri iniqui, an introducer of human sacrifices*, Ov. Ib. 399: *hospitii*, Tac. G. 21; Luc. 9, 979.

1. monstrātus, a, *um, Part. and P. a.*, v. *monstro fin.*

2. monstrātus, ūs (only in the abl. sing.), *m.* [monstro], a showing (post-class.): *cujus monstratu*, App. M. 1, p. 112, 24: *monstratu Helenae*, Aus. Per. Iliad. 3.

monstrifer, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [monstrum-fero], monster-bearing, that produces monsters (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): *campi*, Val. Fl. 5, 222: *novercae*, i. e. *Juno*, who sent monsters to Hercules, id. ib. 5, 43: *sinus* (i. e. mare), id. ib. 2, 498: *antra*, Claud. Stil. 2, 110.—II. Monstrous, horrid, misshapen: *animalium hominumque effigies monstriferas*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 187 (but the better reading is *monstrificas*).

monstrificābilis, e, *adj.* [monstrificus], monstrous, strange (ante-class.): *mirum ac monstrificabile*, Lucil. ap. Non. 138, 26.

monstrificē, adv., v. *monstrificus fin.*

monstrificus, a, *um, adj.* [monstrum-facio], monstrous, strange (post-Aug.): *artes*, i. e. magical, Val. Fl. 6, 152: *natura hyaenae*, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 92: *hominum ingenia*, id. 21, 5, 13, § 26: *effigies*, id. 2, 3, 3, § 7; and so the better reading, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 187; 36, 13, 19, § 88.—Hence, adv.: **monstrificē**, in a monstrous or strange manner (post-Aug.), Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 181.

* **monstrigena**, ae, *m.* [monstrum-gigno], monster-bearing: *monstrigenis fluctibus*, Avien. Perieg. 799.

monstriger, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [monstrum-gero], = *monstrifer*, II., Salv. Gub. Dei, 5, 8.

monstro, āvi, ātum, (archaic *mostro*; v. Brix ad Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 61), 1, v. a. [like *monstrum*, from *monéo*], to show, point out, to indicate, intimate, inform, advise, teach, instruct; tell any thing (in class. prose very rare, and only in the lit. signif.; in Cic. only a few times; in Caes. and Sall. not at all; syn.: *indico*, *significo*, *ostendo*, *exhibeo*). I. In gen.: *qui erranti comiter monstrat viam*, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51 (Trag. v. 387 Vahl.); cf. *qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam*, id. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132 (Trag. v. 358 Vahl.): *iter*, Curt. 5, 13, 9: *palmam*, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: *digito*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 26; Pers. 1, 28: *monstra quod bibam*, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 42; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 31: *tu... si quid librari... non intellegent, monstrabis*, i. e. *dices*, Cic. Fam. 16, 22, 1: *res gestae... Quo scribi possent numero, monstravit Homerus*, Hor. A. P. 73: *inulas ego primus amaras monstravi incoquere*, id. S. 2, 8, 51 sq.—*monstrare mearum Vidistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum*, Verg. A. 1, 321: *cujus prudentia monstrat Summos posse viros... nasci*, etc., Juv. 10, 48.—Pass.: *quod monstrari digito praetereuntium*, Hor. C. 4, 3, 22.—*Impers. pass.*: *si vobis advortere animum, comiter monstrabitur*, Enn. ap. Varro L. L. 7, § 89 Müll. (Trag. v. 386 Vahl.).—II. In partic. A. To ordain, institute, appoint (poet.): *monstratas excitat aras, appointed*, Verg. G. 4, 549: *piacula*, id. A. 4, 636: *ignis*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 53.—B. To indict, impeach for a crime, to denounce, accuse, inform against (post-Aug.): *alii ab amicis monstrabantur, were pointed out, informed against*, Tac. H. 4, 1: *Nerone Scribonios fratres... ad exitium*, id. ib. 4, 41.—C. To advise a person in any manner; or to do any thing: *alici bene*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 25: *non periculum est ne quid recte monstres*, id. Ps. 1, 3, 55: *conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat, advise, urge*, Verg. A. 9, 44.—Hence, **monstrātus**, a, *um, P. a.*, conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable (Tacitean): *et hostibus simul suisque monstrati*, Tac. G. 31: *propinquitum Galbae monstratus*, id. H. 1, 88.

monstrōse, monstrōsus, v. *monstruose, monstruosus*.

monstrōsitas, ātis, *f.* [monstrōsus, -uosus], unnaturalness; *monstrousity*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 26.

monstrum, *i. n.* [moneo]. **I.** Orig. belonging to relig. lang., a divine omen indicating misfortune, an evil omen, portent (syn.: ostentum, prodigium, portentum): quia ostendunt, portentum monstrant, praedicunt, ostenta, portenta, monstra, prodigia dicuntur, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93; cf.: monstrum dictum velut monstrum, quod moneat aliquid futurum; prodigium velut praedicium, quod praedicat; portentum quod portendat; ostentum, quod ostendat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 140 and 138 Müll.; cf. id. ib. p. 157: hic est nullum (dubium) quin monstrum siet, Enn. ap. Non. 469, 6 (Trag. v. 326 Vahl.): monstra deam, Verg. A. 3, 59; cf. Ov. M. 15, 571. — **II.** Transf., a monster, monstrosity (whether a living being or an inanimate thing). **A.** Of living beings: monstrum hominis, *you monster of a man*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 29: monstrum advenit, id. ib. 5, 2, 21: horrendum, of Polyphemus, Verg. A. 3, 658. — Also with respect to character: en monstrum mulieris, *that monster of a woman*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 64: nulla jam perniciēs a monstro illo atque prodigio comparabitur, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: fatale, of Cleopatra, Hor. C. 1, 37, 21: tunc etiam, immanissimum ac foedissimum monstrum ausus es? Cic. Pis. 14, 31: hominum, *monsters of men*, Gell. 17, 1, 1. — Of beasts: succintam latrantibus inguina monstros, i. e. canibus, Verg. E. 6, 75: quae plurima terrae monstra ferunt, id. G. 1, 185. — **B.** Of inanim. things, of the sea, Verg. A. 5, 849: infelix, of the Trojan horse, id. ib. 2, 245. — Of the ship Argo, Cat. 6, 15: non mihi jam furum, sed monstrum ac prodigium videbatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 73, § 171: monstra narrare, dicere, to relate wonders, prodigies, marvels: mera monstra narrabat, Cic. Att. 4, 7, 1: dicere, id. Tusc. 4, 24, 54: ac portenta loqui, Lucr. 590: totaque jam sparsis exarserat insula monstros, Val. Fl. 2, 248: in vitā suā fecit monstra, *he did wonderful things*, Vulg. Eccl. 48, 15; Sap. 19, 8.

monstruōse and **monstrōse**, *adv.*, v. monstruosus *fin.*

monstruosus (post-class. **monstrōsus**), *a. um, adj.* [monstrum], strange, preternatural, monstrous (class.): monstruosissima bestia, of the ape, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: hominum partus monstrosi, Luc. 1, 557: ferculum longe monstruosus, Petr. 69: scriptis monstruosus, Suet. Gram. 15: libidines, unnatural, id. Calig. 16: mulier si monstrum aliquid aut prodigiosum enixa sit, Paul. Sent. 4, 9, 3 (but in Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61, instead of monstrosi the correct reading seems to be morosi; so B. and K.; v. Madv. ad h. l.). — Hence, * *adv.* **monstruōse** (monstrōse), *strangely, unnaturally, monstrously*: cogitare, Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146.

Montāniānus, *a. um, adj.*, v. 3. Montanus, *II. fin.*

† **montānicūlus**, *a. um, adj. dim.* [1. montanus], Charis. 128 P.

† **Montanilla**, *ae. f.*, a Roman surname, Inscr. Grut. 1146, 9.

† **Montāninus**, *i. m.*, a Roman surname, Inscr. Grut. 713, 2.

montāniōsus, *a. um, adj.* [mons], for montanus, mountainous (post-class.): locus, Auct. Rei Agrar. p. 239 Goes.; Gromat. Vet. p. 331, 20.

1. montānus, *a. um, adj. [id.]*, of or belonging to a mountain, mountain-; full of mountains, mountainous (class.): locus montanus an planus, Quint. 5, 10, 37: ager, Varr. R. 1, 6: flumen, Verg. A. 2, 305: cacumina, i. e. montium, Ov. M. 1, 310: opida, on a mountain, Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 100: loca montana et aspera, Liv. 39, 1, 5: Ligures, dwelling in the mountains, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: homines asperi et montani, Caes. B. C. 1, 57, 3: uxor, Juv. 6, 5: vulgus, id. 2, 74: Dalmatia, mountainous, Ov. P. 2, 2, 78. — Subst.: **Montāni**, *ōrum, m.*, mountaineers, Caes. B. C. 1, 39, 2. — **Montāna**, *ōrum, n.*, mountainous regions: inter montana, Liv. 21, 34; Vulg. Deut. 1, 7; id. Luc. 1, 39.

2. Montānus, *i. m.*, a Roman surname. **I.** Curtius Montanus, a favorite of the emperor Tiberius, Tac. A. 16, 28 sq.; id. H. 4, 42; Ov. P. 4, 16, 11; Juv. 4, 107; 131. — **II.** Votienus Montanus, an orator of the reign of Tiberius, Tac. A. 4, 42; Sen. Contr.

4, 24, 3. — Hence, *adj.*: **Montāniānus**, *a. um*, belonging to the orator Montanus, Sen. Contr. 4, 28, 17.

† **montensis**, *ae. adj.* [mons], for montanus, of or belonging to mountains; mountain-: dii, Inscr. Grut. 21, 3.

monticellus, *i. m. dim. [id.]*, a small mountain, a mount (post-class.), Auct. Rei Agrar. p. 231 Goes. (Gromat. Vet. 306 sq.).

monticola, *ae. comm.* [mons-colo], a dweller in the mountains, a mountaineer (poet.): monticolae Silvani, Ov. M. 1, 193.

† **monticulus**, *i. m. dim.* [mons], a small mountain: monticulus, δριον, βοῦρος, Gloss. Philox. Donat. Art. Gram. 2, 2, 3.

* **montifer**, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [mons-fero], mountain-bearing: montiferum Titana (al. monstiferum), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1212.

† **montigēna**, *ae. comm.* [mons-gigno], mountain-born: montigena, ὑπεργενής, Gloss. Philox. Anthol. Lat. 1, 53, 1.

Montinus, *i. m.* [mons], a mountain-god, god of the Mountains, Arn. 4, 132.

monti-vāgus, *a. um, adj.* [mons-vagus], mountain-roaming, that wanders over mountains (mostly poet.): Diana, Stat. Ach. 1, 450: fera, Lucr. 1, 404: genus ferarum, id. 2, 597; 1081: ac silvestres cursus lustrationesque, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 79.

montuōsus or **montōsus**, *a. um, adj.* [mons], mountainous, full of mountains (class.): regio, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: cum locis ipsis delectetur, montuosus etiam, id. Lael. 19, 68: loci, id. Part. 10, 36: frutex, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48. — Form montosa, Verg. A. 7, 744. — Subst.: **montuōsa**, *ōrum, n.*, mountain regions, mountainous parts: montuosa Ciliciae, Plin. 11, 53, 116, § 280; Vulg. Jer. 17, 26.

mōnūbilis, *e. adj.* [moneo], reminding, admonishing (post-class.): columnae, that serve as remembrancers, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

mōnumentālis, *e. adj.* [monumentum], of or belonging to a monument, monumental (late Lat.): lapis, Auct. de Limit. p. 305 Goes.

mōnumentārius (mōnīm-), *a. um, adj. [id.]*, of or belonging to a monument or tomb (post-class.): ceraula, who played at tombs, App. Flor. p. 342, 22.

monumentum (mōnīm-), *i. n.* [moneo], that which preserves the remembrance of any thing, a memorial, a monument; esp. of buildings, statues, galleries, tombs erected to perpetuate the remembrance of a person or thing; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 139 Müll. **I.** Lit. (class.): statum dare auream Solidam faciundam, quae siet factis monumentum suis, Plaut. Curc. 3, 72: monumenti causa, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 146: monumento ut esset, Liv. 8, 11, 16: vitorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12: Marcelli et Africani, id. ib. 2, 1, 4, § 11: in Mamertino solo foederato atque pacato monumentum istius, crudelitate constitutum est, id. ib. 2, 4, 11, § 26: ego, quae monumenti ratio sit, nomine ipso admoneor, ad memoriam magis spectare debet posteritatis, quam ad praesentis temporis gratiam, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 32, 18: placet mihi, legionis Martiae militibus monumentum fieri quam amplissimum, id. Phil. 14, 12, 41; plur. excellent: quod in monumentis majorum suorum sit interfectus (Clodius), i. e. on the Via Appia, Cic. Mil. 7, 17; Tac. A. 4, 7: pecunias monumentaque, quae ex fano Herculis collata erant, memorials, votive offerings, images, Caes. B. C. 2, 21: monumenta, quae in sepulchris: et ideo secundum viam, quo praetereuntes admovent, et se fuisse, et illos esse mortales, Varr. L. L. 6, § 45 Müll.: regis, Hor. C. 1, 2, 15: Marii, the temple built by him, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59; of the temple of Castor, id. Verr. 1, 50, 13: senatus, the house of Cicero, built by order of the Senate, id. Fam. 1, 9, 15. — **B.** In partic. **1.** A sepulchral monument, a sepulchre, tomb (syn.: sepulcrum, tumulus; class.): marmoreum, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12: sepulcri, Nep. Dion. 10; and without sepulcri: sepultus est in monumento avunculi sui, family tomb, sepulchre, Nep. Att. 22, 4. — **2.** Of written works, monuments, or records: exegi monumentum aere perennius, Hor. C. 3, 30, 1: monumenta rerum gestarum, books of history, chronicles; Cic.

de Or. 1, 46, 201: annalium, the monuments of history, id. Rab. Post. 16, 43: commendare aliquid monumentis, memoirs, id. Fam. 5, 12, 1: liber monumenti, Vulg. Mal. 3, 16. — **C.** Transf., a remembrancer, a mark, token, or means of recognition, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16: vos monumentis commonefaciam bubulis, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 6. — **II.** Trop.: at illa laus est, magno in genere... liberos hominem educare, generi monumentum et sibi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 110: monumentum laudis, a memorial, Cic. Cat. 3, 11, 26: clementiae, id. Deiot. 14, 40: furtorum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 177: amoris, Verg. A. 5, 538.

* **Monustē**, *ēs, f.*, one of the Danaides, who killed her husband Eurysthenes, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Mōnŷchus, *i. m.*, = Μόνυχος, the name of a Centaur, Luc. 6, 388; Ov. M. 12, 499; Juv. 1, 11.

Mopsiāni or **Mopsii**, *ōrum, m.*, the adherents of Mopsus, in the city of Compsa, during the second Punic war, Liv. 23, 1, 2; 3.

* **Mopsium**, *i. n.*, = Μόψιον, a hill in Thessaly, between Tempe and Larissa, Liv. 42, 61.

Mopsōpius, *a. um, adj.*, = Μοψόπιος, of or belonging to Mopsopia (Μοψοπία, an old name of Attica), Mopsopian, Attic, Athenian (only poet.): Mopsopius juvenis, i. e. Triptolemus, Ov. M. 5, 661: muri, i. e. of Athens, id. ib. 6, 423: urbs, Athens, id. H. 8, 72. — As subst.: **Mopsōpia**, *ae. f.*, Mopsopia tota, i. e. all Athens or all Attica, Sen. Hippol. 121; 1276.

* **Mopsūcrēnae**, *ārum, f. plur.*, = Μόψων κρήναι (Mopsus-springs), a city in Cappadocia, now Mezanluk Khan, Amm. 21, 15, 2.

* **Mopsuestia** or **Mopsuestia**, *ae. f.*, = Μόψων ἑστία (Mopsus-hearth), a city in Cilicia, on the river Pyramus, near the sea, also called Mopsos; now Missis, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 10; Amm. 14, 8, 3.

Mopsus, *i. m.*, = Μόψος. **I.** A soothsayer in Argos, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7; id. Div. 1, 40, 88; id. Leg. 2, 13, 33. — **II.** A soothsayer in Thessaly, Ov. M. 12, 456; Hyg. Fab. 14; 128; 173. — **III.** Another soothsayer, the son of Manto, Val. Fl. 1, 207. — **IV.** The name of a shepherd, Verg. E. 5, 10; 10, 8, 26; 29. — **V.** Another name for Mopsuestia, q. v., Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91.

1. mōra, *ae. f.* [Sanscr. smar, remember; Gr. root μέρ-, μαρ-, μέμνημι, μέμνηται, care; μάρτυρ, witness; cf. memor, memoria; perh. μέλλειν, a delay. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: tarditas sententiarum, moraque rerum, Cic. Fam. 10, 22, 2: mora et sustentatio, id. Inv. 2, 49, 146: mora aut tergiversatio, id. Mil. 20, 54: moram rei alicui inferre, to delay, put off, defer, hinder, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: moram ad insequendum intulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: afferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64, § 165: facere delectui, Liv. 6, 31: facere dimicandi, id. 21, 32: facere creditoribus, to put off payment, Cic. Sull. 20, 58: moras nectere, Sen. Ira. 3, 39, 2: offerre, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 17: obicere, id. Poen. 1, 3, 37: trahere, to delay, Verg. A. 10, 888: moliri, to cause delay, id. ib. 1, 414: producere malo alicui, to defer, Ter. And. 3, 5, 9: tibi moram dictis creas, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 168: rumperere, Verg. A. 4, 569: pellere, Ov. M. 10, 659: corripere, id. ib. 9, 282: remove, to make haste, not to delay, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 37: moram interponere, to interpose delay, Cic. Phil. 10, 1, 1: habeo paululum morae, dum, etc., Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12, 2: Caesar nihil in morā habuit, quominus perveniret, delayed not, Vell. 2, 51, 2: saltus Castulensis nequaquam tantā in morā est, does not hinder, Asin. Pall. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 1: nec mora, ulla est, quin eam uxorem ducam, I will without delay, Ter. And. 5, 6, 7; so freq. in the poets: nec (haud) mora, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 82; Ov. M. 1, 717; 6, 53; Verg. G. 4, 548; id. A. 5, 140: ne in morā illi sis, hinder, keep waiting, Ter. And. 3, 1, 9: per me nulla est morā, there is no delay on my part, id. ib. 3, 4, 14: in me mora non erit ulla, Verg. E. 3, 52; Ter. And. 2, 5, 9: nulla igitur mora per Novium... quin, etc., it is no fault of Novius, etc., Juv. 12, 111: nam si alia memorem, mōra est, it will detain us too long, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 6: inter

moras-consul mittit senatum, in the mean-time, meanwhile, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 20: inter aliquas moras, Suet. Aug. 78; id. Ner. 49: sine mora, without delay, at once: quod ego, ut debui, sine mora feci, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 18, 1, id. Fam. 10, 18, 4: moram certaminis hosti exemit, i. e. hastened it on, Liv. 9, 43.—**B.** In partic., of speech, a stopping or pause: morae, respirationesque, Cic. Or. 16, 53: oratio non ictu magis quam morā imprimitur, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Any thing that retards or delays, a hindrance: ne morae illi sim, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 81: ne morae meis nuptiis egomet siem (al. mora), hinder, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 78: hoc mihi morae est, id. ib. 5, 7, 5: restituendae Romanis Capuae mora atque impedimentum es, Liv. 23, 9, 11: Abas pugnae nodusque moraque, Verg. A. 10, 428: loricaeque moras et pectus perforat ingens, id. ib. 10, 485; cf. Flor. 4, 9, 1.—**B.** Mora temporis, a space of time, Ov. M. 9, 134: an tibi notitiam mora temporis eripit horum? id. P. 2, 10, 5: moram temporis quaerere dum Hannibal in Africam traiceret, Liv. 30, 16, 14; so, temporaria, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 114.

2. mōra, ae, f., the fish echeneis, Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 6 (al. remora).

† **3. mōra**, ae, f., = μῶρα, a division of the Spartan army, consisting of three, five, or seven hundred men: moram Lacedaemoniorum intercept, the Spartan army, Nep. Iphicr. 2, 3 (but in Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37, the best reading is agmēn, v. Klotz ad h. l.).

† **moracillum**, dim. from moracius, Titin. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 139 Müll.

† **moracius**, a, um, adj. [mora], hard: nuces, Titin. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 139 Müll.

moralis, e, adj. [mores], of or belonging to manners or morals, moral (a word formed by Cicero; cf. moratus): quia pertinet ad mores, quos ἠθῆναι Graeci vocant, nos eam partem philosophiae de moribus appellare solemus. Sed decet augmentem linguam Latinam nominare moralem, Cic. Fat. 1, 1; imitated by Seneca and Quintil.: philosophiae tres partes esse dixerunt, moralem, naturalem, et rationalem, Sen. Ep. 89, 9; Quint. 12, 2, 10: pars illa philosophiae ἠθικῇ moralis est dicta, id. 6, 2, 8; cf. also, id. 12, 2, 19 and 20: epistolae, Gell. 12, 2, 3.—Hence, adv.: **moraliter**, in a characteristic manner, characteristically, Don. ad Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35; Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 2.—Esp., morally, Ambros. Apol. David. 6.—Comp.: moralis, Ambros. in Ps. 118, Ser. 1, 5.

moralitas, ātis, f. [moralis], manner, characteristics, character (post-class.), Macr. S. 5, 1; morality, Ambros. in Ps. 118, Ser. 3.

moraliter, adv., v. moralis fin.

mōramentum, i, n. [mōra], that which causes a delay, a hindrance (post-class.), App. Flor. p. 363, 32.

mōraria, ae, f., a plant, called also stationōn or chamaeleon, App. Herb. 25.

mōrātē, adv., v. mōra fin.

mōrātīm, adv. [mōra], slowly, Sol. 3, 1 dub. (al. memoratim).

mōrātio, ōnis, f. [id.], a delaying, tarrying, a delay, Vitr. 9, 4: morationibus impediri, id. ib.: litoraria, delay on the coast, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 5, 74.

mōrātor, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** A delayer, loiterer, malingerer: unus publici commodi, Liv. 2, 44; Curt. 4, 10, 10 (but moratorium, Liv. 21, 47, 3, and 24, 41, 3, is from morātī, v. mōra). **II.** A talker against time, a sort of advocate who spoke only to gain time while his principal rested and refreshed himself, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 49.—**III.** In the races, persons who strove to embarrass and delay the runners, for the amusement of the crowd, Inscr. Orcll. 2597.

mōrātorius, a, um, adj. [mōrator], delaying, dilatory: (post-class.): cunctatio, Div. 26, 7, 6: appellationes, Paul. Sent. 5, 35, 2: ambages, Cod. Just. 4, 31, 14.

1. mōratus, a, um, Part., from mōra.

2. mōratus, a, um, adj. [mos]. **I.** Mannered, of morals, good or bad; constituted, conditioned, circumstanced (class.): nequiquam mulier exornata est bene, si morata est male, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 132: condigne pater est ejus moratus moribus, id.

Capt. 1, 1, 39: morata recte (puella), id. Aul. 2, 2, 62: viri bene morati, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 184: genus hominum optime moratum, id. Agr. 2, 31, 84: melius, id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: ita haec morata est janua, is of such a nature, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 10: male moratus venter, insatiable, Ov. M. 15, 95: bene morata disciplina, Col. 1, 8: aut multitudinem melius moratam censeam fieri posse, Liv. 26, 22, 14: in tam bene morata civitate, id. 45, 23, 10: bene moratae urbes, Quint. 8, 6, 24.—**II.** Esp. of style, etc., adapted to the manners or character of a person, or to the subject, characteristic: poema, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: recte morata Fabula, in which the characters are accurately drawn, Hor. A. P. 319; cf.: in oratione morata debent esse omnia cum dignitate, Quint. 4, 2, 64.

* **mōrax**, ācis, adj. [mōra], fond of delay, dilatory: cogitationes, Varr. ap. Non. 451, 13.

* **morbide**, adv., v. morbidus fin.

morbidus, a, um, adj. [morbis]. **I.** Sickly, diseased (rare and only ante-class. and post-Aug.; syn. aeger, aegrotus): apes morbidae, Varr. R. 3, 16, 22: corpus, Plin. 8, 26, 40, § 96.—**II.** Sickly, unwholesome: vis, Lucr. 6, 1225: aer, id. 6, 1097: pars, id. 6, 1261.

morbifer or **morbiferus**, ēra, ērum, adj. [morbis-fero], that brings disease (post-class.): labes, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 238.

morbifico, āre, i, v. n. [morbis-facio], to produce disease (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Salut. Praec. 19.

Morbōnia, v. Morbovia.

* **morbositas**, ātis, f. [morbosus], sickness, unhealthiness (post-class.): si provincia, quam colimus, de morbositate suspecta est, Pall. 1, 16 (al. morbis aestate).

morbosus, a, um, adj. [morbis], sickly, ailing, diseased. **I.** In gen. (only ante- and post-class.): morbosum hominem morbo aliquo affectum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 139 Müll.: servus, Cato, R. R. 2: pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 21: equus, Labeo ap. Gell. 4, 2, 5; cf. ib. § 12.—**II.** In partic., diseased with lewdness, consumed by unnatural passion, Cat. 57, 6: morbosior omnibus cinaedis, Auct. Priap. 47: sick with longing or desire: in aves, Petr. 46.

Morbōvia (or **Morbōnia**), ae, f. [morbis], the land of disease, sickness, vulg. in execrations: abire Morbovia jusserrat, go to the devil, Suet. Vesp. 14.

morbis, i, m. [Sanscr. mar-, die; Gr. βροτός (for μρωτός), μαρῖνω; cf. morior, marceo], a sickness, disease, disorder, distemper, ailment, illness, malady, of body or mind (class.). **I.** Corporeal: morbum appellat totius corporis corruptionem: aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate: vitium cum partes corporis inter se dissident: ex quo pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformitas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 28: morbus est habitus ejusque corporis contra naturam, qui usum ejus facit deteriore, Labeo ap. Gell. 4, 2, 3: morbi aegrotationesque, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: aeger morbo gravi, id. Cat. 1, 13, 31: in morbo esse, to be sick, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 9: morbo affectum esse, id. Div. 1, 30, 63: corporis gravioribus morbis vitae jucunditas impeditur, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59: animi valentes morbo tentari non possunt, corpora possunt, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 31: affligi, id. Pis. 35, 85: urgeri, id. Fat. 9, 17: tabescere, id. N. D. 3, 35, 84: languere, Lucr. 6, 1221: confictari, Nep. Dion. 2, 4: in morbum cadere, to fall sick, Cic. Tusc. 1, 32, 79: incidere, id. Clu. 62, 175: delabi, id. Att. 7, 5, 1: morbum nancisci, Nep. Att. 21, 1: morbo consumi, id. Reg. 2, 1: perire, id. ib. 3, 3: mori, id. Them. 10, 4: absumi, Sall. J. 5, 6: confici, id. ib. 9, 4: opprimi, Cic. Clu. 7, 22: homo aeger morbo gravi, id. Cat. 1, 13, 31: ex morbo convalescere, to recover, id. Fam. 13, 29, 4: a morbo valere, Plaut. Epi. 1, 2, 26: morbum depellere, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2: levare, to alleviate, relieve, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 57: amplior fit, becomes more violent, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 50: adgravescit, id. ib. 3, 2, 2: ingravescit, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31: comitialis or major, epilepsy, Cels. 3, 23: regius, the jaundice, id. 3, 24: in morbo consumat, a form of imprecation, may he spend it (the money) in sickness, Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 2.—**II.** Mental: **A.** Disease, a fault, vice, etc.: animi morbi sunt cupiditates immensae,

et inanēs, divitiarum, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 59: morbum et insaniam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1; § 1: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 9: hic morbus qui est in re publica, ingravescit, id. Cat. 1, 13, 31: ut, si qui aegrotet, quo morbo Barrus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 30: maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem, id. ib. 2, 3, 121: qui vultu morbum incessu, que fatetur, Juv. 2, 17.—**B.** Grief, sorrow, distress: quod mulier facere incepit, nisi id efficere perpetrat, Id. illi morbo, id. illi senio est, affliction, distress, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 12; cf.: salvere me jubes, quod tu abiens offers morbum? id. As. 3, 3, 3.—**III.** Tropic, of trees, plants, etc.: infestantur namque et arbores morbis, a disease, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 116 al.—**IV.** **Morbis**, personified as a deity, the son of Erebus and Nox, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44; Hyg. Fab. praef.; Sen. Herc. Fur. 694; cf. Verg. A. 6, 275; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 323.

mordacitas, ātis, f. [mordax], the power of biting or stinging, mordacity (post-Aug.): urticarum foliis inest aculeata mordacitas, Plin. 21, 15, 54, § 91: vinosa, sharp, like sour wine, id. 21, 18, 72, § 120.—Transf., snappishness, biting severity in language, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 12.

mordaciter, adv., v. mordax fin.

mordax, ācis, adj. [mordeo], biting, given to biting, snappish (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: canis, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 27: equus, Labeo ap. Gell. 4, 2: asinus, App. M. 8, p. 213 init.: Memmius, Auct. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240.—Poet.: fibula, Sid. Carm. 5, 18.—**B.** Transf., stinging, sharp, biting, pungent: urtica, stinging, Ov. A. A. 2, 417: arista mordacior hordeo, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 61: mordacissima marga, id. 17, 8, 4, § 45: mordaci icta ferro pinus, biting, deep-cutting, Hor. C. 4, 6, 9: pumex, Ov. A. A. 1, 506: pulvis, corrosive, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 123: fel, biting, sharp, Ov. P. 3, 3, 106: acetum, sharp, pungent, Pers. 5, 86: succus, Plin. 25, 8, 50, § 89.—**II.** Trop., biting, disposed to bite. **A.** Of persons: Cynicus, biting, snarling, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 18: lividus et mordax, id. S. 1, 4, 93.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: carmen, Ov. Tr. 2, 563: invidia, Phaedr. 5 prol. 8: verum, Pers. 1, 107: sollicitudines, biting, carking, Hor. C. 1, 18, 4: belle interim subicitur pro eo, quod neges, aliud mordacius, a more stinging assertion, Quint. 6, 3, 74.—Hence, adv.: **mordaciter**, bitingly (poet. and post-class. prose); Macr. S. 7, 3, 8.—Comp.: neque enim in nobis febris alias partes mordacius impellit, sed per omnia pari aequalitate discurrit, Sen. Q. N. 6, 15, 3: limā mordacius uti, more sharply, Ov. P. 1, 5, 19: scribere, Lact. 5, 2, 12.

mordēo, mōmordi (archaic memordi; v. in the foll.), morsum, 2, v. a. [root smard; Sanscr. mard-, bite; Gr. σμερδός, σμερδαλέος; (cf. Engl. smart)]; to bite; to bite into (class.). **I.** Lit.: si me canis memorderit, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 9, 3 (Sat. v. 36 Vahl.): canes mordere possunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 57: mordens pulex, biting, Mart. 14, 83: (serpens) fixum hastile momordit, bit into, Ov. M. 3, 68: mordeat ante aliquis quidquid, etc., taste, Juv. 6, 632: terram, to bite the ground, bite the dust, of expiring warriors writhing on the ground: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, Verg. A. 11, 418; Ov. M. 9, 61.—Part. as subst.: morsi a rabioso cane, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 100: laneaque aridulis haerebant morsa labellis, Cat. 64, 316.—**2.** In partic., to eat, devour, consume (poet.): tunicatum cum sale mordens Caepes, Pers. 4, 30: ostrea, Juv. 6, 305: sordes, farris, mordere cahnī, id. 5, 11.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To bite into, take fast hold of, catch fast; to press or cut into (poet.): laterum juncturas fibula mordet, takes hold of, clasps, Verg. A. 12, 274: mordebat fibula vestem, Ov. M. 8, 318: id quod a lino mordetur, where the thread presses in, Cels. 7, 4, 4: locus (corporis), qui mucronem (teli) momordit, id. 7, 5, 4: arbor mordet humum, takes hold of the ground, is rooted in the ground, Stat. Th. 9, 499.—Hence, poet., of a river: non rura quae Liris queta mordet aqua, cuts or penetrates into, Hor. C. 1, 31, 7.—**2.** To nip, bite, sting: matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordent, nips, attacks, Hor. S. 2, 6, 45: oleamque momordē

rit aestus, id. Ep. 1, 8, 5: mordeat et tene-
rum fortior aura nemus, Mart. 8, 14, 2: ra-
dix gustu acri mordet, bites, hurts, Plin. 27,
13, 109, § 133: linguam, id. 29, 2, 9, § 34:
oculos, id. 21, 6, 17, § 32: urtica foliis non
mordentibus, stinging, burning, id. 22, 14,
16, § 37.—**II.** Trop., to bite, sting, pain,
hurt (syn.: pingo, stimulo, remordeo;
class.): invadere omnes mihi, Mordere
clanculum, bit, stung, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 21:
morderi dictis, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 25: jocus mor-
dens, a biting jest, Juv. 9, 10: mordeat op-
probriis falsis, shall I be stung, vexed, Hor.
Ep. 1, 16, 38: par pari referto, quod eam
mordeat, to vex, mortify, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55:
valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae, Cic.
Att. 13, 12, 1: scribis, morderi te interdum,
quod non simul sis, that it grieves you, af-
fects you, id. ib. 6, 2, 8: dolore occulto mor-
deri, to be attacked, tormented, Ov. M. 2, 806:
nec qui detrectat praesentia, Livor iniquo
Ullum de nostris dente momordit opus, de-
tracted, id. Tr. 4, 10, 124; cf. id. P. 4, 14, 46:
morderi conscientia, to feel the sting of con-
science, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: hunc morde-
bit objurgatio, Quint. 1, 3, 7.—**B.** To seize
fast, hold firmly in the mind (cf. mordicus,
II.): hoc tene, hoc morde, Sen. Ep. 78, 29.
—**C.** To squander, dissipate: de integro
patrimonio meo centum milia nummum
memordi, Laber. ap. Gell. 6, 9, 3 (Com. Rel.
v. 50 Rib.).

mordex, icis, adj. [mordeo], biting,
gnawing: asini mordices, v. l., Plaut. Aul.
2, 3, 57 (better mordicus).—**Assubst.** **Mor-
dex**, icis, m., the biter, i. e. tooth, v. l. ap.
App. M. 3, p. 140 (better mordicus, q. v.).
mordicatio, ōnis, f. [mordico], a grip-
ing (post-class.): ventris mordicatio, Cael.
Aur. Acut. 3, 20, 161; 2, 18, 105.

* **mordicativus**, a, um, adj. [id.],
biting, sharp: acetum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3,
8, 144.

mordices, v. mordicitus.

mordicitus, adv. [a lengthened form
for 1. mordicus], with the teeth (ante- and
post-class.): asini me mordicitus scindant,
Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 57 dub. (al. mordicibus,
from obsol. mordex, a bite; al. mordicus;
Non. 139, 30, has mordicibus, where mordi-
citus is the more correct reading): mordi-
citus appetens (al. mordicibus), App. M. 3,
p. 140, 23.

* **mordico**, āre, v. a. [mordax], to bite,
sting: est acerrimae atque mordicantis
qualitatis, biting, sharp, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2,
8, 34.

1. mordicus, adv. [mordeo], by biting,
with bites, with the teeth, δὲ δὲ (class.). **I.**
Lit.: mordicus arripere, Plaut. Curc. 5, 1,
7: si addites propius, os denasabit tibi Mor-
dicus, will bite your nose off, id. Capt. 3, 4,
73; cf. id. Men. 1, 3, 12: equus me mordi-
cus interfecit, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 9: premere
capita mordicus, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 124: auri-
culam fortasse mordicus abstulisset, would
have bitten off, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2: caudā mor-
dicus apprehensā, Plin. 8, 37, 55, § 132: cal-
culus feriens et mordicus appetens, App.
M. 3, p. 140.—**Pro v.**: mordicus petere au-
rum e flammā expedit, e ceno cibum, Lu-
cil. ap. Non. 138, 21.—**II.** Trop.: rem mor-
dicus tenere, to hold fast to, not give up,
Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51: verba tenent mordicus,
id. Fin. 4, 28, 78; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 184 P.

* **2. mordicus**, a, um, adj. [id.], biting,
snappish: quem equi mordici distraxerunt
(al. mordicus, al. mordicibus), Hyg. Fab. 273.

‡ **mordosus**, a, um, adj. [id.], biting,
given to biting: mordosus, δηκτικός, Gloss.
Gr. Lat.

more, adv., v. l. morus fin.

mōrēs, um, m., v. mos.

mōrētarius, a, um, adj. [moretum],
of or belonging to the dish moretum (post-
class.): moretaria condimenta, Apic. 6, 4.
—**Subst.**: **mōrētarium**, ii, n., the dish
moretum (made of garlic, rue, vinegar, oil,
etc.), Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4.

mōrētum, i, n. [from same root with
mordeo; q. v.]. **I.** A country dish com-
posed of garlic, rue, vinegar, oil, etc., Ov.
F. 4, 367.—**II.** **Mōrētum**, i, n., the title
of a small poem ascribed to Virgil; v. Heyne
and Sillig in Verg. Carm. vol. iv. p. 301 sq.
Wagner. (acc. to Stander in Zeitschr. für
Alt. Wissensch. 1853, part 4, p. 299 sq., a

transl. of the Μυρτώρος of Virgil's Greek
teacher Parthenius).

Morgentia, ac, v. Murgan-.

Morgētes, um, m., = Μόργητες, a peo-
ple who anciently dwelt in Lucania, Plin. 3,
5, 10, § 71.

mōribundus, a, um, adj. [moriōr]. **I.**
Dying (class.): minus valet, moribundus
est, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 15: jacentem mori-
bundumque vidistis, Cic. Sest. 39, 85: mori-
bundus procubuit, Liv. 26, 15: anima, Ov.
Tr. 4, 5, 3.—**Transf.**: vox, Stat. Th. 8, 643:
membra, mortal, Verg. A. 6, 732; App. de
Deo Soc. 4, p. 43 fin.: corpus, id. Mag. 50,
p. 306.—**II.** Act., causing death, i. e. deadly,
unwholesome (poet.): moribunda a sede Pi-
sauri, Cat. 81, 3.

mōrigēratiō, ōnis, f. [morigeror],
compliance (ante-class.), Afran. ap. Non.
2, 6 (Com. Rel. v. 381 Rib.).

mōrigērator, ōris, m. [id.], a com-
plier (late Lat.), Sid.

mōrigēro, āre, v. morigeror fin.

mōrigēror, ātus, 1, v. dep. [morige-
rus], to comply with, gratify, humor, endeavor
to please (syn.: obsequor, obtempero;
class.): nunc si servitus evenit, ei vos mori-
gerari mos bonus est, to accommodate
yourself to it, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 4: adules-
centi, Ter. Ad. 2, 9: voluptati aurium
morigerari debet oratio, *Cic. Or. 48, 159.
—Esp., in mal. part., ore = fellare, Suet.
Tib. 44.

Act. collat. form, **mōrigēro**, āre:
dum mihi morigero, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 26.

mōrigērus, a, um, adj. [mos-gero],
complying, obsequious, obedient (ante- and
post-class.): meo me aequum est morige-
rum patri, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 21: male mori-
gerus mihi est danista, id. Ep. 5, 1, 1: quan-
do una vivis meis morigera moribus, id.
Men. 1, 3, 19: dum me morigeram praebeo,
Afran. ap. Non. 433, 29: imago ad omnem
nutum hominis sui morigera, App. Mag. 14,
p. 282, 26; id. M. 2, p. 117, 1 al.—Esp., com-
pliant, Plaut. Cas. 5, 20, 20; cf. Lucr. 4, 1281.

†† **Morimārūsa** (Dead Sea), the Cim-
brian appellation of the North Sea, Plin. 4,
13, 27, § 95.

Morini, ōrum, m., a people of Belgic
Gaul, near the channel, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 3;
9, 4, 22; Mel. 3, 2 fin.; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106:
extremique hominum Morini, Verg. A. 8, 727.

1. mōrio, ōnis, m., = μωρός, an arrant
fool (post-Aug.): quidam tantae sunt fatui-
tatis, ut non multum a pecoribus differant:
quos moriones vulgo vocant, Aug. Ep. 26;
Plin. Ep. 9, 17, 1 sq.; Mart. 8, 13; 14, 210 in
lemm.—**II.** Transf., a monster, deformed
person, Mart. 6, 39, 17.

(2. **mōrio** or **mōrion**, a false reading
for mormorion, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.)

† **mōrion**, ii, n., = μωριον. **I.** A nar-
cotic plant, nightshade, also called strych-
nus: alterum genus (strychni), quod hali-
cacabon vocant... ab aliis morion, ab aliis
moly appellatum, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 180.—
II. The male mandrake: album hoc (ge-
nus) alii arsena alii morion vocant, Plin.
25, 13, 94, § 148.

moriōr, mortuus, 3 (fut. part. mori-
turus, a, um, Cic. Arch. 12, 30; id. Div. 2,
25, 54; 2, 47, 99; Liv. 21, 12, 4; Verg. A.
4, 308; id. ib. 2, 511 et saep.; old forms acc.
to the fourth conj.: si vivimu' sive mori-
mur, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 830 P.; Ann. v. 384
Vahl.; inf. moriri, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 108; id.
Capt. 3, 5, 54; id. Rud. 3, 3, 12; id. Ps. 4, 7,
124 Ritschl IV. cr.; Ov. M. 14, 215), v. dep.
[Sausser. root mar-, die; Gr. μωρ- (μωρ-
βωρ-), μωρ; βρωτός, μωραίνω; cf. morbus,
marceo], to die (cf. pereō; intereo, occido,
occumbo, obo, exspiro; class.). **I.** Lit.:
vivam an moriar, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest.
s. v. metus, p. 123 Müll. (Trag. v. 179 Vahl.):
ego cum genui, tum morituros scivi, Enn.
ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 28 (Trag. v. 361 Vahl.):
mori, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 24: atque eundem
(L. Tarquinium)... accepimus mortuum
esse, cum duodequadraginta regnavisset
annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 36: moriendum
certe est, id. Sen. 20, 74: desiderio, of
desire, id. Att. 1, 3, 1: ut fame senatores
quinque morerentur, id. ib. 6, 1, 6: me esse
homines mortuum dicant fame, Plaut.
Stich. 4, 2, 57; so, fame, Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 3;
1, 7, 8: fame et siti, Liv. 7, 35, 8: siti, id.

4, 30, 8; Petr. 10; Pomp. ap. Gell. 10, 24,
5: vigilando, Juv. 3, 232: ex vulnere, of a
wound, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4: in
tormentis, Liv. 40, 23: alterius amore,
Ov. Am. 2, 7, 10: curis, Tib. 2, 7, 33 (6, 51):
fame, Petr. 10: inedia, Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 89:
significabat interruptis atque morientibus
vocibus, dying accents, the accents of a dy-
ing man, Cic. Cael. 24, 59: mori videba-
mus in studio dimetiundi paene caeli
atque terrae C. Galum, spend his whole life
in, id. Sen. 14, 49: cum te complexa mori-
entem, Galle, puellā Vidimus, desperately
in love, dying for love, Prop. 1, 10, 5: ei
mihi, si quis, Acrisius ut moriar, venerit alter
amor, id. 2, 4, 1 sq.: moriar, si, may I die,
if, etc., Cic. Att. 8, 6, 4.—**II.** Transf., of
things, to die away, decay, to wither away,
pass away, to vanish, lose its strength, etc.;
of members of the body: id. quod supra
vinculum est, moritur, loses its vitality,
Cels. 7, 14.—Of plants: rutam et hederas
illico mori, die away, perish, Plin. 28, 7, 23,
§ 78: moriturque ad sibila campus, Stat.
Th. 5, 528.—Of fire: flammās vidi nullo
concutiente mori, die out, go out, Ov. Am.
1, 2, 11; of comets: donec in exiguum mori-
ens vaneſceret ignem, Claud. B. Get. 248:
unguenta moriuntur, lose their strength,
Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 20.—To end, close: dies qui-
dem jam ad umbilicem est dimidiatus
mortuus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 45.—Comic:
vae illis virgis miseris, quae hodie in tergo
moriuntur meo, will find their death, be de-
stroyed, broken, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 117: ut
iste interpositus sermo deliciarum desi-
diaeque moreretur, Cic. Cael. 31, 76: ne sua-
vissimi hominis memoria moreretur, id.
Pis. 38, 93: cum multa cotidie ab antiquis
ficta moriantur, fall into disuse, become ob-
solete, Quint. 8, 6, 32: gratia, Ov. P. 3, 2, 27.
—Esp. (in eccl. Lat.), of the loss of moral or
spiritual vitality, to die, to lose virtue and
divine guidance: in Adam omnes moriun-
tur, Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 22: confirma cetera
quae moritura erant, id. Apoc. 3, 2; cf. id.
Johan. 11, 26; id. Rom. 7, 9.—Hence,
mortuus, a, um, P. a., dead (class.).

A. Adj. **1.** Lit.: sanguine tauri pote
mortuus concidit, Cic. Brut. 11, 43.—**Pro v.**:
mortuum esse alicui, to be dead to one, to
wish to have nothing further to do with him,
Plaut. Cist. 3, 15.—**2.** Transf. **a.** Of
persons, faint, overwhelmed: cum tu, quod
tibi succederetur, exsanguis et mortuus
concidisti, Cic. Pis. 36, 88.—**b.** Of things
concr. and abstr., dead, decayed, withered,
passed away, etc.: lacerti, Cic. Sen. 9, 27: flo-
res, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 18: et antiquae leges,
Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, § 45: plausus, id. Att. 2,
19, 3: mortuā re verba nunc facis. Stultus
es, rem actam agis, dead, done with, Plaut.
Ps. 1, 3, 27.—**c.** Mare mortuum. (a) The
North Sea of Europe, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 94.—
(β) The Dead Sea of Judea, Just. 36, 3.—
B. Subst.: **mortuus**, i, m., a dead per-
son, dead man: mortuum in domum in-
ferre, Cic. Mil. 27, 75: a mortuis excitare,
to awake from the dead, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242:
amandare aliquem infra mortuos, even be-
low the dead, id. Quint. 15, 49: ut multis
mortuus unus sufficeret, Juv. 15, 79: ossa
mortuorum, Vulg. Matt. 23, 27.—**Pro v.**:
mortuo verba facere, to talk to a dead
man, i. e. in vain, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 18; Ter.
Phorm. 5, 9, 26.—Esp. (eccl. Lat.), dead,
without spiritual life: nomen habes quod
vivas et mortuus es, Vulg. Apoc. 3, 1:
fides sine operibus mortua est, id. Jac.
2, 26; cf. id. Eph. 2, 1; 5, 14.—Also, dead
to any thing, not alive to it, not open to
its influence, etc.: peccato, Vulg. Rom.
6, 2: peccatis, id. 1 Pet. 2, 24: legi, id.
Gal. 2, 19; cf. mortui cum Christo ab ele-
mentis huius mundi, id. Col. 2, 20: mortui
estis, et vita vestra est abscondita cum
Christo in Deo, id. ib. 3, 3.

Moritasgus, i, m. **I.** A god of the
Senones, Inscr. Orell. 2028.—**II.** A male
proper name among the Senones, Caes.
B. G. 5, 54, 2.

mōriturio, 4, v. n. desid. [moriōr], to
desire to die, Cic. ap. Aug. de Gramm.
p. 2006 P.

mormorion, ōnis, f., a kind of dark-
brown rock crystal, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.

† **mormyr**, ὄφις, f., = μωμύρος, a sort
of fish in Pontus: pictae mormyres, Ov.
Hal. 110; cf. Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152.

mōro, āre, v. 1. moror *fin.* 1.

† **mōrōchites** (**mōrōchthos**), ae, f., a precious stone of the color of a leek, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.

† **mōrōlōgus**, a, um, adj., = μωρολόγος, speaking foolishly, foolish (Plautinian): sermones, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 20.—As subst., a fool: tibi morologus fio, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 50.

1. mōror, ātus, 1, v. dep. n. and a. [mora]. **I.** Neutr., to delay, tarry, stay, wait, remain, linger, loiter (syn.: cesso, cunctor, haesito; class.): camus ergo ad cenam: quid stas? *Thr.* Ubi vis: non moror, i.e. *I have no objection*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 6: Luceius narravit, Brutum valde morari, non tergiversantem, sed expectantem, si qui forte casus, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 5, 3: quid moror? Hor. C. 2, 17, 6: quid multis moror? *why do I linger long? why make a long story of it?* Ter. And. 1, 1, 87: ne multis morer, to be brief, in short, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46, § 104: paulum morandum in his intervallis, Quint. 11, 3, 39: quod adhuc Brundisii moratus es, have tarried, remained, Cic. Fam. 15, 17, 2: in provincia, id. Att. 7, 1, 5: haud multa moratus, i.e. without delaying long, Verg. A. 3, 610: nec plura moratus, without tarrying any longer, id. ib. 5, 381: rosa quoque locorum Sera moretur, may linger, may be, Hor. C. 1, 38, 3: Corycia semper qui puppe moraris, Juv. 14, 267.—With cum: ubi, et cum quibus moreris, stay, reside, Sen. Ep. 32, 1.—With quin: nec morati sunt quin decurrerent ad castra, Liv. 40, 31, 8.—In the part. perf. subst.: ad sexcentos moratorum in citiore ripa cepit, Liv. 21, 47, 3; 21, 48, 6; cf.: ad duo milia aut moratorum aut palantium per agros interfecta, id. 24, 41, 4; v. Drakenb. ad h. l.—**II.** Act., to delay, retard, detain, cause to wait, hinder: ne affinem morer, Quin, etc., delay, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 5: argentum non morabor quin feras, Id. As. 2, 2, 88: morari ac sustinere impemum hostium, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: conanti dexteram manum, id. ib. 5, 44, 8: eum, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 28: iter, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: naves, Plin. 9, 25, 41, § 80: morari ab itinere proposito hostem, Liv. 23, 28, 9: morantur pauci Ridiculum et fugientem ex urbe pudorem, Juv. 11, 54.—**2.** To fix the attention of, to delight, amuse, entertain: morata recte Fabula Valdis oblectat, populum meliusque moratur, Quam, etc., delays, i.e. entertains, Hor. A. P. 321: carmina, quae possint oculos auresque morari Caesaris, arrest, id. Ep. 1, 13, 17: tardior stillicidii cogitationem moratur, Quint. 1, 1, 28: profecto non plus biduum aut—*Ph.* Aut? nihil moror, I will wait no longer, will bear no delay, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 104: egomet convivas moror, keep them waiting, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 120.—**B.** In part.: nihil morari aliquem, not to detain a person, to let him go, to dismiss. Thus the consul said when he dismissed the Senate: Nihil amplius vos moramur, I will detain you no longer, you are dismissed, Capitol. M. Aurel. 10. This is the customary formula for abandoning an accusation and dismissing an accused person: C. Sempronium nihil moror, i.e. *I withdraw my accusation against*, Liv. 4, 42, 8: cum se nihil morari magistrum equitum pronuntiasset, id. 8, 35, 8: negavit, se Gracchum morari, id. 43, 16, 16.—Hence, **2.** Trop.: nihil morari (with acc., an object-clause, or quo minus), to let a thing go, i.e. not to value or regard, to care nothing about it, to have nothing to say against it, etc.: nam vina nihil moror illius orae, care nothing for it, am not fond of it, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 16: officium, id. ib. 2, 1, 264: nec dona moror, Verg. A. 5, 400: nil ego istos moror faceos mores, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 18 Brix ad loc.—With object-clauses: alieno uti nihil moror. *I do not want to*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 16: nihil moror, eos salvos esse, et ire quo jubetis, am not opposed to it, have nothing to say against it, Ant. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 35: nil mororem tibi esse amicum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 56.—With quominus: nihil ego quidem moror, quominus decemviratu abeam, *I do not hesitate to*, I will immediately, Liv. 3, 54, 4.—Hence, * **mōrātē**, adv., lingeringly, slowly: moratius, Sen. Q. N. 6, 14, 3.

3. Act. collat. form. **moro**, āre: quid moras? Naev. ap. Diom. p. 395 P.: morares Enn. ib.: moraret, Pac. ib. (cf.

Enn. p. 154, v. 11 Vahl; Trag. Rel. p. 82 Rib.; Com. Rel. p. 16 ib.).—**2.** Pass. impers.: ita diu, ut plus biennium in his tris moretur, be spent, lost, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 2.

2. mōror, 1, v. dep. n. [μωρός], to be foolish, be a fool (post-Aug.), in the lusus verb.: morari eum (Claudium) inter homines desiisse, productā primā syllabā, jobabatur, Suet. Ner. 33.

mōrosē, adv., v. morosus *fin.*

mōrositas, ātis, f. [morosus]. **1.** Peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness (rare but class.): si in morositatem inutilem et odiosam incidamus, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: morositas et ea vitia, quae dixi, habent aliquid excusationis, id. Sen. 18, 65.—**2.** Niceness, pedantry: affectionate et morositate nimia obscurabat stilum, over-scrupulousness, too great nicety, Suet. Tib. 70.

1. mōrosus, a, um, adj. [mos; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 54], peevish, fretful, wayward, capricious, captious, morose (syn.: tristis, severus, gravis, difficilis; class.): usque eo difficiles ac morosi sumus, ut nobis non satisfaciatur ipse Demosthenes, Cic. Or. 29, 104: at sunt morosi et anxii, et iracundi et difficiles senes, id. Sen. 18, 65: canities, Hor. C. 1, 9, 17.—Of excessive care: circa corporis curam morosior, particular, fastidious, Suet. Caes. 45.—Of things concr. and abstr.: cupressus natu morosa, that grows with difficulty, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 139: morbus, stubborn, Ov. A. A. 2, 323: caelandi subtilitas, anxious, painful, Plin. 35, prooem. § 1: si tibi morosa prurigne verminat auris, Mart. 14, 23.—Hence, adv.: **mōrosē**, **1.** Peevishly, fretfully, captiously, morosely (class.): morose ferre hominum ineptias, Cic. Brut. 67, 236.—**2.** Scrupulously, carefully: terram non morose legit, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 128.—Comp.: pallium morosius ordinatum, Tert. Pall. 4.—Sup.: morosissime, Suet. Aug. 66.

2. mōrosus, a, um, adj. [mora], lingering, slow, slow in coming (late Lat.): cui morosum videtur quodcumque futurum est, Cassiod. in Psa. 34, 20: iter fieri morosum quod ad celeritatem est inventum, id. Var. 1, 29.

Morpheus, ūi and εὖς, m., = Μορφεύς, the son of Sleep and god of dreams: excitat Morpheus, Ov. M. 11, 634; 647.

† **morphosus**, i, m., = μορφώσας, a kind of eagle that lives near lakes, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7.

† **Morrenas**, ātis, adj. cohm., of or belonging to Morrena or Morena (a country of Mysia), Inscr. Grut. 760, 4.

mors, tis, f. [root mor, v. morior] (dat. morte, Varr. ap. Gell. 24), death in every form, natural or violent (syn.: letum, nex).

I. Lit.: omnium rerum mors est extremum, Cic. Fam. 6, 21, 1: mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 79: mortem sibi consciscere, to kill one's self, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 56, § 129: obire, to die, id. Phil. 5, 17, 48; Plaut. Aul. prol. 15: nam necessest me . . . cras mortem exequi, id. Ps. 4, 2, 38: certae occumbere morti, to submit to, Verg. A. 2, 62: aliquem ad mortem dare, to put to death, kill, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 177: morti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 197: aliquem morte multare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50; so, per vim, id. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 14: morte multatus, id. Tusc. 1, 40, 97; Tac. A. 6, 9; Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 15; Lact. 2, 9, 24: morte punire, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 12; Tac. A. 4, 44; 11, 18: mortis poena, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7: morti addici, id. Off. 3, 10, 45: omne humanum genus morte damnatum est, Sen. Ep. 71, 15: Antonius civium suorum vitae sedebat mortisque arbiter, Sen. Polyb. 16, 2: vitae et mortis habere potestatem, Vulg. Sap. 16, 13: illata per scelus, assassination, Cic. Mil. 7, 17: ad mortem se offerre pro patria, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 32: afferre, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2: multare aliquem usque ad mortem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 9: morte cadere, Hor. C. 4, 2, 15: morte acerbissima affici, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2: multare, id. de Or. 1, 43, 100: ad mortem duci, id. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: cui legatio ipsa morti fuisset, brought death, id. Phil. 9, 1, 3: imperfecta, blindness, Stat. Th. 11, 582: morte sua mori, to die a natural death: bella res est, mori sua morte, Sen. Ep. 69, 6: mors suprema, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 173; Sil. 5, 416: mortis fine, Boeth. Consol. 2, 7: quae

rapit ultima mors est, Lucil. ap. Sen. Ep. 24, 20: proximus morti = moriens, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8; App. M. 1, 72; cf.: morti vicinus, Aug. Serm. 306, 10; Hier. in Joel, 1, 13 al.; cf.: cui mors cum appropinquet, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31: cuius aetati mors propior erat, Sall. H. 2, 41, 9: adpropinquante morte, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 64 sq.: ut prorogetur tibi dies mortis, Sen. Ben. 5, 17, 6: circa mortis diem, id. Ep. 27, 2: mansurum est vitium usque ad diem mortis, Cels. 7, 7, 15 init.—Poet.: mors sola fatetur quantula sint hominum corpuscula, Juv. 10, 173.—In plur.: mortes, when several persons are spoken of: praeclarae mortes sunt imperatoriae, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; so Hor. S. 1, 3, 108: meorum, Plin. Ep. 8, 16, 1: perdere mortes, to throw away lives, to die in vain, Stat. Th. 9, 58: hinc subitae mortes, Juv. 1, 144.—Also of different forms or modes of death: omnis per mortis, Verg. A. 10, 854; cf.: omni imagine mortium, Tac. H. 3, 28; Sen. Clem. 1, 18, 2.—Rarely of an abstract thing: fere rerum omnium oblivio morsque memoriae, death, total loss, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142.—**B.** Personified. **1.**

Mors, a goddess, the daughter of Erebus and Nox, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44; Verg. A. 11, 197; Hyg. Fab. praef.—**2.** (Eccl. Lat.) = eum qui habebat mortis imperium, id est, diabolum, Vulg. Heb. 2, 14; id. Isa. 28, 15; cf.: ero mors tua, o mors, id. Hos. 13, 14; id. Apoc. 6, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A dead body, corpse (mostly poet.): morte campos contegi, with corpses, Att. ap. Non. 110, 31: mortem ejus (Clodii) lacerari, body, corpse, Cic. Mil. 32, 86; Cat. 64, 362; Prop. 3, 5, 22: vitis, quam juxta hominis mors laqueo pependit, Plin. 14, 19, 23, § 119; Stat. Th. 1, 768.—Hence, jestingly, of an old man: odiosum est mortem amplexari, a corpse, a skeleton, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 33.—**B.** Like φόνος, the blood shed by murder: ensem multā morte recepit, Verg. A. 9, 348.—**C.** That which brings death (of missiles), a deadly weapon (poet.): mille cavet lapsas circum cava tempora mortes, Stat. Th. 6, 792; Luc. 7, 517: per pectora saevas Exceptat mortes, Sil. 9, 369.—Of a sentence or threat of death: ut auferat a me mortem istam, Vulg. Ex. 10, 17; of terrible pangs and anxieties: contritiones mortis, id. 2 Reg. 22, 5: dolores mortis, id. Psa. 18, 4; 116, 3; of a cruel and murderous officer: aderat mors terrorque sociorum et civium lictor Sestius, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118.—**D.** Esp. (eccl. Lat.): mors secunda, the second death, future punishment, Vulg. Apoc. 2, 11; 20, 6; 14: mors alone, id. 1 Joh. 5, 16; also spiritual death, that of a soul under the dominion of sin: stimulus mortis peccatum est, id. 1 Cor. 15, 56; Rom. 8, 6 et saep.; cf. Lact. 7, 10 fin.

morsicātum, adv. [morsico], by biting, by biting the lips together (ante-class.): labellis morsicatum lusi tant, Naev. ap. Non. 139, 25.

morsicatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a biting: ciborum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 143, 1 Müll. (al. morsitatio).

morsico, 1, v. a. [mordeo]. **I.** To bite continually, Paul. ex Fest. p. 68 Müll.—**II.** To bite, to press the lips together as in kissing (post-class.): ore improbo compulsat, et morsicat, App. M. 7, p. 197, 16: limis et morsicantibus oculis, winking, ogling, id. ib. 2, p. 119, 8 (al. morsito).

morsicūcula, ae, f. dim. [2. morsus], a little bite; a biting with the lips, a kissing (ante- and post-class.): formicarium, App. M. 8, p. 211, 35: teneris labellis molles morsiculae, kisses, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 65.

morsum, i, n. [mordeo], a bit, little piece, e. g. of wool (poet.): lanca morsa, Cat. 64, 316.

1. morsus, a, um, Part., from mordeo.

2. morsus, ūs, m. [mordeo], a biting, a bite. **I.** Lit.: contra avium minorum morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: serpentis, id. Fat. 16, 36: morsu apprehendere, to bite, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 84: morsibus insequi, Ov. M. 13, 568: morsu appetere, Tac. H. 4, 42: nec tu mensuram morsus horresce futuros, the eating, Verg. A. 3, 394: mucida frusta farinae . . . non admittentia morsum, Juv. 5, 69: vertere morsus Exiguam in Cere rem penuria adigit edendi, their bites, their teeth, id. ib. 7,

112; so, zonam morsu tenere, *by the teeth*, Juv. 14, 297.—**B.** Transf. **I.** A catching hold; and, concr., *that which takes hold, a catch* (of a buckle, etc.; poet.): quā fibulā morsus Loricæ crebro laxata resolverat ictu, Sil. 7, 624: roboris, i. e. *the cleft of the tree which held fast the javelin*, Verg. A. 12, 782: patulis agitato morsibus ignes spirent, Grat. Falisc. 270.—**2.** Sharpness of flavor, sharp taste, pungency: nec cibus ipse juvat morsu fraudatus acet, Mart. 7, 25, 5: marinus, *acid quality*, Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 191: et scabros nigrae morsu rubiginis enses, i. e. *a corroding, consuming*, Luc. 1, 243.—**II.** Trop., a bite, sting, pain, vexation, etc.: (carmina) odio obscuro morsuque venenare, a malicious attack, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 38: perpetui curarum morsus, gnawings, pains, Ov. P. 1, 1, 73: doloris, a bite, sting, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15: libertatis intermissae, id. Off. 2, 7, 24: dubia morsus famae depellere pugna, Sil. 2, 271.

Morta, ae, f., = *Mortis*, one of the Fates, Liv. Andron. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 11: tria sunt nomina Parcarum, Nona, Decima, Morta, Caesell. ib.

mortalis, e, adj. [mors], *subject to death, liable to die, mortal* (class.). **I.** Lit.: quid in iis mortale et caducum, quid divinum aeternumque sit, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 61: animal, id. N. D. 3, 13, 32.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Human, mortal: mucro, of human workmanship, Verg. A. 12, 740: condicio vitae, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 33: opera, Liv. 1, 2: acta, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 97: mortalini decuit violari vulnere divum? *from the hand of a mortal*, Verg. A. 12, 797: haud tibi vultus Mortalis, id. ib. 1, 328: nec mortale sonans, *like a human voice*, id. ib. 6, 50: si mortalis idem nemo sciat, Juv. 13, 76.—**Comp.**: aliquid ipso homine mortalius, *more perishable*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 110.—Hence, subst.: **mortalis**, is, comm., a man, mortal, human being (in sing. mostly ante-class.): lepidus ecator mortalis est Strabax, Plaut. Truc. 5, 57: edepol, mortalis malos, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 59: id. Truc. 2, 1, 36: id. Aul. 2, 4, 40: ego, quantum mortalis deum possum, te ac tua vestigia sequare, Liv. 3, 17, 6.—Usually plur.: mortales, like the Gr. *θνητοί*, mortals, men, mankind: quod ad immortales attinet haec: deinceps quod ad mortales attinet, videamus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 75 Müll.: est locus Hesperiam quam mortales perhibebant, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 23 Vahl.): cf.: omnes mortales sese laudari optant, id. ap. Aug. de Trin. 13, 6 (Ann. v. 551 Vahl.): omnes mortales hunc aiebant Calliclem vivere, etc., Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 175: diu magnum inter mortales certamen fuit, etc., Sall. C. 1, 5: omnes mortales omnium generum, aetatum, ordinum, Cic. Pis. 40, 96: defendo multos mortales, id. Div. in Caecil. 25: plus debuisse fortunae, quam solus omnium mortalium in potestate habuit (Alexander), Curt. 10, 5, 35.—**mortalia**, ium, n., human affairs, Verg. A. 1, 462: Tac. A. 14, 54.—**B.** Temporary, transient (opp. immortalis, imperishable, eternal; v. immortalis): neque me vero paenitet, mortales inimicitias, sempiternas amicitias habere, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 32: Liv. 34, 6.—Hence, adv.: **mortaliter**, mortally, in the manner of mortals (eccl. Lat.): mortaliter vivere, Aug. Enchir. 64.

mortalitas, atis, f. [mortalis], *the state of being subject to death, mortality; a dying, death*. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): omne, quod ortum sit, mortalitas consequitur, *Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 26: metu meae mortalitatis, Quint. 6 praef. § 2: mortalitatem explere, i. e. *to die*, Tac. A. 6, 50: rex mortalitatem interceptus, *by death*, Plin. Ep. 10, 50, 4: mariti, Dig. 23, 4, 2.—Of abstract things: tofus aedificis inutilis est mortalitate, mollitia, perishableness, Plin. 36, 22, 48, § 166.—**II.** Transf., concr., mortals, mankind (post-Aug.), Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 15: tristem de mortalitate ferre sententiam, Curt. 5, 5, 17: contra fortunam non satis cauta mortalitas est, mankind, Curt. 8, 4, 24; 9, 3, 7; 10, 5, 36 al.: ad erudiendam mortalitatem, Lact. 4, 25, 1.

mortaliter, adv., v. mortalis fin.

mortariolum, i, n. dim. [mortarium], a small mortar; Aem. Mac. 1, 8; Hier. Ep. 64, 9; Vulg. Num. 7, 14.

mortarium, ii, n., a mortar (mostly

ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: mortarium, in quo teruntur quae solvenda sunt, Non. 543, 22; Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 17; Cato, R. R. 74: aerea, Plin. 33, 8, 41, § 123: plumbea, id. 34, 18, 50, § 168.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A large basin or trough in which mortar is made, Vitruv. 7, 3, 10; 8, 6, 14; Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 177.—Hence, **2.** Mortar: mortario caementum addatur, Vitruv. 8, 7.—**B.** A hollow resembling a mortar, dug round a tree: arbori mortarium statim faciunt, Pall. 4, 8, 1.—**C.** That which is triturated in a mortar, a drug: et quae jam veteres sanant mortaria caecos, Juv. 7, 170.

morticinus, a, um, adj. [mors], *dead, that has died, only of animals; hence, of or belonging to an animal that has died of itself, carrion*; as a term of abuse, *carrion*; and transf., *dead* (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: morticinae ovis carne vesci, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 10: volucres aut pisces, id. ib. 3, 2, 18: in sacris ne morticinum quid adsit, id. L. L. 7, § 84 Müll.: soleae, made from the hide of an animal that has died of itself, Serv. Verg. A. 4, 518: morticine, you carrion, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 12.—As subst. plur.: **morticina**, orum, carcasses, carrion, Vulg. Lev. 11, 11.—**II.** Transf.: morticini clavi, corns on the feet, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 103: caro, Sen. Ep. 122, 5: urnas reorum morticinas, i. e. sepulchra reorum, Prud. stroph. 10, 384.

mortifer or (rarely) **mortiferus**, era, rum, adj. [mors-fero], *death-bringing, death-dealing, deadly, fatal* (class.; syn.: lethalis, funestus): poculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: morbus, id. Div. 1, 30, 63: vulnus, id. Leg. 2, 5, 13: bellum, Verg. A. 6, 279: gravior dolor nec tamen mortiferus, Cels. 4, 2 init.; 5, 26, 22; Aug. de Util. Cred. § 36: res mortifera est inimicus pumice levis, Juv. 9, 95; 10, 10.—*Neutr. plur.* as subst.: **mortifera**, um, *deadly things*: cur tam multa mortifera terra mortique (deus) disperserit, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 120 (B. and K. pestifera).—Hence, adv.: **mortifere**, mortally, fatally (post-Aug.): mortifere aegrotare, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 3: vulnerare, Dig. 9, 2, 36, § 1.

mortificatio, ōnis, f. [mortifico], a killing, death (eccl. Lat.), opp. vivificatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 9.

mortifico, i, v. a. [mortificus], to kill, destroy (eccl. Lat.): caro mortificatur, Tert. Res. Carn. 37.—Transf., to mortify, subject, reduce to weakness: membra, Vulg. Col. 3, 5: facta carnis, id. Rom. 8, 13; cf. id. ib. 7, 4.

mortificus, a, um, adj. [mors-facio], *deadly, fatal* (eccl. Lat.): cibus, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 4, 5: mortifico vulnere ictus, v. l. ap. Val. Max. 5, 6, 1 (Halm).

mortigena, ae, m. [mors-gen, gigno], the producer of death, death-giver, Inscr. Grut. p. 1163.

mortualia, ium, n. [mortuus]. **I.** (Sc. vestimenta.) Grave-clothes or mourning-weeds (ante-class.), Naev. ap. Non. 548, 28 (Trag. Rel. v. 48 Rib.).—**II.** (Sc. carmina.) Haec sunt non nugae; non enim mortualia, funeral songs, dirges, referring to the custom at Rome of hiring women to sing absurd eulogies of the dead at funerals, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 63.

mortuarius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to the dead (ante-class.): mortuaria glossaria, vocabularies of the dead, a term applied by Cato to the philosophers who talk of dead, and not of existing, things, Gell. 18, 7, 3.

mortuosus, a, um, adj. [id.], death-like, deadly (post-class.): vultus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 38.—**II.** Deadly, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 10, 71.

mortuŕio, ire, a, v. n. desid. [mors], to long for death, desire to die: dictum est a Cicerone de philosophis, mortuŕiunt, mori desiderant, Aug. de Gram. p. 2006 P. (Cic. Fragm. 50, 29, p. 146 B. and K.).

mortuus, a, um, P. a, v. morior fin.

mörula, ae, f. dim. [mora], a brief delay (post-class.): tempus nullā morulā extenditur, Aug. Conf. 11, 15; App. Fragm. M. 10, p. 71.

mörulus, a, um, adj. dim. [2. morus], black, dark-colored (ante-class.): jam pol

ego illum pugnis totam faciam ut sit morula, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 10.

† **mörum**, i, n., = *μῆρον* and *μόρον*, a mulberry; a blackberry: nigra mora, Hor. S. 2, 4, 22; cf. Plin. 15, 24, 27, § 96: in duris haerentia mora rubetis, Ov. M. 1, 105; cf. Plin. 24, 13, 73, § 117.

† **l. mörus**, a, um, adj., = *μωρός*, foolish, silly (Plautin.). **I.** Adj.: amor moros hominum moros et morosus facit, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 43: ut hoc utimur more moro molestoque, id. Men. 4, 2, 1.—**II.** Subst. **A. mörus**, i, m., a fool, simpleton: morus es, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 78.—**B. möra**, ae, f., a foolish woman, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 17.—Hence, adv.: **mörē**, foolishly (Plautin.): more hoc fit atque stulte, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 1.

† **2. mörus**, i, f., = *μῦρα* or *μωρία*, a mulberry-tree: arbor ibi, niveis uberrima pomis, Ardua morus erat, Ov. M. 4, 89; cf. Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 74.

Morvinnicus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Morvinnus (a town of the Aedui), Inscr. Giorn. Arcad. t. 28, p. 351.

mos, möris, m. [etym. dub.]; perh. root ma-, measure; cf.: maturus, matutinus; prop., a measuring or guiding rule of life; hence], manner, custom, way, usage, practice, fashion, wont, as determined not by the laws, but by men's will and pleasure, humor, self-will, caprice (class.; cf.: consuetudo, usus). **I.** Lit.: opsequens oboediensque est mori atque imperiis patris, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 54: huncine erat aequum ex illius more, an illum ex hujus vivere? Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 24: alieno more vivendum est mihi, according to the will or humor of another, id. And. 1, 1, 125: nonne fuit levius dominae pervincere mores, Prop. 1, 17, 15: morem alicui gerere, to do the will of a person, to humor, gratify, obey him: sic decet morem geras, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 35; Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 17: animo morem gessero, Ter. And. 4, 1, 17: adolescenti morem gestum oportuit, id. Ad. 2, 2, 6; v. gero.—**II.** The will as a rule for action, custom, usage, practice, wont, habit: leges mori serviunt, usage, custom, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 36: legi morique parendum est, Cic. Univ. 11: ibam forte Viā Sacra, sicut meus est mos, custom, wont, Hor. S. 1, 9, 1: contra morem consuetudinemque civilem, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148: quae vero more agentur institutisque civilibus, according to usage, according to custom, id. ib.: mos est hominum, ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere, id. Brut. 21, 84: ut mos est, Juv. 6, 392: moris erat quondam servare, etc., id. 11, 83: more sinistro, by a perverted custom, id. 2, 87.—So with ut: morem traditum a patribus, ut, etc., Liv. 27, 11, 10: hunc morem servare, ut, etc., id. 32, 34, 5: virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram, it is the custom, they are accustomed, Verg. A. 1, 336: qui istic mos est? Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 1: mos ita rogandi, Cic. Fam. 12, 17, 1: ut mos fuit Bithyniae regibus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27: moris est, it is the custom: negavit, moris esse Graecorum, ut, etc., id. ib. 2, 1, 26, § 66; Vell. 2, 37, 5: quae moris Graecorum non sint, Liv. 36, 28, 4; cf.: (aliquid) satis ex more Graecorum factum, id. 36, 28, 5: ut Domitiano moris erat, Tac. Agr. 39.—*Plur.*: id quoque morum Tiberi erat, Tac. A. 1, 80: praeter civium morem, contrary to custom, to usage, Ter. And. 5, 3, 9: sine more, unwonted, unparalleled: facinus sine more, Stat. Th. 1, 238; so, nullo more, id. ib. 7, 135: supra morem: terra supra morem densa, unusually, Verg. G. 2, 227 (cf.: supra modum): perducere aliquid in morem, to make into a custom, make customary, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 162: quod jam in morem venerat, ut, etc., had become customary, Liv. 42, 21, 7.—**B.** In partic., in a moral point of view, conduct, behavior; in plur., manners, morals, character; in a good or bad sense: est ita temperatis moderatisque moribus, ut summa severitas summa cum humanitate jungatur, manners, Cic. Fam. 12, 27, 1: suavissimi mores, id. Att. 16, 16, A, 6: boni, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 254, 8.—Prov.: corrumpunt mores bonos colloquia mala, Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 33: justi, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 184: severi et pudici, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 106: sanctissimi, Plin. Ep. 10, 20, 3: feri immanisque natura, Cic. Rosc.

am. 13, 38: totam vitam, naturam moresque alicujus cognoscere, *character*, id. lb. 38, 109: eos esse M'. Curii mores, eamque probitatem, ut, etc., id. Fam. 13, 17, 3; id. de Or. 2, 43, 182: mores disciplinamque alicujus imitari, id. Deiot. 10, 28: perdit, id. Fam. 2, 5, 2: praefectura morum, the supervision of the public morals, Suet. Caes. 76: moribus et caelum patuit, to good morals, *virtue*, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 101: amator meretricis mores sibi emit auro et purpurâ, *polite behavior, complaisance*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 128: propitiis, si per mores nostros liceret, diis, i. e. our evil way of life, Tac. H. 3, 72: morum quoque filius, like his father in character, Juv. 14, 52: ne te ignarum fuisse dicas meorum morum, leno ego sum, i. e. my trade, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 6: in publicis moribus, Suet. Tib. 33, 42.—**III. Transf. A.** Quality, nature, manner; mode, fashion: haec meretrix fecit, ut inos est meretricius, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 8: mores siderum, qualities, properties, Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 206: caeli, Verg. G. 1, 51: Carneadeo more et modo disputare, manner, Cic. Univ. 1: si humano modo, si usitato more peccasset, in the usual manner, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 9: Graeco more bibere, id. ib. 1, 26, 66: apud Matinae More modoque, after the manner of, like, Hor. C. 4, 2, 27: Dardanius torrentis aquae vel turbinis atri More furens, Verg. A. 10, 604: more novalium, Col. 3, 13, 4: caeli et anni mores, Col. 1, Praef. 23: omnium more, Cic. Fam. 12, 17, 3; so, ad inorem actionum, Quint. 4, 1, 43: elabitur antiquis in morem fluminis, like, Verg. G. 1, 245: in hunc operis morem, Hor. S. 2, 1, 63: pecudum in morem, Flor. 3, 8, 6: morem vestis tenere, mode, fashion, Just. 1, 2, 3.—**B.** A precept, law, rule (poet. and post-Aug.): moresque viris et moenia ponet, precepts, laws, Verg. A. 1, 264; cf.: pacis imponere morem, id. ib. 6, 852: quod moribus eorum interdici non poterat, Nep. Ham. 3: quid ferri duritia pugnacius? sed cedit, et patitur mores, submits to laws, obeys, is tamed, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 127: ut leo mores Accipit, Stat. Ach. 2, 183: in morem tonsa coma, ex more ludi, Verg. A. 5, 556.

Mōsa, ae, m., a river in Belgic Gaul, now the Meuse or Maas, Caes. B. G. 4, 9 fin.; 4, 10 init.; Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100; Tac. A. 2, 6; id. H. 4, 28; 5, 23.

Moschi, ōrum, m., a people between the Black and the Caspian Seas, Mela, 1, 2, 5; 3, 5, 4; Luc. 3, 270; Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 29.—Hence, **1. Moschicus**, a, um, adj., Moschian, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 99; Mela, 1, 19, 13.—**2. Moschus**, a, um, adj., Moschian, Mela, 1, 19: mōns, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 99.

† **Moschis**, idis, f., a female proper name, Afran. ap. Non. 318, 5; Inscr. Mur. 477, 5.

Moschus, i, m. **I.** A rhetorician of Pergamus, accused of poisoning, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 9.—**II.** A Roman surname, Inscr. Mur. 477, 5.

* **moscelli** or **mosculi**, ōrum, m. dim. [mos], little customs or usages: moscellis (al. mosculis) Cato pro parvis moribus dixit, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 158 and 159 Müll.

Mōsella, ae, m. and f., a river of Belgic Gaul, now the Moselle, Tac. A. 13, 53; id. H. 4, 71; 77: largus Mōsella, Aus. de Clar. Urb. 4: placida Mōsella, id. Idyll. 10, 73.—Also called **Mōsula**, ae, f., Flor. 3, 10, 14.—Hence, **Mōselleus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Moselle: ortus, Symm. Ep. 1, 8.

Mōses or **Mōyses**, is or i, m. (in Vulg. nom. semper Mōyses; gen. Mōysi, Lev. 8, 36; 16, 34; Num. 3, 1; 33, 1, etc.: Mōsi, Sedul. 5, 274): — **Mōsēs**, Mōsēs, Moses, Juv. 14, 102: Mōyses, Tac. H. 5, 4: Mōysen unum exsulum monuisse, ut, etc., id. ib. 5, 3: a Mose, Plin. 30, 1, 2, § 11: successor fuit Mōsi, Lact. 4, 14: clarum videre Mōysen, Sedul. 3, 285; Prud. Ham. 340.—Hence, **A. Mōseus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Moses (post-class.): Mōseia virga, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 354.—**B. Mōseus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Moses: manus, Juvenc. 2, 219 dub.—**C. Mōsētus**, a, um, adj., Mosaic, Ven. Fort. Vit. St. Mart. 2, 28.

Mostellaria, ae, f. [mostellum; dim. from monstrum], The Ghost, the name of

a comedy of Plautus, also called Phasma (φάσμα, ghost).

mostellum, v. Mostellaria.

* **Mostēni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Mostena or Mostene, a city of Lydia, Tac. A. 2, 47.

Mōsula, ae, v. Mosella.

mōtabilis, e, adj. [moto], moving, that moves: anima, Vulg. Gen. 1, 21.

mōtacilla, ae, f., the white water-wagtail: motacilla, quod semper movet caudam, Varr. L. L. 5, § 76 Müll.; Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 156; Arn. 7, 223.

mōtārium, ii, n., lint (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 134.

mōtatio, ōnis, f. [moto], frequent motion, motion (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 45.

mōtator, ōris, m. [id.], a mover (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 12: motator sali Neptunus, Arn. 3, 118.

mōtio, ōnis, f. [moveo], a moving, motion; a removing (class.). **I.** Lit.: principium motionis, Cic. Fat. 19, 43: corporum, id. N. D. 2, 58, 145: ab ordine motio, a removing, Dig. 47, 20, 3.—**Abstr.**, motion: ipsum animum... quasi quamdam continuatam motionem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 22.—**B.** In partic., in medicine, an *ague-fit*, Cels. 3, 5, 28.—**II.** Trop.: motiones animi, emotions or affections of the soul (old reading), Cic. Ac. 1, 8; better, notionibus.

mōtito, āre, v. freq. a. [moto], to move often, move about (post-class.), Gell. 9, 6, 3 dub.

mōtiuncula, ae, f. dim. [motio], a slight motion, shaking; in medicine, an attack of fever (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 53, 6: tentatus in Campaniā motiunculis levibus, Suet. Vesp. 24 init.

mōto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [moveo], to keep moving, move about (poet.): Zephyris motantibus, Verg. E. 5, 5; cacumina quercūs, id. ib. 6, 28: lacertos, Ov. M. 11, 674.—**Pass.**: fundamenta parietesque quati et motari videntur, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 10.

mōtor, ōris, m. [id.], a mover, that which keeps a thing in motion (poet.): cuniarum fueras motor, Charidem, mearum, i. e. hast rocked me, Mart. 11, 39, 1.

mōtorius, a, um, adj. [motor], moving, that has motion (post-class.). **I.** Adj.: modus agendi, a stirring, bustling, noisy style of playing (opp. staturus), Don. Ter. Ad. prol. 24; id. ad argum. And.; Prisc. p. 590 P.—**II.** Subst.: **mōtorium**, ii, n., the power of motion, Tert. Anim. 14.

1. mōtus, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. moveo fin. B.

2. mōtus, ūs, m. [moveo], a moving, motion (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: orbes, qui versantur contrario motu, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17: deus motum dedit caelo, id. Univ. 6: natura omnia ciens et agitans motibus et mutationibus suis, id. N. D. 3, 11, 27: motus astrorum ignoro, Juv. 3, 42.—**Poet.**: futuri, departure, Verg. A. 4, 297: sub Aurorae primos excedere motus, Luc. 4, 734: crebri terrae, i. e. earthquakes, Curt. 4, 4, 20; 8, 11, 2.—**B.** In partic., artistic movement, gesticulation, dancing: haud indecoros motus more Tusco dabant, gesticulated, Liv. 7, 2: Ionici, dances, Hor. C. 3, 6, 21: Cereri dare mōtus, to perform dances, dance, Verg. G. 1, 350: palaestrici, the motions of wrestlers, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130.—**Of the gestures of an orator**, Cic. Brut. 30, 116.—**Of military movements, evolutions**: ut ad mōtus concursusque essent leviores, Nep. Iph. 1, 4.—**C.** Transf., a stage in the growth of a plant: tres esse mōtus in vite, seu potius in surculo, naturales: unum quo germinet: alterum quo floreat: tertium quo maturescat, Col. 4, 28, 2.—**II.** Trop.

A. In gen., of the mind or heart, a movement, operation, impulse, emotion, affection, passion, agitation, disturbance (syn.: affectus, perturbatio): cum semper agitur animus, nec principium motus habeat, Cic. Sen. 21, 78: mōtus animorum duplices sunt, alteri cogitationis, alteri appetitūs, id. Off. 1, 36, 130: mōtus animi nimii, i. e. perturbations, id. ib. 1, 38, 136: mentis meae, id. Att. 3, 8, 4: animi motus et virtutis gloriam esse sempiternam, id. Sest. 68, 143: tres quae dulcem mōtum afferunt sensibus, sensation, id. Fin. 2, 3, 10: Manto, divino con-

cita motu, impulse, inspiration, Ov. M. 6, 158.—**B.** In partic. **1.** A political movement, sudden rising, tumult, commotion. (a) In a good sense: Italiae magnificentissimus ille motus, Cic. pro Dom. 56, 142.—(b) Rebellion, sedition: omnes Catilinae mōtus conatusque prohibere, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 26: motum afferre rei publicae, id. ib. 2, 2, 4: populi, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: serviliis, a rising of the slaves, insurrection, Liv. 39, 29: motum in re publicā non tantum impendere video, quantum tu aut vides, aut ad me consolandum affers, a change, alteration, Cic. Att. 3, 8, 3.—**2.** In rhet., a trope (= immutatio verborum, Cic.), Quint. 9, 1, 2; cf. id. 8, 5, 35.—**3.** A motive (post-Aug.): audisti consilii mei mōtus, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 9.

mōvens, entis, Part. and P. a., v. moveo fin. A.

mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (sync., mōstis for movistis, Mart. 3, 67, 1; mōrunt for moverunt, Sil. 14, 141), v. a. and n. [Sanscr. niv, set in motion; Gr. ἀνείβω, change; cf.: momentum, mutare]. **I.** Act., to move, stir, set in motion; to shake, disturb, remove, etc. (syn.: cieo, agito, ago, molior).

A. Lit.: movit et ad certos nescia membra modos, Tib. 1, 7, 38: ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus, to dance, Hor. A. P. 232: moveri Cyclopa, to represent a Cyclop by dancing (gesticulating), id. Ep. 2, 2, 125: et fila sonantia movit, struck, Ov. M. 10, 89: citharam cum voce, id. ib. 5, 112: tympana, id. H. 4, 48; to disturb: novis Heliconae cantibus, Manil. Astron. 1, 4: signum movere loco, to move from the place, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: os, Cels. 8, 2: gradum, i. e. to go forward, advance, Sen. Thyest. 420: se, to move or bestir one's self: move oculus te, Ter. And. 4, 3, 16: praecipit eis, ne se ex eo loco moverent, not to stir from the spot, Liv. 34, 20; Caes. B. G. 3, 15: castra, to break up, remove: postero die castra ex eo loco movent, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; ellipt. without castra: postquam ille Canusio moverat, Cic. Att. 9, 1, 1: movisse a Samo Romanos audivit, Liv. 37, 28, 4.—**Pass. reflex.**: priusquam hostes moverentur, Liv. 37, 19, 18: hostem statu, to drive from his position, dislodge, id. 30, 18: aliquem possessione, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 116: heredes, to eject, id. Off. 3, 19, 76: tribu centurionem, to turn out, expel, id. de Or. 2, 67, 272; so, aliquem de senatu, id. Clu. 43, 122; the same also without senatu, Hor. S. 1, 6, 20: senatorio loco, to degrade, Liv. 39, 42, 6: ex agro, Cic. Fam. 13, 5, 2: move abs te moram, remove, cast off, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 10: consulem de sententiā, to cause to recede, to dissuade, Liv. 3, 21: litteram, to take away, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74.—**Prov.**: omnis terras, omnia maria movere, to turn the world upside down, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 2.—**2.** Transf. **a.** To excite, occasion, cause, promote, produce; to begin, commence, undertake: exercitatione sudor movetur, is promoted, produced, Cels. 2, 17: alvum, Cato, R. R. 115: dolorem, id. ib. 7, 4: lacrimas, to cause, Quint. 6, 1, 26: fletum populo, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228: risum, id. ib. 2, 62, 281: alicui expectationem, id. Att. 2, 14, 1: indignationem, Liv. 4, 50, 1: misericordiam, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278: suspicionem, id. Part. 33, 114: ego istaec moveo, aut curo? begin, commence, Ter. And. 5, 4, 18: bellum, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 37; Liv. 23, 48, 6: jam pugna se moverat, was going on, Curt. 8, 14, 6: cantūs, Verg. A. 10, 163: tantum decus, begin, Manil. Astron. 1, 42; cf. Verg. A. 7, 45: nominis controversiam, to begin, Tac. Dial. 25 init.; cf. Cels. 3, 3, § 25; Dig. 37, 10, 4: litem, id. 4, 3, 33: actionem, id. 19, 1, 10: mentionem rei, to make mention, Liv. 28, 11, 9: sacra, Val. Fl. 3, 540: movere ac moliri aliquid, to undertake any thing that excites disturbance, Liv. 23, 39: ne quid moveretur, id. 35, 13.—**b.** To shake, to cause to waver, to alter: alicujus sententiam, to change, cause to waver, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 6: sententiam regis, Liv. 35, 42, 6.—**c.** To present, offer an oblation: ferculum Jovi moveto, Cato, R. R. 134.—**d.** To disturb, concern, trouble, torment one: men moveat cimex Pantilius? Hor. S. 1, 10, 78: Armeniosne movet, Romana potentia cuius Sit ducis? Luc. 7, 282; cf. Val. Fl. 7, 131: intoleraunda vis aestūs omnium ferme corpora movit, Liv. 25, 26: strepitū fora vēstra, Juv. 2, 52.—**e.** Of plants, to put forth: si se gemmae nondum moveant, do not yet appear, Col. 11, 2, 26: de palmitē gemma mo-

retur, is produced, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 13. — **f.** To exert, exercise: inter principia condendi huius operis, movisse numen ad indicandam tanti imperii molem traditur deos, Liv. 1, 55, 3 (cf. se movere, I. A. supra): artis opem, Ov. F. 6, 760. — **g.** = mutare, to change, transform: quorum forma semel mota est, Ov. M. 8, 729: nihil motum antiquo probabile est, Liv. 34, 54, 8. — **h.** In mal. part., Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 43. — **B.** Trop., to move, affect, excite, inspire: ut pulcritudo corporis movet oculos et delectat, charms, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98: quae me causae moverint, id. Att. 11, 5, 1: fere fit, quibus quisque in locis miles inveteravit, uti multum earum regionum consuetudine moveatur, is much affected, influenced, Caes. B. C. 1, 44: aliquid ad bellum, to stir up, excite, Liv. 35, 12, 5: movet feroci juveni animum comploratio sororis, stirs his anger, id. 1, 26, 3; cf. id. 21, 38, 3; 23, 31, 11: numina Dianae, to irritate, provoke, Hor. Epod. 17, 3: multa movens animo, to revolve, ponder, meditate, Verg. A. 3, 34: moverat plebem oratio consulis, had stirred, made an impression on, Liv. 3, 20: iudicium animos, Quint. 6, 2, 1: acutule moveri, keenly affected, Aug. Conf. 3, 7: neque illud me movet, quod, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, A. 2: affectus, Quint. 6, 1, 7: moveor etiam ipsis loci insolentia, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5: nil moveor lacrimis, Prop. 3, 23, 25 (4, 25, 5): absiste moveri, be not disturbed, Verg. A. 6, 399: quos sectis Bellona lacertis Saeva movet, inspires, Luc. 1, 565 (al. monet): ut captatori moveat fastidia, excites nausea in, Juv. 10, 202. — **II.** Neutr., to move itself, move (very rare): terra dies duodequadraginta movit, an earthquake, Liv. 35, 40, 7; 40, 59, 7. — In pass.: reptile quod movetur, which moves itself, Vulg. Gen. 1, 26 saep. — Hence, **A.** **movens**, entis, *P. a.*, movable (class.): ex ea praedia, quae rerum movetium sit, movable things (as clothes, arms, furniture), Liv. 5, 25, 6: voluptas, that consists in motion, Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 31: furtum rerum movetium, Gell. 11, 18, 13. — *Plur. subst.*: quaedam quasi movetia, motives, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 68. — Hence, adv.: **moventer**, movingly, affectingly (late Lat.), Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Mil. 7, n. 4. — **B.** **motus**, a, um, *P. a.*, moved, affected, disturbed (poet. and in post-class. prose): Ithaci digressu mota Calypso, Prop. 1, 15, 9: dictis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 23: precibus, Curt. 6, 5, 23.

mox, adv. [etym. dub.]; cf. Sanscr. man-shu, ready, soon, soon, anon, directly, presently; mostly of the future (class.): **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: mox ivero, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 91: mox ego huc revertor, Ter. And. 3, 2, 4: jussit mihi nuntiarum, mox se venturum, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 8: mox tamen ardentis accingar dicere pugnas Caesaris, Verg. G. 3, 46; Cic. Div. 1, 23, 47. — With *quam*: expectant... quam mox emittat currus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 89 Vahl.); so, expecto quam mox utatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 1, 1: quid expectas quam mox ego dicam, etc., id. ib. 15, 44: expectabant quam mox comitia edicerentur, Liv. 3, 37, 5; cf.: provisam quam mox vir meus redeat domum, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 4 Brix ad loc.: quam mox coctum est prandium? how soon, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 12: mox ubi, as soon as, Liv. 3, 52: mox ut, as soon as: mox ut caluere pugna, Flor. 2, 4, 2: mox quam, as soon as (post-class.), Dig. 7, 4, 13. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Soon afterwards, thereupon, afterwards, then, in the next place: nam extemplo fusi, fugati: mox intra vallum compulsi: postremo exiunt castris, Liv. 40, 48, 6: primum... deinde... mox... post... Tac. A. 11, 22; Quint. 10, 6, 3. — **2.** Of a longer time; afterwards, at a later period (post-Aug. for post, postea): a quo mox principe Nero adoptatus est, Suet. Ner. 6; id. Aug. 47: ante hoc domus pars videntur, mox reipublicae, Tac. G. 13: paulo mox, Plin. 21, 2, 3, § 5 al.: paucis, mox horis, id. 18, 35, 78, § 341. — **II.** Transf., in the next place, then. **A.** Of place and situation: ultra eos Dochi, deinde Gymnetes, mox Anderae, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 190; cf.: pars equitum... mox prima legio, Tac. A. 1, 51. — **B.** Of value, esteem: post amyllum Chium maxime laudatur Creticum, mox Aegyptium, then, Plin. 18, 7, 17, § 77: tenuissimum camelis, mox equis, id. 11, 41, 96, § 237.

Moses, v. Moses.

Moysiticus, a, um, adj. [Moyses], of or belonging to Moses (post-class.), Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 28.

† **mu**, interj., = *mū*, a slight sound made with the closed lips (ante-class.): neque, ut aiunt, mu facere audent, to mutter, make a muttering, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 101 Müll. (Enn. p. 175, n. 10 Vahl.): nec mu facere audent, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 213 P.: nec dico nec facio mu, Enn. ap. Don. ad Ter. And. 3, 2, 25 (Enn. p. 175, n. 8 Vahl.); but not in Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 102, v. Ritschl ad h. l.). — *** II.** A sound of lamentation: mu! perii hercle: Afer est, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 213 P.

muccēdo, mucēdus, mucēnium, mucēosus, mucēulentus, mucus, v. mucedo, etc.

mucēdo (muccēdo), inis, f. [mucus], mucus of the nose (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 306 dub. (Hildebr. dulcedo).

mucēo, ui, 2, v. n. [id.], to be mouldy, musty (ante-class.): vinum quod neque acceat, neque muceat, Cato, R. R. 148.

mucēso, ēre, v. incho. n. [muceo], to become mouldy or musty (post-Aug.): proprium est vino mucedescere, Plin. 14, 20, 26, § 131.

muchula, ae, f., the Persian name of the precious stone *telicardios*, Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183.

Mucius, ae, v. Mucius.

Mucianus (Mut-), a, um, v. Mucius.

mucidus (mucc-), a, um, adj. [mucus]. **I.** Mouldy, musty: mucida panis frusta, Juv. 14, 128: vina, Mart. 8, 6, 4. — **II.** Snivelling: homo es, qui me emunxisti mucidum, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 58: senex, id. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

mucilāgo (mucc-), inis, f. [muceo], a mouldy, musty juice, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

mucinium (mucc-), ii, n. [mucus], a pocket-handkerchief, Arn. 2, 23.

Mucius, a (**Mutius**, Lact. 5, 13, 13), the name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated are, **1.** C. Mucius Scaevola, who attempted to assassinate Porsena, and, on being apprehended, burned off his right hand, Liv. 2, 12; Cic. Sest. 21, 48; id. Par. 1, 2, 12; Flor. 1, 10; Sen. Ep. 24, 5; 66, 51; Sil. 8, 386; Lact. 1, 1. — **2.** Q. Mucius Scaevola, a governor in Asia, Cic. Caecil. 17, 57. — **3.** Q. Mucius Scaevola, an augur, the husband of Laelia, Cic. Brut. 58, 211; id. Phil. 8, 10, 31. — **4.** P. Mucius Scaevola, a friend of the Gracchi, and an enemy of the younger Scipio Africanus, Cic. Rep. 1, 19, 31; Pers. 1, 114; Juv. 1, 154. — In fem., **Mucia**, the wife of Cn. Pompeius, afterwards divorced from him, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 6; id. Att. 1, 12, 3. — Hence, **II.** **Mucianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Mucius, Mucian: Mucia prata trans Tiberim, dicta a Mucio, cui a populo data fuerant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144 Müll. — **B.** **Subst.**: **Mucia**, ōrum, n. (sc. festa), a festival kept by the Asiatics in commemoration of the good government of Q. Mucius Scaevola, the Mucius festival, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 51. — **Mucianus (Mut-)**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Mucius, Mucian: cautio, Dig. 35, 1, 99: satisfatio, ib. 104: exitus, i. e. the death of Q. Mucius Scaevola, who was slain in the temple of Vesta by Damasippus, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 1.

mūcor, ōris, m. [muceo]. **I.** Mould, mouldiness, in bread (post-Aug.): mūcorem contrahere, to become mouldy, Col. 12, 4, 4. — **2.** Mustiness, in wine, vinegar, etc.: mūcor (vini), Dig. 18, 6, 4. — Also, a moisture which flows from vines, and is injurious to them: mūcor, qui maxime vites infestat, Plin. 17, 15, 25, § 116.

mūcōsus (mucc-), a, um, adj. [mucus], slimy, mucous (post-Aug.): cruenta et mucosa ventris proluvia, Col. 1, 7, 1; 6, 7, 1; Paul. ex Fest. p. 158 Müll.: exulceratio, Cels. 5, 28, 15. — **II.** Transf., = stultus (opp. emunctae naris), Acron. ad Hor. S. 1, 4, 8.

mucro, ōnis, m., a sharp point or edge; esp., the point of a sword, the sword's point (class.; cf. acies, cusps). — **I.** Lit.: mucro falcis, Col. 4, 25, 1: dentis, Plin. 8, 3, 4, § 8: folii, id. 16, 10, 16, § 38: crystalli, id. 37,

2, 9, § 26: cultri, edge, Juv. 14, 216: medio jugulaberis ensis, sword's point, Ov. M. 12, 484: coruscus, Verg. A. 2, 333. — **B.** Transf. **1.** A sword: nisi mucrones militum tremere voltis, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 6: mortalis, Verg. A. 12, 740. — **2.** A point, extremity, end (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Lucr. 2, 520: faucium, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 38. — **II.** Trop., edge, point, sharpness: censorii stili, Cic. Clu. 44, 123: tribunicius, id. Leg. 3, 9, 21: defensionis tuae, id. Caecin. 29, 84: ingenii, sharpness, Quint. 10, 5, 16.

mūcōnātus, a, um, adj. [mucro], pointed (post-Aug.): piscis mucronato rostro, Plin. 32, 2, 6, § 15: folia, id. 25, 13, 102, § 161.

mūcūlentus (mucc-), a, um, adj. [mucus], snivelling (post-class.): nares, Prud. στέφ. 13, 282: munctiones, Arn. 3, 107.

mūcus (mucc-), i, m. [mug, mungo; cf. also Sanscr. muc, solve, dimittere], snivel, mucus of the nose: mucusque, et mala pituita nasi, Cat. 23, 17; Cels. 4, 18.

mufrius, ii, m., a term of abuse: mufrius non magister, Petr. 58 fin.

† **muger** dici solet a Castrensius hominibus, quasi mucusus, is, qui talis male ludit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 158, 27 Müll. (cf. Engl. smuggle; Germ. Schmuggel), a false player.

mūgil and **mūgilis**, is, m., a sea-fish; acc. to some, the mullet: mugilum natura ridetur, in metu capite abscondito, totos se occultari credentium, Plin. 9, 17, 26, § 59; 9, 42, 67, § 144; 9, 62, 88, § 185; 10, 70, 89, § 193; 32, 11, 53, § 149. — This fish was made use of in punishing adulterers: quodam moechos et mugilis intrat, Juv. 10, 317; cf. Cat. 15, 19.

Mugillanus, i, m., a Roman surname; as, e. g. Papirius Mugillanus, Liv. 4, 30.

mūginor, āri, v. dep., to dally, trifle, hesitate, delay (rare but class.): muginari est nugari et quasi tarde conari, Paul. ex Fest. p. 147 Müll.: muginamur, Lucil. ap. Non. 139, 6; Att. ib. 139, 7: dum tu muginaris, cepi consilium domesticum, Cic. Att. 16, 12, 1. — In the collat. form, **mūsinor**, āri: dum ista (ut ait M. Varro) musinamur, Plin. H. N. proem. § 18.

1. **mūgio**, ivi and ii, itum, 4, v. n. [Sanscr. root, mug, sonare; Gr. μυκάομαι, μύζω], to low, bellow (syn. boo). — **I.** Lit.: inde cum actae boves mugissent, Liv. 1, 7. — Prov.: hic bove percussu mugire Agamemnona credit, Juv. 14, 286. — *Part. pres. subst.*: mugientium Prospectat errantes greges, i. e. cattle, Hor. Epod. 2, 11. — **II.** Transf., of the sound of a trumpet, to bray: Tyrrhenusque tubae mugire per aethera clangor, Verg. A. 8, 526. — Of an earthquake, to rumble: sub pedibus mugire solum, id. ib. 6, 256. — Of a mast: si mugiat Africus Malus procellis, groans, Hor. C. 3, 29, 57. — Of thunder, to roar, crash, peal: mugire tonitrua, rutilare fulgura, Min. Fel. Octav. 5: quasi mugiente litterā M, Quint. 12, 10, 31: at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, will bellow or cry out to you, σοφῶς, well done! bravo! Mart. 3, 46, 8. — Also, to reject with a sound: cruentum mugit, spat gore, Claud. Ruf. 1, 66.

† **2.** **Mugio**, ōnis, m., a Roman surname, Inscr. Grut. 339, 5.

Mugionia or **Mugōnia**, ae, or **Mugionis (Mucionis)**, is, f. (porta), a gate of ancient Rome, which was afterwards within the city: in Palatio Mucionis a mugito, Varr. L. L. 5, § 164 Müll.: Mugionia porta Romae dicta est a Mūgio quodam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144 Müll.; Sol. 1, 24; cf. Becker's Antiq. 1, p. 109 sq.

mūgitor, ōris, m. [l. mugio], a bellower (poet.): mugitor Vesuvius, Val. Fl. 3, 208.

mūgitus, ūs, m. [id.], a lowing, bellowing (class.). — **I.** Lit.: mugitusque boium, Verg. G. 2, 470: edere, to utter lowings, to low, Ov. M. 7, 597: dare, id. F. 1, 560: tollere, Verg. A. 2, 223. — **II.** Transf., a bellowing, rumbling, roaring, loud noise: mugitus terrae, Cic. Div. 1, 18: nemorum, Plin. 18, 35, 86, § 360; Stat. Th. 10, 263: labyrinthi, Juv. 1, 53.

mūla, ae (abl. plur. mulabūs: data et vehicula cum mulabus ac mulionibus, Capit. Ver. 5; Tert. Uxor. 2; Prisc. p. 733

P., *f.* [mulus], *a. she-mule*; also, in gen., *a mule* (used instead of horses for drawing carriages or bearing litters): ex asino et equa mula gignitur, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171; Juv. 7, 181.—She-mules bear no young, Plin. 1.1 § 173. Hence: mulae partus a te prolatus est: res mirabilis propterea, quia non saepe fit, Cic. Div. 2, 22, 49; cf. id. ib. 1, 18, 36: hoc monstrum fetae comparo mularum, Juv. 13, 66.—Hence, *pro v.*: cum mula peperit, *when a mule foals*, i. e. *never*, Suet. Galb. 4.

mulāris, *e. adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to mules* [post-Aug.]: materies, *the race of mules*, Col. 6, 27, 1: carpentum, Lampr. Heliog. 4, 4.

mulc, *the Persian name for the precious stone thelycardios*, Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183; al. muchala.

mulcator, *ōris, m.* [mulco], *he who handles roughly*, Isid. 10, 178; Placid. Gloss. p. 483.

mulcēdo, *inis, f.* [mulceo], *pleasantness, agreeableness* (post-class.): Veneris atque Musae, Gell. 19, 9, 7; Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

mulcēo, *si, sum* (rarely multum), 2, *v. a.* [Sancr. root marc, take hold of; Gr. μάρπτω, μάρπτει; cf. mulco], *to stroke; to touch or move lightly* (syn. palpo; poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: manu mulcens barbam, Ov. F. 1, 259: caput, Quint. 11, 3, 158: vitulum, Ov. A. A. 2, 341: colla, id. M. 10, 118: mulcebant Zephyri flores, *rustle through*, id. ib. 1, 108: aura mulcet rosas, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 60: virgā mulcere capillos, *to touch lightly*, Ov. M. 14, 295: aristas, id. F. 5, 161: mulcere alternos (pueros) et corpora fingere linguā, Verg. A. 8, 634: aëra motu, Lucr. 4, 136: aethera pennis, *to move*, Cic. Arat. 88: mulserat huc navem compulsum fluctibus pontus, *had wafted hither*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 870 P. (Ann. v. 257 Vahl.).—**B.** Transf., *to make sweet or pleasant*: pocula succis Lyaei, Sil. 7, 169.—**II.** Trop., *to soothe, soften, appease, allay; to caress, flatter, delight*, etc. (syn.: blandior, placo, lenio, sedo): mulcentem tigris, of Orpheus, Verg. G. 4, 510: aliquem dictis, id. A. 5, 464: fluctis, id. ib. 1, 66: iras, id. ib. 7, 755: jure, Vell. 2, 117, 3.—*To alleviate, mitigate*: variā vulnera mulcet ope, *alleviates the pain of his wounds*, Ov. F. 5, 401: dolores nervorum, Plin. 22, 24, 50, § 107: os stomachumque, id. 22, 24, 51, § 110: ebrietatem, id. 21, 20, 81, § 138: lassitudinem, id. 37, 5, 16, § 63: corpora fessa, Ov. M. 11, 625: aliquem laudibus, *to flatter*, Pac. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Mulciber, p. 144 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 109 Rib.): puellas carmine, *to delight*, Hor. C. 3, 11, 24: animos admiratione, Quint. 1, 10, 9: aures figmentis verborum novis, *to delight*, Gell. 20, 9, 1.—Hence, **mulcus**, *a, um, P. a.* **A.** *Adj.*, *mixed with honey; sweet as honey, honey-sweet* (post-Aug.): mulsā (sc. aqua), *honey-water, hydromel*, Col. 12, 12, 3: acetum, *vinegar and honey mixed together, honey-vinegar*, Cato, R. R. 157, 6: lac, Plin. 10, 22, 27, § 52: mulsā pira, Col. 5, 10, 18.—Trop., of words, etc., *sweet as honey, honeyed* (Plautin.): ut mulsā dicta dicis! Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 34: loqui, id. Poen. 1, 2, 112.—**B.** *Subst.* **1.** **mulsā**, *ae, f.*, a term of endearment, *my sweetheart, my honey* (Plautin.): age, mulsā mea, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 14; id. Cas. 2, 6, 20.—**2.** **mulsum**, *i, n.* (sc. vinum), *honey-wine, mead*, i. e. *wine mixed or made with honey* (class.): com-misce mulsum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 7; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 48: frigidum, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 282: acetum, for mulsum acetum, *honey-vinegar*, Ser. Samm. 49, 714.

mulcetra, *ae, f.*, *a plant, called also heliotropium*, App. Herb. 9.

Mulciber, *ōris and ēri* (gen. sync. Mulcebrī, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 23), *m.* [mulceo; he who softens anything; v. infra], *a surname of Vulcan*: Mulciber, Vulcanus, a mōliendō scilicet ferro dictus: mulcere enim molire, sive lenire est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144 Müll.; Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5 (Trag. Rel. v. 558 Rib.): Mulciber, credo, arma fecit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 32; Ov. A. A. 2, 562: Mulciber in Trojam, pro Troia stabat Apollo, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 5: VOLCANO MITI SIVE MYLCIBERO L. VETT., Inscr. Orell. 1382: VOLCANO MYLCIBERO SACR., Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, n. 265.—**II.** Transf., *fiere*, Ov. M. 9, 263; 14, 533; Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; Mart. Cap. 6, § 576.

mulco († **multo**, Inscr. Grut. 155, 1), *āvi, ātum, 1* (multicassitis, for mulcaveritis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 8), *v. a.* [Sancr. root marc, take hold of; cf. Gr. μάρπτω, perh. μωρφή], *to beat, cudgel; to maltreat, handle roughly, injure* (class.; syn.: verbero, tundo, pulso).

I. Lit.: ipsum dominum atque omnem familiam Mulcavit usque ad mortem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 9; Petr. S. 134: aliquem, *to ill-treat*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 23: male mulcati clavis ac fustibus repelluntur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: mulcato corpore, *with bodies bruised*, Tac. A. 1, 70: prostratos verberibus, id. ib. 32.—Of inanimate things: naves, *to injure, damage*, Liv. 28, 30, 12.—**II.** Trop.: scriptores illos male mulcatos, exisse cum Galba, Cic. Brut. 22, 88 (but in Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 8, mulcaverim is undoubtedly corrupt, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

mulcta, multatīcius, multatīo, multo, *v. multa*, etc.

mulctra, *ae, f.* [mulgeo], *a milking-pail, milk-pail*. **I.** Lit.: bis venit ad mulctram, Verg. E. 3, 30: e mulctra recens caseus, Col. 8, 17, 13; cf. mulctrum.—**II.** Transf., *the milk in a milk-pail*, Col. 7, 8, 1; cf. mulctrum.

mulctrale, *is, v.* mulctrarium.

mulctrarium, *ii* (coll. form, **mulctrale**, *is, Serv. Verg. E. 3, 30*), *n.* [mulgeo], *a milking-pail*: nivea implebunt mulctraria vaccae, Verg. G. 3, 177 Wagn. N. cr. (Rib. mulctraria; al. multraria, al. mulgaria).

mulctrum, *i, n.* [id.], *a milking-pail*: illic injussae veniunt ad mulctra capellae, Hor. Epod. 16, 49; Val. Fl. 6, 145; Calp. Ecl. 3, 66; 4, 25; 5, 33; 9, 36; Prud. Cath. 3, 66: mea, Nemes. Ecl. 2, 35; cf. mulctra.

mulctus, *ūs, m.* (only in abl. sing.) [id.], *a milking* (ante-class.), Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 2.

mulgare, *is, n.* [mulgeo], *a milking-pail*: tepidi mulgaria lactis, Valg. ap. Serv. and Philarg. ad Verg. G. 3, 177.

mulgeo, *si, sum* or *ctum*, 2, *v. a.* [Sancr. marg, wipe or rub away; Gr. ἀ-μῆλω; Germ. melken; Engl. milk], *to milk*: oves, Verg. E. 3, 5: capras, Plin. 10, 39, 56, § 115.—*Absol.*: mulgent ad caseum faciendum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4.—*Prov.*: mulgere hircos, of something impossible, Verg. E. 3, 91.

† **mulcurius**, *ii, m.* [v. hybrid. from mulus-κουρεύς], *a mule-clipper*: mulcurius, ἡμιονόκουρος, Gloss. Philox.

muliebris, *e. adj.* [mulier], *of or belonging to a woman, womanly, female, feminine*. **I.** *Adj.* (class.): loci muliebres, ubi nascendi initia consistunt, Varr. L. L. 5, 3: facinus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 35: comitatus, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: vox, id. de Or. 3, 11, 41: vestis, Nep. Alc. 10, 6: venustas, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: fraus, Tac. A. 2, 71: impotentia, id. ib. 1, 4: certamen, i. e. de mulieribus, Liv. 1, 57: jura, id. 34, 3: Fortuna Muliebris, worshipped in memory of the wife and mother of Coriolanus, who persuaded him to retreat, Val. Max. 1, 8, 4; Liv. 2, 40.—**B.** In a reproachful sense, *womanish, effeminate, unmanly*: parce muliebri suppellectili. Mi. Quae ea est supellex? Ha. Clarus clamor sine modo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 26 sq.: animus geritis muliebrem, Poët. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61 (Trag. Rel. p. 227 Rib.): muliebris enervataque sententia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 15.—Gram. t. t., *feminine* (opp. virilis): vocabulum, Varr. L. L. 9, § 40 sq. Müll.—**II.** *Subst.*: **muliebrīa**, *ium, n.* **A.** = *puenda muliebrīa*, Tac. A. 14, 60: muliebrīa pati, *to let one's self be used as a woman*, id. ib. 11, 36.—**B.** *Womanish things*: muliebrīa cetera, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 17 = *menstrua*: desiderant Sarae fieri muliebrīa, Vulg. Gen. 18, 11.—Hence, *adv.* **muliebriter**. **1.** *In the manner of a woman, like a woman*: nec muliebriter Expavit ense, Hor. C. 1, 37, 22: ingemiscens, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 140: flere, Spart. Hadr. 14, 5: Hunni equis muliebriter insidentes, *in the manner of women*, Amm. 31, 2, 6.—**2.** *Womanishly, effeminately*: si se lamentis muliebriter lacrimisque dedit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, id. ib. 2, 23, 55: Antinum suum muliebriter flere, Spart. Hadr. 14, 5.

muliebrītās, *ātis, f.* [muliebris], *womanhood* opp. to virginity (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Verg. Vel. 14.

muliebrīter, *adv.*, *v.* muliebris *fin.*

muliebrōsus, *a, um, adj.* [mulier], *fond of women* (Plautin.): genus muliebrōsum (al. mulierosum), Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 24.

mulier, *ēris, f.* [mollior, comp. of mollis, q. v.], *a woman, a female*, whether married or not. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 36: mulieres omnes propter infirmitatem consilii, majores in tutorum potestate esse voluerunt, Cic. Mur. 12, 27; of a virgin, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25, § 64: mulieres omnes dicuntur, quaecumque sexus femini sunt, Dig. 34, 2, 26: nil non permittit mulier sibi, Juv. 6, 457.—**B.** In partic., *a wife*, opp. to a maid: ecqua virgo sit aut mulier digna, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63: Cicero objurgantibus, quod sexagenarius Publiliam virginem duxisset, "cras mulier erit" inquit, Quint. 6, 3, 75: si virgo fuit primo, postea mulier, Lact. 1, 17, 8 al.: pudica mulier, Hor. Epod. 2, 39; Suet. Vit. 2; Inscr. Orell. 4661.—**II.** Transf., as a term of reproach, *a woman*, i. e. *a coward, poltroon*: non me arbitratu militem, sed mulierem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 4.

mulierārius, *a, um, adj.* [mulier], *of or belonging to a woman* (mostly post-class.). **I.** *Adj.*: manus, *the hand sent by Clodia*, Cic. Cael. 28, 66: voluptas, Auct. ap. Trebell. Trig. Tyrann. 6, 7.—**II.** *Subst.*: **mulierārius**, *ii, m.*, *a lover of women*, Cat. 25, 5 (dub.; al. munerarios), Capitol. Albin. 11, 7; cf. Isid. 10, 107.

muliercūla, *ae, f. dim.* [id.], *a little woman, mere woman, girl* (class.), Lucr. 4, 1279: qui illo susurro delectari se dicebat aquam ferentis mulierculae, *a common working girl*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103; 1, 16, 37; id. Lael. 13, 45; Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4: num suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi? Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: mulierculam Vincere mollitie, Hor. Epod. 11, 23.—Transf., of animals: pantheris, Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll.

mulierculārius, *ii, m.* [muliercula], *a lover of women* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 3, 16, 1.

mulierītās, *ātis, f.* [mulier], *womanhood*, opp. to maidenhood (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Virg. Vel. 12 (al. muliebritas).

muliero, *āvi, 1, v. a.* [id.], *to make womanish, render effeminate* (ante-class.): Varr. ap. Non. 140, 16.

† **mulierōsitas**, *ātis, f.* [mulierosus], *a fondness for women*, as a transl. of the Gr. φιλογυνεΐα, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 25.

mulierōsus, *a, um, adj.* [mulier], *fond of women* (class.): homo, Afran. ap. Non. 28, 25; Cic. Fat. 5, 10; v. l. Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 24 (v. muliebrōsus).

mulinus, *a, um, adj.* [mulus], *of or belonging to a mule*: ungula, Vitr. 8, 3: nares, Plin. 30, 4, 11, § 31: cor, i. e. stolidum, fatuum (al. Mutinensis), Juv. 16, 23.

1. mulio, *ōnis, m.* [id.], *a mule-keeper, a mule-driver, muleteer; a mule-dealer, mule-hirer* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 159 Müll.; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 93: mulionesque cum cassidibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 45; Suet. Ner. 30; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3; Cic. ap. Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 135; Gell. 15, 4, 3; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 72; Juv. 3, 317.—*A* sobriquet applied to Vespasian, because his necessities had obliged him to make money by trading, Suet. Vesp. 4.—*Prov.*: infantiū quam meus est mulio, Varr. ap. Non. 56, 11.—**II.** Transf., *a kind of gnat, an enemy to bees*, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 61.

2. Mulio, *ōnis, m.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 339, 3.

mulionicus or **mulionius**, *a, um, adj.* [1. mulio], *of or belonging to a mule-driver* (class.): mulioniam paenulam arripuit, Cic. Sest. 38, 82 Halm: tectus cuculione mulionico, Lampr. Heliog. 32, 9.

mulleolus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [mulleus], *reddish* (eccl. Lat.): calceus, Tert. Pall. 4 fin.

mulleus calcēus, or, *absol.*, **mulleus**, *i, m.* [mulus], *a reddish or purple-colored shoe, worn only by the three highest magistrates* (the consul, praetor, and curule aedile): mulleus genus calceorum aiunt esse; quibus reges Albanorum primi, deinde patricii sunt usi, quos putant a mulando dictos, i. e. *suendo*, Paul. ex Fest.

p. 142 Müll.; Vop. Aurel. 49: nomen his (mullis) Fenestella a colore mulleorum calciamentorum datum putat, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 65.

† **mullo**, āre, v. a., to sew; v. mulleus.

mullulus, i, m. dim. [mullus], a little red mullet or barbel: barbatulos mullulos exceptans, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38 dub. (Orell., mullus).

mullus, i, m., a kind of fish highly esteemed, the red mullet, barbel, Varr. R. 3, 17; Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 64: mulli barbati in piscinis, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 7; Juv. 5, 92; Sen. Ep. 95, 27 et saep.

† **mulocisiarius**, i, m. [mulus-cisi-um], one who rides in a carriage drawn by mules: καρουχάριος, mulocisiarius, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mulōmedicina, ae, f. [mulus-medicina], the art of curing the diseases of mules, Veg. Praef. 1 and 2.

mulomedicus, i, m. [mulus-medicus], a mule-doctor, Veg. Vet. praef. 1; Firm. Math. 8, 13; Edict. Diocl. 7, 20.

mulsa, ae, f., v. mulceo, P. a., B. 1.

mulseus, a, um, adj. [mulsum, v. mulceo], sweetened with honey; sweet as honey (post-Aug.): mulsea aqua, honey-water, hydromel, Col. 8, 7, 4; Plin. 21, 19, 75, § 129: liquor mulsei saporis, sweet as honey, Col. 12, 45, 3.

mulsum, i, n., v. mulceo, P. a. B. 2.

* **mulsura**, ae, f. [mulgeo], a milking, Calp. Ecl. 5, 34.

mulsus, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. mulceo fin.

1. multa (mulcta), ae, f. [Sabine, acc. to Varr. ap. Gell. 11, 1, 5; Oscan, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 142 Müll.], a penalty involving loss of property, a fine, amercement, mulct; in the most ancient times riches consisted only in the possession of flocks and herds; it accordingly signified, at first, a fine in cattle; but in later times, when money was the measure of wealth, it signified a pecuniary fine (whereas poena denotes a punishment of any kind, e. g. corporal punishment, imprisonment, capital punishment): vocabulum ipsum multae M. Varro non Latinum, sed Sabinum esse dicit, Gell. 11, 1, 5: multam Osce dici putant poenam quidam. M. Varro ait poenam esse, sed pecuniariam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 142 Müll.: cum pecore diceretur multa, Varr. L. L. 5, § 95 Müll. The highest penalty in the earliest times was thirty head of cattle, the lowest a sheep, in specifying which the word ovis is used as of the masculine gender: ego ei unum ovem multam dico, I condemn him to pay, fine him, a legal formula ap. Gell. 11, 1, 4: multae dictio ovium: et bovium, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16.—Later, of a pecuniary fine: multa praesens quingentum milium aeris in singulas civitates imposita, Liv. 10, 37: multam alicui dicere, to decree, award, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18: indicare, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11: subire, Ov. F. 5, 289: committere, to deserve, incur, Cic. Clu. 37, 103: exigere, Varr. L. L. 5, § 177 Müll.: remittere, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18: irrogare (of the plaintiff, or people's tribune), to propose that the accused be fined a certain sum, id. Mil. 14, 36; so, petere, id. Clu. 33, 91: aliquem multā et poenā multare, id. Balb. 18, 42: multam alicui facere, Gell. 7, 14, 8: certare, to contend on both sides whether or not the proposed fine should be paid: duo tribuni plebis ducunt milium aeris multam M. Postumio dixerunt: cui certandae cum dies advenisset, Liv. 25, 3: multae certatio, Cic. Leg. 8, 3, 6: multa erat Veneri, for the benefit of Venus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 9, § 25: multa gravis praedibus Valerianis, a heavy loss, great damage, id. Fam. 5, 20, 4.—**II.** In gen., a penalty: singulos jure jurando adigam non aliter quam stantes cibum capturos esse... hanc multam feretis, etc., Liv. 24, 16, 13: haec ei multa esto: vino viginti dies Ut careat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 55.

2. multa, adj. fem., v. multus.

multangulus (multiang-), a, um, adj. [multus-angulus], having many angles, multangular, Lucr. 4, 654: forma, Mart. Cap. 2, § 138.

† **multanimis**, e, adj. [multus-animus], having much spirit or courage, spirited, courageous, Inscr. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 690.

† **multannus**, a, um, adj. [multus-annus], of many years, ancient: πολυχρόνιος, multannus, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

multaticus (mulct-), or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [1. multa], of or belonging to fines, fine: pecunia, fine-money, Liv. 10, 23, 13: argentum, id. 30, 39, 8; 27, 6, 19.

† **multaticus**, or, archaic, † **multaticus**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to fines, fine: QVAISTORES AIRE MOLTATICO DEDERONT, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 469, 2: AEDILES AERE MVLTATIO, Inscr. Donat. 263, 1.

multatio (mulct-), ōnis, f. [2. multo], a penalty, amercement, fine in any thing (class.): misera est multatio bonorum, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 16: multatio non nisi ovium boumque impendio dicebatur, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11: AEDILIS MVLTATIO, Inscr. Orell. 2488.

multatitius (mulct-), v. multaticus.

* **multesimus**, a, um, adj. [multus], multesimal, i. e. very small, trifling: pars, Lucr. 6, 651 (also ap. Non. 136, 39).

multiangulum, i, n. [multus-angulus], a polygon, = πολύγωνον, Boëth. de Arithm. 2, 24; cf. multangulus.

(**multibarbus**, false reading for illutibarbus, App. Flor. 1, p. 341, 29.)

multibibus, a, um, adj. [multus-bibo], much-drinking (ante- and post-class.): lena, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 77: anus, id. Cist. 1, 3, 1: heros, Macr. S. 5, 21.

multi-caulis, e, adj. [multus-caulis], many-stalked (post-Aug.), Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 94.

multi-cavatus, a, um, adj. [multus-cavatus], with many hollows or cavities, multicauous (ante-class.): favus, Varr. R. 3, 16, 24.

* **multi-cavus**, a, um, adj. [multus-cavus], many-holed: pumex, Ov. M. 8, 561.

multicius or **-tius**, a, um, adj., soft, splendid, transparent, a term applied to garments (poet. and post-class.). **I.** Adj.: dabis Aureliano tunicas multicias viriles decem (al. multilicias), Valerian. Aug. ap. Vop. Aurel. 12: synthesis, Tert. de Pall. 4.—**II.** Subst.: **multicia**, ōrum, n., sc. vestimenta, soft, splendid, transparent garments, Juv. 2, 66; 76; 11, 186.

* **multicola**, ae, m. [multus-colo], a many-worshipper, one who worships many, Fulg. adv. Arianos.

multicolor, ōris, adj. [multus-color], many-colored (post-Aug.). **I.** Adj.: hexacanthos, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167: Iris, App. de Mundo, p. 64, 18.—**II.** Subst.: **multicolor**, a many-colored garment, App. M. 11, p. 258, 20.

multicōlorus, a, um, adj. [id.], many-colored (post-class.): sicuti multijuga dicimus, et multicolora et multiformia, Gell. 11, 16, 4: prata, Prud. Cath. 3, 104; App. de Mundo, 16.

multicōmus, a, um, adj. [multus-coma], having much hair (poet.); transf. of radiant light, abounding in rays: flammae, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 418.

multi-cupīdus, a, um, adj. [multus-cupidus], much-desiring, that desires much or many things (ante-class.): juvenilitas, Varr. ap. Non. 123, 7.

multi-facio, feci, 3, v. a., for magnifacio, to make much of, to esteem or value highly (ante-class.): multifacere dicitur, sicut magnifacere, parvifacere. Cato: Neque fidem, neque jusjurandum, neque pudicitiam multifacit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 152 Müll. (but in Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 50, the correct read. is multi fecit).

multifariam and **multifarie**, adv., v. multifarius fin.

multifarius, a, um, adj. [multus], manifold, various, multifarious (the adj. post-class.): militares coronae multifariae sunt, Gell. 5, 6, 1.—Hence, adv., in two forms. **A.** **multifarius** (acc. form), on many sides, in many places (class.): multifariam dixerunt antiqui, quod videlicet in multis locis dari poterat, id est dici, Paul. ex Fest. p. 142 Müll.: saucius multifariam factus, in many places, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: multifariam defossum aurum; Cic. de

Or. 2, 41, 174: hodie multifariam nulla (judicia) sunt, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: in castris visae togae, Liv. 3, 50, 3; 10, 31, 8; 21, 8, 4 Drak. and Fabri N. cr.; 33, 18, 7; 44, 41, 8: nasci, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 93.—**B.** **multifarie** (post-Aug.), in many ways, variously: eadem est Ortygia, quae multifarie traditur: nunc Asteria... nunc Lagia, vel Cy-netho: Pyrpile etiam, Sol. 11, § 19; Placid. Gloss. p. 482 Mai. (but in Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 54, where Sillig and others read multifarie in the sense of multifarium, Jan. and Detlefsen read multifariam).

multi-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [multus-fero], bearing much, fruitful (post-Aug.): robora, Plin. 16, 8, 11, § 30; 19, 8, 41, § 138.

multifidus, a, um, adj. [multus-findo], many-cleft, i. e. cleft or divided into many parts (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: facies, Ov. M. 7, 259; 8, 644: pedes, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 128: dens, i. e. a comb, Mart. 14, 25, 2.—**B.** Transf., of the hair, many-parted, parted into many locks: illi multifidos crinis sinuatur in orbes, Idaliā divisus acu, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 15.—Of rivers, divided into many streams: Timavus, many-armed, Mart. 8, 28, 7.—**II.** Trop.: horror, various, manifold, Val. Fl. 4, 661: suavitates, Mart. Cap. 2, § 117: vaticinandi scientia, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 2.

multiflorus, a, um, adj. [multus-flos], abounding in flowers, Isid. 17, 9, 11.

multifluus, a, um, adj. [multus-fluo], flowing copiously, trop. of speech (poet.): verba, Juvenc. 1, 586.

multi-forābilis, e, adj. [multus-forabilis], many-holed, perforated with many holes (post-class.): tibiae, App. M. 10, p. 254, 40; Sid. Ep. 8, 9.

multi-forātilis, e, adj. [multus-foro], many-holed, perforated with many holes (post-class.): tibia, App. Flor. 3, p. 341 med.; id. M. 10, 32.

multi-foris, e, adj. [multus-foris], many-doored, having many entrances, openings, or holes (post-Aug.): specus, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 218.

multi-formis, e, adj. [multus-forma], many-shaped, multiform; various, diverse, manifold (class.): nuces, Col. 7, 9, 8: qualitates, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 26: multiformes sumus, have a fickle character, Sen. Ep. 120, 23: artes multiformes et variae, Gell. 19, 14, 1: varius, multiplex, multiformis, Aur. Vict. Epit. 14, 6: Ennius, Front. ad Verr. 1: historia, Amm. 16, 5, 7.—Hence, adv.: **multiformiter**, in many ways, variously (post-Aug.): varie et multiformiter disse-rere, Gell. 9, 5, 7; Plin. 36, 27, 69, § 202.

multiformitas, ātis, f. [id.], multiformity (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ver. Relig. 21.

multi-forus, a, um, adj. [multus-foris], having many openings, pierced with many holes (poet.): non illos... multifori delectat tibia buxi, Ov. M. 12, 158; Sen. Agam. 346.

multifructus, a, um, adj. [multus-fructus], = πολύκαρπος, abounding in fruit, Fulg. Myth. 3, 2; Mythogr. Lat. 2, 130.

multi-gēneris, e, adj. [multus-genus], of many kinds (Plautin.); multis et multigeneribus opus est tibi Militibus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 56.—Absol.: unguenta multigenerum multa, for multorum generum, id. Stich. 2, 2, 59.

multigēnerus, a, um, v. multigēnus.

multi-gēnus or **multigēnerus**, a, um, adj. [multus-genus], of many kinds, various (poet. and post-Aug.): multigenis variata figuris, Lucr. 2, 335: multa haec et multigenera terrestrium volucrumque vita, Plin. 11, 1, 1, § 1.

multi-grūmus, a, um, adj. [multus-grumus], much heaped up; of waters, greatly swollen (ante class.): fluctus, Naev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 15.

multi-jūgus, a, um, and **multi-jūgis**, e (the latter form only in Cic. Att. 14, 9), adj. [multus-jugum], yoked many together (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: multijugi equi, Liv. 28, 9, 15: quadrigae multijugae, Gell. 19, 8, 11.—**II.** Trop., many, manifold, complex, various: litterae multijuges, *Cic. Att. 14, 9, 1: spolia multijuga, Gell. 2, 11, 3: multijuga et sinuosa quæstio, id. 14, 2, 13: volumina (Aristotelis), App. Mag. p. 297 fin.

***multi-landus**, a, um, *adj.* [multus-landus], *much-praised*: vir (al. aemulandus), Amm. 21, 10, 6.

multilicius, a, um, *adj.* [multus-licium], *consisting of many threads*: tunica, Valerian ap. Vop. 12 (al. multicia).

***multi-loquax**, ācis, *adj.* [multus-loquax], *that talks much, talkative, loquacious*: multiloquaces mulieres (al. multumloquaces), Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 5.

multi-loquium, ii, n. [multus-loquor], *a much-speaking*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 31; Ambros. de Job, 1, 6, 20; id. in Ps. 1, § 20.

multi-loquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *talkative, loquacious* (Plautin.): coquus, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 5; anus, id. Cist. 1, 3, 1: erit tacitus, qui naturā fuerat multiloquus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 2, 10.

Multimammia, ae, f. [multus-mamma], *the many-breasted*, an epithet of the Ephesian Diana, who was represented with many breasts: Dianam, Hier. Ep. ad Ephes. prooem.

multi-mēter, tri, m. [multus-metrum], *many-metred, consisting of many feet or kinds of verse* (post-class.): si poemata illius metiaris, multimeter, argutus, artifex erat, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

multi-mōdis, *adv.* [from multi' modis for multis modis], *in many ways or modes, variously* (very rare, and rejected by Adv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 82): hoc etsi multimodis reprehendi potest, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 82 B. and K.; cf.: siue vocalibus saepe brevitas causā contrahebant, ut ita dicerent, multi modis, etc., id. Or. 45, 153: multimodis sapis, Plant. Mil. 4, 4, 53: multimodis injurius, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 79; id. And. 5, 4, 36: semina multimodis immixta, Lucr. 1, 895: de cuius morte multimodis apud plerosque scriptum est, Nep. Them. 10, 4.

multi-mōdus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-modus], *manifold, various*: coitio potestatum, App. de Dogm. Plat. p. 4 fin.: ambages, id. M. 10, p. 253 med. (but very dub. in Liv. 21, 3, 4, where the correct read. seems to be multifariam; v. Fabri ad h. l.): tela, Amm. 24, 2, 13: vita, Aug. Conf. 10, 17 init.: allapsus, id. 10, 34.

multi-nōdus, a, um, and **multi-nōdis**, e, *adj.* [multus-nodus], *having many knots* (post-class.): multinodis voluminis serpens coluber, App. M. 5, p. 166, 19: flagellis multinodi genere, Prud. Cath. 7, 139: anfractus, Mart. Cap. 4, § 423 (but in App. M. 10, p. 253, the correct read. is multimodas).

multi-nōminis, e, *adj.* [multus-nomen], *many-named* (post-class.): dea, App. M. 11, p. 268, 6.

multi-nūbentia, ae, f. [multus-nubo], *a marrying several persons, polygamy* (eccl. Lat.): multinubentiae pronus, Tert. adv. Psych. 1.

multi-nūbus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *married to several, polygamous* (eccl. Lat.): Salomon, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 28: uxor, id. Ep. 123, 10.

multi-nummus (multinūmus), a, um, *adj.* [multus-nummus], *that costs much money, dear, expensive* (ante-class.): asini, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 6: piscis, id. ap. Non. 3, 152.

multi-partitus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-partitus], *much divided, divided into many classes* (post-Aug.): vita, Plin. 6, 19, 22: § 66.

multi-pēda, ae, f. [multus-pēs], *a multipede, an insect*, Plin. 22, 25, 58, § 122, 29, 6, 39, § 143, v. millepēda. — **II.** *A measure a number of feet long*, Gram. Vet. p. 190, 6.

multi-pēs, ēdis, *adj.* [id.], *many-footed, multipede* (post-Aug.). — **I.** *Adj.*, Plin. 11, 45, 102, § 249. — **II.** *Subst.*: **multi-pēs**, pēdis, m., *a multipede, multipede, an insect*: multi-pēs, yermis terrenus a multitudine pēdum vocatus, Isid. Orig. 12, 5, 6.

multi-plex, icis, *adj.* [multus-plex], *multi-plex, Lucr. 2, 163; 4, 208; n. plur. multiplica, Gell. 19, 7, 16), that has many folds* (class.). — **I.** *Lit.*: alvus est multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136. — **II.** *Transf.*: **A.** *That has many windings or concealed places*: vitis, serpens multiplex lapsu et erratio, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: domus, the labyrinth, Ov. M. 8, 158. — **B.** *In implied com-*

parisons, *manifold, many times as great, far more*: id. efficiebat multiplex gaudium rei, Liv. 7, 8, 1: multiplex caedes utrimque facta traditur ab aliis, i. e. *far greater than I state it*, id. 22, 7, 3: praeda, id. 2, 64, 4. — **C.** *That has many parts, manifold, many, numerous, various*: lorica, Verg. A. 5, 264: cortex, Plin. 16, 31, 55, § 126: fetus, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 58. — **Extensive, large, wide, spacious: spatium loci, Lucr. 2, 163: domus, Sen. Hippol. 523: aedumna, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 3: potestates verborum, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 67: genus orationis, Cic. Brut. 31, 119: multiplices varique sermones, id. Or. 3: large multiplici constructae sunt dapē mensae, of many courses or dishes, Cat. 64, 304: multiplex et tortuosus ingenium, i. e. *inconstant, changeable, fickle*, Cic. Lael. 18, 65: animus, id. ib. 25, 92: natura, id. Cael. 6, 14: vir multiplex in virtutibus, Vell. 2, 105, 2: ingenium, dexterous, sly, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 2. — **Poet.**: multiplex avis, rich in ancestors, Sil. 5, 543. — **Hence, adv.**:**

multipliciter, in manifold or various ways (mostly post-Aug.): multipliciter fatigari, Sall. Or. 2 ad Caes.: locum intueri, Quint. 7, 4, 22: varie et multipliciter, id. 1, 6, 32: tam saepe ac tam multipliciter, Gell. 14, 1, 21.

***multiplicābilis**, e, *adj.* [multiplicō], *manifold, a word formed by Cicero in translating a passage of Sophocles* (Trach. 1046 sq.): tortu multiplicabili Draconem, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22 (Sophocles has only δράκοντα).

multiplicatio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a making manifold, increasing, multiplying* (post-Aug.). — **I.** *In gen.*: frugum, Col. 3, 2, 5: quinariorum, Front. Aquaed. 34: temporum, Sen. Ep. 12, 6. — **II.** *In partic.*, **multiplication**, Col. 5, 2, 1: Vitr. 9, 1: 10, 16.

multiplicator, ōris, m. [id.], *a multiplier* (post-class.): herilium talentorum multiplicator, Paul. Nol. Ep. 44. — **As math. t. t.**, the multiplier, Boeth. de Music. 2, 27 al.

multiplicitas, ātis, f. [multiplex], *multiplicity, manifoldness*: profunda et infinita (sc. memoriae), Aug. Conf. 10, 17 init.: Boeth. de Music. 1, 4; id. de Arithm. 1, 23.

multipliciter, *adv.*, v. multiplex fin.

multiplico, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [multiplex], *to multiply, increase, augment*. — **I.** *In gen.* (class.; syn.: augeo, amplifico, amplio): aes alienum, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: auxiliis multiplicatis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4: flumina collectis multiplicantur aquis, Ov. R. Am. 98: multiplicandis usuris, Nep. Att. 2, 5: voces, Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 99: regnum Eumenis, Liv. 37, 54: multiplicata gloria, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 16: domus multiplicata, enlarged, id. Off. 1, 39, 138: dona, Liv. 42, 61. — **II.** *In partic.*, in arithmetic, *to multiply*: multiplicatur in se duo latera, Col. 5, 2, 1: has duas summas in se multiplicato, id. 5, 2, 6: latitudinis pedes cum longitudinis pedibus sic multiplicabis, id. 5, 2, 3: ter tria, Aus. Idyll. 11, 2: annos quater, dies octies, Sol. 1, 29, 42.

***multi-plīcus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *variously compounded* (for the class. multiplex): quae multiplica ludens composuit (Laevius), Gell. 19, 7, 16.

multi-pōtens, ntis, *adj.* [multum-potens], *very powerful, very mighty* (Plautin.): frater Jovis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1: Venus, id. Cas. 4, 4, 17: pectus, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 9; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

multi-rādix, icis, *adj.* [multus-radix], *many-rooted, having many roots* (post-class.): centaurea minor, App. Herb. 35.

multi-ramis, e, *adj.* [multus-ramus], *many-branched* (post-class.): thyrsus, App. Herb. 4.

multi-sciūs, a, um, *adj.* [multum-sciūs], *knowing much, of great knowledge* (Appul.): etsi minus prudentem, multiscium reddidit, App. M. 9, p. 223, 13: Home-rus, id. Mag. p. 294, 29: sophista longe multiscius, id. Flor. 4, p. 360, 12 al.

multisonālis, e, *adj.* [multus-sonus], *much-resounding*, Schol. Juv. 7, 134.

multi-sōnorus, a, um, *adj.* [multum-sōnorus], *loud-sounding* (poet.): esseda, Claud. Epigr. 1, 18.

multi-sonus, a, um, *adj.* [multus so-

nus], *loud-sounding* (poet.): Atthis, Mart. 1, 53, 9: sistrum, Stat. S. 3, 2, 103.

multitūs, a, um, v. multicius.

multitudo, inis, f. [multus], *a great number, multitude* (class.; cf.: copia, vis, magnitudo). — **I.** *In gen.*: nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsā poterant in provincias nostras redundare, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 31: navium, Nep. Hann. 10, 4: argenti facti, Varr. ap. Non. 465, 27: sacrificiorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 71. — **II.** *In partic.*: **A.** *Of people, a great number, a crowd, multitude*: tanta multitudo lapides ac tela coniciebat, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 6; Nep. Milt. 3, 5; id. Arist. 1, 3: multitudine domum circumdare, Nep. Hann. 12, 4: multitudine civium factiones valere, Sall. C. 51, 40: prima lux mediocrem multitudinem ante moenia ostendit, Liv. 7, 12, 3. — *In plur.*, *multitudes*: partim exquirebant duces multitudinum, Sall. C. 50, 1. — **B.** *Of the common people, the crowd, the multitude* (cf. turba): ex errore imperitiae multitudinis, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 65: sed multitudinem haec maxime allicit, id. Fin. 1, 7, 25: multitudinis iudicium, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 63; id. Clu. 29, 59; id. Sest. 58, 124: credula, Just. 2, 8, 9. — **B.** *In gram.*: numerus multitudinis, or simply multitudo, *the plural number, the plural*: quod alia vocabula singularia sint solum ut cicer, alia multitudinis solum ut scalae... multitudinis vocabula sunt, etc., Varr. L. L. 9, § 63 Mill.: cur mel et vinum, atque id genus cetera numerum multitudinis capiunt, lacte non capiunt, Gell. 19, 8, 13. — *In plur.*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 65 Mill.

multi-vāgus, a, um, *adj.* [multum-vagus], *that wanders about much* (post-Aug.): avis, Plin. 10, 37, 52, § 109: flexus lunae, id. 2, 10, 7, § 48: gradus, Stat. Th. 6, 1.

multi-vidus, a, um, *adj.* [multum-video], *much-seeing* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 2, 27, § 109 Kopp.

multi-vira, ae, f. [multus-vir], *she that has had many husbands* (post-class.): alia sacra coronat univira, alia multivira, Min. Fel. Oct. 24, 3.

multi-vius, a, um, *adj.* [multus-via], *having many ways, multivious* (Appul.): circuitus, App. M. 9, p. 221, 34: circumcurio, id. ib. p. 222 fin. (al. multijuga).

multi-vōlus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-volo], *wishing or longing for many* (poet.): mulier, Cat. 68, 128; Vulg. Eccl. 9, 3.

multi-vōrantia, ae, f. [multus-voro], *gluttony* (eccl. Lat.): multivorantiae pronus, Tert. adv. Psych. 1.

1. multo, *adv.*, v. multus fin. B.

2. multo (less correctly **mulcto**), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [1. multa], *to punish one with any thing; used mostly of judicial punishment* (class.; cf.: punio, animadverto): accusatorem multā et poenā multavit, Cic. Balb. 18, 42: vitia hominum atque fraudes damnis, ignominibus, vinculis, verberibus, exiliis, morte multantur, id. de Or. 1, 43, 194: imperatorem deminutione provinciae, id. Prov. Cons. 15, 38. — *With abl.* of that with respect to which the punishment is inflicted: populos stipendio, to sentence them to pay, Cic. Balb. 18, 41: exsules bonis, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 106: aliquem pecuniā, to fine in a sum of money, Nep. Pel. 1, 3: agris, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 34: Antiochum Asiā, id. Sest. 27, 58: sacerdotio, Suet. Caes. 1: publice armis multati privatis copiis juvare militem, Tac. H. 1, 66: poculo multabitur, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 43: aliquem votis (like damnare votis), lit., to punish with his vows, i. e. by granting the object of his vows, Naev. ap. Non. 462, 33: cum ab ipsā fortunā videat hujus consilia esse multata, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: boves iniquitate operis (al. mulcare), to torment, Col. 2, 4, 6. — *With dat.* of the person for whose benefit: Veneri esse multatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 21 (in Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 19, Ritschl. reads mulcaverit, but this seems to be corrupt; v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

multotiens and **multoties**, *adv.*, [multus], *many times, oftentimes, often* (post-class.), Just. Nov. 29 praef.

multum, *adv.*, v. multus fin.

multus (old form **moltus**), a, um; comp. plus; sup. plurimus (v. at the end of this art.), *adj.* [etym. dub.], *much, great, many*, of things corporeal and incorporeal. — **I.** *Posit.*: **A.** *In gen.*: multi mortales, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: multi suam rem

bene gessere: multi qui, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1 (Trag. v. 295 sq. Vahl.): multi fortissimi viri, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 3: rationes, id. de Or. 1, 51, 222: tam multis verbis scribere, *at such length*, id. Fam. 3, 8, 1: beneficia, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. ratiſſimi, p. 286 Müll.: multi alii, Ter. And. 5, 4, 28.—When used with another adjective it is usually connected with it by a conjunction: multae et magnae contentiones, *many great contests*, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 7; 3, 10, 26: O multas et graves offensiones, id. Att. 11, 7, 3: multi et graves dolores, id. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 119: multi et varii timores, Liv. 3, 16, 3: multae bonaeque artes animi, Sall. J. 28, 5: multa et clara facinora, Tac. A. 12, 31.—But when the second adjective is used substantively the conjunction is omitted: multi improbi, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28; 2, 19, 65: multi boni, docti, prudentes, id. Fl. 4, 8: multi nobiles, id. Planc. 20, 50: multa acerba habuit ille annus, id. Sest. 27, 58; 66, 139: multa infanda, Liv. 28, 12, 5: multa falsa, id. 35, 23, 2.—Also, when the second adjective forms with its substantive a single conception: multa secunda proelia, victories, Liv. 9, 42, 5; 35, 1, 3; 41, 17, 1: multa libera capita, *freemen*, id. 42, 41, 11: multae liberae civitates, *republics*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 30, § 68: multos fortes viros, id. Cat. 3, 2, 7; id. Mur. 8, 17: multi clari viri, *noble men*, id. Leg. 1, 5, 17: multi primarii viri, id. Verr. 2, 61, § 149.—Similarly, it is omitted between multi and adjectives which form with their substantives familiar phrases: multi clarissimi viri, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: multi amplissimi viri, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55; id. Deiot. 14, 39; id. Fam. 10, 25, 2; id. Att. 10, 8, 7; 16, 16, 11; id. Verr. 1, 7, 19: multi honestissimi homines, id. Fam. 15, 15, 3: multi peritissimi homines, id. Caecin. 24, 69: multi summi homines, id. Arch. 12, 30; id. Har. Resp. 26, 56: multi clarissimi et sapientissimi viri, id. Planc. 4, 11; id. Cael. 18, 43.—It is also omitted when the substantive stands between the two adjectives: in veteribus patronis multis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 2: multa praeterea bella gravia, id. Agr. 2, 33, 90: multis suppliciis justis, id. Cat. 1, 8, 20: multa majores nostri magna et gravia bella gesserunt, id. Imp. Pomp. 2, 6: plurima signa pulcherrima, id. Verr. 2, 1, 23, § 61.—When both adjectives follow the substantive, et is sometimes inserted: virtutes animi multae et magnae, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64: causas ille multas et graves habuit, id. Clu. 30, 82; and is sometimes omitted, the emphasis then falling on the second adjective: utebatur hominibus improbis, multis, id. Cael. 5, 12: prodigia multa, foeda, Liv. 40, 29, 1.—With a partitive gen.: multi hominum, Plin. 16, 25, 40, § 96: multae silvestrium arborum, id. 16, 31, 56, § 128.—In *neutr. plur.*: multa, *orum, many things, much*: nimium multa, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 3: nimis multa, id. Fin. 2, 18, 57: insulae non ita multae, *not so many, not so very many*, Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 41: parum multa scire, *too few*, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1: bene multi, *a good many*, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4: quam minime multa vestigia servitutis, *as few as possible*, Nep. Tim. 3, 3: minime multi remiges, *exceedingly few*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 88: in multas pecunias alienissimum hominum invasit, id. Phil. 2, 16, 41; id. Verr. 2, 5, 19, § 43: multae pecuniae variis ex causis a privatis detinentur, Plin. Ep. 10, 17, 3.—Sometimes multi stands for multi alii, *many others*: nam certe Pompeio, et a Curionibus patre et filio, et a multis exprobratum est, Suet. Caes. 50.—The *sing.* also is used poet. for the *plur.*, *many a*: aut trudit acres hinc et hinc multâ cane Apros in obstantes plagas, *with many dogs*, Hor. Epod. 2, 31: multa prece prosequi, id. C. 4, 5, 33: multâ victima, Verg. E. 1, 34: agna, Ov. F. 4, 772: avis, id. Am. 3, 5, 4: tabella, Tib. 1, 3, 28; so of persons: multus sua vulnera puppi affixit moriens, *many a one*, for multi affixerunt, Luc. 3, 707.—In *sing.*, to denote quantity, *much, great, abundant*: multum aurum et argentum, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 8; 22: exstructa mensa multâ carne rancida, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: multo labore quaerere aliquid, *with much labor, great exertion*, Cic. Sull. 26, 73: cura, Sall. J. 7, 4: sol, *much sun*, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 81: sermo, *much conversation*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 1: stilus tuus multi sudoris est, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 257: multo cibo et potione completi, id.

Tusc. 5, 35, 100: multo sanguine ea Poenis victoria stetit, Liv. 23, 30, 2: multum sanguinem haurire, Curt. 4, 14, 17; 8, 14, 32: multam harenam mare evomit, id. 4, 6, 8: arbor, id. 7, 4, 26: silva, id. 8, 10, 14: multae vestis injecto opprimi, Tac. A. 6, 50: multa et lauta suppellex, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66: aurum, Sall. J. 13, 6; Tac. A. 6, 33; Liv. 26, 11, 9; Curt. 3, 3, 12: libertas, Hor. S. 1, 4, 5: multam salutem dicere alicui, *to greet heartily*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 194: cum auro et argento multo, Sall. J. 13, 6.—Of time: Itaque multum diei processerat, *a great part of the day*, Sall. J. 51, 2: ad multum diem, *till far in the day*, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1: multo adhuc die, *when much of the day was still remaining, when it was still high day*, Tac. H. 2, 44: multo denique die, *when the day was far spent*, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: multâ nocte, *late at night*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 2: multo mane, *very early*, id. Att. 5, 4, 1: multa opinio, for multorum, *the general opinion*, Gell. 3, 16, 1: velut multâ pace, *as in a general peace, as if there were peace everywhere*, Tac. H. 4, 35: multus homo, *one who gives himself up to the lusts of many*, Cat. 112, 1.—**multi**, *orum, m., the many, the common mass, the multitude*: probis probatius potius, quam multis forem, Att. ap. Non. 519, 9: video ego te, mulier, multo multarum utier, id. ib.—Esp.: unus e (or de) multis, *one of the multitude, a man of no distinction*: tenuis L. Virginii unusque e multis, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 62: unus de multis esse, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: M. Calidius non fuit orator unus e multis: potius inter multos prope singularis fuit, id. Brut. 79, 274: numerarer in multis, *among the herd of orators*, id. ib. 97, 333: e multis una sit tibi, *no better than others*, Ov. R. Am. 682: multum est, *it is of importance*, Verg. G. 2, 272.—In *neutr. absol.*: ne multa, or ne multis, *not to be prolix, in short*: ne multa: perquirat a coactoribus, Cic. Clu. 64, 181: ne multis: Diogenes emittitur, id. ib. 16, 47: quid multis moror? Ter. And. 1, 1, 87.—Sometimes multa is used (particularly by the poets) adverbially, *much, greatly, very*: multa reluctari, Verg. G. 4, 301: gemens, id. ib. 3, 226; id. A. 5, 869: deos testatus, id. ib. 7, 593: invehi, Nep. Ep. 6, 1 (cf. nonnulla invehi, id. Tim. 5, 3): haud multa moratus, Verg. A. 3, 610.—Rarely in multum: in multum velociores, *by far*, Plin. 10, 36, 52, § 108.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Too much, overmuch, excessive*: suppellex modica, non multa, Nep. Att. 13, 5.—**2.** In speech, *much-speaking, diffuse, prolix*: qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinne aut multus est, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: ne in re notâ et per vulgatâ multus et insolens sim, id. ib. 2, 87, 358: nolo in stellarum ratione multos vobis videri, id. N. D. 2, 46, 119.—**3.** *Frequent, frequently present*: in operibus, in agmine, atque ad vigilias multum adesce, Sall. J. 96, 3: multus in eo proelio Caesar fuit, *was in many places*, Flor. 4, 2, 50: heu hercle hominem multum et odiosum mihi! *troublesome, tedious*, Plaut. Men. 2, 41: instare, Sall. J. 84, 1.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **A.** *multum, much, very much, greatly, very, often, frequently, far, etc.* (class.): salve multum, gnate mi, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 56: multum vale, *farewell*, id. Stich. 3, 2, 40: hominem ineptum multum et odiosum mihi, id. Men. 2, 42: opinor, Cassium uti non ita multum sorore, *not very much*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3: multum mecum municipales homines loquuntur, *often*, id. Att. 8, 13, 2: non multum ille quidem nec saepe dicebat, id. Brut. 34, 128: non multum confidere, *not very much, not particularly*, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: sunt in venationibus, *often, frequently*, id. ib. 4, 1: in eodem genere causarum multum erat T. Juventius, Cic. Brut. 48, 178: multum fuisse cum aliquo, *to have had much intercourse with*, id. Rep. 1, 10, 16: sum multum equidem cum Phaedro in Epicuri hortis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3: gratiâ valere, *to be in great favor*, Nep. Con. 2, 1: res multum et saepe quaesita, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 33: longe omnes multumque superabit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 115: multum et diu cogitans, id. Div. 2, 1, 1: diu multumque scriptitare, id. de Or. 1, 33, 152.—With an *adj.*: multum loquaces, *very talkative*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 5: inepti labores, *very*, Plin. Ep. 1, 9.—**P.** *also with comp.*: multum improbiore sunt quam a primo credidi, *much, far*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 139: multum robustior illo, Juv. 19, 197: majora, Sil. 13, 708.—

So with infra, post: haud multum infra viam, Liv. 5, 37, 7; Plin. 98, 7, § 20: haud multum post mortem ejus, Tac. A. 5, 3: ut multum, *at most*, Mart. 10, 11, 6; Vop. Aur. 46.—**B.** *multo, by much, much, a great deal, far, by far* (class.). **1.** With comparatives and verbs which imply comparison: multo tanto carior, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 76: pauciores oratores, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 11: facilius atque expeditius iter, Caes. B. G. 1, 6.—With *verbs*: virtutem omnibus rebus multo antepones, Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 49: multo ceteros anteibant, Tac. H. 4, 13: multo praestat beneficii, quam maleficii immemorem esse, Sall. J. 31, 28.—With *malle*: multo mavolo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 88; id. Ps. 2, 4, 38: meo iudicio multo stare malo, quam, etc., Cic. Att. 12, 21, 1.—**2.** With *sup.* (rare but class.), *by far, by much*: quae tibi mulier videtur multo sapientissima, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 66; id. Am. 2, 2, 150: multo optimus hostis, *by far*, Lucil. ap. Non. 4, 413: simulacrum multo antiquissimum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 109; 2, 4, 23, § 50; id. Cat. 4, 8, 17: maxima pars, id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 54; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 82: multo id bellum maximum fuit, Liv. 1, 11, 5: pars multo maxima, id. 30, 18, 14: multo molestissima, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11, 36: multo gratissima lux, Hor. S. 1, 5, 39: foedissimum, Quint. 9, 4, 72: optimum, id. ib. 26: pulcherrimum, id. 1, 2, 24: utilissima, id. 2, 10, 1: maxime, Auct. Her. 4, 44, 58: multo maxime miserabile, Sall. C. 36, 4: multo maxime ingenio validus, id. J. 6, 1.—**3.** With particles denoting a difference, *far, greatly, very*: multo aliter, Ter. And. prol. 4: multo aliter ac sperabat, *far otherwise than*, Nep. Ham. 2: quod non multo secus fieret, si, *not far otherwise, not very different*, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 1: multo infra Cyrenaicum, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 40.—**4.** In specifications of time, before ante and post, *long, much*: non multo ante urbem captam, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101: non multo ante, *not long before*, Nep. Eum. 3, 3: multo ante, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 1: non multo post, quam, etc., *not long after*, id. Att. 12, 49, 9: haud multo ante solis occasum, Liv. 5, 39, 2: multo ante noctem, id. 27, 42, 13.—**5.** Very rarely with the positive for multum: maligna multo, *very*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 83 Umpf.—**6.** Doubled, multo multoque, with comparatives: multo multoque longior, *far, very much*, Front. ad M. Caes. 2, 5: multo multoque operosius est, Val. Max. 4, 1, 2: multo multoque magis, Front. Laud. Negl. § 3.

II. Comp. **plūs, plūris**; in the *plur.*, plures, plūra (in *sing.* anciently written plous; three times in the S. C. de Bacch. Here perh. belongs, in the *plur.*, pleores and pleoris, for plures, in the Song of the Arval Brothers.—For the class. neuter of the *plur.*, plura, the form pluria was used in ante-class. Latin. Gellius cites M. Cato, Q. Claudius, Valerius Antias, L. Aelius, P. Nigidius, and M. Varro as authorities for this form, Gell. 5, 21, 6; yet Plautus and Terence have only plura; and the earlier reading plura, in Lucr. 1, 877; 2, 1135; 4, 1085, is now supplanted by the critically certain plura and plurima.—The *gen. plur.* plurium, however, has remained the predominant form, e. g. Quint. 7, 1, 1; 8, 4, 27; 9, 4, 66 et saep.) [from the root ple; Gr. πλεον, πλεονημι; cf. plenus, plera, complot, etc.; also locu-ple, plebes, populus, etc.], *more*. **A.** In the *sing.* (used both substantively and adverbially): LIBRAS FARRIS ENDO DIES DATO. SI VOLET PLVS DATO, Fragm. XII. Tab. in Gell. 20, 1, 45: SI PLVS MINVSVE SECVERTVNT, SE FRAYDE ESTO, ib.; so (perh. in imitation of this legal phrase) eheu, cur ego plus minusve feci quam aequum fuit! Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 18; Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 21: ne plus minusve loqueretur, Suet. Aug. 84; cf. Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 27; and in the signif. of circiter, *about*: septingenti sunt paulo plus aut minus anni . . . postquam, etc., Enn. ap. Varr. R. 3, 1, 2 (Ann. v. 493 Vahl.); so, non longius abesse plus minus octo milibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 20, 1 Oud.; cf.: speranti plures . . . venerunt plusve minusve duae, Mart. 8, 71, 4: aut ne quid faciam plus, quod post me minus fecisse satius sit, *too much . . . too little*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 4: tantum et plus etiam ipse mihi deberet, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 7: vos et decem numero, et, quod plus est, Romani estis, *and what is more*, Liv. 9, 24, 8: verbane plus an sententia valere debeat, Cic. Top. 25, 96:

cf.: apud me argumenta plus quam testes valent, id. Rep. 1, 38, 59: valet enim salus plus quam libido, id. ib. 1, 40, 63.—(β) With a partitive *gen.*: vultus pecuniae plus habere, Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 88; cf.: nostri casus plus honoris habuerunt quam laboris, id. Rep. 1, 4, 7; so, plus virum, id. Leg. 1, 2, 6: plus hostium, Liv. 2, 42: plus dapis et rixae multo minus invidiaeque, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 51: in hac causā eo plus auctoritatis habent, quia, etc., Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26; cf.: plus ingenii, id. ib. 1, 14, 22: Albano non plus animi erat quam fidei, *as little courage as fidelity*, Liv. 1, 27, 5.—(γ) With *quam* (some examples of which have already been given above): non plus quam semel, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: confiteor eos... plus quam scicarios esse, id. Phil. 2, 13, 31: ne plus reddat quam acceperit, id. Lael. 16, 58 et saep.: non plus quam in tres partis posse distribui putaverunt, *into not more than*, id. Inv. 1, 34, 57: plus quam decem dies abesse, id. Phil. 2, 13, 31: nulla (navis) plus quam triginta remis agatur, *with more than*, Liv. 38, 38, 8.—(δ) Without *quam*: HOMINES PLOVS V. OINVOSEI VIREI ATQVE MVLERES, S. C. de Bacch. 19 (Wordsw. Fragm. and Spec. p. 173): plus mille capti, Liv. 24, 44: plus milies audiui, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 32: plus semel, Varr. ap. Plin. 14, 14, 17, § 96: plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46: ferre plus dimidiati mensis cibaria, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: non plus mille quingentos aeris, id. Rep. 2, 22, 40: paulo plus ducentos passus a castris, Liv. 31, 34: cum plus annum aeger fuisset, id. 40, 2: parte plus dimidiā rem auctam, id. 29, 25.—(ε) With a compar. or adverbial *abl.*, or with an *abl.* of measure: VIREI PLOVS DOVBVS, S. C. de Bacch. 20 (Wordsw. Fragm. and Spec. p. 173): de paupertate tacentes Plus poscente ferent, *more than the importunate*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44: ex his alius alio plus habet virum, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 6: cave putes hoc tempore plus me quemquam cruciari, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, 2: alterum certe non potest, ut plus una vera sit, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 5; cf.: in columbā plures videri colores, nec esse plus uno, id. Ac. 2, 25, 79: *more plvs ne facito, more than this*, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59: annos sexaginta natus es Aut plus eo, *or more than that*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11: plus aequo, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: plus paulo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 8: paulo plus, Liv. 31, 34: multo plus, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, A, 1: plus nimio, *overmuch*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 30: quam molestum est uno digito plus habere, *too much by a finger*, i. e. *a finger too much*, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 99: uno plus Etruscorum cecidisse in acie, *one man more*, Liv. 2, 7, 2.—2. In the *gen. pretii*, pluris, *of more value, of a higher price, for more, higher, dearer*: ut plus reddant musti et olei, et pretii pluris, *of greater value*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 4: ager multo pluris est, *is worth much more*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33; cf.: quo pluris sint nostra oliveta, id. Rep. 3, 9, 16: pluris emere, *dearer*, id. Fam. 7, 2, 1; so, vendere, id. Off. 3, 12, 51; id. Verr. 2, 3, 19, § 48; Hor. S. 2, 3, 300: aedificare, Col. 1, 4, 7: pluris est oculatus testis quam auriti decem, *of more value*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8: mea mihi conscientia pluris est, quam omnium sermo, Cic. Att. 12, 28, 2: facio pluris omnium hominem neminem, id. ib. 8, 2, 4: facere aliquem pluris, *make more of one, esteem him more highly*, id. Fam. 3, 4, 2: pluris habere, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10: aestimare, id. Par. 6, 2, 48: ducere, id. Att. 7, 3, 5: putare, id. Off. 3, 4, 18 et saep.—3. Rarely, instead of the genitive, in the *abl. pretii*: plūre vendunt, Lucil. ap. Charis. 2, p. 189 P.: plūre altero tanto, quanto ejus fundus est, velim, Plaut. ib.: plūre venit, Cic. ib.—4. Plus plusque, *more and more*: quem mehercule plus plusque in dies diligo, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 10.—* 5. Like magis, with an *adj.*: plus formosus, for formosior, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 72.—B. In the *plur.* 1. Comparatively, *more in number*: omnes qui aere alieno premantur, quos plures esse intellego quam putāram, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 5; id. Rep. 2, 22, 40: nemini ego plura acerba esse credo ex amore homini umquam oblata quam mihi, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 1: ne plura insignia essent imperii in libero populo quam in regno fuissent, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 55: multo plura, *many more things*, Quint. 3, 6, 28.—2. In *gen.*, of a great number, *many*: qui plus fore dicant in pluribus consilii quam in uno, Cic. Rep. 1, 35, 55; cf.:

quid quaeso interest inter unum et plures, si iustitia est in pluribus? id. ib. 1, 39, 61; 1, 34, 52: non possunt unā in civitate multam ac fortunas amittere, ut non plures secum in eandem trahant calamitatem, id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: quod pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: plura castella Pompeius tentaverat, id. B. C. 3, 52: summus dolor plures dies manere non potest, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 93: pluribus diebus, Quint. prooem. § 7: illic plurimum rerum est congeries, id. 8, 4, 27: quae consuetudo sit, pluribus verbis docere, Cic. Clu. 41, 115: eum pluribus verbis rogat, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64; without *verba*: quid ego plura dicam? id. de Or. 1, 5, 18: pluribus haec exsecutus sum, Phaedr. 3, 10, 59; also elliptically, quid plura? and, ne plura, like quid multa? and ne multa: hic sacra, hic genus, hic majorum multa vestigia. Quid plura? hanc vides villam, etc., *what need of many words? in short*, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3: sed—ne plura—dicendum enim aliquando est—Pomponium Atticum sic amo, ut alterum fratrem, id. Fam. 13, 1, 5.—b. Esp.: plures. (a) *The mass, the multitude*, opp. pauciores, = οἱ πολλοί, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 13.—(β) Euphemistically, acc. to the Gr. οἱ πλείους, *the dead*: quin prius Me ad plures penetravi? Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 14.—(γ) *The greater number, the majority*: plures nesciebant quā ex causā convenissent, Vulg. Act. 19, 32.

III. Sup.: plurimus (archaic form, plisima plurima, Paul. ex Fest. p. 204 and 205 Müll.: *πλοῖσιν* (i), Epit. of Scipio), a, um [from root *ple*; whence also plus, q. v., *plourimus* for *plousimus*; and thence the predominant form *plurimus*], *most, very much, or many* (as an *adj.* in good prose mostly in the *plur.*, except the standing formula of greeting: salutem plurimam dicere alicui; v. infra): hujus sunt plurima simulacra, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: nos plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 26: plurimae et maximae partes, id. ib. 1, 4, 8: plurimorum seculorum memoria, id. ib. 3, 9, 14: haec plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt, id. ib. 1, 7, 12 et saep.—In *sing.*: me plurimā praedā onustum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 4: sermo, Quint. 2, 2, 5: risus, id. 6, 3, 85: res, id. 6, 1, 51: exercitatio, id. 8 prooem. § 28: mons, *very large*, Verg. A. 1, 419: cervix, id. G. 3, 52: Aetna, Ov. Ib. 600.—Of a greeting: impertit salutem plurimam, Lucil. ap. Non. 472, 16; and esp. freq.: salutem plurimam dicite (commonly abbrev. S. P. D.) at the beginning of letters; v. salus.—Poet.: medio cum plurimus orbe Sol erat, *very powerful, oppressive*, Ov. M. 14, 53: plurima quā silva est, *thickest*, id. ib. 14, 361: coma plurima, *very thick*, id. ib. 13, 844: sed plurima nantis in ore Alcione conjux, *most-ly, chiefly*, id. ib. 11, 562.—And collect.: plurimus in Junonis honorem Aptum dicet equis Argos, *many a one, very many*, Hor. C. 1, 7, 8; so, oleaster plurimus, Verg. G. 2, 183: quā plurima mittitur ales, Mart. 9, 56, 1: plurima lecta rosa est, Ov. F. 4, 441.—In *neutr. absol.* (substant. or adverb.): ut haberet quam plurimum, *as much as possible*, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 39: caput autem est, quam plurimum scribere, id. de Or. 1, 33, 150: ut in quoque oratore plurimum esset, id. Rep. 1, 27, 123.—Adv.: plurimum: et is valebat in suffragio plurimum, *cujus plurimum intererat, esse in optimo statu civitatem*, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40: auspiciis plurimum obsecutus est Romulus, id. ib. 2, 9, 16: si vero populus plurimum potest, id. ib. 3, 14, 23; cf.: qui apud me dignitate plurimum possunt, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 4: plurimum aliis praestare, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: ut te plurimum diligam, id. Fam. 1, 7, 1; id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: hoc ego utor uno omnium plurimum, id. Fam. 11, 16, 2: quantum (al. quanto) plurimum possunt, Quint. 11, 3, 120: plurimum quantum also signifies *very much indeed, exceedingly* (post-class.): plurimum quantum veritati nocuere, Min. Fel. Oct. 22: gratulor, id. ib. 40: (elleborum) ex aquā datur plurimum drachma, *at the most*, Plin. 25, 5, 22, § 54; 9, 36, 60, § 125; 30, 6, 16, § 48; so, cum plurimum, id. 2, 17, 15, § 78 (opp. to cum minimum); 18, 7, 10, § 60: nec tam numerosa differentia; tribus ut plurimum bonitatibus distat, *for the most part, commonly, usually*, = *plerumque*, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 18.—(β) In *neutr.* with a partit. *gen.*: sententiarum et gravitatis plurimum, Cic. Inv.

1, 18, 25: artis, Quint. 10, 5, 3: auctoritatis et ponderis, id. 9, 4, 91: ut laboris sic utilitatis etiam longe plurimum, id. 10, 3, 1: virtutum, id. 12, 1, 20: plurimum quantum favoris partibus dabat fraternitas ducum, Flor. 4, 2, 74.—(γ) In the *gen. pretii*: plurimi: immo unice unum plurimi pendit, *values very highly, esteems very much*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 29: quem unum Alexander plurimi fecerat, Nep. Eum. 2, 2: ut quisque quod plurimi est possidet, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 48.

Mulucha, ae, m. and f. I. Masc., a river in Africa, between Mauritania and Numidia, now *Malaja*, Sall. J. 19, 7; 92, 5; 110, 8; Mel. 5, 1, 5; Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 35.—II. Fem., a city on this river, Flor. 3, 1, 14.

mulus, i, m. [perh. mu-; Gr. μῦλος; cf. μῦλος, an ass], a mule: muli pretio qui superant equos, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 21: rhedarii, Varr. R. R. 3, 17: clitelarius, Cic. Top. 8, 35: mulus vehiculo lunae habetur, quod tam ea sterilis sit quam mulus; vel quod, ut mulus non suo genere sed equis creatur, sic ea solis, non suo fulgore luceat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 148 Müll.: mulis celebrantur ludi in Circo Maximo Consualibus, quia id genus quadrupedum primum putatur coepit curru vehiculoque adjungi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 148 ib.—As a term of abuse, *you mule, you ass*: mule, nihil sentis, Cat. 83, 3: muli Mariani, *Marius's mules*, a nickname given to the soldiers of C. Marius, because they were compelled to carry their baggage on their backs like mules, Front. Strat. 4, 1, 7; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. muli, p. 149 Müll.; and s. v. aerumnulas, p. 24 ib.—Prov.: mutuum muli scabunt, like the Engl. *you claw me, and I'll claw you*, of those who flatter one another, Aus. Idyll. 12; hence: ridiculum est, cum te Cascam tua dicit amica, Fili Potoni, sesquisenex puerum. Dice illam pusam: sic fiet mutua muli, Poët. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll.: mulum de asino pingere, a proverbial expression made use of when the original and the copy differ but little from each other, or when absurdities are represented by absurdities, or lies concealed with lies, Tert. adv. Val. 19 fin.

Mulvianus, a, um, *adj.* [Mulvius], of or belonging to a *Mulvius*, *Mulvian*: controversia, Cic. Att. 2, 15, 4: colonia, named after a *Mulvius*, Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 38.

Mulvius or **Milvius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Mulvian* (*Milvian*): Mulvius pons, a bridge across the Tiber, above Rome, on the Via Flaminia, now *Ponte Molle*, near *Torretta*, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4; id. Cat. 3, 2, 5; Flor. 3, 23, 6; Tac. A. 3, 47: Milvius agger, i. e. pons, Stat. S. 2, 1, 176; Sall. C. 45, 1.

Mummia, ae, v. Mummius.

Mummis, a, name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated are, 1. L. Mummis Achaicus, the destroyer of Corinth, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 76; id. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 55; 2, 3, 4, § 9; Vell. 1, 13, 1.—2. His brother, Sp. Mummis, Cic. Rep. 1, 12, 18; 3, 34, 46; 5, 9, 16; id. Att. 13, 5, 11.—3. Another Mummis, a composer of Attellane plays, Charis. p. 118 P.; Prisc. 10, 9, p. 514 Krehl.—In fem.: **Mummia**, ae, wife of the emperor Galba, Suet. Galb. 3.—Hence, † **Mummianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Mummis*, *Mummian*: aedificia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 140 Müll.

Munatius, a, name of a Roman gens. So, 1. Cn. Munatius Plancus, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 1; 17, 2, 21 al.—2. L. Munatius Plancus, a lieutenant of Caesar, brother of the preceding, Caes. B. G. 5, 24, 4; id. B. C. 1, 40, 5; Cic. Phil. 3, 15, 38. For his letters to Cicero, and Cicero's letters to him, v. Cic. Fam. 10, 1 sq.—3. T. Munatius Plancus Bursa, ridiculed for his ignorance, Cic. Fam. 9, 10, 2; 7, 2, 2.—4. Another T. Munatius Plancus, a friend and kinsman of 2. supra, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 2; 10, 12, 5.

munctio, ōnis, f. [mungo], a blowing of the nose (eccl. Lat.): munctiones muculentae, Arn. 3, 107.

Munda, ae, f. I. A city in Hispania Baetica, taken by Caesar in the war against the son of Pompey, now *Monda*, Liv. 24, 42, 1; Auct. B. Hisp. 32; Val. Max. 7, 6, 5; Sil. 3, 100; Flor. 4, 2, 85.—II. A river in Lusitania, between the Tagus and the Douro,

now *Mondego*, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 115; also called *Monda*, Mel. 3, 1, 7.

mundānus, a, um, *adj.* [2. mundus], of or belonging to the world, *mundane*. **I.** *Adj.* (late Lat.): anima mundana, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 16: annus, a year of the world, *mundane* year, consisting of fifteen thousand years, id. ib. 2, 11: ora, i.e. caelestis, Avien. Arat. 216.—**II.** *Subst.*: **mundānus**, i, m., an inhabitant of the world, a cosmopolite, as translation of κόσμος, = mundi incolae et civis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 108.

mundātio, ōnis, f. [mundo], a cleansing (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Conf. 1, 11; Theod. Prisc. 1, 19.

mundātor, ōris, m. [id.], a cleanser (post-class.): cloacarum, Firm. Math. 8, 19 *fin.*

* **mundātorius**, a, um, *adj.* [mundator], of or belonging to cleansing, *mundatory*: medicamentum, Plin. Val. 2, 25.

mundātus, a, um, *Part.*; and *P. a.*, v. mundo *fin.*

mundātrix, icis, f. [mundator], a cleaner (late Lat.), Aug. in Ps. 142, 8.

mundē, *adv.*, v. 1. mundus *fin.*

Mundensis, e, *adj.* [Munda], of or belonging to Munda: duces, Auct. B. Hisp. 36: proelium, Suet. Caes. 56.

mundialis, e, *adj.* [2. mundus], worldly, *mundane* (eccl. Lat.). elementa, Tert. Spect. 9: sordes, id. Anim. 54: negotia, Hier. Ep. 43, 2: historici, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 14, 6.—Hence, *adv.*: **mundialiter**, in the manner of the world (eccl. Lat.): vivere, Tert. Res. Carn. 46.

mundicīna, ae, f. [1. mundus], a means of cleansing (post-class.): dentium, tooth-powder, App. Mag. p. 277, 4.

mundi-cors, dis, *adj.* [1. mundus-cors], clean-hearted (eccl. Lat.): beati mundicordes, Aug. Serm. 53 de Verb. Evang.

mundifico, i, v. a. [1. mundus-facio], to make clean, to cleanse: stomachum, Macr. 3, 12.—*Transf.*: se caelesti conversatione, Cassiod. de Anim. 11.

* **mundiger**, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [2. mundus-gero], world-bearing, that sustains the world: axis, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. t. 1, p. 16 *Burm.*

mundi-pōtens, tis, *adj.* [2. mundus-potens], world-ruling, that rules the world (eccl. Lat.): potestates, Tert. Anim. 23.

mundi-tēnens, tis, *adj.* [2. mundus-tenens], that holds or rules the world (eccl. Lat.): diabolus, Tert. adv. Val. 22.

munditer, *adv.*, v. 1. mundus *fin.*

munditia, ae, and **mundities**, ēi, f. [1. mundus], cleanliness, cleanliness (class.; cf. ornatus, cultus). **I.** Lit.: munditia illecebra animo est amantium, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 4: munditias facere, to clean the house, Cato, R. R. 39, 2: munditias volo fieri; efferre huc scopas, etc., Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 22: alia jam munditiarum facies est, Front. Aq. 88.—**B.** *Transf.*, in gen., cleanliness, neatness, elegance, fineness, niceness, in furniture, dress, etc.: in munditiis aetutulam agere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 40: munditiis munditiam antideo, id. Cas. 2, 3, 9: munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: hominis, id. Fam. 10, 20, 2: cui flavam religas comam, Simplex munditiis, Hor. C. 1, 5, 5: munditiis capimur, Ov. A. A. 3, 133: urbanae, Sall. J. 63, 3: per cultum et munditias, Tac. A. 3, 30: multa munditia indutus et amictus, Gell. 2, 5, 2.—**II.** *Trop.*, of speech, neatness, terseness, elegance, Cic. Or. 23, 79: verborum, Gell. 1, 23, 1: venustas et mundities orationis, id. 10, 3, 4; Quint. 8, 3, 87.

mundivāgus, a, um, *adj.* [mundus-vagus], wandering in the world, Inscr. Grut. p. 1174; Epigr. 8, 13.

mundo, āre, v. a. [1. mundus], to make clean, to clean, cleanse (post-Aug.; syn.: purgo, emendo): mundatur nitro, Plin. 33, 6, 34, § 103: praesepia mundanda curare, Col. 12, 3: perlui et mundari, Mamert. Grat. Act. 9 *fin.*—**II.** *Transf.* (eccl. Lat.), to cleanse, make clean. **1.** Ceremonially, according to the Levitical law of uncleanness: et purificabis eos (sc. Levitas), Vulg. Num. 8, 6.—**2.** Spiritually, from sin: ab occultis meis munda me, Vulg. Ps. 19, 12: mundemus nos ab omni inquinamento carnis et spiritus, id. 2 Cor. 7, 1.—Hence,

mundātus, a, um, *P. a.*, cleansed, clean (late Lat.); in comp.: quam sim ab illā peste mundator, Aug. Conf. 10, 37.

mundūle, *adv.*, v. mundulus *fin.*

mundulus, a, um, *adj.* *dim.* [1. mundus], cleanly, neat, trim, nice, spruce (ante-class.): amasii, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 13.—Hence, *adv.*: **mundūle**, neatly, trimly, nicely (post-class.): qui ubi ad Dircaem fontem adveniunt, mundule nitidantur jugulos quadripedantum, Att. ap. Non. 144, 17 (Trag. Rel. v. 602 Rib.): mundule amicta, App. M. 2, p. 117, 33.

mundum, i, v. 2. mundus *init.*

1. mundus, a, um, *adj.* [Sansk. mund, purificari], clean, cleanly, nice, neat, elegant. **I.** Lit. (class.); syn.: lautus, nitidus, purus: supellex, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7: caena, id. C. 3, 29, 14: ager, Gell. 19, 12, 8: mundissimum cubile desiderat (animal), Col. 7, 9, 14: jam intus mundissimumst, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 7.—*Poet.*, with *abl.*, = ornatus: Ostia munita est: idem loca navibus pulchris Munda facit, adorned, Enn. ap. Tert. p. 258 Müll. (Ann. v. 146 Vahl.).—**B.** *Transf.* **1.** Of mode of living, neat, fine, elegant, smart, genteel: cultus justo mundior, too elegant dress, Liv. 8, 15.—As *subst.*: **mundus**, i, m. (sc. homo), an elegant or nice person, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23.—**2.** Of quality, not coarse, fine (post-class.): annonae, of wheat, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 42, 3: panis, id. ib. 37, 3.—**II.** *Trop.* **A.** Of speech, neat, fine, elegant (poet. and in post-class. prose): verba, Ov. A. A. 3, 479: versus, quibus mundius nihil reperiri puto, Gell. 19, 9, 10: in Gallos mundius subtiliusque est, quam cum Gallis aut contra Gallos, id. 17, 2 *med.*—**B.** *Subst.*: **mundum**, i, n., only in the phrase: in mundo (esse or habere), in readiness (ante-class.): tibi vita seu mors in mundo est, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 181 P. (Ann. v. 457 Vahl.): in mundo pro palam et in expedito ac cito, Charis.: nempe habeo in mundo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 46: mihi in mundo sunt virgae, id. As. 2, 1, 16; 2, 2, 50: nescio quid vero habeo in mundo, id. Stich. 3, 2, 23; id. Ps. 1, 5, 85 Ritschl.—**C.** In eccl. Lat., morally pure, upright, free from sin: cor mundum crea in me, Deus, Vulg. Ps. 50, 12: beati mundo corde, id. Matt. 5, 8.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms (both, for the most part, ante- and post-class.).—**a.** **mundē**, cleanly, neatly, prettily: (copia) in suo quaque loco sita munde, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 5: veritate aedes, spargite munde, Titin. ap. Charis. p. 183 P.: parum munde et parum decenter, Sen. Ep. 70, 20: munde facti versus, Gell. 10, 17, 2: quam mundissime purissimeque fiat, Cato, R. R. 66, 1.—**b.** **munditer**, cleanly, neatly. **1.** Lit.: cum sedulo munditer nos habeamus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 26.—**2.** *Trop.*, decently, with propriety: dicere, App. Mag. p. 296, 14.

2. mundus, i, m. (*neutr.* collat. form, mundum), legavit quidam uxori mundum omne penumque, all her toilet, Lucil. ap. Gell. 4, 1, 3, and ap. Non. 214, 17 [1. mundus], toilet ornaments, decorations, dress (of a woman). **I.** Lit.: mundus muliebris est, quo mulier mundior fit: continentur eo specula, matulae, unguenta, vasa unguentaria, et si qua similia dici possunt, veluti lavatio, riscus... Unguenta, quibus valetudinis causā unguimur, mundo non continentur, Dig. 34, 2, 25: munditiae et ornatus et cultus, haec feminarum insignia sunt: hunc mundum muliebre appellarunt majores nostri, Liv. 34, 7, 9: virginalis, Att. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 142 Müll.: quamvis auro, veste, gemmis, omnique cetero mundo exornata mulier incedat, App. M. 2, p. 118.—**II.** *Transf.* **A.** In gen., an implement (ante- and post-class.): operae messoriae mundus, implements for the harvest work, App. M. 6 *init.*: Cereris, the mystical casket of Ceres, id. Mag. p. 282 (the expression in mundo esse and habere belongs to the *adj.* mundus, v. mundus, II. B.).—**B.** Like the Gr. κόσμος, the universe, the world, esp. the heavens and the heavenly bodies: ut hunc hac varietate distinctum bene Graeci κόσμον, nos lucentem mundum nominaremus, the heavens, Cic. Univ. 10: nam quem κόσμος Graeci, nomine ornamenti appellaverunt, eum nos a perfectā absolutāque elegantia, mundum, Plin. 2, 4, 3, § 8: concussit micantia sidera mundus, heaven shook,

Cat. 64, 206: aetherius, Tib. 3, 4, 17: arduus, Verg. G. 1, 240: aestuat infelix angusto limite mundi, Juv. 10, 169. Also: mundus caeli, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Sat. v. 10, p. 156 Vahl.): o clarissima mundi Lumina, Verg. G. 1, 5 sq.: immensi copia mundi, Ov. M. 2, 157: ipse mundus deorum hominumque causā factus est... Est enim mundi quasi communis deorum atque hominum domus, aut urbs utrorumque, the world, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 154: innumerabiles, id. Ac. 2, 17, 55: e tabulā pictos ediscere mundos, parts of the world, Prop. 5, 3, 37.—**2.** *Transf.* **a.** The world, i. e. the earth, the inhabitants of the earth, mankind (poet.): quicumque mundo terminus obstitit, Hor. C. 3, 3, 53: spes miseri mundi, Luc. 5, 469; Stat. S. 3, 3, 87: fastos evolvere mundi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 112: mundum laedere, mankind, Claud. Ruf. 1, 87: nullā in parte mundi cessat ebrietas, Plin. 14, 22, 29, § 149; 30, 1, 2, § 8; Flor. 2, 12, 1; Just. 30, 4, 9: (Alexander) scrutatur maria ignota, et ut ita dicam, mundi claustra perumpit, Sen. Ep. 119, 7: mundi principio, Juv. 15, 147.—**b.** The heavens, i. e. the sky, the weather (post-class.): tepida indulget terris clementia mundi, Grat. Fal. 288: ad Eoos tractus mundique teporem, Luc. 8, 365.—**c.** The sun (perh. only in Manilius): quā mundus redit, Manil. Astron. 1, 36; id. ib. 3, 591.—**d.** Euphemistically for the Lower World, the infernal regions. The opening into this mundus was at Rome, in the Comitium, and was kept covered with a stone (lapis manalis); three times in the year, on the 24th of August, the 5th of October, and the 8th of November, days sacred to the gods of the infernal regions, this round pit was opened, and all sorts of fruits were thrown into it as offerings, Varr. ap. Macr. S. 1, 16, 18; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. mundus, p. 154 Müll., and s. v. manalem lapidem, p. 128 ib.—**e.** Esp. (eccl. Lat.), the world as opposed to the church; this world, the realm of sin and death, as opposed to Christ's kingdom of holiness and life: non pro mundo rogo, Vulg. Johan. 17, 9: de mundo non sunt, id. ib. 17, 16: princeps hujus mundi (i. e. Satan), id. ib. 12, 31; 14, 30: regnum meum non est de hoc mundo, id. ib. 18, 36; cf. id. Eph. 2, 2; 6, 12.

munerābundus, a, um, *adj.* [muneror], that gives or brings presents (post-class.), App. M. 11, p. 265, 34.

mūnerālis, e, *adj.* [munus], of or relating to presents (ante- and post-class.): lex, by which advocates were forbidden to receive presents (the Cincian law; v. Cincius), Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 143 Müll.

mūnerārius, a, um [id.]. **I.** Of or belonging to a gift, Cassiod. Var. 6, 7.—**II.** Of or belonging to gladiatorial exhibitions (a word first used by Augustus, acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 34). **A.** *Adj.*: libellus, Trebell. Claud. 5, 5.—**B.** *Subst.*: **mūnerārius**, ii, m. **1.** One who bestows gifts: pauper, Hier. Ep. 66, 5.—**2.** The giver of a gladiatorial exhibition: Thracem mirmillonem parem, munerario imparem dixerat, Suet. Dom. 10; Sen. Contr. 4 praef.; Inscr. Orell. 1185; 2534; 2585; 3746.

mūneratio, ōnis, f. [munero], a giving, presenting (post-class.): necessaria, Dig. 27, 3, 1.

mūnerātor, ōris, m. [id.], the giver of a gladiatorial exhibition (post-class.), Flor. 3, 20, 9.

* **mūnerī-gērūlus**, i, m. [munus-gero], a bearer of presents, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 48; cf.: muniferi, damngeruli, id. Truc. 2, 7, 1 Speng.

mūnero (*moen-*), āvi, ātum, i, v. a., and **mūneror**, ātus (v. Gell. 18, 12, 20), i, v. dep. [munus], to give, bestow, present a thing; to present, honor, reward with a thing (rare but class.; syn.: dono, largior, impertio). **I.** Form munero, with *dat.*: cuius exuvias et coronam huic muneravit virginī, Att. ap. Non. 499, 11: Kalendis suam matrem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 97: Horolen, Flor. 3, 5, 28 (Trag. Rel. v. 446 Rib.): beneficium alicui, to render, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 15; Turp. ap. Non. 477, 19.—With *abl.*: ea, quibus rex te munere constituerat, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17: inani me, inquis, lance munerat, Sen. Ep. 119, 5; Dig. 48, 20, 6 *fin.*: a Trojano locupletissime muneratus, Spart. Hadr. 3, 4: mulier munerata, Amm. 14, 7,

4: legatus muneratus, id. 17, 8, 3. — In *gerundive*: non meretriculis moenerandis rem coëgit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 55 Speng. — *Absol.*: at certatim nutricant et munerant, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 121: regni eum societate muneravit, Maor. S. 1, 7, 21: dignus quem maximis officiis muneret, Symm. Ep. 1, 104. — **II.** Form muneror: naturā aliud alii muneratur, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 3: assectatur, assidet, muneratur, id. Par. 5, 2, 39; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 59 (dub.); Fleck. demunerarier): Alexis me opipare muneratus est, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3: aliquem aliquā re, Hor. Epod. 2, 20; App. Herm. Trim. 11.

* **mungo**, ēre [obsolete, the orig. form whence emungo, mucus, mucere, mucor, mucedo; cf. Sanscr. muk, to let go, throw off; Gr. ἀπομύσσω, to wipe away; μυκή, nose; μύξα, snivel], to blow the nose: mungo, μύσσω, Gloss. Philox.

mūnia (archaic form **moenia**: moenia praeter aedificia significant etiam et mūnia, hoc est officia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 151 Müll.), ōrum (class. only in the form mūnia, *nom.* and *acc.*), *n.* [Sanscr. root mū, bind; that to which one is bound; cf. Gr. ἀμύνω; also moenia, murus, munus, immunitis, etc.], *duties, functions*, esp. *official or professional duties* (class.; syn.: officia, munera): mūnia candidatorum, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: qui suis cervicibus tanta mūnia atque rem publicam sustinent, id. Sest. 66, 138: cuncti omnium ordinum extrema mūnia sequi, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 137, 12: belli pacisque mūnia facere, Liv. 1, 42: senatus, magistratum, legem in se trahere, Tac. A. 1, 2; cf.: mūnia consulatū obire, id. ib. 2, 26: mūnia ducis implere, id. H. 1, 62: vitae servare mūnia, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 131. — *Post-class. forms, gen.*: OB HAEC INSIGNIA GENERA MVNIORVM, Inscr. Spon. Miscell. Antiq. p. 36 (A.D. 394), but *gen.* muniūm, Tert. Cor. Mil. 11. — *Dat.* muniūm, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 76: muniūm, Amm. 31, 2, 20; Serv. Verg. A. 12, 559; Cod. Just. 8, 10, 8 al.

† **mūnica**, pro communicas dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 152 Müll.

mūni-ceps, īpis (*gen. plur.*), municipium for municipum, Tab. Heracl. ap. Mazoch. line 71), *comm.* [munia-capio, v. infra], *an inhabitant of a municipium or free town, a burgher, citizen* (class.): muni-ceps, qui in municipio liber natus est. Item, qui ex alio genere hominum munus functus est. Item qui in municipio a servitute se liberavit a muni-ceps. Item muni-ceps erant, qui ex aliis civitatibus Romam venissent, quibus non licebat magistratum capere, sed tantum munus partem, ut fuerunt Cumani, Acerrani, Atellani, qui et cives Romani erant, et in legione merebant, sed dignitates non capiebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 131 Müll. (v. infra): muni-ceps sunt cives Romani ex municipiis, legibus suis et suo iure utentes: munus tantum cum populo Romano honorarii participes: a quo munere capessendo appellati videntur, nullis aliis necessitatibus, neque ullā populi Romani lege astricti, nisi, inquam, populus eorum fundus factus est. Primos autem muni-ceps sine suffragio iure Caerites esse factos, accepimus: concessumque illis, ut civitatis Romanae honorem quidem caperent, sed negotiis tamen atque oneribus vacarent, pro sacris bello Gallico receptis custoditisque, Gell. 16, 13, 6: muni-ceps Cosanus, a citizen of (the municipium of) Cosa, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 161. — **II.** Transf. **A.** A fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman: muni-ceps noster, our fellow-countryman, Cic. Brut. 70, 246: amavit Glyceram municipem suam, his fellow-countrywoman, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125: dī muni-ceps, a term applied in contempt to those deities who were confined to particular localities: videmus gentiles deos colere muni-ceps, ut Eleusiniōs Cererem, Phrygas Matrem, Epidauros Aesculapium, Min. Fel. Oct. 6. — *Poet.*, of fishes: vendere muni-ceps siluros, Juv. 4, 33. — *Of inanim. things*: muni-ceps Jovis advexisse lagenas, bottles, the countrymen of Jove, i. e. Cretan bottles, Juv. 14, 271. — **B.** A freedman in a municipium, Dig. 50, 1, 1; so ib. 23 and 27.

mūni-cipalis, e, *adj.* [municipium], of or belonging to a municipium, *municipal* (class.): est enim ipse, a materno genere, municipalis, Cic. Sull. 8, 25: homines, id. Att. 8, 13, 2: adulter, Tac. A. 4, 3: dolor,

i. e. municipum, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 4. — As the municipia were subordinate to the capital cities, the term is sometimes used in a contemptuous sense, analogous to our *provincial*: municipalis eques (of Cicero), Juv. 8, 236: municipalis harenae perpetui comites, id. 3, 34: municipales et cathedrarii oratores, Sid. Ep. 4, 3: poëtae, id. Carm. 9, 310: municipalia sacra vocantur, quae ab initio habuerunt ante civitatem Romanam acceptam, quae observare eos voluerunt Pontifices, et eo more facere, quo adfuerunt (assuissent) antiquitus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 157 Müll. — Hence, *adv.*: **mūnicipaliter**, in a municipium (post-class.): municipaliter natus, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

mūnicipatim, *adv.* [municipium], by municipia (post-Aug.): municipatim dividendos censuit, Suet. Caes. 14 init.

mūnicipatio, ōnis, *f.* [municeps], citizenship (eccl. Lat.), Hier. in Psa. 133.

mūnicipatus, ūs, *m.* [id.], citizenship (eccl. Lat.): πολιτεία, id. est municipatus, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 24; Inscr. Orell. 3702.

mūnicipiolum, i, *n.* *dim.* [municipium], a little municipium (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 3, 1.

mūnicipium, ii, *n.* [municeps], a town, particularly in Italy, which possessed the right of Roman citizenship (together with, in most cases, the right of voting), but was governed by its own laws; a free town (cf. municeps; syn.: civitas, oppidum): Sex Roscius, pecuniā sui municipii facile primus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: nullum erat Italiae municipium, id. Sest. 14, 32: e municipio antiquissimo Tusculano, id. Planc. 8, 19. — Sometimes for colonia: L. Castronius longe princeps municipii Lucensis, Cic. Fam. 13, 13 init.

mūnidator, ōris, *m.* [munus-dator], a bestower of gifts, Inscr. Afran. ap. Renier, 2928.

mūnifex, icis, *com.* [munia-facio], one who performs service or is on duty (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., of soldiers: muni-fices, milites, qui munera facere coguntur, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. BENEFICIARIUM, p. 33 Müll. — **II.** Transf., of things: muni-fex mamma, i. e. suckling, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 234.

mūnificē, *adv.*, v. munificus fin.

mūnificens, ntis, *adj.*, v. munificus.

mūnificentia, ae, *f.* [munificus], bountifulness, munificence, liberality, generosity (class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): Caesar beneficis ac mūnificentia magnus habebatur, Sall. C. 54, 2: Caesaris, Suet. Caes. 10: naturae, Plin. 27, 1, 1, § 1: liberalitatem et mūnificentiam exercere, Dig. 39, 5, 1. **mūnificium**, ii, *n.* [munus-facio], subjection to public burdens (post-class.), Dig. 39, 4, 4, § 1 (al. munificum).

* **mūnifico**, i, v. a. [munificus], to present with any thing: aliquem aliquā re, Lucr. 2, 625.

1. mūnificus, a, um, *adj.* [munus-facio], present-making, i. e. bountiful, liberal, benevolent, generous, *munificent* (class.; syn.: liberalis, beneficus). **I.** Of persons: ut mūnifica sim bonis, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 212: in dando mūnificum esse, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: liberalissimus mūnificentissimusque, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 22. — **II.** Of things: opes, Ov. P. 4, 1, 24: arca, Mart. 8, 38, 11. — *Comp.*: mūnificior a mūnifico identidem Cato dixit, cum nunc mūnificentior dicamus, quamvis mūnificens non sit in usu, Paul. ex Fest. p. 155 Müll. — Hence, *adv.*: **mūnificē**, bountifully, munificently (class.): tam mūnifice et tam large dare, Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69: adjuvisse, Liv. 22, 37.

2. mūnificus, a, um, *adj.* [munia-facio], doing duty, on duty (post-class.): mūnifici milites (al. munifices), Dig. 50, 16, 18.

mūnimen, inis, *n.* [I. mūnio], a defence, fortification, rampart, enclosure (poet. and in post-class. prose): mūnimen ad imbres, a defence against the rains, Verg. G. 2, 352: fossas mūnimine cingere, Ov. M. 13, 212: narrat esse locum, solidae tutum mūnimine molis, id. ib. 4, 771: clausae portae, id. Am. 1, 6, 29: horti, a fence, hedge, Pall. 3, 24, 1.

mūnimentum (moen-, archaic form, Enn. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 106 B. and K.), i, *n.* [id.], a defence, fortification, intrench-

ment, rampart, bulwark, protection (class., but not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: ut instar muri hae sepes mūnimenta praebent, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: fossa, haud parvum mūnimentum, a planioribus aditu locis, Liv. 1, 33, 7: sepulcri, Dig. 11, 7, 37. — *Esp.*, of military fortifications, intrenchments: tenere se mūnimentis, Tac. A. 13, 36: domus mūnimentis septae, id. ib. 15, 38: mūnimentis se defendere, id. H. 5, 20: coërcere intra mūnimenta militem, id. ib. 2, 18: mūnimenta perrumpere, id. A. 12, 17: regni, i. e. flumina, Curt. 4, 5, 4. — *Of a defence or covering for the body*: mūnimentum ipsis equisque loricae plumatae sunt, Just. 41, 2, 10: pingues aliquando lacernas, mūnimenta togae accipimus, Juv. 9, 28. — **II.** Trop., defence, protection, shelter: id. mūnimentum (Horatium Coclem) illo die fortuna urbis Romanae habuit, Liv. 2, 10: rati, noctem sibi mūnimento fore, Sall. J. 97, 3: mūnimento foret, id. ib. 50, 3: legiones firma imperii mūnimenta, Tac. H. 4, 52: legum, Val. Max. 6, 3 proem.; 2, 1, 5.

1. mūnio (old form moenio, v. below), īvi or ii, itum, 4 (*fut.* munibis for munies, Veg. Vet. 1, 10, 5), v. a. [moenia, lit. to wall; hence], to build a wall around, to defend with a wall, to fortify, defend, protect, secure, put in a state of defence (class.). **I.** Lit.: arcem ad urbem obsidendam, Nep. Tim. 3, 3: palatium, Liv. 1, 7: locum, Caes. B. G. 1, 24, 3. — With *acc.*: Alpibus Italiam muniatur ante natura, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34: domum praesidis, id. Cat. 1, 4, 10: castra vallo fossaque, with palisades and a trench, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: locum muro, id. ib. 29. — With a homogeneous object, prov.: magna moenis moenia, you are undertaking a great thing, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 73: duovir urbis moeniendae, Inscr. Orell. 7142. — *Absol.*: quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, for fortifying, i. e. for use in the fortifications, Nep. Them. 6, 21; Hirt. B. G. 8, 31. — Also, to surround, guard, for the protection of other things: ignem ita munire ut non evagaretur, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 12, 7, 7. — **B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., to defend, guard, secure, protect, shelter: Pergamum divitiā moenit manu, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 2: hortum ab incurso hominum, Col. 11, 3, 2: spica contra avium morsis munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: hieme quaternis tunicis et tibialibus muniabatur, he defended, protected, covered himself, Suet. Aug. 82. — **2.** To make a road, etc., i. e. to make passable by opening, repairing, or paving it: quasi Appius Caecus viam muniuit, Cic. Mil. 7, 17: rupem, Liv. 21, 37: itinera, Nep. Hann. 3, 4: TEMPE MVNIVIT, Inscr. Orell. 587. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To guard, secure, strengthen, support (cf.: fulcio, sustineo): meretriculis Muniendis rem cogere, to maintain, support, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 54 (dub.); Speng. moenerandis; v. munero). — *Am. strengthening myself*: mūnio me ad haec tempora, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 2: imperium, to secure, Nep. Reg. 2, 2: muniiri adversus fraudes, to secure one's self, Plin. 37, 13, 6, § 198 (dub. moneri, Jahn): se contra ruborem, Tac. Agr. 45: se multorum benevolentia, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84: se contra perfidiam, id. Fam. 4, 14, 3: aliquid auctoritate, Vell. 2, 127, 2: domum terrore, Plin. Pan. 48, 3. — **B.** Munire viam, to make or open a way: haec omnia tibi accusandi viam muniabant, prepared the way for your accusation, Cic. Mur. 23, 48: sibi viam ad stuprum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25, § 64. — Hence,

mūnitus, a, um, *P. a.*, defended, fortified, protected, secured, safe (class.): nullius pudicitia munita contra tuam cupiditatem et audaciam posset esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39. — *Neutr. plur.* munita as *subst.*: munita via, fortification or breastwork of the mouth (cf. Homer. ἔρκος ὀδόντων), the lips, Lucr. 3, 498. — *Comp.*: se munitiorem ad custodiendam vitam suam fore, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 3. — *Sup.*: munitissima castra, Caes. B. G. 4, 55. — *Adv.*: **mūnitē**, securely, safely (ante-class.): munitius, Varr. L. L. 5, § 141 Müll.

2. mūnio, ōnis, a false reading for nomionem, v. Orell. and Klotz, ad h. l.; Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251.)

mūnis, e, *adj.* [cf. munus], ready to be of service or to oblige, obliging (ante-class.): dico ejus pro meritis gratum me et munem fore, Plaut. Merc. prol. 105: mūnifici munesque viri, Lucil. ap. Non. 23, 15; cf.: mu-

nem significare . . . officiosum: unde e contrario immunis dicitur, qui nullo fungitur officio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 143 Müll.

mūnīte, adv., v. l. munio, *P. a. fin.*
mūnītio, ōnis, *f.* [l. munio], a *defending, fortifying, protecting* (class.). **I.** Lit.: milites munitione prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: oppidi, Suet. Galb. 10: operis, a *fortifying, erection of fortifications*, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: fluminum, a *bridging over*, Tac. A. 1, 56: munitionis multa sunt genera, *enclosure, fencing, hedging*, Pall. 1, 34.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Concr., a *means of fortification or defence, a fortification, rampart, bulwark, intrenchment, walls* (syn. munimentum): nisi munitione ac mole lapidum a mari (fons) disjunctus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 118: munitiones multiples Piraei portus, Vell. 2, 23: urbem operibus munitionibusque sepire, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 20: demoliri, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 2, 204: facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: incendere, Nep. Eum. 5, 7: per munitionem introire, Sall. J. 38, 6: munitiones in urbem spectantes, Liv. 5, 5: munitiones et castella, Tac. A. 3, 74: multum munitionis, of the walls, Nep. Them. 7, 2.—**2.** (Acc. to munio, l. B. 2.) A *making passable* of roads, by opening, paving, etc.: ex viarum munitione quaestum facere, *repairing the roads, work on the roads*, Cic. Font. 4, 7: multos ad munitiones viarum condemnavit, Suet. Calig. 27.—**II.** Trop., a *support*: aditus ad causam et munitio aut quoddam ornamentum, *support to the cause*, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320 (al. communitio).—(The gloss. of Fest. is prob. corrupt: munitio morsicatio ciborum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 143 Müll.)

mūnītiuncula, ae, *f. dim.* [munitio], a *little fortification*, Vulg. 1 Macc. 16, 15.

* **mūnīto**, 1, v. *freq. a.* [l. munio], to *make passable, to open a road*: viam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 140.

mūnītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], a *fortifier, a worker on fortifications, an engineer, miner*, etc. (not in Cic. or Caes.), Tac. A. 1, 64: qui pro munitioribus armati steterant (al. munitioribus), Liv. 7, 23: munitiorum numerus, *miners*, id. 5, 19, 11.—Poet.: Trojae, i. e. *Apollo, the builder of the walls of Troy*, Ov. H. 5, 139.

mūnītrix, icis, *f.* [munitor], a *female fortifier*, Prisc. 1122 P.

mūnītūra, ae, *f.* [l. munio], a *protection, enclosure* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: SAR-COPHAGI, Inscr. Grut. 589, 7.—**II.** Transf., an *apron, leather apron*: περιζώματα, quas vulgus etiam munituras vocat, Aug. ap. Jul. Pelag. 2, 6.

mūnītus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, v. l. munio *fin.*

mūnus (old orthogr. moenus; moenēra militiā, Lucr. 1, 29), ōris, *n.* [root mu-; cf.: moenia, munis, munia, etc.], a *service, office, post, employment, function, duty* (class.); syn.: officium, ministerium, honos). **I.** Lit.: munus significat officium, cum dicitur quis munere fungi. Item donum quod officii causā datur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 140 Müll. (cf. infra): munus curare, to *discharge an office*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 76: octo munus hominum fungi, id. Men. 1, 4, 5: administrare, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 2: munus atque officium, Cic. Font. 7, 15: rei publicae, a *public office*, id. de Or. 1, 45, 199: belli, Liv. 24, 35: de jure respondendi sustinere, Cic. Brut. 30, 113: rei publicae explere, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: vigiliam obire, to *perform*, Liv. 3, 6: officii, the *performance of a duty*, Cic. Sen. 11, 35: tuum est hoc munus, tuas partes: a te hoc civitas expectat, *duty, office, obligation*, id. Fam. 11, 5, 3: principum esse resistere levitati multitudinis, id. Mil. 8, 22: vitae, id. Sen. 11, 35: se-nectutis, id. Leg. 1, 3, 10.—**B.** Esp.,—onus, a *duty, burden, tribute*: cum hoc munus imponebatur tam grave civitati, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 20, § 51: id quoque munus leve atque commune Mamertinis remisisti, id. ib. 2, 5, 21, § 52: dum ne quis eorum munere vacaret, Liv. 25, 7, 4: non enim detractionem eam munus militiae, sed apertam defectionem esse, id. 27, 9, 9.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A *work*: majorum vigiliarum munus, Cic. Par. proem.: solitudinis, a *work, book, written in solitude*, id. Off. 3, 1, 4.—**B.** A *service, favor*: huc ire licet atque illuc munere ditium dominorum, Sall. Orat. Licin.; Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 1.—**2.** In partic., the *last service, office to the dead*, i. e. *burial*: pro

hominis dignitate amplo munere extulit, Nep. Eum. 4, 4 (dub.; al. funere): suprema, Verg. A. 11, 25: supremum mortis, Cat. 101, 3: debita, Val. Fl. 3, 313: fungi inani Munere, Verg. A. 6, 885: cineri haec mittere nostro Munera, id. ib. 4, 624.—**C.** A *present, gift* (syn.: donum, praemium): bonum datum deorum concessu atque munere, Cic. Univ. 14: mittere alicui, id. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: mittere aliquid alicui munere, to *send one something as a present*, Plin. 37, 5, 19, § 74 (al. muneris): quasi totam regionem muneri accepissent, *had received as a present*, Tac. A. 14, 31: aliquem munere donare, to *present one with a gift*, Verg. A. 5, 282: dare muneri aliquid alicui, to *give one something as a present*, Nep. Thras. 4, 2: munera Liberi, i. e. *vine*, Hor. C. 4, 15, 26: terrae, id. ib. 2, 14, 10: Cereris, *bread*, Ov. M. 10, 74; cf.: gratae post munus aristae, Juv. 14, 183: quem munere palpat Carus, i. e. a *bribe*, id. 1, 35.—**2.** In partic. **a.** A *public show, spectacle, entertainment, exhibition*, esp. a *show of gladiators*, which was given to the people by the magistrates, and generally by the aediles, as an expression of gratitude for the honorable office to which they had been elected (cf.: ludus, spectaculum): erat munus Scipionis, dignum et eo ipso et illo Q. Metello, cui dabatur, Cic. Sest. 58, 124: munus magnificum dare, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6: praebere, id. Sull. 19, 54: functus est aedilicio maximo munere, i. e. *gave a splendid exhibition*, id. Off. 2, 16, 55: edere, Suet. Tit. 7: venationes, quae vocantur munera, Lact. 6, 20: munera nunc edunt, Juv. 3, 36; 4, 18.—**b.** A *public building for the use of the people, erected at the expense of an individual*: Pompeii munera, the *theatre*, Vell. 2, 130, 1: aut ubi muneribus nati sua munera mater Addidit (i. e. theatro Marcelli porticum Octavianum), Ov. A. A. 1, 69.—**c.** Transf., of the *structure of the universe*: effector vel moderator tanti operis et muneris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 70.

mūnūscūlum, i, n. *dim.* [munus], a *small present* (class.): amico munusculum levidense mittere, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 2: nemini hoc deferre munusculum maluit, quam suo accusatori, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1; 8, 12, 1: prima munuscula, Verg. E. 4, 18: exigit a te nulla munuscula, Juv. 6, 36.

Mūnūchia, ae, *f.*, = Μουνυχία, the *port of Athens*, Nep. Thras. 2, 5.—Hence, **Mūnūchius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Munychian*, poet for *Athenian*: agri, Ov. M. 2, 709.

† **1. mūraena**, ae, *f.*, v. l. Murena.

2. Mūraena, v. l. Murena.
mūralis, e, *adj.* [muris], of or belonging to a *wall, wall, mural* (class.): muralis herba, the *pellitory of the wall, parietary*, Plin. 21, 30, 104, § 176: pila, used in fighting from walls, Caes. B. G. 5, 39: tormentum, for *battering walls*, Verg. A. 12, 921: fossa, under the walls, Sil. 8, 555: falces, hooks for pulling down walls, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: corona, a *mural crown*, given as a reward to him who first scaled the enemy's walls, Liv. 23, 18; also, corona, the *crown on the head of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers*, Lucr. 2, 606.

mūralium, i, n., a *plant, also called muralis herba, parthenium, and perdicum*, Plin. 21, 30, 104, § 176.

mūrāna, ae, *f.* (eccl. Lat.): super acervum stercoris atque muranum sedens Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 2, p. 167; 2, p. 181; 3, p. 214 (Fr. moraine, a heap of stones; Sp. morón, a hill).

mūratūs, a, um, *adj.* [muris], walled, surrounded or defended by walls (post-class.): civitas, Veg. Mil. 1, 21; 3, 8 *fin.*

‡ **murceus**, a, um, *adj.*, slow, sluggish, inactive: murcei, vocat, Vet. Gloss.

Murcia (also written **Murtia**, **Murtea**, **Myrtica**), ae, *f.* **I.** An epithet of *Venus*, said to be taken from the myrtle, which was sacred to her, Varr. L. L. 5, § 154 Müll.; Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 121; Tert. Spect. 8.—**II.** The *goddess of sloth*, Aug. Civ. Dei. 4, 16; Arn. 4, 132.—Her temple was at the foot of the *Aventine*, which was formerly called *Murcus*, Liv. 1, 33, 5; Fest. p. 148; cf. murcidus.

murcidus, a, um, *adj.* [murcus], slothful (ante-class.): dea Murcia, quae praeter modum non moveret, ac faceret hominem, ut ait Pomponius murcidum, id est nimis

desidiosum, et inactuosum, Aug. Civ. Dei. 4, 16; Arn. 4, 9.

murciolus and **murceolus**, v. myrteolus.

Murcius (**Murtius**), a, um, *adj.* [Murcia, Murtia], *sacred to or called after Venus Murcia*: Murciae or Murtiae metae (sc. in Circo), so named because near the chapel of the goddess Murcia, App. M. 6, p. 176, 13: Vallis, the valley in which her temple stood, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 404; Serv. Verg. A. 8, 636.

1. murcus, i, m., a *coward, who, to escape military service, cuts off his thumb* (post-class.), Amm. 15, 12, 3.

2. Murcus, i, m., a *Roman surname*, e. g. L. Statius Murcus, Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 30.—**II.** The old name of the *Aventine Hill*, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Murciae deae, p. 148 Müll.

1. Murena (old form **Muraena**), ae, *f.*, = μύρανα. **I.** The *murena*, a fish of which the ancients were very fond, Plin. 9, 55, 81, § 171: muraenam ex dorsua, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 2; id. Pers. 1, 3, 30; Juv. 5, 99.—**II.** Transf., a *black stripe in the shape of this fish, a black vein in the table-tops of citron-wood*, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 98.

2. Murena, ae, *f.* (ante-class form **Muraena**, but without class. authority), a *Roman surname in the gens Licinia*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 10; Col. 8, 16.—So, **1.** L. Licinius Murena, who was defended by Cicero, in an oration still extant, against the charge of ambitus, Cic. Mur. 7, 15, etc.—**2.** A. Terentius Varro Murena, an intimate friend of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 6; 13, 22, 1.—**3.** L. Licinius Varro Murena, brother-in-law of Maecenas, Hor. S. 1, 5, 38.—Hence, **Mūrenianus** (**Mūraen-**), a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Murena*, *Mūrenian*: oratio, i. e. that pronounced by Cicero on behalf of L. Licinius Murena, Mart. Cap. 5, 172, § 525.

mūrenūla (**mūraen-**), ae, *f. dim.* [l. murena]. **I.** A *small murena* (late Lat.): murenulam strictis manibus tenere, Hier. praef. in Job.—**II.** Transf., a *small necklace resembling a murena*: aurum colli sui, quod quidem murenulam vulgus vocat, Hier. Ep. 24, 3; id. in Isa. 2, 3, 18.

mūrex, icis, *m.* **I.** The *purple-fish*, Plin. 9, 36, 60, § 125; Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299, 11 (Heduph. v. 11, p. 167 Vahl.): Baianus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 32.—The Tritons used the shell as a tuba, Val. Fl. 3, 726.—The shells were also used for holding liquids, Mart. 3, 82, 27.—And for adorning grottoes: summa lacunabant alterno murice conchae, Ov. M. 8, 563.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The *purple dye, purple*, made from the juice of the purple-fish: Tyriusque ardebat murice laena, Verg. A. 4, 262.—**B.** Of bodies shaped (pointed) like the purple-fish. **1.** A *pointed rock or stone*: acuto in murice remi Obnixi crepue, Verg. A. 5, 205: Cato sternendum forum muricibus censuerat, with *small, pointed stones*, Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 24.—**2.** A *sharp murex-shell used for a bridle-bit*: acuto murice frenat Delphinas bijuges, Stat. Achill. 1, 221.—**3.** A *caltrop*, with sharp points in every direction: murices ferreos in terram defodisse Dareum, quā hostem equites emissurum esse credebat, Curt. 4, 13, 36; Val. Max. 3, 7, 2.—**4.** A *spike of iron*: armarium muricibus praefixum, Gell. 6, 4, 4.

Murgantia, ae, *f.* **I.** A *city in Samnium*, now *Baselice*, Liv. 10, 17, 11.—**II.** A *city in Sicily*, also called *Murgentia*, now perh. *Mandri Bianchi*, Liv. 26, 21, 17; 24, 27, 5; Sil. 14, 266.—Hence, **A. Murgantius**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Murgantia* (in Samnium), *Murgantian*: populus MURGANTIUS, Inscr. Orell. 141: Romanelli, Topogr. Napol. t. 2 p. 481.—**B. Murgentinus** (**Murgant-**), a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the *city of Murgantia* (in Sicily), *Murgantine*: vinum, Cato, R. R. 6: ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47.—In plur. subst.: **Murgentini**, ōrum, *m.*, the *inhabitants of Murgantia*, *Murgantines*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

‡ **murgiso**, ōnis, *m.*, a *crafty advocate*: murgisonem dixerunt a morā et decisione, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144 Müll.

mūria, ae (collat. form **mūries**, ei, v. infra), *f.* [ἀλμυρίς], salt liquor, brine,

pickle: oleae conduntur vel virides in muria, Cato, R. R. 7; cf.: oleae ex muria dura, Cels. 4, 9; dura, id. 4, 15: ut melius muria, quam testa marina remittat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 53.—Form muries, Cato, R. R. 88, 2; Paul. ex Fest. p. 158 sq. Müll.; Fab. Pict. ap. Non. 223, 17.

muriaticus, a, um, adj. [muria], pickled or lying in brine; perh. only as subst.: **muriaticum**, i, n., a pickled fish (Plautinian), Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 32: (coqua) scit, muriatica ut maceret, id. ib. 1, 2, 38.

muricatum, adv. [murex], in the shape of a purple-fish (post-Aug.): vertice muricatum intorto, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 162.

muricatus, a, um, adj. [id.], shaped like a purple-fish, pointed. **I.** Lit.: folia spinosa, muricatis cacuminibus, Plin. 20, 23, 99, § 262.—**II.** Transf. (acc. to murex, Pl. B. 3.), fearful, timid, as if walking over caltrops: gressus, Fulg. Myth. 1.

muriceus, a, um, adj. [id.], like a purple-fish, pointed, full of points, rough (post-class.): lacunae, Aus. Ep. 9, 4.

muricidus (murric-), i, m. [perh. mus-caedo, mouse-killer], a coward, poltroon, as a term of abuse: vae tibi muricide homo, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 12; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 125 Müll.

muriculus, i, m. dim. [murex], a small purple-fish (ante-class.), Eunn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299, 11 (Heduph. v. 11 Vahl. p. 167).

muricus, i, m. [mus], a mouse: poeta non musicus, sed muricus, Ven. Fort. praef. Lib. 1, p. 31 Brower.

muries, ei, v. muria.

muri-légulus, i, m. [murex-legulus], one who gathers or fishes for the purple-fish (post-class.), Cod. Th. 10, 20, 5; 14 sqq.; Cod. Just. 11, 7, 11.

murinus, a, um, adj. [mus], of mice, mouse- (ante-class. and post-Aug.): murinus color, mouse-color, Varr. ap. Non. 8, 2; Col. 6, 37, 6; Pall. 4, 13, 4: equus, Varr. Sat. Men. 63, 13: sanguis, Plin. 30, 9, 23, § 81: fimus, id. 29, 6, 34, § 106: pellis, id. 29, 6, 36, § 113: pelles, the skins of martens, ermines, etc., Just. 2, 2, 9: hordeum, a kind of wild barley, Plin. 22, 25, 65, § 135.

murmillo, v. mirmillo.

murmur, ūris, n. (m.: murmur fit verus, Varr. ap. Non. 214, 14) [Sanscr. marmara, susurrus, murmur, and the Greek μῦρμος and μῦρμῶν], a murmur, murmuring; a humming, roaring, growling, grumbling; a rushing, crashing, etc. (class.; syn.: fremitus, strepitus, fragor, stridor, susurrus): murmur populi, Liv. 45, 1: serpitque per agmina murmur, Verg. A. 12, 239: quanto porrexit murmure panem, Juv. 5, 67.—Of prayer, a low, indistinct tone: quos ubi placavit precibus et murmure longo, Ov. M. 7, 251; Juv. 10, 290.—Of the humming of bees: strepit omnis murmure campus, Verg. A. 6, 709.—Of the roar of a lion, Mart. 8, 55, 1; of the tiger: tigridis Hyrcanae jejunum murmur, Stat. Th. 12, 170.—Of inanimate things, a murmur, roar, rushing, crashing, crash, rumbling: nam et odor urbanitatis, et mollitudo humanitatis, et murmur maris, et dulcedo orationis sunt ducta a ceteris sensibus, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: dare, to roar, Lucr. 6, 142: magno misceri murmure caelum, Verg. A. 4, 160: ventosum, the rushing wind, id. E. 9, 58.—Of thunder: exanimes primo murmure caeli, Juv. 13, 224.—Of a volcanic mountain: Aetnaei verticis, Suet. Calig. 51.—Of an earthquake, a roaring, rumbling: praecedit sonus, alias murmuri similibus, alias mugitibus, aut clamori humano, armorumve pulsantium fragori, Plin. 2, 80, 82, § 193.—Of wind-instruments: cornum, the sound, Hor. C. 2, 1, 17: inflati buxi, of the tibia, Ov. M. 14, 537: aurium, a singing in the ears, Plin. 23, 7, 21, § 75 (Jahr, animalia).—Trop.: contemnere murmura famae, Prop. 2, 5, 29; of a muttering, rebellious murmur: contra Dominum, Vulg. Exod. 16, 7; id. Act. 6, 1.

murmurābundus, a, um, adj. [murmuro], murmuring (post-class.), App. M. 2, p. 123, 32.

murmuratio, ōnis, f. [id.], a murmuring, crying (post-Aug.): aquilaram, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 6: deum sine murmuratione comitari, without murmuring, Sen. Ep. 107, 1178

9; id. Ben. 5, 15, 2: servi mei, id. de Ira, 3, 24, 2.

murmurātor, ōris, m. [murmuro], a murmurer (post-class.): summissi murmuratores, Paul. ex Fest. p. 299 Müll.: adversus Deum murmuratores, Aug. Retract. 2, 20; Vulg. Judae, 16.

murmūrillo, i, v. n. dim. [id.], to murmur, mutter (ante-class.): quid murmurillas tecum? Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 143, 2.

***murmūrilum**, i, n. dim. [murmur], a murmuring, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 48.

murmūriosus, a, um, adj. [id.], murmuring, grumbling: murmuriosus γογγυστής, Gloss. Philox.

murmūro, āvi, ātum, i, and (ante- and post-class.) **murmūror**, ātus, i, v. dep. [id.], to murmur, mutter; to rustle, rumble, roar, etc. (cf.: susurro, musso, fremito, strepo). **I.** Neutr. **A.** Form murmuro: secum murmurat, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 13; Varr. L. L. 6, § 67 Müll.—Of discontented persons, to mutter, grumble: servi murmurant, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 149: et murmuravit omnis congregatio, Vulg. Exod. 16, 2 al.—Of the nightingale: secum ipse murmurat, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82: magia carminibus murmurata, mulier, App. Mag. p. 304, 28.—Of inanimate things, to murmur, roar, rumble: murmurantia litora, Varr. L. L. 6, § 67 Müll.: murmurans mare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: unda, Verg. A. 10, 212: ignis, crackles, Plin. 18, 35, 84, § 357: intestina, to rumble, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 6.—**B.** Form murmuror: murmurari coepimus, Varr. ap. Non. 478: populus murmurari coepit, Quadrig. ib. 7; Varr. ib. 11.—**II.** Act., transit., to mutter or grumble at a thing: quidam tarditatem poetae murmurari, App. Flor. p. 353 fin.

mūro, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [murus], to provide with walls (late Lat.): civitatem, Casiod. Hist. Eccl. 12, 2; Veg. Mil. 1, 21: castella, id. ib. 3: urbes, Hier. in Isa. 1, 2, 15 ext.

Murocincta, ae, f., a villa of Valentinian in Lower Pannonia, Amm. 30, 10, 4.

†1. murra (less correctly **myrrha**, **murra**, v. Bramb. Orthog. p. 107), ae, f., = μύρρα. **I.** Prop., the myrrh-tree, an Arabian tree, of which myrrh was the sap: murram in isdem silvis permixta arbore nasci tradidere aliqui, Plin. 12, 15, 33, § 66; Ov. M. 10, 310; 15, 399.—**II.** Meton. **A.** Myrrh, the gum which exudes from the myrrh-tree. The ancients used it to flavor their wine; they also anointed their hair with a perfumed unguent made from it: lautissima apud priscos vina erant, murrae odore condita, Plin. 14, 13, 15, § 92: crines murra madentes, Verg. A. 12, 100: crines murra madidi, Ov. M. 5, 53; 3, 555; 4, 393; cf. id. Med. Fac. 88.—**B.** Personified, the daughter of Cinyras, who was changed into a myrrh-tree, Ov. M. 10, 298 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 58.

2. murra, ae, and **murris**, idis, f., = μύρρα and μύρρις, a plant, called also smyrnitha, sweet-cicely, Plin. 24, 16, 97, § 154.

†3. murra (less correctly **murraha**, **myrrha**), ae, f., = μύρρα. **I.** A stone of which costly vessels (v. murrinus and mureus) were made: maculosae pocula murræ, Mart. 10, 80, 1; hence, poet. transf., vessels of murra, murrine vases, id. 4, 86.—**II.** The myrrh-tree and myrrh, v. myrrha.—**III.** **Murra**, the name of a horse, perh. of a spotted one, Inscr. Grut. 341.

Murrānus (Murrhan-), i, m. **I.** The name of a mythic king of the Latins, Verg. A. 12, 529.—**II.** Name of a slave, Inscr. Mur. 1379, 1.

murrātus (less correctly **myrrhātus**), a, um, adj. **A.** Spiced or mingled with myrrh (post-class.): potio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 158 Müll.: vinum, Vulg. Marc. 15, 23.—**B.** Anointed with balsam of myrrh: Satiapae, Sid. Ep. 8, 3.

1. murrēus (myrrhēus, murrhēus), a, um, adj. [l. murra], of or belonging to myrrh.—E s p. **A.** Anointed with myrrh, perfumed with myrrh (poet.): crinis, Hor. C. 3, 14, 22.—**B.** Like myrrh, of the color of myrrh, yellowish, Prop. 3, 10, 20 (4, 9, 22).

2. murrēus (murrhēus, myrrhēus), a, um, adj. [3. murra], of or belonging to the stone murra, murrean: po-

cula, made of murra, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 26: poculum, Sen. Ep. 119, 3.

†† murrhacōpum, i, n., = μύρρα-ἀκοπον, a medicament compounded with myrrh, for removing weariness: acopum murrhacopum, Not. Tir. p. 160.

murrīcidus, v. muricidus.

1. murrinus (murrhinus, myrrhinus), a, um, adj. [l. murra], of or belonging to myrrh: odor, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 6: oleo, Vulg. Esth. 2, 12.—Subst.: **murrina**, ae, f. (sc. potio), a drink made of good wine, flavored with myrrh and other spices, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 51; Doss. ap. Plin. 14, 13, 15, § 92; § 93; cf.: murrina, genus potionis quae Graece dicitur νέκταρ, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144 Müll.

2. murrinus (murrhinus, myrrhinus), a, um, adj. [3. murra], of or belonging to the stone murra, murrine (post-Aug.). **I.** Adj.: trulla, made of murra, Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 20: vitrum, painted in a manner resembling murrine vases, id. 36, 26, 67, § 198.—**II.** Subst.: **murrina** or **myrrina**, ōrum, n. (sc. vasa), vessels of murra, murrine vases, murrines: murrina et crystallina ex eadem terrā effodimus, Plin. 33 prooem. § 5; 37, 2, 7, § 18; Juv. 6, 156.

***murrīo**, 4, v. n. [mus], to squeak like a mouse, Gloss. Isid.

murrītis, v. myrrhites.

† murrōbathrārius (murrhob-, murob-), ii, m. [μύρρα-βάθρον, shoe], a balsam-shoemaker, one who gives the shoes a balsamic smell, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 37 (dub.; Wagn. diabatharii; al. myrobathrarius, al. malobathrarius, al. myrobrecharius).

Mursa or Mursia, ae, f., a city in Pannonia, now Eszek, Eutr. 9, 6; 10, 6; Aur. Vict. Epit. 41.—Hence, **A. Mursensis** or **Mursiensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Mursa or Mursia, Mursian: Mursense proelium, Amm. 15, 5, 33: episcopus (al. Mursiensis), Hier. adv. Lucifer. 18.—**B. Mursinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the city of Mursa, Mursian: labes, Aur. Vict. Caesar. 33.

murta, ae, v. myrtus.

murtātus and **murtēus**, a, um, v. myrt-.

murtētum, v. myrtetum.

Murtius, v. Murtius.

murtum, i, v. myrtum.

mūrus (archaic orthogr. moerus, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 41 Müll.; Eunn. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 18, or Ann. v. 376 Vahl.; Verg. A. 10, 24: moirus, Inscr. Orell. 566), i, m. [from root mū-; cf.: moenia, munis], a wall; esp. a city wall; mostly in plur. (class.; cf.: moenia, paries, maceria). **I.** Lit.: muri urbis, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94: Helvii intra oppida murosque compelluntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 65: instruere, Nep. Th. 6, 4: ducere, Verg. A. 1, 423: aedificare, Ov. M. 11, 204: marmoreus, a balcony, Calp. Eccl. 7, 48.—Also, the wall of a building, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 7: sanctae res, veluti muri et portae, quodammodo divini juris sunt, Gai. Inst. 2, 9.—**B.** Transf. **1.** A bank, mound, dam, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 3.—**2.** The rim or side of a pot or boiler: quae tenui muro spatiosum colligat orbem, Juv. 4, 132.—**3.** The wooden tower of an elephant, Sil. 9, 601.—**4.** The head-dress of Cybele, ornamented with towers: crinalis, Claud. in. Eutr. 2, 284.—**II.** Trop., a wall, a safeguard, protection, defence (rare but class.): lex Aelia et Fufia, propugnacula murique tranquillitatis, Cic. Pis. 4, 9: Graiūm murus Achilles, Ov. M. 13, 280: cor munitionum costarum et pectoris muro, Plin. 11, 37, 69, § 181: hic muro aeneus esto, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 60.

†1. mūs, mūris (gen. plur. mūrum, Arn. 3, 3; usually murium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 157; Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 98; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 286 sq.), comm. [kindred to Greek μῦς; Sanscr. mōsh, the same, from mūsh, furari], a mouse: non solum iniqui, sed etiam mures migraverunt, Cic. Att. 14, 9, 1: exiguus, Verg. G. 1, 181: rusticus, urbanus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 80 al.—Prov., v. mons, I.: neque enim homines murium aut formicarum causā frumentum condunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158.—Compared with parasites: quasi mures semper edimus alienum cibum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 6.—The ancients included under this name the rat, marten, sable, er

mine, e. g. mures domestici, agrestes, aranei, Pontici, Libyci, marini, Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 221; 9, 19, 35, § 71; 10, 65, 85, § 185: pelles, perh. *ermine*, Amm. 31, 2, 5: Africani, Plin. 30, 6, 14, § 43: odorati, *musk-rats*, Hier. Ep. 127, 3.—As a term of abuse, *you rat*: video te in publicum, mus, imo terreae tuber, Petr. 58.—As a term of endearment: cum me murem dicis, *my little mouse*, Mart. 11, 29, 3.—**II.** Mus marinus, a kind of crustaceous sea-fish, Plin. 9, 19, 35, § 71; Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299 (Heduph. v. 2 Vahl.).

2. Mus, muris, *m.*, a Roman surname, e. g. D. Decius Mus, Liv. 10, 14; Cic. Sest. 21, 48; id. Sen. 13, 43.

1. Mūsa, ae, *f.*, = *Μοῦσα*, a muse, one of the goddesses of poetry, music, and the other liberal arts. The ancients reckoned nine of them, viz.: Clío, the muse of history; Melpomene, of tragedy; Thalia, of comedy; Euterpe, of the flute; Terpsichore, of dancing; Calliope, of epic poetry; Erato, of lyric poetry; Urania, of astronomy; Polyhymnia, of the mimic art, Aus. Idyll. 20; Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 92: Musarum delubra, Cic. Arch. 11, 27: hic Musarum parens domusque Pieria, Mela, 2, 3, 2: crassiore Musā, in a plainer, clearer manner, without too much refinement, Quint. 1, 10, 28: sine ullā Musā, without any genius, wit, taste, Varr. ap. Non. 448, 16.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A song, a poem: musa prociac, Hor. C. 2, 1, 37: pedestris, a style of poetry bordering on prose, id. S. 2, 6, 17.—**B.** Plur., sciences, studies: quis est omnium, qui modo cum Musis, id est cum humanitate et cum doctrinā habeat aliquod commercium, qui, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: agrestiores, id. Or. 3, 12: mansuetiores, philosophical studies, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23.

2. Mūsa, ae, *m.*, a Roman surname, e. g. Antonius Musa, a physician in ordinary of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 59; Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 128: Q. Pomponius Musa, in Eckhel. D. N. V. t. 5, p. 283.

Mūsaeum, v. Museum.

1. Mūsaeus, a, um, v. Museus.

2. Mūsaeus, i, *m.*, = *Μουσαῖος*. **I.** A famous Greek poet in the time of Orpheus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; id. N. D. 1, 15, 41; Verg. A. 6, 667.—**II.** A Roman surname, Inscr. Grut. 701, 3.

Mūsagētes, ae, *m.*, = *Μουσαγέτης*, leader of the muses, an epithet of Apollo and Hercules, Eum. Rest. Schol. 7.

1. musca, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. makshikā, a fly; Gr. *μύα*, of which *musca*, *μύσκα*, may be a dim. form; cf. Germ. Mücke; Engl. midge, mosquito], a fly, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: puer, abige muscas, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 247: muscas fugare, Mart. 3, 82, 12: muscas captare ac stilo praeacuto configere (solebat Domitianus), Suet. Dom. 3.—Transf., of troublesome persons.—So of inquisitive, prying people, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 26; of obtrusive, unbidden guests, id. Poen. 3, 3, 76.

2. Musca, ae, *m.*, a Roman surname, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 1.

muscārium, ii, v. muscarius, II.

muscārius, a, um, *adj.* [musca], of or belonging to flies, fly (post-Aug.). **I.** *Adj.*: aranei muscarii tela, i. e. fly-hunting, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 131: clavus, a broad-headed nail, Vitr. 7, 3, 11.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.*: **muscārium,** ii, *n.*, a fly-flap, fly-brush, used also as a clothes-brush, made of peacocks' tails, Mart. 14, 67 in lemm.; or hairy ox-tails, id. 14, 71 in lemm.; or horse-tails, Veg. Vet. 4, 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** The hairy or fibrous part of plants, the umbel: semine in muscariis dependente, Plin. 12, 26, 57, § 127.—**2.** A closet or safe, in which writings were kept to protect them from the flies, Inscr. Rom. Viagg. a Pompeii, p. 168.

† muscellarium, ii, *n.* [mus], a mouse-trap: muscellarium, viverrarium, γαλεάρα, Gloss. Philox.

muscercda, ae, *f.* [id.], mouse-dung, Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 106; Paul. ex Fest. p. 196 Müll.

muscīdus, a, um, *adj.* [musculus], full of moss, mossy (post-class.): pumices, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

muscipūla, ae, *f.*, and **muscipūlum,** i, *n.* [mus-capio], a mouse-trap: muscipulum, *μυρίγπα*, Gloss. Philox.; Lucil. ap. Non. 266, 2: qui saepe laqueos, et musci-

pula effugerat, Phaedr. 4, 1, 8: verendum est, ne quando in muscipulā syllabas capiam, Sen. Ep. 48.

† muscipulātor, ōris, *m.* [muscipula], a mouse-catcher; trop., a deceiver: muscipulator, deceptor, alterplex, Gloss. Sid.

muscipūlum, i, v. muscipula.

Muscīōsus, v. Musculosus.

muscōse, adv., v. muscosus fin.

muscōsus, a, um, *adj.* [musculus], full of moss, mossy: prata, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: fontes, Verg. E. 7, 45.—Comp.: nihil alsius, nihil muscosius, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5.—Hence, **adv.**: **muscōse,** mossily, Sid. Carm. 2.

muscula, ae, *f.* dim. [musca], a little fly (eccl. Lat.): scynphes musculae sunt brevissimae, Aug. Trin. 7, 3; Arn. 2, 74.

muscūlosus, a, um, *adj.* [musculus].

I. Muscular, fleshy (post-Aug.): cor naturā musculosum, Cels. 4, 1: pectora, Col. 8, 2.—**II.** Musculōsus, for Musculosus, a Roman surname, Inscr. Grut. 337.

muscūlus, i, *m.* dim. [mus], a little mouse. **I.** Lit., Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33; Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 52.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of other creatures. **1.** A companion of the whale, Plin. 9, 62, 88, § 186: called musculus marinus, id. 11, 37, 62, § 165.—**2.** A sea-mussel, Cels. 3, 6; 2, 29; Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 9 (al. mytilus).

B. Of things. **1.** A muscle of the body: quodcumque musculus laesit, Cels. 5, 26, 3; 8, 1: femorum, Luc. 9, 771.—Trop., muscle, vigor (post-Aug.): hanc (historiam) ossa, muscoli, nervi decent, vigor, force, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 10.—**2.** In milit. lang., a shed, man-telet (cf.: vinea, testudo); for its form and construction, v. Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 1; id. B. G. 7, 84; Veg. R. Mil. 4, 16.—**3.** A kind of small sailing vessel: longae naves sunt, quas dromones vocamus: dictae eo quod longiores sint ceteris: quibus contrarii musculus, curtum navigium, Isid. Orig. 19, 1.

muscus, i, *m.* **I.** Moss, Cato, R. R. 6: musco circumlita saxa, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: mollis, Ov. M. 8, 562.—**II.** Musk, Hier. in Jov. 2, n. 8.

mūseārīus and **mūsaearīus,** ii, *m.*, for musivarius, a worker in mosaics (post-class.): marmorarius, musaearius, albarius, Edit. Diocl. p. 19; Inscr. Grut. 586, 3.

Mūseum, i, and **Mūsium,** ii, *n.*, = *Μουσείον*, a seat of the muses; a museum; a place for learned occupations, a library, academy, study, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9; Suet. Claud. 42; Spart. Hadr. 20; a grotto, Plin. 36, 21, 42, § 154.

Mūseus or **Mūsaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = *Μουσαῖος*, of or belonging to the muses, poetical or musical (poet.): musaea mele, Lucr. 2, 412: musaeo lepore, id. 1, 934: vates, i. e. Orpheus, App. M. 2, p. 124.—**II.** For musivus, mosaic, Inscr. Spon. Miscell. Sect. 2.

Mūsia, ae, *f.*, for Mysia, like Suria for Syria, Don. Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 8.

† musica, ae, and **mūsicē,** ēs, *f.*, = *μουσική*, the art of music, music; acc. to the notions of the ancients, also every higher kind of artistic or scientific culture or pursuit: musicam Damone aut Aristoxeno tractante? etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132: socci et cothurni, i. e. comic and dramatic poetry, Aus. Ep. 10, 43: musice antiquis temporibus tantum venerationis habuit, ut, Quint. 1, 10, 9.

Musicanī, ōrum, *m.*, a people on the Indus, Curt. 9, 8, 8; 10, 16.

† musicārīus, ii, *m.* [musicus], a musical-instrument maker, Inscr. Grut. 654, 1.

mūsicātus, a, um, *adj.* [musica], set to music (post-class.): cantilenae, App. Trism. p. 81, 33.

1. mūsicē, adv., v. musicus fin.

2. mūsicē, v. musica.

† musicus, a, um, *adj.*, = *μουσικός*.

I. Of or belonging to music, musical (class.). **A.** *Adj.*: leges musicae, the rules of music, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39: sonus citharae, Phaedr. 4, 18, 20: pedes, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 6.—**B.** *Subst.*

1. musicus, i, *m.*, a musician: musicorum aures, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146.—**2. mūsica,** ōrum, *n.*, music: in musicis numeri, et voces, et modi, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187: dedere se musicis, id. ib. 1, 3, 10: et omnia musicorum organa, Vulg. 1 Par. 16, 42.—**II.** In gen. **1.** Of or belonging to poetry, poetical; *subst.*, a poet: applicare se ad studium musicum, the art of poetry, Ter.

Heaut. prol. 23: ars, id. Phorm. prol. 18: musicus pes, a metrical foot of five syllables, — — — (e. g. temperantia), Diom. p. 478 P.—**2.** Of or belonging to science, scientific: ludus, scientific occupation, Gell. praef.—Hence, **adv.**: **mūsicē,** = *μουσικῶς*: musice hercle agitis aetatem, you are in clover, i. e. living luxuriously at another's expense, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 40.

Mūsi-gēna, ae, *m.* [Musa-gigno], muse-born, son of a muse (post-class.), Rufin. de Compos. et Metr. Orat.

† mūsimo or **musmo,** ōnis, *m.*, = *μούσιμῶν*, an animal of Sardinia, prob. the mufione, from which we have the tame sheep, Plin. 8, 49, 75, § 199.—**II.** Transf.: musimones asini, muli, aut equi breves. Lucil. lib. sexto: pretium emit, qui vendit equum musimonem (i. e. a stallion). Cato Deletorio: asinum aut musimonem aut arietem, Non. 137, 22 sq.; cf. Serv. Verg. G. 3, 446.

mūsinor, āri, v. muginor fin.

Mūsium, ii, v. Museum.

mūsvārius, ii, *m.* [musivum], a worker in mosaics (post-class.): intestinarii, statuarii, musivarii, Imp. Const. Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Cassiod. Var. 7, 5.

† mūsvus, a, um, *adj.* [musa], of or belonging to a muse, artistic: fontem opere musivo exornare, Inscr. Orell. 3323; cf. Museus.—As *subst.*: **mūsvum,** i, *n.*, = *μουσείον*, mosaic work, mosaic (post-class.): pictum de musivo, Spart. Pesc. 6: musivo picta genera hominum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 8.

musmo, v. musimo.

Mūsonius, i, *m.*, a famous Stoic philosopher of the time of Tiberius, Vespasian, and Titus, teacher of Epictetus, Tac. A. 14, 59; Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 5; Amm. 27, 9, 6; Gell. 16, 1, 1.—Hence, **Mūsonianus,** a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Mūsonius, Mūsonian, Amm. 15, 13, 1; 16, 9, 2.

mussatio, ōnis, *f.* [musso], a suppression of the voice, silence (post-class.), v. I. ap. Amm. 20, 8, 9 (al. simulatione).

† mussitābundus, a, um, *adj.* [mussito], suppressing the voice, silent, Vet. Gloss.

mussitatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], a suppression of the voice, silence (post-class.), App. M. 8 init.; Hier. in Isa. praef. 9; Tert. Pudic. 7; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 35.

mussitator, ōris, *m.* [id.], a silent person, a mutterer, Vulg. Isa. 29, 24; cf. mussitator, *ἡσυχαστής*, Vet. Gloss.—**II.** A grumbler: mussitatores discent legem, Vulg. Isa. 29, 24.

mussito, 1, v. freq. n. and a. [musso].

I. Neutr., to be silent, keep quiet, not let one's self be heard; to speak in an undertone, to mutter, grumble (not in Cic. or Caes.): si sapis, mussitabis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 65: sub lectis latentes metu mussitant, id. Cas. 3, 5, 33: ita clam quidam mussitant, Liv. 1, 50: cum David vidisset servos suos mussitantes, Vulg. 2 Reg. 12, 19: contra nos, id. Exod. 16, 7.—**II.** Act., to say in a low tone, to mutter, murmur any thing: to be silent respecting, to take no notice of a thing: ego (haec) mecum mussito, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 119; id. Truc. 2, 2, 57; 2, 6, 10.—With *rel.-clause*: malo ambigere bonos, quam ob rem id non meruerim, quam, quod est gravius, cur impetraverim, mussitare, Amm. 14, 6, 8: accipienda et mussitanda injuria adulescentium est, is to be borne in silence, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 53: timorem, App. Mag. p. 320.

musso, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. (depon.) collat. form: discumbimus mussati, Varr. ap. Non. 249, 10 [root mu-, shut; Sanscr. mṛkas, dumb; Gr. *μῦα*, *μῦόν*; cf. *μυστήριον*; Lat. mutus], to say in a low tone, to mutter, murmur; to be silent respecting a thing (not in Cic. or Caes.; syn.: mutio, murmuro). **I.** Lit.: mussare murmurare. Ennius: in occulto mussabant. Vulgo vero pro tacere dicitur, ut idem Ennius: non decet mussare bonos, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144 Müll. (cf. Ann. v. 185; 348; 426; Trag. v. 432 Vahl.): soli Aetoli id decretum clam mussantes carpebant, Liv. 33, 31: flent maesti mussantque patres, Verg. A. 11, 454; Anthol. Lat. 1, 170, 108: aequum non est occultum id haberi, neque per metum mussari, to bear or brook in silence, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 12: egomet mecum mussito: Bona

mea inhiant, id. Mil. 3, 1, 118: quidquid est, mussitabo potius quam inteream, keep it to myself, id. ib. 2, 3, 40: ergo si sapias, mussitabis, id. ib. 2, 5, 67.—Poet., of bees, to murmur, hum, Verg. G. 4, 188.—II. Transf., to be afraid to say or do any thing, to be in fear or uncertainty: mussat rex ipse Latinus, Quos generos vocet, i. e. deliberates in silence, Verg. A. 12, 657: dicere mussant, id. ib. 11, 345: medici, Plin. Ep. 7, 1: juvencae, are silent, expect in silence, Verg. A. 12, 718.

* **mussor**, ātus, 1, v. dep., v. musso, inil.

mustācē, ēs, f., a kind of laurel, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127.

mustācēus, i, m., and **mustācēum**, i, n., a must-cake or laurel-cake, a kind of wedding-cake mixed with must and baked on bay-leaves: mustaceos sic facito, etc., Cato, R. R. 121; Juv. 6, 200.—Prov.: laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, to look for a laurel-wreath in a cake, i. e. for fame in trifles, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 4.

mustārius, a, um, adj. [mustum], of or belonging to must (ante-class.): urceus, Cato, R. R. 11.

mustax, ācis, f., a kind of laurel, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127.

* **mustēcula**, ae, f. dim. [mustela], a small weasel: velox mustecula ditrit (al. velox mustelaque ditrit), Auct. Carm. Phil. 61.

mustela or **mustella**, ae, f. [mus]. I. A weasel: certum est mustelae posthac numquam credere, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 43; cf. Plin. 29, 4, 16, § 60.—II. A fish; acc. to some, a lamprey; acc. to others, an eelpout, Plin. 9, 17, 29, § 63: marina, Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299 (Heduph. v. 1 Vahl).

* **mustelātus** (**mustell-**), a, um, adj. [mustela], weasel-colored: peplum, App. M. 2, p. 126, 22 dub.

mustelinus (**mustell-**), a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a weasel, weasel-color, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 22: utriculus, Plin. 30, 14, 43, § 124.

mustellāgo, inis, f., a plant: mustellago eadem ac laurago, chamaedaphne, App. Herb. 58.

mustēus, a, um, adj. [mustum], of or belonging to new wine or must, like must. I. Lit.: mala, quae antea mustea vocabant, nunc melimela appellant, must-apples, Cato, R. R. 7, 3: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51: fructus, Col. 9, 15, 13.—II. Transf., young, new, fresh (post-Aug.): musteus caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240: piper, id. 12, 7, 14, § 29: liber, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 6.

musticus, v. mysticus.

musticōla (**musticūla**), ae, f., a shoemaker's last, Paul. ex Fest. p. 147 Müll.; Afran. ib. (Com. Rel. v. 421 Rib.).

mustulentus, a, um, adj. [mustum], abounding in new wine or must (ante- and post-class.). I. Lit.: mustulentus auctumnus, App. M. 2, p. 116, 20.—II. Transf., mustulentus aestus (or ventus), Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 63 fin.; 415, 15.

mustum, i, v. mustus, II.

mustūōsus, a, um, adj. [mustum], full of new wine (late Lat.), Cassiod. ap. Ps. 79, s. f.

mustus, a, um, adj., young, new, fresh (as adj. only ante-class.): agna, Cato ap. Prisc. 711 P.: vinum, id. R. R. 115.—II. Subst.: **mustum**, i, n., new or unfermented wine, must, Cato, R. R. 120: dulce, Verg. G. 1, 295: novum, Plin. Ep. 9, 16, 2: linire victurola musto, Juv. 9, 58.—Plur., of the different kinds of must, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 125 al.—Poet. in plur.: **musta**, ōrum, vintages, i. e. autumns: tercentum musta videre, Ov. M. 14, 146.—Trop.: quasi de musto ac lacu fervidam orationem fugiendam, Cic. Brut. 83, 288.—B. Transf., of oil: olei musta, new oil (al. olei, quam musta), Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 5.

Musulāmi (**Musulāmi**, **Misulāmi**), ōrum, m., a powerful African tribe, west of the Great Syrtis, Tac. A. 2, 52; 4, 24; Plin. 5, 4, § 30; Aur. Vict. Caes. 4, 2.

Mūta, ae, f., a goddess, called also Lara and Larunda, whom Jupiter, on account of her talkativeness, struck dumb, Ov. F. 2, 583; Lact. 1, 20; id. 1, 35.

mūtābilis, e, adj. [muto], changeable, mutable (class.): omne corpus mutabile est, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: sidera quae vaga et mutabili erratione (al. ratione) labuntur, id. Univ. 10: forma civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 23, 43: varium et mutabile semper Femina, an inconstant thing, Verg. A. 4, 569: animus vulgi, Liv. 2, 7.—Comp.: quid inconstantius, aut mutabilius? Val. Max. 6, 19, 14.—Sup.: mutabilissimae deorum voluntates, Porcius Latro decl. in Catil. 16.—Hence, adv.: **mūtābiliter**, changeably (ante-class.): mutabiliter avet, Varr. ap. Non. 139, 26.

mūtābilitas, ātis, f. [mutabilis], changeableness, mutability (class.; syn.: mobilitas, inconstantia, levitas): mentis, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76; Mart. Cap. 8, § 871.

mūtābiliter, adv., v. mutabilis fin.

mūtatio, ōnis, f. [1. muto]. I. A changing, altering, a change, alteration, mutation (freq. and class.; cf. vicissitudo): consilii mutatio optimus est portus paenitentiae, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 7: mutationem facere, to change, id. Off. 1, 33, 120: rerum, a change in the affairs of state, a revolution, id. Att. 8, 3, 4; cf. id. Rep. 1, 41, 64: sed huius regiae prima et certissima est illa mutatio (immediately before, commutationes rerum publicarum), id. ib. 1, 42, 65: rei mutatione amittitur usufructus, si, etc., Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 31.—II. An exchanging, exchange. A. In gen.: vestis, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 4: officiorum, interchange, mutual exercise, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 22; cf. ementium, traffic by exchange, Tac. Agr. 28.—B. In partic., in posting, a changing or change of horses, Amm. 21, 9, 4; cf. Cod. Th. 8, 5, 53.—C. Rhet. term., = ἀλλοιότης, interchange of expressions, Quint. 9, 3, 92.

mūtator, ōris, m. [id.], a changer; an exchanger, barterer (poet. and post-Aug. prose): mutator circulus anni, i. e. Zodiacus, Luc. 10, 202: mercis mutator Eoae, i. e. mercator, id. 8, 554: equorum, i. e. desultor, Val. Fl. 6, 161: mercium commerciorumque mutator, Arn. 3, 119.

mūtatorius, a, um, adj. [mutator], of or belonging to changing or exchanging (post-class.). I. Adj.: indumentum, Tert. Res. Carn. 56.—II. Subst.: **mūtatorium**, i, n. A. A cape, tippet, wimple, change of raiment; Gr. ἀναβάλλαιον, Hier. in Isa. 3, 22; Vulg. Isa. 3, 22; id. Zech. 3, 4 al.—B. Mutatorium Caesaris, perh. a house of accommodation or a pleasure-house, Inscr. Gud. 199, 7.

mūtātūra, ae, f. [1. muto], the exchange of money, paying in exchange, Nov. Majorian. de Curial. 4, 7, c. 1, § 14; 16.

mūtātus, ūs, m. [id.], a change, alteration (eccl. Lat.): incredibili mutatu, Tert. Pall. 4.

mūtēscō, 3, v. incho. n. [mutus], to grow dumb (post-class.): omnia tempora, Cod. Th. 9, 40, 17: cuncta, Mart. Cap. 9, § 910.

Mutgō, ōnis, m., a king of Tyre, the father of Pygmalion, Just. 18, 4, 3 (in Virgil called Belus, Verg. A. 1, 621).

* **Muthul**, a river in Numidia, Sall. J. 48, 3.

mūticus, a, um, adj., for mutilus, curtailed, docked (ante-class.): spica, Varr. R. 1, 48, 3.

* **Mūtila**, ae, f., a city in Istria, now Medolino, Liv. 41, 11, 7.

mūtīlago, inis, f., a plant, also called tithymalus, App. Herb. 108.

mūtīlatio, ōnis, f. [mutilo], a maiming, mutilating, mutilation (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 10, 28; cf. mutilatio, ἀκρωτηρίασις, Gloss. Philox.

mūtīlitas, ātis, f. [mutilus], imperfection, defect (late Lat.), Dion. Exig. Greg. Creat. Hom. 12.

mūtīlo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [mutilus]; to cut or lop off, to cut short, clip, crop; to maim, mutilate (syn.: trunco, tondeo, amputo). I. Lit.: naso auribusque mutilatis, Liv. 29, 9: corpora securibus, Curt. 9, 2, 10: aures naresque, id. 7, 5, 21: mutilatae cauda colubrae, Ov. M. 6, 559: ramos, id. de Nuce, 37: dentem, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 11.—II. Transf. A. To mutilate, in pronunciation: verba, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70.—B. To shorten, to diminish, lessen: aliquem, i. e. to curtail his fortune, rob him, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 7: exercitum, *Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31: pa-

trimonium, Cod. Just. 11, 33, 1: comoda urbis, id. 11, 42, 2: jura libertatis, id. 7, 22, 2.

Mutilum, i, n., a city in Gallia Cispadana, now Modigliano, Liv. 31, 2, 7.

mūtīlus, a, um, adj. [μῦτιλος or μῦτιλος], maimed, mutilated (class.; syn.: truncus, curtus, mancus). I. Lit. So of those who cut off a thumb to escape military service, Cod. Th. 7, 13, 10: grabatulus uno pede mutilus, App. M. 1, p. 107, 19: naves (al. mutilatae), Liv. 37, 24: litterae, Gell. 17, 9, 12.—Of horned animals which have lost one or both horns: bos, Varr. L. 9, § 33 Müll.: alces mutilae sunt cornibus, without horns, Caes. B. G. 6, 26: capella, Col. 7, 6.—Hence jestingly, transf.: sic mutilus (i. e. exsecto cornu) minitaris? Hor. S. 1, 5, 60.—II. Trop.: mutila et quasi decurtata (in oratione) sentire, Cic. Or. 53, 178: mutila quaedam et hiantia loqui, too briefly, id. ib. 9, 32.

Mūtina, ae, f., a city in Cisalpine Gaul, now Modena, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 24; 6, 2, 3; 7, 5, 15; Liv. 21, 25; 35, 4; 41, 20.—Hence, **Mūtīnensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Mutina: proelium, near Mutina, between Antony and Octavius, 711 A. U. C., Cic. Fam. 10, 14, 1; Ov. F. 4, 627.

Mutini, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of the city of Mute, in Sicily, Mūtines, Ascon. ad Cic. Pis. p. 13 Orell.; Liv. 25, 40, 8.

Mutinus or **Mūtūnus**, i, m. [2. muto], an appellation of Priapus, Lact. 1, 20; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11.—II. Transf., = penis, Auct. Priap. 74.

mūtio or **muttio**, īvi, 4, v. n. [from the sound mu], to mutter, mumble, speak in a low tone (poet.; syn.: murmur, musso).

I. Lit.: etiam muttis? So. Jam tacebo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 225; id. Mil. 2, 6, 83: inpinge pugnum, si muttiverit, id. Bacch. 4, 7, 2; id. Most. 2, 1, 54: nihil jam mutire audeo, Ter. And. 3, 2, 25: neque opus est Adeo mutito, nor should it even be muttered, be hinted at, id. Hec. 5, 4, 26: si muttivero, etiam quod certo scio, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 84.—II. Transf. A. To bleat, as a he-goat, Auct. Carm. Philom. 58; to bark: non muttiet canis, Vulg. Exod. 11, 7.—B. To creak, of a hinge: non muttiet cardo? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 94.—C. Mutire, loqui. Ennius in Telepho: palam mutire plebeio piaculum est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 145 Müll. (Trag. v. 376 Vahl).

† **mūtitas**, ātis, f. [mutus], dumbness: ἀφωμία, mutitas, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

† **mūtītatio**, ōnis, f. [mutito], a mutual inviting or invitation: NOBILVM MV-TITATIONES CENARVM, Verr. Fl. ap. Kalend. Praenest. ap. Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 388 sq.

mūtītio or **mūtītio**, ōnis, f. [mutio], a muttering, mumbling (Plautin.): quid tibi hanc curatio est rem, verbero, aut muttito? Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 21.

mūtīto, 1, v. freq. a. [1. muto], to interchange, to appoint by turns; hence, to invite by turns, give mutual invitations (ante-class.): principes civitatis, qui ludis Megalensibus antiquo ritu muttarent, id est, mutua inter se convivia agitent, Gell. 2, 24, 2; 18, 2, 11.

mūtītus, a, um, Part., v. mutio.

Mūtius, v. Mucius.

I. **mūto**, āvi, ātum (arch. subj. mutassis, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 49; inf. pass. mutārīer, id. Men. prol. 74), 1, v. a. and n. freq. [moveo]. I. Prop., to move, to move away or from its place, to move to a place (rare): neque se luna quouam mutat, does not move, does not budge, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 117: illa tamen se Non habitu mutative loco, does not quit her dress or her dwelling, Hor. S. 2, 7, 64: ne quis invitatus civitate mutetur, be forced to leave, be driven from, Cic. Balb. 13, 30: hinc dum muter, if I can only get away from here, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 73.—II. Transf. A. Of change in the thing spoken of itself. 1. In gen. a. Act., to alter, change a thing (freq. and class.; cf. vario): sententiam mutare numquam, Cic. Mur. 29, 61: ego rogatus mutavi consilium neum, id. Fam. 4, 4, 4: consuetudinem dicendi, id. Brut. 91, 314: mentes vestras voluntatesque, id. Prov. Cons. 10, 25: cum testamentum mutare cuperet, id. Clu. 11, 31: propositum, Petr. 116: ne haec mutet fidem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 36: neque exorare

ut me maneat et cum illo ut mutet fidem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 28: tabulas, *to alter one's will*, Juv. 14, 55. — *Absol.*: natura nescia mutari, *incapable of change*, Juv. 13, 240. — With *ob*: mutatum jus ob unius feneratoris libidinis, Liv. 8, 28, 1: facilem mutatu gentem, Tac. A. 14, 23. — With *ad*: gubernatori ad incursum tempestatum... ratio mutanda est, Quint. 10, 7, 3: ad singulas paene distinctiones vultus mutandus est, id. 11, 3, 47. — With *Gr. acc.*: mutata suos flumina cursus, Verg. E. 8, 4: negat quicquam ex Latinâ ratione mutandum, Quint. 1, 5, 89. — With *cum*: cum illo fidem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 28 supra; more freq. cum aliqua re, *to change with or under the influence of a thing*: facies locorum cum ventis simul mutatur, Sall. J. 78, 3: qui cum fortunâ non animum mutasset, Vell. 2, 82, 2: quarum uvarum vini jucunditas cum regione mutatur, Col. 3, 2, 16; Ambros. in Abrah. 2, 10, 68. — With *in* and *acc.*: bona facile mutantur in pejus, Quint. 1, 1, 5. — With *ex*: nisi forte non ex Graeco mutantes, etc., Quint. 3, 4, 14: ex femine mutari in mares, Plin. 7, 4, 3, § 36. — With *de*: de uxore nihil mutat, Ter. And. 5, 4, 46. — With *ab*: quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, Verg. A. 2, 274: longe mutatus ab illo Sampson, qui, etc., Ambros. Spir. Sanc. 2, prol. § 13. — Non mutat, with *rel.-clause*, *it makes no difference*: nec mutat confestim, an interjecto tempore, fidem suam adstrinxerunt, Pap. Dig. 46, 1, 52, § 2. — With *abl. instrum.* (poet.): ut silvae foliis pronos mutantur in annos, Hor. A. P. 60. — *b. Neutr.*, = mutari, *to alter, change*: quantum mores mutaverint argumentum, Liv. 39, 51, 10: postquam mutabat aestus, Tac. A. 2, 23, 12, 20: annona ex ante connectâ copiâ nihil mutavit, Liv. 5, 13, 1: mox in superbiam mutans, Tac. A. 12, 29: adeo animi mutaverant, ut clariorem inter Romanos deditio Postumum... faceret, Liv. 9, 12, 3: tantum mutasse fortunam, ut, etc., id. 29, 3, 10; 39, 51, 10. — (*β*) *To differ, be different*: pastiones hiberno ac verno tempore hoc mutant, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 12: quantum mutare a Menandro Caecilius visus est, Gell. 2, 23, 7. — (*γ*) *Of style, to vary*: an ego... poetis, et maxime tragicis concederem, ut ne omnibus locis eadem contentione uterentur, crebroque mutarent? etc., Cic. Or. 31, 109. — *2. In partic.* *a. To change the color of; to color, dye* (cf.: inficio, imbuo): aries jam suave rubenti Murice, jam croceo mutabit vellera luto, Verg. E. 4, 44: nec lanarum colores, quibus simplex ille candor mutatus est, elui possunt, Quint. 1, 1, 5. — *b. To change for the better, make better, to improve*: placet tibi factum, Micio? *Mi.*: non, si queam mutare, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 19. — *c. To change for the worse; pass., of wine, to spoil, turn, etc.*: ac, nisi mutatum, parci defundere vinum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 58: melle mutatum (sc. balsamum), adulteratum, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 122. — *B.* *Of change in its relation to other things, etc.* *1. In gen., to change one thing, etc., for another*: mutatis ad celeritatem jumentis, Caes. B. C. 3, 11: vestimenta mutanti tunica ardere visa est, Suet. Tib. 14: calceos et vestimenta, Cic. Mil. 10, 28. — *Esp. freq.*: mutare vestem, *to change one's dress*: An. Muta vestem. Ch. Ubi mutem? ... An. Eamus ad me. Ibi proximum? ubi mutes, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 61 sqq.: mutando nunc vestem, nunc tegumenta capitis, Liv. 22, 1, 3; Sen. Ep. 18, 2. — *Esp., to put on the garb of mourning, of humility, etc.*: pro me praesente senatus hominumque praeterea viginti millia vestem mutaverunt, Cic. post Red. ad Quir. 3, 8: non modo ut vestem mutaret, aut supplex prensaret homines, sed, etc., Liv. 2, 61; 8, 37, 9; Cic. Sest. 11, 26; Hor. C. 1, 35, 23. — *2. Esp.* *a. Mutata verba, i. e. figurative*: mutata (verba), in quibus pro verbo proprio subicitur aliud, quod item significet, sumptum ex re aliqua consequenti, Cic. Or. 27, 92. — *b. Of style, to vary, alter*: reliquum est ut dicas de conversâ oratione atque mutata, Cic. Part. Or. 7, 23: genus eloquenti... mutatum, id. ib. 5, 16. — *c. Of one's assertion or promise*: quod dixi semel, hau mutabo, *will not break my word*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 90. — *d. Of place, to change, shift, alter*: locum ex loco mutans (sc. typhon) rapida vertigine, Plin. 2, 48, 49, § 132; cf.: quod nec in jussu po-

puli mutari finibus posset, *to be removed*, Liv. 5, 46, 11: exsules sunt, etiam si solum non mutarunt, i. e. *gone into exile*, Cic. Par. 4, 31: jussa pars mutare Lares et urbem Sospite cursu, Hor. C. Sec. 39. — *C.* *Of common or reciprocal relations, to interchange, exchange*. — With *cum*: cum amplificatione vectigalium nomen Hieronicae legis mutare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 8, § 19: ut vestem cum illo mutem, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 24: ne cuius suorum popularium mutam secum fortunam esse vellent, Liv. 21, 45, 6. — With *pro*: C. Hostilio pro Etruriâ Tarentum mutaverant (sc. natus) provinciam, pro Tarento Capuam mutaverunt, Liv. 27, 35, 14: non debere eum incerta pro certis mutare, Sall. J. 83, 1: mutatos pro Macedonibus Romanos dominos, Liv. 34, 49, 6. — With *abl. of that for which the exchange, etc., is made*: quid terras alio calentes Sole mutamus (patriâ), Hor. C. 2, 16, 19: victoriâ possessionem incertâ pace mutasse, Liv. 9, 12, 2; also with *abl. of that given in exchange, etc.*: victrice patriâ victam mutari, id. 5, 30, 3. — *So esp. of trading, etc., to exchange, barter, sell, etc.*: coepit captivos commercari Aleos, si quem reperire possit, qui mutet suum, Plaut. Capt. prol. 28; cf.: homines captivos commercatur, si queat Aliquem invenire, suum qui mutet filium, id. ib. 1, 1, 33; 1, 2, 68: hic mutat merces surgente a sole, etc., Hor. S. 1, 4, 29: mutandi copia, Sall. J. 18, 5. — With *abl.*: uvam Furtivâ mutât strigili, Hor. S. 2, 7, 109: suburbanis lactens porcus aere mutandus est, Col. 7, 9, 4: caetera reponant, vel aere mutari, id. 8, 5, 4: aere mutandi sunt (sc. aprili), id. 9, 1, 7: quamvis Milesia magno Vellera mutantur, Verg. G. 3, 307; so with *cum* and *pers. with whom the exchange is made*: eaque mutare cum mercatoribus vino advecticio, Sall. J. 44, 5. — With *inter*: mutare res inter se instituerant, Sall. J. 18, 9. — *D. To forsake, abandon, leave*: mutare, derelinquere, Non. p. 351, 1: expertum jam principem anxii mutabant, Tac. H. 3, 44: mihi non persuadetur... mutem meos, Lucil. ap. Non. 351, 3: mutataque sidera pondus Quaesivere suum, i. e. *forsaken or abandoned by the gods*, Petr. poet. 124, 264. — Hence, *mutatus*, a, um, *P. a., changed, i. e. different, successive*: quae (facies) mutatis inducitur atque fovetur Tot medicaminibus, Juv. 6, 472.

2. mûto, ònis, m., = membrum virile (rare and only poet.), Lucil. ap. Porphy. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 68; also id. ib. Orell. (K. and H. muttonis).

3. Muto, a Roman surname, Cic. Fragm. Or. pro Fundan. p. 445 Orell.

mûtoniatus, a, um, *adj.* [2. muto]: magno penē praeditus (poet.), Mart. 3, 73, 1.

mûtonium, ii, n., i. q. 2. muto, Vet. Lex. Gr. Lat.; cf. Lucil. Fr. Inc. 190: muttonium, πένος.

muttio, muttitiō, etc., v. mutio, etc.

† muttum, i, n., a *mutter, a grunt*: muttum, γῆ, Gloss. Vet.: non audet dicere muttum, Lucil.: proverbialiter dicimus, muttum nullum emisit, id est, verbum, Cornutus ad Pers. 1, 119.

mûtiarius, a, um, *adj.* [mutuus], *mutual* (post-class.): operae, exchanges of services, App. Mag. p. 284, 30.

mûtiaticius or *-tius*, a, um, *adj.* [mutuor], *borrowed* (post-class.): in pecuniae mutiaticiae usu (al. mutiaticae), Gell. 20, 1, 41.

mûtiatio, ònis, f. [id.], a *borrowing* (class.), Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: cum multis minutis mutiationibus defraudasset, id. Fl. 20, 47: translationes quasi mutiaciones sunt, id. de Or. 3, 38, 156.

mûtiatus, a, um, *Part.* *I.* *Of 2. mutuo*. — *II.* *Of mutuor; v. h. vv.*

* *Mutucumenses*, ium, m., *the inhabitants of a city in Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69 (rejected by Jahn).

mûtiē, adv., v. mutuus fin. B.

mûtiiter, adv., v. mutuus fin. C.

mûtiito, are, v. a., or *mûtiitor*, ari, v. dep. [mutuo or mutuor], *to seek to borrow from a person*: mutiitanti, Plaut. Merc. prol. 58.

mûtilus, i, m. *I.* *In architecture, a*

mutule, modillion, Varr. R. R. 3, 5; Vitruv. 4, 2. — *II.* *A fish; v. mitulus.*

1. mûtiō, adv., v. mutuus fin. A.

2. mûtiō, are, v. mutuor fin. 1.

mûtiōr, âtus, i, v. dep. a. [mutuus], *to borrow something of some one* (class.; opp. mutuuum do, commodo, credo). *I.* *Lit., to obtain a loan of money*: mutuari pecunias, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: pecuniam, Gai. Inst. 4, 73. — Also without *acc.*: a Caelio mutuabimur, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 11: mutuari cogor, *I am obliged to borrow*, id. ib. 15, 15, 3. — *Of other things than money*: domum, Tac. Or. 9: auxilia ad bellum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 21. — *II.* *Trop., to borrow, to take for one's use, to derive, obtain, get, procure*: orator subtilitatem ab Academiâ mutuatur, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: a viris virtus nomen est mutuata, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43: consilium ab amore, Liv. 30, 12: quem (sensum) a latrone mutuatus est, Sen. Contr. 3, 10, 8: figuras ab aliquo, Quint. 8 proem. 25: verba ex proximo mutuari licet, id. 10, 1, 13: a personis affectus mutuari, id. 11, 3, 73; so, verba, id. 1, 12, 58; 12, 10, 27: praesidium ab innocentia, Val. Max. 6, 2, 1: regem a finitimis, id. ib. 3, 4, 2; App. M. 6, p. 178, 11. *1. Act. collat. form.* *mûtiō, are, to borrow*: ad amicum currat mutuatum: mutuet mea causa, Caecil. ap. Non. 474, 4. — *2. mûti-âtus*, a, um, in *pass.* signif.: luna mutu atâ a sole luce fulget, *with borrowed light*, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 45.

mûtus, a, um, *adj.* [root mu-, to shut; Sanscr. mûkas, dumb; Gr. μῦσις, μῦσῶ; cf. Lat. mussare], *dumb, mute* (class.; cf.: infans, elinguis). *I.* *Lit., that does not speak, silent*. — *Of creatures who do not possess the faculty of speech, and can utter only inarticulate sounds*: pecudes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 24: bestia, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: agna, Hor. S. 2, 3, 219: armenta, Stat. Th. 5, 334: animalia, Juv. 8, 56: satius est mutum esse quam quod nemo intellegat dicere, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22: subjugale, animal, Vulg. 2 Pet. 2, 16: vere dici potest, magistratum legem esse loquentem, legem autem mutum magistratum, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 2: papae! Jugularas hominem: quid ille? *Thr.* Mutus illico, *he was struck speechless, was silent, could not say a word more*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 27: ad mandata manceus est, caecus, mutus, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 45: mutum dices, *you shall call me dumb, i. e. I will not say a word*, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 26: omnis pro nobis gratia muta fuit, *has not spoken a word*, Ov. P. 2, 7, 52: mutus aspectus miserorum lacrimas movet, Quint. 6, 1, 26: numquam vox est de te mea muta, i. e. *I have never ceased to praise thee*, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 17: dolore lyra est, id. H. 15, 198: spiritus, *which makes one mute*, Vulg. Marc. 9, 16; 9, 24. — *Of that which utters no sound, dumb, mute, silent*: tintinnabulum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 163: imago, Cic. Cat. 3, 5: mare, *the silent sea*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 69: consonantes, *which cannot be pronounced alone*, mutes, Quint. 1, 4, 6: artes, *the plastic arts, arts of design*, opp. to eloquence, Cic. de Or. 3, 7; also, *artes, the silent arts*, i. e. which do not concern themselves with language, as medicine, Verg. A. 12, 397: scientia, i. e. *which does not impart the power of speaking*, Quint. 5, 10, 119: instrumentum fundi, i. e. *wagons, carts*, Varr. R. R. 1, 17: magistri, i. e. *books*, Gell. 14, 2, 1: lapides, *that say nothing, have no inscriptions on them*, Hyg. de Lim. p. 156 Goes: muta exta dicuntur, quibus nihil divinationis aut deorum responsi inesse animadvertunt, contra adjutoria, quae certum aliquid eventurum indicant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 157 Müll.: simulacra muta, *dumb idols*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 12, 2. — *II.* *Transf., of places where no sound is heard, silent, still*: mutum forum, elinguis curiam, tacitam et fractam civitatem videbatis, Cic. post Red. 1, 3: solitudo, id. Mil. 19: spelunca, Stat. Ach. 1, 239. — *Of times*: nullum fuit tempus, quod magis debuerit mutum esse a litteris, *in which nothing should have been written*, Cic. Att. 8, 14, 1: silentia noctis, *the deep silence of night*, Ov. M. 7, 184. — *Of things of which nothing is said*: mutum aevum, *not celebrated, unsung*, Sil. 3, 579. — *As subst.* *A. mûtus*, i, m., *a dumb person, a mute* (ante- and post-class.): Char. Quin taces? *Eut.* Muto imperras, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 26: sicut mûtus, Vulg.

Psa. 38, 13: aperta erit lingua mutorum, id. Isa. 35, 6; Lact. 4, 15, 8: mutum neque stipulari neque promittere posse palam est, Gai. Inst. 3, 105.—**B. mūtum**, i, n. (sc. animal), a dumb creature, brute: separat hoc nos A grege mutorum, Juv. 15, 143.

Mūtusca, ae, f., = Trebula Mūtusca, a city in the Sabine territory: olivifera, Verg. A. 7, 711. Its inhabitants are called **Trebulāni Metusci**, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107; v. Trebula.

mūtus, a, um, adj. [1. muto], borrowed, lent (class.). **I. Lit.**: nullus est tibi, quem roges mutuum Argentum, to lend you money, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 60; id. Pers. 1, 1, 44: mutuum talentum dare, to lend, advance, id. Trin. 4, 3, 48: mutuum argentum quaerere, to seek to borrow money, id. Pers. 1, 1, 5: huic drachmarum argenti haec mille dederat mutuum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 40: nam si mutuas (sc. minas) non potero, certumst sumam faenore, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 95: mutuas pecunias sumere ab aliquo, to borrow or raise money of any one, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 26: mutuum frumentum dare, to lend, id. Agr. 2, 30, 83: si quid mutuum quid dederis, fit pro proprio perditum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 44.—**2. Subst.**: **mūtuum**, i, n., a loan: mutui datio, a lending, Gai. Inst. 3, 90; Dig. 12, 1, 2.—In dat.: mutuo, by or upon a loan: aut sumtum aliunde, ut mutuo, aut factum ab ipso, Cic. Or. 24, 86: petere mutuo naves, pecuniam, Just. 17, 2, 13: mutuo sumamus pecunias in tributa regis, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 5, 4; cf. adv. mutuo, infra; and Krebs, Antibarbar. p. 731.—**B. Trop.**: si pudoris, egeas, sumas mutuum, borrow shame, if you have none, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 187: ego cum illā facere nolo mutuum: Pa. Quid ita? Ph. Quia proprium facio; amo pariter semul, i. e. I do not want to borrow her love, but to possess it as my own, id. Curc. 1, 1, 47.—**II. Transf.**, in return, in exchange, reciprocal, mutual: olores mutuā carne vescuntur inter se, eat one another, Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 63: funera, Verg. A. 10, 755: vulnera, wounds inflicted by each on the other, Just. 13, 8: officia, Cic. Fam. 13, 65, 1: aemulatio virtutis, Just. 22, 4: nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, on both sides, Liv. 4, 41: odia, Tac. A. 14, 3: accusatio, id. ib. 6, 4: mutuum facere, to do the same, return like for like, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 37: ut amore perditā est haec misera! Pyr. Mutuum fit (sc. a me), I do the same, return like for like, id. Mil. 4, 6, 38: per mutua, mutually, on or from one another: pedibus per mutua nexis, Verg. A. 7, 66. So, mutua: inter se mortales mutua vivunt, Lucr. 2, 76: e laevo sit mutua dexter, again, on the other hand, id. 4, 325 (302): mutus ut nos Affectus petere auxilium juberet, Juv. 15, 149.—Hence, adv., in three forms. **A. mūtūo**, in return, by turns, reciprocally, mutually (class.; cf.: invicem, vicissim): studia officii mutuo inter nos certatim constiterunt, Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 3: me mutuo diligas, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 4: exercere officia cum multis, Suet. Aug. 53: cum de se mutuo sentire provinciam crederet, that it was disposed towards him as he was towards it, Auct. B. Alex. 48.—**B. mūtūe**, mutually, in return (class.): respondere, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 2 (al. mutuo): respondisse, id. ib. 5, 2, 4 (al. mutuo).—**C. mūtūiter**, mutually, in return (ante-class.): vive, neque ama mutuiiter, Varr. ap. Non. 513, 16.

Mūtūca, ae, or **Mūtūcē**, ēs, f., = **Mo-tyca**, a city in Sicily, between Camarina and Syracuse, now **Modica**, Sil. 14, 268.—Hence, **Mūtūcensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to **Mūtūcē**: ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 101; 2, 3, 51, § 120.—In plur.: **Mūtūcenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of **Mūtūca**, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

mya, ae, f., = **μύα**, a kind of mussel on the shores of the Thracian Bosphorus, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 115.

myacanthos, i, f., or **myacanthon**, i, n., = **μύακανθος**, τὸ μύακανθον, a plant, also called **corrida**, and, by the Greeks, **hormenos** or **myacanthos**, the wild asparagus, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 151.

myaces, um, m., = **μύακες**, a kind of sea-mussels, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 95.

myāgros, i, m., = **μύαγρος**, a plant, otherwise unknown, Plin. 27, 12, 81, § 106.

myax, ācis, m., = **μύαξ**, a kind of mussel, Plin. 32, 9, 30, § 95.

Mycalē, ēs, f., = **Μυκάλη**. **I. A promontory and city in Ionia, opposite the Isle of Samos**, Ov. M. 2, 223; Just. 2, 14, 7.—**B. Deriv.** **1. Mycalaeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to **Mycalē**, **Mycalēan**: litora, Claud. in. Eutr. 2, 264.—**2. Mycalensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to **Mycalē**: mons, Val. Max. 6, 9, 5.—**II. A female poisoner**, Ov. M. 12, 263; Sen. Herc. Oet. 525.

Mycalēssos (Mycalēsos), i, m., = **Μυκαλησσός**, a mountain and city in Boeotia, Stat. Th. 7, 272; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25.—Hence, **II. Mycalēsius**, a, um, adj., **Mycalēnian**: cuspis, Stat. Th. 9, 281.

mycematias, ae, m., = **μυκηματίας**, an earthquake accompanied by a rumbling noise, Amm. 17, 7, 14.

Mycenae, ārum, or **Mycēna**, ae, and **Mycēne**, ēs, f., = **Μυκῆναι**, **Μυκῆνη**, a celebrated city in Argolis, of which Agamemnon was king: Agamemnoniaēque Mycenae, Verg. A. 6, 838; Ov. M. 6, 414; 15, 426 al.: deprensus urbe Mycenae, Verg. A. 5, 52: Diti sacra, Auct. Priap. 77: ante Agamemnoniam . . . Mycenae, Sil. 1, 27.—**II. Deriv.** **A. Mycēnaeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to **Mycenae**, **Mycenēan**: ductor, i. e. Agamemnon, Verg. A. 11, 266: teque, Mycēnaeo, Phoebas, amata duci, i. e. Cassandra, beloved by Agamemnon, king of Mycenae, Ov. Tr. 2, 400: manus, i. e. Agamemnonis, id. H. 5, 2: rates, the Grecian fleet, under the command of Agamemnon, Prop. 3, 15, 32.—**B. Mycēnensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to **Mycenae**, **Mycenēan**.—In plur.: **Mycēnenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of **Mycenae**, the **Mycenēans**, Cic. poet. Fin. 2, 6, 18.—**C. Mycēnis**, idis, f., the **Mycenēan**, i. e. **Iphigenia**, daughter of Agamemnon: supposita fertur mutasse Mycenida cervā, Ov. M. 12, 34.

*** Mycenica**, ae, f., a place near Argos, in the Peloponnesus, Liv. 32, 39.

Mycēnis, idis, f., v. **Mycenae**, II. C.

mycētias, ae, m., = **μυκητίας**, for **mycematias**, an earthquake attended with a rumbling noise, App. de Mund. p. 65, 33.

Mycon, v. **Micon**.

Myconos or **-us**, i, f., = **Μύκονος**, one of the Cyclades, now **Mykonos**, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Verg. A. 3, 76; Ov. M. 7, 463.—Hence, **II. Myconius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to **Myconos**, **Myconian**: vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 75.—In plur. subst.: **Myconiū**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of **Myconos**, the **Myconians**, Plin. 11, 37, 47, § 130.

mydriasis, is, f., = **μυδρίασις**, a disease of the eyes, a preternatural dilatation of the pupil, **mydriasis**, Cels. 6, 6, 37.

mygale, ēs, f., = **μυγαλή** (post-class.), a small species of mouse, called in pure Lat. **mus araneus**, Vegg. Vet. 3, 4, 33; Col. 6, 17, 1.

Mygdones, um, m., = **Μυγδόνες**, a people of Thrace, who afterwards took possession of a part of Phrygia, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35; 5, 30, 33, § 126.—**II. Deriv.** **A. Mygdōnia**, ae, f., = **Μυγδονία**. **1. A district in Macedonia**, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38.—**2. A district in Phrygia**, Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145; Sol. 40, 9.—**3. A district in Mesopotamia**, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42.—**4. A district in Bithynia**, Sol. 42, 1; Amm. 22, 8, 14.—**B. Mygdōnides**, ae, m., the son of **Mygdon**, Verg. A. 2, 342.—**C. Mygdōnis**, idis, f., a **Mygdōnian**, **Phrygian**, **Lydian**: **Mygdōnidesque** nurus, i. e. **Lydiae**, Ov. M. 6, 45.—**D. Mygdōnius**, a, um, adj. **1. Mygdōnian**, **Phrygian**: campi, Hor. C. 3, 16, 41: opes, id. ib. 2, 12, 22: marmor, i. e. **Phrygium**, Ov. H. 15, 142: mater, the mother of the gods, **Cybele**, Val. Fl. 3, 47: senex, **Tithonus**, the husband of **Aurora**, and son of the **Phrygian** king **Laomedon**, Stat. S. 2, 2, 103.—**2. Thracian**: **Melas**, Ov. M. 2, 247.

Myiagros or **-us**, i, m., = **μυίαγρος** or **Μυίαγρος**, the fly-catcher, a deity, by invoking whom flies were destroyed; called also **Myodes** or **Myiodes**, Plin. 10, 28, 40, § 75.

Myiodes, m., = **μυιάδης**, i. q. **Myiagros**, Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 106.

myiscac, ārum, f., = **μυίσκαι**, small sea-mussels, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 98; 32, 11, 53, § 149.

myiscus, i, m., a small sea-mussel, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

Mylae, ārum (and **Mylē**, ēs, f., Sil. 14, 202), f., = **Μύλαι**. **I. A city in Sicily**, now **Milazzo**, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; Vell. 2, 79, 4; Suet. Aug. 16.—Hence, **Mylaeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to **Mylae**, **Mylēan**: aut Pompeiani Mylaea pericula belli, Aus. Mosell. 215 (al. Milasena).—**II. A city in Thessaly**, now **Dhamasi**, Liv. 42, 54.—**III. Two islands near Crete**, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 61.

Mylas or **Myla**, ae, m., a river in Sicily, now the **Marcellino**, Liv. 24, 30.

Mylasa or **Mylassa**, ōrum, n., = **Μύλασα**, **Μύλασσα**, a city in Caria, now **Melassa**, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108.—Hence, **II. Mylasensis (Mylasē-)**, e, adj., of or belonging to **Mylasa**, **Mylasian**.—In plur.: **Mylasenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of **Mylasa**, the **Mylasians**, Liv. 45, 25, 11 and 13.—**B. Mylasēnus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to **Mylasa**, **Mylasian**: pericula, Aus. Idyll. 10, 215.—In plur.: **Mylasēni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of **Mylasa**, the **Mylasians**, Liv. 38, 39, 9.—**C. Mylaseus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to **Mylasa**, **Mylasian**: cannabis, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 174: ecidici, Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 1 (B. and K. **Mylasii**).—**D. Mylaseus** (trisyll.), ēi, m., = **Μυλασεύς**, an inhabitant of **Mylasa**; plur. **Mylasis** = **Μυλασεῖς**, Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 1.

mylasia or **-ea**, ae, f., a kind of hemp, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 174.

myloecus or **-os**, i, m., = **μύλοκος**, a kind of moth, which breeds in mills, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 141.

Myndus or **-os**, i, f., = **Μύνδος**, a city in Caria, now **Gumishlu Liman**, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 86; Liv. 37, 16, 3; Mel. 1, 16, 3.—Hence, **Myndii**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of **Myndus**, Liv. 33, 20, 12.

myōbarbum, i, n. [vox hibr., from **μύε**-barba] (mouse-beard), a rather long drinking-vessel terminating in a point, Aus. 2, 27 in lemm.

myoctōnos, i, m., = **μυοκτόνος** (mouse-killer), a kind of aconitum, said to kill mice by its smell, Plin. 27, 3, 2, § 10.

Myonnēsus or **-os**, i, m., = **Μυόννησος**. **I. Masc.**, a promontory in Ionia, with a city of the same name, now **Oreokastro**, Liv. 37, 13; 27.—**II. Fem.**, an island near **Ephesus**, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 137.

myōparo, ōnis, m., = **μυοπάρων**, a kind of light piratical vessel, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 186; 2, 1, 34, § 87; Fragm. ap. Non. 534, 16; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 147 Müll.

myōphōnos, i, m., or **-on**, i, n., = **μυοφόνος** (mouse-killer), a plant, perh. i. q. **myoctonos**, Plin. 21, 9, 30, § 54.

myōps, ōpis, adj., = **μυώψ**, near-sighted (post-class.), Dig. 21, 1, 10, § 3.

myōsōta, ae, and **myōsōtis**, idis, f., = **μυοσωτή**, **μυοσωτίς**, mouse-ear, a plant, Plin. 27, 12, 80, § 105.

myōsōton, i, n., = **μυοσωτον**, the plant alsine, Plin. 27, 4, 8, § 23.

myotacismus, v. l. for **moetacismus**, the frequent repetition or recurrence of the letter m, Diom. 448 P.; Mart. Cap. 5, § 514; Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 15.

myrāpia (myrrhāpia), pira, = **μυράπια**, a kind of sweet-smelling pear, Cels. 4, 19, 20; Plin. 15, 16, § 55; Col. 12, 10, 4.

1. myrice, ēs, or **myrica**, ae, f., = **μυρίκη**, the tamarisk, a kind of shrub, Plin. 13, 21, 37, § 116; 24, 9, 41, § 67.—Prov., to signify something impossible: pinguia corticibus sudent electra myricae, Verg. E. 8, 54.

2. Myrice, ēs, f., a nymph, from whom Hannibal's wife **Imilce** was said to be descended, Sil. 3, 103.

Myrina, ae, f., = **Μυρίνα**. **I. A fortified seaport town of the Aeolians**, in Asia Minor, afterwards called **Sebastopolis**, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 8; Liv. 33, 30, 3; Tac. A. 2, 47.—Hence, **B. Myrinus**, a, um, adj., of or

belonging to *Myrina*, Mart. 9, 43, 1.—**II.** A city in the Isle of Lemnos, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73.

—**III.** A town in Crete, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.

† **myriogēnesis**, *is, f.*, = μυριογένεσις, multiple generation, Firm. Math. 8, 18.

† **myrionymus**, *a, um, adj.*, = μυριώνυμος, with countless names, Inscr. Grut. 8, 3, 11.

† **myriō-phyllon**, *ii, n.*, = μυριόφυλλον, pure Lat. millefolium, the plant milfoil, yarrow, Plin. 24, 16, 95, § 152.

Myriza, *v. Myrriza*.

Myrmecēs Scōpūli, rocks in the sea, near Smyrna, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 119.

† **myrmecias**, *ae, m.*, = μυρμηκίας, a black precious stone, with protuberances like warts, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 174.

Myrmecides, *ae, m.*, = Μυρμηκίδης, a celebrated sculptor, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 120; cf. Plin. 7, 21, 21, § 85; 36, 5, 4, § 43.

† **myrmecitis**, *idis, f.*, = μυρμηκίτις, a precious stone, containing something like ants, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **myrmecium** (**myrmecion**), *ii, n.*, = μυρμηκίον. **I.** A kind of wart, Cels. 5, 20, 14.—**II.** A kind of spider, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 87.

Myrmidōnē, *ēs, f.*, = Μυρμιδώνη, one of the fifty daughters of Danaüs, who killed her husband Mineus, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Myrmidones, *um, m.*, = Μυρμιδόνες, the Myrmidons, a people of Phthiotis (Thessaly), about Phthia and Larissa Cremaste, under the sway of Achilles, Enn. ap. Non. 472, 27 (Trag. v. 222 Vahl); Verg. A. 2, 7; Ov. M. 7, 654.—In sing. also as fem.: cruentae Vulnere Myrmidones, Stat. Th. 5, 223.

myrmillo, *v. mirmillo*.

myrmillonica scūta, *v. mirmillonica*.

Myro, *ōnis, m.*, *v. 1.* Myron.

† **myrōbalānum**, *i, n.*, = μυροβάλανον, the fruit of a palm-tree from which a balsam was made, the behen-nut; also, the balsam itself, Plin. 12, 21, 46, § 100; 12, 22, 47, § 103; Mart. 4, 57 in lemm.

myrōbrechārius, *v. murrhobathra-rius*.

1. Myron or **Myro**, *ōnis* (Gr. gen. -ōnōs, Mart. 4, 39, 2, etc.), *m.*, a celebrated sculptor of Eleuthera in Attica, who flourished about 430 B.C., Cic. Brut. 18, 70; id. de Or. 3, 7, 26; id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135; Ov. P. 4, 1, 34; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 57; Juv. 8, 102.

† **2. myron** or **myrum**, *i, n.*, = μύρον, an ointment, unguent, pure Latin, unguentum (eccl. Lat.): myro ungere caput, Hier. praef. in Libr. Reg. fin.

† **myrō-pōla**, *ae, m.*, = μυροπόλη, a dealer in ointments, essences, balsams, etc., a perfumer (ante-class.), Naev. ap. Fulg. 565, 17; Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 10; id. Trin. 2, 4, 7.

† **myrō-pōlium**, *ii, n.*, = μυροπόλιον, a shop where ointments, balsams, essences, etc., were sold, a perfumer's shop (Plautin.), Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 15; id. Am. 4, 1, 3.

† **myrōthēcium**, *ii, n.*, = μυροθήκιον, an ointment-box, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1.

myrrha, *v. 1.* murra.

† **myrrha**, etc., *v. murra*, etc.

myrrhēus, *v. murreus*.

myrrhinus, *v. murrinus*.

1. myrrhis, *v. murra*.

2. myrrhis, *idis, f.*, = myrtis, *q. v.*, Plin. 26, 11, 68, § 103 al.

† **myrrhites**, *ae, m.*, = μυρρίτης, a precious stone of the color of myrrh, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 174.

myrrhiza, *ae, acc. an, f.*, = 2. murra, Plin. 24, 16, 97, § 154 (al. myriza).

Myrsilus, *i, m.*, = Μυρσίλος. **I.** A king of Lydia, also called Candaules, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 55.—**II.** A historian from Lesbos, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85; 4, 2, 22, § 65.—Also called Myrtillus, Arn. 1, 3.

* **myrsinēum**, *i, n.*, a plant, also called foeniculum silvestre, Plin. 20, 23, 96, § 255.

† **myrsinites**, *ae, m.* **I.** A precious stone that smells like myrrh, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 174.—**II.** A false reading for myrtites, Plin. 26, 3, 40, § 66.

myrta and **murta**, *ae, f.*, *v. myrtus*. **myrtaceus**, *a, um, adj.* [myrtus], of myrtle, myrtle- (post-Aug.): folium, Cels. 7, 17.

Myrtālē, *ēs, f.*, a freed-woman, a friend of Horace, Hor. C. 1, 33, 14.

myrtātus or **murtātus**, *a, um, adj.* [myrtus], seasoned with myrtle or myrtle-berries.—**Subst.**: **murtātum**, *i, n.* (sc. farcimen), a kind of pudding: murtatum a murta, quod ea large fartum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 110 Müll.—**2.** A kind of seasoning: form myrtatum, Plin. 15, 29, 35, § 118.

Myrtea, *v. Murcia*.

* **myrtēolus** (**murteolus**, **myrtiōlus**), *a, um, adj. dim.* [myrteus], of the color of myrtle-blossoms: myrteolo modo crine viret (al. murceolo, al. murciolo), Col. poet. 10, 237.

myrtēta, *ae, v. myrtetum*.

myrtētum (**murtētum**), *i, n.* (col-lat. form, **myrtēta**, *ae, f.*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 625 P.) [myrtus], a place full of myrtles, a myrtle-grove: quasi pineis murteta item ego vos virgis circumvinciam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 27: collis vestitus oleastro ac murtetis, Sall. J. 48, 3: litora myrtetis laetissima, Verg. G. 2, 112.—In the neighborhood of Baiae there was such a myrtle-grove, where a warm, sudorific vapor rose from the earth, Cels. 2, 17; cf. id. 3, 21; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 5.

myrtēus (**murtēus**), *a, um, adj. [id.]*, of or belonging to myrtles, myrtle- **I.** Lit.: myrtea silva, Verg. A. 6, 443: corona, Val. Max. 3, 6, 5; cf.: myrtea corona (Papirius) usus est, quod Sardos in campis Myrteis superasset, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144 Müll.: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 45, § 88.—Also, **absol.**: **myrtēum**, *i, n.*, myrtle-oil, Cels. 2, 33: vinum, Plin. 26, 11, 74, § 121.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Furnished or adorned with myrtle: coma, Tib. 3, 4, 28.—**B.** Myrtle-colored, chestnut-brown: gausapila, Petr. 21.—**C.** Olea murtea, a kind of olive-tree, Col. 5, 8, 4.—**D.** **Subst.**: **Myrtēa**, *ae, f.*, the goddess to whom the myrtle is sacred, i. e. Venus, Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 121.

myrtidānum, *i, n.* (sc. vinum) [id.], a wine made of wild myrtle-berries, myrtle-wine, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 104.

Myrtilus, *i, m.* **I.** A son of Mercury, slain by Pelops, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 90; Sen. Thyest. 140; Claud. Laud. Ser. 168; cf. Hyg. Fab. 84; 224.—**II.** A Roman surname: L. Minucius Myrtilus, Liv. 38, 42.—**III.** A historian. *v. Myrsilus*.

myrtinus (**murtinus**), *a, um, adj.*, = μύρτινος, of or belonging to myrtles, myrtle- (post-class. for myrteus): oleum, App. Herb. 121.

myrtiōlus, *v. myrteolus*.

myrtis, *idis, f.*, = μυρτίς, a kind of geranium, Plin. 26, 11, 68, § 108.

† **myrtites**, *ae, m.*, = μυρτίτης οἶνος. **I.** Myrtle-wine: vinum myrtiten sic facito, Col. 12, 38: vinum myrtiten sic facies, Pall. 2, 18.—**II.** A species of the plant tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 40, § 66.

† **myrtō-pētalōn**, *i, n.*, = μύρτος-πέταλον, myrtle-leaf, a plant, also called polygonon, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113.

Myrtous, *a, um, adj.*, = Μυρτώος, Myrtoan: Myrtoum mare, the Myrtoan Sea, a part of the Aegean Sea, between Crete, the Peloponnesus, and Euboea, which derives its name from the island of Myrtos, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 51; Hor. C. 1, 1, 14: so, pelagus, Mel. 2, 3, 3; 2, 7, 10: aqua, Ov. Ib. 372.

† **myrtum** (**murtum**), *i, n.*, = μύρτον, the fruit of the myrtle, a myrtle-berry: cruenta myrta, Verg. G. 1, 306; cf. Plin. 15, 29, 35, § 118.

(**myrtiōsus**, *a, um, adj.*, a false read. for montuosus, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48.)

† **myrtus** (**murtus**), *i and ūs, f.*, = μύρτος, a myrtle, myrtle-tree, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 122: yiridi caput impeditur myrto; Hor. C. 1, 4, 9.—**Poet.**, for a spear of myrtle-wood: et pastorem praefixa cuspidē myrtum, Verg. A. 7, 817.—**Nom. plur.** myrtūs, Verg. G. 2, 64.—**As masc.**, Cato, R. R. 8.—**Ante-class.** also, **myrta** or **murta**, *ae, f.*, murta nigra, Cato, R. R. 125.—**Murtus** for

myrtus: murti nigrae baccae, Scrib. Comp. 109.

† **myrus**, *i, m.*, = μύρρα: unxit se myro optimo, Vulg. Jud. 10, 3.—(But a false read. for zmyrus, Plin. 9, 23, 39, § 76; 32, 11, 53, § 151.)

† **1. mys**, *mŷos, m.*, = μῦς, a sea-mussel, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149; 9, 35, 56, § 115.

2. Mys, *Mŷos, m.*, = Μῦς, a famous artist in embossed work, Mart. 8, 51, 1; 8, 34, 1; Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 155; Prop. 3, 9, 14.

Myscelōs or **-us**, *i, m.*, the founder of the city of Croton, in Italy, Ov. M. 15, 20.

Mysia, *ae, f.*, = Μυσία, a country of Asia Minor, divided into Lesser Mysia, on the Hellespont, and Greater Mysia, on the Aegean Sea, Mel. 1, 18, 1; Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 143; Cic. Or. 8, 25; Luc. 3, 203; Inscr. Orell. 2274; 3664.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Mŷ-sicus**, *a, um, adj.*, for Mysius, Mysian (post-Aug.): scammonium, Plin. 26, 8, 38, § 60.—**B. Mŷsius**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Mysia, Mysian (class.): homo, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6.—**C. Mŷsus**, *a, um, adj.*, = Μυσός, of or belonging to Mysia, Mysian: Mysus juvenis, i. e. Telephus, king of Mysia, Prop. 2, 1, 65: dux, the same, Ov. P. 2, 2, 26: Cāicus, id. M. 15, 277.—**Subst.**: Mŷsus aut Phryx, Cic. Or. 8, 27; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19.—In plur.: **Mŷsi**, *ōrum, m.*, the inhabitants of Mysia, the Mysians: si quis despiciat ducitur, ut Mŷsorum ultimus esse dicatur, Cic. Fl. 27, 65; Liv. 37, 40, 8; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 125.

† **mysta** or **mystes**, *ae, m.*, = μύστης, a priest of the secret rites of divine worship, a priest of the mysteries, Ov. F. 4, 536; Aus. Idyll. 1, 2; Inscr. Orell. 2362.

† **mystagōgica**, *ōn, n.*, = μυσταγωγικά, a treatise on initiation into the mysteries, Paul. ex Fest. p. 363, 30 Müll.

† **mystagōgus**, *i, m.*, = μυσταγωγός, one who conducts a person through secret and sacred places as a guide, an initiator, a mystagogue, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 132.—**Trop.**: amicitiae meae, te mystagogo usus, accessit, the founder, Symm. Ep. 5, 64.

mysteriāliter, *adv.* [mysterium], mysteriously, Vulg. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1.

† **mysteriārchēs**, *ae, m.*, = μυστηριάρχης, the presider over secret sacred rites (eccl. Lat.), Prud. stēp. 2, 349.

† **mysterium**, *ii, n.*, = μυστήριον, a secret service, secret rites, secret worship of a deity, divine mystery (class.; cf. arcanum). **I.** Lit., of the mysteries of Ceres, otherwise called sacra Eleusinia, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62; id. Leg. 2, 14, 35: mysteria Attica, Tert. Apol. 39: mysteria Cereris initiolum enuntiare, Just. 5, 1, 1: mysteria facere, to celebrate the sacred mysteries, Nep. Alcib. 3, 6.—Also, the festival on which these mysteries were celebrated: in quem diem Romana incident mysteria, the festival of the goddess Bona Dea, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 26; 5, 21, 14 sq.—**II.** Transf., in gen., a secret thing, secret, mystery: rhetorum mysteria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25, 55; id. de Or. 1, 47, 206: epistolae nostrae tantum habent mysterium, id. Att. 4, 18, 1: accipe congestas, mysteria frivolas nugas, Aus. Ep. 4, 67.—**III.** (Eccl. Lat.) **A.** Something transcending mere human intelligence: mysterium evangelii, Vulg. Eph. 6, 19: mysterium sicut evangelizaverat per prophetas, id. Apoc. 10, 7: mysteria regni caelorum, id. Matt. 13, 11.—**2.** Of Antichrist, Vulg. Apoc. 17, 5: mysterium iniquitatis, id. 2-Thess. 2, 7.—**B.** The Lord's supper: mysterium celebrat, Ambros. in 1 Cor. 11, 27.

mystes, *ae, v. mysta*.

mysticē, *adv.*, *v. mysticus fin.*

† **mysticus**, *a, um, adj.*, = μυστικός, of or belonging to secret rites or mysteries, mystic, mystical (poet.): mystica sacra Dindymenes, Mart. 8, 81, 1: vānus Iacchi, Verg. G. 1, 166: vitis, Tib. 3, 6, 1: lampas, Stat. Th. 8, 765.—In plur. **subst.**: **mystica**, *ōrum, n.*, things pertaining to secret rites, Lamp. Alex. Sev. 26; Inscr. Orell. 2353.—Hence, *adv.*: **mysticē**, mystically (post-class.), Sol. 32; Ambros. in Luc. 7, § 9.

† **mystrum**, *i, n.*, = μύστρον, the fourth part of a cyathus, Rhem. Fan. de Pond. et Mens. 77.

mystus, a false read. for Nystus, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 53.)

Mysus, a, um, adj., v. Mysia, II. C.

mytácismus, i. q. metacismus, q. v.

† **mythicus**, a, um, adj., = μυθικός, of or belonging to fables or myths, fabulous, mythic, mythical (post-Aug.). I. Adj., a false reading for mysticus, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 184. — II. Subst.: **mythicus**, i, m., a writer of fables or myths, a mythographer, Macr. S. 1, 8.

† **mythistoria**, ae, f., = μυθιστορία, a fabulous narrative (post-class.), Capitol. Macr. I.

† **mythistoricus**, a, um, adj., = μυθιστορικός, fabulous, mixed with fable (post-class.): volumina, Vop. Firm. 1.

† **mythologia**, ae, f., = μυθολογία, mythology (late Lat.): Mythologiarum liber, a work of Fulgentius, in which the origin of the myths is indicated.

† **mythologicus**, a, um, adj., = μυθολογικός, of or belonging to mythology, mythological (late Lat.). — In plur. subst.: **mythologica**, ōrum, n., mythological matters: Mythologicōn liber, the title of a work of Fulgentius, also called Mythologiarum liber, v. mythologia.

† **mythōs**, i, m., = μῦθος, a fable, myth (late Lat. for fabula): callentes mython (gen. plur. Gr. μύθων), plasmata, Aus. ap. Prof. Carm. 21, v. 26.

Mytilenē (in later times **Mitylēnē**), ēs, f., and **Mytilenae**, ārum, f., = Μυτιλήνη, the capital of Lesbos, the birthplace of Sappho, Pittacus, Alcaeus, and Diophanes, the orator, now Mitylini or Castro. — **Mytilenē**: laudabunt alii claram Rhodon, aut Mytilenē, Hor. C. 1, 7, 1; id. Ep. 1, 11, 17 al. — In plur. form, **Mytilenae**: Mytilenis an Rhodi malles vivere, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 40; id. Fam. 4, 7, 4; Suet. Caes. 2; id. Aug. 66; id. Tib. 10; Caes. B. C. 3, 102, 5. — Hence, **1. Mytilenaeus** (**Mity-**), a, um, adj., = Μυτιληναῖος and Μυτιληναῖος, of or belonging to Mytilenē, Mytilenae: mango, Mart. 7, 80, 9; vulgus, Luc. 8, 109; Theophrastus, Tac. A. 6, 18. — As subst.: **Mytilenaei**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolae), the inhabitants of Mytilenē, the Mytilenaeans, Vell. 2, 18, 3. — **2. Mytilenensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Mytilenē: secretum, Tac. A. 14, 53.

mytilus and **mýtilus**, v. mitulus.

Myus, untis, f., = Μύους, a city in Caria, on the southern shore of the Meander, the smallest of the cities of the Ionian League, now the ruins of Palatsha, Nep. Them. 10, 3; Vitr. 4, 1, 4; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113.

† **myxa**, ae, f., = μύξα. I. A kind of plum-tree, Plin. 13, 5, 10, § 51. — II. = rostrum, the curved part of a lamp, nozzle, Mart. 14, 41, 2.

† **myxo** or **myxon**, ōnis, m., = μύξων, a fish, also called bacchus, Plin. 32, 7, 25, § 77.

(**myxos** or **myxus**, a false read. for myxa, Mart. 14, 41, 2.)

myxum, i, n. [myxa], the fruit of the myxa, Pall. 3, 25 fin.; Gargil. Mart. Medic. ex Rom. § 15.

N.

N, had its full, pure sound only when it began a syllable; in the middle or at the end of a word it was weakened. Hence the remark of Priscian (p. 556 P.): *n* quoque plenior in primis sonat, et in ultimis partibus syllabarum, ut nomen, stamen; exilior in mediis, ut amnis, damnum, is not accurate, v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 248 sq. Between two vowels, the single *n* frequently takes the place, in MSS. and inscriptions, of double *n*; thus: Pescenius, Porsena, conubium, conecto, conitor, coniveo. The *n* of con- for com- often falls away before *h*; as: cohaerere, coheres, cohobere, cohors; and before *j*; as: coicere, cojux or cojunc, cosul, etc. In very late Latin, *n* was frequently dropped before *s* in the participial ending -ans, -ens; and before *st*, *scr*, or simple *s* in composition. In the earlier lan-

guage this occurs in the ending -iens; as: quoties, toties, vicies, for quotiens, etc.; and in a few other instances, as castresis for castrensis; formosus for the older form formosius; and in inscriptions, menses for menses, tōsor for tonsor, etc.; cf. also, quāsi for quāsi (quam si). Before the guttural letters a medial *n* receives the sound of Greek *γ* before gutturals, wherefore, in early times, viz., by Attius, we have also *g* written for *n*: Agchises, ageps, aggulus, aggens, agguilla, iggerunt, etc., Varr. ap. Frisc. p. 556 P. (cf. Varr. L. L. p. 264 Müll.); cf. Mar. Victor. p. 2462 and 2465 P.; hence called *n* adulterinum by Nigid. ap. Gell. 19, 14, 7.

Assimilation commonly takes place before *l*, *m*, and *r*: illabor, immitto, irrumpo (v. in), yet is often neglected; before the labials, *n* is commonly changed into *m*: imberbis, imbutus; impar, impleo; and before initial *m* the preposition *in* is frequently written *im*, v. Prol. Verg. p. 433 Rib.

The letter *n* is frequently inserted, particularly before *s*: mensis, ensis, ansa; Megalesia and Megalensia, frons and frus. Less freq. before other consonants: tundo, jungo, mingo, pungo, etc.; cf. also: lanterna and laterna, ligula and lingua. Sometimes *n* is inserted with a vowel: fruniscor from fruor, and perh. fenestra from festra. The double forms, alioquin and alioqui, ceteroqui and ceteroquin, seem to rest on purely phonetic grounds, v. h. vv.

As an abbreviation, *N* usually stands for natus, nefastus dies, nepos, nomine, novum, the praenomen Numerius, numero, numine. — *N* = natione, natus, nostri, nostro, etc., numerus, numero, etc. *N. D. N.* = numini domini nostri. *N. L.* = non liquet (v. li-queo). *N. M. V.* = nobilis memoriae vir. *NN. BB.* = nobilissimi. *NP.* = nefastus prior. *NVM.* = nummum. In poetry, *n* alone sometimes stands for the enclitic *ne*, even before a consonant: noster quae sit? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 58; Verg. A. 3, 319; 12, 797 al.

Nabataea (**Nabathaea**), ae, f., = Nabataea, a country in Arabia Petraea, Plin. 21, 13, 72, § 120. — Hence, **A. Nabathaeus** (scanned Nabathaeus, Nabathaeus, Sid. Carm. 5, 284), a, um, adj., = Nabathaeus, of or belonging to Nabathaea, Nabathaeus: saltus, Juv. 11, 126. — Plur.: **Nabataei** or **Nabathaei**, ōrum, m., = Nabathaei or Nabathaei, the Nabathaeans, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 144; 12, 20, 44, § 98; Auct. B. Alex. 1, 1; Tac. A. 2, 57; Amm. 14, 3, 12. — **2. Poet.**, transf., for *Arabian, Eastern, Oriental*: Eurud ad Auroram Nabathaeaeque regna recessit, Ov. M. 1, 61: Nabathaei flatus Euri, Luc. 4, 63. — **B. Nabathes**, ae, m., a Nabathaeus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 160.

Nabdalsa, ae, m., a distinguished Numidian, a general of Jugurtha, Sall. J. 70, 2.

† **1. nabis**, is, f., or **nabun** [Ethiopic], a camelopard, Plin. 8, 13, 27, § 69; Sol. 30.

2. Nabis, idis, m., = Νάβις, a king of Sparta, about 200 B.C., Liv. 29, 12, 14; 31, 25, 3; 34, 24, 6.

nablia, ōrum, v. naulia.

† **nablio**, ōnis, m., one who plays the nablium (naulium): nablio, φάλτης, Gloss. Philox.

nablium or **nabulum**, i, n., a musical instrument of ten or twelve strings, played with both hands; a kind of harp, of Phoenician origin, i. q. naulium. — Form nablium, Ov. A. A. 3, 327. — Form nabulum, Vulg. 1 Chron. 15, 16 sqq.; id. 1 Macc. 13, 51.

† **nablizo**, i, v. a., to play the nablium (naulium): nablizo, φάλλω, Gloss. Philox.

nabun, v. 1. nabis.

† **nacca** (**nacta**, **natta**), ae, m., = νάκτης (pure Lat. fullo), a fuller: naccae appellatur vulgo fullones, ut ait Curatius, quod nauci non sint, i. e. nullius pretii. Idem sentit et Cincius. Quidam aiunt, quod omnia fere opera ex lana naccae dicantur a Graecis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 166 Müll.; App. M. 9, p. 227, 22.

naccinus (**nactinus**), a, um, adj. [nacca], of or belonging to a fuller: naccina trunculentia, i. e. fullonis, App. M. 9, p. 229, 36.

Nacolea (**Nacolia**, **Nacolia**), ae, f., = Νακωλία, Nacolia, a city in Great Phrygia, Amm. 26, 9, 7.

nacta, ae, m., v. nacca.

nactus, a, um, Part., from nanciscor.

nae, vulgar form for **nē** (v. 3. ne), particle of assurance, verity, truly.

naenia, v. nenia.

Naevia porta, v. 2. Naevius, A.

Naevianus, v. 2. Naevius, B.

1. naevius, a, um, adj. [naevus], that has a mole on his body, Arn. 3, 108 dub. (al. naevinos).

2. Naevius, a [naevus; hence, prop., one born with a mole or birth-mark], name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated member of it is Cn. Naevius, a Roman epic and dramatic poet, born A.U.C. 480. He made the first Punic war, in which he had served, the subject of a poem, in which he so boldly satirized the nobility, especially the Metelli, that he was forced into exile at Utica, where he died, A.U.C. 550, Cic. Brut. 15, 60; id. Tusc. 1, 1, 3; Gell. 1, 24, 2; 17, 21, 45. — Hence, **A. Naevius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Naevius, Naevian: porta Naevia, Liv. 2, 11; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 163 Müll.: Naevia silva dicta juxta Romam, quod Naevi cujusdam fuerit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 168 ib.: Naevia olea, Col. 12, 48. — **B. Naevianus**, a, um, adj., Naevian; i. e.,

1. Of or belonging to the poet Naevius: Hector, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: scripta, id. Brut. 15: modi, id. Leg. 2, 15. — **2. Of or belonging to (another) Naevius**: pira, Col. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; Cels. 2, 24.

naevulus, i, m. dim. [naevus], a little mole on the body, a wart (post-Aug.), Gell. 12, 1, 7: minores aliae insulae, ut naevuli quidam, per apertas Ponti sunt sparsae regiones, App. de Mundo, p. 59, 27; cf. Fronto Ep. 1, 2 med. Mai.

naevus, i, m. [for gnaevus, root gna-, gen., of genus, gnatus, a mark born with one; cf.: natus, natura, etc.], a mole or wart on the body. I. Lit.: naevus in articulo pueri... est corporis macula naevus, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79: egregio inspersos reprehendas corpore naevos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 67: nullus in egregio corpore naevus erit, Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 14; Plin. 22, 25, 67, § 137; 28, 4, 6, § 34. — II. Trop., a spot, blemish, fault (late Lat.): naevi instar est, ut frater meus, etc., Symm. 3, 34 dub.

Nahanarvāli, ōrum, m., a Germanic people, belonging to the race of the Lygians, Tac. G. 43 (this the better read., v. Orell. ad h. l. al. Naharvali).

Naharvali, ōrum, v. Nahanarvali.

Naias, ādis, and more freq. **Nais**, idis and idos (plur. idas), f., = Naias and Naïs (floating, swimming, that is in the water), a water-nymph, Naiad: illum fontana petebant Numina, Naiades, Ov. M. 14, 328: Aegle Naiadum pulcherrima, Verg. E. 6, 21: Naias Amalthaea, Ov. F. 5, 115. — Poet. of mixing wine with water: Naiada Bacchus amat, Tib. 3, 6, 57. — Adj.: puellae Naiades, Verg. E. 10, 10. — II. Transf., in gen., a nymph (Hamadryad, Nereid): Naiada vulneribus succidit in arbore factis, Ov. F. 4, 231: inter Hamadryadas celeberrima Naias, id. M. 1, 691: Naiades aequoreae, id. ib. 14, 557. — III. The surname probably of a freedwoman: Servilia Nais, Suet. Ner. 3. — Hence, **Naiicus**, a, um, adj., of the Naiads, proceeding from the Naiads: dona, Prop. 2, 32, 40. — **B. As subst.**: **Naiicus**, i, m., a Roman surname, Inscr. Grut. 241, col. 2. — In fem.: **†Naiice**, Inscr. Fabr. p. 650, n. 433.

Nais, idis and idos, v. Naias.

nam, conj. [acc. sing. fem. of pronom. stem na-; cf.: ἐγώ-ν, tú-ν; Lat. ne, nae; masc. num; cf.: tum, tam; quom, quam].

I. To introduce a confirmation or explanation, for (always in prose beginning the sentence; cf.: enim, etenim, and v. infra C.). **A.** Introducing an explanation or fuller statement of something already said.

1. In gen.: is pagus appellabatur Figurinus. Nam omnis civitas Helyetia in quatuor pagos divisa est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12, 4: quibus rebus auditis... suas quoque copias in tres partes distribuerunt. Nam praesidio e regione castrorum relicto... reliquas copias, etc., id. ib. 7, 61, 5: neque solum colent inter se ac diligunt, sed etiam verebuntur. Nam maximum ornamentum amicitiae tollit, qui ex ea tollit verecundiam, Cic.

1. *Id.* 22, 82; *id.* Part. Or. 11, 38; *id.* Or. 43, 147; cf.: pandite atque aperite propere januam hanc Orci, opseco. Nam equidem haut aliter esse dūco, Plant. Bacch. 3, 1, 2. — **2.** *Esp.* (a) To introduce an explanatory parenthetical clause: omni ratione colenda iustitia est, tum ipsa per sese (nam aliter iustitia non esset), tum, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42; et in insula quae est in Fibreno — nam hoc, opinor, illi alteri flumini nomen est — sermoni reliquo demus operam sedentes, *id.* Leg. 2, 1, 1: tamen is ad id locorum talis vir (nam postea ambitione praeceps datus est), consulatum adpetere non audebat, Sall. J. 63, 6; Sen. Ep. 40, 9. — (β) To resume the course of thought after a parenthetical interruption: hic vero simul... atque me mare transisse cognovit (audi, audi, atque attende...), nam simul ac me Dyrrachium attigisse audivit, etc., Cic. Planc. 41, 98: duplex inde Hannibali gaudium fuit (neque enim quidquam eorum, quae apud hostes agerentur, eum fallerat): nam et liberam Minucii temeritatem se suo modo capturum, et sollertiae Fabii dimidium virum decessisse, Liv. 22, 28, 1. — (γ) To introduce an example, or several examples, illustrating a general statement, *for example, for instance*: sed vivo Catone minores natu multi uno tempore oratores floruerunt. Nam et A. Albinus... et litteratus et disertus fuit. Nam Q. Metellus... in primis esse habitus eloquens, Cic. Brut. 21, 81: quin etiam easdem causas ut quisque egerit utile erit scire. Nam de domo Ciceronis dixit Calidius, et pro Milone orationem Brutus exercitationis gratia scripsit, Quint. 10, 1, 23; 8, 6, 38; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 23. — **B.** Introducing a ground or reason for a fact, command, or principle. **1.** In gen.: quamobrem, Quirites, celebratote illos dies cum conjugibus ac liberis vestris: nam multi saepe honores dis immortalibus iusti habiti sunt, sed profecto iustiores nunquam, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 23: vires vitaeque corpus meum nunc deserit omne: nam me visus homo pulcher, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40: qui... dilectum habere noluerit. Nam sociorum auxilia aut ita imbecilla sunt, ut non multum nos iuvare possint, etc., Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 11. — **2.** *Esp.*, introducing the speaker's reason for a particular form of statement, etc.: Phoenices alias urbes in ora maritima condidere... nam de Carthagine silere melius puto quam parum dicere, Sall. J. 19, 1; cf. Mercuri (nam te docilis magistro Movit Amphion lapides canendo), etc., Hor. C. 3, 11, 1; so in a question: una domus erat, idem victus isque communis... nam quid ego de studiis dicam cognoscendi semper aliquid, etc., Cic. Lael. 27, 104: nam quid ego de cotidiano sermone querimoniamque populi Romani loquar? *id.* Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 129. — **3.** Loosely, introducing the speaker's reason for saying what precedes: nam ego ad Menaechmum nunc eo (*I have said this*), *for*, etc., Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 20; *id.* Trin. 1, 1, 3 Brix ad loc. — So esp. after a general remark, introducing its illustration in the case in hand, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 58 Spengel ad loc.; *id.* Most. 5, 1, 3; *id.* Mil. 2, 1, 17. — **4.** In a still looser connection, introducing a particular fact or argument in support of what precedes, *but, now, certainly*: L. Sisennae omnis facultas ex historia ipsius perspicui potest, quae cum facile vincat superiores, tum indicat quantum absit a summo... Nam Q. Hortensii admodum adolescentis ingenium simul aspectum et probatum est, Cic. Brut. 64, 228; 43, 161; *id.* Div. 2, 31, 66; 2, 32, 68: at proemium aliquando et narrationem dicit malus homo et argumenta sic, ut nihil sit in his requirendum. Nam et latro pugnabit acriter, virtus tamen erit fortitudo, Quint. 2, 20, 10. — **5.** Ellipt., in reply to a question or remark, where the answer is implied, and nam introduces the reason for it; *for assuredly, certainly*: nos hunc Heracleensem, multis civitatibus expetitum... de nostra civitate eiciemus? Nam si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, Cic. Arch. 10, 22 sq.: numquid ergo hic Lysimachus, felicitate quadam dentibus leonis elapsus, ob hoc cum ipse regnaret mitior fuit? Nam Telesphorum Rhodium amicum suum... in cavea velut novum animal aliquod... pavit, Sen. de Ira, 3, 17, 3; cf. de eis rebus,

inquit Crassus, quibus sciam poteroque. Tum ille: nam quod tu non poteris aut ne scies, quis nostrum tam impudens est, qui se scire aut posse postulet? Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 101. — So with particles of asseveration: mehercule, hercule, edepol, etc.: tamen tibi a me nulla orta est injuria. Aes. Nam hercule etiam hoc restat, i. e. *not yet*: *for that is to come hereafter*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 36: sume, posce, prome quidvis: te facio cellarium. Er. Nam nisi hercule mantincinatus probe ero, fusti pectido, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 115: dicunt ei fere nullam esse columnam, quae ad perpendicularum esse possit. Nam mehercule, inquit, sic agamus: columnae ad perpendicularum exigantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51, § 133. — **C.** The conjunction nam sometimes follows a word of the clause (poet. and perh. not ante-Aug.; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 246): prohibent nam cetera Parcae Scire, Verg. A. 3, 379: solam nam peridus ille Te colere, *id.* ib. 4, 421; 10, 585; 1, 444: olim nam quaerere amabam, Hor. S. 2, 3, 20; 41: ego nam videor mihi sanus, *id.* ib. 2, 3, 302: his nam plebecula claudat, *id.* Ep. 2, 1, 186.

II. In transitions. **A.** Introducing a new subject as of secondary importance; *but now, on the other hand*: nam quod rumores distulerunt malivoli, Multas contaminasse Graecas, dum facit Paucas Latinas: factum hic esse id non negat, Neque se pigere, Ter. Heaut. prol. 19: nam quod purgas eos, quos ego mihi scripsi invidisse, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2: nam quod negas te dubitare quin magna in offensam sim apud Pompeium hoc tempore, non video causam cur ita sit, *id.* ib. 9, 2, a, 2; *id.* Off. 2, 13, 47: nam auguralis libros ad commune utriusque nostrum otium serva, *id.* Fam. 3, 11, 4: nam Vestae nomen a Graecis est, i. e. though that of Janus, before named, is Latin, *id.* N. D. 2, 27, 67; *id.* Div. 2, 31, 66; 2, 32, 68; Quint. 1, 11, 7; 10, 1, 9. — **B.** *Esp.*, in referring to a consideration too obvious to require discussion, *for obviously, for it is certain*, etc.: postremo hoc in pectus tuum demitte, numquam populum Romanum beneficis victim esse: nam bello quid valeat, tute scis, Sall. J. 102, 11; Liv. 39, 26, 3; Cic. Tusc. 4, 23, 52; Tac. H. 4, 76.

III. In interrogations, emphatically, expressing wonder or emotion in the questioner; cf. Gr. γὰρ. **A.** With an interrogative. **1.** Beginning a sentence (anteclass. and poet.): perdidisti omnem operam? Ep. Nam quid perdidisti? *but how? but why?* Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 29: nam quem ego adspicio? *id.* Poen. 5, 3, 3: quid ego ago? Tr. Nam quid tu, malum, me rogitas quid agas? *id.* Most. 2, 1, 21: nam quae haec anus est exanimata a fratre quae egressa est meo? Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 5: nam quid ita? *id.* Eun. 5, 2, 58: nam quem? alium habui neminem, *id.* ib. 4, 4, 13: nam quam ob rem? (=quamnam), Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 2: nam quā me causā extrusisti ex aedibus? *id.* Aul. 1, 1, 5 et saep.: nam quis te, juvenum confidentissime, nostras Jussit adire domos? Verg. G. 4, 445 (but cf. Forbig ad loc. and Kritz ad Sall. J. 19, 2): nam quae tam sera moratur Segnitias? *id.* A. 2, 373: bellua multorum es capitum. Nam quid seque aut quem? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 76. — **2.** Joined as enclitic to an interrogative word: quinam homo hic ante aedis nostras conquiretur? Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 17: quidnam id est? *id.* Trin. 5, 2, 45: quisnam igitur tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36, § 80: O di immortales, ubinam gentium sumus? *id.* Cat. 1, 4, 9; *id.* N. D. 1, 10, 24: sed Allobroges diu in incerto habuere quidnam consilii caperent, Sall. C. 41, 1. — **For** quianam, v. quia fin. — **3.** Separated from the interrogative word: quid tibi ex filio nam, obsecro, aegre est? Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 27: quis ea est nam optuma? *id.* Aul. 2, 1, 17; 3, 2, 3: quid cerussa opus nam? *id.* Most. 1, 3, 101: quis est nam ludus in undis? Verg. E. 9, 39. — **4.** With num: num tibi nam, amabo, janua est mordax mea? Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 1: num quid nam tibi molestum est, gnate mi, si, etc., *id.* As. 5, 1, 3; cf.: cum cum est et Terentianum numquidnam, cum exemptis nam et nam sufficere ad interrogationem potuisset quid, Donat. ad Ter. And. 1, 4, 8: num nam haec audivit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 6: num quid nam de oratore ipso restat, Cic. Part. Or. 7, 26. — **B.** Without an interrogative word (very rare):

scis nam tibi quae praecepi? Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 51. (For fuller details, v. Hand, Turs. 4, pp. 1-22.)

†nāma, ātis, n., = *vāpa*, a fluid, liquid: DEDICAVIT NAMA CYNCTIS, Inscr. Orell. 1914: NAMA SEBESIO, ib. 1915.

Namnētes, um, m., a people in Celtic Gaul, near the site of Nantes, Caes. B. G. 3, 9, 10; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107. — In sing.: **Nannis**, Inscr. Orell. 188. — **II.** Transf., the capital of the Namnetes, the modern Nantes, Ven. Ep. 3.

nam-que (also written **nanque**), *cong.*, an emphatic confirmative particle, a strengthened nam, closely resembling that particle in its uses, but introducing the reason or explanation with more assurance; Gr. καὶ γάρ, *for indeed, for truly, for* (class. and freq., only before a vowel, and in Cicero and Caesar always, like nam, beginning the proposition; rarely before a consonant, and not in Caes., Cic. Div. 1, 30, 62; *id.* de Or. 3, 2, 6; *id.* Tusc. 3, 20, 65; Nep. Them. 6, 2; *id.* Ages. 2, 1; Sall. J. 41, 5; 85, 35; Hirt. B. G. 8, 28, 4; Ant. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 20, 45; Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 13, A. 2; and freq. in Liv.; v. Krebs, Antibar. p. 732 sq.): pol mihi fortuna magis nunc deficit quam genus: namque regnum suppetebat mi, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 395 Vahl.): namque ita me di ament, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 3: in quo vix dicere audeo, quam multa saecula hominum teneantur. Namque ut olim defecere sol hominibus exstinguere visus est, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24: namque illud quare, Scaevola, negasti? etc., *id.* de Or. 1, 18, 71: namque hoc praestat amicitia propinquitati, etc., *id.* Lael. 5, 19: namque tum Thracas eas regiones tenebant, Nep. Milt. 1, 2; 8, 1; *id.* Them. 6, 2; *id.* Alc. 1, 2 al.: namque umeris suspenderat arcum, Verg. A. 1, 318; 390: namque etsi, etc., *id.* ib. 2, 583: namque est ille, pater quod erat meus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 41. — Poet., like nam, after an address: Aeole — namque tibi, etc., Verg. A. 1, 65: pleonastic, namque enim tu, credo, mi imprudenti obrepseris, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 23 (Ritschl, nempe enim). — Placed after a word: is namque numerus, Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 10: virgini venienti in forum (ibi namque in tabernis litterarum ludi erant), etc., Liv. 3, 44; 4, 31: frumentum namque ex Etruria, etc., *id.* 4, 13, 2; 6, 8, 8; 9, 25, 2; 22, 50, 3: frui namque pace, *id.* 4, 9, 2; 5, 11, 6; 6, 4, 8; 9, 37, 1 al.; omnia namque ista, etc., Quint. 9, 4, 32: mire namque, *id.* 9, 2, 29: pinxere namque effigies herbarum, Plin. 25, 2, 4, § 8: duodecim namque populos, etc., Flor. 1, 5, 5: non me impia namque Tartara habent, Verg. A. 5, 733: non hoc mihi namque negares, *id.* ib. 10, 614.

1. nāna, ae, v. nanus, I. B.

2. Nana, ae, f., a nymph, daughter of Sangarius and mother of Atys, Arn. 5, p. 158.

nancio, ire, v. a., and **nancio**, Iri, v. dep. a. [root nac-, v. nancisor], to get, gain, obtain (post-class.): si nanciam populi desiderium, Gracch. ap. Prisc. p. 888 P.: in foedere Latino: PECUNIAM QVIS NANCITOR (i. e. nancitor) HABETO, Paul. ex Fest. p. 166 Müll.

nancisor, nactus and nactus (cf. Mal. ad Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 16; Drak. ad Liv. 24, 31; 25, 30; inf. nanciscier, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 59), 3, v. dep. a. [Sancr. nac-, obtain; Gr. ἐνεκ- in ενεγκα, etc.; cf.: ἀνάγκη, necesse] (in pass. signif. nactus, v. infra fin.), to get, obtain, receive a thing (esp. by accident or without one's co-operation), to meet with, stumble on, light on, find a thing (syn.: offendere, reperio, deprehendo): unde anulum istum nactus? Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 27: quoniam nacti te, inquit, sumus aliquando otiosum, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 14: nactus sum etiam, qui Xenophontis similem esse se cuperet, *id.* Or. 9, 32: cum plus otii nactus ero, *id.* Fam. 3, 7, 1; *id.* N. D. 3, 36, 87: immanes beluas nanciscimur venando, *id.* ib. 2, 64, 161; *id.* Fam. 13, 7, 4: eum Philolai commentarios esse nantum, *id.* Rep. 1, 10, 16 Mai.: Cato sic abiit a vitā, ut causam moriendi nactus se esse gauderet, *id.* Tusc. 1, 30, 74: se in silvas abdiderunt, locum nacti, egregie et naturā et opere munium, Caes. B. G. 5, 9; hence, to possess by birth, to have by nature: maleficam (naturam) nactus est in corpore fingendo, Nep. Ages. 8; of evil as well as

good fortune: quod sim nactus mali, Ter. And. 5, 6, 3: ex nuptiis tuis si nihil nanciscor mali, id. Phorm. 3, 10.—Esp., to catch, contract by infection or contagion: nactus est morbum, Nep. Att. 21, 2: febrim, to contract or catch a fever, Suet. Tit. 10: milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, ergo alter alterius ubicumque nactus est ova, frangit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125.—**II.** Transf., to light upon, meet with, reach, find; of inanim. things or living beings: meum quod rete et hami nacti sunt, meum potissimum est, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 46: vitis claviculis suis quicquid est nacta, complectitur, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: nactusque silentia ruris Exululat, having reached the quiet country, Ov. M. 1, 232: nactus, as passive, App. M. 7, 15; Hyg. Fab. 1 and 8.

nancitor, v. nanciscor.

nactus, v. nanciscor. *it.*

† **Nanis**, idis, f. [nana], a Roman surname, Inscr. Fabr. p. 48, n. 269.

Nannētes, v. Nannetes.

nanque, v. namque.

nans, nantis, Part. and P. a., v. 1. no.

Nantuates, um, m., a people in Gallia Narbonensis, at the foot of the Alps, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; 4, 10; Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

† **nanus**, i, m., = νάνος and νάνος (cf. Gell. 19, 13, 2 sq.); in vulg. lang. a dwarf (pure Lat. pumilio): interrogatum a quodam nano, Suet. Tib. 61; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 41; Juv. 8, 32.—**B.** In fem.: **nanā**, ae, a female dwarf: nanos et nanas et moriones populo donavit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 34.—**II.** Transf. **A.** a small horse, Helv. Cinn. ap. Gell. 19, 13, 5; cf. id. ib. § 4.—**B.** A low, shallow water-vessel: vas aquarium vocant futim... quo postea accessit nanus cum Graeco nomine, et cum Latino nomine, Graeca figurā barbatus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 119 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 176 ib.

† **napaeus**, a, um, adj., = νάπαιος, of or belonging to a wooded vale or dell: nymphae napaeae, dell-nymphs, Col. poet. 10, 264.—Hence, **II.** Subst.: **Napaeae**, ārum, f., the dell-nymphs: faciles venerare Napaeas, Verg. G. 4, 535; Stat. Th. 4, 255; Nemes. Eccl. 2, 20.

Nape, ēs, f., the name of a dog, Ov. M. 3, 214.—**II.** The name of a woman, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 4.

† **naphtha** (napthas, Sall. ap. Prob. Cathol. 1465 P.), ae, f., = ἡ νάφθα (collat. form of ὁ νάφθας), naphtha: similis (maithae) est natura naphthae: ita appellatur circa Babyloniam et in Astacenis Parthiae profuens bituminis liquidi modo, Plin. 2, 105, 109, § 235; id. 24, 17, 101, § 158; 35, 15, 51, § 179; Amm. 2, 3, 38 (called oleum incendiarium, Veg. Mil. 4, 8 and 18; and: oleum vivum, Grat. Cyn. 434).

napina, ae, f. [napus], a turnip-field, Col. 11, 2, 71.

† **napurac**, ārum, f., straw ropes: necetere ligare significat... pontifex minor extramentis napuras nectito, id est funiculorum facito, quibus sues annectantur, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. nectere, p. 165 Müll.; cf. id. ib. p. 169.

napus, i, m., a kind of turnip, a navev, Col. 2, 10, 23; 12, 56, 1; Plin. 18, 13, 35, § 131; 19, 5, 25, § 75; Mart. 13, 20 in lemm.

† **napy**, ōs, n., = νάπυ (an old form for σινάπυ), mustard: sinapi Athenienses napy appellaverunt, Plin. 19, 8, 54, § 171: alterum thlaspi aliqui Persicum napy appellaverunt, id. 27, 13, 113, § 140.

1. Nar, Nartis, m., = Νάρ, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, flows through a part of the Sabine territory and Umbria, and joins the Tiber, now Nera: Nar amnis exhaurit illos (Velinos lacus) sulphureis aquis, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109; cf. Solporeas posuit spiramina Nartis ad undas, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 691 P. (Ann. v. 265 Vahl.); and: audit amnis Sulfurea Nar albus aqua fontesque Velini, Verg. A. 7, 517; cf. Aus. Idyll. 12 de deis; Ov. M. 14, 330: quod Lacus Velinus in Narem defluit, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5: Nare ac mox Tiberi devecutus, Tac. A. 3, 9.

2. Nar, Nartis; only plur., **Nartes**, ium, m., dwellers on the banks of the Nar: Interamnates, cognomine Nartes, Plin. 3,

14, 19, § 113; gen.: Interamnatum Nartium, Inscr. Grut. 407, 1.

3. Nar, Nartis, m., a river of Illyria, Mela, 2, 3, 13.

Narbo, ōnis, m., and (late Lat.) **Narbona**, ae, f., also with the appellation **Marcus** (after the consul Q. Marcus Rex, who led a colony thither A. U. C. 636), a city in Gaul, from which Gallia Narbonensis takes its name, the mod. Narbonne.—Form Narbo, Mela, 2, 5, 2; 6; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32; Cic. Font. 1, 3; 16, 36; Vell. 1, 15, 5; 2, 8, 1.—Form Narbona, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 5, 8; Eutr. 4, 23; Inscr. Orell. 218.—Hence, **A.**

Narbonensis, e, adj., of or belonging to Narbo, Narbonian: colonia, Cic. Brut. 43, 160; id. Clu. 51, 140: coloni Narbonenses, Cic. Font. 2, 14; Gallia, the province of Gaul beyond the Alps, Mela, 2, 5, 1; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 105.—**B.** **Narbonicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Narbo or to Narbonian Gaul, Narbonian: vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 43.

† **narcē**, ēs, f., = νάρκη, a numbness, torpor: a narce narcissus dictus, non a fabuloso puero, Plin. 21, 19, 75, § 128.

† **narcissinus**, a, um, adj., = ναρκίσσιος, of or from the narcissus, narcissus: oleum, Plin. 21, 19, 75, § 129: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 6.

† **narcissitis**, idis, f., = ναρκισσίτις, a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188.

† **1. narcissus**, i, m., = νάρκισσος, the narcissus, Plin. 21, 5, 12, § 25; 21, 19, 75, § 128; Verg. E. 5, 38; id. G. 4, 123; 160.

2. Narcissus, i, m., Narcissus, the son of Cephisus and the nymph Liriope. He was exceedingly beautiful, and fell so violently in love with himself on beholding his image in a fountain, that he wasted away with desire, until he was changed into the flower of the same name, Ov. M. 3, 407 sq.—**II.** Narcissus, a freedman of Claudius, by whose orders Messalina was put to death, Tac. A. 11, 29 sq.; Juv. 14, 329.

nardifer, ēra, grum, adj. [nardus-fero], nard-bearing: Ganges, Grat. Cyn. 314.

† **nardinus**, a, um, adj., = νάρδιος.

I. Of or made of nard, nard-: unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 15.—As subst.: **nardinum**, i, n. (sc. vinum), wine flavored with nard: deprompsit nardini amphoram cellararius, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 11 Brix ad loc.—**II.** Resembling nard: pira, that smell like nard, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55.

† **nardostachyon**, ii, n., = ναρδόσταχυς, spikenard, Apic. 7, 6, § 282; 8, 2, § 347; Theod. Prisc. de Dietet. 15.

nardostatus, i, m., spikenard, i. q. nardostachyon, Theod. Prisc. de Dietet. 15.

† **nardus**, i, f., and **nardum**, i, n., = νάρδος, nard, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 42: nardus Gallicus, id. 12, 12, 26, § 46.—**II.** Transf., nard-balsam, nard-oil: Assyriacū nardo Potamus uncti, Hor. C. 2, 11, 16: Syrio madafactus tempora nardo, Tib. 3, 6, 63.

nares, ium, v. naris.

* **narinosus**, a, um, adj. [naris], broad-nosed: cum diis suis narinosus, Lact. 5, 12, 13 dub. (al. varicosus, cariosus, cariosus).

nariputens (-trens), entis [nariputeo], offensive in the nose, Anthol. Lat. 5, 205, 4 (1134, 4 Burm.).

naris, is, f. [for nasus, from root na-; Sanscr. nārā, water; nāsā, nose; kindred to nasus; cf.: no, nare], a nostril, usually in plur., **nares**, ium, f., the nostrils, the nose.

I. Lit. (a) In sing. (poet. and in post-class. prose): et lati rictus et panda loquenti Naris erat, Ov. M. 3, 675; 6, 141; 12, 253; id. A. A. 1, 520; Pers. 1, 33; Grat. Cyn. 172; Macer. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.; App. M. 8, p. 213; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13.—(β) In plur.: nares, eo, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: nares contractiores habent introitus, id. ib. 2, 57, 145: fasciculum ad nares admove, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: medius in naribus ingens gibbus, Juv. 6, 108: patulis captavit naribus auras, Verg. G. 1, 376.—**B.** The nose, as an organ expressive of sagacity, and also of scorn and anger: naribus ducere tura, to smell, Hor. C. 4, 1, 21: naribus labrisque non fere quicquam decenter ostendimus, tametsi derisus iis, contemptus, fastidium significari solet, nam et corrumpere nares, ut Horatius ait... indecorum

est, etc., to turn up the nose, to sneer, Quint. 11, 3, 80: ne sordida mappa Corruget nares, cause you to turn up your nose, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22: omnis copia narum, sweet-smelling flowers, id. C. 2, 15, 6: de nare loqui, to speak through the nose, Pers. 1, 33: Aesopus naris emunctae senex, of a clean nose, i. e. of sharp perception, of fine powers of observation, Phaedr. 3, 3, 14; so, (Lucilius) emunctae naris, Hor. S. 1, 4, 8: acutae nares, id. ib. 1, 3, 30; and on the contrary: homo naris obesae, of a dull nose, id. Epod. 12, 3: naribus uti, to turn up the nose, i. e. to banter, ridicule, id. Ep. 1, 19, 45; cf.: rides et nimis unciis naribus indulges, Pers. 1, 41.—Of anger: Calpurni saevam legem Pisoni? reperi, Eduxique animam in prioribus naribus, Lucil. ap. Non. 427, 32 (Sat. 20, 4): in naribus primoribus vix pertuli, Afran. ib. 33 (Com. Rel. v. 384 Rib.).—**II.** Transf., an opening, orifice, vent, air-hole, of a canal, etc.: inter duos parietes canalis ducatur, habens nares ad locum patenter, Vitruv. 7, 4; 7, 10; Vop. Prob. 21; Pall. 9, 9.

Naristi (v. I. Varisti; also **Varistae**, ārum, Capitol. Anton. Phil. 22, 1), grum, m., a people of Germany, part of the Suevi, near the Hermundurians, Tac. G. 42; Cap. Marc. Aur. 22.

† **narita**, ae, f., = νηρίτης, a kind of sea-snail, Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 166 Müll.

* **naritas**, ātis, f. [narus for gnarus; cf. gnaritas], knowledge, discernment; nares a naritate dictae sunt, Don. ad Ter. Act. 3, 3, 43.

Narnia, ae, f., an Umbrian city on the Nar, now Narni, Liv. 10, 10; 27, 9; 29, 15; Tac. A. 3, 9.—Hence, **II.** **Narniensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Narnia, Narnian: ager, Plin. 31, 4, 28, § 51: equites, Liv. 27, 50.—As subst.: (sc. ager), Plin. Ep. 1, 4, 1.—In plur. subst.: **Narnienses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Narnia, the Narnians, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.

Naro, ōnis, m., a river in Dalmatia, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 143.

Narōna, ae, f., a city in Dalmatia, now Opus, Mela, 2, 3, 13; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 142; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2; 5, 10, 4; Cic. ib. 13, 77, 3.

narrabilis, e, adj. [narrō], that can be narrated, Ov. P. 2, 2, 61.

narratio, ōnis, f. [id.], a relating, narrating, a narration, narrative. **I.** In gen.: narrationes credibiles, nec historico, sed prope cotidiano sermone explicatae dilucide, Cic. Or. 26, 124: rem narrare ita ut verisimilis narratio sit, id. de Or. 2, 19, 80: si exponenda est narratio, id. Or. 62, 210; Phaedr. 4, 5, 2.—**II.** In partic., in rhet.: narratio est rerum gestarum, aut ut gestarum, expositio: narrationum genera sunt tria, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 19, 27; id. de Or. 2, 19, 80; id. Part. Or. 9, 31; Auct. Her. 1, 8, 12; Quint. 4, 2, 1 sq.; Mart. Cap. 5, § 550.

narratiuncula, ae, f. dim. [narratio], a small, short narrative (post-Aug.), Quint. 1, 9, 6; Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 8.

narrative, adv. [narrō], in the way of narration, Don. ad Ter. argum. And.

narrativus, a, um, adj. [id.], suitable for narration, Empor. Rhet. de Loco Comm. p. 567, 2: principium (Aeneidos), Serv. Verg. A. 1, 1.

narrator, ōris, m. [id.], a relater, narrator, historian (class.): narratores faceti, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: rerum, id. ib. 2, 12, 54: disertus rerum suarum, Quint. 11, 1, 36: a narratoribus oratoribusque praecipua materia in laudem principis adsumpta est, Tac. A. 16, 2.

narratum, i, n., v. narro fin.

1. narratus, a, um, Part., v. narro.

2. narratus, ūs, m. [narrō], a narration, narrative (poet. and in post-class. prose): veniet narratibus hora Tempestiva meis, Ov. M. 5, 499; App. M. 9, p. 230, 37.

narro, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [for gnarigo (gnarigavit, Fest. p. 95) from gnarus; Sanscr. gnā, know; Gr. γινώσκω; cf.: nosco (gnosco), ignore], to tell, relate, narrate, report, recount, set forth (syn.: memoro, nuntio, trado). **I.** Lit.: quid mihi istaec narras? Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 18: ego tibi ea narro quae tu melius scis, quam ipse, qui narro, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 6: garrula pericula, Juv. 12,

62.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: mihi Philargyus narravit, te interdum sollicitum esse vehementius, Cic. Fam. 6.1, 6: Clitarchus tibi narravit Darium ab Alexandro esse superatum, id. ib. 2, 10, 3: ne narres te sudavisse ferendo Carmina, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 16: narrare virtutem alicujus, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 20; Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 84: cibos suos homini narrabimus, *set forth, explain*, id. 20 praef.: narrat, ut virgo ab se integra etiam tum siet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 70.—*Pass.*: ut ita narrentur ut gestae res erunt, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 29: haec inter paucos palam secreto narrantur, id. Fam. 8, 1, 4: in comediis res ipsa narratur, id. ib. 9, 22, 1: quae in provinciis facta narrabantur, Liv. 39, 6, 6; Quint. 3, 8, 11; 4, 2, 76; Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 3; Suet. Calig. 22: rationes... quas narratas, Tac. A. 11, 11.—With *de*: quā (epistulā) Crassi libertum ais tibi de mea sollicitudine macieque narrasse, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 1: mores ejus, de quo narres, id. de Or. 2, 59, 241: de quibus nos narrabimus, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24; cf. in the foll.: male, bene narrare, *to tell bad or good news*: male narres de Neptotis filio, Cic. Att. 16, 14, 4: Othonem quod speras posse vinci, sane bene narres, id. ib. 13, 33, 2.—Of things: quid istaec tabellae narrat? Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 29: si res publica tibi narrare posset, quomodo sese haberet, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 1: cum ejus oratio de animo tuo, de sermonibus, quos de me haberes cotidie, mihi narraret, id. ib. 3, 1, 1: narratur and narrat, *it is said, they say*: Paridis propter narratur amorem Graecia Barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 6; Ov. H. 6, 19: versiculos in me narratur scribere Cinna, Mart. 3, 9, 1; but narratur with *acc.* and *inf.* is rare: nunc Chamavos et Angrivarios immigrasse narratur, Tac. G. 33 *init.*: eoque terrore aves tunc siluisse narratur, Plin. 35, 11, 28, § 121 (Jan. narratque; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 607): narrat, et in Ponto Caecian in se trahere nubes, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 126; 2, 106, 110, § 236; 32, 7, 24, § 75 et saep.: narror, narraris = narratur de me, de te, *to be the subject of talk, it is said of me, thee, etc.*: rideor ubique, narror, ostendit, Quint. Decl. 14, 12 *init.*: dulcis in Elysio narraris fabula campi, Mart. 12, 52, 5: Sibi narrare, *to inform one's self, learn*: Cape has tabellas; tute hinc narrato tibi, quae me miseria contabefecit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 18.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to say, speak, tell*: narra, quid est, quid ait? Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 67: ego quid narres nescio, Ter. And. 3, 1, 19; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 54: non possum satis narrare quos ludos praeberis intus, id. Eun. 5, 7, 9: quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor. C. 3, 19, 3.—Hence, narro tibi, *I tell you, I assure you, in fact, seriously*, a form of asseveration: narro tibi: plane relegatus mihi videor, postea quam in Formiano sum, Cic. Att. 2, 11, 1: narro tibi, haec loca venusta sunt, abdita certe, id. ib. 15, 16, B; 15, 21, 1: navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator, *talks*, Prop. 2, 1, 43: ne res per quemquam narraretur, Just. 1, 9, 19.—**B.** Esp., *to dedicate*: librum alicui, Plin. praef. § 1.—Hence, *P. a.* as subst.: **narratum**, i, n., *that which is told or narrated*: hoc quoque, Tiresia, praeter narrata petenti Responde, Hor. S. 2, 5, 1.

Narseus (dissyll.), ἥος, or **Narses**, is, m., a Persian king, Junand. Reb. Get. 21; Eutr. 9, 25.

Nartes, ium, m., v. 2. Nar.

† narthécia or **narthécya**, ae, f., = *vapthécia* or *vapthécia*, a low species of ferula, Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 123.

† narthécium, ii, n., = *vapthécium* (lit. a piece of nartex-wood which has been hollowed out for keeping ointments and medicines in; hence any vessel in which these articles are kept), *an ointment-box, a medicine-chest*, Mart. 14, 78, 1: jam doloris medicamenta illa Epicurea tamquam de narthecio proment, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22.

† nartex, ecis, m., = *ὁ νάρτης*, the shrub ferula, Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 123.

† natus, a, um, v. gnarus *init.*

Narycia, ae, f., the city of Locri, founded in Lower Italy by the Ozolian Locrians (from Narycion), Ov. M. 15, 705.

Narycion, ii, n., = *Ναρίκιον*, Plin. 4, 17, 12, § 27; and **Naryx**, ecis, f., = *Νά-*

ρυξ, a city of the Ozolian Locrians, a colony from which built the city of Locri, in Italy, Plin. 4, 17, 12, § 27 (Jan. Narycum).—Hence,

Narycius, a, um, adj., = *Ναρίκιος*, of or belonging to the city of Narycion (the birthplace of Ajax-Oileus), *Narycion*: hic et Narycii posuerunt moenia Locri (cf. Narycion), Verg. A. 3, 399: pix, id. G. 2, 438: Lelex, a king of the Locrians, Ov. M. 8, 312: heros, i. e. the son of Ajax-Oileus, who led the colony of Locrians to Italy, id. ib. 14, 468.

Nasamon, onis, cf. Nasamones.

Nasamones, um, m., = *Νασαμώνες*, a Libyan people to the south-west of Cyrenaica, extending to the Great Syrtes, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 33; 7, 2, 2, § 14; 13, 17, 23, § 104: tota commercia mundo Naufragiis Nasamones habent (because they plundered shipwrecked persons), Luc. 9, 443.—In sing., a *Nasamonian*: quas (herbas) Nasamon, gens dura, legit, Luc. 9, 439; acc. Nasamona, Sil. 6, 44.—Hence, **A. Nasamoniacus**, a, um, adj., *Nasamonian*, Sil. 16, 630; cf. Ov. M. 5, 129.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *African*: rex, i. e. Hannibal, Stat. S. 4, 6, 75.—**B. Nasamoniās**, ādis, f., = *Νασαμωνιάς*, the *Nasamonias* Harpe, Sil. 2, 117.—**C. Nasamōnitis**, idis, f., = *Νασαμωνίτις*, a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 64, § 175.—**D. Nasamōnius**, a, um, adj., *Nasamonian*; poet. for *African*: natus Nasamoni Tonantis, i. e. Alexander, because he passed for the son of Jupiter Ammon, Stat. S. 2, 7, 93: Jugurtha, Sid. Carm. 9, 257.

nascens, entis, Part. and *P. a.*, from nascor.

1. nascentia, ae, f. [nascor], birth (Vitruv.), Vit. 9, 7.

2. nascentia, ium, n., v. nascor, II. *P. a.* 2.

nascibilis, e, adj. [nascor], that can be born (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 19; 3, 11.

Nascio, onis, f., the goddess of birth; v. natio, *init.* I.

nasco, ere, v. nascor *fin.*

nascor, natus, nasci (ante-class., and in poets of the class. period also gnatus, v. under *P. a.* B.; part. fut. nasciturus, Pall. Jun. 7, § 8; Vulg. Judic. 13, 8), 3, v. dep. [from gnascor, gnatus, root gen. whence gigno; cf. Gr. γεννᾶν], to be born, to be begotten (of or by male or female). **1.** Lit.; constr. with *ex* or *de* and *abl.*, or with *abl.* alone; rarely with *ab* and *abl.* **1.** With *ex* and *abl.* (esp. with name or other appellation (of the mother)): cum ex utraque (uxore) filius natus esset, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183: cujus ex filiā natus est Sestius, id. Fam. 13, 8, 1: Servius Tullius ex servā Tarquiniensi natus, id. Rep. 2, 21, 37: ex hac feminā debuit nasci, qui, etc., Sen. ad Helv. 16, 6: natam sibi ex Poppaeā filiam, Tac. A. 15, 23 *init.*: ex Thetide natus, Quint. 3, 7, 11: ex Urbiniā natus, id. 7, 2, 5: Alexandri filius natus ex Barsine, Just. 13, 2, 7; cf.: negantis (Domitii) quidquam ex se et Agrippinā nisi detestabile nasci potuisse, Suet. Ner. 6: quod ex nobis natos liberos appellamus, idcirco Cerere nati nominati sunt Liber et Libera, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62; cf.: convinces facile ex te esse natum, nam tui similis est probe, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 7: ex militibus Romanis et Hispanis mulieribus natos se memorantes, Liv. 43, 3, 2; very rarely with a designation of the father, and only with pronouns: ex hoc Domitius nascitur, Suet. Ner. 4 *init.*: Neoptolemus ex quo nata est Olympias, Just. 17, 3, 14: ex quo nasci nepotes deceat, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 2: illum ex me natum, Val. Max. 5, 10, ext. 3; cf.: quod tibi filiolus vel filia nascitur ex me, Juv. 9, 83.—**2.** With *de* and *abl.*: de tigride natus, Ov. M. 9, 612; cf.: de stirpe dei nasci, id. ib. 11, 312: de pellice natus, id. ib. 4, 422: natus de muliere, Vulg. Job. 14, 1; 15, 14.—**3.** With *abl.* (so usually with proper names; and with general designations of parents, family, etc.): quos omnes Erebo et Nocte natos ferunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44: Hercules Jove natus, id. ib. 3, 16, 42: Nilo natus, id. ib. 3, 16, 42: nascetur Oedipus Lao, id. Fat. 13, 30: patre Marte, id. Rep. 2, 2, 4: Paulo, id. Off. 1, 33, 121: privignus Poppaeā natus, Suet. Ner. 55: Ascanius Creusā matre natus, Liv. 1, 3, 2: Junia,

Vell. 2, 127, 4: amplissimā familiā nati adulescentes, Caes. B. G. 7, 37, 1: honestis parentibus, Quint. 1, 11, 85; Sen. Contr. 7, 21, 1: Mela quibus Gallio et Seneca parentibus natus, Tac. A. 16, 17: deus deo natus, Liv. 1, 16, 3: imperioso patre, id. 7, 4, 5; 9, 1, 12: Assaraco natus Capus, Enn. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 3, 35 (Ann. v. 31 Vahl.): patre certo nasci, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: Apolline natus, Ov. M. 15, 639: natus deā, son of a goddess, i. e. Achilles, id. M. 12, 86; so, natus deā, of Aeneas, Verg. A. 1, 582: matre Musā natus, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45: nascetur pulcrā Trojanus origine Caesar, Verg. A. 1, 286.—**4.** With *ab* and *abl.*: generari et nasci a principibus, Tac. H. 1, 16: et qui nascuntur ab illo, Verg. G. 1, 434.—**5.** In other constr.: post homines natos, since men have lived, Cic. Phil. 11, 1, 1: post genus hominum natum, id. Balb. 10, 26: in miseriam nascimur, id. Tusc. 1, 5, 9: aves omnes in pedes nascuntur, with the feet foremost, Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 149: ad homines nascendos vim hujus numeri (septenarii) pertinere, to the formation of man in the womb, Gell. 3, 10, 7: homo nascitur ad laborem, i. e. it is his nature to suffer it, Vulg. Job. 5, 7.—**B.** Transf., to rise, take beginning, derive origin, spring forth, grow, be found: O fortunatam natam me consule Romam, Cic. ap. Quint. 11, 1, 24; and ap. Juv. 10, 122: humi nascentia fraga, Verg. E. 3, 92: cum nata fuerint folia, Vulg. Marc. 13, 28: nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, is found, produced, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: onyx nascitur circa Thebas Aegyptias, Plin. 36, 8, 12, § 61: ex palude nascitur amnis, rises, id. 36, 26, 65, § 190: nascere, praeque diem veniens age, Lucifer, alnum, rise, Verg. E. 8, 17: unde nigerrimus Auster nascitur, id. G. 3, 278: nascens luna, Hor. C. 3, 23, 2; id. S. 2, 4, 30: nascentia templa, newly built, Mart. 6, 4, 3: Circaeas nata forent an Lucrinum ad saxum... ostrea, Juv. 4, 140.—*To rise, be formed (of a hill)*: ab eo flumine collis nascebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 18; cf.: nascitur altera moles, Sil. 3, 530.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To arise, spring forth, proceed from, be produced: scribes ad me, ut mihi nascatur epistulae argumentum, Cic. Fam. 16, 22, 2: nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quae non homini ab homine nascatur, id. Off. 2, 5, 16: fateor ea me studiose secutum ex quibus vera gloria nasci posset, id. Fam. 15, 4, 13: facinus natum a cupiditate, id. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 82; id. Font. 16, 37: visus ei dicitur draco... dicere quo illa loci nasceretur, id. Div. 2, 66, 135: strumae nascuntur maxime in cervice, Cels. 5, 28, 7; 7, 12, 1 *fin.*; 7, 6, 4 *fin.*: onychem in Arabiae tantum montibus nasci putavere, Plin. 36, 7, 12, § 59: frumenta nata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 63, § 147: ex quo uno haec omnia nata et profecta esse concedit, id. Quint. 28, 85; id. Agr. 2, 33, 90: profectio nata a timore defectionis, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: querelae verae nascuntur pectore ab imo, Cat. 64, 198: omnis obligatio vel ex contractu nascitur vel ex delicto, Gai. Inst. 3, 88 sq.—With *ut*: ex hoc nascitur *ut*, hence it follows that, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63; Sen. Ep. 74, 11.—**B.** Esp., of the spiritual renewal of a religious experience, to be regenerated, born again (eccl. Lat.): quod natum est ex spiritu, spiritus est, Vulg. Johan. 3, 6: nasci denuo, id. ib. 3, 7: natus ex Deo, id. 1 Johan. 3, 9, etc.—Hence, *P. a.* **A. nascens**, entis, arising, beginning, nascent, infant, immature: ante Periclem et Thucydidem, qui non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis fuerunt, littera nulla est, etc., Cic. Brut. 7, 27: eloquentiam pueris induunt adhuc nascentibus, Petr. 4: (vitulus) vexat nascenti robora cornu, Juv. 12, 9.—**2.** Subst.: **nascentia**, ium, n., organic bodies, esp. plants, Vit. 5, 1, 3; 5, 8, 1.—**B. natus**, a, um, *P. a.* born; hence, **1.** Subst.: **natus** (gnatus), i, m., a son; and **nata** (gnata), ae, f. (dat. and *abl. pl.* natibus, where ambiguity is to be avoided, Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 733 P.; Inscr. Orell. 7421; Phocas, p. 1707 P.; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 29), a daughter; in plur.: nati (gnati), children, offspring: caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Lael. 8, 27: bellum prope inter parentes natosque, Liv. 1, 23, 1; cf. id. 5, 40, 3: cum pecore et gnatis, Hor. S. 2, 115: et trepidae matres pressere ad pectora natos, Verg. A. 7, 518: mihi auscultā, nate, pueros jube cremari, Enn.

ap. Non. 246, 11 (Trag. v. 329 Vahl.); Hör. S. 1, 3, 43: natam collocare alicui, Plaut. Aul. Arg. 1, 15: o gnata, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 46 Vahl.): si quis gnatum pro mutā devovet agnā, Hor. S. 2, 3, 219; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 199: Hectoris natum de muro iactarier, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 10, § 70 Müll. (Trag. v. 130 Vahl.); so, Nerei natae, id. ap. Prisc. p. 733 P. (Trag. v. 135 Vahl.): maxima natarum Priami, Verg. A. 1, 654; Ov. M. 13, 661.—Esp. in the phrase natus nemo, not a human being, nobody (Plautine for nemo mortalis): tamquam si natus nemo in aedibus habitet, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 55 Lorenz ad loc.; id. ib. 2, 2, 20: nato nemini, id. Cas. 2, 4, 15; id. Ps. 1, 3, 63.—2. *Adj.* **a.** Natus alicui rei or ad aliquam rem, born, made, destined, designed, intended, produced by nature for any thing. (a) With dat. (class.): me credo huic esse natum rei, ferendis miseris, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 6: non sibi se soli natum meminerit, sed patriae, sed suis, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: natus huic imperio, id. Cael. 24, 59: gurgis atque helluo natus abdomini suo, non laudi atque gloriae, id. Pis. 17, 41: Judaei et Syri, nationes natae servituti, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 10.—(β) With ad (class.): vir ad omnia summa natus, Cic. Brut. 68, 239: natus ad haec tempora, id. Phil. 12, 4, 9: ad dicendum natus aptusque, id. de Or. 1, 22, 99: ad laudem et ad decus nati, suscepti, instituti sumus, id. Fin. 5, 22, 63: ad hoc unum natus, id. Or. 28, 99: ut ad cursum equus, ad arandum bos, ad indagandum canis, sic homo ad intellegendum et agendum natus est, id. Fin. 2, 13, 40: natus ad sacra Cithaeron, Ov. M. 2, 223: canor mulcendos natus ad aures, id. ib. 5, 561.—(γ) With inf. (poet.): quid meruere boves, animal... natum tolerare labores, Ov. M. 15, 120: sentes tantummodo laedere natae, id. de Nuce, 113.—(δ) With in and acc. (poet.): nati in usum laetitiae scyphi, Hor. C. 1, 27, 1; Ov. M. 14, 99; 15, 117.—(ε) With propter (rare): apros, animal propter convivia natum, Juv. 1, 141.—**b.** Formed or constituted by nature in any manner: alius ager bene natus, alius male, Varr. R. 1, 6, 1: sarmēta male nata, Col. 4, 24, 7: ita natus locus est, Liv. 9, 2: inculti versūs et male nati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 233.—(β) Pro re nata, or (ante- and post-class.) e re nata, under the present circumstances, according to the state of affairs, as matters are: ut in his pro re nata non incommodum possint esse, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 3: Antonii colloquium cum herolibus nostris pro re nata non incommodum, id. ib. 14, 6, 1; 7, 8, 2: e re nata melius fieri haud potuit, quam factum est, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 8; App. M. 4, p. 143, 38.—**c.** With a specification of time, so old, of the age of, etc.: eques Romanus annos prope XC. natus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62: annos natus unum et viginti, id. de Or. 3, 20, 74: cum annos ad quinquaginta natus esset, id. Clu. 40, 110: cum quinque et viginti natus annos domitium occupavisset, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: Cato annos quinque et octoginta natus excessit e vita, id. Brut. 20, 80; in Inscr. ANNOVVM NATVS, etc., Inscr. Mon. Scip. n. 7; Inscr. Marini Atti, p. 564.—Sometimes, in order to specify the age more exactly, major or minor, without or with quam, is added: annos nata est sedecim non major, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 23: minor quinque et viginti annis natus, Nep. Han. 3, 2: minor triginta annis natus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122: homo annos natus major quadraginta, over forty years old, Cic. Rose. Am. 14, 49: Dionysius major annos sexaginta natus decessit, Nep. Reg. 2, 3: cum liberis majoribus quam quindecim annos natis, Liv. 45, 32, 3: minorem quam annos sex, majorem quam annos decem natam, negarunt capi fas esse, Gell. 1, 12, 1.—For major, minor, sometimes with plus, minus (ante-class.): plus triginta annis natus sim, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 1: annos sexaginta natus es aut plus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11; cf.: non amplius novem annos natus, Nep. Han. 2, 3.—Act. collat. form: **nascor**, ēre, to be born, etc.: ubi germen nascere coeperit, Cato, R. R. 151 fin.

1. Nasica, ae, comm. adj. [nasus], who has a large or pointed nose, Arn. 6, 190; 3, 108.

2. Nasica, ae, m., a surname in the Scipio family. So P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, who was declared to be the most virtuous

man in the state, and on that account was sent to accompany the image of the Mater Idaea to Rome, Liv. 29, 14, 8; cf. Cic. Brut. 20, 79; Val. Max. 3, 7, 3.

Nasidius, a, um, v. Nasidius fin.

Nasidienus, i, m., a Roman surname. **I.** A wealthy upstart in the time of Horace, Hor. S. 2, 8, 1 sq.—**II.** Another person, Mart. 7, 54.

Nasidius, a, name of a Roman gens.

1. L. Nasidius, a Roman knight, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 24.—**2.** An adherent of Pompey, Caes. B. C. 2, 3; Cic. Att. 11, 17, 3.—Hence, **Nasidianus**, a, um, adj., Nasidian: naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 7.

nasiterna, etc., v. nasiterna, etc.

Naso, ōnis, m. amplif. [nasus, large-nosed], a Roman family name in the Otacian, Octavian, Ovidian, and Voconian gentes. So esp., P. Ovidius Naso, the poet: ingenio perii Naso poeta meo, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 74.

Nāsos or **Nāsus**, i, f., = *Nāsos*, *Nēsos* (the island), a part of the city of Syracuse, Liv. 25, 30, 9 sqq.

nassa or **naxa**, ae, f. [no], a wicker-

basket with a narrow neck, for catching fish, a weel. **I.** Lit.: nassa est piscatorii vasi genus, quo, cum intravit piscis, exire non potest, Paul. ex Fest. p. 169 Müll.; Sil. 5, 47; Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 132: iuncti usūs ad nassas marinas, id. 21, 18, 69, § 114: scarus inclusus nassis, id. 32, 2, 5, § 11: instrumento piscatoris legato, et retia et nassae... debentur, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 66.—**II.** Trop., of a dangerous place, a snare, net: numquam ex ista nassa escam petam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 98: ex hac naxa exire constitui, non ad fugam, sed ad spem mortis melioris, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 2: inclusus carcere nassae (aeger), Juv. 12, 123.

nasiterna (**nasit-**), ae, f. [nasus], a large watering-pot with a large nose or spout: nasiterna est genus vasi aquarii ansati et patentis, quale est quo equi perfundi solent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 169 Müll.; Cato, R. R. 11; Varr. ap. Non. 546, 7; Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 28.

*** nasiternatus**, i, m. [nasiterna], provided with a large-nosed watering-pot, Calp. ap. Fulg. in Expos. Serm. Antiq. p. 563, 31 Merc.

nasturtium, ii, n. [nasi-tortium], a kind of cress: nasturtium nomen accepit a narium tormento, Plin. 19, 8, 44, § 155; cf. id. 20, 13, 50, § 127: (Persas) negat Xenophon ad panem adhibere quicquam praeter nasturtium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 99; poet. in plur., Verg. M. 84; Col. poet. 10, 231.

1. nasus, i, m. (ante-class. nasum, i, n.: quis oculi non sunt neque nasum, Lucil. ap. Non. 215, 4; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 288; id. Curc. 1, 2, 18; id. Men. 1, 2, 57; id. Mil. 4, 6, 41), the nose (syn. narēs). **I.** Lit.: nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi muris oculis interjectus esse videatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143: abripere alicui nasum mordicus, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 12: naso exhibere molestiam, id. Capt. 4, 2, 37: naso clamare magnū, to snore, id. Mil. 3, 2, 9: acutus, id. Capt. 3, 4, 115: collisus nasus, Sen. Ira. 3, 22, 4: praevis, Hor. A. P. 36: congelati gutta nasi, Mart. 11, 98, 7: mādidiere infantia nasi, Juv. 10, 169: exprimere rorantem frigore nasum, Mart. 7, 37, 3: ingeminant geminos naso crispante cachinnos, Pers. 3, 87: si tibi displicuit tuus nasus, Juv. 6, 495: vigilantia stertere naso, id. 1, 57.—**B.** The nose, as the seat of quick smell; and also the feature whereby anger or scorn is expressed; cf. naris (poet.): rancidum aprum antiqui laudabant, non quia nasus illis nullus erat, Hor. S. 2, 2, 89.—Of anger: disce sed ira cadat naso, rugosaeque sanna, Pers. 5, 91; Mart. 6, 64, 28.—Of scorn, derision, satirical wit, satire, sarcasm: naso adumco alique suspendere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 5: Balatro suspendens omnia naso, id. ib. 2, 8, 64: Lucilius, qui primus condidit stili nasum, Plin. N. H. praef. § 8: non cuiusque datum est habere nasum, Mart. 1, 42, 18: tacito ridere naso, id. 5, 19, 17: juvenesque senesque et pueri nasum rhinocerotis habent, id. 1, 3, 6.—**II.** Transf., the projecting part of a vessel, the nozzle or spout (cf. nasiterna): calix nasorum quatuor, Juv. 5, 46; cf. Mart. 14, 96.

2. Nasus, i, v. Nasos.

nasute, adv., v. nasutus fin.

nasutus, a, um, adj. [nasus], that has a large nose, large-nosed (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: depygis, nasuta, Hor. S. 1, 2, 93: manus, the elephant's trunk, Cäsiod. Var. 10, 30.—**II.** Trop., sagacious, witty, satirical, censorious: nasutus nimium cupis videri: nasutum volo, nolo polypo-sum, Mart. 12, 37, 1; id. 13, 2, 1: nil nasutius est, id. 2, 54, 6: homo nasutissimus, Sen. Suas. 7 med.—Hence, adv.: **nasute**, satirically, scornfully, wittily, sarcastically: tu qui nasute scripta destringis mea, Phaedr. 4, 7, 1: nasute negare, Sen. Ben. 5, 6, 5 (dub.; al. vafre).

nata, ae, f., v. natus, under nascor, P. a. B. 1.

natabilis, e, adj. [nato], that can swim or float (post-class.): robur, Coripp. Laud. Just. 4, 43.

natabulum, i, n. [id.], a place for swimming, a swimming-place, App. Flor. p. 353, 6: natabula fluminis, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 2, 9.

*** natabundus**, a, um, adj., swimming, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 2, 8 (2, 31 Mai.).

Natal [=natale, birthday festival], the name of one of the mimes of Laberius: in mimo, qui inscribitur Natal, Gell. 16, 7, 9.

natalicius, -tius, a, um, adj. [natalis], of or belonging to the hour or day of one's birth, birthday, natal (class.): qui haec Chaldaeorum natalicia praedicta defendunt, a casting of nativities, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: sidera, id. ib. 2, 43, 91: dapes, Mart. 7, 86, 1: lardum, Juv. 11, 84: sinciput, Petr. 136; Pers. 1, 16: dies natalicius, Vulg. Gen. 40, 20.—Hence, **II.** Subst. **A. natalicium** (-tium), ii, n., a birthday present: aliquid natalicii tibi mittere, Censor. de Die Nat. 1.—**B. natalicia**, ae, f. (sc. cena), a birthday entertainment: hodie non descendit Antonius, Cur? Dat natalicium in hortis, Cic. Phil. 2, 6, 15 (so acc. to Cod. Vat.; others natalicia, as n. plur.).

1. natalis, e, adj. [natus, nascor], of or belonging to one's birth, birth-, natal: huic emortuale facere ex natali die, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 139: nunc huic lenonist hodie natalis dies, id. ib. 3, 1, 9: natali die tuo scripsisti epistolam ad me, Cic. Att. 9, 5, 1; cf.: quem ego diem vere natalem huius urbis aut certe salutarem appellare possum, Cic. Fl. 40, 102: natalis dies reditus mei, id. Att. 3, 20, 1: scit genius natale comes qui temperat astrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 187: tempus, Ov. F. 6, 797: lux, id. ib. 219: hora, Hor. C. 2, 17, 19: humus, Ov. P. 2, 9, 78: domus, Val. Fl. 3, 321: sterilitas, native, Col. 3, 7: so, natale decus, Val. Fl. 6, 61.—**II.** Subst. **natalis**, is (abl. natali; rarely natale, Luc. 7, 391; Inscr. Orell. 775; 2534; al. cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 228 sq.), m. (sc. dies). **A.** Lit., a birthday: ad urbem (veni) tertio Non. natali meo, Cic. Att. 7, 5, 3: natales grate numeras? Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 210: meus est natalis, Verg. E. 3, 76: sex mihi natales lerant, Ov. H. 15, 61: Brutorum et Cassi natalibus, Juv. 5, 37: debemus mehercule natales tuos perinde ac nostros celebrare, Plin. Ep. 6, 30, 1. On this day it was customary to make offerings, the men to their Genius, and the women to Juno, and to make presents to each other, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 2; 5, 5, 1; Mart. 8, 64, 14.—**2.** Transf., any anniversary, a commemorative festival.—Of the day of the foundation of Rome: natali Urbis DCXXXII., Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 55.—(In eccl. Lat.) Of a martyr's death: dies in quo, lege functi carneā, in superna regna nascuntur Dei, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 171 sq. So of other anniversaries, Paul. Nol. Ep. 20, 3; Aug. Serm. 15 de Sanct. init.; id. Serm. 310 in Iemm.—Poet.: natalem alicui eripere, to prevent one's being born, Luc. 7, 390.—**B.** In plur.: **natales**, ium, m., birth, origin, lineage, extraction, descent, family (post-Aug.): natalium periti, the casters of nativities, Sen. Q. N. 2, 32, 7: Cornelius Fuscus claris natalibus, of distinguished birth, Tac. H. 2, 86; cf.: natalium claritas, id. ib. 1, 49: mulier natalibus clara, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 8: quid, Catilina, tuis natalibus atque Cethegi inveniet quisquam sublimius? Juv. 8, 231: dedecus natalium velare, Tac. A. 11, 21: natalibus suis restitui or reddi, to be restored to one's birthright, i. e. to be

freed from slavery (because all men were regarded as originally free), Dig. 40, 11, 2: libertus natalibus redditus, ib. 38, 2, 3: de restituendis natalibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 73 (78).

— **2.** Transf., of things, *birth, origin*: adamanti pallor argenti, et in auro non nisi excellentissimo natales, i. e. *is produced only in gold-mines*, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 56: arborum, the seed, id. 17, 10, 14, § 73: natales impatientiae, Tert. Pat. 5: a Penteucho natales agnitionis supputabuntur, id. adv. Marc. 1, 10. — **C. natale**, is, n.: et Musis natale in nemore Heliconis assignant, the place of birth, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25.

2. Natalis, is, m., a Roman surname, e. g. Antonius Natalis, Tac. A. 15, 50, 54 sq.; 71.

natālitus, a, um, v. natalicius.

natans, antis, Part. and P. a., v. nato fin.

† **natāticus**, a, um, adj. [nato], that can swim: nataticus, νηκτικός, Gloss. Philox.

natātilis, e, adj. [id.], that can swim (post-class.): animae, Tert. adv. Herm. 33. — Subst.: **natatiles**, ium, m., swimming creatures: feras, volucres, reptiles, natatiles, Prud. σερφ. 10, 332; App. de Mund. 28.

natatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a swimming. **I.** Lit.: habent igitur sibi arma, sibi equos... sibi pilam, sibi natationes atque cursus, *Cic. Sen. 16, 58: frigidae natationes, Cels. 3, 24 fin. — **II.** Transf., a place for swimming, swimming-place, Cels. 3, 27, 1; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

natator, ōris, m. [id.], a swimmer, Varr. L. L. 5, § 93 Müll.: pugnat in adversas ire natator aquas, Ov. R. Am. 122; id. H. 19, 70; Stat. Th. 10, 497.

natatorius, a, um, adj. [natator], of or belonging to a swimmer, that serves to swim with, natatory (post-class.): cortex, Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 27. — **II.** Subst.: **natatoria**, ae, f., and **natatorium**, i, n., a place for swimming, a swimming-place, a bath; a pool, Sid. Ep. 2, 2: vade ad natatoria Siloe, Vulg. Joh. 9, 7, 11.

† **natatura**, ae, f. [id.], a place for swimming or bathing: natatura, κολυμβή-θρα, Gloss. Philox.

natatus, ūs, m. [id.], a swimming (post-Aug.), Stat. S. 1, 5, 25: piscium natatu, Pall. 1, 17, 2: fluvius natatu scindere, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 347; cf. id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 333.

nates, ium, v. natis.

† **natatidum** or † **gnatididum**, ii, n. [natus-caedo], the murdering of one's son or child, child-murder: gnatididum, τεκνοκτονία, Gloss. Philox.

† **natinatio**, ōnis, f., a being busy, busi-ness: natinatio dicebatur negotiatio et natinatores ex eo sedetiosa negotia gerentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 166 Müll.

† **natinator**, ōris, m., a rebel; v. natinatio.

natīnor, āri, v. dep., to be busy: auditu tumultu Macedoniae Sappites, Lucanus inter se natinari atque factiosos esse, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. natinatio, p. 166 Müll.; v. h. v.

natō, ōnis, f. [nascor], a being born, birth; hence, transf. **I.** Personified, Natio, the goddess of birth: Natio quoque dea putanda est, quae, quia partus matronarum tueatur, a nascentibus Natio nominata est, Cic. N. D. 3, 13, 47 (al. Nascio). — **II.** A breed, stock, kind, species, race (rare but class.; syn.: genus, stirps, familia): in hominibus emendissimae natione alter est melior, emimus pluris, etc., Varr. L. L. 9, § 93 Müll.; Auct. B. Alex. 7, 3: natio optimatum, Cic. Sen. 44, 96: officiosissima candidatorum, id. Pis. 23, 55. — Also in a contemptuous sense, a race, tribe, set: salvet, fures maritimi, Famelica hominum natio, quid agitis? Plant. Rud. 2, 2, 6: vestra natio (Epicureorum), Cic. N. D. 2, 29, 74: ardelionum, Phaedr. 2, 5, 1. — Of animals: praegnantem opere levat: venter enim labore nationem reddit deteriore, Varr. R. 2, 6, 4; cf. id. L. 9, § 92 Müll.; and: in pecoribus quoque bonus proventus feturae bona natio dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 167 Müll. — Transf., of things, a sort, kind (post-Aug.): nationes in apium naturā diximus, Plin. 22, 24, 50, § 109: cera natione Pontica, id. 21, 14, 49, § 83; cf. id. 12, 25, 55, § 125. — **B.** In a more restricted sense, a race of people,

nation, people (used commonly in a more limited sense than gens, and sometimes as identical with it; cf.: gens, populus; usually applied by Cicero to distant and barbarous people): nam itast haec hominum natio; in Epidamniis Voluptarii, etc., Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 34: omnes nationes servitutum ferre possunt: nostra civitas non potest, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20; cf.: exteris nationibus ac gentibus ostendere, etc., id. Font. 11, 25: ne nationes quidem et gentes, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93; cf., in the reverse order: omnes exterarum gentes ac nationes, id. Imp. Pomp. 11, 31: per omnes gentes nationesque, Quint. 11, 3, 87: eruditissima Graecorum natio, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 18: Judaei et Syri, nationes natae servituti, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 10: immanes ac barbarae nationes, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 27: quod eas quoque nationes adire volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: Suevo majorem Germaniae partem obtinent, propriis adhuc nationibus nominibus discreti, Tac. G. 38: Gannascus, natione Canninefas, id. A. 11, 18: patre Camissare, natione Care, matre Scythissā natus, Nep. Dat. 1, 1: NATIONE CILIX, Inscr. Fabr. p. 495, n. 189; so in connection with names of cities: NATIONE ARRETIO, Inscr. Don. cl. 6, n. 181. — **2.** Ad Nationes, the name of a portico in Rome, built by Augustus, where the images of all known nations were set up: ante aditum porticus Ad Nationes, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 39; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 721. — **3.** In eccl. Lat., like gens, and the Gr. ἔθνος, opp. to Christians, the heathen: per deos nationum, Tert. de Idol. 22.

nātis, is, more freq. in the plur., **nātes**, ium, f. [akin to Gr. νῶτον, back; cf. νῶσις, the rump, the buttocks. (a) Sing.: diffissā nate, Hor. S. 1, 8, 46; Auct. Priap. 77, 11; 83, 23: quod ejus natis fulmine icta erat, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. pullus, p. 244 and 245 Müll. — (β) Plur.: nates pervellit, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 66: soleā pulsare nates, Juv. 6, 611; Mart. 14, 18, 2; with clunes, id. 3, 53, 3. — Of the rump of animals: nates turturum donare alicui, Mart. 3, 82, 21.

Natiso, ōnis, m., = Νάτισον, a small Italian river near Aquileia, now Natisone, Mel. 2, 4, 3; Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126.

natito, 1, v. freq. [no], to swim (late Lat.), Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 1, p. 98.

† **natīuncula**, ae, f. dim. [natio], a small nation: natio, natīuncula, Not. Tir. p. 79.

natīvitas, ātis, f. [nativus], birth, nativity (post-class.; cf. ortus): municipem aut nativitas aut adoptio facit, Dig. 50, 1, 1: janua nativitatis, Tert. Anim. 39: vultum nativitatis, natural face, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 23. — (β) Plur., Tert. Spect. 30. — **2.** A generation: usque ad quartam nativitatem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27 fin.

natīvitus, adv. [id.], from birth, by birth (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 39; so id. ib. 12.

nātivus, a, um, adj. [nascor], that has arisen from or by birth; born (cf. naturalis). **I.** Lit. (class.): mundus, made, created, Lucr. 5, 66: animus, id. 3, 417: Anaximandri opinio est, nativos esse deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 25. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Imparted by birth, inborn, innate: ut appareret, in eo nativum quandam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep. Att. 4, 1: mulier si nativā sterilitate sit, Gell. 4, 2, 9: malum, hunger (opp. delatum), Cic. Dom. 5, 12: sensus (with domesticus), id. Har. Resp. 9, 19. — **B.** Opp. to artificial, that is produced by nature, not artificial, natural, native (class.): beluae partim fluitantes, partim nativis testis inhaerentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: urbis (Romae) ipsius nativa praesidia, id. Rep. 2, 6, 11: nativae oves, whose wool is used in its natural color, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 191: montes nativi salis, id. 31, 7, 39, § 77: color, id. 32, 7, 24, § 74: specus, Tac. A. 4, 59: arcus, Ov. M. 3, 160: coma, original, former, genuine, id. Am. 1, 14, 56. — **2.** In partic., in gram.: nativa verba, primitive words, primitivae: simplicia verba partim nativa sunt, partim reperta: nativa ea quae significata sunt sensu; reperta, quae ex his facta sunt, Cic. Part. Or. 5, 16; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 36.

nātō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. n. and a. [no], to swim, to float. **I.** Lit.: qui neque in Oceano natare volueris studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2: natant pisces aequore, Ov. P. 2, 7, 28: canis, per flumen, carnem dum ferret, natans, Phaedr.

1, 4, 2: natat uncta carina, floats, Verg. A. 4, 398: crura natantia, palmated feet, Ov. M. 14, 551; cf.: apta natando crura, id. ib. 15, 376. — Of storm-tossed or shipwrecked persons, to float about, be tossed about: naufragus natans, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 163; cf. trop.: et natat exuviis Graecia pressa tuis, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 115: cum saepe in portu fracta carina natet, id. 2, 25, 24 (3, 20, 24): Ithacum lugere natantem, Juv. 10, 257. — (β) Poet., with acc.: nocte natat caeca serus freta, swims across, Verg. G. 3, 260: aquas, to swim in, Mart. 14, 196, 2: Tiberinum, to swim across, Juv. 8, 265. — Hence, also, pass.: quot piscibus unda natatur, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 25. — **B.** Transf. **1.** To swim or spread about (poet.): quā Tiberinus campo liberiore natat, Ov. F. 4, 291: natantibus radicibus, Col. Arb. 6; Prop. 2, 12, 52 (3, 7, 52): ingens medio natat umbra profundo, Stat. Th. 2, 42: niveo natat ignis in ore, id. Achill. 1, 161. — **2.** To swim or overflow with any thing, to be overflowed (mostly poet.). (a) With abl.: natabant pavimenta vino, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105: plenis Rura natant fossis, are inundated, Verg. G. 1, 372: sanique aspersa natarent Limina, id. A. 3, 625: fletibus ora natant, Stat. Th. 2, 337: carmina in ipsa ore natant, id. S. 2, 1, 18. — (β) Absol.: expectant imbres, quorum modo cuncta natabant Impulsu, Luc. 4, 330: plana natant, Sil. 4, 751. — **3.** Of the eyes, to swim (of drunken or dying persons), to be feeble, failing (poet.): vinis oculique animique natabant, Ov. F. 6, 673: moriens oculis natantibus Circumpexit Aethiā, id. M. 5, 72; Sil. 2, 122; cf.: ante oculos natant tenebrae, Ov. M. 12, 136: oculi natantes et quādam voluptate suffusi, Quint. 4, 3, 76. — **4.** To move to and fro, not stand still: nec vagus in laxā pes tibi pelle (i. e. calceae) natet, Ov. A. A. 1, 516; Calp. Ecl. 6, 43; Nemes. Cyn. 170. — **5.** Of birds, to fly: ardea sublimis penna confusa natanti, Luc. 5, 554. — **II.** Trop., to fluctuate, waver, be uncertain (= titubare, huc atque illuc ferri): in quo ipse magis tu mihi natare visus es quam ipse Nepotinus, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62: mutatio voluntatis indicat animum natare, Sen. Ep. 35, 4: pars multa (hominum) natat, modo recta capessens, Interdum pravis obnoxia, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6; Sil. 7, 726; Manil. 4, 256: vitreoque natant praetoria ponto, float or waver reflected in the water, Stat. S. 2, 2, 49. — Hence,

natans, antis, P. a., swimming; hence, **natantes**, ūm, poet. for fishes: genus omne natantum, Verg. G. 3, 541; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, § 31.

natrīx, icis (once m.: natrix violator aquae, Luc. 9, 720; usually), f. [noj]. **I.** A water-snake: cur deus tantam vim natricum viperarumque fecerit? Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 120. — **2.** Trop., of a dangerous person: se natricem educare, Suet. Calig. 11. — **B.** Transf., a whip, scourge, made of a water-snake's skin: natribus natricem impressit crassam et capitata, Lucil. ap. Non. 65, 30. — **II.** A plant: Ononis natrix, Linn.; Plin. 27, 12, 83, § 107.

natta, v. nacca.

natu, v. 2. natus.

† **natula**, ae, f. dim. [nata], a little daughter, Inscr. Gud. 335, 12.

natūra, ae, f. [nascor], birth. **I.** Lit. (very rare): naturā tu illi pater es, consiliis ego, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 46; cf.: naturā pater, id. ib. 5, 7, 4. — **II.** Transf. (freq. and class.; syn.: indoles, ingenium). **A.** The nature, i. e. the natural constitution, property, or quality of a thing: quod autem animal est, id motu cietur interiore et suo: nam haec est natura propria animae et vis, Cic. Rep. 6, 26, 28: ipsumque per se sua vi, sua natura, sua sponte laudabile, id. Fin. 2, 15, 50: ab ipsa natura loci, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: quali esset natura montis, qui cognoscerent misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: loci, id. ib. 1, 2: tigna secundum naturam fluminis procumbent, according to the nature or natural course of the river, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: insula naturā triquetra, by nature, i. e. in shape, id. ib. 5, 13: naturas apibus quas Juppiter ipse Ad-didit expediam, Verg. G. 4, 149. — **2.** Of character, nature, natural disposition, inclination, bent, temper, character: cognitum per te ipsum, quae tua natura est, dignum tuā amicitia judicabis, Cic. Fam. 13, 78, 2: prolixa beneficiacque, id. ib. 3, 8, 8; Liv. 22, 59: mihi beneficiacque jam ex consuetudine

in naturam vertit, *has become natural*, Sall. J. 85, 9. — **Prov.**: consuetudo est secunda natura, August. adv. Jul. 5, 59 fin.; Macr. S. 7, 9, 7; cf.: voluptatem consuetudine quasi alteram naturam efficit, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: facere sibi naturam alicujus rei, *to accustom one's self to a thing*, Quint. 2, 4, 17: desideria naturae satiare, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25. — **B.** The nature, course, or order of things: quod rerum natura non patitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 55: delabi ad aequitatem et ad rerum naturam, id. Fam. 6, 10, 5: naturae satisfacere, i. e. to die, Cic. Clu. 10, 29; so, naturae concedere, Sall. J. 14, 15: — **Personified**: quis vero opifex praeter naturam, quā nihil potest esse callidius, tantam solertiam persequi potuisset in sensibus? quae primum oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: fui primis a natura datis, id. Fin. 2, 11, 34: homines rationem habent a naturā datam, id. ib. 2, 14, 45: et homini praecipui a naturā nihil datum esse dicemus, id. ib. 2, 33, 110: quae (membra corporum) ipsa declarant procreandi a naturā habitam esse rationem, id. ib. 3, 19, 62: omnis natura vult esse conservatrix sui, id. ib. 4, 7, 16; 5, 15, 41; 5, 20, 56: illam partem bene vivendi a natura petebant, eique parendum esse dicebant, id. Ac. 1, 5, 19. — **2.** Nature, i. e. the world, the universe: Cleanthes totius naturae menti atque animo hoc nomen (dei) tribuit, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 37. — **3.** Nature, i. e. consistency with nature, possibility: in rerum naturā fuisse, Cic. Rab. Perd. 8, 24: hoc quoque in rerum naturam cadit, *is a possible case*, Quint. 2, 17, 32: iudicatum esse enim, rerum naturam non recipere, ut, etc., *that it is not in accordance with nature, not possible*, Val. Max. 8, 1, abs. 13. — **C.** An element, thing, substance: Aristoteles quintam quandam naturam censet esse, e qua sit mens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 22: de naturis autem sic sentiebat; primum uti quattuor initiis rerum illis quintam hanc naturam... non adhiberet, etc., id. Ac. 1, 11, 39: natura tenuis aëris, Lucr. 2, 232. — **D.** The natural parts, organs of generation: cujus (Mercurii) obscenus excitata natura traditur, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55: quaedam matrona visa est in quiete obsegnatam habere naturam, id. Div. 2, 70, 145; cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 4; 2, 7, 8.

naturabilis, e, i. q. naturalis, App. Doct. Plat. 2, p. 19, 6.

naturalis, e, adj. [natura], natural, i. e., **I.** By birth, one's own: naturalis pater, opp. to adoptive father, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15: in adoptionem dato redire in familiam liceat, si pater naturalis sine liberis decesserit, Quint. 3, 6, 96: filius (= κατὰ φύσιν υἱός), Liv. 42, 52: Pauli nepos, id. 44, 44; Suet. Tib. 52; Gai. Inst. 2, 137; 3, 31: qui in avi sui naturalis potestate est, Dig. 37, 8, 1, § 2; also, natural, illegitimate (= nothus), Dig. 40, 5, 40; 36, 1, 80, § 2; Aug. Conf. 6, 12; Inscr. Grut. 945, 3. — **II.** Of or belonging to the nature of things, produced by or agreeable to nature, natural: naturalis est alicui, *it is natural to one, it is his innate quality*, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 144: historia, id. praef. § 1: motus naturalis, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: societas, id. Off. 1, 16, 50: lex, id. N. D. 1, 14, 36: notio naturalis atque insita in animis nostris, id. Fin. 1, 9, 31: naturalis, non fucatus nitor, id. Brut. 9, 36: bonum, id. Cael. 5, 11: dies, a natural day, i. e. from sunrise to sunset, opp. to the dies civilis, Censor. de Die Nat. 23; v. civilis: mors, a natural, not a violent death, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 180 (for the class: mors necessaria, Cic. Mil. 7, 16): naturales exitus, the anus, Col. 6, 30, 8: naturalia desideria, the sexual impulse, id. 6, 24, 2; 6, 27, 7: loca naturalia, the sexual parts of men and animals, Cels. 1, p. 11 Milligan. — **As subst.**: **naturāle**, is, n., the private parts: sanguinis pars per naturale descendit, Cels. 5, 26, 13; 7, 26, 1 al. — **More freq. plur.**, **naturālia**, ium, n., in same sense, Cels. 4, 21 int.; 5, 20, 4; 6, 18, 2 al.; Col. 6, 27, 10; Just. 1, 4, 2. — **III.** Of or concerning nature, natural: naturales quaestiones, Cic. Part. 18, 64: historia, Plin. H. N. praef. § 1: philosophia, Isid. Orig. 2, 24, 12. — **IV.** Opp. to fictitious, natural, real: philosophi duos Joves fecerunt, unum naturalem, alterum fabulosum, Lact. 1, 11. — **Hence, adv.**: **naturaliter**, naturally,

conformably to nature, by nature: nec vero umquam animus hominis naturaliter divinat, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 113: alacritas naturaliter innata, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: inter naturaliter dissimillimos, Vell. 2, 60, 5; Plin. 11, 37, 47, § 130: profluere (urinam), Cels. 7, 26, 1; Hirt. B. Alex. 8: est aliquid in omni materiā naturaliter primum, Quint. 3, 8, 6.

naturalitas, ātis, f. [naturalis], naturalness (post-class.): somni naturalitas, Tert. Anim. 43; 16.

naturaliter, adv., v. naturalis fin.

naturalitus, adv. [naturalis], by nature (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 9, 11; App. M. 1, 12, p. 107.

naturificatus, a, um, adj. [naturafacio], brought into being (post-class.): animae naturificatae, Tert. adv. Valent. 23.

1. natus, a, um, Part. and P. a., born.

— **Subst.**: **nātus**, i, m., a son; v. nascor fin.

2. nātus, ūs (used only in abl. sing.), m. [nascor], lit. birth; hence, ***I.** Of plants, a growing, growth: cupressus natu morosa, slow of growth, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 139.

II. With esp. reference to age, birth, age, years (the class. signif. of the word): non admodum grandis natu, not very old, Cic. Sen. 4, 10: tantus natu, so old, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 16: grandior natu, id. Aul. 2, 1, 37: P. Scaptius de plebe magno natu, an old man, Liv. 3, 71, 3: homo magno natu, id. 10, 38, 6: magno natu principes, id. 21, 34, 2: dicitur matrem Pausaniae vixisse eamque jam magno natu, Nep. Paus. 5, 3; id. Dat. 7, 1; id. Tim. 3, 1: qui fuit major natu, quam Plautus, older, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3: cum ille Q. Scaevolam sibi minorem natu generum praetulisset, id. Brut. 26, 101: est tibi frater pari nobilitate, natu major, Tac. H. 1, 15: audivi ex majoribus natu hoc idem fuisse in P. Scipione Nasica, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: ex iis (filiis) duo natu majores, Vell. 1, 10, 3: minorem natu, quam ipse erat, fratrem, Sen. ad Polyb. 15, 5: frater major natu, Liv. 3, 13, 2: id meā minime refert qui sum natu maximus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 27: praeter Philippum maximum natu ex filiis, Liv. 45, 6, 9: qui maximus natu esset ex liberis ejus, Nep. Ages. 1, 3: ita enim maximus ex iis in concilio respondit, the oldest, Liv. 21, 19 med.: filius non maximus natu, Tac. G. 32: ex his omnibus natu minimus, Q. Satorius est, the youngest, Cic. Clu. 38, 107: maximo natu filius, for maximus natu, his eldest son, Nep. Dat. 7, 1.

nauchia, ae, f., = ναυαρχία, the command of a vessel, Cod. Th. 13, 5, 20.

nauchus, i, m. (less correctly **nav-**), = ναύαρχος, the master of a vessel, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 24, § 60; Tac. A. 15, 51; Inscr. Orell. 3615; 3624; Veg. Mil. 5, 2.

Naubolides, ae, v. Naubolus, II.

Naubolus, i, m., = Ναύβολος, a king of Phocis, father of Iphitus the Argonaut, Stat. Th. 7, 355; Hyg. Fab. 14. — **Hence, II.** **Naubolides**, ae, m., the son of Naubolus, i. e. Iphitus, Val. Fl. 1, 362; cf. Stat. Th. 7, 354.

nauci, v. naucum.

nauclicus, a, um, adj., = ναυκληρικός, of or belonging to a ship-owner or ship-master: facito uti venias (ornatu) ornatus huc nauclicus, in a skipper's dress, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 41 (MSS. nauclicio): nauclicus ornatus, in the dress of a ship-master, id. As. 1, 1, 54 (MSS. nauclicio), for which ornatus thalassicus, id. Mil. 4, 6, 67.

nauclicus, v. l. for nauclicus, q. v. Plaut. As. 1, 1, 54.

nauclicus, i, m., = ναύκληρος, a ship-owner, a ship-master, skipper (syn.: navarchus, gubernator), Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 17; Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 1; Vulg. Act. 27, 11; Cod. Th. 7, 16, 3; Firm. Math. 8, 20 fin. — **II.** **Nauclicus**, the title of a comedy of Caecilius, Non. 12, 32; 126, 26; 506, 5; Isid. Orig. 19, 1.

Naucrates, is, m., = Ναυκράτης, a Greek historian of Erythrae, a pupil of Isocrates, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 94; 3, 44, 173; id. Or. 51, 172; Quint. 3, 6, 3.

Naucratis, is, f., = Ναύκρατις, a town of the Delta in Egypt, now Salhadschar, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64; 31, 10, 46, § 111. — **Hence, I.** **Naucraticus**, ae, m. adj., of Naucratis. **Naucraticus**: nomos, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49. — **II.** **Naucraticus**, a, um, adj.,

Naucraticus: ostium Nili, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64.

naucula, ae, f. [navicula], a little ship, for navicula (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 37; 9, 7, 4; Paul. Carm. 21, 247; cf.: naucula, navicella, navicula, Not. Tir. p. 177.

nauculor, v. naviculor.

naucum, i, n., or **naucus**, i, m. [etym. dub.; cf. nugae], something slight or trivial, a trifle: naucum ait Ateius Philologus poni pro nugis. Cincius, quod in oleae nucis, quod intus sit. Aelius Stilo omnium rerum putamen. Glossematorum autem scriptores fabae grani quod haereat in fabulo. Quidam ex Graeco quod sit vai και ούχι, levem hominem significari. Quidam nucis juglandis, quam Verrius jugulandam vocat, medium velut dissaepimentum. Plautus in Parasito pigro: Ambo magnā laude lauti, postremo ambo sumus non nauci. Item in Mostellaria: Quod id esse dicam verbum nauci, nescio; et in Truculento: Amas hominem non nauci; et Naevius in Tunicularia: Ejus noctem nauco ducere (to value at nothing); et Ennius: Illuc nugator nili, non nauci'st homo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 166 Müll. (Enn. Com. v. 10 Vahl). — Besides the preceding example from Naevius, non nauci (habere, facere, or esse, used only in the genitive with a negative), of no value, good for nothing (cf.: flocci habeo), non habeo denique nauci Marsum augurem, esteem lightly, value not a straw, Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: homo timidus nauci non erit. Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 1: homo non nauci, id. Truc. 2, 7, 50: hoc servum meum non nauci facere esse ausum? id. Bacch. 5, 1, 16.

naufragābilis, e, adj. [naufragium], dangerous to ships (late Lat.), Caes. Ep. 2, p. 1134.

naufragālis, e, adj. [id.], where many shipwrecks occur, dangerous to ships: Capraria naufragalis, Mart. Cap. 6, § 643; cf. naufragiosus.

naufragātor, ōris, m. [naufrago], a shipwrecked person (late Lat.), Aug. Serm. in Spicil. Rom. t. 8.

naufragiōsus, a, um, adj. [naufragium], full of shipwrecks, dangerous to ships: pelagus, Sid. Ep. 4, 12; Claud. Mam. de Stat. Anim. 1, 1; cf. naufragalis.

naufragium, ii, n. [for navifragium, from navis-frango], a shipwreck.

I. Lit.: multi naufragia fecerunt, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 1: naufragio perire, id. Deiot. 9, 25: naufragio interire, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: naufragio interceptus, Tac. A. 14, 3; Flor. 3, 10, 7: nullum conferri posse Naufragium velis ardentibus, Juv. 12, 22: pati, Sen. Herc. Oet. 118. — **Prov.**: naufragia alicujus ex terrā intueri, to behold the ruin of others from a position of safety, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 4 (cf. Lucr. 2, 1): naufragium in portu facere, i. e. to fail when on the verge of success, Quint. Decl. 12, 23. — **B.** Poet., transf. **1.** A storm: naufragiis magnis multisque coortis, Lucr. 2, 552. — **2.** The remains of a shipwreck, a wreck: Eurys Naufragium spargens operit freta, Sil. 10, 323. — **II.** Trop., shipwreck, ruin, loss, destruction: naufragium fortunarum, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 25: luculentum patrimonii, id. Phil. 12, 8, 19: rei familiaris, id. Fam. 1, 9, 5: cum Gallica gens per Italiam naufragia sua latius traheret, defeats, Flor. 1, 13, 19: tabula ex naufragio, lit. a plank on which a shipwrecked person saves himself; hence, a means of deliverance, a solace, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 3. — **B.** Transf., the shattered remains, a wreck: naufragia Caesaris amicorum, Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 3: colligere naufragium rei publicae, id. Sen. 6, 15: credo mollia naufragiis litora posse dari, Ov. P. 1, 2, 62; 2, 9, 9.

naufrago, āvi, i, v. n. [naufragus], to suffer shipwreck, be wrecked: omnes naves naufragarunt, Petr. 76, 4; Sid. Ep. 4, 21; Salv. Gub. Dei, 3, p. 77.

naufragus, a, um, adj. [navis-frango], that suffers shipwreck, shipwrecked, wrecked. **I.** Lit. (class.): Marius Africa devicta expulsum et naufragum vidit, Cic. Pis. 19, 43: corpora, Verg. G. 3, 542: puppis, Ov. H. 2, 16: mulier, Tac. A. 14, 11. — **(β)** Subst.: **naufragus**, i, m., a shipwrecked person: naufragus natans, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 153: dare naufrago tabulam, Sen. Ben. 3, 9, 2: mersa rate naufragus assem Dum rogat, Juv. 14,

301. — **B.** Poet., transf., *that causes shipwreck, shipwrecking*: mare, Hor. C. 1, 16, 10: unda, Tib. 2, 4, 10: monstra, Ov. F. 4, 500: tempestas, Val. Fl. 1, 584: Syrtis, Sil. 17, 635; cf. navifragus. — **II.** Trop., *ruined*: naufragorum ejecta ac debilitata manus, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24: ut aliquis patrimonio naufragus, id. Sull. 14, 41.

† **naulia**, v. nablum.

Naulōcha, ōrum, n. (**Naulōchus**, i, m., Suet. Aug. 116), a village on the north coast of Sicily, near the promontory of Pelorus, Sil. 14, 265.

† **naulum** (**naulōn**), i, n., = ναῦλον, *passage-money, fare*: perdere naulum, Juv. 8, 97: in nautis navium, Dig. 30, 39, 1: ut naulum exsolvatur, ib. 20, 4, 6; Vulg. Jonae, 1, 3.

† **naumāchīa**, ae, f., = ναυμαχία, the representation of a sea-fight, a mock sea-fight (pure Lat. navale proelium). **I.** Lit.: naumachiam commisit, Suet. Claud. 21: naumachiae spectaculum edere, id. Caes. 44: naumachiam exhibere, id. Ner. 12; Vell. 2, 56, 1; 2, 100, 2; Mart. Spect. 28, 12: voluptates naumachiae, Vopisc. Aur. 34, 6. — **II.** Transf., a place where mock sea-fights were exhibited: edidit et navale proelium in veteri naumachia, Suet. Tib. 7; 72; id. Dom. 5.

naumāchīarius, a, um, adj. [naumachia], of or for a mock sea-fight: pons, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 190. — Hence, **II.** Subst.: **naumāchīarius**, ii, m., a combatant in a mock sea-fight, Suet. Claud. 21.

† **naumāchus**, i, m., = ναύμαχος, a naval combatant: nauta, nauticus, naumachus, naumachia, Not. Tir. p. 77.

Naupactōus, v. Naupactus, II.

Naupactus (-os), i, f., and **Naupactum**, i, n., = Ναυπακτος, a city of Aetolia, on the Gulf of Corinth, now Epakto or Lepanto, Caes. B. C. 3, 35; Mel. 2, 3, 5; Cic. Pis. 37, 91; Liv. 36, 30; 34 sq.; Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6. — Hence, **II.** **Naupactōus**, a, um, adj., *Naupactian*: Naupactous Achelous, Ov. F. 2, 43.

† **naupēgiārius**, ii, m. [naupagus], a ship-carpenter, Inscr. Spon. Miscell. p. 67.

† **naupēgus**, i, m., = ναυπηγός, a ship-builder, shipwright, ship-carpenter: naupēgo in navi maritūm diurni X sexaginta, Edict. Diocl. p. 19; Dig. 50, 6, 6; Firm. Math. 4, 7 med.

† **nauphylax** (**naufylax**, **naufylax**, **naōfylax**), ūcis, m., = ναυφύλαξ, one who kept watch over the luggage on shipboard, Inscr. Don. 273, 2; Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 125, 3.

Naupīdamē, ēs, f., = Ναυπιδάμη, daughter of Amphidamas, and mother of Augeas by Helios, Hyg. Fab. 14.

1. Nauplius, ii, m., = Ναυπλιος, a son of Neptune and Amyntoe, king of Euboea, and father of Palamedes. To avenge his son, whom the Greeks had put to death before Troy, he made false signal-fires on the shores of Euboea as the Greeks were returning homeward, and led them to shipwreck upon the rocks: Nauplius ultores sub noctem porrigit ignes, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 115; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 260; Hyg. Fab. 116: Nauplii mala, Suet. Ner. 39. — Hence, **II.** **Naupliades**, ae, m., = Ναυπλιάδης, the son of Nauplius, i. e. Palamedes, Ov. M. 13, 39; 310; id. Ib. 621.

† **2. nauplius**, ii, m., = ναυπλιος, a kind of shell-fish, which sails in its shell as in a ship, Plin. 9, 30, 49, § 94; v. naviger.

Nauportum, i, n., a city in Upper Pannonia, the mod. Laybach, Tac. A. 1, 20; Vell. 2, 110, 4. — Near it is the river **Nauportus**, i, m., Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 128.

Naura, ōrum, v. Nautaca.

† **nauscit** (qs. naviscit), said of a bean, which opens in the shape of a ship, Paul. ex Fest. p. 168 and 169 Müll.

† **nausēa** or **nausia**, ae, f., = ναυσία, sea-sickness. **I.** Lit.: ne nauseae molestiam suscipias aeger, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 1: navigavimus sine timore et nausēa, id. Att. 5, 13, 1: nausēa pressus, Cels. 1, 3. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *sickness, nausea; vomiting* (syn. fastidium): nausea segnis, quae bilem movet nec effundit, Sen. Ep. 53, 3: cruditates, quae nauseam faciunt, Plin. 26, 11, 69, § 112: elaeomeli non sine nausēa alvum solvit, id. 23, 4, 50, § 96: nauseam fluentem coërcere,

Hor. Epod. 9, 35: ubi libido veniet nauseae, Cato, R. R. 156. — **B.** Trop., a qualm, nausea: cotidiana refice nauseam nummis. Audire gratis, Afer, ista non possum, Mart. 4, 37, 9.

nausēābilis, e, adj. [nauseo], that causes nausea or vomiting, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 18.

nausēābundus, a, um, adj. [id.], inclined to vomit, Sen. Ep. 108, 35; 47, 6.

nausēātor, ōris, m. [id.], one who is apt to feel nausea, who vomits easily: Ulixes nauseator erat, Sen. Ep. 53, 4.

nausēo, āvi, ātum, i, v. n. [nausea], to be sea-sick. **I.** Lit., Hor. Ep. 1, 93: si sine vomitu nauseavit, Cels. 1, 3. — **B.** Transf., to be squeamish or qualmish, to vomit: quidlibet, modo ne auseet, faciat, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 84: ructantem et nauseantem Antonium, id. Fam. 12, 25, 4; Juv. 6, 433. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To belch forth, i. e. give vent to, utter nonsense: ista effutientem nauseare, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84. — **B.** To cause disgust: hoc illis dictum est, qui stultitia nauseant, Phaedr. 4, 7, 25.

* **nausēōla**, ae, f. dim. [id.], a slight squeamishness, Cic. Att. 14, 8, 2.

* **nausēōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.], that produces nausea, nauseous: radix, Plin. 26, 8, 38, § 59.

Nausicāa, ae, and **Nausicāē**, ēs, f., = Ναυσικαία, the daughter of Alcinoüs, king of the Phaeacians: virgo Nausicaa, Gell. 9, 9, 14; cf. Aus. Per. Odys. 6; Hyg. Fab. 125 sq.: Nausicaē patrii horti, Mart. 12, 31, 9.

Nausiphānes, is, m., = Ναυσίφάνης, a Grecian philosopher of Teos, instructor of Epicurus, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 33.

Nausiphōus, i, m., the son of Ulysses by Circe, Hyg. Fab. 125.

Nausistrāta, ae, f., name of a woman, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 94 et passim.

Naustathmos, i, m., = Ναύσταθμος, a seaport in Ionia, near Phocaea, Liv. 37, 31 fin.

† **naustibulum**, i, n. [navis], a vessel shaped like a ship: naustibulum vocabant antiqui vas alvei simile, videlicet a navis similitudine, Paul. ex Fest. p. 168 and 169 Müll.

†† **nausum**, i, n., a kind of Gallic ship: nauso advehi, Aus. Ep. 22; id. ib. in carm.

nauta (ante-class., poet., and late Lat. **nāvita**), ae, m. [for navita, from navis], a sailor, seaman, mariner: ego nautas eum non putabam habiturum, Cic. Att. 9, 3, 2; id. Fam. 16, 9, 4; nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: pavidus nauta, Hor. C. 1, 1, 14: nautae = mercatores, id. S. 1, 1, 29: permixtus nautis et furibus et fugitivis, Juv. 8, 174. — Uncontracted form navita (mostly poet.): nulla est voluptas navitis major, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 1; Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 169 Müll.: timidi navitae, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator, Prop. 2, 1, 43: navita tum stellis numeros et nomina fecit, Verg. G. 1, 137: omnis navita ponto Umida vela legit, id. ib. 1, 372 sq.: navitas precum ejus (Arionis) commiseritum esse, Gell. 16, 19, 11; cf. Charon. Ap. M. 6, 20, p. 181; so, navita turpis aquae, Tib. 1, 10, 36: navita Porthmeus, Petr. poet. 121, 117.

Nautāca, ōrum, n., = Ναύτακα, a city of Sogdiana, near the river Oxus, probably between the mod. Samarcand and the river Amur, Curt. 8, 2, 9 (ex conject., Zumpt and Mültz. for Naura).

nautālis, e, adj. [nauta], sailor-like: forma, Aus. Idyll. 10, 223.

† **nautēa**, ae, f., = ναυτία (another form for ναύτια). * **I.** A qualm, nausea: nauteam facere, Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll. — **II.** An offensive liquid, perh. bilgewater = sentina: nautea est aqua de coriis, vel, quod est verius, aqua de sentina, dicta a nautis, Non. 8, 6: nauteam Bibere malim, si necessum est, quam illanc oscularier, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 44; id. Curc. 1, 2, 5: hircus unctus nautēa, id. Cas. grex fin. — (Acc. to Opilius Aurelius ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll., nautea is a plant used by tanners: nauteam ait Opilius Aurelius herbam esse granis nigris, quā coriarii utuntur, a nave ductum nomen, quia nauseam facit, permutatione T et S; cf. ib. p. 164 ib.)

Nautes, is, m., the progenitor of the Nautii (v. h. v.), Verg. A. 5, 704; 728.

† **nauticārius**, ii, m. [nauta], a ship-master, Inscr. Fea Fast. Cons. 40.

† **nauticus**, a, um, adj., = ναυτικός, of or belonging to ships or sailors, ship-, nautical: inhihere est verbum totum nauticum, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: exuviae nauticae, id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 54: scientia nauticarum rerum, Caes. B. G. 3, 8; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152: clamor, Verg. A. 3, 128. panis, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 138: pecunia, Dig. 45, 1, 122. — **II.** Subst.: **nautici**, ōrum, m., sailors, seamen: Macrin nautici vocant, Liv. 37, 28; 41, 3; Plin. 16, 37, 70, § 178.

Nautii, ōrum, m., the Nautians, a Roman family, descended from Nautes the Trojan, who brought the image of Minerva to Italy. The sacrifices to Minerva remained in this family, and the goddess herself was called Dea Nautia, Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 166; 3, 407; 5, 704 and 728; Paul. ex Fest. p. 166 and 167 Müll.

† **nautilus** or **nautilōs**, i, m., = ναυτίλος, the nautilus, a shell-fish so called because it sails like a vessel, Plin. 9, 29, 47, § 88; cf. nauplius and naviger.

Nautius, a, name of a Roman gens.

1. C. Nautius, a consul, Liv. 2, 52; 3, 25 sq. — **2.** C. Nautius Rutilus, a consul, Liv. 4, 52. — **3.** Sp. Nautius Rutilus, a military tribune, Liv. 4, 35.

Nava, ae, m., a river of Germany which flows into the Rhine near Bingen, now the Nahe, Tac. H. 4, 70; Aus. Mozell. 1.

† **nāvācūlum**, i, n. [navis], a harbor: navaculum, ναυστάθιον, Gloss. Philox.

nāvale, is, v. navalis, II.

nāvalis, e, adj. [navis], of or belonging to ships, ship-, naval: pedestres navalesve pugnae, Cic. Sen. 5, 13; Liv. 26, 51, 6: bellum, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: apparatus, id. Att. 10, 8, 3: disciplina et gloria navalis, id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 54: fuga, by sea, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 148: proelium, Gell. 10, 6, 2: castra, to protect the ships drawn up on land, Caes. B. G. 5, 22: in classe acieque navali esse, Liv. 26, 51, 8 Weissenb.: forma, the shape of a ship, Ov. F. 1, 229: corona, a naval crown, as the reward of a naval victory, Verg. A. 8, 684; cf. navali coronā solet donari, qui primus in hostium navem armatus transilierit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 163 Müll.; so, navali cinctus honore caput, Ov. A. 3, 392: navali surgentes aere columnae, made of the brass from the beaks of captured ships, Verg. G. 3, 29: arbor, fit for ship-building, Plin. 13, 9, 17, § 61: stagnum, a basin in which to exhibit mock sea-fights, Tac. A. 4, 15: navalis Phoebeus, so called because he granted the victory at Actium, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 3; v. Actius and Actiacus: socii, sailors, seamen (chosen from the freedmen of the colonists and allies, and also from those of the colonists and allies themselves who had been in slavery; they were bound to a longer period of service and were of lower rank than the land troops; cf. Liv. 36, 2; 40, 18; 21, 50): postero die militibus navaliisque sociis convocatis, id. 26, 48; 26, 17; 32, 23; 26, 35; 24, 11. — Sometimes the socii navales are distinguished from the seamen, Liv. 37, 10: navales pedes, contemptuously, galley-slaves, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 75. (Others understand by this expression ship-servants, cabin-boys. Non. 381, 393, calls the oars themselves navales pedes). — Duumviri navales, two commissaries who were charged with the repairing and fitting out of a fleet, Liv. 9, 30; 40, 18; 26: navalis scriba, a ship's scribe or secretary, Paul. ex Fest. p. 169 Müll. — **II.** Subst.: **nāvāle**, is, n. (in sing. only poet.), and **nāvālia**, ium, n. (gen. plur. navaliūrum, Vitr. 5, 127; Inscr. Orell. 3627). **A.** A place where ships were built and repaired, a dock, dock-yard (cf.: statio, portus): navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 17, 60: de navaliū opere, id. de Or. 1, 14, 62: deripientque rates alii navaliūrum, Verg. A. 4, 593; Ov. M. 11, 455. — In sing., haud aliter quam si siccum navale teneret (puppis), Ov. M. 3, 661; id. H. 18, 207. — Esp. of the place in Rome, across the Tiber, where the dock-yards were situated, Liv. 3, 26; 8, 14, 12; 40, 51 et saep. — Near them was the Navalis porta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 178 Müll. — **B.** The requisites for fitting out a ship,

tackling, rigging, Liv. 45, 23, 5; Verg. A. 11, 329; Plin. 16, 11, 21, § 52.

navanter, adv., v. navo fin.

† **navarchus**, i, m., = ναύαρχος, v. naucharchus.

navē, adv., v. navus fin. *A.

1. nāvīa, ae, f. [navis]. **I.** A corruption of navis, a ship; in the proverb, aut caputa aut naviam for aut caput aut navim (v. caput), Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. R. 3; Paul. Nol. 38, 73; cf. Macr. S. 1, 7.—**II.** Transf., a bark, boat, canoe: harundinum fissa internodia, velut navia, binos et quaedam ternos etiam vehant, Mel. 3, 7.—Also, a trough: navia lignum cavatum ut navis, quo in vindemiis uti solent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 169, 25 Müll.

2. Navia ficus, v. Navius.

navicella (nauccella), ae, f. dim. [navis], a small vessel, a boat, skiff (post-class.): navicellae, quae piscium capiendorum causā paratae sunt, Dig. 33, 7, 17, § 1 (al. nauccellae).

navicula, ae, f. dim. [id.], a small vessel, a boat, skiff: nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus, Cic. A. 2, 48, 148; Afran. ap. Non. 238, 25; Caes. B. C. 2, 3; cf. id. ib. 3, 104 fin.

navicularia, v. navicularius.

navicularis, e, adj. [navicula], of or relating to the shipping business (post-class.): res, Dig. 50, 4, 1, § 1.

navicularius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a small ship, boat, or vessel (late Lat.): onus, Cod. Th. 13, 5, 12: portitor, Inscr. Mur. 984, 1.—**II.** Of or belonging to a ship-master: functio, Cod. Just. 11, 2, 3.—Hence, subst. **A. navicularius**, ii, m., a ship-owner who hires out vessels for money; a ship-master, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 4; id. Att. 9, 3, 2: navicularis nostris injuriosius tractatis, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11; cf.: mercatores, navicularii, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 137; Tac. A. 12, 55.—**B. navicularia**, ae, f., the business of one who hired out small vessels for transporting passengers and goods, the shipping business: naviculariam facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, § 46.

naviculor (nauclor), āri, v. dep. n. [navicula], to sail in a small vessel: Lucrino nauclatur in stagno, Mart. 3, 20, 20.

navifragus, a, um, adj. [navis-frangō], causing shipwrecks, dangerous (poet.): navifragum Scyllaceum, Verg. A. 3, 553: fretum, Ov. M. 14, 6: saxa, Stat. Th. 5, 415; cf. naufragus, I. B.

navigābilis, e, adj. [navigo], navigable: amnis, Liv. 38, 3: mare, id. 35, 44: fossa, Tac. A. 15, 42: litora, id. ib. 13, 53: flumen, Col. 1, 2, 8: fontes magnorum fluminum, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 76.

navigatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a sailing, navigation: ex tuis litteris cognovi cursus navigationum tuarum, Cic. Fam. 13, 68, 1: in portum ex longa navigatione venire, id. Sen. 19, 71: prima navigatio, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3: navigationi se committere, id. Fam. 16, 4, 1: celeri navigatione properare, Tac. H. 2, 81; 4, 49: maris, id. ib. 2, 53: diei navigatione distare, a day's sail, Plin. 2, 75, 77, § 187: Aegyptia, id. 24, 6, 19, § 28.

navigator, ōris, m. [id.], a sailor, mariner, Quint. 5, 10, 27; Auct. Quint. Decl. 12, 23; Paul. Nol. ad Cyther. 397.

naviger, ēra, ērum, adj. [navis-gero].

I. Ship-bearing, navigable: mare navigerum, Lucr. 1, 3: iter, Mart. 12, 99, 4.—**II.** Sailing: navigera similitudo, the likeness of a vessel under sail; said of a sea-muscle, Plin. 9, 30, 49, § 94; v. nauplius.

navigiolum, i, n. dim. [navigium], a small vessel, a bark, boat, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2; Auct. Bell. Al. 63, 2.

navigium, ii, n. [navigo], a vessel, a ship, bark, boat. **I.** Lit. (class.): navigia facere, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152: navigium dissolutum, vel potius dissipatum, id. Att. 15, 11, 3: probum navigium, id. Ac. 2, 31, 100: luculentum, id. Att. 16, 4, 4: in eodem vehut navigio participem esse periculi, Liv. 44, 22: Deucalion navigio montem ascendit, Juv. 1, 82.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A float, raft (post-class.), Dig. 43, 12, 1, § 14.—**B.** A sailing, navigation (ante- and post-class.): in omnes navigii dies, Dig. 45, 1, 122; ib. 43, 12, 1 med (but not Lucr. 5, 1006; v. Iachm. and Munro ad loc.).

navigo, āri, ātum, i, v. a. and n. [navis-ago], to sail, set sail. **I.** Lit. **A. Neutr.**: cum per anni tempus navigare poteris, ad nos veni, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: ex Asia in Macedonia, id. Fl. 14, 32: Syracusas, id. N. D. 3, 34, 83: in alto, id. Inv. 2, 1, 153: plenissimis velis, id. Dom. 10, 24: nactus idoneam tempestatem ad navigandum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: e portu, to set sail, Quint. 4, 2, 42: quo tempore ceteri praetores consueverunt navigare, to go by sea, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 80: neve naviges, nisi explore, id. Fam. 16, 8, 1.—Of ships: utrum ista classis navigarit, Cic. Fl. 14, 32: decrevimus, ut classis in Italiam navigaret, id. ib. 13, 30; Ov. A. A. 2, 10.—Of goods or freight: interest utrum ipsae merces periculo creditoris navigent, go, are transported by ship, Dig. 22, 2, 1.—Prov.: navigare in portu, i.e. to be in safety, Ter. And. 3, 1, 22.—**B. Act.**, to sail over, navigate: cum Xerxes maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112: Tyrrhenum aequor, Verg. A. 1, 67: aequor Ionium, Ov. M. 15, 50: Oceanum septentrionalem, Suet. Claud. 1: quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, virtuti omnia parent, all their achievements in navigation, etc., Sall. C. 2, 7.—(β) Pass.: totus hodie navigatur occidens: septentrionalis vero Oceanus magna ex parte navigatur est, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 167; 36, 15, 24, § 104; Tac. G. 34; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 28.—(γ) Impers.: iis enim ventis istum navigatur, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: si valebis, cum recte navigari poterit, tum naviges, id. ib. 16, 12, 6; Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 126.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To sail, remove, proceed: quam celeriter belli impetus navigavit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 34: in Africam navigabat bellum, Flor. 2, 2, 17; 2, 8, 1.—**B.** To swim, Ov. H. 19, 47.—**C.** To flow: in ipso rapidum mare navigat ore, Manil. 5, 583.

navis, is (acc. sing. usually navem, Charis. 101 P.; Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 57; Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174; Caes. B. C. 3, 39, 2 et saep.; but navim, Cic. Att. 7, 22, 1; Sall. J. 25, 5; Hor. C. 1, 32, 8; id. Ep. 2, 1, 114; Prop. 2 (3), 22, 41; Ov. M. 11, 663; 14, 218; Liv. 24, 34, 11; 40, 4, 11; Pers. 5, 141; Juv. 6, 98; Lact. 2, 7, 12 al.; abl. navi, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 73; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 7; Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 159 et saep.; but nave, id. Inv. 2, 42, 124; id. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 64; id. Fam. 10, 31, 1; 14, 5, 1; Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 12; Cat. 64, 84; Verg. A. 5, 188; 487; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 200; Prop. 1, 8, 6; Ov. H. 13, 99; Liv. 5, 28, 2 et saep.; cf. Charis. p. 33 P.; Diom. 1, p. 283 P.; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 200 sq.; 216 sq.), f. [navis; Sanscr. nau, the same], a ship (syn.: navigium). **I.** Lit.: navis longa, a ship of war, Liv. 24, 36: oneraria, a transport, id. 24, 40: mercatoria, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 2; praedatoria, id. Men. 2, 3, 87: praetoria, the admiral's ship, id. 29, 25: tecta, id. 22, 21; or, constrata, having a deck, decked, id. 35, 46: aperta, open, without a deck, id. 32, 21: auri navem exerat gubernator, an paleae, laden with gold or chaff, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20: navem construere, id. Sen. 20, 72: triremis instar aedificata, id. Verr. 2, 5, 17, § 44: navem adornare, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: armare, id. B. G. 5, 1: reficere, id. ib. 4, 31: fabricari, Tac. A. 14, 29: deducere, to launch, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: deducere in aquam, Liv. 28, 17: moliri ab terra, id. 28, 7: ex portu educere, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: subducere, id. B. G. 5, 11: subducere in aridum, id. ib. 4, 29: agere, to work a ship, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114: mercibus implere, Juv. 14, 288:olvere, to set sail, Caes. B. C. 3, 6; so, naves leni vento solverunt, id. B. G. 4, 28: mea Hodie solutast navis, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 16: navem appellere ad aliquem locum, to land, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: applicare terrae, Liv. 28, 17: appellere litori, Curt. 4, 2, 24: navem fregit, was shipwrecked, cast away, Ter. And. 1, 3, 17: in portu evertere, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174: impingere, Quint. 4, 1, 61: deprimere, Tac. H. 4, 79: gubernare et salvam in portu collocare, Cic. Pis. 9, 20: remis incitare, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: in navibus vehi, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: e navi egredi, id. Vatin. 5, 12: lassus sum hercle e navi, from my voyage, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 173: navis cursum sum tensens, Cic. Planc. 39, 94: navem statuere, to heave to, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 57: navium tutela, the image of a deity placed on the stern of the vessel, under whose protection the ship was placed, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 1; cf. id. H. 16, 112;

Val. Fl. 1, 301. The proper badge of a vessel, after which it was named, was placed on the prow: Aeneia puppis Prima tenet rostro Phrygiis subjuncta leones, Verg. A. 10, 157; cf. id. ib. 5, 116 sq.: **TRIEMIS MAËTE**, Inscr. Mur. 780, 5.—Prov.: navibus atque quadrigis petere aliquid, i.e. with all one's power, with might and main, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 28; cf. Juv. 9, 131: navem perforare quā ipse quis naviget, i.e. to do one's self an injury, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 47: navem mortuo applicare, to rescue a drowned man from the water, i.e. to bring assistance when too late, Quint. Decl. 12, 23.—**B.** Transf. **1.** = pudenda muliebria, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 51; id. Rud. 2, 3, 24; Macr. S. 2, 5.—**2.** Navis Argolica, or simply Navis, the ship Argo, placed among the constellations, Cic. Arat. 277.—**II.** Trop., of political affairs: una navis est jam bonorum omnium, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 5: navis rei publicae fluctuant in alto tempestatibus seditionum ac discordiarum, id. Sen. 20, 46.

† **Navisalvia** (sc. dea), ae, f., the name under which divine honors were paid at Rome, in the vestibule of the temple of the Deum Mater, to the vestal Claudia Quinta, who, in the year of Rome 549, drew up the Tiber the ship which brought the image of Cybele from Pessinus to Rome (cf. Liv. 29, 14; Tac. A. 4, 64; Val. Max. 1, 8, 11), Inscr. Orell. 1905; 1906; 2403.

navita, v. nauta.

navitas (gnāv-), ātis, f. [navus], promptness, assiduity, zeal: istam operam tuam, navitatem, animum in rem publicam, etc., Cic. Fam. 10, 25, 1: gnavitas studiosa, Arn. 1, p. 3.

naviter, adv., v. navus fin. B.

† **navities**, ēi, f. [navus], diligence, zeal: navities, ἀρετή, Gloss. Philox.

Navius, ii, m., a Roman proper name. Especially celebrated is Attus Navius, an augur under Tarquinius Priscus, who cut a stone in two with a razor, Liv. 1, 36; Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 9; id. Div. 1, 17, 31 sq.; Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 77.—Hence, **Navius**, a, um, adj., Navian: Navia ficus, a fig-tree in the Comitium at Rome, on the spot where Navius cut the stone in two with a razor. As long as it flourished Roman liberty was to endure, Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 77; Paul. ex Fest. p. 169 Müll.

navo, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [navus], to do, perform, or accomplish a thing with zeal and diligence (class.): nemo est tam afflictus, quin possit navare aliquid et efficere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 7: navare operam alicui, to come to one's assistance, to serve or assist one: utinam potuisssem tibi operam meam studiumque navare, id. ib. 15, 12, 2: operam rei publicae, id. ib. 10, 25, 2; cf. id. Att. 1, 17, 4: jam mihi videor navasse operam, quod huc venerim, to have succeeded in my endeavors, id. de Or. 2, 7, 26: fortiter in acie navare operam, to act vigorously, Liv. 7, 16, 28, 35: navandae operae avidior, Tac. A. 3, 42; for which: opus navare, Val. Fl. 3, 144: quam vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses! to show, exhibit, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 5; cf.: si suffragandi studia non navant, id. Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 18: benevolentiam, id. Fam. 3, 10, 3: bellum, to prosecute vigorously, Tac. H. 3, 25: flagitium, to commit, perpetrate, id. ib. 4, 59: rem publicam, to serve the state, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 5 (dub.; B. and K. gubernare).—Hence, adv.: **navanter**, with zeal, Cassiod. Var. 2, 23 al.

navus (gnāvus), a, um, adj. [Sanscr. gnā, know; Gr. γινώσκειν; cf. Lat. notus, gnarus; for signif. of Germ. kennen and können], busy, diligent, assiduous, active (syn.: impiger, industrius, sedulus; class.): navus repertus homo, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 169 Müll. (Ann. v. 183 Vahl.); homo gnavus et industrius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21, § 53; id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 18: aratores, id. Verr. 2, 3, 51, § 120: filius, id. ib. 2, 3, 69, § 161: vir gnavus, agilis, providus, Vell. 2, 105, 2: rudimenta, Sil. 1, 549: timor, that renders industrius, id. 7, 349.—Comp.: in inquirendis gnaviores quam in componendis, Amm. 26, 4, 4: hostium naviores, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 1, 41.—Hence, adv., in two forms. **A. nāvē** (gnāvē), diligently, actively, zealously (ante-class.): nave agere oportet quod agas, non ductarier, Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 169 Müll.; Sall. J. 77, 3.—**B. naviter** (gnāviter; class.). **1.** Diligently, ac-

tively, zealously: bene naviter ire, Sisenn. ap. Charis. p. 185 P.: naviter versari in provincia, Gell. 15, 4, 3: pugnare, Liv. 10, 39: expedire, id. 24, 23: bellum gerere, id. 30, 4. — 2. Transf., in gen., wholly, completely: bene et naviter impudens, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 3: plenum, Lucr. 1, 525.

naxa, ae, f., v. nassa.

naxium, ii, n., a stone used for polishing marble, which was found on the island of Cyprus and prepared in the city of Naxos, in Crete, Plin. 36, 7, 10, § 54; 37, 3, 32, § 109.

Naxos, i, f., = Νάξος, the isle of Naxos (now Naxia, or Azia), in the Aegean Sea, the largest of the Cyclades, famed for its wines, and for the abandonment there of Ariadne by Theseus, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 67; Verg. A. 3, 125; Ov. M. 3, 640; Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 27. — Hence, **Naxius**, a, um, adj., Nazian: turba, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 28: juncus, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 115: ardor, Ariadne's crown, a constellation, Col. 10, 52: cos, = Νάξια ἀκρόν, a whetstone from Naxos, Plin. 36, 22, 47, § 164.

— Subst.: **naxium**, ii, n., a Nazian whetstone, Plin. 36, 7, 10, § 54; 37, 3, 32, § 109. — II. An ancient city of Sicily, destroyed by Dionysius. On or near its site Tauromenium was built, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88.

1. Nazāraeus, i, m., = Ναζαράος, a Nazarene, a man set apart to the service of God, Vulg. Judic. 13, 5; 16, 17; id. Gen. 49, 26.

2. Nazāraeus, v. Nazareth fin.

Nazāreth, indecl., or **Nazāra**, ae, f., a city in Palestine, the home of the parents of Jesus, Vulg. Marc. 1, 9; id. Matt. 2, 23; 4, 13: a Nazareth potest aliquid boni esse? id. Johan. 1, 46. — Form Nazara, Juvenc. 2, 197. — Hence, **Nazārenus**, **Nazāreus**, and **Nazārus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Nazareth, Nazarene: Jesus Nazarenes, Vulg. Johan. 19, 19; also, **Nazarene**, i. e. Christian: disciplina Nazarena, Prud. ar. 10, 45: Nazarei viri, Christians, id. ap. Symm. 1, 550: Nazara plebes, Juvenc. 3, 29. — Subst. **1. Nazārenus**, i, m., the Nazarene, i. e. Christ, Prud. Cath. 7, 1. — **2. Nazāraeus**, i, m., a Nazarene, Vulg. Matt. 2, 23.

1. ne (old forms nei and ni; v. the foll.), adv. and conj., the primitive Latin negative particle, *no*, *not*; whereas the negative particle *non* is a derivative (v. non init.) [prob. of pronominal origin; cf. the Anglo-Saxon na and ne (Engl. *no*), whence *naht* (Engl. *not*) is derived; Sanscr. *na*, *not*]. **I. Adv.**, with a single word of a proposition (in early Latin): NE MINVS TRINVM NOVNDINVM, *not less than*, etc., S. C. de Bacch.; cf. with DVM NE MINVS SENATORIBVS C. ADESENT, twice in the same S. C.; and in the form ni: DVM NI MINVS VIGINTI ADSIENT, Inscr. Grut. 207, 3. So too: DVM NE AMPLIOREM MODVM PRATORVM HABEANT QVAM, etc., Inscr. Orell. 3121 (Sententia de finibus inter Genuates et Viturios regundis lata A.U.C. 637). So, ne minores (verres) quam semestres, Varr. R. 2, 4, 21. In the time of Plautus the usage was unsettled, *non* and *ne* being used indifferently for simple negation; cf. Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 105; Brix ad Plaut. Trin. 1156. — 2. To this is allied the adverbial use of *ne* in all periods of the language. **a. Ne . . . quidem**, applies the negation with emphasis to the word between them, *not even*: ne sues quidem id velint, *not even* the pigs, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: ne in oppidis quidem . . . ne in fanis quidem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 2: Philippus non item: itaque ne nos quidem, id. Att. 14, 12, 2: nulla ne minima quidem aura fluctus commovente, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: non potest dici satis, ne cogitari quidem, quantum, etc., id. Mil. 29, 78: vita beata, quam ne in deo quidem esse censes, nisi, etc., id. N. D. 1, 24, 67: ut in foro et in iudicio . . . ne non timere quidem sine aliquo timore possimus, id. Mil. 1, 2: ne tondere quidem Vellera possunt, Verg. G. 3, 561; so after a negative, repeating it with emphasis: non enim praeterendum est ne id quidem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 60, § 155: nulla species ne excogitari quidem potest ornatior, id. de Or. 3, 45, 179: non praetermittam ne illud quidem, id. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 2: Caesar negat se ne Graeca quidem meliora legisse, id. ib. 2, 16, 5: numquam illum ne minima quidem re offendi, id. Lael. 27, 103; Liv. 28,

42, 16; but when *ne . . . quidem* precedes, the negative of the principal verb is omitted: sine qua ne intellegi quidem ulla virtus potest, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 31: neque enim ipsius quidem regis abhorrebat animus, Liv. 29, 12, 10: ne quidem (with no intervening word), *not even* (late Lat.), Gai Inst. 1, 67; id. ib. 3, 93. — **b.** In composition, to make an absolute negation of the principal idea. So in *nequus* and *nequiquam*; also in *nescio* and *nevelo*; and in *nefas*, *nefandus*, *nepus* (for non purus), *nequeo*, *neuter*, *neutiquam*; in *nemo*, *nego*, *nihil*, *nullus*, *numquam*, and *nusquam*; and, lastly, with a paragogic c before o: necopinans and *neglego*; negotium (i. e. nec-lego; nec-otium).

— **B.** With a proposition (in all periods of the language, and exclusively), **1.** In imperative sentences, to signify that something must not be done. (a) With imper.: SI HOMINEM FVLVEM IOVIS OCCISIT, NE SVPRAGENVA TOLLITOR, *let him not be raised*, Leg. Reg.: HOMINEM MORTVVM IN VRBE NE SEPELITO NEVE VRITO, Fragin. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23; cf.: MVLIERES GENAS NE RADVNTO NEVE LESSVM FVNERIS ERGO HABENTO, ib.: SI NOLET, ARGERAM NE STERNITO, *let him not spread, he need not spread*, ib. (cf. Gell. 20, 1, 25): VECTIGAL INVITEI DARE NEI DEBENTO, Inscr. Orell. 3121; cf. art. ni, II.: abi, ne jura: satis credo, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 20; 4, 5, 5: ah, ne saevi tantopere, Ter. And. 5, 2, 27: impius ne audeto placare donis iram deorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella, Verg. A. 6, 832. — (β) With subj.: ne me moveatis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 1: si certum est facere, facias: verum ne post conferas Culpam in me, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 96: si denique veritas extorquebit, ne repugnetis, Cic. Clu. 2, 6: ne pudori Sit tibi Musa lyrae sollers, Hor. A. P. 406. — 2. In wishes and asseverations: ne id Juppiter Opt. Max. sineret, etc., *might Jupiter forbid it!* etc., Liv. 4, 2; cf.: ne istuc Juppiter Opt. Max. sirit, etc., id. 28, 28. — With utinam: utinam ne in nemore Pelio securibus Caesa accedisset abiagna ad terram trabes, *would that not*, Enn. ap. Cic. Top. 16, 61 (Trag. v. 280 Vahl.): utinam ne umquam, Mede Colchis cupido corde pedem extulisses, Enn. ap. Non. 297, 18 (Trag. v. 311 ib.): illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 3; v. utinam. — With si: ne vivam, si scio, *may I not live, may I die, if I know*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 8: sed ne vivam, si tibi concedo, id. Fam. 7, 23, 19: ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo ac sentio, id. ib. 16, 13, 1. — 3. In concessive and restrictive clauses (conceived as softened commands; cf. II. init.). (a) In concessions, *nemo* is, inquires, *umquam* fuit. Ne fuerit: ego enim, etc., *there may not have been; suppose there was not*, Cic. Or. 29, 101; cf.: pugnes omnino, sed cum adversario facili. Ne sit sane: videri certe potest, id. Ac. 2, 26, 85; 2, 32, 102: ne sit sane summum malum dolor: malum certe est, id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: ne sint in senectute vires: ne postulantur quidem vires a senectute, id. Sen. 11, 34: ne sit igitur sol, ne luna, ne stellae, quoniam nihil esse potest, nisi quod attigimus aut vidimus, id. N. D. 1, 31, 88; Liv. 31, 7: nec porro malum, quo aut oppressus jaceas, aut ne opprimare, mente vix constes? *though you be not crushed; supposing you are not crushed*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39. — (β) In restrictive clauses: sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortunis, sint misericordes in furibus aerarii, ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, etc., *only let them not; if they only will not*, Sall. C. 52, 12. So, dum ne, dummodo ne, modo ne, and dum quidem ne; v. dum and modo: me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit umquam: ne nunc senem, *much less now I am old* — nedum, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2; cf.: vix incedo inanis, ne ire posse cum onere existimes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 174: scuta si homines invitant, etsi ad salutem communem dari sentiunt: ne quem putetis sine maximo dolore argentum caelatum domo protulisse, *much less can you suppose, etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 52; Liv. 3, 52. — 4. In clauses which denote a purpose or result. **a. Ut ne, that not, lest**, so that not (very rare after the August. period; in Livy only in a few doubtful passages; in Caesar, Seneca, and Tacitus not at all; v. under II.): quos ego ope mea Pro incertis certos . . . Dimitto, ut ne res temere tractent turbidas, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199 (Trag. v. 189 Vahl.):

vestem ut ne inquinet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17: pergunt turbare usque, ut ne quid possit conquiescere, id. Most. 5, 1, 12: haec mihi nunc cura est maxima, ut ne cui meae Longinquitas aetatis obstet, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 19: ego, pol, te ulciscar, ut ne impune nos illuseris, id. Eun. 5, 4, 19: excitandam esse animadversionem et diligentiam, ut ne quid inconsiderate negligenterque agamus, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103: equidem soleo dare operam, ut de sua quisque re me ipse doceat, et, ut ne quis alius assit, quo, etc., id. de Or. 2, 24, 102. — **b. Ut . . . ne** separated: quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorem, Cic. Att. 3, 10, 3: ut causae communi salutem ne deessent, id. Verr. 2, 4, 63, § 140: lata lex est, ne auspica valerent, ut omnibus fastis diebus legem ferri liceret: ut lex Aelia, lex Fufia ne valeret, id. Sest. 15, 33; id. N. D. 1, 7, 17: vos orant atque obsecrant, iudices, ut in actore causae suae deligendo vestrum iudicium ab suo iudicio ne discrepet, id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 14. — **c. Qui ne, quo ne, and quomodo ne** (ante- and post-class. for ut ne): ego id agam, mihi qui ne detur, Ter. And. 2, 1, 35: moxque ad aram, quo ne hostis dolum perentisceret, aversusque a duce assistit, Dict. Cret. 4, 11: quaeritis maximis sumptibus faciendis, quomodo ne tributa conferatis, Gr. δὲ μὴ, Rutil. Lup. 1, 9.

II. In the several uses of the *adv. ne*, described above, the transition to its use to connect clauses is clearly seen (v. esp. I. B. 3. and 4.). In intentional clauses, and after verbs of fearing and avoiding, *ne* becomes a conjunction. **A.** In intentional clauses for *ut ne, that not, lest*: nolite, hospites, ad me adire: illico isti! Ne contagio mea bonis umbrave obsit, *approach me not; let not my presence harm you*, i. e. *lest my presence should harm you*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. v. 405 Vahl.): omitto innumera viros, quorum singuli saluti huic civitati fuerunt . . . ne quis se aut suorum aliquem praetermissum queratur, Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1; 1, 7, 12; 1, 5, 9: Caesarum complexus obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. — Esp. after verbs expressing *forethought, care, etc.*: vide sis, ne quid imprudens ruas, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 128: considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 4: Cocceius, vide, ne frustreretur, Cic. Att. 12, 18, 3 et saep. — **B.** After verbs signifying *to fear, frighten, etc.* (esp. metuo, timeo, vereor, horreo, paveo, terreo, contereor; also, timor est, metus est, spes est, periculum est), to express the wish that something may not take place; represented in English by *that* (because in English the particle depends on the idea of fearing, not of wishing): metuo et timeo, ne hoc tandem pro palam fiat, *that it will be discovered*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 38: timeo ne malefacta mea sint inventa omnia, id. Truc. 4, 2, 61: vereor ne quid Andria apporet mali, Ter. And. 1, 1, 46: metuebat ne indicarent, Cic. Mil. 21, 57: mater cruciatur et sollicita est, ne alium spoliatum omni dignitate conspiciat, id. Mur. 41, 88: hic ne quid mihi prorogetur, horreo, id. Att. 5, 21, 3: id paveo, ne ducas tu illam, tu autem ut ducas, Ter. And. 2, 12: esse metus coepit, ne, etc., Ov. M. 7, 715: terruit gentis, grave ne rediret Saeculum Pyrrhae, Hor. C. 1, 2, 5: non periculumst, nequid recte monstres, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 55: pavor ceperat milites, ne mortiferum esset vulnus, Liv. 24, 42. — **b.** When the dependent clause is negative, with *non* or *nihil*, *that not*: vereor ne exercitum firmum habere non possit, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 2: unum vereor ne senatus Pompeium noli dimittere, id. ib. 5, 18, 1: timeo ne non impetrem, id. ib. 9, 6, 6; id. Tusc. 1, 31, 76. — **c.** With the negative before the verb: non vereor, ne quid temere facias, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 1; 2, 1, 4: timere non debeo, ne non iste illa cruce dignus iudicetur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 171. — **C.** After verbs signifying *to avoid, warn, hinder, forbid, refuse* (caveo, impedio, resisto, interdicto, refuto, rarely veto), instead of the simple object, *that not, lest*: qui cavet, ne decipiatur, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 5: cavete, iudices, ne nova proscripio instaurata esse videatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153; id. Fam. 3, 12, 4; v. caveo: casus quidam ne facerem impedit, Cic. Fat. 1, 1: unus ne caperetur urbs causa fuit, Liv. 34, 39.

2. -nē (also apocopated **n'** and only **n**), *interrog. and enclit. part.* [weakened from **nē**]. It simply inquires, without implying either that a negative or an affirmative reply is expected (cf. *num, nonne*), and emphasizes the word to which it is joined; which is always, in classic Latin, the first word of the clause (ante-class. after other words: *sine dote uxoremne*? Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 94; 1, 2, 141; id. As. 5, 2, 78; id. Mil. 3, 1, 92). In direct questions it is translated by giving an interrogative form to the sentence; in indirect interrogations by *whether*. (a) In direct interrogations, with *indic.*: *meministine me in senatu dicere?* etc., Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 7: *potestne rerum major esse dissensus?* id. Fin. 3, 13, 44: *tune id veritus es?* id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: *jamne vides, belua, jamne sentis?* etc., id. Pis. 1, 1: *quid, si etiam falsum illud omnino est? tamenne ista tam absurda defendes?* id. N. D. 1, 29, 81; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 15, 44: *quiane auxilium juvat ante levatos?* Verg. A. 4, 538: *tun' te audes Sosiam esse dicere?* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 217: *valuistin?* id. Trin. 1, 2, 12.—After an elided *s*: *satin habes, si feminarum nulla'st: quam aequae diligam?* Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 11: *pergin autem?* id. ib. 1, 3, 41: *vin commutemus?* id. Trin. 1, 2, 21 al.—(β) Esp. with *rel. pron.*; *ellipt.*: *quemne ego servavi?* i. e. *do you mean the one whom?* etc., Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 13: *quodne vobis placeat, displiceat mihi? can it be that what pleases?* etc., id. ib. 3, 1, 19; id. Merc. 3, 3, 12; id. Am. 2, 2, 65; so *quin* for *quine*, id. Trin. 2, 2, 79 Brix ad loc.; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 98; id. Most. 3, 2, 50 al.—So with *ut* and *si*: *utine adveniens vomitum excutias mulieri?* Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 15; id. Rud. 4, 4, 19: *sin, saluti quod tibi esse censeo, id. consueo,* id. Merc. 1, 2, 32.—(γ) In indirect interrogations, with *subj.*, *whether*: *ut videamus, satisne ista sit justa defectio,* Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 43: *Publius itursum sit in Africam et quando, ex Aledio scire poteris,* id. Att. 12, 24, 1: *videto vasa, multane sient,* Cato, R. R. 1: *quem imitari possimusne, ipse liber erit indicio,* Varr. L. 7, § 4 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 10, § 9.—(δ) Sometimes affixed to an interrogative pronoun, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 2: *quone malo mentem concussa?* Timore deorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 295; cf.: *uterne ad casus dubios fidet sibi certius?* id. ib. 2, 2, 107; and: *illa rogare: Quantane?* id. ib. 2, 3, 317.—(ε) *-ne* is sometimes used for *nome*, where an affirmative reply is expected: *misine ego ad te epistulam?* Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 22; id. Trin. 1, 2, 92; 99; id. Most. 2, 1, 15: *rectene interpret sententiam tuam,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 37; id. Fin. 2, 32, 104.—(ζ) Rarely = *num*: *potestne virtus servire?* Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226: *potestne dicere?* id. Tusc. 1, 27, 67; id. Sen. 16, 56.—**b.** With *an, annon, or anne*, in the second interrogation, *v. an*.—With *neque, v. neque*.—Sometimes pleonastic with *utrum*, followed by an (mostly ante-class.): *est etiam illa distinctio, utrum illudne non videatur aegre ferendum...* *an, etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 27, 59: *sed utrum stricte attonsurum dicam esse an per pectinem, nescio,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 18 Brix ad loc.; id. Most. 3, 1, 151; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42; cf. *Madv. Gram.* § 452, obs. 1.—Sometimes, in the second interrogation, *ne* for *an* (mostly poet.): *Smyrna quid et Colophon?* Majora minorane fama? Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 3: *ut in incerto fuerit, vicissent victine essent,* Liv. 5, 28, 5: *cum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret,* Nep. Iphicr. 3, 4.

3. nē, interj. (incorrectly written **nae**), = *vai, wai, truly, verily, really, indeed* (only joined with *pers. pron.* *ego, tu*, and with the demonstratives *ille, iste, hic*, and their *advv.*; in class. prose usually with a conditional clause). **I.** In *gen.*: *ne ego homo infelix fui, Qui non alas intervelli,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 169; cf.: *ne ego haud paulo hunc animum malim quam, etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 99: *ne ego, inquam, si ita est, velim tibi eum placere quam maxime,* id. Brut. 71, 249. So, *ne tu, etc.*, id. Phil. 2, 2, 3; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54; Liv. 26, 6, 15: *ne ille, Naev. ap. Non. 73, 18 (Trag. Rel. p. 9 v. 40 Rib.);* Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 3; Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 6: *ne iste, Ter. And. 2, 1, 24; id. Heaut. 4, 1, 8 al.*—**II.** Connected with other affirmative particles, as *hercle, edepol, mecastor, medius fidius*: *ne tu hercle,* Plaut. As. 2, 4, 6; id. Curc. 1, 3, 38:

ne ille hercle, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 76: *edepol ne ego,* id. Men. 5, 10: *edepol ne tu,* id. ib. 1, 2, 50: *ne ista edepol,* id. Am. 2, 2, 213: *ne istuc mecastor,* id. Men. 5, 1, 34 (729 Ritschl): *ne ille, medius fidius,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 74; cf.: *medius fidius ne tu,* id. Att. 4, 4, 6, § 2.—Rarely with a *pron. poss.*: *edepol ne meam operam, etc.*, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 1. (All passages in which *ne* stands in classic prose without a pronoun are probably corrupt; cf. Haase in Reisig's Vorles. p. 379 sq.; v. Liv. 26, 31, 10; 34, 4, 16 Weissenb.)

Neaera, *ae. f.*, = *Νεάρα*, a female proper name. **1.** The mistress of *Lygdamus*, Tib. 3, 1, 6; 23 et saep.—**2.** A mistress of *Horace*, Hor. C. 3, 14, 21; id. Epod. 15.—**3.** A mistress of the shepherd *Ægon*, Verg. E. 3, 3.—**4.** *Iole*, the mistress of *Hercules*, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 240.—**5.** *Ariadne*, as the mistress of *Bacchus*, id. ap. Symm. 1, 139.

Nēaethus, *i. m.*, = *Νεαῖθος*, a river in the territory of the *Bruttii*, the modern *Nieto* or *Neto*, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97 (in Ov. M. 15, 51, instead of *Nēaethum*, we should read, acc. to the manuscripts, *Neretum*, q. v.).

† **nēāniscōlōgus**, *i. m.*, = *νεανισκολόγος*, speaking in a juvenile manner, Schol. Juv. 8, 191.

Nēāpolis, *is, f.*, = *Νεάπολις* (Newtown).

1. A celebrated maritime city in Campania, a colony of the *Cumæans*, called by the early *Romans* *Novapolis*, now *Napoli*, Naples, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62; Varr. L. 6, § 58 Müll.; Cic. Balb. 24, 55; id. Rab. Post. 10, 26: *otiosa*, Hor. Epod. 5, 43: *docta*, Mart. 5, 78, 14: *hospita* Musis, Sil. 12, 31.—Hence,

1. **Nēāpōlitānus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to *Naples*, *Neapolitan*: *piscinae*, Varr. ap. Non. 543, 33: *ager*, Plin. 17, 17, 26, § 122: *mala cotonea*, id. 15, 11, 10, § 38.—

b. Subst. (a) **Nēāpōlitānus**, *i. n.*, a villa near *Naples*; of *Pompey*, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 5; of *Lucullus*, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9; of *Pontius*, id. Att. 14, 21, 3.—(β) **Nēāpōlitāni**, *orum, m.*, the *Neapolitans*, Cic. Fam. 13, 30, 1; id. Off. 1, 10, 33; id. Tusc. 1, 35, 86.—

2. **Nēāpōlites**, *ae. m.*, a *Neapolitan*: *Dion*, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 8.—**3.** **Nēāpōlitis**, *idis, f.*, a (female) *Neapolitan*: *meretrix*, Afran. ap. Non. 318, 6.—**II.** A city in *Zeugitana*, now *Nabal*, Mel. 1, 7; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24; Auct. B. Afr. 2.—**III.** The fourth quarter of the city of *Syracuse*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119; Liv. 25, 25, 5.

Nēarchus, *i. m.*, = *Νεάρχος*. **I.** An admiral of *Alexander the Great*, who commanded the fleet sent on a voyage of discovery to *India*, and wrote the history of the expedition, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 97; Curt. 9, 10, 2; 10, 1, 5; 10, 6, 6 al.—**II.** A *Tarentine*, a host of the elder *Cato*, Cic. Sen. 12, 41.—**III.** A beautiful youth, Hor. C. 3, 20, 6.

Nebiodūm (**Noviodūm**), *i. n.*, a city of *Lower Macedonia*, Cod. Th. 10, 21, 1.

nēbrīdæ, *arum, m.* [*nebris*], the priests of *Ceres* clothed in a fawn-skin at the *Eleusinian mysteries*, the *nebris-wearers*: *nebridarum familia*, Arn. 5, 185.

† **1. nēbris**, *idis, f.*, = *νεβρίς*, a fawn-skin worn by the *Bacchanals* at the *Bacchic festivals*: *nebridas* et *fragiles thyrsos* portare, Stat. Th. 2, 664: a terebi demisit *nebrida* collo, id. Achill. 1, 609; Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 605.

† **2. Nebris**, *idis, f.*, a Roman surname, Inscr. Grut. 476, 8.

† **nebritis**, *idis, f.*, = *νεβρίτις*, a precious stone sacred to *Bacchus*, Plin. 37, 10, 64, § 175.

Nēbrōdēs, *is, m.*, = *Νεβρώδης* or *Νεβρώδης*, τὰ, a chain of mountains running across *Sicily* from east to west, Sil. 14, 237; Sol. 5, 12.

† **Nēbrōphōnos**, **Nēbrōphōnē**, *m.* and *f.*, = *νεβροφόνος* and *νεβροφώνη*, fawn-killer. **I.** Masc., the name of a dog: *Nebrophonosque valens*, Ov. M. 3, 211.—**II.** Fem., a nymph of *Diana*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 249.

† **nebrundines**, *v. nefrens*.

† **Nebrus**, *i. m.*, = *Νεβρός* (fawn), a Roman surname, Inscr. Grut. 476, 8.

nēbūla, *ae. f.* [like *nubes*]; Sanscr. *nabhas*; Lat. *aër, caelum*; Gr. *νεφέλη*, mist, vapor, fog, smoke, exhalation (syn.: *nubes, nimbus*). **I.** Lit.: *fluviis ex omnibus et*

simul ipsa Surgere de terrâ nebulæ aestumque videmus, etc., Lucr. 6, 477; Verg. A. 8, 258: *tenuem exhalat nebulam*, id. G. 2, 217.—**P**oet., of the clouds: *nebulæ pluviiq; rores*, Hor. C. 3, 3, 56; Verg. A. 1, 412; 439 (for which, *nubes*, id. ib. 587; Ov. M. 6, 21.—Of smoke, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 31.—Of any thing soft or transparent: *nebula haud est mollis, atque hujus est*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 21: *desine Inter ludere virgines Et stellis nebulam spargere candidis*, Hor. C. 3, 15, 6.—

Prov.: *nebulæ cyathus*, of any thing worthless, trifling, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 62.—**Personified**—*Nephele*, Hyg. Fab. 2 and 3.—**B.** Transf., a foggy mist, a vapor, cloud: *pulveris nebula*, Lucr. 5, 253: *nebulæ dolia summa tegunt*, Ov. F. 5, 269: *pinguem nebulam vomere lucernæ*, Pers. 5, 181; Sil. 6, 281: *per nebulam audire, aut scire aliquid, to hear or know a thing indistinctly*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 47; id. Capt. 5, 4, 26 (for which: quasi per caliginem videre, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 2).—**2.** A thin, transparent substance; of a thin garment: *aequum est induere nuptam ventum textilem*, Palam prostare nudam in *nebulâ lineâ*, Laber. ap. Petr. 55; of a thin plate of metal, Mart. 8, 33, 3.—**II.** Trop., darkness, obscurity: *erroris nebula*, Juv. 10, 4: *nebulæ quæstionum, obscure, puzzling questions*, Gell. 8, 10 in lemm.: *suspicionum nebulæ, vague suspicions*, Amm. 14, 1, 4.—Of something empty, trifling, worthless: *grande locuturi nebulas Heliconæ legunt*, Pers. 5, 7 (for which: *nubes et inania captae*, Hor. A. P. 230).

nēbūlo, *ōnis, m.* [*nebula*], a paltry, worthless fellow, an idle rascal, a sorry wretch: *nugator ac nebulo*, Lucil. ap. Non. 19, 3; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 15: *nos ab isto nebulo facit eludimur, quam putamus*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: *nebulones Alcinoque juvenis*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28: *vappa ac nebulo*, id. S. 1, 1, 104; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 12: *nebulo lucifugus* (perh. on account of the etymology of the word), a scoundrel that shuns the light, Lucil. ap. Non. 19, 2.—In apposition with *homo*: *vulgus nebulonum hominum*, Gell. 1, 2, 7; 16, 6, 12.—**II.** Acc. to *Acron* ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 12, *nebulo* also signifies a man of low birth; on which account slaves were also called *nebulones*.

† **nēbūlor**, *ari, v. dep.* [*nebulo*], to be a worthless fellow: *nebul'ar, ἀχρηστῶ*, Gloss. Philox.

nēbūlositas, *ātis, f.* [*nebulosus*], mistiness, cloudiness, darkness (post-class. and very rare): *vaporum nebulositas*, Arn. 7, 234.

nēbūlosus, *a, um, adj.* [*nebula*], full of mist or vapor, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark. **I.** Lit.: *ager si nebulosus est*, Cato, R. R. 6: *nebulosum et caliginosum caelum*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 60: *nebulosus et roscidus aër*, Plin. 21, 7, 18, § 36: *exhalatio*, id. 31, 3, 27, § 44: *dies nebulosi nubilive*, Cels. 2, 1.—**B.** Esp. of a fine texture, cloud-like, = *νεφέλα*, *nebulosa retia*, Aus. Ep. 3, 5.—**II.** Trop., dark, difficult to understand: *nomina*, Gell. 20, 3, 3.

1. nec, conj., v. *neque*.

2. nec, an inseparable negative particle in compounds for *nē*: *necopinans, necopinus*; also in *nēgotium* for *necotium*, and in *nēglego* for *nec-lego*; and with suppressed *c* and lengthened *ē*: *nēquaquam, nēquiquam*.

nēcātor, *ōris, m.* [*neco*], a slayer, a murderer (post-class.): *hominum*, Macr. S. 1, 12, 9: *civium*, Lampr. Commod. 18, 13.

nēcātrix, *icis, f.* [*necator*], she who slays (late Lat.), Aug. de Cons. Evang. 13 med.

necdum, v. *neque fin.*

Nēcepsus, *i* (**Nēcepso**, *ōnis*, Jul. Firm. 8), *m.*, a mythic astrologer in Egypt, a disciple of *Æsculapius* and *Anubis*, Aus. Ep. 19, 18.

† **necerim**, *nec eum*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162, 21 Müll. (acc. to Müll. ib. p. 386, a; *erim* is acc. for *esim*, from *es* = *is*).

nēcassariē, *adv.*, v. *necessarius fin.*

nēcassariō, *adv.*, v. *necessarius fin.*

nēcassarius, *a, um, adj.* (comp. *necessarius*, Tert. Patient. 11; id. Test. Anim. 4 al.) [*necesse*], unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, needful, requisite, necessary: *necessarium* ait esse *Opilius Aurelius*, in quo non sit cessandum, aut sine quo vivi non

possit: aut sine quo non bene vivatur: aut quod non possit prohiberi, quin fiat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll. **I.** Lit.: necessarius et fatalis, opp. voluntarius, Cic. Phil. 10, 9, 9; cf.: id quod imperatur necessarium; illud, quod permittitur, voluntarium est, id. Inv. 2, 49, 145: necessaria conclusio, id. Top. 16, 60: leges fatales et necessariae, id. Univ. 12: omnia quae sint ad vivendum necessaria, id. Off. 1, 4, 11: senatori necessarium est, nosse rem publicam, id. Leg. 3, 18, 41.—So without *dat.*, = necesse est: ne tam necessarium quidem est male meritis quam optime referre quod debeas, id. post Red. ad Quir. 9, 22: castra ponere necessarium visum est, Liv. 21, 58, 6; Plin. Ep. 10, 37, 3; Gai. Inst. 3, 216: necessariâ re coactus, *by necessity*, Caes. B. C. 1, 40: quod tam necessario tempore ab iis non sublevetur, *time of need or necessity*, id. B. G. 1, 16: cum longius necessario procederent, *further than was necessary, too far*, id. ib. 7, 16: res magis necessariae, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 145: res maxime necessaria, id. Fam. 2, 6, 2: necessarius medela, Tert. Patient. 11: necessarius sententia, id. Test. Anim. 4: necessarios operas, id. Cult. Tem. 1, 5; id. Res. Carn. 31: aliquid necessarius, id. Carn. Christ. 7 *med.*—**Subst.**: **necessaria**, *rum, n.*, the necessities of life: Persae armis positae ad necessaria ex proximo vico ferenda discurrunt, Curt. 5, 12, 6: plebes sic addensa uti... sua necessaria post illius honorem ducerent, Sall. J. 73, 6; Front. Strat. 3, 14, 4.—**B.** In partic.: necessariae partes, *the private parts*, Gai. Inst. 3, § 193.—**II.** Transf., connected with another by natural or moral ties (of blood, friendship, clientship), *belonging, related, connected, bound*, (a) *Adj.*: cum utrique sis maxime necessarius, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A: victoria hominis necessarii, *of a friend*, Mat. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2; so, homo, *of a father-in-law*, Nep. Dat. 6: ut a latronibus redimeret necessarias mulieri personas, Dig. 24, 3, 21: necessarius heres = suus heres, *the natural heir*, who was in the potestas of the deceased (opp. to heres extraneus), Gai. Inst. 2, 37, 3, 153; 156; Dig. 38, 16, 1.—(β) *Subst.*: **necessarius**, *i, m.*, a relation, relative, kinsman, connection, friend, client, patron (cf. necessitudo, II.; syn.: familiaris, intimus): necessarii sunt, ut Gallus Aelius ait, qui aut cognati aut affines sunt, in quos necessaria officia conferuntur praeter ceteros, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.: necessarius angustus, *a very near relative*, Fragn. Jur. Civ. p. 86 Mai.: L. Torquatus meus familiaris ac necessarius, Cic. Sull. 1, 2: in iis necessariis, qui tibi a patre relicti sunt, me tibi esse vel conjunctissimum, id. Fam. 13, 29, 1: **necessaria**, *ae, f.*, a female relative or friend: virgo Vestalis hujus propinqua et necessaria, id. Mur. 35, 73: Cerelliae, necessariae meae, rem commendavi tibi, id. Fam. 13, 72, 1.—Hence, *adv.* **1. necessariè** (rare), *unavoidably, necessarily*: necessarie demonstrari, Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 44: comparato cibo, Val. Max. 7, 6, 3.—**2. necessariò** (the most usual form): necessario reviviscere, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5: quibuscum vivo necessario, id. ib. 5, 21, 1: quod necessario rem Caesari enuntiârit, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: copias parat, Sall. J. 21, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 29; 5, 10, 80; Lact. 2, 12.

necesse (arch. **necessum**, v. infra: NECESVS, S. C. de Bacch. l. 4: **necessus**, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 119 Wagn. ad loc.; id. Eun. 5, 5, 28; Gell. 16, 8, 1; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 6, 815), *neutr. adj.* (*gen. necessis*, Lucr. 6, 815 ex conj. Lachm.; cf. Munro ad loc.; elsewhere only *nom.* and *acc. sing.*, and with *esse* or *habere*) [perh. Sanscr. *nac*, obtain; Gr. root *nek-*; cf. *ἀνάγκη*; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. 424]. **I.** Form *necesse*. **A.** Unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, necessary (class.; cf.: opus, usus est) **1.** With *esse*. **a.** With *subject-clause*: edocet quanto detrimento... necesse sit constare victoriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: necesse est eam, quae... timere permultos, Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23: emas, non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est, Cato ap. Sen. Ep. 94, 28: nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit, Cic. Fat. 9, 17: necesse est igitur legem haberi in rebus optimis, id. Leg. 2, 5, 12; id. Verr. 2, 3, 29, § 70.—**b.** With *dat.* (of the person, emphatic): nihil necesse est mihi de me ipso dicere,

Cic. Sen. 9, 30: de homine enim dicitur, cui necesse est mori, id. Fat. 9, 17.—**C.** With *ut* and *subj.*: eos necesse est ut petat, Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23: sed ita necesse fuisse, cum Demosthenes dicturus esset, ut concursus ex totâ Graeciâ fierent, Cic. Brut. 84, 289; Sen. Ep. 78, 15: hoc necesse est, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 129; Sen. Q. N. 2, 14, 2: neque necesse est, uti vos auferram, Gell. 2, 29, 9: necesse est semper, ut id... per se significet, Quint. 8, 6, 43.—**d.** With *subj.* alone: haec autem oratio... aut nulla sit necesse est, aut omnium irrisione ludatur, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 50: istum condemnatis necesse est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45: vel concidat omne caelum necesse est, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: si necesse est aliquid ex se magni boni pariat, Lact. 3, 12, 7.—**2.** With *habere* (class. only with *inf.*): non habebimus necesse semper concludere, Cic. Part. Or. 13, 47: eo minus habeo necesse scribere, id. Att. 10, 1, 4: Oppio scripsi ne necesse habueris reddere, id. ib. 16, 2, 5: non verbum pro verbo necesse habui reddere, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 5, 14: non necesse habeo omnia pro meo jure agere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 26; Quint. 11, 1, 74; Vulg. Matt. 14, 16: necesse habere with *abl.* (= egere; late Lat.): non necesse habent sani medico, Vulg. Marc. 2, 17.—In agreement with object of habere: non habet rex sponsalia necesse, Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 25.—**B.** *Needful, requisite, indispensable, necessary*: id quod tibi necesse minime fuit, facetus esse voluisti, Cic. Sull. 7, 22.—**II.** Form *necessum* (mostly ante-class.). **A.** With *subject-clause*: foras necessum est, quicquid habeo, vendere, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 66: quod sit necessum scire, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 186 P.: nec tamen haec retineri hamata necessumst, Lucr. 2, 468: externa corpus de parte necessumst tundier, id. 4, 933: necessum est vorsis gladiis depugnari, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 36: necessum est paucis respondere, Liv. 34, 5: num omne id aurum in ludos consumi necessum esset? id. 39, 5: tonsorem capiti non est adhibere necessum, Mart. 6, 57, 3.—**B.** With *dat.*: dicas uxorem tibi necessum esse ducere, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 25.—**C.** With *subj.*: unde anima, atque animi constet natura necessum est, Lucr. 4, 120: quare etiam nativa necessum est confiteare haec eadem, id. 5, 377.

necessitas, *âtis* (*gen. plur.* -âtium, Caes. B. G. 7, 89, 1), *f.* [necesse], *unavoidableness, inevitableness, necessity, compulsion, force, exigency*. **I.** Lit.: hinc existit illa fatalis necessitas, quam *ἐιμαρμένην* dicitis, ut, quidquid accidat, id ex aeterna veritate, causarumque continuatione fluxisse dicatis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: ut, etiam si naturâ tales (i. e. feroces) non sint, necessitate esse coguntur, *by the compulsion of circumstances*, id. Fam. 4, 9, 3: temporari cedere, id est necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum, id. ib. 4, 9, 2: veniam necessitati dare, id. Off. 2, 16, 56: necessitatem alicui afferre, id. Phil. 10, 1, 2: necessitas mihi obvenit alicujus rei, id. Off. 2, 21, 74: ex necessitate aliquid facere, Tac. H. 3, 62: ac nescio an majores necessitates vobis, quam captivis vestris, fortuna circumdederit, Liv. 21, 43: extrema necessitas, i. e. *death*, Sall. H. 1, 41, 15 Dietsch; Tac. A. 15, 61; id. H. 1, 72: necessitate me, mala ut fiam, facis, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 54.—Prov.: facere de necessitate virtutem, *to make a virtue of necessity*, Hier. in Ruf. 3, n. 2; id. Ep. 54, n. 6: quam cum pecuniam profudisset, et sibi nihil non modo ad cupiditates suas, sed ne ad necessitatem quidem reliquisset, Cic. Clu. 25, 68.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Fate, destiny, a law of nature: signorum ortus et obitus... quadam ex necessitate semper eodem modo fiunt, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59: humana consilia divina necessitate esse superata, id. Lig. 6, 17: ut vita, quae necessitati deberetur, id. Sest. 21, 47: ut id fatum vim necessitatis adferret, id. Fat. 17, 39: et vis omnium rerum, id. ib. 20, 43: fati, Liv. 1, 42.—**B.** In *plur. concr.*, *necessaries, necessary things, necessary expenses*: reliquis autem tribus virtutibus necessitates propositae sunt ad eas res parandas, quibus actio vitae continetur, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 17: vitae necessitatibus servire, id. Div. 1, 49, 110: suarum necessitatum causa, *wants, interests*, Caes. B. G. 7, 89: publicae necessitates, Liv. 23, 48, 10: necessitates ac largitiones, Tac. A. 1, 11.—**C.** *Necessity,*

need, want (mostly post-Aug.): famem et ceteras necessitates tantopere tolerabant, ut, etc., Suet. Caes. 68; id. Tib. 47: quod pro honore, acceptum etiam necessitatibus subvenit, Tac. G. 15: neque enim necessitatibus tantummodo nostris provisum est, usque in delicias amatur, Sen. Ben. 4, 5, 1; cf.: sustinere necessitates aliorum, Liv. 6, 15, 9.—**D.** For necessitudo, *connection, relationship, friendship*: si nostram necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset, Cic. Sull. 1, 2: magnam necessitatem possidet paternus maternusque sanguis, *bond of affection, intimacy*, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 66: equidem mihi videor pro nostrâ necessitate non labore defuisse, Caes. ap. Gell. 13, 3, 5 (cited ap. Non. 354, 11).—**E.** Personified: Necessitas, *the goddess of necessity*, the Gr. *Ἀνάγκη*: te semper anteit saeva Necessitas, Hor. C. 1, 35, 17; cf. Macr. S. 1, 19; and v. clavus.

necessitudo, *inis, f.* [necesse], *necessity, inevitableness, want, need, distress*. **I.** Lit. (in Cic. less freq. than *necessitas*; in gen. more antiquated; cf. Gell. 13, 3, 3): calamitatis necessitudine inductus, Sisenn. ap. Non. 354, 6: puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nullâ vi resisti potest: quae neque mutari neque leniri potest, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 170; cf. the context: an necessitudine, quod alio modo agi non possit, id. ib. 2, 20, 61; 2, 57, 171: neve eam necessitudinem imponatis, ut, etc., Sall. C. 33, 5: non eadem nobis et illis necessitudo impendit, id. ib. 58, 5: necessitudinem alicui facere, Tac. A. 3, 64: miserrima, Vell. 2, 50, 2.—**II.** Transf., *a close connection*, in which one person stands to another as relative or friend, *relationship, friendship, intimacy, bond*, etc.: plerique grammaticorum asseverant, necessitudinem et necessitatem longe differre, ideo, quod necessitas sit vis quaedam premens et cogens: necessitudo autem dicatur jus quoddam et vinculum religiosae conjunctionis idque unum solitarii significet, Gell. 13, 3, 1: nomina necessitudinum mutare, Cic. Clu. 70, 199: sancta necessitudinum nomina, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 4, 2: liberorum necessitudo, Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 1: etiam antea Jugurthae filia Bocchi nupserrat. Verum ea necessitudo apud Numidas Maurosque levis ducitur, Sall. J. 80, 6: in amicitiae conjunctionisque necessitudine, Cic. Lael. 20, 71; cf.: sunt mihi cum illo omnes amicitiae necessitudines, id. Sest. 17, 39: necessitudo et affinitas, id. Quint. 4, 13: summâ necessitudine et summâ conjunctione adductus, id. Fam. 13, 27, 2: bonos viros ad tuam necessitudinem adungere, id. ib. 13, 11, 2: cum accusatore tuo satis justam causam conjungendae necessitudinis putant, quod, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 145: necessitudinem sancte colere, id. Fam. 13, 19, 1: familiaritatis necessitudinisque oblitus, id. Mur. 3, 7: caput illud est ut Lysonem... recipias in necessitudinem tuam, id. Fam. 13, 19, 3; cf. id. ib. 13, 12, 1; 9, 13, 3.—**2.** Trop., *a necessary connection*: numerus autem... neque habebat aliquam necessitudinem aut cognitionem cum oratione, Cic. Or. 56, 186.—**B.** Concr.: necessitudines, *persons with whom one is closely connected, relatives, connections, friends* (post-Aug.): petiit, ut sibi permitteretur reviviscere necessitudines, i. e. *mother and children*, Suet. Tib. 11 *fin.*: remisit tamen hosti judicato necessitudines amicosque omnes, id. Aug. 17; id. Tib. 50; Tac. H. 3, 59 *fin.*: crederes Alexandrum inter suas necessitudines flere, Curt. 4, 10, 12: relictis obsidum loco necessitudinibus suis, Amm. 15, 5, 6.

necesso, *äre, v. a.* [id.], *to render necessary* (late Lat.): nam cibus et somnus, nisi quod natura necessat, etc., Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 412.

necessum, v. necesse.
† **neceunt**, non eunt, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 162 and 163 Müll.

nechon, *i, n.*, *a kind of spice with which sweet things were kept from turning*, Apic. 1, 14.

necne, *adv.* [neque-ne], *or not*, is used in the second half of a disjunctive interrogation, corresponding to -ne or utrum, and also without a corresp. interrog. particle in the first half (usually in indirect interrogations, and without repeating the verb). **I.** In indirect interrogations. **A.** Without

a verb: quaero, potueritne Roscius ex societate partem suam petere necne, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17, 52: jam dudum ego erro, qui quaeram, utrum emeris necne, id. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 35: utrum proelium committi ex usu esset necne, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: nunc habeam necne, incertum est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 43: posset agi lege necne pauci quondam sciebant, Cic. Mur. 11, 25: accipiat enim actionem necne ad eventum pertinet, Quint. 3, 6, 73; cf. id. 1, 4, 21; and Spald. on 7, 3, 30: idcirco quidam, comoedia necne poema esset, quaesivere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 45. — **B.** With a verb: Aristo dubitat omnino, deus animans necne sit, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 37: hoc doce doleam necne doleam nihil interesse, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 29: fiat necne fiat, id. quaeritur, id. Div. 1, 39, 86: quaeritur sintne di necne sint, id. N. D. 1, 22, 61: di utrum sint necne sint, quaeritur, id. ib. 3, 7, 17. — **II.** In a direct interrogation (rare): sunt haec tua verba necne? Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 41.

nec-non, also separately, **nec non** or **neque non**, partic. of emphatic affirmation. **I.** And also, and yet, and in fact, to connect sentences: nec vero non eadem iradeorum hanc ejus satellitibus injectit amantiam, Cic. Mil. 32, 86: neque meam mentem non domum saepe revocat examinata uxor, id. Cat. 4, 2, 3: neque tamen illa non ornant, id. de Or. 2, 85, 347: nec vero Aristoteles non laudandus in eo, quod, etc., id. N. D. 2, 16, 44: neque non metamen mordet aliquid, id. Fam. 3, 12, 2. — **II.** In gen., likewise, also (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): necnon etiam precor Lympham et Bonum eventum, Varr. R. 1, 1, 6; 2, 5, 9: nec non et Tyrii... frequentes Convenere, Verg. A. 1, 707: tunc mihi praecipue, nec non tamen ante, placebas, Ov. H. 4, 69: granum letale animalibus: nec non et in folio eadem vis, Plin. 13, 22, 38, § 118; cf.: gratissima est et esca panicum et milium, nec non hordeum, Col. 8, 15, 6: nec non etiam poemata faciebat ex tempore, Suet. Gram. 23.

neco, āvi, ātum (*perf.* necuit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 861 P.; v. infra *part.* necutus, Ser. Samm. 33, 627; cf. Diom. p. 362 P.), 1, v. a. [Sanscr. *nac*, disappear; Gr. *nekos*, corpse, *nekos*, dead], to kill, slay, put to death, destroy (usually without a weapon, by poison, hunger, etc.; cf.: occido, interficio, interimo, perimo). **I.** Lit.: neci datus proprie dicitur, qui sine vulnere interfectus est, ut veneno aut fame, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.: occisum a necato distingui quidam volunt, quod alterum a caedendo atque ictu fieri dicunt, alterum sine ictu, id. s. v. occisum, p. 178 ib.: necare aliquem odore taetro, Lucr. 6, 787: plebem fame, Cic. Fr. 2, 3, 2: legatum P. R. vinculis ac verberibus necavit, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11: aliquem igni, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: aliquem ferro, Hor. S. 2, 7, 58; Verg. A. 8, 488: veneno, Suet. Ner. 43: securi Gell. 17, 21, 17; Juv. 10, 316: suspendiosa fame, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 134: vidissem pullos, matre necante, dies, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 22: homines in ventre necandos conducit, Juv. 6, 595: colubra necuit hominem, Phaedr. 4, 14, 4. — **II.** Of impersonal subjects: hos pestis necuit, pars occidit illa duellis, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 861 P. (Ann. v. 549 Vahl.): lieni necat, renes dolent, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 21: radices herbarum vomere, Col. 2, 4, 1: salsi imbres necant frumenta, Plin. 31, 4, 29, § 52: hedera arbores, id. 16, 44, 92, § 243; cf. Laber. ap. Macr. Sat. 2, 7: aquae flammas necant, quenit, Plin. 31, 1, 1, § 2; to drown (late Lat.): deducti ad torrentem necati sunt, Sulp. Sev. Hist. 1. — **III.** Trop.: quid te coerces et necas rectam indolem, i. e. thwart, check, Sen. Hippol. 454.—So to worry or bore to death with talking, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 43 (cf.: occidis saepe rogando, Hor. Epod. 14, 5).

nec-ōpinans (also separately, **nec-ōpinans**), antis, *adj.*, not expecting, unaware (rare but class.), Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 12: et necopinanti (tibi) mors ad caput accidit, Lucr. 3, 959 (Lachm., nec opinanti): Ariobarzanem necopinantem liberavi, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 10; Phaedr. 5, 7, 8.—Hence, *adv.*: **necōpinanter**, unexpectedly, unawares: necopinanter, ἀπροσδοκίτως, Gloss. Philox. **necōpinātō**, *adv.*, v. necopinatus *fin.* **nec-ōpinātus** (also separately, **nec-ōpinātus**), a, um, *adj.*, unexpected (class.): desertare disciplinae et jam pridem relictiae

patrocinium nec opinatum a nobis esse susceptum, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 6: necopinata bona perspicere, id. Off. 2, 10, 36: nec opinato adventu urbem interceptam, Liv. 26, 51: in necopinatum fraudem labi, id. 27, 33: necopinatum gaudium, id. 39, 49.—*Plur.* as *subst.*: **necōpinātā**, ōrum, *n.*, the unforeseen: cum diligenter necopinatum naturam consideres, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 52.—A *verb.*: locum secretum ab tumultu petit, unde ex necopinato aversum hostem invadat, unexpectedly, unawares, Cic. Tusc. 4, 27, 8.—Hence, *adv.*: **necōpinātō** (or separately, **nec-ōpinātō**), unexpectedly: si necopinatio quid evenierit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 52; cf. id. ib. 3, 24, 59: aliquem necopinato videre, id. Fin. 3, 2, 8; id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: aliud novum malum necopinato exortum, Liv. 3, 15, 4.

nec-ōpinus (also separately, **nec-ōpinus**), a, um, *adj.* (poet). **I.** Pass., unexpected: necopina mors, Ov. M. 1, 224: ictus, Stat. Th. 6, 778: pericula, Sil. 14, 188; Aus. Grat. Act. ad Grat. 12.—**II.** Act., not expecting, unsuspecting, careless: ipsum accipiter necopinum rapit, Phaedr. 1, 9, 6: occultā necopinum (hostem) perde sagittā, Ov. M. 12, 596.

necrōmantia (-ēa), ae, f., = νεκρομαντεία, an evoking of the dead to reveal the future, necromancy, Lact. 2, 16 init.; Aug. Civ. Dei. 7, 35.—**II.** Necromantea Homeri, that part of the *Odyssey* in which Ulysses descends into the infernal regions, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 132.

necrōmantīi, ōrum, *m.* [necromantia], necromancers: necromantii sunt, quorum praecantationibus videntur resuscitati mortui divinare et ad interrogata respondere, Isid. Orig. 8, 9, 11 (al. necromantici).

necrōsis, is, f., = νεκρωσις, the killing, causing to die, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 125.

necrōthytus, a, um, *adj.*, = νεκρόθυτος, of or belonging to sacrifices to the dead: voluptates, Tert. Spect. 13.

Nectanābis, is or isidis, *m.* (Nectēbis, Plin. 36, 9, 14, § 67; 36, 13, 19, § 89; Tert. Anim. 57: Nectanēbus, Nep. Chabr. 2, 2), a king of Egypt, Nep. Ages. 8, 6.

Nectanēbus, v. Nectanabis.

nectar, āris, *n.*, = νέκταρ, nectar, the drink of the gods. **I.** Lit.: non enim ambrosia deos aut nectare... laetari, arbitrator, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; cf. id. N. D. 1, 40, 112; Ov. M. 3, 318; 10, 161; 14, 606; Hor. C. 3, 3, 12; 34 al.: nectaris ambrosii sacrum potare lyaeum, Prud. ap. Symm. 1, 276; as balsam, Ov. M. 4, 250; 252: siccatō nectare Vulcanus, Juv. 13, 45.—**II.** Poet. transf., of any thing sweet, pleasant, delicious, nectar.—So of fragrant balm, Ov. M. 4, 250; 10, 732.—Of honey: aliae (apes) purissima mella stipant et liquido distendunt nectare cellas, Verg. G. 4, 164.—Of milk: quid meruistis oves... pleno quae fertis in ubere nectar, Ov. M. 15, 116; cf., of bread and milk: Picentina Ceres niveo sic nectare crescit, Mart. 13, 47, 1.—Of wine: vina novum fundam calathis Arius nectar, Verg. E. 5, 71; id. G. 4, 384; Ov. M. 1, 111: Baccheum, Stat. S. 2, 2, 99.—Of a pleasant odor: et nardi florem, nectar qui naribus halat, Lucr. 2, 848.—Hence, trop., of poetry: cantare credas Pegaseum nectar, Pers. prol. 14.

nectārea, ae, v. nectareus, II. B.

nectareus (nectārius), a, um, *adj.* [nectar], of or belonging to nectar, nectared: nectareis quod alatur aquis, Ov. M. 7, 707.

II. Transf. **A.** Sweet or delicious as nectar: Falernum, Mart. 13, 108: fontes, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 209.—**B.** *Subst.*: **nectārea**, ae, f. (sc. herba), the plant elecampene, used for flavoring wine, which was hence called nectarites, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 108.

nectārites, ae, *m.*, wine flavored with elecampene, v. nectareus, II. B.

necto, xii, sometimes xi (cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 494 sq.), xum (*inf. pass.* nectier, Cic. Rep. 2, 34, 59), 3, v. a. [with neo, kindr. to Sanscr. *nah*, ligare, nectere, and Gr. *νέω*, *νήω*], to bind, tie, fasten; to join, bind, or fasten together, connect. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: nectere ligare significat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll.: necte tribus nodis terpos, Amarijli, colores, Verg. E. 8,

77: catenas, Hor. C. 1, 29, 5: necte meo Lamiae coronam, weave, make, id. ib. 1, 26, 8; so, coronas, id. ib. 4, 11, 3; id. Ep. 2, 2, 96; id. Epod. 17, 22: laqueum alicui, id. Ep. 1, 19, 31: pedibus talaria, Verg. A. 4, 239: flavaque caput nectentur olivā, id. ib. 5, 309: nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab alta, id. ib. 12, 603: brachia, to fold in each other, entwine, clasp, Ov. F. 6, 329; cf.: collo brachia meo, id. H. 5, 48: comam myrto, id. Am. 1, 2, 23: mille venit variis florum dea nexa coronis, id. F. 4, 495: venit odoratos Elegeia nexa capillos, id. Am. 3, 1, 7; id. P. 3, 1, 124: retia, Prop. 3, 8, 27 (4, 7, 37): alicui compedes, Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 4: Afrius in glaciem frigore nectit aquas, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 48.—**B.** In part., to bind, fetter, confine, esp. for debt: liber, qui suas operas in servitute pro pecuniā quādam debebat, dum solveret, nexus vocatur ut ab aere obaeratus, enslaved for debt, Varr. L. L. 7, § 105 Müll.: cum sint propter unitis libidinem omnia nexa civium liberata, nectierque postea desitum, Cic. Rep. 2, 34, 59; cf.: ita nexi soluti cautumque in posterum, ne nectentur, Liv. 8, 28 *fin.*: eo anno plebi Romanae velut aliud initium libertatis factum est, quod necti desierant: mutatum autem jus ob unius generatorem simul libidinem, simul crudelitatem insignem, id. 8, 28, 1; v. also 2. nexus, II.; Liv. 2, 27; 23: nec carcerem nexis, sed caedibus civitatem replet, Just. 21, 2; cf. id. 21, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To affix, attach: ut ex alio alia nectantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 52: ex hoc genere causarum ex aeternitate pendendum fatum a Stoicis nectitur, id. Top. 15, 59.—**B.** To bind by an obligation, to oblige, make liable, bind, etc.: sacramento nexi, Just. 20, 4: res pignori nexa, i. e. pledged, pawned, Dig. 49, 14, 22, § 1.—**C.** To join or fasten together, to connect, Cic. Or. 41, 140: rerum causae aliae ex aliis aptae et necessitate nexae, id. Tusc. 5, 25, 70; cf.: omnes virtutes inter se nexae et jugatae sunt, id. ib. 3, 8, 17: nectere dolum, to contrive, Liv. 27, 28: causas inanes, to frame, invent, bring forward, Verg. A. 9, 219: canoris Eloquentiae vocale modis, to set to harmonious measures, Juv. 7, 18: numeris verba, Ov. P. 4, 2, 30: cum aliquo iurgia, i. e. to quarrel, id. Am. 2, 2, 35: moras, to make, contrive, Tac. A. 12, 14: insidias, Val. Max. 3, 8, 5: talia nectebant, they thus conversed, Stat. Th. 8, 637.

nectus, a, um, *Part.* of neco; q. v. *init.* **necubi**, *adv.* [ne alicubi], that nowhere, lest anywhere (not in Cic.): itaque faciunt lapide strata, ut urina necubi in stabulo consistat, Varr. R. 2, 19, 30; ut necubi, Col. 2, 18, 4: dispositis exploratoribus, necubi Romani copias transducerent, Caes. B. G. 7, 35; Liv. 22, 2, 3; 25, 33, 9; Suet. Aug. 46; 86; Luc. 9, 1059.

nec-unde, *adv.*, that from no place, lest from anywhere (Livian): circumspiciens, necunde impetus in frumentatores feret, Liv. 22, 23, 10; 28, 1, 9.

necunquam, necumquam quemquam, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 162 and 163 Müll.

nec-ūter, tra, trum, *adj.*, for neuter, neither of the two, neither, Inscr. Orell. 4859 (p. 351 *fin.*).

necydālus, i, m., = νεκυδαλος (death-like), the larva of the silk-worm, in the stage of metamorphosis preceding that in which it receives the name of bombyx: primum eruca fit, deinde, quod vocatur bombylius, ex eo necydalus, ex hoc in sex mensibus bombyx, Plin. 11, 22, 26, § 76 (acc. to Aristot. H. A. 5, 19, κάμπη, βομβυλίου, νεκυδαλος, βομβυλίου).

necyōmantēa, ae, *j.*, = νεκυομαντεία, the summoning of the dead to reveal the future: Homeri, the descent of Ulysses into Hades, as described in the *Odyssey*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 132.

nē-dum, *conj.* (lit. while not), by no means, much less, still less, not to speak of (class.), used to indicate that whereas a certain thing is not, another thing can still less be. **A.** With a preceding negation: satrapes si siet Amator, numquam sufferer ejus sumptus queat: Nedium tu possis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43: optimis temporibus nec P. Popillius, nec Q. Metellus vim tribuniciam sustinere poterunt, nedum his temporibus sine vestra sapientiā salvi esse possimus, Cic. Clu. 35, 95; id. Plane. 37, 90: nulla simulacra urbibus suis, nedum templis,

sinunt, Tac. H. 5, 5: ne voce quidem incommoda, nedum ut ulla vis fieret, Liv. 3, 14 *fin.*—With *vix* or *aegre* in the place of the preceding negative: vix in ipsis tectis et oppidis frigus infirmā valetudine vitatur: nedum in mari, Cic. Fam. 16, 8, 2; id. Agr. 2, 35, 97: puerum vixdum libertatem, nedum dominationem modice latum, Liv. 24, 4, 1: et aegre inermem tantam multitudinem, nedum armatam, sustineri, Liv. 6, 7, 3.—**B.** Without a preceding negation, which, however, lies in the thought expressed: erat enim multo domicilium hujus urbis aptius humanitati tuae, quam tota Peloponnesus, nedum Patrae, Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 1: quippe secundae res sapientium animos fatigant: nedum illi corruptis moribus victoriae temperant, Sall. C. 11, 8: Tac. A. 13, 20.—**II.** Transf. (post-Aug.), affirmatively, *not to say, much more*: adulationes etiam victis Macedonibus graves, nedum victoribus, *much more should they prove victors*, Liv. 9, 13, 4: Quintius, quem armorum etiam pro patriā satietas teneret, nedum adversus patriam, id. 7, 40; 45, 29; 26, 26: satis mihi jam videbaris animi habere, etiam adversus solida mala, nedum ad istas umbras malorum, quibus, etc., Sen. Ep. 99, 3; Quint. 12, 1, 39: ornamenta etiam legioni, nedum militi, satis multa, Val. Max. 3, 2, 26.—So, by transposition, beginning the sentence (very rare): nedum hominum humilium, sed etiam amplissimorum virorum, *not to speak of, I need not say*, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A, 1.

† **Nedymē**, *es, f.*, and † **Nedymus**, *i, m.* [*νῆδυμος*, from which one does not easily wake], a Roman surname, Inscr. Grut. 696, 5; Inscr. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 448.

† **nefastarius**, a, um, *adj.* [nefastus], that commits a crime, criminal: nefas, nefandus, nefandarius, Not. Tir. p. 74.

nefande, *adv.*, v. nefandus *fin.*

nefandus, a, um, *adj.* [ne-fari, lit. not to be mentioned, unmentionable; hence], *impious, heinous, execrable, abominable* (mostly post-Aug.; syn. infandus): sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, i. e. *wrong, impiety*, Verg. A. 1, 543: nefandum adulterium, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 11, 12 (al. nefarium): nefandum vehiculum, Liv. 1, 59: nefandissima quaeque tyrannicae crudelitatis exercuit, Just. 16, 4, 11: fraus, Juv. 13, 174: sacri, id. 15, 116.—Of persons: homo nefandus, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 9: nefandi homines, Quint. 1, 3, 17.—*Sup.*: aususne es, nefandissimum caput? etc., Just. 18, 7, 10.—Hence, *adv.*: **nefande**, *impiously*: multa nefande ausi, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 993 P. (dub.); Dietsch. H. 1, 62, nefanda).—*Sup.*: nefandissime, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 28.

nefas, *antis, adj.* [adjectival collat. form of ne-fas], *impious, heinous* (ante-class.): nefantia pro nefanda: Lucilius (Satyr. Lib. IV.): Tantalus qui poenas ob facta nefantia pendit, Non. 489, 14 sq.; Varr. Sat. Menip. 83, 4.

nefarie, *adv.*, v. nefarius *fin.*

nefarius, a, um, *adj.* [nefas], *impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious* (class.; syn.: impius, sacrilegus): homo nefarius et impius, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51: nefarius Atrous, Hor. A. P. 186: voluntates consceleratae ac nefariae, Cic. Sull. 9, 28: scelestum ac nefarium facinus, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 14: multa commemorare nefaria in socios, id. Off. 2, 8, 28: nefario scelere se obstringere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: nuptiae, Gai. Inst. 1, 64.—**II.** *Subst.*: **nefarium**, *il, n.*, a heinous act, a crime: rem publicam nefario obstringere, Liv. 9, 34.—Hence, *adv.*: **nefarie**, *impiously, execrably, heinously, abominably*: aliquid nefarie flagitioseque facere, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 37; id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 38: nefarie moliri pestem patriae, id. Cat. 2, 1, 1: nefarie occisus pater, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 30.

ne-fas, *n. indecl.*, something contrary to divine law, sinful, unlawful, execrable, abominable, criminal; an impious or wicked deed, a sin, a crime (cf.: scelus, flagitium, peccatum). **I.** Lit.: quicquid non licet, nefas putare debemus, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 25; cf.: officia tua mihi nefas est oblivisci, id. Fam. 15, 21, 5: Mercurius, quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, id. N. D. 3, 22, 56: nefas est dictu, miseram fuisse talem senectutem,

id. Sen. 5, 13: eum, cui nihil umquam nefas fuit, id. Mil. 27, 73: quibus nefas est... deserere patronos, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: corpora viva nefas Stygiā vectare carinā, Verg. A. 6, 391: fas atque nefas, *right and wrong*, id. G. 1, 505; Hor. Epod. 5, 87; cf. id. C. 1, 13, 10; Ov. M. 6, 585: per omne fas ac nefas, *in every way*, Liv. 6, 14, 10: nefas triste piare, Verg. A. 2, 184: illa dolo dirumque nefas in pectore versat, Certa mori, id. ib. 4, 563: lex maculosum edomuit nefas, i. e. *adultery*, Hor. C. 4, 5, 22: in omne nefas se parare, Ov. M. 6, 613: summum crede nefas animam praeferre pudori, Juv. 8, 83: belli, *civil war*, Luc. 2, 507; cf.: fugiens civile nefas, id. 7, 432: magnum nefas contrahere, Just. 24, 3: facere nefas, Vulg. Deut. 22, 21: operari, ib. Lev. 20, 13.—Poet., of a wicked person, a wretch, monster: exstinxisse nefas tamen... Laudabor (i. e. Helen, as the destroyer of Troy), Verg. A. 2, 585.—Also inserted as an interjection, *O horrid! shocking! dreadful!* quatenus, heu nefas! virtutem incolorem odimus, Hor. C. 3, 24, 30; cf.: heu nefas, heu! id. ib. 4, 6, 17: quosne, nefas! omnes infandā in morte reliqui? Verg. A. 10, 673: sequiturque, nefas! Aegyptia conjux, id. ib. 8, 688: Lavinia virgo Visa, nefas! longis comprehendere criminibus ignem, *O horrible!* id. ib. 7, 73.—Esp.: est nefas, *it is forbidden, contrary to law*, Varr. L. L. 6, 4.—**II.** Poet., transf. **A.** A horrible or monstrous thing: Eumenides Stygiumque nefas, Luc. 6, 695; 1, 626: infernum, id. 7, 170; Stat. Th. 6, 942.—**B.** Impossible: levius fit patientiā Quicquid corrigere est nefas, *an impossibility* (= ἀδύνατον, ἀδύνατον), Hor. C. 1, 24, 20.

nefastus, a, um, *adj.* [nefas]. **I.** Lit. (opp. to fastus): dies nefasti, *days on which judgment could not be pronounced or assemblies of the people be held*: fastis diebus jura fari licebat, nefastis quaedam non licebat fari, Paul. ex Fest. p. 93 Müll.: nefasti dies notantur N litterā, quod iis nefas est praetori, apud quem lege agitur, fari tria verba: do, dico, addico, Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll.: v. 1. fastus: ille (Numa) nefastos dies fastosque fecit, quia aliquando nihil cum populo agi, utile futurum erat, Liv. 1, 19, 7; Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 30; Ov. F. 1, 47; Gai. Inst. 4, 29.—**II.** Transf. **A.** For nefas, *contrary to the sacred rites or to religion; irreligious, impious*: quae avgvz inivsta, nefasta, defixerit, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*: prohibere dis nefastum habetur, etc., Plin. 14, 19, 23, § 119.—**2.** In gen., *wicked, profane, abandoned*: homines ad hanc rem idonei; nam istorum nullus nefastus, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 7.—Esp., *subst.*: **nefastum**, *i. n.* (sc. crimen), a wicked deed, abomination, profanity (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quid intactum nefasti Liquimus? *profane, criminal*, Hor. C. 1, 35, 35; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 47.—**B.** Unlucky, inauspicious = funestus, ater (not ante-Aug.): ille et nefasto te posuit die, etc., Hor. C. 2, 13, 1: cum diem natalem ejus (Agrippinae) inter nefastos referendum suasisset, Suet. Tib. 53; Tac. A. 14, 12 *init.*: ne qua terra sit nefasta victoriae suae, Liv. 6, 28, 8: Acheron, Stat. Th. 4, 456: loca, id. ib. 1, 273: religiosi dies dicuntur tristi omine infames... quos multitudo imperitorum prave et perperam nefastos appellat, Gell. 4, 9, 5.—**C.** Hurtful, injurious: innocentior tamen esse marem (fruticem); eaque causa est ne inter nefastos frutex damnetur, Plin. 20, 11, 44, § 114.

† **nefrenditium**, annuale tributum, quod certo tempore rustici dominis, vel discipulis doctoribus afferre solent, duntaxat sit carneum, ut porcellus, Gloss. Isid.

nefrendus, a, um, v. nefrens.

nefrens, *dis, adj.* [ne-frendo], that cannot bite, that has no teeth: nefrendes arietes dixerunt, quod dentibus frendere non possint. Alii dicunt nefrendes infantes esse nondum frendentes, id est frangentes. Livius: Quem ego nefrendem alui lacteam immulgens opem. Sunt qui nefrendes testiculos dici putent, quos Lanuvini appellant nebrundines, Graeci νεφροί, Praenestini nefrones, Paul. ex Fest. p. 163 Müll.; cf.: cooperunt efferre porcum castratum, quem nefrendum vocabant, id est quasi sine renibus, Fulg. Expos. Serm. Antiq. p. 559, 32: porci amisso nomine lactentis

dicuntur nefrendes ab eo, quod nondum fabam frendere possunt, id est frangere, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 17.

nefrones, v. nefrens.

negans, *antis, P. a.*, v. nego.

* **negantia**, *ae, f.* [nego], a denying, a negation: deinde addunt conjunctionum negantiam, sic: Non et hoc est et illud: hoc autem: non igitur illud, Cic. Top. 14, 57 B. and K. (al. negatio).

negantinumius, a, um, *adj.* [negotinus], refusing money: basiola, App. M. 10, p. 248, 36 dub. (Hild. negotinumius).

negatio, *ōnis, f.* [nego], a denying, denial, negation, Cic. Sull. 13, 39: negatio infatigatioque facti, id. Part. 29, 102.—**II.** In partic., a word that denies, a negative, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 32, 38.

negativus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], that denies, negative (post-class. for negans, privans, etc.): negativa actio, Gai. Inst. 4, 3: particula, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 32, 38: verba, Dig. 50, 16, 237; opp. confirmativus, Schol. Juv. 6, 457; 14, 127.—Hence, *adv.*: **negative**, *negatively* (opp. affirmative), Cassiod. Dial. p. 548 (a); Boeth. ap. Cic. Top. 5, p. 359, 9 Bait.

negator, *ōris, m.* [id.], a denier (post-class.), Tert. adv. Haer. 11; Prud. Cath. 1, 57: Jovis et Minervae, Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

negatorius, a, um, *adj.* [negator], negatory (jurid. Lat.): actio, Dig. 7, 6, 5; 8, 5, 2; 4.

negatrix, *icis, f.* [id.], she who denies (post-class.), Prud. Apoth. 617: litterae negatrices, i. e. denying, Tert. Idol. 23 *fin.*

† **negibundus**, a, um, *adj.* [nego], denying, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll.

negito, *are, v. freq.* a. [id.], to deny steadfastly, to persist in denying (very rare): negitare adeo me natum esse, Plaut. Merc. prol. 50: perii; vix negito, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 76: quae, quae, quae illi ostenderit eam, quam multos annos esse negitavisset, veri et falsi notam, Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 69: ne fieri negites quae dicam posse, Lucr. 4, 913: rex primo negitare, Sall. J. 111, 2: reituit negitaturque Sabellus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 49.

neglecte, *adv.*, v. neglego, P. a. B. *fin.*

* **neglectim**, *adv.* [neglectus], negligently, Poët. ap. Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 637 Burm.

neglectio, *ōnis, f.* [neglego], a neglecting, neglect: amicorum, Cic. Mur. 4, 9.

neglector, *ōris, m.* [id.], a neglecter, slighter (late Lat.): praeceptorum dei, Aug. Serm. Divers. 45, 9.

1. neglectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from neglego.

2. neglectus, *ūs, m.* [neglego], a neglecting, neglect (very rare for neglectio, neglectia): quapropter haec res ne utiquam neglectui mihi est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 116: a somno moventium, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171.

neglegens, *entis, Part.* and *P. a.*, from neglego.

neglegenter, *adv.*, v. neglego, P. a. *fin.*

neglegentia (better than **negleg-**, not **neglig-**), *ae, f.* [neglegens from neglego], carelessness, heedlessness, negligence, neglect (syn. incuria; freq. and class.): neglegentia, pigritia, inertia... impediri, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: in accusando, id. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: munditia quae fugiat agrestem et inhumanam neglegentiam, id. Off. 1, 36, 130: accusare aliquem de litterarum neglegentia, of neglecting to write, id. Att. 1, 6, 1.—So, me nomine neglegentiae suspectum tibi esse doleo, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1: epistularum duarum, quas ad me misit, neglegentiam, meamque in rescribendo diligentiam volui tibi notam esse, brevity, coldness, id. ib. 8, 11, 6: sui, Tac. A. 16, 18: quaedam etiam neglegentia est diligens, Cic. Or. 23, 78: institutorum neglegentiam accusare, id. Rep. 4, 3, 3: nam neque neglegentia tua, neque odio id fecit tuo, out of disrespect, want of regard, to you, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 27: caerimoniarum aspiciorumque, neglect, Liv. 22, 9: deorum, id. 5, 51: cum ex neglegentia domini vacet (fundus), Gai. Inst. 2, 51.

neglego (less correctly **negligo** and **neglego**), *exi, ectum, 3 (perf. suby. neglegerit, acc. to the form of the simple verb, Aem. Mac. ap. Diom. 366 P.; and id. ap. Prisc. p. 895 P.; also, acc. to the best MSS.,*

in Sall. J. 40, 1, negligisset; v. Kritz and Fabri, ad h. l.), v. a. [neg-lego] (qs. not to pick up, i. e.), *not to heed, not trouble one's self about, not attend to, to slight, neglect, be regardless of, indifferent to*; constr. with acc. or an object-clause; rarely with de or absol. **I.** In gen., opp. to curare (cf. de-sum): si mandatum neglecturus es, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: maculam judiciorum, id. Clu. 47, 130: rem familiarem neglegabat, Nep. Them. 1, 2: neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris, Hor. S. 1, 3, 37.—(β) With an object-clause: erus quod imperavit, neglexisti persequi, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 39: diem edicti obire neglexit, Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 20.—(γ) With de: de Theopompo negleximus, Cic. Phil. 13, 16, 33.—**II.** In partic., to make light of, not to care for, to slight, despise, disregard, contemn, neglect (syn.: despicio, sperno, contemno, fastidio): qui periculum fortunarum et capitis sui pro mea salute neglexit, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 2: tantam pecuniam captam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 94, § 218: cum et bellum ita necessarium sit, ut neglegi non possit, id. Imp. Pomp. 16, 49: legem, id. Vat. 2, 5: minas, id. Quint. 30, 92: imperium alicujus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: injurias alicujus, to pass over, overlook, id. ib. 1, 36: iram alicujus, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 97: deos, Sall. J. 10, 4: se semper credunt neglegi, i. e. contemni, Ter. Ad. 3, 16.—(β) With an object-clause: verba verbis quasi coagmentare neglegat, neglect, disdain, Cic. Or. 23, 77: Theopompu, expulsum a Trebonio, confugere Alexandriam neglexistis, id. Phil. 13, 16, 33: fraudem committere, Hor. C. 1, 28, 31; Tib. 2, 6, 37.—* (γ) With a foll. ne: neglegens, ne quā populus laboret, unconcerned, careless, Hor. C. 3, 8, 25 (securus, non timens, Schol.).—(δ) Absol.: bonus tantummodo segnor fit, ubi negligas, when you neglect him, Sall. J. 31, 28.—Hence, **A. neglegens (neglig-, neglēg-)**, entis, P. a., heedless, careless, unconcerned, indifferent, negligent, neglectful. **1.** In gen.: neglegens dictus est non legens neque dilectum habens, quid facere debeat, omissa ratione officii sui, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.: improvidi et neglegentes duces, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 2: quoniam pater tam neglegens ac dissolutus est, id. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 162: socors alicujus natura neglegensque, id. Brut. 68, 239: in amicis deligendis neglegentes, id. Lael. 17, 62: in aliquem, id. Fam. 13, 1, 5.—With gen.: legum, officii, rei publicae, sociorum atque amicorum neglegent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 143: amicorum inimicorumque (= prae stupore haud discernens), Tac. H. 3, 38: lenocinii, Suet. Aug. 79: domus tuae neglegentissimus, Pacat. Pan. Th. 31.—With circa: circa deos ac religiones neglegentior, Suet. Tib. 69.—With inf.: post illa obtere eam neglegens fui, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 61.—Of things: alarum neglegens sudor, that proceeds from neglect, Petr. 128: neglegentior amictus, Quint. 11, 3, 147: neglegens sermo, id. 10, 7, 28; cf. stilus, id. 2, 4, 13.—**2.** In partic., with respect to one's fortune, heedless, careless, improvident: in sumptu neglegens, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: adulescentia neglegens luxuriosaque, Liv. 27, 8; Quint. 7, 2, 29.—Hence, **adv. negligenter (neglig-)**, heedlessly, carelessly, negligently: scribere (opp. diligenter), Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 7: gerunt et ferarum pelles, proximi ripae negligenter, ultiores exquisitius, Tac. G. 17: audientes, Quint. 8, 2, 23: petere pilam, id. 6, 3, 62; 2, 4, 17.—**Comp.**: neglegentius asservare aliquid, Cic. Caecin. 26, 73.—**Sup.**: neglegentissime amicos habere, Sen. Ep. 63, 7.—**B. neglectus**, a, um, P. a., neglected, slighted, disregarded, despised: cum ipsi inter nos abjecti neglectique simus, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66: castra soluta neglectaque, Liv. 28, 1: religio, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: di, Hor. C. 3, 6, 7: forma viros decet, Ov. A. 1, 509.—**Sup.**: neglectissima progenies, Stat. Th. 7, 146.—Hence, ***adv. neglectē, carelessly, negligently**: neglectus incedebat, Hier. Ep. 39, n. 1.

nēgo, āvi, ātum, 1 (perf. subj. negāssim for negaverim, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 96.—Lengthened collat. form **negumo**: negumate in carmine Cn. Marci vatis significat negare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll.; cf. Herm. Doct. Metr. p. 614), v. n. and a. [for ne-go, ne and ajo, q. v.], to say no, to deny, refuse (opp. ajo,

to say yes; v. ajo; cf.: abnuo, diffiteor, infitor). **1.** In gen.: vel ai, vel nega, say yes or no, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 473 P.: vel tu mihi aias vel neges, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 14: negat quis? nego. Ait? aio, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: quasi ego id curem, quid ille aiat aut neget, id. Fin. 2, 22, 70: quia nunc aiunt, quod tunc negabant, id. Rab. Post. 12, 35.—With acc. and inf., to say or affirm that not, to deny that, etc.: Demosthenes negat, in eo positas esse fortunas Graeciae, hoc, etc., Cic. Or. 8, fin.: Stoici negant quidquam esse bonum, nisi quod honestum sit, id. Fin. 2, 21, 68; id. de Or. 3, 14, 54: nego, ullam picturam fuisse, quin abstulerit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1; Caes. B. G. 6, 31.—With quoniam (eccl. Lat.): nego quoniam Jesus est Christus, Vulg. 1 Joann. 2, 22.—Sometimes two propositions depend upon nego, with the latter of which an affirmative verb (dico, etc.) is to be supplied: plerique negant Caesarem in condicione mansurum: postulataque haec ab eo interposita esse, etc., Cic. Att. 7, 15, 3: negabat cessandum et utique prius conflegendum, Liv. 35, 1: ille negat se Numidam pertimescere, virtuti suorum credere, Sall. J. 106, 3; Vell. 2, 118, 5; Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 6.—Sometimes another negation follows, which, however, does not destroy the first: negat nec suspicari, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 7: negato esse nec mu, nec mutuum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 101: tu autem te negas infraeto remo, neque columbae collo, commoveri, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 79.—(β) Pass. with inf., they say I am not, etc.: casta negor (sc. esse), Ov. F. 4, 321: saepe domi non es, cum sis quoque saepe negaris, Mart. 2, 5, 5: ex eo negantur ibi ranae coaxare, Suet. Aug. 94: ciconiae pullum qui ederit, negatur annis continuis lippitum, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 128.—**II.** In partic. **A.** To deny a thing: factum est: non nego, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 12; opp. fateri, Cic. Brut. 19, 76: sed posthac omnia, quae certa non erunt, pro certo negato, id. Att. 5, 21, 5: negaturum aut me pro M. Fulvio, aut ipsum M. Fulvium censetis? Liv. 38, 43: negando minuendove, Suet. Caes. 66: mitto enim domestica, quae negari possunt, i. e. the proof of which can be suppressed, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: videant servi ne quis neget, Juv. 10, 87.—With quin: negare non posse, quin rectius sit, etc., Liv. 40, 36: quod si negari non potest, quin, etc., Lact. 5, 23 init.—**B.** To deny, refuse: quicquam quisquam cuiquam, quod ei conveniat, neget, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18 (Trag. v. 448 Vahl): numquam reo cuiquam tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic. Att. 3, 4, 2: postquam id obstat sibi negari videt, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: alicui impune negare, Ov. M. 13, 741: patriae opem, id. H. 3, 96: miseris, id. Tr. 5, 8, 13: civitatem alicui, Suet. Aug. 40: non ego me vinclis verberibusque nego, Tib. 2, 3, 80; Luc. 8, 3: exstingui primordia tanta negabam, Sil. 9, 532: neque enim negare tibi quidquam potest, Vulg. 3 Reg. 2, 17.—**b.** Se, to refuse (ante-class.): obsecrat, ut sibi ejus faciat copiam: illa enim se negat, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 63; id. Hec. 1, 2, 45.—**C.** Esp., to decline an invitation: invitatus ad haec aliquis de ponte negabit, Juv. 14, 135.—**2.** Transf., of inanim. things (poet.): poma negat regio, i. e. does not yield, produce, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 73: nec mihi materiam bellatrix Roma negabat, id. ib. 2, 321: pars ventis vela negare, i. e. to furl the sails, Ov. M. 11, 487: si dextra neget, Stat. Th. 6, 553: saxa negantia ferro, opposing, id. Silv. 3, 1: illi membra negant, his limbs fail him, id. Th. 2, 668.—**D.** To deny any knowledge of, to reject (with acc. of persons; eccl. Lat.): negaverunt Dominum, Vulg. Jer. 5, 12: qui me negaverit, ib. Matt. 10, 33: Christum negantes, ib. Judae, 4.

negotialis (sometimes incorrectly written **nēgoc-**), e, adj. [negotium], of or belonging to business, pertaining to affairs (rare): negotialis (constitutio) est, in qua quid juris ex civili more et aequitate sit, consideratur (opp. juridicalis), Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 14; cf. id. ib. 2, 21, 62: (locum) negotialem, quam πραγματικὴν vocat (Hermagoras), in qua de rebus ipsis quaeritur, remoto personarum complexu, Quint. 3, 6, 58; cf. 3, 6, 57; 3, 7, 1; 2, 21, 3: epistulae sunt aut negotiales, aut familiares. Negotiales sunt

argumento negotioso et gravi, Jul. Val. Ara. Rhet. 27 Mal.: causae, Schol. Juv. 7, 123.

negotians, antis, P. a., v. negotior fin. **negotiatio (nēgoc-)**, ōnis, f. [negotior], a doing business by the wholesale, wholesale business, banking business; also in gen., any business or traffic (class.): reliquiae Asiaticae negotiationis, Cic. Fam. 6, 8, 2; 13, 66, 2: negotiationes vel privato pudendae, Suet. Vesp. 16; Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 157: pecuaria, Col. 8, 1, 1: sagaria et lintearia, Dig. 14, 4, 5: cum quis tabernae aut cuilibet negotiationi filium servumve... praeposuerit, Gai. Inst. 4, 71: argenti, Vulg. Prov. 3, 14: nolite facere domum Patris mei domum negotiationis, ib. Joan. 2, 16.

negotiator (nēgoc-), ōris, m. [id.], one who does business by wholesale, a wholesale dealer, a banker, a factor (cf.: institor, mercator): improbus negotiator, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2, § 7: mercator an negotiator, id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 188; id. Planc. 26, 64.—**II.** In gen. **A.** A trader, tradesman (post-Aug.): trucidati negotiatores, Vell. 2, 110, 6: mercis sordidae, Quint. 1, 12, 17: mancipiorum, id. 5, 12, 17; cf. Suet. Ner. 32: vestarius, Dig. 38, 1, 45: frumentarius, ib. 50, 5, 9; Vulg. Gen. 37, 28.—**2.** NEGOTIATOR, an appellation of Mercury as the god of tradesmen, Inscr. Grut. 55, 1.—**B.** A factor, agent, intrusted with the management of a business, Labeo ap. Dig. 32, 65 prooem.

negotiatorius (nēgoc-), a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to trade or tradespeople (post-class.): naves, trading vessels, Vop. Firm. 3: aurum, that tradespeople had to pay, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 32, 5.

negotiatrix (nēgoc-), icis, f. [negotiator], she that carries on a business, a female trader (post-class.). **1.** Lit.: cum testatrix negotiatrice fuerit, Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 4: FRUMENTARIA, Inscr. Orell. 3093: LEGVMINARIA, Inscr. Murat. 935, 5.—**II.** Trop., she that brings about a thing, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

negotinūmius (nēgoc-), a, um, v. negantinūmius.

negotiolum (nēgoc-), i, n. dim. [negotium], a little business, small matter: erit nescio quid negotioli, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 6; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 616 P.

negōtor (nēgoc-), ātus, 1, v. dep. n. and a. [id.], to carry on business, esp. a wholesale business or the banking business. **1.** Lit.: cum se Syracusas otiani, non negotiandi causa contulisset, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: Curius qui Patris negotiator, id. Fam. 13, 17, 1; Sall. C. 40, 2: quibus mercibus negotiatur aliquis, Gai. Inst. 4, 74.—**B.** Transf., in gen., to trade, traffic: negotiandi causa, Liv. 33, 29, 4; Col. praef. 12.—**C.** To gain by traffic (eccl. Lat.): quantum negotiator esset, Vulg. Luc. 19, 15.—**II.** Trop. ***A.** To deal, traffic: animā statim nostrā negotiari, to traffic with our lives, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 11.—***B.** To engage in business: circumspiciebam in quod me mare negotiatorus immitterem, Sen. Ep. 119, 5.—Hence, **nēgotians**, antis, P. a.—As subst. **A.** A wholesale dealer, trader, banker, business man: negavi me cuiquam negotianti dare (praefecturam), Cic. Att. 5, 21, 10.—**B.** In gen., a dealer, tradesman: MATERIARIVS, Inscr. Fabr. 655, n. 476: SALSAMENTARIIVS ET VINARIIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4249.—**Plur.**: aratores ac negotiantes, Suet. Aug. 42: negotiantes in basilica, Vitr. 5, 1, 8: NEGOTIANTES VINT ARIMINENSES, Inscr. Rein. c. 3, n. 88 (a. p. Chr. n. 251).

***negōtiōsitas (nēgoc-)**, ātis, f. [negotiosus], a multitude of business, as a transl. of the Gr. πολυπραγμοσύνη, Gell. 11, 16, 3.

negōtiōsus (nēgoc-), a, um, adj. [negotium], full of business, busy (class.): negotiosus eramus nos nostris negotiis, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 79: provincia negotiosa et molesta, Cic. Mur. 8, 18: prudentissimus quisque maxime negotiosus erat, the busiest, most occupied, Sall. C. 8, 5: quid crudelitate negotiosius, Sen. Ira. 2, 13, 4: vir negotiosissimus, Aug. Ep. 54: circumcisā omni negotiosā actione, attention to business, Cels. 2, 25: negotiosi dies, business days, working days, Tac. A. 13, 41 fin.—Comically, transf.: tergum, a back on which business is performed, i. e. which receives a drubbing, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 37.—**II.** Transf., trouble-

some: edepol, rem negotiosam, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 32.

negotium (negōcium), ii, n. [negotium; cf.: negotium, quod non sit otium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll.; v. 1. ne], a business, employment, occupation, affair (cf. munus). **I.** Lit.: negoti nunc sum plenus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 146: quamquam negotiumst, si quid vis, non sum occupatus, etc., id. Merc. 2, 2, 17: qui deum nihil habere negotii volunt, Cic. Off. 3, 28, 102: in extremā parte muneris ac negotii tui, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, § 46: forensia negotia, id. de Or. 2, 6, 23: qui omnibus negotiis interfuit, id. Fam. 1, 6, 1: negotium municipii administrare, id. ib. 13, 11: procurare, id. Verr. 2, 3, 64, § 149: suscipere, id. Cat. 3, 2, 5: mandare alicui, id. Fam. 13, 26, 2: versari in negotio, id. Att. 5, 10, 3: emergere ex negotiis, id. ib. 5, 10, 3; Liv. 3, 4: transigere negotium, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21: negotio desistere, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: in magno negotio habere aliquid, to regard a thing as important, of great moment, Suet. Caes. 23: est mihi negotium cum aliquo, I have to do with one: mirabar, quid hic negotii esset tibi, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 8; Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 9: adaptatus, quem flagitabat instans negotium, Amm. 20, 10, 1.—Esp. with reference to affairs of state: nostrum otium negotii inopia, non requiescendi studio constitutum est, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 2; cf. Suet. Aug. 32: publicis adfinis fuit an maritum negotiis? i. e. in farming the revenue or in private commerce, Plaut. Trin. 2, 50.—Of the management of domestic concerns: qui suum negotium gerunt otiosi, Cic. Lael. 23, 86: praeclare suum negotium gessit Roscius, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 34: suum negotium agere, id. Off. 1, 9, 29; cf. id. ib. 3, 14, 125.—So of trade, traffic: aes alienum negotii gerendi studio contractum, Cic. Sull. 20, 58; id. Vat. 5, 12: negotii gerentes, tradesmen, id. Sest. 45, 97: Trebonius ampla et expedita negotia in tuā provinciā habet, id. Fam. 1, 3, 1: Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 33.—Of a lawsuit, Quint. 3, 5, 11; Suet. Calig. 40, id. Rhet. 6; cf. Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Difficulty, pains, trouble, labor: ita et hinc et illinc mihi exhibent negotium, give me trouble, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 38: huic exhibui negotium, id. Men. 5, 9, 13; id. Poen. 1, 2, 30: viden egestas quid negoti dat homini misero male, id. Trin. 4, 2, 5: satis habeo negotii in sanandis vulneribus, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 6: magnum negotium est navigare atque id mense Quintili, id. ib. 5, 12: negotium facessere alicui, to give one trouble, id. Fam. 3, 10, 1: negotium exhibere alicui, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: facere innocentem, Quint. 5, 12, 13: nihil est negotii libertatem recuperare, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 1: Cato Siciliam tenere nullo negotio potuit, id. Att. 10, 16, 3; id. Fam. 2, 10, 2: non minori negotio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 175: quid negotii est haec poëtarum... portenta convincere? id. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: facili negotio, with little trouble (post-class.), Aur. Vict. Caes. 39, 38; cf.: levi negotio, Amm. 20, 10, 2 al.: magno negotio, Cels. 7, 5 init.; Auct. B. Alex. 8, 4: plus negotii est, si acutus quoque morbus is factus est, Cels. 4, 6.—**B.** Like the Gr. *πράγμα*, for res, a matter, thing: quid est negoti? Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 27; 3, 2, 54: quid negoti est, quamobrem succenses mihi? id. Capt. 3, 5, 11: ineptum negotium et Graeculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 86.—So of persons: Teucris illa lentum negotium, a slow affair, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 1; cf. id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4: elinguem, tardum, inhumanum negotium, id. post Red. in Sen. 6, 14.—As transl. of *τὸ πρᾶγμα*, euphemism for sensual sins, Vulg. 1 Thess. 4, 6; ib. 2 Cor. 7, 11: a negotio perambulante in tenebris, some indefinable terror, ib. Ps. 90, 6.

† **negritu**, an expression used in augury for aegritudo: negritu in auguriis significat aegritudo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll. [perh. from niger = niger].

negumate, v. nego init.

† **Nehalennia**, ae, f., a river-goddess worshipped at the mouth of the Rhine, Inscr. Orell. 2029 sq.; 2775; 3912.

Neith, indecl., = *Nūtō*, an Egyptian name of Minerva, Arn. 4, 137.

Neleus (dissyll.), ēi and ēos, m., = *Nēlēus*, a son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, a king of Pylos, the father of twelve sons who were all, except Nestor, killed by Hercules, Ov. M. 2, 689; cf. id. ib. 12, 552; Hyg.

Fab. 10.—Hence, **A. Nēlēus**, a, um, adj., Nelean: Neleia Nestoris arva, Ov. H. 1, 63: Pyliæ Neleia mella senectae, i. e. the eloquence of Nestor, Sil. 15, 459.—Esp. as subst.: **Nēlēus**, i, m., the Neleian, i. e. Nestor: haec postquam dulci Neleius edit ore, Ov. M. 12, 577.—**B. Nēlēus**, a, um, adj., Nelean: Nelea Pylos, Ov. M. 6, 418; 12, 558.—**C. Nēlides**, ae, m., a male descendant of Nestor, a Nelide, Ov. M. 12, 553; Val. Fl. 1, 338.

† **nēma**, ātis, n., = *νήμα*, yarn, thread: nema Sericum, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7; v. nemen.

Nēmausum, i, n., and **Nēmausus**, i, f., a city in Gallia Narbonensis, noted for its springs, now Nîmes. **1.** Form Nēmausum, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 37.—**2.** Form Nēmausus, Mel. 2, 5, 2; Aus. Clar. Urb. 14, 33; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3751; 2157.—Hence, **Nēmausensis** or **Nēmausiensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Nēmausus: caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240: ager, id. 9, 8, 9, § 29.—Plur. as subst.: **Nēmausenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Nēmausus, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 37; Suet. Tib. 13; Inscr. Orell. 198.

1. Nēmēa, ae, and **Nēmēē**, ēs, f., = *Νημεῖα*, a city in Argolis, near which Hercules slew the Nemean lion and founded the Nemean games: nec Nēmēae nec Olympiae nec usquam, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 1; Cic. Fat. 4, 7: Nēmēae sub rupe, Verg. A. 8, 295: Nēmēae frondosa, Mart. Spect. 27: pulvere Nēmēae effervere nube, Stat. Th. 4, 664; id. S. 1, 3, 6.—**B.** Hence, **1. Nēmēacus**, a, um, adj., Nēmēan, Hier. in Vigil. 1.—**2. Nēmēaeus**, a, um, adj., Nēmēan: rura, Stat. Th. 3, 421: leo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; 4, 22, 50: moles, Ov. M. 9, 197: pestis, id. H. 9, 61: vellus, id. M. 9, 235: arma, Stat. S. 5, 2, 48; id. Th. 3, 421.—Of the constellation Leo: monstrum, Mart. 4, 57, 5; Luc. 1, 655.—**3. Nēmēus**, a, um, adj., Nēmēan.—Subst.: **Nēmēā**, ōrum, n., = *Νημεα* or *Νημεαία*, the Nemean games, Liv. 27, 30 sq.; 34, 41; Hyg. Fab. 273.

2. Nēmēā, ae, m., a river flowing between the territories of Corinth and Sicyon, Liv. 33, 15.

† **nēmēn**, īnis, n., = *νήμα*, a yarn, thread: trino de nemine fati, Inscr. Grut. 690, 5; cf. nema.

† **nēmēōnices**, ae, m., the victor in the Nemean games: Nēmēa, Nēmēonices, Not. Tir. p. 174.

Nēmēsā, ae, m., a river in Belgic Gaul, now the Nims, Aus. Mosell. 354.

Nēmēsīaci, ōrum, m. [Nemesis], a sort of superstitious people, who practised fortune-telling, Cod. Th. 14, 7, 2.

Nēmēsīanus, i, m.—M. Aurelius Olympius Nēmēsīanus, a Roman poet, born in Carthage, who flourished in the latter part of the third century of the Christian era, Vop. Numer. 11, 2.

1. Nēmēsis, is and iōs, f., = *Νημεσις*, the goddess of justice, who punishes human pride and arrogance; also called Adrastea and Rhamnusia (v. h. vv.): ne poenas Nēmēsis repositat a te, Cat. 50, 18: Graecum Nēmēsin invocantes, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 22: post aurem Nēmēsiōs, id. 11, 45, 103, § 251.—**Voc.**: Nēmēsis, Aus. Idyll. 8, 41.—Sometimes identical with Fortuna: DEAE NEMESISIVE FORTVNAE, Inscr. Grut. 80, 1.—Acc. to Macr. S. 1, 22, Nēmēsis is the Sun; acc. to Lact. 1, 21, 23, she is Leda, who was removed to heaven after her death.

2. Nēmēsis, is, f., a mistress of Tiberius, Tib. 2, 3, 51; 2, 4, 59; cf. 2, 5, 111; 2, 6, 27; Ov. Am. 3, 9, 31; cf. Mart. 8, 73, 7.

Nēmēstrinus, i, m. [nemus], the god of groves, Arn. 4, 131.

Nēmētes, um, and **Nēmētēs**, ōrum, m., a people of Gaul, in the neighborhood of the modern Spire, Caes. B. G. 1, 51; Tac. G. 28; id. A. 12, 27.—Hence, **II. Nēmētēnsis**, e, adj., Nēmētian: regio Nēmētēnsis, Symm. Or. ad Valent. 2, 21 Mai.

Nēmētocenna, ae, f., a city of Belgic Gaul, in the territory of the Atrebatē, the modern Arras, Hirt. B. G. 8, 47; 52.

Nēmēturi or **Nēmēturi**, ōrum, m., a people of the Ligurian Alps, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.—Hence, **II. Nēmēturi-**cus, a, um, adj., Nēmēturian: pix, Col. 12, 20; 22; 24.

Nēmēus, v. 1. Nemea, B. 3.

nēmō (o long, Hor. S. 1, 1, 1; short, Mart. 1, 40; Juv. 2, 83 al.), īnis in class. Lat. nullius is used for the gen., and nullo or nulla for the abl.; gen. neminis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 106; Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.; abl. nemine, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 89; Cic. Or. Tog. Cand. Fragm. 19, p. 242 Klotz; Tac. A. 16, 27; id. H. 2, 47; Suet. Aug. 45; 95; id. Tib. 12; 17 et saep.; dat. nemini, rare but class., Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 12; Sall. C. 13, 1; id. J. 24, 4), m. and f. (ne-homo; cf. praeda for prae-henda: nemo compositum videtur ex ne et homo: quod confirmatur magis, quia in personā semper ponitur, nec pluraliter formari solet, quia intellegitur pro nullo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.), no man, no one, nobody: quem nemo ferro potuit superare nec auro, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 3, 3, 6 (Ann. v. 220 Vahl.); nemo me lacrimis decorat, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117 (Epigr. v. 3 ib.); quos non miseret neminis, id. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll. (Trag. v. 174 ib.); so Cato ib.; Lucil. ap. Non. 143, 19; Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 106: facio pluris omnium hominum neminem, Cic. Att. 8, 2, 4; id. Fam. 6, 6, 10: amicum ex consularibus neminem tibi esse video, praeter, etc., id. ib. 1, 5, b, 2: in quo (collegio) nemo e decem sanā mente sit, id. Leg. 3, 10, 24: nemo ex tanto numero est, quin, etc., id. Font. 2, 5: nemo de iis, qui, etc., id. de Or. 1, 43, 191: omnium mortalium Sthenio nemo inimicior, quam, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 43, § 107: nemine iuvante, Just. 9, 1, 4: ubi nemo est, qui possit corrumpere, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 46: nemo reperitur, qui dicat, etc., id. Font. Fragm. 2, 3; Cic. Att. 7, 3, 8.—Nemo, non, every one, everybody, all: aperte adulantem nemo non videt, nisi, etc., Cic. Lael. 26, 99: nemo Arpinas non Plancio studet, id. Planc. 9, 22; id. Fam. 4, 7, 2: nemo potest non beatissimus esse, id. Par. 2, 17.—Non nemo, many a one, some: video de istis abesse non neminem, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10; id. Caecin. 28, 79: quas leges ausus est non nemo improbus, id. Pis. 5, 10.—Strengthened by a negative following: neminem deo, nec deum, nec hominem carum esse vultis, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 121: nemo umquam neque orator, neque poëta fuit, qui, etc., id. Att. 14, 20, 2.—As adj.: nemo homo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 29: ut per biduum nemo hominem homo agnosceret, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96: ut hominem neminem pluris faciam, id. Fam. 13, 55, 1.—Nemo unus, no one, Liv. 28, 35; 2, 6; 3, 12: nemo unus contra ire ausus est, Tac. A. 14, 45.—Nemo quisquam, no one at all, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 2; Gell. 2, 6, 9.—Nemo alter, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 91; and nemo alius, no one else: alium enim cui illam commendam habeo neminem, Cic. Att. 11, 9, 3; id. Mil. 17, 46.—**b.** In fem.: vicinam neminem amo magis quam te, Plaut. Casin. 2, 12; Ter. And. 3, 2, 26.—**B.** Trop., a nobody: me moverat nemo magis quam is, quem tu neminem putas, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Adj., no, not any (= nullus): nemo civis neque hostis, Enn. ap. Sen. Ep. 18, 5 (Epigr. v. 5 Vahl.): se adhuc reperire discipulum, potuisse neminem, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 129: vir nemo bonus ab improbo se donari vult, id. Leg. 2, 16, 41: opifex, id. N. D. 2, 32, 81; Nep. Att. 19, 3.—**B.** Of things, for nullus (post-class.): neminem excepit diem, Prud. stroph. 10, 744.

nēmōrālis, e, adj. [nemus], of or belonging to a grove or wood, woody, sylvan (poet.): templum Dianae, near Aricia, Ov. A. A. 1, 259; cf. Aricia, situated near the grove, id. F. 6, 59; Mart. 13, 19, 1: umbrae, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 5: antrum, id. M. 3, 157.

Nēmōrense, is, v. nemorensis, II. B. **nēmōrensis**, e, adj. [nemus], of or belonging to a grove or wood. **I.** In gen. mel. Col. 9, 4, 7.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of or belonging to the grove of Diana, near Aricia, Prop. 3 (4), 22, 25; cf. Ov. F. 3, 261, Vitruv. 4, 7.—Hence: rex Nemorensis, the presider over the sacrifices to Diana of Aricia, Suet. Calig. 35.—**B.** Subst.: **Nēmōrense**, is, n., a villa of Caesar, near the Arician grove, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25: in Nemorensi, Suet. Caes. 46; cf. nemus, I. B.

* **nēmōricultrix**, icis, f. [nemus-cultrix], she that dwells in the woods: sus Phaedr. 2, 4, 3.

* **nēmōrivāgus**, a, um, adj. [nemus

vagus], that wanders in the woods: aper, Cat. 63, 72.

nemōrosus, a, um, *adj.* [nemus], full of woods, woody (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Zacynthos, Verg. A. 3, 270 (cf. Ἰακύνθος Zákynthos, Hom. Il. 9, 24): canes nemorosis montibus errant, Ov. A. 3, 427; Plin. Ep. 8, 2: juga, Juv. 3, 191: convallis, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30: hospitium, id. 35, 11, 38, § 121.—**II.** Transf., full of foliage, bushy, shady: cupressus nemorosa vertice, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 9: silvae, Ov. M. 10, 687: nemorosi saxa Palati, id. F. 4, 815: brachchia, Sil. 13, 595: frondibus nemorosus, Vulg. Ezek. 31, 3.

Nemossus, i, f., a city of Aquitanian Gaul, the capital of the Arverni, now Clermont, Luc. 1, 419.

nempe (often **nēmpē** in Plaut., e. g. Mil. 906, 922; Trin. 328, 427, etc.; cf. Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 77), *conj.* [nam and enclitic pe; cf. prope, quippe, quis-p-iam, etc.]. **I.** Prop., in strengthening or confirming an assertion, as that which cannot be disputed, indeed, certainly, without doubt, to be sure, assuredly (cf. nimirum, scilicet). **1.** In laying down a premise or conclusion: non istam dicit voluptatem. Dicit quamlibet: nempe eam dicit, in qua virtutis nulla pars inest, he certainly does speak of that, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 49: nempe in composito dixi pede currere versus Lucili, Hor. S. 1, 10, 1: nempe enim duo genera materiam apud rhetores tractantur, Tac. Dial. 35; Lucr. 1, 385; Cic. Fl. 37, 91; id. Fin. 4, 15, 41: si... necesse est, nempe sequitur ut, etc., Quint. 3, 8, 23.—**2.** (Esp. in colloq. lang.) In summing up or explaining another's meaning, no doubt, certainly, I am sure: nempe illum dicis cum armis aureis, you doubtless mean, etc., Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 16: nempe huic dimidium dicis, dimidium domi? St. Nempe sicut dicis, id. Aul. 2, 4, 14; id. Curc. 1, 1, 41.—**3.** In stating a notorious or obvious fact or truth, certainly, of course, beyond question: nempe ego mille meo protegi pectore puppes, i. e. as everybody knows, Ov. M. 13, 93: nempe tulit fastus (Medea), ausa rogare prior, Prop. 5, 5, 42; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 22: pater est mihi nempe biformis, Ov. M. 2, 663; Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26.—**II.** Transf. **1.** In questions, to ask a more precise or emphatic statement of something already said (cf. I. 2. supra): Quid ais? Nempe tu illius servos es? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 73: nempe hic tuus est? really? id. Rud. 4, 4, 13: St. Vivunt, valent. Ch. Nempe uterque? do you mean? id. Trin. 4, 3, 67: nempe negas ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem? Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 12; id. Brut. 3, 14.—**2.** In replies, certainly, obviously, of course, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 26: Pompeii tertius consulatus in quibus actis consistit? Nempe in legibus, Cic. Phil. 1, 7, 18: in qua (urbe) tandem hoc disputant? Nempe in ea, etc., id. Mil. 3, 7; Quint. 10, 2, 4; 12, 2, 16; Pers. 2, 70.—**3.** Ironically, forsooth, namely, to be sure: respice oh mi lepos! Cl. Nempe ita uti tu mihi es, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 18: at avus nobilis. Tuditanus nempe ille, etc., Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: dat mihi filiam suam; nempe quam alicui servorum ejus nupturam, Curt. 4, 11, 20; Tib. 2, 3, 28.

† **nēmus**, ōris, n. [root nem-, distribute; Gr. νέμω, νομός; cf. νέμος, pasturage, and Lat. Numa, numerus], = νέμος, a wood with open glades and meadows for cattle, a wood with much pasture-land, a grove; poet., a wood in gen. (cf. saltus, silva, lucus). **I.** Lit.: cras foliis nemus Multis tempestas Sternet, Hor. C. 3, 17, 9: multos nemora silvaeque commovet, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114: in nemore Pelio, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34 (Trag. v. 280 Vahl.): montium custos nemorumque (Diana), Hor. C. 3, 22, 1: gelidum, id. ib. 1, 1, 30: nemorum saltus, Verg. E. 6, 56: nemus arboribus densum, Ov. F. 6, 9: nemorum avia, id. M. 1, 479: nemora in domibus sacros imitantia lucos, Tib. 3, 3, 15: sacri fontis nemus, Juv. 3, 17.—**B.** In partic., a heath or grove consecrated to a divinity: Angitia nemus, Verg. A. 7, 759.—Also alone: **Nēmus**, the sacred grove of Diana at Aricia, where Caesar had a villa, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 5; cf. tabulam pictam in nemore Dianae posuit, Plin. 35, 7, 33, § 52; v. nemorensis, II. B.—**II.** Poet. transf., a tree: nemora alta, Luc. 1, 453; Mart. 9, 62, 9; cf. Verg. G. 2, 401.—Also,

wood: strictum acervans nemore congesto aggerem, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1216.

nemut: nisi etiam vel nēmpē, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.

nenia (naenia), a, abl. neniā, dissyll., Ov. F. 6, 142), f., a funeral song, song of lamentation, dirge: naenia est carmen quod in funere laudandi gratia cantatur ad tibiam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 161 Müll.; cf. Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 3; Diom. p. 482 P.: honoratorum virorum laudes cantu ad tibicinem prosequantur, cui nomen nenia, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 62: absint inani funere neniae, Hor. C. 2, 20, 21; Suet. Aug. 100.—**II.** Transf. **1.** A mournful song or dirge of any kind: Ceae retractes munera neniae, Hor. C. 2, 1, 38: huic homini amanti mea era dixit neniā de bonis, has sung the death-dirge over his property, i. e. has buried, has consumed it, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 3.—Prov.: nenia ludo id fuit, my joy was turned to grief, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 32.—**2.** A magic song, incantation: Marsa, Hor. Epod. 17, 29.—**3.** A common, trifling song, popular song; a nursery song, lullaby; a song in gen.: puerorum Nenia, quae regnum recte facientibus offert, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 62: dicitur meritā Nox quoque neniā, id. C. 3, 28, 16: legesne potius viles neniae? mere songs, Phaedr. 3 prol. 10: lenes neniae, lullabies, Arn. 7, 237: histrionis, id. 6, 197.—**4.** Nenia soricina, the cry of the shrewmouse when caught and pierced through, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 48.—**5.** Personified: **Nenia**, the goddess of funeral songs, the dirge-goddess, to whom a chapel was dedicated before the Viminal gate, Arn. 4, 131; Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9.

(**nēnu** and **nēnum**, false read. for noenu and noenum, v. non in init.)

1. nēo, ēvi, ētum, 2, v. a. [root ne-; Gr. νέω, νῆθω; cf. Sanscr. nah=nectere], to spin. **I.** Lit.: subtemen-tenue nere, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 20; Ov. Med. Fac. 14: sic stamina nevit, id. F. 2, 771: nerunt fatales fortia fila deae, id. P. 1, 8, 64; cf. Parcae fatales nentes Stamina, Tib. 1, 7, 1.—**II.** Transf., to weave; to interlace, entwine: tunicam mater quam neverat auro, Verg. A. 10, 818: hoc neverat unum mater opus, Stat. Th. 9, 691: inter se radices mutuo discursu nentur, Plin. 17, 20, 33, § 144.

2. Nēo or **Nēon**, ōnis, m., = Νέων, a male proper name, Liv. 44, 43; 45, 31.

Nēobūle, ēs, f., = Νεοβούλη, the name of a girl (so called after the daughter of Lycambes, the affianced bride of Archilochus), Hor. C. 3, 12, 5.

Nēocles, is and i, m., = Νεοκλῆς. **I.** The father of Themistocles, Nep. Them. 1, 1 sq.—Hence, **B. Nēoclides**, ae, m., the descendant of Nēocles, i. e. Themistocles, Ov. P. 1, 3, 69.—**II.** The father of Epicurus, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72.—**III.** A painter, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 146.

† **nēocōrus**, i, m., = νεωκόρος, a person having charge of a temple, the sweepers of a temple: hujus (Serapis) simulacrum neocorum turba custodit, Firm. Math. de Err. Prof. Relig. med.; cf. id. Math. 3, 7, n. 9.—**II.** Transf., an overseer of a temple, who had to conduct and superintend the sacrifices, Inscr. Orell. 2354.

Nēocrētes, um, m., = Νεοκρήτες, a division of the army of Antiochus, which was armed in the Cretan manner, Liv. 37, 40 fin.

nēogrammatēs, a, um, *adj.*, = νεόγραμματος, new: genera picturae, Plin. 35, 5, 11, § 29.

† **nēomēnia**, ae, f., = νεομηνία, the new moon, Tert. Idol. 14; id. adv. Marc. 1, 20; Vulg. 2 Par. 2, 4.

Nēon, ōnis, v. 2. Neo.

Nēontichos, n., = Νεοντίχος, a fortress in Thrace, Nep. Alcib. 7, 4; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121.

† **nēophytus** (in inserr., **neofit**), a, um, *adj.*, = νεόφυτος, newly planted; of newly converted Christians, as subst., **nēophytus**, i, m., a neophyte, Tert. Praescr. Haeret. 4; Inscr. Orell. 2527; Vulg. 1 Tim. 3, 6.

Nēoptōlēmus, i, m., = Νεοπτόλεμος. **I.** The son of Achilles, also called Pyrrhus, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 257; id. Lael. 20, 75; Verg. A. 2, 263.—Hence, **B.** The name of a tragedy of Ennius, the hero of which was Neoptolemus, Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30; id. Tusc. 2, 1, 1;

id. de Or. 2, 37, 156; Gell. 5, 15, 9; 5, 16, 5; App. Mag. p. 281 (Vahl. and Rib. put these passages under Incerti Nominis Reliquiae).—**II.** One of Alexander's generals, who was defeated by Eumenes, Nep. Eum. 4, 1.

neopum, i, n., olive-oil, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 26.

neotēricē, adv., v. neotericus.

† **neotēricus**, a, um, *adj.*, = νεωτερικός. **I.** New, modern (post-class.): scriptor, Claud. Mamert. de Stat. Anim. 1, 3.—**II.** Subst.: **neotērici**, ōrum, m., modern writers, Aur. Vict. de Orig. Gent. Rom. in init.—Hence, adv.: **neotēricē**, after a modern fashion: dicere, Ascon. ap. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4 fin.

†† **nēpa**, ae, f. [acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 164 and 165 Müll., an African word: Afrorum lingua est animal venenatum, caudā feriēns, alio nomine scorpius, etc., Fest. l. l.]. **I.** A scorpion, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42 Madv. ad loc.—**B.** Nepa, a constellation, the Scorpion: Capra aut Nepa, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30 (Trag. v. 276 Vahl.): pectus Nepai, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 109; Col. 10, 56.—Collat. form, **nēpas**, ae, m., Col. 11, 2, 39.—**II.** Transf., a crab: recessim cedam ad parietem imitabor nepam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 7; Ser. Samm. 13, 199.

nēpas, ae, v. nepa, I. B.

† **nēpenthēs**, n., = νηπενθής (that drives away sadness), a plant which, mingled with wine, had an exhilarating effect, Plin. 21, 21, 91, § 159; 25, 2, 5, § 12.

1. Nēpēta, ae, f., or **Nēpētē**, is, n., a city in Etruria, now Nepi, Plin. 3, 5, 3, § 52; Liv. 6, 21; 10, 14; 27, 9.—Collat. form, **Nēpe**, Vell. 1, 14, 2.—Hence, **II. Nēpēsinus** (**Nepens**-), a, um, *adj.*, Nepestine: ager, Liv. 5, 19.—Subst.: **Nēpēsini**, ōrum, m., the Nepestines, Liv. 6, 9 and 10.

2. nēpēta, ae, f., a plant, Italian catnip (Nepeta Italica, Willd.), Cels. 2, 21; Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 105.

† **nēphēla** (nēfēla), ae, f., = νεφέλη, a kind of thin cake: nefela, nucunculus, favus, subitillum, Not. Tir. p. 176.—**II. Nēphēla**, ae, m., a Roman surname, Inscr. Grut. 359, 2.

Nēphēlē, ēs, f., = Νεφέλη. **I.** The wife of Athamas, mother of Phrixus and Helle, Hyg. Fab. 1 sq.; cf. id. Astr. 2, 20.—**B.** Deriv. **1. Nēphēlaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, Nephelaean: pecus, i. e. the ram that bore away Helle and Phrixus, Val. Fl. 1, 56.—**2. Nēphēleias**, ādis, f., the daughter of Nephelē, Helle, Luc. 9, 956.—**3. Nēphēleis**, idos, f., the daughter of Nephelē, Helle, Ov. M. 11, 195.—**II.** One of the companions of Diana, Ov. M. 3, 171.

† **nēphēlion**, i, n., = νεφέλιον, a plant, called also personata, App. Herb. 36.

† **nephritis**, idis, f., = νεφρίτις, disease of the kidneys, nephritis (pure Lat.: renalis passio, renale vitium): nephritis a renum languore nomen accepit: renes enim Graeci νεφροὺς dicunt, Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 24.—Hence, **nephriticus**, a, um, *adj.*, affected with nephritis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 6.

† **Nephūsa**, ae, f., = Νηφύσσα (sober, temperate), a Roman surname, Inscr. Don. 416, 15.

1. nēpos, ōtis, m. and f. (v. infra) [Sancr. nap-tar, descendant; Gr. ἀνεψιός, nephew; cf. νεπός; cf. neptis, Germ. Nefel], a grandson, son's or daughter's son: primo gradu sunt supra-pater, mater; infra filius, filia. Secundo gradu sunt supra-avus, avia; infra nepos, neptis, Dig. 38, 10, 1; cf.: nepos quoque dupliciter intellegitur, ex filio vel filia natus, ib. 38, 10, 10, § 13; Cic. Deiot. 1, 2: Metellum multi filii, filiae, neptes, neptes in rogum imposuerunt, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: Q. Pompeii ex filia nepos, id. Brut. 76, 263: M. Catonis censorii ex filio nepos, Gell. 13, 20 (19), 3; Dig. 44, 4, 18: sororis nepos, Tac. A. 4, 44.—**2.** For neptis, a granddaughter (ante- and post-class.): filia dia nepos, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 70 P. (Ann. v. 56 Vahl.); Inscr. Grut. 477, 5; ib. 678, 11.—**B.** Transf. **1.** A brother's or sister's son, a nephew (post-Aug.): tres instituit heredes sororum nepotes, Suet. Caes. 83; Hier. Ep. 60, n. 9; Eutr. 7, 1.—**2.** In gen., a descendant (poet.): filius an aliquis magnā de stirpe nepotum? Verg. A. 6, 864: in nepotum Perniciem, Hor. C. 2, 13, 3: Caesar,

ab Aeneâ qui tibi fratre nepos (to Cupid), Ov. P. 3, 3, 62: magnanimos Remi nepotes, Cat. 58, 5; Luc. 7, 207: haec tetigit tuos urtica nepotes, Juv. 2, 128.—**3.** *A favorite*: omnes profecto mulieres te amant... *Py.*... nepos sum Veneris, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 50.—**4.** Of animals (post-Aug.), Col. 6, 37, 4; 7, 2, 5.—**5.** Of plants, a sucker, Col. 4, 10, 2; 4, 6, 5.—**C.** Fig., a spendthrift, prodigal (syn.: ganeo, asotus): quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter? Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: in populi Romani patrimonio nepos, id. Agr. 1, 1, 2: profusus nepos, id. Quint. 12, 40: quantum simplex hilarisque nepoti Discrepet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 193; 1, 15, 36.

2. Nēpos, ōtis, m., a surname in the gens Cornelia. So Cornelius Nepos, a Roman historian, the friend of Cicero, Atticus, and Catullus; author of the work De Viris Illustribus, a portion of which is preserved, Gell. 15, 28; Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 137; Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 6; 4, 28, 1.

nēpōtalis, e, adj. [I. nepos, C.], extravagant, prodigal, profuse (post-class.): mensa, Amm. 31, 5, 6: luxur, App. M. 2, p. 115, 8.

nēpōtātus, ūs, m. [nepot], extravagance, prodigality, profusion, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 57; 9, 35, 56, § 114; Suet. Calig. 37 (al. nepotinis).

Nēpōtīanus, i, m. [nepos], a Roman surname, Inscr. Grut. 423, 4.

1. nēpōtilla, ae, f. dim. [I. nepos], a little granddaughter, Inscr. Fabr. p. 31, n. 148.

2. Nēpōtilla, ae, f., a Roman surname: IVLIA NEPOTILLA, Inscr. Grut. 916, 1.

1. nēpōtinus, a, um, adj. [I. nepos, C.], extravagant, profuse: sumptus, Suet. Calig. 37 dub. (al. nepotatus).

2. Nēpōtinus, i, m. [nepos], a Roman surname, Inscr. Murat. 351, 1.

nēpōtor, ātus, i, v. dep. [I. nepos, C.], to be prodigal, profuse, extravagant. **I.** Lit.: Aristippus in purpura nepotatur, Tert. Apol. 46 fin.—**II.** Trop., to throw away, squander: veto liberalitatem nepotari, Sen. Ben. 1, 15, 3.

nēpōtūla, ae, f. dim. [I. nepos], a little granddaughter, Inscr. Murat. 1445, 9.

*** nēpōtulus**, i, m. dim. [id.], a little grandson, Plaut. Mil. 5, 20.

nepticula, ae, f. dim. [neptis], a little granddaughter (late Lat.), Symm. Ep. 6, 33; cf. Not. Tir. p. 80.

neptis, is, f. (like nepos, orig. comm.; as masc., still found in an inscr.: C. COELIO VERO NEPTI, Inscr. Murat. 692, 2; cf. nepos as fem. in class. Lat. exclusively) [I. nepos], a granddaughter: filii, filiae, nepotes, nepes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: nepes Licinias, id. Brut. 58, 211: vestis ab uxore et filiâ, neptibusque confecta, Suet. Aug. 73; 31: neptis Veneris, i. e. Ino, Ov. M. 4, 530: doctas Cybeleia, neptes vidit, i. e. the Muses, id. F. 4, 191; Juv. 6, 265.—**Acc.**: neptim, Curt. 6, 2, 7.—**Abstr.**: nepti, Tac. A. 3, 24.—**Gen. plur.**: neptium, Just. Inst. 3, 1, 15 Krüg.—Also, a niece, Spart. Hadr. 2; cf. I. nepos init.

Neptunālis, e, adj. [Neptunus], Neptunian: Ludi Neptunales, Tert. Spect. 6.—Also absol.: **Neptunālia**, ūm (and ōrum, Inscr. Grut. 460, 3), n., games in honor of Neptune, Varr. L. L. 6, § 19 Müll.; Charis. p. 21 P.; Diom. p. 315 ib.; Prisc. p. 663 ib.; Aus. Ecl. de Fer. Rom. 19; Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 411.

neptunia, ae, f., a plant, App. Herb. 57.

*** neptunicola**, ae, m. [Neptunus:colo], a worshipper of Neptune, Sil. 14, 443.

Neptuninē, es, f. [Neptunus], a daughter or granddaughter of Neptune: tene Thetis tenuit pulcherrima Neptunine, i. e. the daughter of Nereus, a son of Neptune, Cat. 64, 28; cf. Prisc. p. 585 P.

Neptūnius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to Neptune, Neptunian; poet. for sea, marine: Neptunia Troja, surrounded with walls by Neptune, Verg. A. 2, 625; 3, 3: proles, id. ib. 7, 691: heros, i. e. Theseus, as the son of Neptune, Ov. H. 4, 109; id. M. 9, 1: dux, i. e. Sex. Pompeius, who called himself the adopted son of Neptune, Hor. Epod. 9, 7 Schol. Cruq.: Aetneae Neptunius incolā, rups, i. e. Cyclops, the son of Neptune, Tib. 4, 1, 56: cuspis, the trident, Luc. 7, 147: loca, i. e. the sea, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 3; so, arva,

Verg. A. 8, 695: pistrinx, i. e. marina, Cic. Arat. 440.

Neptūnus, i, m. [Zend, nāpita, wet; Sanscr. nepa, water; Gr. root, νη-, νηβ-, νηφω, χέρις; cf. nimbus, rain-cloud], Neptune, the god of the sea and of other waters, brother of Jupiter and husband of Amphitrite: Neptuno gratis habeo et tempestatibus, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 2: allocutus summi deum regis fratrem Neptunum, regnatorem Marum, Naev. 3, 2; 2, 21: omnipotens Neptune, Turp. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 72 (Com. Rel. v. 118 Rib.): Neptunus salsipotens et multipotens, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1: ut Portumnus a portu, sic Neptunus a nando, paulum primis litteris immutatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66; 3, 24, 62: Neptunum deum numeras, id. ib. 3, 17, 43; 3, 20, 52: caeruleos oculos esse Neptuni, id. ib. 1, 30, 83; Verg. A. 3, 74: uterque, who presides over the salt and fresh waters, Cat. 31, 3: Neptunus pater, Gell. 5, 12, 5: haec ad Neptuni pecudes condimenta sunt, food for fishes, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 44.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The sea (poet.): credere se Neptuno, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 2; 2, 3, 42: Neptuni corpus acerbum, Lucr. 2, 472; Verg. G. 4, 29: hibernus, Hor. Epod. 17, 55.—**B.** A fish, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 58 Müll. (Com. Rel. v. 121 Rib.).

† nēpūs [ne and Sanscr. root pū, cleanse; cf. purus], unclean, impure: nepus non purus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 164 Müll.

† nēquālia, detrimenta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.

nēquam, adj. indecl. [for ne-aequam, from aequus], worthless, good for nothing, wretched, vile, etc. (syn.: inutilis, pravus, vilis). **I.** In gen.: nequam esse oportet quoi, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 20; id. Trin. 4, 4, 29: piscis nequam est nisi recens, id. As. 1, 3, 26; id. Trin. 2, 4, 38: enthymema nequam et vitiosum, faulty, defective, Tiro ap. Gell. 6 (7), 3, 27; Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll.—**II.** In partic., of character, worthless, vile, bad; opp. frugi (cf. nebulo), Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 53: malus et nequam es, id. As. 2, 2, 39: nequam homo et indiligens, id. Most. 1, 2, 23: liberti nequam et improbi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 130: nihil nequius est, id. Pis. 27, 66: quid est nequius aut turpius? id. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: nequior factus, jamst usus aedium, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 32: homo nequissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192; id. Att. 1, 16, 3.—So of licentious, dissolute persons: juvenes nequam facilesque puellae, Mart. 3, 69, 5.—**Comp.**: nequior omnibus libellis, id. 11, 15, 4.—**As subst.**: **nēquam**, an injury, mischief, harm: vin' tu illi nequam dare? an injury, a mischief, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 31: facere, id. ib. 3, 3, 44: nos nequam abs te habemus, id. Truc. 1, 2, 60.—**Hence, adv.**: **nēquiter**, worthlessly, wretchedly, badly, miserably, etc. (class.): nequiter fricare genua, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 88; id. Am. 1, 3, 23: turpiter et nequiter facere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: ille porro prave, nequiter, turpiter cenabat, id. Fin. 2, 8, 25: si quā voluptatem nequiter feceritis, voluptas cito abibit: nequiter factum illud apud vos semper manebit, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1, 4.—**Comp.**: utrum bellum susceptum sit nequius, an inconsultus gestum, dici non potest, Liv. 41, 7; Mart. 10, 77, 1.—**Sup.**: nequissime, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 121.

nēquāquam, adv. [nequaquam], in nowise, by no means, not at all (class.): nequaquam argenti ratio conparet tamen, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 16: nequaquam istuc istac ibit, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 25 fin. (Trag. v. 304 Vahl.): ut nequaquam fuerit illius commodi magnitudo cum eo incommodo comparanda, Cic. Inv. 2, 8, 26; id. Verr. 1, 12, 35: vir sibi nequaquam par, id. Lael. 19, 69: nequaquam omnes, id. Clu. 64, 180: hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum arbitratus locum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: cetera nequaquam simili ratione modoque aestimat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 20: nequaquam satis in re unā consumere curam, id. S. 2, 4, 48; Liv. 7, 37, 16.

nē-que or **nec** (used indifferently before vowels and consonants. The notion that nec in class. prose stands only before consonants is wholly unfounded. Ap. Cic. in the Rep. alone we find nec nineteen times before vowels; viz.: nec accipere, 3, 13, 23: nec alios, 2, 37, 62: nec enim, 1, 24, 38; 6, 25, 27: nec esset, 5, 5, 7: nec ex se,

6, 24, 27: nec id, 1, 1, 1: nec inportatis, 2, 15, 29: nec in, 6, 23, 25: nec inconstantiam, 3, 11, 18: nec injussu, 6, 15, 15: nec ipsius, 1, 26, 41: nec ipsum, 6, 24, 27: nec ulla, 1, 34, 51: nec ullo, 1, 37, 58: nec una, 2, 1, 2: nec hic, 3, 33, 45: nec hominis, 2, 21, 37: nec hunc, 6, 25, 29. Cf. also such passages as neque reliquarum virtutum, nec ipsius rei publicae, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41: dabo tibi testes nec nimis antiquos nec ullo modo barbaros, id. ib. 1, 37, 58: nec atrocior... neque apertius, id. Tull. 1, 2: nec homo occidi nec consulto, etc., id. ib. 14, 34. The true distinction is, that in the form nec the negation is more prominent; in the form neque, the connective force of the particle; cf. Hand, Turs. 4, p. 94 sq.), adv. and conj. [ne-que], not; and not, also not. **I.** Adv., like ne, in ante-class. Latinity (v. ne, I.) as a general negative particle, = non, not (usually in the form nec. In class. Lat. this usage seems to be confined to certain formulae, as nec opinans, nec procul abesse, nec mancipi, etc.; v. infra): nec conjunctionem grammaticam fere dicunt esse disjunctivam, ut: nec legit, nec scribit: cum si diligentius inspicatur, ut fecit Sinius Capito, intellegi possit, eam positam esse ab antiquis pro non, ut et in XII. est: **AST** **ET** **CVSTOS** **NEC** **ESCIT**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.: **SI** **INTESTATO** **MORITVR**, **CVI** **SVVS** **HERES** **NEC** **SIT**, etc., Lex XII. Tab. (v. App. III. tab. 5): **SI** **AGNATVS** **NEC** **ESCIT**, etc., ib.: magistratus nec obediendum civem cōcocto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: senatori, qui nec aderit, culpa esto, id. ib. 3, 4, 11: bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Naev. 1, 4, 1; 1, 7: tu dis nec recte dicis: non aequum facis, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 11: nec recte, id. As. 1, 3, 3; 2, 4, 65; id. Most. 1, 3, 83; Cat. 30, 4: alter, qui nec procul aberat, Liv. 1, 25, 10: nec ullus = nullus: cui Parcae tribuere nec ullo vulnere laedi, Verg. Cir. 269: differentia mancipi rerum et nec mancipi, Gai. Inst. 2, 18 sq.—**Form** neque: si quid tibi in illisce suovitautilibus lactentibus neque satisfactum est, etc., an old formula of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 4: neque opinantes insidiatores, Auct. B. Afr. 66; Auct. B. Alex. 75.

II. Conj., in all periods and kinds of composition. **A.** In gen., = et non, and not, also not. **1.** Alone. (a) When the negative applies to the principal verb of the clause: multumque laborat, Nec respirandi fit copia, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 437 Vahl.): illa quae alis sic, alis secus, nec iisdem semper uno modo videntur, ficta esse dicimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: delubra esse in urbis censeo, nec sequor magos Persarum, quibus, etc., id. ib. 2, 10, 26; id. N. D. 1, 29, 81; id. Rep. 2, 1, 2: quae mei testes dicunt, quia non viderunt nec sciunt, id. Tull. 10, 24: non eros nec dominos appellabant eos... sed patres et deos. Nec sine causâ. Quid enim? etc., id. Rep. 1, 41, 64: illa, nec invidio, frui meliore marito, Ov. H. 2, 79.—(b) Less freq. when the negative applies to some other word: nec inventas illas toto orbe pares vires gloriatur, Just. 11, 9, 5: et vidi et perii, nec notis ignibus arsi, Ov. H. 12, 33: Anguibz exiit tenui cum pelle vetustas, Nec faciunt cervos cornua jacta senes (= et faciunt non senes), id. A. A. 3, 77: neque eum aequum facere ait, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 64: nec dubie ludibrio esse miseras suas, Liv. 2, 23, 14; 2, 14, 2; esp. in the phrases nec idcirco minus, nec eo minus, nec eo secius, neque eo magis; thus: nec idcirco minus, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 151: neque eo minus, Liv. 41, 8, 8; Suet. Oth. 2; id. Vesp. 24: neque eo secius, Nep. Att. 2; 2: neque eo magis, id. Eum. 4, 2; id. Paus. 3, 5; id. Att. 8, 5: cum consules in Hernicos exercitum duxissent, neque inventis in agro hostibus, Ferentinum urbem cepissent, Liv. 9, 1, 1.—**2.** So, nec ullus, nec quisquam, for et nullus, et nemo, etc.: nec ullo Gallorum ibi viro, etc., Liv. 38, 25, 3; Tac. Agr. 16: nec quidquam magis quam ille, etc., Curt. 4, 2, 8.—**3.** With vero, enim, autem, tamen: neque vero hoc solum dixit, sed ipse et sentit et fecit, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 229: nec vero jam meo nomine abstinent, id. Rep. 1, 3, 6: nec enim respexit, etc., id. Clod. et Cur. 4, 4; id. Lael. 10, 32: neque enim tu is es, qui, qui sis nescias, id. Fam. 5, 12, 6: nec tamen didici, etc., id. Rep. 2, 38, 64: neque autem ego sum ita demens, ut, etc., id. Fam. 5, 12, 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Nec

= ne... quidem, *not even* (in Liv. and later writers; in Cic. dub. since B. and K. read ne... quidem, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 7; id. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; id. Cat. 2, 4, 8; cf. Hand, Turs. 4, 105 sqq.): ne quid ex antiquo praeter sonum linguae, nec eum incorruptum, retinerent, Liv. 5, 33, 11: Maharbal nec ipse eruptionem cohortium sustinuit, id. 23, 18, 4: nec nos, id. 3, 52, 9; 34, 32, 9; 37, 20, 8; 38, 23, 3; 40, 20, 6: non spes modo, sed nec dilatio, Just. 11, 8, 4: tam pauper, quam nec miserabilis Irus, Mart. 6, 77, 1; 5, 70, 6: Juv. 2, 151: interrogatus, an facta hominum deos fallerent, nec cogitata, inquit, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 8; Tac. G. 6: nec ipse, Suet. Claud. 46; Flor. 1, 15, 3; Lact. 5, 13, 12; Amm. 14, 10, 3.—2. Nec = etiam non (freq. in Quint.): ut, si in urbe fines non reguntur, nec aqua in urbe arceatur, Cic. Top. 4, 23; id. Fin. 1, 11, 39: nec si quid dicere satis non est, ideo nec necesse est, Quint. 1, 21: quod in foro non expedit, illic nec liceat, id. 9, 2, 67; 5, 10, 86; 12, 3, 6; 2, 13, 7: sed neque haec in principem, Tac. A. 4, 34; 3, 29; 2, 82.—3. Neque (nec)... neque (nec), *neither... nor*: quae neque Dardaniis campis potuerit perire, Nec cum capta capi, nec cum combusta cremari, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 360 Vahl.): nam certe neque tum peccavi, cum... neque cum, etc., Cic. Att. 8, 12, 2: nec meliores nec beatiore, id. Rep. 1, 19, 32: mors nec ad vivos pertineat nec ad mortuos, id. Tusc. 1, 38, 91: virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest umquam: neque naufragio neque incendio amittitur, id. Par. 6, 3, 51: neque ego neque Caesar, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 1; cf.: haec si neque ego neque tu fecimus, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 23; so, non... nec... neque... neque: perspicuum est, non omni caussae, nec auditori neque personae neque temporis congruere orationis unum genus, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 210.—The second *nec* is rarely placed after a word in the clause (poet.): nec deus hunc mensa, dea nec dignata cubili est, Verg. E. 4, 63; id. A. 4, 365; 696: sed nec Brutus erit, Brut. nec avunculus usquam, Juv. 14, 43.—With a preceding negative, which, however, does not destroy the negation contained in neque... neque: non mediisfidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 1: ut omnes intellegant, nihil me nec subterfugere voluisse reticendo nec obscurare dicendo, id. Clu. 1, 1: nulla vitae pars neque publicis neque privatis, neque forensibus neque domesticis, neque si tecum agas, neque si cum altero contrahas vacare officio potest, id. Off. 1, 2, 4: nemo umquam neque poeta neque orator fuit, qui, etc., id. Att. 14, 20, 3; 8, 1, 3; Liv. 38, 50, 11.—4. Neque (nec)... et (que), and et... neque (nec), when one clause is affirmative, on the one hand not... and on the other hand; not only not... but also; or the contrary, on the one hand... and on the other hand not; not only... but also not. a. Neque (nec)... et (que): id neque amoris mediocris et ingenii summi et sapientiae iudico, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 1: animal nullum inveniri potest, quod neque natum umquam sit, et semper sit futurum, id. N. D. 3, 13, 32; id. Off. 2, 12, 43; id. Brut. 58, 198; Caes. B. G. 4, 1; Tac. A. 3, 35: ex quo intellegitur nec intemperantiamque propter se fugiendam esse temperantiamque expetendam, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 48: perficiam, ut neque bonus quisquam intereat, paucorumque poenā vos omnes jam salvi esse possitis, id. Cat. 2, 13, 28: sed nec illa extincta sunt, alunturque potius et augentur cogitatione et memoria, id. Lael. 27, 104; Ov. M. 2, 42; 811.—b. Et... neque (nec): ego vero et expectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigam nisi tuo commodum, Cic. Brut. 4, 17: patebat via et certa neque longa, id. Phil. 11, 2, 4: intellegitis et animum ei praesto fuisse, nec consilium defuisse, id. ib. 13, 6, 13: et... nec... et... et, id. Tusc. 5, 38, 112.—5. Neque (nec) non (also in one word, *necon*), emphatically affirmative, and also, and besides, and indeed, and: nec haec non deminuit scientia, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 4: neque meam mentem non domum saepe revocat examinata uxor, Cic. Cat. 4, 2, 3: nec vero non eadem ira deorum hanc ejus satellitibus injectamentum, id. Mil. 32, 86: nec vero Aristoteles non laudandus in eo, quod, etc., id. N. D. 2, 16, 44: neque tamen illa non or-

nant, habiti honores, etc., id. de Or. 2, 85, 347: neque tristius dicere quicquam debeo hac de re, neque non me tamen mordet aliquid, id. Fam. 3, 12, 2: nec non et sterilis, etc., Verg. G. 2, 53; id. A. 8, 461; Suet. Tit. 5.—b. In Varro and after the Aug. per., nec non (or as one word, *necon*) freq. as a simple conjunction = et, and, and likewise, and so too, and also: ibi vidi greges magnos anserum, gallinarum, gruum, pavonum, *necon* glirum, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 14; Col. 8, 15, 6: nec non et Tyrri per limina laeta frequentes Convenere, Verg. A. 1, 707; Plin. 13, 22, 38, § 118: nec non etiam poemata faciebat ex tempore, Suet. Gram. 23: nec non et ante, Vulg. 2 Reg. 23, 13: nec non et quasi, id. 2 Par. 3, 16.—6. Neque (nec) dum (also in one word, *necdum*), and not yet, not yet: ille autem quid agat, si scis neque dum Romā es profectus, scribas ad me velim, Cic. Att. 14, 10, 4; Cels. 5, 26, n. 33; Suet. Aug. 10; Juv. 11, 66: necdum tamen ego Quintum conveniam, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 2: necdum etiam audierat infari classica, necdum Impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses, Verg. G. 2, 539; id. A. 11, 70.—Strengthened by tamen: philosophi summi, neque dum tamen sapientiam consecuti, nonne intellegunt in summo se malo esse? Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 68; id. Att. 6, 3, 3: et necdum (post-Aug.), and not yet, Plin. Pan. 14, 1.—7. Nec... quidem; v. quidem.—8. Neque = et ne or neve. 1. Expressing negative purpose. (a) After *ut* (class.): ut ea, quae regie statuit in aratores, praetermittam neque eos appellem, a quibus, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 115: hortemur liberos nostros, ut animo rei magnitudinem... complectantur, neque eis praecipitis quibus utuntur omnes, ut consequi posse confidant, etc., id. de Or. 1, 5, 19: peterent ut dediticis suis parcerent, neque in eum agrum arma inferrent, Liv. 7, 31, 4; 1, 2, 4; 3, 52, 11; 27, 20, 12.—(b) After *ne* (not ante-Aug.): conspirasse inde, ne manus ad os cibum ferrent, nec os acciperet datum, nec dentes conficerent, Liv. 2, 32, 10; 3, 21, 6; 4, 11; 26, 42, 2.—2. In a prohibition (rare): nec id mirati sitis, priusquam, etc., Liv. 5, 53, 3: nec a me nunc quisquam quaesiverit, quid, etc., id. 9, 9, 9: nec quicquam raptim aut forte temere egerit, id. 23, 5, 3.—D. In contrasts, but not, not however (class.): ubi aetas tantum modo quaestui neque luxuriae modum fecerat, Sall. C. 24, 3: gloriosa modo neque belli patrandi, id. J. 88, 4: consulatus sine ulla patrum injuria, nec sine offensione fuit, Liv. 3, 55, 1: oppida oppugnata nec obsessa sunt, id. 5, 12, 5; Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9; Quint. 8, 6, 74; Tac. Agr. 8.

nequēdum (necdum), v. neque, II. B. 6.

nequēo, īvi and īi, ūtum, 4 (lengthened collat. form: nequint, pro nequeunt, ut solinunt, ferunt, pro solent, et ferunt dicebant antiqui. Livius in Odyssēa: partim errant, nequint Graeciam redire, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.—*Imperf.* nequibant, Sall. C. 59, 5; id. J. 56, 2.—*Fut.* nequibunt, Lucr. 1, 380.—*Part. pres.* nequens, euntis: Spartacus nequens prohibere, Sall. Fragm. p. 254 Gerl.; so, nequens, App. M. 8, p. 207; Aus. Prof. 2: sustinere corpora plerique nequeunt, Sall. H. 3, 72; so, nequeunt, Arn. 1, 13; 7, 239, v. n. nequeo: libenter etiam copulando verba jungebant, ut sodes pro si audes, nequire pro non quire, malle pro magis velle, Cic. Or. 45, 154; but Cic. himself always writes non queo in first pers. pres., not to be able, to be unable, I cannot (class.). A. Act.: ubi habitaret, invenires saltem, si nomen nequis, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 51.—With *inf.*: nequeo contineri quin loquar, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 28: actam aetatem meminisse nequimus, Lucr. 3, 672: fecundae saepe nequissent uxores parere, id. 4, 1254: cum pisces ire nequibunt, id. 1, 380: ut ea, cum velimus, laxare nequeamus, Cic. Or. 65, 220: cum Demosthenes rho dicere nequiret, id. Div. 2, 46, 96: quod proelio adesse nequibat, Sall. C. 59, 5; id. J. 14, 11; Hor. S. 1, 4, 85; id. A. P. 87; Verg. A. 6, 507.—*Impers.*, it is impossible; with *quin*: Satin qui amat, nequit quin nihil sit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 3.—B. Pass., with *inf. pass.*: nequitum et nequitur pro non posse dicebant ut Plautus in Satyrione: retrahi nequitum, quoquo progressa est semel, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.: ut nequi-

tur comprimi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 20: quidquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall. J. 31, 8.

nequicquam, nequidquam, v. neququam.

Nequinātes, v. Nequinum, II.

nequinont, v. nequeo init.

Nequinum, i, n., a city in Umbria, on the site of which Narnia afterwards stood, Liv. 10, 9; 10; cf. Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.—Hence, II. Nequinātes, um, m., the inhabitants of Nequinum: Nequinates Narnienses, Paul. ex Fest. p. 176 Müll.; Fast. Triumph. ap. Grut. 296, col. 2.

nequior, ius, v. nequam.

nequiquam (so in the best MSS.; not nequicquam; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 642 sq.; Plaut. Trin. 440 Brix.; id. Most. 242 Lorenz), adv. [ne-quiquam; cf.: nequiquam significare idem quod frustra, plurimis auctorum exemplis manifestum est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 fin. Müll.], in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly: ne istuc nequiquam dixeris tam indignum dictum in me, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 108: qui ipse sibi sapiens prodesse non quit, nequiquam sapit, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 2 (Trag. v. 310 Vahl.): et sero et nequiquam pudet, Cic. Quint. 25, 79: nequiquam alicujus auxilium implorare, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: ut non nequiquam tantae virtutis homines judicari deberet ausos esse transire latissimum flumen, without ground, without reason, id. B. G. 2, 27: nequiquam deus abscedit oceano terras, to no purpose, Hor. C. 1, 3, 21: causas nequiquam nectis inanes, Verg. A. 9, 219; id. G. 1, 403; Ov. M. 4, 78; 5, 33; 438 al.: frustra ac nequiquam, Cat. 77, 1: sed nequiquam frustra, etc., App. M. 8, p. 208, 41.—*Absol.* in exclamation: nequiquam! Liv. 42, 64, 4.—Esp., without punishment, with impunity: ne istuc nequiquam dixeris tam indignum dictum in me, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 108.

nequis for *ne quis*, v. 2. quis.

nequissimus, a, um, v. nequam.

nequiter, adv., v. nequam fin.

nequitia, ae, and **nequitias** (no gen. or dat.), f. [nequam], bad quality, badness (very rare): aceti, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 125.—II. Trop., bad moral quality, of all degrees, idleness, negligence, worthlessness, vileness (syn.: malitia, negligentia, ignavia, mollitia; class.). A. Idleness, inactivity, remissness, negligence: me ipsum inertiae nequitiaeque condemnno, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4; 1, 11, 29: inertissimi homines, nescio quā singulari nequitia praediti, id. Fin. 5, 20, 66.—B. Lightness, levity, inconsiderateness: omnia mala probra flagitia, quae homines faciunt, in duabus rebus sunt, malitia atque nequitia. Si nequitiam defendere vis, licet, P. African. ap. Gell. 7, 11, 9; Auct. ad Her. 3, 6, 11.—C. Prodigality, profusion: quod filii nequitiam videret, Cic. Clu. 51, 141: illum aut nequitias... expellet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 131.—D. Profligacy, wantonness, lewdness: uxor pauperis Ibyci Tandem nequitiae pone modum tuae, Hor. C. 3, 15, 1; 3, 4, 78; Ov. F. 1, 414; Phaedr. 3, 8, 15; in plur., Mart. 4, 42, 4.—E. Worthlessness, vileness, wickedness, villainy: Lucurgus mihi quidem videtur posse hic ad nequitiam adducere, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 4: si domus haec habenda est potius, quam officina nequitiae et diversorium flagitiorum omnium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134; id. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 87: qui istius insignem nequitiam, frontis involutam integumentis, nondum cernat, id. Pis. 6, 12: matura mala nequitiae, Juv. 14, 216.

* **ne-quō** (better *ne quō*), adv., not to any place, no whither: villica ad cenam nequo eat, neque ambulator siet, Cato, R. R. 143, 1.

Nerātius Priscus, a celebrated lawyer under Trajan, Spart. Hadr. 4 and 18.

1. **Nērēis**, idos, f., a Nereid; v. Nereus, II. A.

2. **Nērēis**, Idis, f., one of the daughters of Priam, Hyg. Fab. 90.

3. **Nērēis**, Idis, f., a daughter of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus: the wife of Gelo, of Syracuse, Just. 28, 3, 4.

Nērēius, a, um, v. Nereus, II. B.

Nerētum, i, n., a city in Calabria, now Nardo, Ov. M. 15, 51.—Hence, **Nērētini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Nerētum, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Nereus (dissyll.), i and eos, m., = Νηρεύς, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, a sea-god, the husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids, Ov. M. 13, 742; Prop. 3, 5, 33 (4, 6, 67); Verg. A. 8, 383: Nerei filii, sea-monsters, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 733 P. (Trag. v. 138 Vahl.); Ov. Am. 2, 11, 39; Verg. A. 2, 418 Forbig. ad loc.; Petr. 139.—**B.** Transf. (poet.), the sea: placidum per Nerea, Tib. 4, 1, 58: quā totum Nereus circumtonat orbem, Ov. M. 1, 187; Val. Fl. 1, 450; Luc. 2, 713.—**II.** Hence, **A. Nerēis**, idis, f., a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, Nereia: virides Nereides, Ov. H. 5, 57: Nereida colligit orbem, id. M. 11, 380: aequoreae Nereides, Cat. 64, 15: Nereis caerula Thetis, Tib. 1, 6, 9 (5, 45).—Acc. to Hyg. Fab. praef. there were fifty of them; acc. to Prop. 3, 5, 33 (4, 6, 67), a hundred.—**B. Nerēius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Nereus: genetrix Nereia, Ov. M. 13, 162: juvenis, Phocus, grandson of Nereus, id. ib. 7, 685: Nereia Doto, daughter of Nereus, Verg. A. 9, 102: Nereia turba, the Nereids, Sil. 7, 416: Nereia bacca, pearls, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 591.—**C. Nerine**, es, f., = Nereis, Nerine: Nerine Galatea, thymo mihi dulcior Hyblae, Verg. E. 7, 37.—**D. Nerinus**, a, um, adj., = Nereius, of or belonging to Nereus, Nerine: Nerinae aquae, sea-water, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 52: animantia Nerina, fishes, Aus. Ep. 4, 55.

Neria and **Nerine**, v. Nerio.
Nerine and **Nerinus**, v. Nereus, II. C. and D.

Nerio, ōnis, or **Nerīenes**, is, or **Nerīene**, es, or **Neria**, ae, f. [a Sabine word which signified bravery; v. Nero; hence, personified, in the Roman mythology], the companion and wife of Mars; nom. Nerio, Gell. 13, 22, 4; Mart. Cap. 1, § 4; acc.: Mars salutat Nerienem uxorem suam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 34: Nerienes, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 22, 4 (Sat. Men. 83, 1): Neria Martis, Cn. Gell. ap. Gell. 13, 22, 13: nolo ego Neaeram te vocent, sed Nerienem, Licinius Imbrex ap. Gell. 1, 1, fin.

† **nerion** (nerium), ii, n., = νήριον, the oleaner or rosebay, Plin. 16, 20, 33, § 79; 24, 11, 53, § 90.

† **nerita**, ae, m., = νηρίτης, a sea-muscle resembling the nautilus, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103 dub. (Sillig. and Jahn, Veneriae).

Neritos (-us), i, m., = Νήριτος, a mountain in Ithaca, and an island in its vicinity, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 55: Neritos ardua saxa, Verg. A. 3, 271; Sen. Troad. 856.—Hence, **II. Neritius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Neritos, Neritian; poet. for Ithacian: Macareus, Ov. M. 14, 159; also for Ulyssean: Neritia proles, the Saguntines, because they emigrated from the Cephallenian islands, Sil. 2, 317; cf. Liv. 21, 7: Neritia ratis, the ship of Ulysses, Ov. M. 14, 563: dux, i.e. Ulysses, id. F. 4, 69: domus, of Ulysses, id. M. 13, 712.

Nerius, a, name of a Roman gens. So Cn. Nerius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5.—Perh. the same, celebrated as a usurer, Hor. S. 2, 3, 69; v. Wüstem. ad loc.

Nero, ōnis, m. [a Sabine word, = fortis; cf. Nerio = fortitudo; root nar; Sanscr. naras, man; Gr. νῆρ; cf. ἡνρόν], a family name in the gens Claudia, whose most famous member was the emperor C. Claudius Nero, Tac. A. lib. 12-16 passim; Suet. Ner. 1 sqq.; Juv. 8, 223; 12, 129 et saep.—**II.** Hence, **A. Nerōneus**, a, um, adj., Neronian: mensem quoque Aprilem Neroneum appellavit, Suet. Ner. 55: unda, the warm baths of Nero, Stat. S. 1, 5, 6: certamen, the games in the Grecian manner instituted by Nero, Suet. Vit. 4; so, agon, id. Ner. 12.—**B. Nerōnianus**, a, um, adj., of Nero, Neronian: Neronianum dictum, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 248: piscina, perh. laid out after the pattern of the fish-ponds of Nero, near Baiae, Cassiod. Var. 2, 39.—**2. Nerōnianus**, i, m., a Roman surname: Patrobius Neronianus, Suet. Galb. 20.—**C. Nerōnius**, a, um, adj., Neronian, Suet. Ner. 12.

Nerópolis, is, f., = Νήρων-πόλις, a name which Nero intended to give to the city of Rome: destinavit et Romam Neropolin nuncupare, Suet. Ner. 55.

Nersae, ārum, f., an ancient city of the Ægii, Verg. A. 7, 744.

Nersia, ae, f., an Etruscan goddess, Tert. Apol. 24.

Nerthus, i, [Old Germ. nirdu; cf. Sanscr. narakas, underworld; Gr. ἑνεποι], f., a goddess of the ancient Germans, the Earth, Tac. G. 40, 4; v. Orell. ad h. l.

Nertobriga, ae, f. **I.** A city in Hispania Baetica, surnamed Concordia Julia, now Valera la Vieja, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 14.—**II.** A city of Celtiberia, now Almunia, Flor. 2, 17, 10.

Nerulum, i, n., a fortified city in Lucania, now Rotondo, Liv. 9, 20, 9.—Hence, **II. Nerulōnensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Nerulum, Suet. Aug. 4.

Nerva, ae, m., a Roman family name of the Licinii, Cocceii, and Sillii. So M. Cocceius Nerva, the Roman emperor.—Hence, **II. Nervius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the emperor Nerva, Nervian: miles, of the Nervian legion, Claud. B. Gild. 421.

nervālis, e, adj. [nervus], of or belonging to the nerves: herba, Scrib. Larg. 12.

nerviae, ārum, f., and **nervia**, ōrum, n. [cf. nervus], strings or chords of a musical instrument, gut-strings, Varr. ap. Non. 215, 15; Gell. 9, 7, 3.—**II.** Transf., nerves, Varr. ap. Non. 215, 16 (Sat. Men. 63, 4); Petr. 45, 11.

† **nervicēus**, a, um, adj. [nervus], made of sinews: nervicei funes = nerviae, Vulg. Judic. 16, 7.

1. nervicus, a, um, adj. [id.], that has a nervous disorder, nervous (al. neuricos), Vit. 8, 3.

2. Nervicus, a, um, v. Nervii, II.
Nervii, ōrum, m., a people of Belgic Gaul, in the modern Hainault, Caes. B. G. 1, 4; 2, 15 sq.; Tac. G. 28; id. H. 4, 15; 33; 56 al.—In sing., Luc. 1, 428.—Hence, **II. Nervicus**, a, um, adj., Nervian: proelium, Caes. B. G. 3, 5.

nervinus, a, um, adj. [nervus], made of sinews: nervini funes, Veg. Mil. 4, 9.

Nervius, a, um, v. Nerva, II.
Nervolāria, ae, f., the title of a lost comedy of Plautus, Gell. 3, 3, 6.

nervōse, adv., v. nervosus fin.

nervōsitas, ātis, f. [nervosus], strength, thickness; of a thread, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9; of the body, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18; id. Tard. 1, 4, 73; 5, 1, 21.

nervōsus, a, um, adj. [nervus], full of sinews, sinewy, nervous. **I.** Lit.: nervosa et lignea dorcas, Lucr. 4, 1161: poples, Ov. M. 6, 256: exilitas, Plin. 11, 37, 86, § 214: partes, id. 23, 3, 34, § 69: nervosius illud, i. e. membrum virile, Cat. 67, 27.—**B.** Transf., of plants, full of fibres, fibrous: cauliculi, Plin. 21, 9, 30, § 54; 27, 12, 97, § 123.—**II.** Trop. **A. Nervosus**, vigorous, energetic in expression: quis Aristotele nervosior, Cic. Brut. 31, 121.—**B. Vigorous**, bold: vivacitas, Val. Max. 8, 13, 4: juvenus, Prud. C. Sym. 2, 320.—Hence, adv.: **nervōsē**, strongly, boldly, vigorously, energetically: vigilanter nervosque aliquem subornare, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 6.—**Comp.**: nervosius dicere, Cic. Or. 36, 127: nervosius aliquid disserere, id. Off. 3, 29, 106.

nervulus, i, m. dim. [id.], nerve, strength, vigor: si tu nervulos tuos mihi saepe cognitos . . . adhibueris, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C, § 13.

nervus, i, m. [root snar; Old Germ. snara, a snare; Gr. νῆρ; cf. parvus and παῖρος], a sinew, tendon, nerve. **I.** Lit.: his adde nervos, a quibus artus continentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: hoc nervos confirmari putant, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: nervus qui platys appellatur, Plin. 26, 8, 58, § 90: hic primus nervos et venas expressit (of Pythagoras the painter), id. 34, 8, 19, § 59: nervorum contractio, Sen. Ep. 66, 40: nervi quos τένοντας Graeci appellant, Cels. 8, 1: condamus alter alterum in nervum brachiale, let us embrace, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 99.—**B.** Transf. **1.** I. q. membrum virile, Hor. Epod. 12, 19; Juv. 10, 205; 9, 35; pl. nervi, Petr. 131, §§ 4 and 6.—**2.** A string of a musical instrument: omnes voces, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: cotidiano cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiarum tota vicinitas personat, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134; Verg. A. 9, 776; Hor. C. 3, 11, 4.—**3.** A bowstring: reciprocā tendens nervo equino concita tela, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 80 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 176 Rib.): ner-

voque obversus equino Contendit telum, Verg. A. 9, 622: nervo aptare sagittas, id. ib. 10, 131: erumpit nervo pulsante sagitta, id. G. 4, 313; so Val. Fl. 6, 376; 1, 437; Luc. 7, 141.—**b.** A bow: aliquem fallere nervo, Val. Fl. 3, 182.—**4.** The leather with which shields were covered: scuta nervo firmata, Tac. A. 2, 14; Sil. 4, 293.—**5.** A thong with which a person was bound, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 11; Veg. Mil. 4, 9.—**6.** The cords or wires by which a puppet is moved: duceri ut nervis alienis mobile lignum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 82.—**7.** A fetter: nervum appellamus etiam ferreum vinculum, quo pedes impediuntur: quamquam Plautus eo etiam cervices vinciri ait: Perfidiose caput edepol nervo cervices probat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll.: VINCITO AUT NERVO, AUT COMPEDIBVS, Lex XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1: in nervo atque compedibus aetatem agunt, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 18, 18; cf. Plaut. As. 3, 2, 5: posuit in nervo pedes meos, Vulg. Job, 33, 11.—**b.** A prison: in nervum aliquem rapere, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 45: in nervo jacebis, id. Curc. 5, 3, 40; cf. id. Capt. 3, 5, 71: vereor ne istaec fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique, will lay you by the heels, bring you into duress, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 10; 4, 4, 15: eximere de nervo aliquem, Liv. 6, 15, 9: misit in nervum, Vulg. Jer. 20, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A. Nerve**, vigor, force, power, strength: digna res est ubi nervos interdas tuos, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20: onus . . . dignum, in quo omnes nervos aetatis industriae meae contenderem, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35: omnibus nervis mihi contendendum est, ut, etc., id. ib. 2, 3, 56, § 130: opibus ac nervis ad perniciem suam uti, Caes. B. G. 1, 20; Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 32: nervi belli pecunia, id. ib. 5, 2, 5: vectigalia nervos esse rei publicae, id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 17: legionum nervos incidere, id. Phil. 12, 3, 8: poetae molliunt animos, nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 27: video, fore nervis opus sapientiae tuae, id. Fam. 3, 10, 1: loci inhaberentes in nervis causarum, intimately connected with them, id. de Or. 3, 27, 106: nervi conjunctionis, the leaders, Liv. 7, 39, 6.—**B.** In part., of expression, force, energy: horum oratio neque nervos, neque aculeos oratorios ac forenses habet, Cic. Or. 19, 62; cf. id. de Or. 3, 21, 80: nervi in dicendo, id. ib. 2, 22, 91: sectantem levia nervi Deficiunt, Hor. A. P. 26.

Nesacē, es, f., = Νησαίη, one of the Nereids, Verg. A. 5, 826.

nesāpius, a, um, adj. [ne-sapio], unwise, foolish, Petr. 50, 5; cf. Ter. Scaurus de Orthogr. p. 2251 P.

nesciens, entis, P. a., v. nescio fin.
nescienter, adv., v. nescio, P. a. fin.

nescientia, ae, f. [nescio], ignorance (post-class.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 21.

ne-scio, ivi or ii, itum, 4, v. a., not to know, to be ignorant (syn. ignoro): hunc nescire sat scio de illa amica, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 48: nescis cui maledicas nunc viro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 29: nec me pudet fateri nescire, quod nesciam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 60: de Oropo opinor, sed certum nescio, id. Att. 12, 23, 2: quid nobis agendum sit, nescio, id. ib. 7, 12, 2: anima sit (animus) ignisve, nescio, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 60: nescis quantā cum expectatione sim te auditorus, you cannot think, id. N. D. 3, 1, 2: nescis, temeraria, nescis, Quem fugias, Ov. M. 1, 514: nobis omnia de te Quaerere, si nescis, maxima cura fuit, id. H. 17, 197; 20, 150: quod scis or scies, nescis, a formula used in advising another to keep a secret: ne tu hercle linguam comprimes Posthac: etiam illud quod scies nesciveris, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 89: tu nescis id quod scis, Dromo, si sapias, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 26; id. Eun. 4, 4, 55.—With acc. and inf.: nescibam id dicere illam, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 10: nescit Agenorides natam parvumque nepotem Aequoris esse deos, Ov. M. 4, 562.—With inf. alone: nescire Tarquinius privatos vivere, Liv. 2, 2, 3: gens, quae victa quiescere nesciat, id. 9, 3, 12; 22, 51, 4; Curt. 7, 7, 16; Just. 28, 3, 12; Aug. Serm. 330, 3.—(β) Pass.: utrum consistere uspiam velit an mare transire nescitur, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 2: talibus locis pruinarum vis et natura nescitur, Pall. 11, 4, 2: lis antea nescita, unknown, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.—(γ) Nescio quis, nescio quid, nescio quomodo, nescio an, used in an assertion to express uncertainty with regard to some particular con-

tained in it; and usually without influencing the mood of the following verb: nescio quis, *I know not who, some one, somebody, a certain person*: nescio quid, *I know not what, something, some, a certain*: prope me hic nescio quis loquitur, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 9: nescio quid profecto mihi animus praesagit mali, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 7: nisi me forte Paconii nescio cuius querelis moveri putes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: o pastores nescio quos cupidos litterarum, id. Flacc. 17, 39: in affected ignorance, to denote that a thing is insignificant, small, mean, etc.: fortasse non jejunum hoc nescio quid quod ego gessi, et contemnendum videtur, id. Fam. 15, 4, 14: quia nescio quid in philosophia dissentiret, a little, id. N. D. 1, 33, 93: nescio quid litterularum, a short letter, id. Att. 15, 4, 1: rumoris nescio quid afflavit, id. ib. 16, 5, 1: caudicidum nescio quem, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: nescio quid e quercu excelsiparam, id. Att. 13, 28, 2: sententiae nescio unde ex abdito erutae, id. Or. 24, 79: nescio quid etiam de Locrorum proelio, id. N. D. 3, 5, 11: mente nescio quā effrenatā atque praecipiti, id. Cael. 15, 35: illud nescio quod non fortuitum, sed divinum videbatur, id. Fam. 7, 5, 2: nescio quid praeclarum, remarkable or extraordinary excellence, id. Arch. 7, 15: fit enim, nescio quomodo, ut, etc., *I know not how*, id. Off. 1, 41, 146: boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt, id. Sest. 47, 100: qui, nescio quo modo, conspirant, Nep. Alcib. 11, 1; id. Thras. 1, 3: casu nescio quo, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 3: alii nescio quo pacto obdurerunt, id. ib. 5, 15, 2; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 18: sed ita fato nescio quo contigisse arbitror, ut, etc., id. Fam. 15, 13, 2; cf.: contra rem suam me nescio quando venisse questus est, id. Phil. 2, 2, 3: nescio an, *I know not whether, probably, perhaps*: constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possum dicere, id. Lig. 9, 26: sin illam alteram, nescio an amplius mihi negotii contrahatur, id. Cat. 4, 5, 9: ingens eo die res et nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, Liv. 23, 16; v. the art. an.—II. In partic. **A.** Not to know, to be unacquainted with a person or thing (mostly poet.): illa illum nescit, Plaut. Aul. prol. 30; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 16: non nescire hiemem, Verg. G. 1, 391: deos, Luc. 1, 453: litteras, Sen. Clem. 2, 1: vinum toto nescire Decembri, i. e. to abstain from, Juv. 7, 97.—**B.** Not to understand; to be unable: non tam praeclarum est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire, Cic. Brut. 37, 140; Juv. 6, 188: stare loco nescit, said of a horse, Verg. G. 3, 84: nescit vox missa reverti, cannot be unsaid, Hor. A. P. 390.—**C.** To be incapable: Stoici omnino irasci nesciunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 65: qui nesciat irasci, Juv. 10, 360.—Hence, **nesciens**, entis, *P. a., unknowing, ignorant, unaware* (class. nescius): ut nescientem sentiat te id sibi dare, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 59: nesciens sui, unconscious, App. Mag. p. 301, 9.—Hence, **adv.**: **nescienter**, unknowingly, ignorantly, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 40.

nescitus, a, um, *Part. of nescio.*
nescius, a, um, *adj. [ne-scio], unknowing, ignorant, unaware* (syn.: inscius, ignarus).—With *gen.*: nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Verg. A. 10, 501: impendentis mali nescius, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 8.—With *de*, Ov. H. 16, 140.—With a *rel.-clause*: nescia, quae faceret subitis mihi causa dolores, Ov. H. 11, 47: arvaque Cyclopi, quid iastra, quid usus aratri, Nescia, id. M. 14, 2.—With a *preced. neg.*: neque tamen, cum haec scribebam, eram nescius, quantis oneribus premerere susceptarum rerum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2.—With *inf.*: non sum nescius, Scaevola, ista inter Graecos dici, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45: non eram nescius, fore, etc., id. Fin. 1, 1, 1; id. Att. 15, 11, 4.—**B.** Not knowing how, not understanding, unable; with *inf.* (poet.): nescii fari pueri, Hor. C. 4, 6, 18: cedere nescio, id. ib. 1, 6, 6: nescia fallere vita, Verg. G. 2, 467: corda, id. ib. 4, 470: Graias mirari artes, Juv. 11, 100: vinci nescius, Ov. P. 2, 9, 45: natura mutari nescia, Juv. 13, 240.—**II.** Pass., not known, unknown (rare; not in Cic.): in locis nesciis nescia spe sumus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 17; id. Capt. 2, 2, 15: tributa, Tac. A. 1, 59.—As *subst.*: **nescium**, i, n., *an unknown thing, a piece of ignorance*: siquid nescibo, id nescium tradam tibi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 15; cf.: neque nescium habebat, Anteiun in-

visum Neroni, nor was he ignorant, Tac. A. 16, 14.
Nesebis, v. Nisibis.
† **nesi**, pro sine positum est in lege dedicationis arae Dianae Aventinensis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll.
Nesimachus, i, m., the father of Hippomedon, Hyg. Fab. 70.
Nesiota, arum, m., a people of Cephalenia, Liv. 38, 28.
Nesis, idis (acc. idem and ida), f., = Νῆσις, a small island in the bay of Naples, between Naples and Puteoli, now Nisita, Cic. Att. 16, 1, 1; 16, 4, 1; Sen. Ep. 51, 3; Stat. S. 3, 1, 148; Luc. 6, 90.
Nesseus, a, um, v. Nessus, III.
nession, i, n., a plant, the centaureum majus, App. Herb. 24.
† **nessotrophium** and **nessotrophium**, i, n., = νῆσσοτροφίον, a place where ducks are reared, a duck-yard, Varr. R. R. 3, 11; Col. 8, 15.
Nessus, i, m., = Νέσος. I. A river in Thrace, now the Mesto or (Turkish) Karasu, Liv. 45, 29, 6; also called Nestos (= Νέστος), Mel. 2, 2.—II. A Centaur, who, on offering violence to Dejanira, was slain by Hercules with a poisoned arrow, Ov. M. 9, 101 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 34.—Hence, **III.** **Nessus**, a, um, *adj.*, of Nessus: venenum, with the blood of Nessus, poisoned by the arrow of Hercules, Ov. H. 9, 163: palla tabe Nesea illita, Sen. Herc. Oet. 716.
† **nestis**, idis, f., = νῆστις, the second part of the small intestines; Lat. intestinum jejunum, so called because always found empty: nestide paralysis vitiatā, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 11; 5, 10, 100.
Nestor, oris (Gr. acc. Nestora, Hor. C. 1, 15, 22), m., = Νέστωρ, a son of Neleus, and king of Pylos, famous among the heroes before Troy for his wisdom and eloquence. He is said to have lived through three generations of men: ipsi Agamemnoni, regi regum, fuit honestum, habere aliquem in consiliis capiendis Nestorem, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 2; cf. id. Sen. 10, 31; id. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: licet eloquio fidem quoque Nestora vincat, Ov. M. 13, 63; Prop. 2, 10, 46 (3, 5, 30); cf. Hor. C. 2, 9, 13; Tib. 4, 1, 49.—Nestoris aetas, the age of Nestor, prov. for a long life, Mart. 2, 64, 3; cf. id. 7, 96, 7; 5, 58, 5 al.: vivat Pacuvius, quaevo, vel Nestora totum, i. e. a whole life of Nestor, Juv. 12, 128.—Hence, **II.** **Nestoreus**, a, um, *adj.*, of Nestor: senecta, Mart. 9, 30, 1; Stat. S. 1, 3, 110.
Nestorius, ii, m., a theologian who was condemned as a heretic at the Council of Ephesus.—Hence, **Nestoriani**, orum, m., the followers of Nestorius, the Nestorians, Cod. 1, 5, 8; 16, 5, 66.
Nestos, i, m., v. Nessus, I.
† **nete**, es, f., = νῆτη (sc. χορδή), the undermost or last string of a musical instrument, i. e. the highest note, Vitruv. 5, 4, 5.
Netinenses, ium, v. Netum, A.
Netini, orum, v. Netum, B.
† **netoides**, is, m., = νητοειδής, a musical key: netoides, quae et νομικός consuevit vocari, Mart. Cap. 9, § 965 sq.
Netum, i, n., a city in Sicily, south-west of Syracuse, now Noto Vecchio, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 59; Sil. 14, 268.—Hence, **A.** **Netinenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Netum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 126.—**B.** **Netini**, orum, m., the inhabitants of Netum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22, § 56.
1. nētus, a, um, *Part.*, from neo.
2. nētus, is, m. [neo], a thread, yarn (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 2, § 114.
neu, adv., v. neve.
† **neuras (nevrās)**, ādis, f., = νεῦρας. I. The plant manicon, which excites the nerves, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 179.—II. A plant, called also potior: potior, aut ut alii vocant, phryonium, vel nevrās, Plin. 27, 12, 97, § 122.
Neuri (Neuroe), orum, m., = Νευροί, a people in European Scythia regarded as magicians, Mel. 2, 1, 7 and 13; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88; Mart. Cap. 6, § 663; Amm. 31, 2, 14.—In sing. collect.: et raptor agrorum Neurus, Val. Fl. 6, 121; S. R. Carm. 5, 481; 7, 324.
neuricus, v. I. nervicus.
† **neurōbata** or **-es**, ae, m., = νευροβάτης, one who dances on a thin cord, a

cord-dancer (diff. from funambulus, one who dances on a stout rope): nam et neurobaten exhibuit, Vop. Car. 19, 2; Firm. Math. 8, 17.
† **neuroides**, n., = νευροειδής, a kind of wild beet, Plin. 20, 8, 28, § 72.
† **neurospaston**, i, n., = νευροσπάστων, a figure set in motion by strings, a puppet, marionette, Gell. 14, 1, 23 (by others written as Greek).
† **neurospastos**, i, f., = νευροσπάστος, the wild-brier, dog-rose, Plin. 24, 14, 74, § 121.
neuter, tra, trum (*gen.* neutri, Varr. L. 9, § 62, acc. to the MSS.; cf. §§ 55 and 58; Aus. Ep. 50; and by grammarians always in the phrase neutri generis, of the neuter gender, Charis. 13 P.; Diom. 277 P. al.; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 449; dat. sing. neutrae, acc. to Prisc. p. 678.—Collat. form, NEUTER, Inscr. Orell. 4859), *adj.* [ne-uter], neither the one nor the other, neither of two: ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 2: in neutram partem moveri, id. Ac. 2, 42, 130; id. Off. 2, 6, 20: debemus neutrum eorum contra alium juvare, Caes. B. C. 1, 35, 5: quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum, Cic. Div. 2, 4, 10; Ov. M. 4, 378: ita fiet ut neutra lingua alteri officiat, Quint. 1, 1, 14.—Repeated: neuter neutri invidet, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 49.—With verb in plur.: ut caveres, neuter ad me iretis cum querimonia, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 34: quia neuter consulum poterant bello abesse, Liv. 9, 44, 2.—(β) In plur.: in quo neutrorum contemnenda est sententia, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 70: neutri alteros primo cernebant, Liv. 21, 46, 4: ita neutris cura posteritatis, Tac. H. 1, 1: in neutris partibus esse, Sen. Ira. 2, 23: neutris quicquam hostile facientibus, Just. 6, 7, 1.—II. In partic., in gram.: neutra nomina, of the neuter gender: neutra (nomina or verba), which are neither active nor passive, middle, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28; id. Or. 46, 155; Gell. 1, 7, 15 et saep.—Hence, **A.** **Adv.**: **neutrē**, neutrally; in neither way: neutrē, οὐδετέρως, Gloss. Philox.—**B.** **neutrō**, adv., to neither one side nor the other; to neither side, neither way: neutro inclinatā spe, Liv. 5, 26 fin.: neutro inclinaverat fortuna, Tac. H. 3, 23: si neutro litis condicio praeponderet, Quint. 7, 2, 39.
ne-utiquam (mostly ante-class.; not in Caes., Quint., Plin., Suet.; very rare in Cic. and Liv.; v. Hand, Turs. 3, p. 182 sq.; by Enn., Plaut., and Ter. written as two words, **ne utiquam**), adv., by no means, in no wise; not altogether, not exactly, not quite: mihi ne utiquam cor consentit cum oculorum aspectu, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52 (Trag. v. 56 Vahl.); Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 43: id ne utiquam mihi placet, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 54: indissolubiles vos quidem esse potestis, neutiquam tamen dissolvemini, Cic. Tim. 11; id. Att. 6, 9, 3; id. Sen. 12, 42; Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6: dictatori neutiquam placebat, Liv. 7, 12, 11: specimen neutiquam volgae laudis, id. 4, 27, 10.
ne-utique, adv., by no means (post-class.), Cod. Th. 15, 2, 3.
neutrālis, es, *adj.* [neuter], in gram., of the gender of substantives, neuter: positio, Quint. 1, 4, 24: nomina, id. 1, 5, 54 et saep.—Hence, **adv.**: **neutrāliter**, as a neuter: Gellius fura navium neutraliter dixit, Charis. p. 55 P.
neutrē, **neutrō**, adv., v. neuter fin.
neutrūbi, adv. [neuter-ubi]. *I. In neither place, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 56.—II. Neither way: neutrubi proelio inclinato, Amm. 19, 2, 13; 24, 2, 14.
ne-ve or **neu**, adv., introduces a negative clause containing a purpose, command, or prohibition, esp. after ut, ne, etc., and not, nor, and that not, and lest: utinam ne in nemore, etc. . . neve inde, etc., Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34 (Trag. v. 282 Vahl.): caveto ne quam materiam doles, neu caedas, neu tangas, nisi siccam, neu gelidam, neu rorulentam, Cato, R. R. 37; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: ut eam ne quis nobis minuatur, neve vivus, neve mortuus, neither . . . nor, id. Leg. 2, 27, 67: cohortatio est, uti suae pristinae virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo, and that not, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: ut eorum rerum vis minueretur, neu ponti ceciderent, id. ib. 4, 17 fin.—So after a subj. alone: ipse

modo Aeneas . . . adveniat, voltus neve exhorrescat amicos, Verg. A. 7, 263: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, Hor. C. 1, 2, 50.—After an *imper.*, Verg. G. 2, 37; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 37.

Neverita, ae, f., a sea-goddess, Mart. Cap. 1, 16.

nēvōlo, nēvis, etc., v. nolo.

nevrās, adis, v. neurās.

nex, necis, f. [necō], death (syn.: mors, letum). **I.** Lit. **A.** A violent death, murder, slaughter (cf.: caedes, occisio): mater terribilem minatur vitae cruciatum et necem, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218 (Trag. v. 44 Vahl.); insidiatori et latroni, quae potest esse injusta nex, Cic. Mil. 4, 10: necem sibi consciscere, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7: vitae necisque potestatem habere in aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: necem comminari alicui, Suet. Caes. 14: neci dedere, Verg. G. 4, 90: neci demittere, id. A. 2, 85: neci mittere, id. ib. 12, 513: neci dare, id. ib. 12, 341: necem alicui parare, Ov. A. A. 1, 73: neci occumbere, id. M. 15, 499; id. H. 14, 12: eripere necem alicui, Stat. Th. 3, 69: miscere neces, to murder, Val. Fl. 3, 381: gravi nece urgere aliquem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1833: devotus neci, doomed to death, id. Thyest. 693: vitae necisque potestas, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 4, 8, 1.—(β) With gen. obj.: multorum civium neces, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18.—(γ) With gen. subj.: venatorum, Phaedr. 2, 8, 2.—**B.** In gen., death, a natural death (rare and post-Aug.): post necem Mithridatis, Just. 42, 1, 1: post necem consulis, Suet. Caes. 5: fata nobis sensum nostrae necis auferunt, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 21, 7.—**II.** Transf., the blood of the slain: (manūs) imbutae Phrygia nece, Ov. A. A. 2, 714.—**B.** In gen., destruction, ruin, = perniciēs, exitium (jurid. Lat.): in necem alicujus, Dig. 38, 5, 1; 36, 4, 5; 15, 1, 21.

* **nexābundē**, adv. [nexo], in a straitened or scanty manner; comp.: vicitare nexabundus, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 2 Mai.

nexibilis, e, adj. [necto], tied or bound together (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: membra, Lact. 7, 5, 10 (dub.; al. vexabilia).—**II.** Trop.: adversatio, Amm. 29, 2, 11.

nexilis, e, adj. [id.], tied or bound together (poet.): vestis, Lucr. 5, 1350: plagae, Ov. M. 2, 499: hederæ, id. ib. 6, 128.

nexilitas, atis, f. [nexilis], a connection, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.

nexio, ōnis, f. [necto], a tying or binding together, a fastening (post-class.): vinculum nexiones, Arn. 5, 156; Mart. Cap. 1, 31; 3, 3, 226.

nexo, xīi and xi, 3 (also of the first conj., acc. to Prisc. 9, 6, 33, p. 860 sq.; 10, 8, 48, p. 904; Diom. 1, p. 366; and in the reading: nexantem nodis seque in sua membra plicantem, Verg. A. 5, 279 Conington; but here the better reading is nixantem, Rib. and Forbig. ad loc.; cf. also Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 421 sq.), v. freq. a. [id.], to tie or bind together, to interlace, entwine (ante-class.): nexebant multa inter se, Liv. Andr. ap. Diom. p. 366 P., and ap. Prisc. p. 861 P.: omnibus manicas neximus, Att. ib. (Trag. Rel. v. 130 Rib.).

nexum, i, v. 2. nexus, II.

nexuōsus, a, um [nexus], full of windings, much interlaced, Cassiod. Var. 11, 40 Fig.—*Sup.*: nexuosissimae quaestionem minutiae, excessively involved or complicated, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 6.

1. nexus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from necto.

2. nexus, ūs, m. [necto], a tying or binding together, a fastening, joining, an interlacing, entwining, clasping. **I.** Lit. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et jam contulerant arto luctantia nexu Pectora pectoribus, Ov. M. 6, 242; cf.: brachiorum nexibus elidere aliquem (of a wrestler), Suet. Ner. 53: serpens, baculum qui nexibus ambit, coils, folds, Ov. M. 15, 659; cf. Plin. 8, 11, 11, § 32; Tac. A. 4, 62: salix solido ligat nexu, Plin. 16, 37, 69, § 177.—**II.** Transf. (with the collat. form **nexum**, i; v. in the foll.), the state or condition of a nexus (v. necto, I. B.), a personal obligation, an addiction or voluntary assignment of the person for debt, slavery for debt: nexum Manilius scribit, omne, quod per libram et aes geritur, in quo sint mancipia. Mutius, quae per aes et libram fiant,

ut obligentur, praeter quae mancipio dentur. Hoc verius esse, ipsum verbum ostendit, de quo quaeritur; nam idem quod obligatur per libram neque suum fit, inde nexum dictum. Liber qui suas operas in servitutem pro pecuniā quādam debebat, dum solveret, nexus vocatur, ut ab aere obaeratus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 105 Müll.: abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu, aut in jure cessio, Cic. Top. 5, 28: quom nexum faciet, etc., Lex XII. Tab.: qui se nexu obligavit, Cic. Mur. 2, 3: nexum inire, Liv. 7, 19: nec civili nexu sed communi lege naturae, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 26 Mos. (B. and K., nexo): Attici proprium te esse scribis mancipio et nexu, id. Fam. 7, 30, 2: cum sunt propter unius libidinem omnia nexa civium liberata nectique postea desitum, id. Rep. 2, 34, 59: ut non sustulerit horum nexa atque hereditates, id. Caecin. 35, 102.—**B.** In gen., a legal obligation of any kind: acceptilatio est liberatio per mutuum interrogationem, quā utriusque contigit ab eodem nexu absolutio, Dig. 46, 4, 1: partem hereditatis a nexu pignoris liberam consequi, ib. 10, 2, 33.—***2.** Trop.: legis (= vincula, nodi), obligations, restraints, Tac. A. 3, 28 fin.; v. Orell. ad h. l.: nexus naturalium causarum, id. ib. 6, 22: causarum latentium, Curt. 5, 11, 10.

nī (old orthography **nei**, v. in the foll.), adv. and conj. [identical with ne and the prim. form, whence nisi, i. e. si nī]. **I.** Adv., like ne, an absolutely negative particle, not.—So only in the combinations, **A.** Quid nī? or, in one word, quidnī? why not? quid ego nī ita censeam? Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 27: quid ego nī fleam? id. ib. 4, 8, 1: quidnī, inquit, meminim? etc., Auct. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273 et saep.; v. quidnī.—**B.** Nimirum, lit. not wonderful; v. nimirum.—**II.** Conj., like ne, in imperative and intentional clauses, not, that not (ante-class. and poet.): nī quid tibi hinc in spem referas, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 3: vinum aliudve quid nī laudatur, Varr. ap. Non. 281, 31: Numa constituit, ut pisces, qui squamosi non essent, nī polluerent . . . nī qui ad pollutum emerent, Cass. Hem. ap. Plin. 32, 2, 10, § 20; cf.: quēvis quisque eorum agrum possidebit, invitis eis nīquis sicut nīve pascat nīve fruat, etc., Inscr. Orell. 3121, p. 40: is eum agrum nī habeto nīve frumino, ib.: rogo per deos, nī velitis ossa mea violare, Inscr. Orell. 996, 12; Cenotaph. Pis. ap. Inscr. Orell. 643: (lege) edictā fēmus diu, nī nos divideret, Prop. 2, 7, 2: obstat vallum, nī insistent acies, Sil. 1, 374 (al. ne): moment . . . nī teneant cursus, Verg. A. 3, 686 (antiqui nī pro ne ponebant, Serv. ad loc.).—**III.** As a conditional negative (= si non, nisi), if not, unless, but that. **A.** In gen. (a) With indic.: si nī ius vocat, nī it, antestator, igitur em capito, if he summon him before court, if he go not, then he shall, etc., Tab. XII. 1 init.: nam nī illum recipit, nihil est quo me recipiam, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 35: nī offermentas habebis plures in tergo tuo, etc., id. Rud. 3, 4, 48: mirum nī domi est, Ter. And. 3, 4, 19: moriar nī puto, etc., Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1: nī frustra augurium vani docuere parentes, Verg. A. 1, 392: si is homo moritur, probe factum . . . nī moritur, tum, etc., Liv. 8, 10, 12; 13.—(β) With subj.: quid ploras, pater?—Mirum nī cantem: condemnatus sum, it's a wonder I don't sing (ironically), Nov. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279: dicerem, quae ante futura dixissem, nī vererem, ne, etc., Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 4: nī ita se res haberet, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 115; cf. id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: nī tamen exciderit, id. poet. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 73: nī faciat, Verg. A. 1, 58: omnia nī repetant Argis numenque reducant, id. ib. 2, 178: nec Boi detrectassent pugnam, nī fama . . . animos fregisset, Liv. 32, 31, 2: ea se dicturum, quae nī fiant, nulla sit pacis condicio, id. 32, 33, 2; 2, 22, 1; 1, 22, 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In forma, lang. of law, in agreements, promises, stipulations, etc.: cum is sponsionem fecisset nī vir bonus esset, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: iudicem ferre, nī vindicias dederit, Liv. 3, 57: tum illud quod dicitur sive nīve irrident, etc., Cic. Caecin. 23, 65: cedo qui cum habeam iudicem, Nī dolo malo instipulatus sis, nīve etiam dum siem Quinque et viginti annos natus, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3 (4), 25 (v. the passage

in connection); so id. ib. 3, 4, 9: id nī fit, mecum pignus, si quis volt, dato in urnam mulsi, that it is not so, bet me, etc., id. Cas. prol. 75; id. Ep. 5, 2, 35; id. Poen. 5, 4, 72.—**2.** Nī quis scivit (if any one has not voted), the name of a centuria created by Servius Tullius for those to vote in who had not voted in their own centuriae, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll.—***3.** For nisi quod, Amm. 22, 11 fin.—**4.** Nī forte, for nisi forte: nī forte satius est, etc., Curt. 5, 25, 12 (Foss, nisi), Quint. 11, 2, 27.

† **nica**, = νικαε, vika, conquer! = vincas, a cry with which each party in the circus encouraged its favorite combatant, Inscr. Grut. 338, 2; Inscr. Fabr. p. 573, n. 54.

Nicaea (**Nicēa**, Plin. Ep. 10, 48), ae, f., = Νικαία. **I.** The name of several cities. **A.** A city in Bithynia, on Lake Ascanius, formerly called Antigonis, the mod. Isnik or Nice, Cic. Planc. 34, 84; id. Att. 14, 1, 2; Cat. 46, 5; Plin. Ep. 10, 49, 1; Plin. 5, 22, 43, § 148.—**B.** A city in Locris, near Thermopylae, Liv. 28, 5, 18; 32, 32; 35.—**C.** An Indian city on the Hydaspes, founded by Alexander the Great, Curt. 9, 3, 23; Just. 12, 8, 8.—**D.** A city in Liguria, a colony of Marseilles, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 47.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Nicaeensis** (**Nicensis**, Plin. Ep. 10, 48), e, adj., Nicensis, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 12.—As subst. plur., the inhabitants of Nicaea, in Bithynia, Cic. Fam. 13, 61 fin.—**B. Nicaenus**, a, um, adj., Nicensis: Nicaeana fides, the confession of faith established at the Council of Nice, Cod. Th. 1, 1, 2.

† **Nicaeus**, a, um, adj., = Νικαῖος (who grants victory), an epithet of Jupiter: ad templum Jovis, quem Nicaeum vocant, Liv. 43, 21, 8.

Nicander, dri, m., = Νικάνδρος. **I.** A physician, poet, and grammarian of Colophon, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 69; Macr. S. 5, 21, 12.—**II.** A Roman surname, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 274, 4.

Nicanor, ōris, m., = Νικάνωρ. **I.** A grammarian, Suet. Gram. 5.—**II.** A celebrated painter, Plin. 35, 11, 39, § 122.—**III.** A Roman surname, Inscr. Murat. 26, 3.

† **Nicarchus**, i, m., = Νικάρχος, a Roman surname, Inscr. Grut. 650, 4.

† **Nicarium**, ii, = Νικάριον, a female surname, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 133, 3.

Nicator, ōris, m., = Νικητωρ (victor). **I.** An epithet given to the members of King Perseus's body-guard: cohors regia, quos Nicatoras appellant, Liv. 43, 19, 11.—**II.** A surname of the Seleucidae, Plin. 6, 11, 12, § 31.

Nicēa, ae, v. Nicaea.

Nicēphōrius and **Nicēphōrion**, i, n., = Νικηφόριον. **I.** A grove near Pergamum, Liv. 32, 33 and 34.—**II.** A city in Mesopotamia, Tac. A. 6, 41; Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86 al.

Nicēphōrius, ii, m. (**Nicēphōrion**, ōnis, m., Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 129). **I.** The bringer of victory, a surname of Jupiter, Spart. Hadr. 2, 9.—**II.** A river in Armenia, near Tigranocerta, Tac. A. 15, 4.

Nicēphorus, i, m., = Νικηφόρος (who brings victory), a Roman surname, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4; Inscr. Murat. 83, 3.

Nicer, cri, m., the river Neckar, Eum. Pan. Const. 19; Aus. Mos. 423; Sid. 7, 324.

Nicēros, ōtis, m., = Νικέρως, a perfumer, Mart. 12, 65, 4.—Hence, **II. Nicērotianus**, a, um, adj., of Nicēros, Mart. 10, 38, 8; so id. 6, 55, 3; Sid. Carm. 9, 324.

† **nicētērium**, ii, n., = νικητήριον, the prize of victory, Juv. 3, 68.

Nicētianus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Nicētius: hereditas, Sid. Ep. 3, 1.

Nicias, ae, m., = Νικίας. **I.** A celebrated Athenian statesman and general, who fell in the expedition against Sicily, Nep. Alcib. 3, 1; Just. 4, 4, 3.—**II.** Nicias Curtius, a grammarian, a companion of Cicero in Cilicia, Cic. Fam. 9, 10, 1; id. Att. 7, 3, 10; 13, 28, 3; 14, 9, 3.

1. nico, ci, 3, v. n. [root gnic-, gnig-; Germ. neigen; cf. conivere (for cognigvere), to close (the eyelids), shut fast; v. also nitor, nixus], to beckon, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 63 and 64.

2. Nico (**Nicon**, Inscr. Grut. 656, 5), ōnis, m., = Νικων. **I.** A physician, Cic. 1205

Fam. 7, 20, 3.—**II.** *A famous pirate*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 30, § 79.

Nicocles, is, m., = Νικόκλης, *a tyrant of Sicily, overthrown by Aratus*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81.

Nicolāus, i, m., = Νικόλαος, *a Peripatetic philosopher from Damascus, a friend of Augustus*; hence, **Nicolaus**, a, um, adj., *of Nicolaus*: dactyli Nicolai, *a kind of dates of a larger size than ordinary*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45; Edict. Diocl. p. 18.

Nicomēdenses, ium, v. Nicomedia, II.

Nicomēdes, is, m., = Νικομήδης. **I.** *Son of Prusias, a king of Bithynia*, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 229; id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63.—**II.** *The son of the former, who declared himself a freedman of the Roman people*, Just. 34, 4; 38, 5; Suet. Caes. 2.

Nicomēdia, ae, f., = Νικομήδεια, *the capital of Bithynia, now Izmid*, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 149; Amm. 22, 9, 3; Aur. Vict. Caes. 39, 45.—Hence, **II. Nicomēdenses**, ium, m., *the Nicomēdians*, Plin. et Traj. Ep. 37 (46), 1; Dig. 50, 9, 5; Inscr. Grut. 389, 2.

Nicon, ōnis, v. 2. Nico.

† **nicophōros**, i, m., = νικόφορος, *a kind of bind-weed, withwind*: milax quoc, qui et nicophoros nominatur, Plin. 24, 10, 49, § 82 (Jahn, anthophoros).

Nicopolis, is, f., = Νικόπολις, *the name of several cities, among them a city of Epirus, founded by Augustus to commemorate the battle of Actium, now Prevesa Vecchia, or Paleo-prevesa*, Tac. A. 2, 53; Suet. Aug. 18.—Also a city in Lesser Armenia, built by Pompey, Auct. B. Alex. 36.

Nicopolitānus, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to Nicopolis*, **Nicopolitani**: civitas, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5.—**Nicopolitani**, ōrum, m., *the Nicopolitans*, in Lower Moesia, Inscr. Grut. 527, 7.

* **nictatio**, ōnis, f. [nicto], *a winking with the eyes*, Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 156.

nicto, āvi, ātum, 1, and ēre, 3, v. n., and **nictor**, ātus, v. dep. n. [i. nico], *to move the eyelids*. **I.** Lit., *to move the eyelids up and down, to wink, blink*: plerisque naturale ut nictari (al. nictare) non cessant, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 144; 11, 37, 57, § 156.—Form nicto, ēre: (canis) voce sua nictit ululante ibi acute, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll. (Ann. v. 346 Vahl).—**2.** *To make a sign with the eyes, to wink*: neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 39; id. Men. 4, 2, 49; id. Merc. 2, 3, 72.—**B.** Transf., *of fire*: nictantia fulgura flammæ, flashing, Lucr. 6, 182.—**II.** Trop., *to exert one's self, to strive*: nictare et oculo-rum et aliorum membrorum nisu saepe aliquid conari, dictum est ab antiquis, ut Lucretius in libro quarto (6, 836): Hic ubi nictari nequeunt (Lachm. nixari): Caecilium in Hymnide: Garrulis medentis jacent, sine nictentur perticis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll.

nictus, ūs, m. [i. nico], *a winking, blinking with the eyes*, Caecil. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll. (but in Ov. M. 3, 460; id. A. A. 1, 138; and id. F. 1, 418, the correct read. is nutu).

nidāmentum, i, n. [nidus]. * **I.** *The materials for a nest*: in nervum ille hodie nidamenta congeret, he will scrape together a nest to get himself a drubbing, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 51.—**II.** Transf., *a nest*: blattas nidamenta ponere, Arn. 6, 202.

* **nidicus**, a, um, adj. [id.], *of or belonging to a nest*: usque ad limina nidica esca villis, Varr. ap. Non. 336, 10 dub. (a corrupt passage).

* **nidificum**, ii, n. [nidifico], *a nest*, App. M. 8, p. 211, 32.

nidifico, āre, v. n. [nidus-facio], *to build a nest*: nidificant aves, Col. 8, 15, 5; 8, 8, 3: sola piscium nidificat ex algâ, Plin. 9, 26, 42, § 81: turdi luto nidificantes, id. 10, 63, 74, § 147.—Prov.: sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves, Verg. ap. Don. Vit. Verg. 17.

* **nidificus**, a, um, adj. [nidus-facio], *nest-making*: ver, when birds make their nests, Sen. Med. 714.

* **nidipantis**, a, mutilated epithet of cassia, Veg. Vet. 4, 13.

nidor, ōris, m. [cf. Gr. κνίσα for κνίδα], *a vapor, steam, smell, from any thing* 1206

boiled, roasted, burned, etc.: nidoris odores, Lucr. 6, 987: galbaneus, Verg. G. 3, 415: pinguescant madidi laeto nidore Penates, Mart. 7, 27, 5; Plin. 24, 15, 85, § 135: nocturnumque recens extinctum lumen ubi acri Nidore offendit nares, Lucr. 6, 792: ganeaurum nidor atque fumus, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: foedus quidam nidor ex adustâ plumâ, Liv. 38, 7; Plin. 13, 1, 1, § 2: captus nidore culinae, Juv. 5, 162: nidore e culinâ, said of a slave who hangs constantly about the kitchen, a fume of the kitchen, kitchen-companion, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 5.

† **nidōro**, āre, v. n., *to give out steam, to steam*, Not. Tir. p. 167.

* **nidorōsus**, a, um, adj. [nidor], *steaming, reeking*: holocaustomata, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 5 fin.

nidūlor, āri, v. dep. n. and a. [nidus]. **I.** Neutr., *to build a nest*: halcyones hie in aquâ nidulantur, Varr. ap. Non. 145, 7; and Gell. 3, 10, 5; 2, 29, 4.—* **II.** Act., *aliquem, to make a nest for one*: contra rigorem hiemis vermiculos fetus sui nidulantur, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 98.

nidulus, i, m. dim. [id.], *a little nest*. **I.** Lit.: Ithacam illam, in asperimis saxulis, tamquam nidulum, affixam, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 196; Gell. 2, 29, 2.—* **II.** Trop., *a place of retirement*: senectutis, Auct. ap. Plin. Ep. 6, 10, 1: opuscula mea, quia plurima evolaverunt de nidulo suo, Hier. Ep. 47, 3.

nīdus, i, m. [kindred with Sanscr. nida and the Germ. and Engl. nest], *a nest*. **I.** Lit.: fingere et construere nidos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23: tignis nidum suspendit hirundo, Verg. G. 4, 307: facere, Ov. M. 8, 257: ponere, Hor. C. 4, 12, 5: struere, Tac. A. 6, 28; Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92: confingere, id. 10, 33, 49, § 93.—Plur., *of a single nest*: propria cum jam facit arbore nidos, Juv. 14, 80.—Poet.: majores pennas nido extendere, i. e. *to raise one's self above one's birth*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The young birds in a nest* (poet.): nidi loquaces, Verg. A. 12, 475; id. G. 4, 17: nidi queruli, Sen. Herc. Fur. 148.—**2.** Transf. (a) *Of three children at a birth*: loquax, Juv. 5, 143.—(b) *A litter of pigs in a sty*, Col. 7, 9, 13.—**B.** *A receptacle, case, for books or goods*, Mart. 1, 118, 15; 7, 17, 5.—**C.** *A dwelling, residence, house, home*: tu nidum servas, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6: celsae Acherontiae, id. C. 3, 4, 14 (cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 196): senectae, Aus. Mos. 449: nequitiae nidum fecit, Pub. Syr. Sent. v. 10 Rib.—**D.** *A vessel in the shape of a nest, a bowl, goblet*: nidus potilis, Varr. ap. Non. 145, 3 (Sat. Men. 77, 8).

† **Nigellio**, ōnis, m. [nigellus, swarthy], *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Gud. 310, 7.

1. nigellus, a, um, adj. dim. [i. niger], *somewhat black, dark* (ante-class.): oculi suppaetuli nigellis pupilis, Varr. ap. Non. 456, 8: amiculum, id. ib. 550, 6: vina, Pall. 3, 25, 12: Cadmi nigellae filiae, i. e. *the letters of the alphabet*, Aus. Ep. 4, 74.

2. Nigellus, i, m., *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 226, 8.—In fem.: † **Nigella**, Inscr. Fabr. p. 4, n. 20.

1. nīger, gra, grum (gen. fem. nigrāi, Lucr. 4, 537; comp. nigror, Ov. H. 18, 7), adj., *black, sable, dark, dusky* (cf.: ater, pullus). **I.** Lit.: quae alba sint, quae nigra, dicere, Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses, Verg. E. 2, 16: hederæ nigrae, id. G. 2, 258: silvae (= umbrosae), Hor. C. 1, 21, 7: frons, id. ib. 4, 4, 58: collis, id. ib. 4, 12, 11: lucus, Ov. F. 3, 295 (for which atrum nemus, Verg. A. 1, 165): caelum pice nigrum, Ov. H. 18, 7: nigerrimus Auster, i. e. *causing darkness*, Verg. G. 3, 278; so, venti, Hor. C. 1, 5, 7: Euris, id. Epod. 10, 5: nigras effere maritos, i. e. *killed by poison*, Juv. 1, 71; cf.: pocula nigra, *poisoned*, Prop. 2, 20, 68 (3, 23, 10).—**Prov.**: facere candida de nigris; nigra in candida vertere; *to turn black into white*, Juv. 3, 29; cf. Ov. M. 11, 315.—Subst.: **nigrum**, i, n., *a black spot*, Ov. A. 1, 291.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Of or pertaining to death*: nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium (= lugubris rogi), *of the funeral pile*, Hor. C. 4, 12, 26: hora, Tib. 3, 5, 5: dies, the day of death, Prop. 2 (3), 19, 19: Juppiter niger, i. e. *Pluto*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1705.—**B.** *Sad, mournful*: domus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 18; Val. Fl. 3, 404.—**C.** *Unlucky, ill-omened*: huncine so-

lem Tam nigrum surrexe mihi? Hor. S. 1, 9, 72; Prop. 2, 21, 38 (3, 25, 4): lapis, the spot in the Comitum where Romulus or one of his adherents was slain, Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll.—**D.** *Of character, black, bad, wicked*: Phormio, nec minus niger, nec minus confidens, quam ille Terentianus est Phormio, Cic. Caecin. 10, 27: hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto, Hor. S. 1, 4, 85.

2. Nīger, gri, m., *a Roman surname*: Aquilius Nīger, Suet. Aug. 11.

3. Nīger, gris, m., *a river in Africa*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 673; v. Nigris.

Nigidius, ii, m.: P. Nigidius Figulus, *a celebrated Roman scholar, a contemporary of Cicero and Caesar, the composer of several grammatical works*, Gell. 19, 14, 1; cf. id. 4, 9, 1 sqq.—Hence, **II. Nigidianus**, a, um, adj., *of Nigidius*: commentationes, Gell. 18, 4, 11; 19, 14, 3.

(**nīgina**, ae, f., a false read. for nyma, Plin. 27, 12, 82, § 82.)

Nīgir, v. Nigris.

nīgrans, antis, P. a., v. nigrō fin.

nīgrēdo, inis, f. [niger], *blackness, black color* (post-class.): capilli corvinâ nigredine, App. M. 2, p. 118, 31: nigredo ollae, Vulg. Nah. 2, 10; Mart. Cap. 2, § 137: atrae noctis, id. 1, § 67.

† **nīgrēfacio**, ēre, v. a. [i. niger-facio], *to make black, to blacken*: nīgrēfacio, μελανοποιῶ, Vet. Gloss.—Pass.: **nīgrēfio**, *to become black*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 5.

nīgrēo, ēre, v. n. [i. niger], *to be black* (ante-class.): solis occasu nīgrēt, Pac. ap. Non. 144, 11 (Traj. Rel. v. 88 Rib.): nimbis nīgrēt, opp. splendet, Att. ib. 13 (Traj. Rel. v. 260 Rib.).

nīgresco, grūi, 3, v. inch. n. (usu. i) [id.], *to become black, grow dark* (poet. and post-Aug. prose): latices nīgrescere sacros, etc., Verg. A. 4, 454: tenebris nīgrescere, id. ib. 11, 824: nīgrescunt sanguine venae, Ov. A. A. 3, 503: bacae incipientes nīgrescere, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 6: nīgrescens cutis, id. 26, 1, 5, § 7: nīgrescentes dentes, id. 31, 10, 46, § 117: bacae cum jam nīgruerint, Col. 12, 48: dies nīgrescet, Vulg. Ezech. 30, 18.

Nīgrīanus, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to M. Pescennius Nīger, the rival of Septimius Severus*, Tert. ad Scap. 3.

nīgricans, antis, P. a., v. nigrīco fin.

nīgrīco, āre, v. n. [i. niger], *to be blackish* (post-Aug.): epimelas fit, cum in candida gemmâ superne nīgricat colos, Plin. 37, 10, 58 fin.; cf. Not. Tir. p. 128.—Hence, **nīgricans**, antis, P. a., *blackish, swarthy*: Tyrius color nīgricans aspectu, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 135; 36, 26, 66, § 193.

* **nīgrīcolor**, ōris, adj. [i. niger-color], = μελαγχρῶς, *of a black color*: facies, Sol. 2.

nīgrīcūlus, a, um [dim. of niger], *blackish, dark, swarthy*, Varr. L. L. 8, 40, § 79.

† **nīgrīdus**, a, um, adj. [i. niger], *blackish*, Not. Tir. p. 128.

* **nīgrīfico**, āre, v. a. [i. niger-facio], *to make black, to blacken*: dentes, Marc. Emp. 35.

Nīgrīnus, i, m., **Nīgrīna**, ae, f. [i. niger, swarthy], *a Roman surname*: C. Pontius Nīgrīnus, Suet. Tib. 73.—Fem.: Nīgrīna, Mart. 4, 75; Inscr. Grut. 430, 3.

Nīgrīs, is (Nīgir, Vitr. 8, 2, 6; **Nīger**, Mart. Cap. 6, § 673), m., *a river in the interior of Africa, now the Joliba or Niger*, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30; 8, 21, 32, § 77.—Hence, **Nīgrītae**, ārum, m., *the people living near the Niger*, Mel. 1, 4, 3; 3, 10, 4; Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 43.

nīgrītia, ae, and **nīgrītīes**, ēi, f. [i. niger], *black color, blackness* (post-Aug.): capilli, Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 109; 9, 38, 62, § 134.—Form nīgrītīes, Cels. 8, 4, 19; 5, 20, 3 al.

* **nīgrītūdo**, inis, f. [id.], *black color, blackness*, Plin. 10, 36, 52, § 107.

nīgro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [id.].

I. Neutr., *to be black*: ea, quae nīgant nīgro de semine nata, Lucr. 2, 733.—**II.** Act., *to make black, to blacken*. **A.** Lit.: nīgrasset sibi planctu lacertos, Stat. S. 2, 6, 83.—**B.** Trop., *to make dark, to darken*: nīgrati ignorantiae tenebris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.—Hence, **nīgrans**, antis, P. a., *black, dark-colored, dusky*: nīgrantia boum cor-

nua, Varr. R. 2, 5: nigrantes terga juveni, Verg. A. 5, 97: nigrantes alae, Ov. M. 2, 535: nigrantes domos animarum intrasse silentium, Prop. 3, 12, 33 (4, 11, 33): nigrante profundo, the sea, Sil. 17, 258: litora, Val. Fl. 4, 697: aegis, i. e. that produces clouds, Verg. A. 8, 353.

nigror, ōris, m. [1. niger], blackness (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): noctis, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24; Lucil. ap. Non. 515, 5: mortis, Lucr. 3, 39: nigrorem in ulceribus excitat, Cels. 2, 1: rubidus est rufus, atre et nigrore multo mixtus, Gell. 2, 26, 14.

nihil, or (ante-class. and post-Aug.) contr. **nīl**, n. indecl.; and **nihilum**, or contr. **nīlum**, i, n. [nec-hilum, not the least; v. hilum]. **I. nihil**, nothing: nihil est agriculturā melius, nihil uberius, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151: de re publicā nihil loquebantur, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 4.—(β) Nihil agere, to accomplish nothing: nil agis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 134: nihil agis dolor! quamvis sis molestus, numquam te esse confitebor malum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: nihil ego agebat Q. Maximus? nihil L. Paulus? ceteri senes nihil agebant? id. Sen. 6, 15; id. Rosc. Am. 45, 131; Hor. S. 1, 9, 15; Lucr. 7, 809; Vell. 2, 66, 3.—In like manner, nihil per aliquem (sc. agere): nihil per Senatum, multa et magna per populum et absente populo et invito, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6; Tac. Agr. 19.—(γ) Of persons: victor, quod nihil erat moderatius, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 2: ita tibi persuadeas, mihi te carius nihil fuisse, id. ib. 14, 3, 5: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, id. Part. 17, 57; Tac. H. 1, 79; Nep. Alcib. 1, 1.—(δ) Nihil, nec... nec (without destroying the negation): nihil nec nec subterfugere voluisse reticendo, nec obscurare dicendo, Cic. Clu. 1, 1; v. neque.—(e) Nihil non, everything: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, Cic. Brut. 37, 140: nihil non arroget armis, Hor. A. P. 122; Nep. Att. 19, 3.—(ζ) Non nihil and haud nihil, something, somewhat: non nihil, ut in tantis malis, est profectum, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 2: non nihil me consolatur, cum recordor, id. ib. 4, 14, 2: haud nihil, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 13: haud nihil ambigam, I may be somewhat in doubt, Liv. 1, 3.—(η) Nihil quidquam or nihil unum, nothing whatever, nothing at all: nil ego tibi hodie consili quicquam dabo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 113: sine studio nihil quidquam egregium nemo umquam assequitur, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 134: Rhodius ut nihil unum insigne, ita omnis generis dona dedit, Liv. 41, 20, 7: si nihil aliud, if there were nothing else, id. 3, 19, 7; 30, 35, 8.—(θ) With gen.: nihil mali, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 2: nihil novi, id. Fam. 2, 14, 1: nihil humanarum rerum, id. Red. Quir. 5, 1: nihil est lucrum quod me hodie facere mavelim, quam, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 13.—Adjectives also, of the second declension as well as of the third, are not unfrequently joined to nihil in the same case, as nihil honestum, lautum, forte, illustre: nihil expectatione vestra dignum dico, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 137.—(i) Nihil, or nihil aliud, with nisi, quam, praeter, praeterquam, etc., nothing else than, nothing except, nothing but: tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40: amare nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, Cic. Lael. 27, 100: si nihil aliud fecerunt, nisi rem detulerunt, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 37, 108: ut nihil aliud, quam de hoste cogitet, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64: nihil tibi deest praeter voluntatem, nothing except, id. Fam. 4, 7, 3: puto te existimare, me ex his miseriis nihil aliud quaerere, nisi ut homines intelligant, etc., id. ib. 2, 16: qui nihil praeterquam de vitā cogitant, Auct. B. Alex. 8.—Sometimes, in this connection, elliptically: Herdonius, si nihil aliud, hostem se fatendo prope denuntiavit, ut, etc., Liv. 3, 19, 6: si nihil aliud, vulneribus certe ferrum hostile hebetarent, id. 30, 35, 8: illā quidem nocte nihil praeterquam vigilatum est in urbe, id. 3, 26; Suet. Aug. 83.—Hence, as adv.: nihil aliud quam, only: nihil aliud quam prendere prohibito, Liv. 2, 29, 4: is intromissus in castra nihil aliud quam hoc narrasse fertur, id. 2, 32, 8: nihil aliud quam in populationibus res fuit, id. 2, 49, 9 al.—(κ) Nihil... quin or quominus, nothing whereby: nihil praetermisi... quin Pompeium a Caesaris conjunctione avocarem, I have omitted

nothing that might separate, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 23: nihil moror, quominus decemviratu abeam, Liv. 3, 54: nihil facere oportet, quominus excedat, etc., Cels. 3, 27, 4.—(λ) Nihil est quod, cur, quamobrem, etc., there is no reason why I (you, etc.) need not: nihil est jam, quod tu mihi succenseas, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 46: nihil est, quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 4: sed ego nunc nil est, cur me morer, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 102: nihil est, cur adventibus te offerre gestias, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 1: nihil excogitem, quamobrem Oppianico damnari necesse sit? id. Clu. 26, 70.—(μ) Nihil est, ut, there is nothing that: nihil fuit in Catulis, ut eos exquisito iudicio putares uti litterarum, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133.—(ν) Nihil est, it is of no use, to no purpose, in vain: at ego ab hac puerum reposcam, ne mox infitias eat, Nihil est. Nam ipsa haec ultro, ut factum est, fecit omnem rem palam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 76: at nihil est, ignotum ad illum mittere: operam luseris, id. Capt. 2, 2, 94; Hor. S. 2, 3, 6.—In a question: usque adeo nihil est, quod nostra infantia caelum hausit Aventini? Juv. 3, 84.—(ο) Nihil ad me (sc. pertinet): recte an secus, nihil ad nos: aut si ad nos, nihil ad hoc tempus, Cic. Pis. 28, 68; cf. Ter. And. 1, 2, 16; also, nihil ad, nothing to, nothing in comparison with: nihil ad Persium, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25; id. Leg. 1, 2, 6: nihil ad tuum equitatum, Caesar, sed ex eis, quos habuit, electos, id. Deiot. 8, 24.—(π) Nihil minus, nothing less so, i. e. by no means, not at all: cadit ergo in virum bonum mentiri, fallere? nihil minus, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 81: an Gallos existimatis hic versari animo demisso atque humili? nihil vero minus, id. Font. 11, 23.—(ρ) Nihil dum, nothing as yet: quammquam nihil dum audieramus, nec ubi esses, nec, etc., Cic. Fam. 12, 7, 2; id. Att. 7, 12, 4.—(σ) Nihil mihi cum illo est, I have nothing to do with him: tecum nihil rei nobis Demipho est, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 74; Ov. F. 2, 308.—(τ) Nihil esse, to be nothing or nobody, to have no power, to be of no use, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 47; id. Fam. 7, 27, 2; 7, 33, 1; Ter. And. 2, 1, 14: aliquem nihil putare, to esteem meanly, Cic. Sest. 53, 114 (B. and K. nihili): accepimus eum nihil hominis esse, a worthless fellow, id. Tusc. 3, 32, 77; but de Attio Dionysio nihil puto esse, nothing about him, i. e. no news of him, id. Fam. 12, 30, 5.—(υ) Aut nihil aut paulum, little or nothing (Gr. ὀλίγον ἢ οὐδέν): aut nihil aut paulo cui tum concedere digna, Cat. 68, 131.—**B. Adverb.** **1.** Not (as a strengthened non), in nothing, in no respect, not at all: me nihil poenitet, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 63; id. Mil. 4, 2, 16: conjecturā nihil opus est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 107; Ter. And. 4, 1, 14: beneficio isto legis nihil utitur, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 61: de fratre nihil ego te accusavi, id. Fam. 14, 1, 4: Thebani nihil moti sunt, Liv. 42, 46; 3, 65; 6, 38; 49; Sall. C. 16, 5: nihil miror, Quint. 2, 17, 15; 6, 1, 38.—**2.** To no purpose, in vain: hercle hanc quidem Nihil tu amassis: mihi haec desponsa est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 16.—**3.** For no reason: quorsum tandem aut cur ista quaeris? M. Nihil sane, nisi ne nimis diligenter inquiras, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 4.—**II. nihilum**, i (contr. form **nilum**, Lucr. 1, 159; Hor. S. 1, 5, 67), n., nothing: erit aliquid, quod aut ex nihilo oriatur, aut in nihilum subito occidat, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: ut de nihilo quippiam fiat, id. Fat. 9, 18: interire in nihilum, id. Ac. 1, 7, 27: venire ad nihilum, id. Fam. 11, 12, 1: ad nihilum recidere, id. Phil. 7, 8, 27: quam mihi ista pro nihilo id. Att. 14, 9, 1: aliquid pro nihilo putare, id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 16, § 40.—(β) Nihili, of no value, worthless: quem putamus esse non hili, dicimus nihili, Varr. L. L. 10, § 81 Müll.; cf.: nihili, qui nec hili quidem est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 175 Müll.: unde is nihili? ubi fuisti? Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 29: nihili est autem suum Qui officium facere immemor est, id. Ps. 4, 7, 2: homo nihili factus, unmannered, id. Mil. 5, 16.—Hence, nihili pendere or facere, to esteem as nothing, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 4; id. Ps. 4, 7, 1; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 14.—(γ) De nihilo, for nothing, without cause or reason, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 17: mali rem exempli esse, de nihilo hospites corripit, Liv. 34, 61; 30, 29.—(δ) Nihillo, with comp., by nothing, no: nihilo pluris, quam si, etc., no more than if, etc., Plaut. Bacch.

3, 4, 21: nihilo minus, id. Men. 5, 5, 49: Phaedriae esse nilo minus amicum quam Antiphoni, Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 7 (but minus nihilo, less than nothing, id. ib. 3, 3, 2): nihilo benevolentior, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 4: nihilo major, id. ib. 6, 3, 4: nihilo tamen setius, Caes. B. G. 5, 4 and 7: nihil segnius, Liv. 6, 38.—Esp. as adv.: **nihilominus**, or, in one word, **nihilominus**, none the less, no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding. **1.** In gen.: minus dolendum fuit re non perfectā, sed puniendum certe nihilo minus, Cic. Mil. 7, 19; id. Phil. 5, 9, 26; Quint. 8, 3, 85.—**2.** With si, et, quamvis, quamquam, ut, etc.: in iis rebus, quae nihilo minus, ut ego absum, confici possunt, Cic. Fam. 10, 2, 2: nihilo minus eloquentiae studendum est, etsi ea quidam perverse abutuntur, id. Inv. 1, 4, 5; Caes. B. C. 3, 17: alia sunt, quae quamvis nolit accidere, nihilominus laudat, Sen. Ep. 66, 44: si nihil fiet, nihilominus, etc., Cat. R. R. 39, 2.—**3.** Strengthened by tamen: nihilominus ego hoc faciam tamen, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 10; Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 5; Caes. B. C. 3, 17.—(e) Nihillo aliter, no otherwise: ego isti nihilo sum aliter ac fui, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 45.—**B.** Transf., adverb., for non, not, by no means: nihilum metuenda timere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 63.—**III. nil**, nothing, no (rare and mostly poet.; in Cic. not at all): nil intra est oleum, nil extra est in nuce durum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31; id. C. 4, 4, 73: nil sanguinis, no drop of blood, Ov. M. 13, 266: nil sui, nothing proper, id. ib. 3, 435; Vulg. Prov. 10, 2 (in Caes. B. G. 5, 29, the true reading is nihil): hoc ridere meum, tam nil, nulla tibi vendo Iliade, such a trifle, Pers. 1, 122.—**B.** Transf. as adv., not at all, by no means: nil opus est verbis, Lucr. 5, 263: ut nil umor abundet, id. 5, 265; 1, 266: nil pictis timidus navita puppibus fidit, Hor. C. 1, 14, 14.—**IV. nilum**, abl. nilo, nothing (Lucretian): ad nilum reverti, Lucr. 1, 237; so id. 1, 673; 791; 797; 2, 756; 864: nil igitur fieri de nilo posse, id. 1, 205; 266.

nihildum, v. nihil, I. ρ.

nihili, v. nihil, II. β.

1. nihilo, v. nihil, II. α.

† **2. nihilo**, ōnis, m. [nihil], a good-for-nothing fellow: οὐδαμῶς, nihilo, nugatori us, gerra, Vet. Gloss.

nihilominus, v. nihil, II. δ.

nihilum, v. nihil, II.

nil, v. nihil, III.

Nileus (dissyll.), el, m., one of the enemies of Perseus, Ov. M. 5, 187.

Niliacus, a, um, v. Nilus, II.

Nilicōla, ae, m., v. Nilus, II. B.

Nilides lacus, a lake in Lower Mauritania: lacus stagnans quem vocant Niliiden, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51; Mart. Cap. 6, § 676.

Niligēna, ae, comm., v. Nilus, II. C.

† **nilios**, ū, f., = νεῖλιος, a precious stone, of the color of a dark topaz, Plin. 37, 8, 35, § 114.

Niloticus, a, um, v. Nilus, II. D.

Nilotis, idis, v. Nilus, II. E.

nilum, v. nihil, IV.

Nilus, i, m., = Νεῖλος. **1.** The river Nile, celebrated for its annual overflow, Lucr. 6, 712 sq.; Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130; id. Rep. 6, 18, 19; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2; Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51; 13, 8, 47, § 167; Vitruv. 8, 2, 6; Mart. Cap. 6, § 676; Lucr. 10, 199 et saep.—It flows through seven mouths into the sea, Juv. 13, 26; cf. Ov. M. 5, 187; 1, 422.—**2.** Also personified, the god of the Nile, Nilus, father of the Egyptian Hercules, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; cf. id. ib. 3, 23, 58 sq.—**B.** Transf., a canal, conduit, aqueduct: piscina et Nilus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 7: ductus vero aquarum, quos isti Nilos et Euripos vocant, id. Leg. 2, 1, 2.—Hence, **II. Niliacus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Nile: fontes, Lucr. 10, 192: gurgis, id. 9, 1023: fera, the crocodile, Mart. 5, 65, 14; cf. crocodilus, id. 3, 93, 7: holus, the colocasia, id. 13, 57, 1.—**2.** Transf., Egyptian: Niliacis carmina lusa modis, Ov. A. A. 3, 318: amor, an Egyptian amour, i. e. with Cleopatra, Lucr. 10, 80: tyrannus, id. 8, 281: plebs, Juv. 1, 26: pecus, i. e. Aps, Stat. Th. 3, 478: juvenca, Io or Isis, Mart. 8, 81, 2: lens, id. 13, 9, 1.—**B. Nilicōla**, ae, m., a dweller on the Nile, an Egyptian, Prud. ap.

Symm. 2, 439.—**C. Niligēna**, ae, comm., one born on the banks of the Nile, an Egyptian, Macr. S. 1, 16, 37: Niligenum deum, v. l. Verg. A. 8, 698 (cf. Lachm. ap. Lucr. 5, 440).

—**D. Niloticus**, a, um, adj., of the Nile: Nilotica tellus, Mart. 6, 80, 1: rura, Luc. 9, 130: aqua, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 11.—**E. Nilotis**, idis, f. adj., of or from the Nile, Egyptian: Nilotis acus, Luc. 10, 142: tunica, Mart. 10, 6, 7: aqua, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

* **nimbatus**, a, um, adj. [nimbus], perh. light, trifling, frivolous: quam magis aspectu, tam magis est nimbata et nugae merae, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 135.

nimbifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [nimbus-fero], storm-bringing, stormy: inter nimbiferas nubes, Avien. Arat. 588: ignis, Ov. P. 4, 8, 60 (al. nubifer).

nimbosus, a, um, adj. [nimbus], full of storms, stormy, rainy (cf. nubilus, nebulosus): fluctu nimbosus Orion, Verg. A. 1, 535: ventus, Ov. P. 2, 3, 27: aer, Luc. 5, 631: bruma, Stat. S. 1, 3, 89: montes, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 109: ver, Juv. 4, 87: urbs, i. e. Rome, Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 16.

nimbus, i (gen. plur. nimbūm, Pac. ap. Trag. Rel. 412 Rib.), m. [Sanscr. nabhas, cloud, vapor; Gr. νέφος, νεφέλη; cf. nubes, nebula], a violent or pouring rain, a rain-storm. **I.** Lit.: terra ablit in nimbo imbremque, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. 5, § 24 Müll.: nec nubila nimbis aspergunt, Lucr. 3, 19: terrere animos fulminibus, tempestatibus, nimbis, nivibus, grandinibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: denso regem operuit nimbo, Liv. 1, 16: cum multo stillaret paenula nimbo, Juv. 5, 79.—**B.** Transf. **1.** A black rain-cloud, a thunder-cloud: noctisque et nimbūm occaecat nigror, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24: de Or. 3, 39, 157: involvere diem nimbi, Verg. A. 3, 198: so id. ib. 3, 587; Stat. Th. 1, 97.—**2.** A cloud in general. So the bright cloud or cloud-shaped splendor which enveloped the gods when they appeared on earth: proprie nimbus est, qui deorum vel imperantium capita quasi clara nebula ambire fingitur, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 585: nimbo succincta, Verg. A. 10, 634: nimbo effulgens, id. ib. 2, 616: nube candentes umeros amictus Augur Apollo, Hor. C. 1, 2, 31.—Hence, in eccl. Lat., of a saint's aureole, Isid. 19, 31, 2.—(β) A cloud of smoke, dust, etc.: respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, Verg. A. 5, 666: fulvae nimbus harenae, id. G. 3, 110: pulveris, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 176.—**3.** A head-band, frontlet, worn by females to make the forehead appear small, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 31 (in Arn. 2, 72, the correct reading is not nimbus, but limbus; v. limbus).—**4.** Like the Engl. cloud, of a multitude of things which spread out like a cloud: nimbus peditum, Verg. A. 7, 793: pilorum, Sil. 5, 215: telorum, Luc. 4, 776: velut nimbum glandis et sagittas ingerebant, Liv. 36, 18, 5: lapidum saxorumque, Flor. 3, 8, 4: Corycius, i. e. of saffron, Mart. 9, 39, 5: et Cilices nimbis hic maduere suis, id. Spect. 3, 8: lucerna nimbis ebria Nicotianis, full of perfumed unguents, id. ib. 10, 38, 8: purpureus, a great quantity of flowers, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 298.—**5.** A vessel with many holes in it, used at public shows and at entertainments for sprinkling liquid perfumes: nimbus vitreus, Mart. 14, 112 in lemm.—* **II.** Trop., a storm, tempest, i. e. sudden misfortune: hunc quidem nimbum cito transisse laetor, Cic. Att. 15, 9, 2.

nimie, adv., v. nimius fin. B.

nimietas, atis, f. [nimius], a too great number or quantity; a superfluity, redundancy, excess (post-class.): sanguinis, Pall. 6, 7: prunorum, Eutr. 10, 9: gaudii, App. M. 3, p. 133, 33; Arn. 4, 133.—In plur., Pall. 2, 13 med.

nimio, v. nimius fin. II. 2. b.

nimiope, more correctly separate, **nimio opere**.

nimirum, adv. [ni, i. q. ne mirum, v. ni, I.; lit. not wonderful; cf. less strong than mirum ni; v. ni, III. A. β; hence], to introduce an assertion as indisputable, without doubt, doubtless, indisputably, certainly, surely, truly: nimirum homines frigent, are certainly received coolly, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37: nimirum Themistocles est auctor adhibendus, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71: non

parva res, sed nimirum omnium maxima, id. Mur. 22, 45: et nimirum is princeps ex Latinis, id. Brut. 21, 82: is est nimirum Soter, qui salutem dedit, id. Verr. 2, 2, 63, § 154; id. Leg. 2, 1, 3; id. de Or. 1, 4, 16; id. Or. 23, 75: non omnia nimirum eidem di dedere, truly, Liv. 22, 51: nimirum haec illa Charybdis, etc., Verg. A. 3, 558: cui placet alterius sua nimirum est odio sors, of course, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 11.—After a question: sed quid id ad rem? nimirum, inquit, in eo causa consistit, Cic. Quint. 25, 79.—**II.** Freq. in an ironical sense, doubtless, to be sure, forsooth: aperienda nimirum nocte janua fuit, Liv. 40, 9: uni nimirum tibi recte semper erunt res, Hor. S. 2, 2, 106; 2, 3, 120; id. Ep. 1, 9, 1; 1, 15, 42; Juv. 2, 104; Tac. H. 1, 33: nimirum summi ducis est occidere Galbam, id. A. 2, 82.

nimis, adv. [ni-, ne-, and root ma-, to measure; cf. metior, mensa, metare, etc.; hence], too much, overmuch, excessively, beyond measure. **I.** Lit.: Chremes nimis graviter cruciat adolescentulum nimisque inhumane, too severely... too inhumanly, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 1: nec nimis valde nec nimis saepe, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 1: heu nimis longo satiate ludo, Hor. C. 1, 2, 37: nimis castus Bellerophon, id. ib. 3, 7, 14: felix heu nimis, Stat. S. 2, 7, 24: nimis dixi, Plin. Pan. 45.—(β) With gen.: nimis insidiarum, Cic. Or. 51, 170: haec loca lucis habent nimis, Ov. F. 6, 115.—**B.** With a preceding negative, not too much, not very much, not altogether, not very: Philotimi litterae me quidem non nimis, sed eos admodum delectarunt, Cic. Att. 7, 24, 1: ea dicis non nimis deesse nobis, id. de Or. 1, 29, 133: Caecilium non nimis hanc causam severe, non nimis accurate, non nimis diligenter acturum, id. Div. in Caecil. 22, 71: illud non nimis probo, quod scribis, id. Fam. 12, 30, 15: praesidium non nimis firmum, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: haud nimis amplum, Liv. 8, 4.—**II.** Transf., beyond measure, exceedingly (ante-class.): nimis velim lapidem, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 119: nimis id genus ego odi male, id. Rud. 4, 2, 15; id. Am. 1, 1, 63; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 16.—Also strengthened by quam or tandem, very much, in the highest degree: nimis quam formido, ne, etc., Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 79; id. Truc. 2, 5, 15: nimis tandem contemnor, id. Ps. 4, 1, 11; id. Pers. 2, 1, 2.—Prov.: ne quid nimis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 34.

nimium, adv., v. nimius fin. A.

nimius, a, um, adj. [nimis], beyond measure, excessive, too great, too much. **I.** Lit.: quod autem satis est, eo quidquid accesserit nimium sat, Cic. Fin. 5, 27, 81: vitium coarctet, ne in omnes partes nimia fundatur, id. Sen. 15, 52: nimiae celeritates, id. Off. 1, 36, 131: nimia pertinacia atque arrogantia, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: Prometheus Assiduum nimio pectore pavit avem, that grew again too fast, Mart. Spect. 7, 2.—(β) With abl. of thing: excessive, immoderate, intemperate in any thing: fiducia nimius, Sall. Fragm. ap. Arus. Mess.: rebus secundis nimii, too much elated, Tac. H. 4, 23: nimius mero, Hor. C. 2, 12, 5.—(γ) With gen.: impotens et nimius animi est, Liv. 6, 11, 3: imperii, id. 3, 26: sermonis, Tac. H. 3, 75: pugnae, Sil. 5, 232.—**2.** Subst.: **nimium**, ii, n., too much, superabundance, excess: mediocritatem illam tenebit, quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 89: juris, Sil. 14, 670: auri argenteque nimium fuit, Plin. 33 proem. § 5.—**B.** In partic., too mighty, too powerful (post-Aug.): Cn. Pompeium esse nimium iam liberae reipublicae, Vell. 2, 32, 1: legio legatis nimia ac formidolosa erat, Tac. Agr. 7; Flor. 3, 15, 3.—**II.** Transf., great beyond measure, i. e. very great, very much: homo nimia pulchritudine, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 8: nimia memoras mira, id. Am. 2, 1, 69; 5, 1, 52; Mart. 5, 64, 3.—**2.** Subst.: **nimium**, ii, n.: nimium boni est, cui nil est (in diem) mali, id. is great good fortune (a transl. of Eurip. Hec. 2: κείνος ὀλβιώτατος), Enn. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41 (Trag. v. 237 Vahl).—Hence, **b.** In the abl., **nimio**, adverb., exceedingly, by far, much, very, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 6: nimio mavolo, id. Poen. 1, 2, 90.—Esp., with comparatives, = multo: scito, nimio celerius venire quod molestum est, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 69 Lorenz ad loc.: nimio nequior, id. ib. 1, 2, 65: quia te nimio plus diligo, Anton.

ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8 A, 1: ne doleas plus nimio, Hor. C. 1, 33, 1: nimio minus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 21: nimio melius, id. Pers. 1, 3, 31: nimio plus quam satis tutum esset, etc., Liv. 1, 2, 3: nimio plus quam velim, id. 2, 37, 4; 29, 33, 4: nimio amplior, Gell. 1, 3, 25.—Hence, adv., in two forms. **A.** **nimium**, too much, too (= nimis, in all uses, v. infra): nimium parce facere sumptum, Ter. And. 2, 6, 19: nimium dicere, opp. parum, Cic. Clu. 58, 160: nimium ne crede colori, Verg. E. 2, 17: diu, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10: longum tempus, id. Att. 12, 18, 1: nimium multi, id. Clu. 46, 126: nimium gratum... gratum praeter modum, id. Planc. 33, 82: amantes mei, Quint. 1 proem. 7 et saep.—(β) Non nimium, not very much, not particularly: illud non nimium probo, Cic. Fam. 12, 30, 7.—**2.** Transf., very much, greatly, exceedingly: homo nimium lepidus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 8: nimium lepida nimisque nitida femina, id. ib. 4, 2, 12; id. Ps. 1, 2, 71: loci nimium mirabiles, id. Trin. 4, 2, 86: nimium vellem, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 49: o fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, Agricola! Verg. G. 2, 458: felix, heu nimium felix! id. A. 4, 657; Stat. S. 3, 3, 25.—In class. prose esp.—**b.** Nimium quantum, as much as can be, very much indeed, exceedingly, very: differt inter honestum et turpe nimium quantum, Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 70: sales in dicendo nimium quantum valent, id. Or. 26, 87: ille nimium quantum audacter, Oves, inquit, etc., Gell. 16, 6, 9 (nimium quam, false reading for quae nimium, Quint. 4, 2, 70. In Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 13, the better reading is hem quam, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).—**B.** **nimie** (post-class.). **1.** Too much, excessively: nimie aliquid facere, Capitol. Gord. 6: arat (frontem rugis) non nimie sed pulchre dictum, Macr. S. 6, 6.—**2.** Transf., very much, very: in locis nimie frigidis, Pall. 4, 10.

ningit or **ninguit**, ēbat, nxit, 3, v. n. [Gr. νίγει; cf. nix, and v. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 250], it snows. **I.** Lit.: ningit, Col. 11, 2, 31; Verg. G. 3, 367: cum nixerit caelestium molem mihi, Att. ap. Prisc. p. 882 P. (Trag. Rel. v. 101 Rib.).—(β) In the pass. form: totum istud spatium, quā pluitur et ninguitur, App. Flor. 1, p. 340, 39.—* **II.** Transf., to shower down, scatter: ningunt rosarum Floribus, Lucr. 2, 627.

ningo (ninguo), ēre, v. ningit.

* **ningor**, ōris, m. [ningo], a fall of snow, App. de Mundo, p. 61, 26.

ninguidus, a, um, adj. [ninguis], full of snow, snowy (post-class.): juga, Aus. Ep. 24, 68: oppida, id. ib. 24, 124: Boreas, Prud. Apophth. 729.—**II.** Transf., falling like snow: cibus, i. e. manna, Prud. Cath. 5, 97.

ninguis, is, f. [kindr. with nix], snow (ante- and post-class.): albas descendere ningues, Lucr. 6, 736 (but id. 6, 964, the correct read. is nives, v. Lachm. ad h. l.); so according to Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 71 P.; App. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P.

ninguit and **ninguo**, v. ningit.

ningulus, a, um, adj. [dim. of noenus, from ne-oenus for unus], nobody: ningulus, nullus, ut Ennius lib. II.: qui ferro minere atque in te ningulus..., Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll. (Ann. v. 133 Vahl): ningulus, nullus. Marcus vates: ne ningulus mederi queat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 176 Müll.

Ninive, es, f., the ancient capital of Assyria, prob. near the mod. Nebbi Funnus, Aug. Civ. Dei. 16, 3; Vulg. Gen. 10, 11; Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 168; Alcim. 4, 357; also called Ninus or Ninos, v. Ninus.—Hence, **A.** **Ninividae**, ārum, m., the inhabitants of Nineveh, the Ninevites, Prud. Cath. 7, 131; Vulg. Matt. 12, 41.—**B.** **Niniviticus**, a, um, adj., Ninevite: puer, Hier. in Isa. 3, 7, 16.

Ninnius, a, the name of a noble Campanian gens, Liv. 23, 8.—So, **1.** L. Ninnius Quadratus, a tribune of the people, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 4; id. Sest. 31, 68.—**2.** Ninnius Crassus, who translated the Iliad into Latin, Prisc. 865 P.; cf. Non. p. 475, 14.

Ninus, i, m., = Nivos, the son of Belus, the first king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis, and builder of Nineveh, Just. 1, 1, 7 sq.; Curt. 3, 3, 16: busta Nini, Ov. M. 4, 88.—**II.** Another name of the city of Nineveh, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42; called also Ninos, Tac. A. 12, 13; Luc. 3, 215.—**III.** Another name

of the city of Hierapolis, Amm. 14, 8, 7; 23, 6, 22.

Ninŷas or **Ninŷa**, ae, m., son of Nīnus and Semiramis, Just. 1, 1, 10; 1, 2, 11.

Niōba, ae, and **Niōbē**, ēs, f., = Νιόβη. **I.** The daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes, whose seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Diana, because, on the strength of her numerous progeny, she triumphed over Latona. Niobe herself was changed into a stone, which was transported in a whirlwind to the top of Sipylus, and has ever since remained wet with tears; form Niobe, Ov. M. 6, 146 sq.; form Nioba: Nioba fingitur lapidea, propter aeternum credo in luctu silentium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63; Sen. Ep. 63, 2; Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13); Petr. 52, 2; Hyg. Fab. 9 and 145.—Hence, **1. Niōbeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Niobe: proles, Hor. C. 4, 6, 1.—**2. Niōbides**, ae, m., a son of Niobe, Hyg. Fab. 11 in lemm.—**II.** The daughter of Phoroneus, king of Argos, who bore Argus to Jupiter, Hyg. Fab. 145.

Niphaeus, i, m., a Rutulian, Verg. A. 10, 570.

Niphas, ādis, f., = Νιφάς (snow-storm), a Roman surname, Inscr. Grut. 278, 10.

Niphates, ae, m., = Νιφάτης. **I.** A part of the Mount Taurus range in Armenia, the mod. Ali-Dagh, etc., Verg. G. 3, 30; Hor. C. 2, 9, 20; Mel. 1, 15, 2.—**II.** A river that rises in the same, Luc. 3, 245; Juv. 6, 409.

Niphētus, i, m., = Νιφετός (snow-storm), a Roman surname, Inscr. Fabr. p. 516, n. 243.

nipparenēs, ēs, f., a kind of gem, Plin. 37, 10, 64, § 175.

† **Niptra**, ōrum, n. plur., = Νιπτρα, water for washing, the title of a tragedy of Pacuvius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48; Gell. 13, 29, 3; v. the fragments in Trag. Rel. p. 90 sq. Rib.

Nireus (dissyl.), ēi and ēos, m., = Νίρεος, son of Charopus and Aglaia, the handsomest man among the Greeks before Troy, Hor. C. 3, 20, 15; id. Epod. 15, 22; Prop. 3, 16 (4, 17), 27; Ov. P. 4, 13, 16; Hyg. Fab. 113 and 270; Dict. Cret. 4, 17 (cf. Hom. Il. 2, 673).

‡ **nīs**, pro nobis, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. calim, p. 47 Müll.

Nisa, ae, f., a female proper name, Verg. E. 8, 26.

Nisaeus, a, um, v. 3. Nisus, B. 1.

Nisēis, idis, v. 3. Nisus, B. 2.

Nisēius, a, um, v. 3. Nisus, B. 3.

nī-si (archaic forms **nisei** and **nise**, Lex Rubria, v. Ritschl, Legis Rubriae pars superstes, Bonnae, 1851, and Rhein. Mus. tom. 8, p. 448 sq.), *conj.*, if not, unless. **I.**

A. In gen.: quid tu malum curas, Utrum crudum an coctum edim? nisi tu mihi es tutor, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 15; quod nisi esset, certe postea non discessisset, Cic. Clu. 66, 189: non posse ejus imperia diutius sustineri, nisi quid in Caesare sit auxilii, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; Suet. Caes. 52.—**B.** With interrogatives and negatives, usually in a different clause. **1.** After an interrogative or negative clause, *except, save only, only*: ne quis enuntiaret, nisi quibus mandatum esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: hoc sentio, nisi in bonis, amicitiam esse non posse, Cic. Lael. 5, 18: etenim dicere nemo potest, nisi qui prudenter intellegit, id. Brut. 6, 23: quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes, id. Planc. 33, 82; Ov. H. 2, 27: negant enim quemquam esse virum bonum, nisi sapientem, Cic. Lael. 5, 18.—**2.** With a foll. negative: sic orator, nisi multitudine audiente, eloquens esse non possit, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 338: Labienus juravit, se, nisi victorem, in castra non reversurum, Caes. B. C. 3, 87.—**3.** Closely connected with *non* (mostly post-Aug.): legationis non nisi condemnato et ejecto eo, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 98: qui non nisi apud Germanias adsequi nomen imperatorum posset, Tac. A. 2, 26: ad quem non nisi per Sejanum aditus, id. ib. 4, 68; 14, 63; 15, 1; Suet. Caes. 56; id. Aug. 21, 41; Quint. 1, 5, 19; Plin. 10, 36, 52, § 108; Plin. Ep. 6, 4, 4.—(The passages in which nisi was supposed to stand for nisi non or non nisi have been

critically amended; v. Hand, Turs. 4, 253; Kritz and Fabri ad Sall. J. 54, 5; Drakenb. and Weissenb. ad Liv. 34, 16, 1; Duker ad Flor. 1, 12, 18.)—**C.** Esp. **1.** After nihil, nihil aliud, etc., *save, but, than*: nihil amplius nisi, Cic. Planc. 41, 99: nihil est quod festines, nisi ut valeas, id. Fam. 16, 6, 3: erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, id. de Or. 2, 12, 62; id. Phil. 3, 5, 13; id. Rosc. Am. 37, 108.—**2.** Non aliter nisi, on no other condition: non aliter neque classem revocaturum neque exercitum reducturum, nisi, etc., Liv. 45, 11, 11.—**3.** Nisi si, *except if, unless*: nisi si etiam illuc pervenerint, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: noli putare me ad quemquam longiores epistulas scribere, nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit, etc., Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 1: nisi vero si quis est qui, id. Cat. 2, 4, 6.

4. Nisi ut, *except that, unless*: neque convivia inire ausus est, nisi ut speculatores cum lanceis circumstarent, Suet. Claud. 35.—**5.** Nisi quod, *except that which, save only that*: nam nunc homines nihili faciunt quod licet nisi quod lubet, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 25: cum Patrone Epicureo mihi omnia sunt communia, nisi quod in philosophia vehementer ab eo dissentio, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 2: praedia me valde delectant, nisi quod me aere circum foraneo obruerunt, id. Att. 2, 1, 11; id. Tusc. 3, 24, 58: ab negotiis numquam voluptas remota est, nisi quod de uxore potuit honestius consuli, Sall. J. 95, 3; Tac. A. 14, 14: unde causa et origo peregrino sacro parum comperi, nisi quod signum ipsum . . . docet advectam religionem, id. G. 9.—**6.** Nisi quia, *except because, i. e. until that*: at nesciebam id dicere illam, nisi quia Correxit miles, quod intellexi minus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 10.—**II.** In transitions; also in the combinations nisi vero, nisi forte, nisi tamen, *unless perhaps, etc.*, mostly ironical (cf. Gr. εἰ μὴ ἀπα, εἰ μὴ γὰρ, ἐκτός εἰ μὴ): nisi unum hoc faciam ut in puteo cenam coquant, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 3: nisi forte volumus Epicureorum opinionem sequi, qui, etc., Cic. Fat. 16, 37: nisi vero existimatis dementem Africanum fuisse, qui, etc., id. Mil. 3, 8: ne requiras; nisi forte adulescentes pueritiam debent requirere, id. Sen. 10, 33: Hostis nullus erat, nisi forte quem vos jussissetis, Sall. J. 14, 10; cf. Quint. Gram. § 569.

Nisias, ādis, f., v. 3. Nisus, B. 4.

Nisibis or **Nesēbis**, is, f., = Νισίβις.

I. A city in Mesopotamia, now Nisibin, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42; Tac. A. 15, 5; Amm. 25, 7, 9; 25, 8, 27.—Hence, **B. Nisibēni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Nisibis, Amm. 25, 8, 13.—**II.** A city in Asia, Amm. 23, 6, 69.

1. nīsus, a, um, Part., from nitor.

2. nīsus, ūs, m. [nitor], a pressing or resting upon or against, a pressure; a striving, exertion, labor, effort (mostly poet.; nixus in good prose, v. h. v.): pedetentim et sedato nixu, a tread, step, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: pinnarum nixus inanis, a flight, Lucr. 6, 834; so, insolitos docuere nixus, Hor. C. 4, 4, 8: hic dea se primum rapido pulcherrima nixu Sistit, Verg. A. 11, 852: stat gravis Entellus nixuque imnotus eodem, etc., in the same posture, id. ib. 5, 437: hunc stirps Oceani maturis nisibus Aethra Edidit, pains, throes, labor of parturition (v. 2. nixus), Ov. F. 5, 171.—In prose: tamquam nixus evomentis adjuvaret, retchings, Tac. A. 12, 67: uti prospectus nixusque per saxa facilius foret, Sall. J. 94, 1 Dietsch: quae dubia nixu videbantur, id. ib. 94, 2 Dietsch: non pervenit nixu sed impetu, Quint. 8, 4, 9; 1, 12, 10.

3. Nisus, i, m., = Νίσος. **I.** A king of Megara, father of Scylla, who, in order to gain the love of Minos, cut off her father's purple hair, on which the safety of his kingdom depended, whereupon Nisus was changed into a sparrow-hawk, and Scylla into the bird ciris, Verg. G. 1, 404 sq.; Ov. M. 8, 8 sqq.; v. Scylla.—**B.** Hence, **1. Nisaeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Nisus, Nisaeus: et vos Nisaei, naufraga monstra, canes, i. e. Scylla, the daughter of Phorcus, Ov. F. 4, 500; cf. id. A. A. 1, 331.—**2. Nisēis**, idis, f., the daughter of Nisus, Scylla (q. v.), confounded with the daughter of Phorcus: praeterita cautus Niseide navita gaudet, Ov. R. Am. 737.—**3. Nisēius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Nisus, Nisaeus: per mare caeruleum trahitur

Nisela virgo, Verg. Cir. 390; Ov. M. 8, 35.—**4. Nisias**, ādis, f., Nisaeus, i. e. Megarian: Nisiades matres Nisiadesque nurus, of Megaris, in Sicily (a colony of Megara, in Greece), Ov. H. 15, 54.—**II.** Son of Hyrtacus and friend of Euryalus, Verg. A. 5, 294; 9, 176 sq.

† **nītālōpices**, acc. plur. as, f., perh. Indian foxes, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 17.

nītēdūla, ae, f., a kind of small red mouse, a dormouse, Cic. Sest. 33, 72: cf.: nitedula mus agrestis rubeus, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 181; Arn. 2, 47 (Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29, the common read. is volpecula, but Bentley's conjecture, nitedula, is adopted by Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 204, and by Haupt and Müll.; v. Orell. ad loc.).—The contr. collat. form **nītēla**, v. under nitella.

nītēfācio, fēci, factum, 3, v. a. [niteo-facio], to make shining (post-class.): ventus mare crispicans nitefacit, Gell. 18, 11, 3: grato crinem nitefactus olivo, Juven. 1, 607.

1. nītēla, ae, f. [niteo], brightness, splendor (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: armorum nitela, Sol. 22, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** That which shines or glitters, a glittering particle: nitelas pulveris, gold-dust, Sol. 23, 4.—**B.** That which causes to shine, a polish: nitelae oris, i. e. tooth-powder, Cat. ap. App. Mag. p. 277, 5.

2. nitēla, v. nitella.

nitella, ae, f. (contr. from nitedula, q. v.; sometimes written **nītēla**, but v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 3, 1015), a small mouse, a dormouse, Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 224; Mart. 5, 37, 8; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 181.

* **nītēllinus**, a, um, adj. [nitella], of or belonging to a nitella or dormouse: color, the color of a dormouse: salix, Plin. 16, 37, 69, § 177.

1. nītēns, entis, shining, Part. and P. a., from niteo; v. niteo fin.

2. nītēns, entis, pressing upon or against, Part., from nitor.

nītēnter, adv., v. niteo, P. a. fin.

nītēo, ēre (gen. plur. nītētūm, Verg. Cir. 523), v. n. [etym. dub.]; cf. nix, to shine, look bright, glitter, glisten (cf. Luceo, fulgeo splendo). **I.** Lit.: placatumque nitet diffuso lumine caelum, Lucr. 1, 9: luna potest solis radiis percussa nitere, id. 5, 705: qui nitent unguentis, fulgent purpura, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5: diversi niteant cum mille colores, Ov. M. 6, 65: vere nitent terrae, id. F. 4, 126: aera nitent usu, id. Am. 1, 8, 51; so, ebur, Tib. 1, 4, 64; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19; Mart. 9, 58, 6; 8, 6, 10 et saep.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of animals, to be sleek, in good condition: at hau pol nitent (oves), Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 6: unde sic quaeos nites? Phaedr. 3, 7, 4; Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 27; cf.: hic nitet ungula mulae, Juv. 7, 181.—**2.** Of persons, to shine, to look bright or beautiful: miseri quibus Intentata nites! (= pulchra et amabilis videris), Hor. C. 1, 5, 12: ore nitet, Mart. 10, 89, 3: nitet ante alias regina comesque Pelides, Stat. Achill. 2, 148: murice tincta Vestē nites, Mart. 5, 23, 6.—**3.** Of fields, plants, etc., to look flourishing, thriving, to thrive, etc.: camposque nitescentes Desuper ostentat, Verg. A. 6, 677: ubi tellus nitet, Petr. 99; cf. Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 26.—**4.** Of a house: tibi hoc praecipio ut niteant aedes, be in complete order, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 281.—**5.** Of wealth, etc., to flourish, abound: vectigal in pace niteat, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 21: res ubi magna nitet domino sene, Hor. S. 2, 5, 12.—**II.** Trop., to shine, be brilliant, look or be beautiful: ver vide; ut tota floret, ut olet, ut nitide nitet, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 3: illorem, vides, quam niteat oratio, Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 5; so, ubi plura nitent in carmine, Hor. A. P. 351: omnia nobilibus oppidis nites, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 49.—Hence, **nītēns**, entis, P. a., shining, glittering, glistening, brilliant, bright. **A.** Lit.: capilli malobathro, Hor. C. 2, 7, 7: mensae, id. S. 2, 2, 4: oculi, Verg. A. 1, 228: astra, Ov. F. 5, 543: Lucifer, Tib. 1, 3, 93: nitentes solis equi, Val. Fl. 5, 413: arma nitentia ante rem, deformia inter sanguinem, etc., Liv. 9, 40, 5.—**2.** Transf. **a.** Of animals, sleek, fat: niteus taurus, Verg. A. 3, 20.—**b.** Of persons, shining, bright, beautiful: uxor ore floridulo nites, Cat. 61, 189: desiderio meo nitenti, my darling bright, id. 2, 5.—Comp.: niten-

tior femina, Ov. M. 12, 405 (Merkel, decentior). — **C.** Of plants, *blooming*: nitentia culta, Verg. G. 1, 153: arbor laeta et nitens, Gell. 12, 1, 16. — **Comp.**: Tyrio nitentior ostro flos oritur, Ov. M. 10, 211. — **B.** Trop. 1. *Illustrious*: recenti gloria nitens, Liv. 3, 12: non patre nitens linguave, Sil. 6, 19. — 2. Of speech, *brilliant, elegant*: oratio, Cic. Brut. 67, 238. — 3. Of the mind, *bright, clear*: macte, oro, nitenti Ingenio, Stat. S. 1, 5, 63.

nitescō, ūti, 3, v. *inch. n.* [niteo], to begin to shine or glitter, to shine, glitter (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: caelum nitescere, arbores frondescere, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (Trag. v. 192 Vahl.): exigui qui stellarum candore nitescit, Cic. Arat. 174: juvenis Nudatos umeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Verg. A. 5, 134: nitescere novā lunā, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 2; 37, 12, 74, § 195: ex umero Pelopis non nituisset ebur, Tib. 1, 4, 58 (64). — **B.** Transf. 1. Of animals, to grow sleek, well-conditioned, fat: armenta nitescunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 3. — 2. Of persons, to become blooming; in perf., to be blooming: o pueri, nituistis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 128. — 3. Of plants, to grow luxuriously, to thrive, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 112. — **II.** Trop., to be formed or cultivated: ut ingenio, doctrinā, praecceptione natura nitescat, Auct. Her. 3, 16, 29. — To become illustrious or celebrated: quid non cultu nitescit? Quint. 9, 4, 5 (Tac. A. 12, 58; Halm and Ritter, nitesceret).

nitibundus, a, um, *adj.* [nitior], pressing against, straining, striving (post-class.): mentium conspiratu tacito nitibundi, relying upon, Gell. 1, 11, 8: pondus nitibundum, oppressive weight, weighty pressure, Sol. 25, 12: caput, id. 27, 29.

nitidē, *adv.*, v. nitidus *fin.*
* **nitiditas**, ātis, *f.* [nitidus], splendor, beauty: formae, Att. ap. Non. 143, 29 (Trag. Rel. v. 254 Rib.).

nitidiūsculē, *adv.*, v. nitidiūsculus.
nitidiūsculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [nitidus], somewhat more shining (Plautin.): caput, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 84. — Hence, *adv.*: **nitidiūsculē**, a little more finely, sprucely: ut curer, Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 8.

nitido, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to make bright or shining, to polish, smooth (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: feramenta detera nitidentur, Col. 12, 3, 9: post serraturam, plagam fermentis acutis nitidemus, Pall. 3, 17, 1: diligentissime nitidatum, Marc. Emp. 8, 5. — **II.** In partic., to wash, bathe: eunt ad fontem, nitidant corpora, Enn. ap. Non. 144, 16 (Trag. v. 166 Vahl.); so mid.: mundule nitidantur, Att. ib. 17 (Trag. Rel. v. 603 Rib.).

* **nitidulus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], somewhat spruce, rather trim: vidua nitidula, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 8, 3.

nitidus, a, um, *adj.* [niteo], shining, glittering, bright, polished, clear (class.; syn.: splendidus, laetus). **I.** Lit.: facite, sultis, nitidae ut aedes meae sint, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 8: in picturis alios horrida, inculta... contra alios nitida, laeta delectant, Cic. Or. 11, 36: nitidus juvenis (anguis), Verg. G. 3, 437: caesaries, id. ib. 4, 337: caput solis, id. ib. 1, 467: ebur, Ov. M. 2, 3: aries nitidissimus auro, id. F. 3, 867: aether, Val. Fl. 3, 467: pisces, with gleaming scales, Ov. M. 1, 74: cujus turbavit nitidos extinctus passer ocellos, Juv. 6, 8. — **B.** Transf. 1. Of animals, sleek, plump, fat: cute vises, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15. — So, nitidis sensibus haurire aliquid, with fresh, unblunted, unsated senses, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 193. — 3. Good-looking, handsome, beautiful, neat, elegant, spruce, trim: nimis nitida femina, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 12; id. Aul. 3, 6, 4: quos pexo capillo nitidos videtis, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 83: villae, id. ib. 1, 15, 46: nitidioris vitae instrumenta, Plin. 13, 16, 30, § 100. — 4. Of fields and plants, blooming, fertile, luxuriant: nitidae fruges arbustaque laeta, Lucr. 2, 694: campi nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: nitidissima arboris pars, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 104. — Poet.: nitidissimus annus, rich, fertile, Ov. F. 5, 265. — 5. Of the wrestling ring, in allusion to the oil with which the wrestlers' bodies were anointed: palaestrae,

Mart. 4, 8, 5. — **II.** Trop., cultivated, polished, refined: nitidum quoddam genus verborum et laetum, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 81: verba nitidiora, id. Part. 5, 17: Isocrates nitidus et comptus, Quint. 10, 1, 79: Messala, id. 1, 7, 35: oratio, id. 8, 3, 18; 49; orator, id. 12, 10, 78: nitida et curata vox, id. 11, 3, 26: hilares nitidique vocantur, Juv. 11, 178: vita nitidior, Plin. 13, 16, 30, § 100. — Hence, *adv.*: **nitidē**, splendidly, brightly, beautifully, magnificently: ut nitide nitet, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 3: cenare nitide, id. Cas. 3, 6, 19; cf. id. Cist. 1, 1, 11.

Nitiobriges, um, m., a people in Aquitanian Gaul, between the Garumna and the Liger, near the mod. Agen, Caes. B. G. 7, 7; 31: 35; 75; Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

1. nitor, nisus and nixus (*inf.* nitier, Lucr. 1, 1059; old form of the part. perf.: gnitus et gnixus a genibus prisci dixerunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll.), 3, v. *dep. n.* [from gnitor; root gnio- or gnig-; cf.: nico, conivere], to bear or rest upon something. **I.** Lit. (a) With *abl.*: ambae te obsecramus genibus nixae, we implore thee upon our knees, i. e. kneeling, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 33: stirpibus suis niti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: herbescens viriditas, quae nixa fibris stirpium sensim adulescit, id. Sen. 15, 51: hastili nixus, id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: mulierculā nixus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86: juvenis, qui nititur hastā, Verg. A. 6, 760: paribus nitens Cylleus alis Constitit, id. ib. 4, 252: nixus baculo, Or. P. 1, 8, 52. — (β) With *in* and *acc.*: nixus in hastam, Verg. A. 12, 398. — (γ) With *de*: de quā pariens arbore nixa dea est, Ov. H. 21, 100. — (δ) With *gen. of place*: humi nitens, Verg. A. 2, 380. — (e) *Absol.*: Sisiphus versat Saxum sudans nitendo, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: niti modo ac statim concidere, to strive to rise, Sall. J. 101, 11. — **B.** Transf. 1. To make one's way with an effort, to press forward, advance; and, with respect to the goal, to mount, climb, fly, etc. (mostly poet.): quaedam serpentes ortae extra aquam simul ac primum niti possunt, aquam persequuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: nituntur gradibus, Verg. A. 2, 442: in altis rupes, Luc. 4, 37: ad sidera, Verg. G. 2, 427: in aëra, Ov. P. 2, 7, 27: in adversum, id. M. 2, 72: sursum nitier, Lucr. 1, 1059. — Of violent bodily motion: niti corporibus et ea huc illuc, quasi vitabundi aut jacientes tela agitare, to struggle, Sall. J. 60, 4. — 2. To strain in giving birth, to bring forth, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 107 (al. eniti): nitor, I am in labor, Ov. M. 9, 302; Pseud.-Ov. Her. 21, 100. — 3. To strain for a stool, Suet. Vesp. 20. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To strive, to exert one's self, make an effort, labor, endeavor: moderatio modo virium adsit et tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur, Cic. Sen. 10, 33; Nep. Att. 15, 2: nisurus contra regem, Caes. B. C. 2, 37; Sall. C. 38, 2: pro aliquo, Liv. 35, 10; cf.: pro libertate summā ope niti, Sall. J. 31, 17: nitebantur, ne gravius in eum consuleretur, Sall. J. 13, 8; cf.: unus Miltiades maxime nitebatur, ut, etc., Nep. Milt. 4, 2. — *Inf.*: summā vi Cirtam irrumpere nititur, Sall. J. 25, 9: patriam recuperare niti, Nep. Pelop. 2: ingenio nitor non periisse meo, Ov. P. 3, 5, 34; id. M. 8, 694. — *Absol.*, of soldiers hard pressed in battle: tamen virtute et patientia nitebantur atque omnia vulnera sustinebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 45. — 2. To strive after a thing: ad immortalitatem gloriae niti, Cic. Sen. 23, 82: ad summā, Quint. prooem. § 20: in vetitum, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 17. — 3. To try to prove, contend in argument, argue, with *acc.* and *inf.*: nitatur igitur nihil posse percipi, Cic. Ac. 2, 21, 68. — **B.** To rest, rely, depend upon a thing. (a) With *in* and *abl.*: nixus in nomine inani, Lucr. 5, 909: conjectura in quā nititur divinatio, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 55: ea, in quibus causa nititur, id. Cael. 10, 25: cujus in vitā nitebatur salus civitatis, id. Mil. 7, 19. — (β) With *abl.*: spe niti, Cic. Att. 3, 9, 2: consilio atque auctoritate alicujus, id. Off. 1, 34, 122; id. Fam. 1, 5, a. 2: si quis hoc uno nititur quod sit ignobilis, id. Clu. 40, 112. — (γ) With *ubi*: quo confugies? ubi nitere? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 64, § 155. — Hence, *P. a.*, as *subst.*, **Nixus**, i, m., only plur., **Nixi**, ōrum, m., three guardian deities of women in labor, the statues of whom, representing them in a kneeling posture, stood on the Capitol before the chapel of Minerva,

Paul. ex Fest. p. 174 Müll.: magno Lucinam Nixosque patres clamore vocabam, Ov. M. 9, 294.

2. nitor, ōris, m. [niteo], brightness, splendor, lustre, sheen. **I.** Lit.: nitor exiens aurora, Lucr. 4, 538: diurnus, the daylight, Ov. H. 18, 78: herbarum viridis, Lucr. 5, 783: argenti et auri, Ov. P. 3, 4, 23: eboris, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64: materiae, of the wood, id. 16, 40, 79, § 215: speculi, id. 11, 37, 64, § 170: gladii, id. 2, 25, 22, § 89: nigerrimus gemmae, id. 37, 10, 69, § 184: nitorem cutis facit sal, id. 31, 7, 41, § 84. — *Plur.*: nitores splendoresque auri, Gell. 2, 6, 4. — **B.** Transf. 1. Sleekness, plumpness, good looks, beauty: nitor corporis, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: urit me Glycerae nitor, Hor. C. 1, 19, 5: Lipare nitor Hebrici, id. ib. 3, 12, 6: nullus totā nitor in cute, Juv. 9, 13. — 2. Neatness, elegance, brilliancy of external appearance: si quem... aliquid offendit, si purpurea genus, si amicum catervae, si splendor, si nitor, Cic. Cael. 31, 77: habitus, Juv. 3, 180: oppidum praecipui nitore, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 85. — 3. In gen., color, Lucr. 2, 819: ludis et externo tincta nitore caput, Prop. 2, 14, 26 (3, 11, 2). — **II.** Trop., of speech, splendor, elegance, grace of style. — With *gen.*: adhibendus erit in eis explicandis quidam orationis nitor, Cic. Or. 32, 115: domesticus eloquii, Ov. P. 2, 2, 51: nitor et cultus descriptionum, Tac. Or. 20: translationum, Quint. 12, 10, 36. — *Absol.*: sublimitas et magnificentia et nitor, Quint. 8, 3, 3: eruditione ac nitore praestare, id. 10, 1, 98: scripsit non sine cultu ac nitore, id. 10, 1, 124. — **B.** Of character, dignity, excellence: generis, Ov. P. 2, 9, 17: splendida liberalitas, Stat. S. 3, 3, 149.

nitriāria, ae, f. [nitrum], a place where natron was dug or prepared, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 109 (ib. saep.).

nitratūs, a, um, *adj.* [id.], mixed with natron: aqua, Col. 12, 55; Mart. 13, 17, 2.

nitreūs, a, um, *adj.* [id.], made of natron, of soda: pulvis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7, 108.

nitriōn, ii, n., a plant, also called daphnoides, App. Herb. 58.

nitrosus, a, um, *adj.* [nitrum], full of natron: aquae frigidae genus nitrosum, Vitr. 8, 3: lacus, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 107.

† **nitrum**, i, n., = vitrop, also called sal nitrum, native mineral alkali, native soda, natron; found chiefly in Media, Egypt, Thrace, and Macedonia, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 106: flos nitri, Vitr. 7, 11, 1; and used for washing with: laveris te nitro, Vulg. Jer. 2, 22; Isid. Orig. 16, 2. — Hence, **II.** Transf.: censuram lomentum aut nitrum esse, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 4.

nivalis, e, *adj.* [nix], of or belonging to snow, snowy, snow-. **I.** Lit.: nivalis dies, a snowy day, Liv. 21, 54, 7: nivalia (sc. loca), Plin. 26, 8, 29, § 46: Haemonia, Hor. C. 1, 37, 19: venti, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 126: axis, the region of snow, Val. Fl. 5, 225: Hebrus nivali compede victus, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3: undae, water filled with snow, Mart. 14, 118, 1: aqua nivalis, snow-water, Gell. 19, 5, 3: terrae et pruinosa, Amm. 23, 6, 43. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Cold: dies, a cold, dull day: dicimus nivalem diem, cum altum frigus et triste caelum est, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4, 3; Flor. 2, 6, 12: osculum, cold, frigid, Mart. 7, 95, 2. — **B.** Snow-like, snowy: equi candore nivali, Verg. A. 3, 538. — Trop.: nivalis Pietas, Prud. Symm. 2, 249.

nivarius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to snow: nivarium colum, a strainer filled with snow, through which generous wines were filtered, whereas the commoner sorts were merely passed through a linen cloth, filled with snow, Mart. 14, 103 in lemm.; Dig. 34, 2, 21: the latter called nivarius saccus, Mart. 14, 104 in lemm.

nivātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], cooled with snow: potiones, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13, 10: aqua, Petr. 31; Suet. Ner. 27.

nive, v. ni.

nivens, entis, winking (cf. coniveo): niventibus oculis, v. l. ap. Petr. 115, for umentibus.

nivesco, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [nix], to become snow-white, Anth. Lat. tom. 2, p. 406 Burm.; Tert. Pall. 3 med.

nivēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or from snow, snowy, snow- (poet.). **I.** Lit.: aggeribus niveis informis, Verg. G. 3, 354: aqua,

cooled with snow, Mart. 12, 17, 6; cf. id. 14, 104 and 117: mons, covered with snow, Cat. 64, 240.—**II.** Transf., snow-white, snowy (mostly poet.): a similitudine sic: Corpore niveum candorem, aspectu igneum ardorem assequabatur, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44: la-certi, Verg. A. 8, 387: lac, id. E. 2, 20: hanc si capite niveae agnae exorari iudicas, Sen. Q. N. 2, 36: Briseis niveo colore, Hor. C. 2, 4, 3: vestis, Ov. M. 10, 432: candidior nivei folio, Galatea, ligustri, id. ib. 13, 789: dens, id. H. 18, 18: quā notam duxit niveus vide-ri, Hor. C. 4, 2, 59: panis, Juv. 5, 70: flumen, clear, pellucid, Sen. Hippol. 504: undae, Mart. 7, 32, 11: tribuni, clothed in white togas, Calp. Ecl. 7, 29; so, Quirites, Juv. 10, 45.

***nivifer**, ēra, ērum, adj. [nix-fero], snow-bearing, covered with snow: niviferae valles, Salv. G. D. 6, 2.

***nivit**, ēre, v. impers. [nix], it snows; poet. transf. of a great quantity of missile weapons: sagittis, plumbo et saxis grandinat, nivit, Pac. ap. Non. 507, 27 (Trag. Rel. v. 4 Rib.).

Nivomagus, a city of the Treveri, otherwise called Nivomagus, now Neumagen, Aus. Mos. 11.

nivōsus, a, um, adj. [nix], full of snow, snowy: hiems gelida ac nivosa, Liv. 5, 13, 1: tantum nivosa grandinis, id. 21, 59, 8: Strymon, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 22: Scythia, id. H. 12, 27: loca praegelida ac nivosa, Col. 2, 9, 7: Pladium nivoseum sidus, Stat. S. 1, 3, 95.

nix, nivis, f. [cf. Gr. νίψα (acc.)], snow; Lat. ningit, ninguit], snow. **I.** Lit.: Ana-xagoras nivem nigram dixit esse, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 72: pars terrarum obruit nive pruinae, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: miles nivibus pruinisque obrutus, Liv. 5, 2; Lact. 3, 24, 1: opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque, Juv. 10, 152: duratae solo nives, Hor. C. 3, 24, 39; 4, 12, 4: alta, Verg. G. 1, 310: nives solutae, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 93: horrida, Val. Fl. 6, 306; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 234.—**II.** Transf., white color, whiteness: capitis nives, i. e. white hair, Hor. C. 4, 13, 12; Prud. praef. Cath. 25 (dura translatio, Quint. 8, 6, 17): eboris, App. de Mundo, p. 69, 21.—**B.** Plur.: nives, snows, i. e. a cold climate, Prop. 1, 8, 8.

nixābundus, a, um, adj. [nixor], striving to support one's self: illā deā, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 11.

Nixi Di, v. 1. nitor fin.

nixor, āri, dep. n. [1. nitor], to lean or rest upon; to strive, endeavor (poet.). **I.** Lit., Lucr. 6, 836; 3, 1001: pars vulnere clauda retentat Nixantem (serpentem), Verg. A. 5, 279 Wagner N. cr.—**II.** Trop., to depend upon: fundamenta, quibus nixatur vita salusque, Lucr. 4, 506.

***nixurio**, ire, v. a. desid. [nixus, from nitor], to wish to lean or rest upon: nixurit qui niti vult et in conatu saepius ali-quā re perpellitur, Nigid. 144, 20.—**II.** Transf., for parturio, to wish to bring forth: nixurio, φιλολογία, Gloss. Philox.

1. nixus and **nisus**, a, um, Part., from 1. nitor.

2. nixus, ūs, m. [1. nitor], a pressure (the same as nisus, v. 2. nisus). **I.** Lit.: astra se nixu suo conglobata continent, revolution, course, *Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 117.—**II.** Transf., a striving, exertion, effort: hic ad summum non pervenit nixu (al. nisu), sed impetu, Quint. 8, 4, 9; 1, 12, 10.

—**B.** In partic., pains, throes, travail of parturition: fetūs nixibus edunt, Verg. G. 4, 199; Ov. H. 4, 126: laboriosi nixūs, Gell. 12, 1, 4.—**III.** Nixus, a constellation; v. Engonasi.

1. no, nāvi, 1, v. n. [vēv], to swim, float.

I. Lit.: alter nare cupit: alter pugnare paratu'st, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 166 Müll. (Ann. v. 258 Vahl): pueris, qui nare discunt, scirpea induitur ratis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 9; cf. below, Hor. S. 1, 4, 120: pinus Dicuntur liquidas Neptuni nasse per undas, Cat. 64, 1: nat lupus, Ov. M. 1, 304: nantem delphina per undas, id. H. 19, 199: piger ad nandum, id. ib. 18, 210: ars nandi, id. Tr. 2, 486: nat tibi linter, Tib. 1, 5, 76; Luc. 8, 374.—Pro v.: nare sine cortice, to swim (without corks, i. e. to be able to do without a guardian) (cf. above the passage in Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 9), Hor. S. 1, 4, 120.—**II.** Poet., transf., to sail, flow, fly, etc.: cum

juventus Per medium classi barbara navit Athon, Cat. 66, 45: (undae) nantes refulgent, id. 64, 274: nare per aestatem liqui-dam suspexeris agmen (apium), Verg. G. 4, 59.—Of the eyes of drunken persons, to swim: nant oculi, Lucr. 3, 480; v. nato.—Hence, **nans**, antis, P. a., swimming, float-ing: nantes scaphae, Gell. 10, 26, 10; as subst., a swimmer; hence, **nantes**, ium, f., swimming fowls, i. e. geese, ducks, etc.: greges nantium, Col. 8, 14, 1.

2. No, an Egyptian city, perh. Alex-andria; acc. to Bochart, Thebes, Hier. ad Ezech. 30, 14.

Noa, ae, and (more freq.) **Noë**, indecl. m., = **Nōe**, Noah: perfidus (corvus) Noae, Sedul. Carm. 1, 158: arca Noë, Gromat. Vet. 373, 6; Tert. adv. Marc. Carm. 3, 42; Alcim. Avit. 4, 178; Vulg. Gen. 6, 8; 8, 1 al.—**2.** Fem., daughter of Zelophehad, Vulg. Num. 26, 33.—**II.** A town in Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 178.

Nobilior, ōris, m. [nobilis], a family name in the gens Fulvia, e. g. M. Fulvius Nobilior, the vanquisher of the Aetolians and the friend of Ennius; Liv. 37, 47; 39, 5; 40, 45.

nobilis, e (old collat. form **gnobilis**: nobilem antiqui pro noto ponebant, et quidem per g litteram, ut Plautus in Pseudolo: peregrina facies videtur hominis atque ignobilis, et: oculis meis obviam ignobilis obicitur. Attius in Diomede: ergo me Argos referam, nam hic sum gnobilis. Livius in Virgo: ornamento incedunt gnobili ignobiles, Paul. ex Fest. p. 174 Müll.), adj. [for gnobilis, from gnosco; Gr. γινώσκω; v. nosco], that can be known or is known, knowable, known. **I.** In gen. (very rare): neque his umquam nobilis fui, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 9: addidit facinori fidem nobili gaudio, Tac. H. 3, 39.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Well-known, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned (freq. and class.; cf. clarus, insignis, inclutus, illustris): die festo celebri nobili-que, Aphrodisiis, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 13: magnus et nobilis rhetor Isocrates, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 7: illustre et nobile municipium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 40: oppidum clarum et nobile, id. ib. 2, 1, 24, § 63: ex doctrinā nobilis et clarus, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23: gladi-atorum par nobilissimum, id. Opt. Gen. 6, 17: multi in philosophiā praecleari et nobiles, id. de Or. 1, 11, 46: ut arcendis scele-ribus exemplum nobile esset, Liv. 2, 5: Corinthus aere, Ov. M. 6, 416: puerosque Ledae, Hunc equis, illum superare pugnis Nobilem, Hor. C. 1, 12, 25: palma nobilis, id. ib. 1, 5: nobilis et tectis fundere gaesa rotis, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 42: tamquam Feceris ipse aliquid propter quod nobilis esses, Juv. 8, 41: aquae salubritate et medendis corporibus nobiles, Vell. 2, 25, 4: vitulis mari-aris ad multa nobile fel, Plin. 11, 37, 75, § 195: emplastra nobilia ad extrahendum fel, Cels. 5, 19: Cicero vir nobilissimae no-vitatis, Vell. 2, 34, 3.—In a bad sense, **notorious**: innocentes qui se scelere fieri nolunt nobiles, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 5: mea (amica) est potens, procaax, magnifica, sum-tuosa, nobilis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 15: ille nobilis taurus, quem Phalaris habuisse di-citur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 73: Liv. 39, 9, 5.—**B.** High-born, of noble birth, noble, i. e. sprung from a family (either patri-cian or plebeian) many members of which had filled curule offices, and consequently possessing the jus imaginum (opp. homo novus or ignobilis; cf. generosus, amplus): non facit nobilem atrium plenum fumosis imaginibus, Sen. Ep. 44, 5: quanta sit in invidia apud quosdam nobilis homines no-vorum hominum virtus et industria, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 181: Clodia mulier non so-lum nobilis sed etiam nota, id. Cael. 13, 31: nobili genere nati, id. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 180: homines apud nos noti, inter suos nobiles, id. Fl. 22, 52; Liv. 22, 58.—Hence, subst.

nobilis, is, m., a nobleman: nobiles no-stri, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 5; Vulg. Isa. 5, 13; id. Ps. 149, 8: Nobilissimus, most noble, under the later emperors, a title of the Caesars and of the members of the imperial family, Cod. Th. 10, 25, 1; Dig. 40, 11, 3.—**C.** Of a noble kind, noble, excellent, superior: tres nobilis-simi fundi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 99: nobilium-que greges custos servabat equarum, Ov. M. 2, 690: nobilis hic (equus), quocumque venit de gramine, Juv. 8, 60.—Hence, adv.:

nōbiliter, famously, excellently, splendid-ly, nobly (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Caes.), Vitr. 7 praef.: nobiliter caelare ar-gentum, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 91.—Comp.: nobi-lius philosophari, Sid. Ep. 9, 9.—Sup.: ab exercitu nobilissime tumulatus, Liv. Epit. 54.

nōbilitas, ātis, f. [nobilis]. **I.** Celeb-rity, fame, renown (very rare): eam nobi-litatem amittundam video, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 14: praedicationem nobilitatemque despi-cere, Cic. Arch. 11, 26: repentina, Liv. 1, 34; cf.: aliquem nobilitate praecurrere, Nep. Thras. 1, 3.—**II.** High or noble birth, nobil-ity: ad illustrandam nobilitatem suam, Cic. Brut. 16, 62: nobilitate sui municipii facile primus, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15; Ov. P. 4, 16, 44; Juv. 8, 20.—**B.** Meton., the nobility, the nobles, the aristocracy: nobilitatis fautor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: omnis noster nobili-tas interit, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: nobilitas rem-publicam deseruerat, Liv. 26, 12; opp. plebs, id. 6, 42: superbia commune nobilitatis ma-lum, Sall. J. 64, 1; Luc. 3, 77.—With verb in plur.: namque coepere nobilitas digni-tatem in dominationem vertere, Sall. J. 41, 6.—(β) Plur.: Claudius nobilitatibus externis mitis, princeps, Tac. A. 12, 20.—**III.** Noble or excellent quality, nobleness, excellence, superiority: cum flore Isocratem nobili-tate discipulorum videret, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 141: eloquio tantum nobilitatis inest, Ov. P. 2, 5, 66; Vell. 1, 4, 2: nobilitate ingenti, Tac. A. 1, 29: prima croco Cilicio, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 31: locorum, id. 3, 5, 6, § 40: col-umbarum, id. 10, 37, 53, § 110: obstetricum nobilitas (i. e. nobilissimae obstetrices), id. 28, 6, 18, § 67.—Pro v.: nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus, Juv. 8, 20.

nobiliter, adv., v. nobilis fin.

nōbilito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [nobilis].

I. To make known, to render famous or re-nowned: disciplinā militari nobilitatus est, Nep. Iphic. 1, 1: poëtae post mortem nobili-tari volunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: spectata ac nobilitata virtus, id. Fl. 26, 63: neque enim ex te umquam es nobilitatus, id. Sen. 9, 27: famam, Liv. 1, 16.—Also in an unfavorable sense, to render notorious: ne eam male-factis nobilitarent, Titin. ap. Non. 352, 8: stultum adulescentulum nobilitas flagitiis, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 20: Phalaris, cujus est nobi-litata crudelitas, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 26: adulterio nobilitatus, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 8.—**II.** To render excellent, to ennoble, improve: qui no-vitatem suam multis rebus nobilitaverat, Vell. 2, 96, 1: Auster vites nobilitat, Pall. 1, 6, 7: quae nobilitatos maritos non habe-rent, ne innobilitatae remanerent, Lampr. Heliog. 4, 3.

nōbiscum, v. ego.

nōcens, entis, P. a., v. noceo fin.

nōceter, adv., v. noceo, P. a. fin.

nōcentia, ae, f. [nocens], guilt, trans-gression (post-class.): deus innocentiae magister, nocentiae iudex, Tert. Apol. 40; id. adv. Marc. 2, 13.

nōcēo, cūi, cītum, 2 (inf. pres. pass. no-cerier, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 73; gen. plur. no-centūm, Ov. P. 1, 8, 19; perf. subj. noxit: ne boa noxit, Lucil. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Fama, p. 360 Müll.; Fronto ad M. Caesa-rem, 3, 13 Mai.), v. n. (and a.; v. infra e) [Sanscr. root naç, disappear; Gr. νέκυρ; cf. neco, nex, noxa, pernicies], to do harm, in-flict injury, do hurt to (cf.: obsum, obficio, laedo).—Constr. (a) Absol. or with dat.: declinare ea, quae nocitura videantur, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, id. Caecin. 21, 60: nihil nocet, it does no harm, id. Att. 12, 47, 1: nocere alteri, id. Off. 3, 5, 23: iurejurando accepto, nihil iis nocituros hostes, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: jura te nociturum non esse homini de hac re nemini, Plaut. Mil. 5, 18.—(β) With a homogeneous or a general (pronominal) ob-ject: OB EAM REM NOXAM NOCERVNT, have been guilty of a crime, from an old ferial formula, Liv. 9, 10, 9: si uredo aut grando quippiam nocuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86: quid nocet haec? Juv. 14, 153.—(γ) In pass. (very rare), to be harmed, injured: larix ab carie aut a tineā non nocetur, Vitr. 2, 9 med.: noceri eas (ciconias) omnibus qui-dem locis nefas ducunt, sed, etc., Sol. 40 fin.—(δ) Impers. pass. (class.), an injury is done or inflicted: ut ne cui noceatur, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: mihi nihil ab istis noceri pot-est, id. Cat. 3, 12, 37: ut in agris vastandis

hostibus noceretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: ipsi nihil nocitum iri, id. ib. 5, 36: neque diem decet me morari, neque nocti nocerier, *that injury be done to the night*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 73.—(e) *Act.* (late Lat.): nihil illum nocuit, Vulg. Luc. 4, 35; id. Act. 7, 26; 18, 10.—Hence,

nocens, entis, *P. a.*, *that commits a wicked action, bad, wicked, culpable, criminal* (cf.: sons, reus): nocens et nefarius, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51: homines nocentissimi, id. Div. in Caecil. 3, 9: nocentissima victoria, id. Verr. 1, 14, 41: nocentissimi mores, Quint. 2, 15, 32: merita caede nocentum (poet. for nocentum; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 35, 45), Ov. P. 1, 8, 19.—**II.** In gen., *hurtful, harmful, pernicious, baneful, injurious*: a pestiferis et nocentibus refugere, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: boletus, Juv. 6, 620.—*Comp.*: edit cicutis allium nocentius, Hor. Epod. 3, 3.—Hence, adv.: **nocenter**, *hurtfully, injuriously* (not ante-Aug.): nocenter armata, Col. 8, 2, 10: abscessus nocenter adulescit, Cels. 5, 28, 11; Tert. Apol. 14.

nocivus, a, um, adj. [noceo], *hurtful, injurious, noxious* (not ante-Aug., and very rare), Phaedr. 1, 28, 3: pecori nociva, Plin. 20, 2, 6, § 12; Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 9.

noctanter, adv. [nox], *by night*, Casiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 31.

* **noctesco**, ēre, v. n. *inch.* [id.], *to draw towards night, to grow dark*: omnia noctescent, Furius ap. Non. 145, 11; and Gell. 18, 11, 3 (where the word is censured).

nocticola, ae, comm. [nox-colo], *fond of the night*: Indus, who, on account of the excessive heat of the day, is fond of the night, Prud. Ham. 636.

nocticolor, ōris, adj. [nox-color], *night-colored, black*: nocticolor Memnon (as being an Ethiopian), Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 6: Styx, Aus. Monos. de Diis, 11.

noctifer, ōri, m. [nox-fero], *the night-bringer*, the evening-star, Cat. 62, 7; Calp. Ecl. 5, 121.

noctiluca, ae, f. [nox-luceo], *that shines by night*; hence, **I.** *The moon*: Luna quod sola lucet noctu: itaque ea dicta noctiluca in Palatio; nam ibi noctu lucet templum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 68 Müll.: canentes Rite crescentem face noctilucam, Hor. C. 4, 6, 38.—**II.** *A lantern*, Varr. ap. Non. 234, 4 (Sat. Men. 54, 5).—**III.** Noctilucam (noctilugam) Lucilius cum dixit obscenum significat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 174 Müll. (Scalig. ad loc. understands by noctiluca, avis mali omnis noctu lugens; Salmas. Exerc. Plin. p. 70, col. 2, d. reads noctipuga, acc. to a gloss: noctipugam obscenum quod quasi noctibus compungat); v. Müll. ad Fest. l. l.

† **noctiluga**, ae, v. noctiluca, III.

† **noctipugam**, v. noctiluca, III. fin.

* **noctisurgium**, ii, n. [nox-surgo], *a getting up in the night*: nyctegresia, quasi noctisurgium, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. egratus, p. 78 Müll.

noctivagus, a, um, adj. [nox-vagus; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 68], *night-wandering; that wanders about by night* (poet.): noctivagae faces caeli, Lucr. 5, 1191: currus (sc. Phoebe), Verg. A. 10, 216: deus, i. e. sleep, Stat. Th. 10, 158: iter, Val. Fl. 2, 44.

* **noctividus**, a, um, adj. [nox-video], *night-seeing; that sees by night*; of the night-owl, Mart. Cap. 6, § 571.

* **noctivigilus**, a, v. noctuvigilus.

noctu, v. nox.

I. noctua, ae, f. [nox], *a night-owl, an owl*, a bird sacred to Minerva: noctua, quod noctu canit ac vigilat, Varr. L. L. 5, § 76 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. pp. 174 and 175 ib.; Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 90: noctuarum dimicatio, Plin. 10, 17, 19, § 39: garrula, id. 18, 35, 87, § 362: seros exercet noctua cantus, Verg. G. 1, 403.

2. Noctua, ae, m., *a Roman surname*: Q. Caedicius Noctua, a consul with M. Valerius Corvinus A. U. C. 465.

* **noctūabundus**, a, um, adj. [noctu], *having travelled all night* (cf. noctivagus): noctūabundus ad me venit cum epistula tuā tabellarius, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 2.

* **noctūinus**, a, um, adj. [I. noctua], *of or belonging to night-owls*: noctuini oculi, owls' eyes, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 35.

† **Noctulius**, ii, m., *a deity of the Brizians*, Inscr. Spōn. Miscell. Antiq. p. 115; Inscr. Murat. 98, 4.

noctulūcus, i, m. [nox-luceo], *watching, waking, or seeing at night*, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, § 99 Speng.

nocturnalis, e, adj. [nox], *nocturnal* (post-class.): cucullus, Sid. Ep. 7, 16: habitatio, Alcim. Ep. 33.

nocturnus, a, um, adj. [from the adv. noctu, analog. to diurnus from diu], *of or belonging to the night, nocturnal* (class.): labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere, Cic. Sen. 23, 82; opp. diurnus, id. Mil. 3, 9: nocturnum praesidium Palatii, id. Cat. 1, 1, 1: sacra, id. Leg. 2, 15, 37: horae, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: nocturno certare mero, putere diurno, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 11: bella, Verg. A. 11, 736: ora, i. e. dark, black faces, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 107.—Poet. and in post-Aug. prose, of living beings that do any thing at night: fur nocturnus, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 7, 2, 1: adulter, Juv. 8, 144: lupus gregibus nocturnus obambulat, by night, Verg. G. 3, 538: qui nocturnus sacra divum legerit, Hor. S. 1, 3, 117; 2, 6, 100: advocati jam paene nocturni, summoned almost in the night-time, i. e. very early, Petr. 15.—**II.** Subst.: **Nocturnus**, i, m., *the god of Night*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 116.

noctus, ūs, v. nox init.

noctūvigilus (noctiv-), a, um, adj. [nox-vigilo], *night-watching*: Venus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 40.

nocuus, a, um, adj. [noceo], *hurtful, injurious, noxious* (very rare), Ov. Hal. 128; Scrib. Comp. 114.

nodabilis, e, adj. [nodo], *knotty* (late Lat.), Vict. Tunon. de Poenit. 3.

* **nodāmen**, inis, n. [id.], *a knotting, knot*: lori, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 593.

* **nodatio**, ōnis, f. [id.], *knottiness, nodosity*: propter nodationis duritiem, Vitr. 2, 9, 7.

nodātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from nodo.

nodia or **notia**, ae, f., *a plant, also called herba nodaria*, Plin. 24, 19, 115, § 175.

Nodinus, i, m., *a rivulet near Rome, mentioned in prayers, otherwise unknown*, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52.

nodo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [nodus], *to furnish or fill with knots*. **I.** Lit.: ferula nodata, Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 123: cornus nodata, id. 16, 38, 73, § 186.—**II.** Transf., *to tie in a knot, to knot*, Cato, R. R. 32, 2: crines nodantur in aurum, Verg. A. 4, 138: colum laqueo nodatus ab arto, Ov. R. Am. 17: animalia phalerari sibi magis quam nodari videntur, Ambros. in Cant. Cantic. 1, § 43.—Hence, **nodātus**, a, um, P. a., *knotty, i. e. entangled, intricate*: rapidus nodato gurgite vortex, Stat. Th. 9, 276.

nodōse, adv., v. nodosus fin.

* **nodōsitas**, ātis, f. [nodosus], *knottiness, nodosity*: tortuosissima et impicatissima nodositas, Aug. Conf. 2, 10.

nodosus, a, um, adj. [nodus], *full of knots, knotty* (syn. geniculatus). **I.** Lit.: stipes, Ov. H. 10, 101: robur, Val. Fl. 8, 298: lina, nets, Ov. M. 3, 153; so, plagae, id. F. 6, 110: vitis, Juv. 8, 247: ossa, the bones of the neck, the cervical vertebrae, Luc. 8, 672: rami, Sen. Ep. 12, 1: fructus, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 176: cheragra (so called from its producing blains and knots on the fingers), Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 31: podagra, Ov. P. 1, 3, 23.—**II.** Trop., *knotty, intricate, difficult* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quaestiones, Macr. S. 7, 1 med.—Sup.: nodosissimi libri enodati, Aug. Conf. 4, 16: Cicuta, familiar with the intricacies of the law, Hor. S. 2, 3, 69; so, nodosam exsolve stitem, Val. Max. 2, 9, 1 (dub.).—Hence, adv.: **nodōse**, intricately, obscurely (post-class.); comp.: nodosus, Tert. Res. Carn. 46.

Nodotus (Nodūt-), i, m., *a deity who presided over corn, and brought it as far as the knots in the stalk: praefecerunt ergo . . . geniculis nodisque culmorum deum Nodotum*, Aug. Civ. Del. 4, 8; Arn. 4, 131.

nodulus, i, m. dim. [nodus], *a little knot*, Plin. 21, 5, 13, § 26: capilli, App. M. 3, p. 139, 13.

nodus, i, m. [for gnodus; Sanscr. root gadh-, gandh-, grasp; cf. Gr. γανδάω, hold; γάθος, jaw; Lat. pre-hend-o; Germ. Knoten; Engl. knot], *a knot* (cf. nexus). **I.** Lit.: nodus vinculumque, Cic. Univ. 4: necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colo-

res, Verg. E. 8, 77: Cacum Corripit in nodum complexus, *clasping him as in a knot*, id. A. 8, 260: nodos manu diducere, Ov. M. 2, 560: nodus Herculis or Herculeanus, *a knot difficult to untie, of which Hercules was held to be the inventor*, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 63: unus tibi nodus, sed Herculeanus, restat, Sen. Ep. 87, 38: tamquam nodus Gordius difficillimus, Amm. 14, 11, 1: cingulum (novae nuptae) Herculeano nodo vinctum vir solvit ominis gratia, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. cingulo, p. 63 Müll.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A girdle* (poet.): nodoque sinus collecta fluentes, Verg. A. 1, 320; Mart. 6, 13, 5.—Hence, astronom.: nodus anni, the circle of the equator, Lucr. 5, 688.—**2.** *A mode of dressing the hair, a knot, club*: Rheni nodos, the hair of the Germans gathered into a club, Mart. 5, 37, 8; cf.: insigne gentis obliquare crimem nodoque substringere, Tac. G. 38.—**3.** Plur.: nodi, *a knotted fishing-net*, Manil. 5, 664.—**4.** *A knot, knob, node* on a joint of an animal's body: crura sine nodis, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: cervix articulorum nodis jungitur, Plin. 11, 37, 67, § 177; 11, 37, 88, § 217: dirae nodus hyaenae, a backbone, dorsal vertebra, Luc. 6, 672.—Hence, nodi articulorum, a swelling, tumor on the joints, Plin. 24, 5, 13, § 21; 30, 12, 36, § 110.—**5.** *A knot, knob, fold, etc.* (a) In wood or the branches of plants: baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, Liv. 1, 18, 7; Sen. Ben. 7, 9: stipes gravidus nodis, Verg. A. 7, 507: telum solidum nodis, id. ib. 11, 553: gracilitas harundinis, distincta nodis, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 158; Col. Arb. 3.—Hence, the knotty club of Hercules, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1661.—(β) Of a writhing serpent: nixantem nodis seque in sua membra plicantem, Verg. A. 5, 279.—(γ) Prov.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, to look for knots in a bulrush (which contains none), i. e. to find difficulties where there are none, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 330 Müll. (Sat. v. 46 Vahl): in scirpo nodum quaeris, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 22; Ter. And. 5, 4, 38.—**6.** *A knot, hard part of a thing; so of metals*, Plin. 34, 13, 37, § 136: of precious stones, id. 37, 10, 55, § 150.—**7.** *A star in the constellation Pisces*, Cic. Arat. 14; Caes. Germ. Arat. 243.—**8.** In astron.: nodi, the four points in the heavens where the seasons begin, the nodes, Manil. 3, 618; cf. id. 2, 430.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a band, bond*: his igitur singulis versibus quasi nodi apparent continuationis, Cic. Or. 66, 222: velut laxioribus nodis resolvemus, Quint. 9, 4, 127: amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, Cic. Lael. 14, 51.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A bond, obligation* (poet.): exsolvere animum nodis religionum, Lucr. 4, 7: imponere nodos, i. e. iusjurandum, Ov. H. 20, 39 Ruhnk.—**2.** *A knotty point, difficulty, impediment*.—Absol.: dum hic nodus expediatur non putet senatus nos oportere decedere, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 3: incideramus in difficilem nodum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 1.—With gen.: Abantem interimit, pugnae nodumque moramque, Verg. A. 10, 428: cum scopulus et nodus et mora publicae securitatis superesset Antonius, Flor. 4, 9, 1: qui juris nodos et legum aenigmata solvat (an allusion to the Gordian knot), Juv. 8, 50 (hence, Cicuta nodosus; v. nodosus).—Esp.: nodus linguae, the bond or tie of the tongue: nodum linguae rumpere, Gell. 5, 9, 2: nodos linguae solvere, Just. 13, 7, 6.

Nodutus, v. Nodotus.

Nōē, indecl., = Nōē (Hebr. נֹחַ), Noah, Sedul. Carm. 1, 174; Vulg. Matt. 24, 37; 38; id. Gen. 6, 13; v. Noa.

noëgeum (trisyl.), ii, n., *a garment trimmed with purple*; acc. to others, *a white upper garment*: noëgeum quidam amicali genus praetextum purpurā; quidam candidum ac perlucidum, quasi a navo (nauco), quod putamen quorundam pomorum est tenuissimum non sine candore, ut Livius ait in Odyssea: simul ac lacrimas de ore noëgoe deterisit, id est candido, Paul. ex Fest. p. 174 Müll.: noëgeum nigrum pallium tenue, Placid. p. 486.

noenum and **noenu**, v. non init.

† **noërus**, a, um, adj., = voëpōs, gifted with understanding, Tert. adv. Val. 20.

* **1. Nōla**, ae, f. [nolo], *the Unwilling*, an appellation sarcastically given to the dissolute Clodia: in triclinio Coam, in cubiculo Nolam, Cael. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 53.

2. nōla, ae, f., a little bell : jusserat (canem) in rabido gutture ferre nōlam, Avien. Fab. 7, 8 dub. (al. notam).

3. Nola, ae, f., a city of remote antiquity in Campania, founded by the Ausonians, afterwards conquered by the Tuscans, and colonized by the Chalcidians, still called Nola, Liv. 9, 28; 23, 14; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Cic. Brut. 3, 12; Vell. 1, 7, 2 sq.; Just. 20, 1; Sil. 12, 161.—Hence, **A. Nōlanus**, a, um, adj. (Nōlanus, Prud. *σπερ* 11, 30s), of or belonging to Nola, Nolan : ager, Liv. 23, 14; plebs, id. 24, 13; Sil. 12, 293.—In plur. as subst.: **Nōlani**, ōrum, m., the Nolans, Liv. 8, 25 and 26.—**B. Nōlensis**, e, adj., of Nola : episcopus, Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 10.

nōlens, entis, Part., from nolo.

nōlenter, a false read. for nocenter, Tert. Apol. 14.)

nōlentia, ae, f. [nolo], unwillingness (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 25.

Noliba, ae, f., a city in Tarraconian Spain, Liv. 35, 22.

nolo, nōlūi, nolle (nevis for non vis, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 32 Brix ad loc.; id. Most. 3, 2, 75; id. Poen. 5, 2, 119 al.: nevolt for non vult, id. Trin. 2, 2, 80; id. Most. 1, 2, 29; Titin. ap. Non. 144, 7; v. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 2: noltis for non vultis, Lucil. ap. Diom. p. 381 P.; gerund. abl. nolendo, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27), v. irreg. [ne-volo], to wish, or will... not; not to wish, to be unwilling. **I.** In gen., with *inf.*, or *acc.* and *inf.*: si NOLET, AR CERAM NE STERNITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25: nolumus, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 85: novi ingenium mulierum: nolunt, ubi velis: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43: etiamsi nolint, Cic. Rep. 1, 31, 47: nolo, eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, id. ib. 4, 7, 7: pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: nollet carmine quemquam Describi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 153: procedere recte Qui moechos non voltis, id. S. 1, 2, 38.—Esp. freq. in *imp.*, noli, nolito, nolite, etc., with *inf.* periphrastically for the *imp.*, do not: noli irasciri, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 60; 65: noli avorsari, id. Trin. 3, 2, 1: noli putare, Cic. Brut. 33, 125: nolito putare, Lucil. ap. Non. 505, 20: nolite, hospites, ad me adire, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. v. 404 Vahl): nolite, iudices, existimare, etc., Cic. Fl. 42, 105: nolitate mirari, Sisenn. ap. Non. 481, 2: noli vexare, Juv. 1, 126.—Sometimes with *velle* pleonastically: nolite, iudices... hunc jam naturā ipsā occidentem velle maturius exstingui vulnere vestro, quam suo fato, Cic. Cael. 32, 79; Nep. Att. 4, 2.—Sometimes followed by a negative, which does not destroy the negation: nolui deesse, ne tacitae quidem flagitationi tuae, Cic. Top. 1, 5; Liv. 2, 45: nollem, I would not, I could wish not: nollem factum, I am sorry for it, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 11: Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt: nollem Corinthum, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: quod nolim, which Heaven forbid: videbis, si erit, quod nolim, arcesendus, ne, etc., id. Att. 7, 18, 3; Ov. H. 20, 100: non nolle, to have no objection, to be willing: cum se non nolle dixisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: quos ego nominarem: neque ipsi nolunt, and they have no objection, id. Sull. 26, 72.—Part. pres.: me nolente, without my consent, against my will, Quint. 3, 6, 68: nolente senatu, Luc. 1, 274: nolen-tibus umbris, id. 2, 175.—**II.** In partic., to wish ill, be adverse to a person (very rare): cui qui nolunt, iidem tibi, quod eum ornasti, non sunt amici, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3.—**P. a.**: **nōlens**, entis, unwilling (post-Aug. for invitus): dignitati ejus aliquid adstruere inopinantis, nescientis, immo etiam fortasse nolentis, Plin. Ep. 3, 2, 3; Cels. 1, 8; Quint. 3, 6, 68.

† **nōluntas**, ātis, f. [nolo], unwillingness: noluntas ab eo quod nolumus, sicut voluntas ab eo, quod volumus, Placid. Gloss. ap. Mai. Aut. class. 6, p. 568, a.

Nōmādes, um, v. Nomās.

nōmae, ōrum, f., v. nome.

Nōmaeus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the city of Nōmae, in Sicily: viri, Sil. 14, 266.

Nōmās, ādis, comm., = Νομάς (pasturing flocks); in plur. **Nōmādes**, pastoral people that wander about with their flocks,

Nomads, Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22.—Hence, **II.** In partic., the (wandering) Numidians, Verg. A. 4, 320; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.—In sing. collect., a Numidian, Sil. 5, 194.—In fem.: Nomas versuta, a Numidian fortune-teller, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 37.—Hence, **B.** Transf.: **Nōmas**, ādis, f., Numidia, Mart. 8, 55, 8; 9, 75, 8.

† **nōmē**, ēs, f., = νομή, a corroding sore, eating ulcer: nome intestina, Plin. 31, 8, 44, § 97.—Usu. in plur.: **nōmae**, ōrum, Plin. 20, 9, 36, § 93: cohobere nomas, id. 26, 14, 87, § 144; 23, 4, 46, § 91: sanare, id. 30, 13, 39, § 115: sistere, id. 24, 16, 94, § 151.

nōmen, inis (archaic form of *gen. sing.* nominis, S. C. de Bacch. Corp. Inscr. Lat. 196, 8), n. [for gnōmen, from root gno, whence gnosco, nosco, co-gnosco], a name, appellation (syn. vocabulum). **I.** Lit.: nomen est, quod unicuique personae datur, quo suo quaeque proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 134: imponere nova rebus nomina, id. Fin. 3, 1, 3: qui haec rebus nomina posuerunt, id. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: appellare aliquem nomine, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: huic urbi nomen Epidamno inditum est, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 37; cf. Liv. 7, 2, 6: Theophrastus divinitate loquendi nomen invenit, Cic. Or. 19, 62: lituus ab ejus litui, quo canitur, similitudine nomen invenit, id. Div. 1, 17, 30: ut is locus ex calamitate populi Romani nomen caperet, Caes. B. G. 1, 13 et saep.: ludi, Pythia de domitiae serpentis nomine dicti, Ov. M. 1, 447: clari nominis vir, Vell. 2, 34, 4: nominis minoris vir, id. 2, 100, 5; cf. id. 2, 112, 2; 2, 103, 1: est mihi nomen, inditum mihi nomen, with *nom.*: cui saltationi Titius nomen est, Cic. Brut. 62, 225: eique morbo nomen est avaritia, id. Tusc. 4, 11, 24: canibus pigris... Nomen erit pardus, tigris, leo, Juv. 8, 36.—With dat.: haec sunt aedes, hic habet: Lesbionico st nomen, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 110: juvenis nomen fecit Peniculo mihi, id. Men. 1, 1, 1: nam mihi est Auxilio nomen, id. Cist. 1, 3, 6: huic ego die nomen Trinummo facio, id. Trin. 4, 2, 1: nomen Arcturo est mihi, id. Rud. prol. 5: cantus cui nomen neniae, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 62: puero ab inopia nomen Egerio est inditum, Liv. 1, 34: est illis strigibus nomen, Ov. F. 6, 139.—With *gen.*: cujus nomen est Viven-tis, Vulg. Gen. 25, 11.—Rarely with *ad*: ut det nomen ad molas coloniam, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 38.—Nomen dare, edere, profiteri, ad nomina respondere, to give in one's name, be enrolled, enlist; to answer to one's name when summoned to military duty: ne nomina darent, Liv. 2, 24: nomina profiteri, id. 2, 24: nominis edendi apud consules potestas, id. 2, 24: virgis caesi, qui ad nomina non respondissent, id. 7, 4; also, dare nomen in conjunctionem, to join the conspiracy, Tac. A. 15, 48: ab re nomen habet (terra), is named for, Liv. 38, 18, 4: quae (sapientia) divinarum humanarumque rerum cognitione hoc nomen apud antiquos adsequabatur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: dea (Viriplaca) nomen hoc a placandis viris fertur adsecuta, Val. Max. 2, 1, 6.—Esp.: nomen accipere = nominari: turris quae nomen ab insula accepit, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 1; Quint. 3, 13; Just. 1, 5, 1; Tac. A. 6, 37; 15, 74; Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 8.—**2.** In partic., the middle name of the three which every free-born Roman had, as distinguished from the praenomen and cognomen. The nomen distinguished one gens from another, the cognomen one familia from another, and the praenomen one member of the familia from another, Quint. 7, 3, 27.—But sometimes nomen is used in the signif. of praenomen: id nomen (sc. Gaja), Cic. Mur. 12, 27.—So, too, in the signif. of cognomen: Sex. Clodius, cui nomen est Phormio, Cic. Caecin. 10, 27; cf.: tamquam habeas tria nomina, i. e. as if you were a Roman, Juv. 5, 127.—**3.** Esp. in phrase: sub nomine, under the assumed name: qui litteras exiliales Demetrio sub nomine Flaminini adtulerant, Liv. 40, 54, 9: sub nomine meo, Quint. 7, 2, 24: carmina sub alieno nomine edere, Suet. Aug. 55: multa vana sub nomine celebri vulgabantur, Tac. A. 6, 12; 13, 25; id. H. 1, 5; cf.: rogatio repente sub unius tribuni nomine promulgatur, Liv. 43, 16, 6; Suet. Aug. 29; Plin. Pan. 50, 5; cf. also II. B. infra.—**4.** A title of power or honor: imperatoris, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 14.—**5.** In gram., a noun, Quint. 1, 4, 18; 1, 5,

42 et saep.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Nomen alicujus deferre, to bring an accusation against, to accuse a person: nomen alicujus de paricidio deferre, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: nomen recipere, to receive the accusation: palam de sellā ac tribunali pronuntiat: si quis absentem Sthenium rei capitalis reum facere vellet, sese ejus nomen recepturum: et simul, ut nomen deferret, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 94; cf. context.—**2.** A bond, note, a demand, claim, a debt: tituli debitorum nomina dicuntur praesertim in iis debitis, in quibus hominum nomina scripta sunt, quibus pecuniae commodatae sunt, Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 28: repromittam istoc nomine solutam rem futuram, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 48: si neque in tuas tabulas ullum nomen referres, cum tot tibi nominibus acceptum Curtii referrent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 102: qui tibi, ut ais, certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit, on good bonds, good security, id. Quint. 11, 38; cf.: egone hos digitos meos impellere potui, ut falsum perscriberent nomen? id. Rosc. Com. 1, 1: volo persolvere, ut expungatur nomen, ne quid debeam, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 40; so, solvere, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 7: expedire, exsolvere, id. ib. 16, 6, 3: nomina sua exigere, to collect one's debts, id. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 28: hoc nomen, quod urget, nunc, cum petitur, dissolvere, id. Planc. 28, 68: transcribere in alium, Liv. 35, 7: qui venit ad dubium grandi cum codice nomen, comes with a huge ledger to sue for a doubtful debt, Juv. 7, 110.—**b.** Nomina facere, in the case of written obligations, to set down or book the items of debt in the account-book: nomina se facturum, quia ego vellem die, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1: emit homo cupidus (Canius) tanti, quanti Pythius voluit et emit instructos: nomina facit (Pythius), negotium conficit, id. Off. 3, 14, 59: nomina facturi diligenter in patrimonium et vasa debitoris inquirimus, Sen. Ben. 1, 1, 2.—**c.** Nomen locare, to offer as surety, Phaedr. 1, 16, 1 (dub.).—**d.** Transf., an item of debt; and hence, a debtor: hoc sum assecutus, ut bonum nomen existimer, i. e. a good payer, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2: lenta nomina non mala, Sen. Ben. 5, 22, 1; cf. id. ib. 7, 29, 2; Col. 1, 7, 2.—**3.** A family, race, stock, people, nation: C. Octavius in familiam nomenque adoptavit, Suet. Caes. 83: Crispum C. Sallustius in nomen ascrivit, Tac. A. 3, 30; Luc. 7, 584.—**4.** With national names: nomen Romanum, whatever is called Roman, i. e. the Roman dominion, nation, power; esp. of the army: gens infestissima nomini Romano, Sall. C. 52, 24: CEIVIS ROMANVS NEVE NOMINVS LATINI NEVE SOCIVM QVISQVAM, etc., S. C. de Bacch.; so, concitatis sociis et nomine Latino, Cic. Rep. 1, 19, 31; 3, 29, 41: ubi deletum omnibus videretur nomen Romanum, Liv. 23, 6, 3: relicum Romani nominis, id. 22, 55, 5; 27, 33, 11; 1, 10, 3; cf. id. 9, 7, 1: Aeolio regnatas nomine terras, Sil. 14, 70: Volscūm nomen prope deletum est, Liv. 3, 8, 10: nomen Atheniensium tueri, Just. 5, 6, 9.—**5.** Poet. **a.** A thing: infaustum interluit Alia nomen, Verg. A. 7, 717.—**b.** A person: popularia nomina Drusus, Luc. 6, 759; 1, 311: nec fidum femina nomen, Tib. 3, 4, 61: in diversa trahunt unum duo nomina pectus, i. e. the love of a mother and sister, Ov. M. 8, 464; id. H. 8, 30.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Name, fame, repute, reputation, renown (syn.: existimatio, fama): hujus magnum nomen fuit, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: nomen habere, id. ib. 69, 244: magnum in oratoribus nomen habere, id. Or. 6, 22: officere nomini alicujus, Liv. praef. 3: et nos aliquod nomenque decusque Gessimus, Verg. A. 2, 89: nomen gerere, Lact. 1, 20, 3; 4, 29, 15 al.: multi Lydia nominis Romanā vigili clarior Iliā, Hor. C. 3, 9, 7: nomen alicujus stringere, Ov. Tr. 2, 350: homines nonnullus in litteris nominis, Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 3: parentes, quorum maximum nomen in civitatibus est suis, Liv. 22, 22, 13.—Of ill repute, bad reputation: malum nomen (only rare and late Lat.): magis eligendum in paupertate nomen bonum quam in divitiis nomen pessimum, Hier. Com. Ep. Tit., Paris, 1546, p. 104 H.—**2.** Of inanimate things: ne vinum nomen perdat, Cato, R. R. 25: nec Baccho genus aut pomis sua nomina servat, Verg. G. 2, 240.—**B.** A title, pretext, pretence, color, excuse, account, sake, reason, authority, behalf, etc.: alio nomine et aliā de causā abstulisse, Cic. Rosc. Com.

14, 40: legis agrariae simulatione atque nomine, id. Agr. 2, 6, 15: classis nomine pecuniam imperatam queruntur, id. Fl. 12, 27: haec a te peto amicitiae nostrae nomine, id. Fam. 12, 12, 3; 2, 1, 1: nomine sceleris conjurationisque damnati, id. Verr. 2, 5, 5, § 11: nomine negligentiae suspectum esse, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1: quid exornamus philosophiam, aut quid ejus nomine gloriosissimos? id. Tusc. 2, 14, 33: qui cum luxuriose viverent, non reprehenderentur eo nomine, id. Fin. 2, 7, 21: gratias boni viri agebant et tuo nomine gratulabantur, *on your account*, id. Phil. 1, 12, 30: Antonio tuo nomine gratias egi, *on your behalf*, id. Att. 1, 16, 16: legationes tuo nomine proficiscentes, id. Fam. 3, 8, 2: quem quidem tibi etiam suo nomine commendo, *for his own sake*, id. ib. 13, 21, 2: meo nomine, Tac. H. 1, 29: feminarum suarum nomine, id. G. 8: bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 14: decretae eo nomine supplicationes, Tac. A. 14, 59; but: accepta ex aerario pecunia tuo nomine, *on your responsibility*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7. — **C.** A name, as opposed to the reality: me nomen habere duarum legionum exilium (opp. exercitum habere tantum), Cic. Att. 5, 15, 1: Campani magis nomen ad praesidium sociorum, quam vires cum attulis sent, Liv. 7, 29: nomen amicitiae est, nomen inane fides, Ov. A. A. 1, 740. — **III.** In eccl. Lat., **1.** Periphrastically: invocavit nomen Domini, Vulg. Gen. 13, 4: omnipotens nomen ejus, ib. Exod. 15, 3: psallam nomini Domini, ib. Ps. 7, 18: blasphemare nomen ejus, ib. Apoc. 13, 6. — **2.** Delegated power: in nomine tuo daemones eicimus, Vulg. Matt. 7, 22: in quo nomine fecistis, ib. Act. 4, 7: locuti sunt in nomine Domini, ib. Jacob. 5, 10.

nōmēclātiō, ōnis, f. [nomen-calō], a calling by name (very rare). **I.** Of persons, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 41. — **II.** Of things: vitium, a list, catalogue, Col. 3, 2, 31.

nōmēclātor (**nōmēculātor**), Mart. 10, 30, 23; Suet. Aug. 19; id. Callig. 41; id. Claud. 34, ōris, m. [id.], one who calls a person or thing by name, a nomenclator; among the Romans, a slave who attended his master in canvassing and on similar occasions, for the purpose of telling him the names of those he met in the street, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 5; id. Mur. 36, 37: nomenclatori memoriae loco audacia est, Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 10; id. Ep. 19, 11; id. Ben. 6, 33, 4. — Under the emperors, a slave who told his master the names of the other slaves: servorum causā nomenclator adhibendus, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 26.

nōmēclātūra, ae, f. [id.], a calling by name, a list of names, nomenclature (Plinian), Plin. H. N. 3 proem. § 2; id. 21, 9, 28, § 52.

nōmēculātor, v. nomenclator. **Nōmentum**, i, n., a city in the country of the Sabines, now Mentana, Liv. 1, 38, 4, 22; Verg. A. 6, 773. — **II.** Hence, **A.** **Nōmentānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Nomentum: ager, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 48: vīna, Mart. 13, 119: vīa, the road leading from Rome to Nomentum, Liv. 3, 52. — **Plur. subst.** **Nōmentāni**, ōrum, m., the Nomentans, Liv. 8, 14; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64. — **B.** **Nōmentānus**, i, m., a Roman surname: L. Cassius Nomentanus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 102; 1, 8, 11 et saep.

† **nōmīnus**, a, um, adj., = νόμιμος, lawful, legitimate, = legitimus: PATER NOMINIVS, Inscr. Orell. 5059.

nōmīnālis, e, adj. [nomen], of or belonging to a name, nominal (ante- and post-class.): gentilitas, Varr. L. L. 8, § 4 Müll. — **II.** Subst.: **nōmīnālia**, ūm, n., the day on which a child received its name, the name-day, Tert. Idol. 16. — Hence, adv.: **nōmīnālīter**, by name, expressly: annuere, Arn. 2, 80.

nōmīnatim, adv. [nominō], by name, expressly, one by one, in detail (class.): ibi ego dicam quicquid inerat nominatim, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 90: aliquem nominatim excipere, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 2: non nominatim, sed generatim, id. ib. 11, 6, 2: quicquid esset in praedio vitii, id statuerunt, si venditor sciret, nisi nominatim dictum esset, praestari oportere, id. Off. 3, 16, 65: fortissimum quemque nominatim evocare, Caes.

B. C. 1, 39: si quidem filius a patre exheredetur, nominatim exheredari, Gai. Inst. 2, 127.

nōmīnātiō, ōnis, f. [nominō], a naming. * **I.** In gen.: consuetudo nominationum, Vitr. 6, 7, 7. — **II.** In partic. **A.** In rhet. lang., a figure of speech, whereby a thing which has no name, or an unsuitable one, receives an appropriate name, Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42. — **B.** A nomination to an office (rare but class.): paternum auguratus locum, in quem ego eum mea nominatione cooptabo, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 12: nominatio in locum pontificis non est facta, Liv. 26, 23: consulum, Tac. A. 6, 45.

nōmīnātīvus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to naming, nominative; in gram.: casus nominativus, the nominative case, Varr. L. L. 10, § 23 Müll.; Quint. 1, 7, 3; 7, 9, 13; 8, 3, 46 et saep.

nōmīnātor, ōris, m. [id.], a nominator (in jurid. Lat.): nominatores magistratum, Dig. 27, 8, 1; so ib. 27, tit. 7.

nōmīnātorius, a, um, adj. [nominator], of or belonging to naming, naming, containing names (in jurid. Lat.): nominatorii breves, Cod. Th. 1, 10, 8; 11, 28, 3: pericula, having a name, named, Tert. Anim. 13.

1. nōmīnātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from nominō.

2. nōmīnātus, ūs, m. [nominō], a naming, a name; in gram., a noun (perh. only in Varr.), Varr. L. L. 8, § 52 Müll.; so id. ib. § 63: quod ad nominatum analogiam pertinet, id. ib. 9, 52, § 95; id. ib. 10, 1.

nōmīnīto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [id.], to name (ante- and post-class.): suscipere hunc motum, quem sensum nominatimus, Lucr. 3, 352; 4, 51; 6, 424; Inscr. Murat. 1522, 2.

nōmīno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [nomen], to call by name, to name, to give a name to (esp. after, for a person or thing; cf.: appello, voco, dico). **I.** In gen.: quae (navis) nunc nominatur nomine Argo, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34, 26: Chaldaei, non ex artis, sed ex gentis vocabulo nominati, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: urbem constituit, quam e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari, id. Rep. 2, 7, 12: amor ex quo amicitia est nominata, Cic. Lael. 8 (Trag. v. 283 Vahl.); id. Caecin. 18, 51. — Esp., to give a surname to a person, Eutr. 8, 8: aliquem honoris causā, to name or mention out of respect: L. Sulla, quem honoris causā nominō, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: quem ego hominem honoris causā nominatum volo, id. Verr. 1, 7, 18; v. honor: hanc illi ideā appellat, jam a Platone ita nominatam, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 30. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Pregn., to render famous, renowned, celebrated (cf.: laudo, celebros): praedicari de se et nominari volunt omnes, Cic. Arch. 11, 26: sunt clari hodieque et qui olim nominabuntur, Quint. 10, 1, 94; v. under P. a. — **B.** To name or nominate a person for an office: patres inter regem nominaverant, Liv. 1, 32: me augurem Cn. Pompeius et Q. Hortensius nominaverunt, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 4: illo die, quo sacerdotes solent nominare, quos dignissimos sacerdotio judicant, me semper nominabat, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 8; Suet. Claud. 22; cf. nominatio. — **C.** To name, mention, report, accuse, arraign (not ante-Aug.): capita conjurationis, priusquam nominarentur apud dictatorem, mors ab ipsis conscita iudicio subtraxit, Liv. 9, 26, 7: qui nominatus profugisset, diem certum se finituros, id. 39, 17: Dimnus, cum ceteros participes sceleris indicaret, Philotam non nominavit, Curt. 6, 9, 16; 8, 6, 24. — Esp., with inter, to name among or as one of; to report as belonging to a party, conspiracy, etc.: inter conjuratos nemo me nominat, Curt. 6, 10, 5: inter socios Catilinae nominatus, Suet. Caes. 17; cf.: cum Thesea inter eos nominasset, qui ad inferos adissent, Gell. 10, 16, 12; Plin. 14, 13, 15, § 93; 22, 21, 27, § 55: Hier. in Ep. ad Galat. 5, 19 sqq. — **D.** In gram.: nominandi casus, the nominative case (like accusandi casus, the accusative case), Varr. L. L. 8, § 42 Müll.; 9, § 76; 10, 2, § 23; Gell. 13, 22, 5. — Hence,

nōmīnātus, a, um, P. a. (acc. to II. A.), famed, renowned, celebrated: illa Attalica tota Sicilia nominata, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 27: nominatiora pericula, Tert. Anim. 13:

bellium nominatissimum, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35 (al. laudatissimum); Vulg. 1 Par. 11, 10.

Nōmio, ōnis, m., a hymn to Apollo, Paeanem aut Nomionem citārimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251 B. and K.

† **nōmīsmā** (**nūm-**), ātis (also **nummīsmā**, Ven. Vit. S. Martin. 2, 338), n., = νόμισμα, a piece of money, a coin (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: acceptos, regale nomisma, Philippos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234: largae nomismata mensae, Mart. 12, 62, 11: immensa nomismata, Ser. Samm. 28, 525. — **B.** In partic., a coin not in circulation, a medal, Dig. 34, 2, 27 fin.: nomismata aurea vel argentea vetera, ib. 7, 1, 28. — Esp., a medal or token given to the knights at the door of the theatre, and entitling the bearer to be served with wine: cum data sint equiti bis quina nomismata, quare bis deciens solus, Sextilianus, bibis? Mart. 1, 11, 1 sq. — **II.** Transf., a stamp, an image on a coin: en Caesar agnoscit suum Nomisma nummis inditum, Prud. steφ. 2, 95.

Nōmīus and **Nōmīos**, ii, and **Nōmīon**, ōnis, m., = Νόμιος and Νομίαν, the Pasturer, a surname of Apollo, because he tended the flocks of Admetus (cf. Verg. G. 3, 2); acc. to Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 57, it is from νόμος, lex, and denotes the fourth Apollo: Paeanem aut Nomionem citārimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251 Klotz. — **II.** A son of Apollo and of Cyrene, the daughter of Hypseus, king of Thessaly, Just. 13, 7, 7.

† **nōmos** and **nōmus**, i, m., = νόμος. **I.** A district, province, nome: Thebaid dividitur in praefecturas oppidorum, quos nomos vocant, duodecim, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49: substituunt alios nomos, ut Heroopoliten, id. ib. § 50. — **II.** In music, a tune, air, Suet. Ner. 20.

nōn (old collat. forms **noenum** and **noenu**, cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. tom. 2, p. 149 sq.: noenum pro non Lucilius lib. XXX.: sed tamen hoc dicas, quod est, si noenu molestum sit. Varro Epistola ad Fusium: si hodie noenum venis, cras quidem, etc., Non. 143, 33 sq.: noenum rumores ponebat ante salutem, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1; Ann. v. 314 Vahl.; so, noenum sperando cupide rem prodere summam, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 229 Müll.; Ann. v. 411 ib.: noenum mecastor, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 28: noenu necesses sit, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 62, 127; Ann. v. 161 Vahl.: noenu potest, Lucr. 3, 199 Lachm. N. cr.: noenu queunt, id. 4, 712), adv. [contr. from neoenum, i. e. nec unum, not one, like ne hilum, not any thing (cf. Engl. not, i. q. naught, Angl.-Sax. naht, contr. from ne-aht); cf. Germ. nein], not: hocine agis an non? Ter. And. 1, 2, 15: non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: non est ita, iudices, non est profecto, id. Fl. 22, 53: cum ipsi auxilium ferre, si cupiant, non queant, id. Rep. 1, 5, 9, 1, 2, 2: eam (fugam) si nunc sequor, quoniam? Cum illo non, id. Att. 8, 3, 5. — (β) Non before negatives forms a weak affirmative, and before adverbs of emphatic assertion (as prorsus, omnino, etc.) a weak negative: moveo nonnullis suspitionem, velle me navigare: quod tamen fortasse non nolum, si possem ad otium, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2; so, non nemo, non nihil, non nullus, v. h. vv.: Res has non omnino quidem, sed magnam partem relinquere, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 3: so, non prorsus, etc. — (γ) After negatives it forms a strong affirmative, and after the adverbs above named a strong negative: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, Cic. Brut. 37, 140; v. nemo, nihil, nullus: prorsus non arbitrator, id. Tusc. 4, 4, 8: omnino non dicere, Quint. 10, 7, 24. — (δ) But the negative force of non is not destroyed by a following ne... quidem, or nec... nec: non fugio ne hos quidem mores, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 210; Liv. 28, 42, 16: non medius fidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 1. — In a very few passages non is added to a negative to strengthen it (cf. Gr. οὐ μή): nolle successum non patribus, non consulibus, Lucr. 2, 45, 5; id. 3, 11, 6: nec sursum nec deorsum non cresco, Petr. 58: horam eximere nullam... non possumus, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 7; Plaut. Mil. 5, 18; id. Curc. 4, 4, 23; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 8. — (ε) Unus non = ne unus quidem: unus enim vir Numantinus non fuit, qui in catenis duceretur, Flor. 2, 18, 17. — (ζ) Per litonen,

emphatic, *by no means, not at all, the reverse of*: non ignobilis tragicus, Quint. 1, 12, 18: non inimici mihi, Curt. 7, 10, 7; esp. with *sup.*: Cethegus homo non probatissimus, Cic. Par. 5, 3, 40: homo non aptissimus ad jocandum, id. N. D. 2, 17, 47: non minime commoveri, id. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 125: tu me consilario fortasse non imperitissimo usus esses, id. Fam. 1, 9, 2.—(n) Non quod, non quo, *not that, not as if*: non quod sola ornent, sed quod excellant, Cic. Or. 39, 134: me non sane movet res publica; non quo sit mihi quidquam carius: sed, etc., id. Att. 16, 15, 5: non quo sit servulus unus, idem quod familia, verum quia, id. Caecin. 20, 58.—(θ) Non nisi, *only*: non nisi vicinas tutas arari aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36; v. nisi.—(ι) Non vero, *truly not*: non vero tam isti quam tu ipse nugator, Cic. Sen. 9, 27.—(κ) Non modo, non solum... sed or sed etiam, *not only... but also*: non modo falsum illud esse, sed hoc verissimum, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 70; id. Lael. 15, 54; v. modo and solum.—Sometimes sed is omitted: nec solum apud Caecinam: Fabii quoque Valentis, etc., Tac. H. 2, 27.—(λ) Non modo (solum) non... sed or sed etiam, *not only not... but even*: sed ne... quidem... but not even: ut non modo a mente non deserat, sed id ipsum doleam, me, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2: hoc non modo non laudari, sed ne concedi quidem potest, id. Mur. 3, 8: tu id non modo non prohibebas, verum etiam approbas, id. Att. 16, 7, 3.—When the verb of the second clause is the common predicate of both clauses, the second non is omitted in the first clause: talis vir non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: assentatio, quae non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est, id. Lael. 24, 89: advena non modo vicinae sed ne Italicae quidem stirpis, Liv. 1, 40, 2; 3, 24, 4; 6, 20, 2: neque solum incensiam meam, sed ne rerum quidem, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 203: quod mihi non modo irasci, sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, id. Att. 11, 24, 1: non mentibus solum conspire, sed ne auribus quidem satis constare poterant, Liv. 5, 42, 3; 4, 3, 11; so with sed vix in the second clause: haec genera virtutum non solum in moribus nostris, sed vix jam in libris reperiuntur, Cic. Caec. 17, 40: non modo ad expeditiones sed vix ad quietas stationes viribus sufficerebat, Liv. 3, 6, 8; very rarely verum ne... quidem, instead of sed ne... quidem, Cic. Rep. 3, 30, 42; id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 724.—(μ) Non ita, non tam, *not so very, not particularly*: simulacra non ita antiqua, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 109: non ita lato interfecto mari, id. Or. 8, 25: non ita diu, id. Brut. 66, 233: quae nunc quidem non tam est in plerisque, id. ib. 15, 58.—So, non fere, *scarcely, hardly* (v. fere): non fere quisquam, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 182.—(ν) Non si, *not even if*: in jussu tuo imperator, extra ordinem numquam pugnaverim, non si certam victoriam videam, Liv. 7, 10; Sen. Ep. 59, 8; Hor. C. 2, 14, 5; so, followed by idcirco (ideo, eo, propterea, etc.): non si Opimium defendisti, idcirco te isti bonum civem putabant, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 170; id. Caec. 9, 21; id. Top. 16, 60; Liv. 3, 45, 8.—(ξ) For ne dum, *much less*: vix mehercule servis hoc eum suis, non vobis probaturum arbitrer, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 22.—(ο) In an interrogation for nonne: quid haec amentia significat? non vim? non scelus? non latrocinium? Cic. Quint. 26, 82; id. Rosc. Com. 2, 5; id. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 50.—(π) For ne (poet. and in post-Aug. prose, regarded by Quint. as a solecism): qui tamen dicat pro illo Ne feceris, Non feceris, in idem incidat vitium, quia alterum negandi est, alterum vetandi, Quint. 1, 5, 50: vos quoque non caris aures onerate lapillis... Munditius capimur: non sint sine lege capilli, Ov. A. 3, 129; id. P. 1, 2, 105: non Teucros agat in Rutulos, Verg. A. 12, 78: non etiam sileas, Hor. S. 2, 5, 91: non sit, qui tollere curat, id. A. P. 460: non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla puerve, id. Ep. 1, 18, 72: non dubitaveris, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 3; so, non credideris, Rutil. Lup. 2, 9.—(ρ) With substantives coalescing to form one notion: nec vero, aut quod efficeret aliquid, aut quod efficeretur, posse esse non corpus, Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 40: etiam non orator, Quint. 2, 15, 17; 4, 1, 22:

veri non dissimulato amoris, Ov. M. 5, 61: quasi servitute praedii non possessori relicta, Dig. 34, 1, 14 *fn.*: non dominus, ib. 43, 15, 7.—(σ) As an answer, *no*: aut etiam aut non respondere, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 104: exhereditavitne (pater filium)? Non, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54; id. Verr. 1, 7, 20; id. Ac. 2, 30, 97; id. N. D. 1, 25, 70.—(τ) In questions, non expresses surprise, and doubt of the possibility of denial (v. Madv. Gram. § 451): non sum ego servus Amphitruonis Sosia? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 247: non tu scis, etc.? id. ib. 2, 2, 71: haec non turpe est dubitare philosophos, quae ne rustici quidem dubitant, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77; id. Leg. 3, 20, 47: Quid? aviam tuam pater tuus non manifesto necavit, id. Clu. 14, 40.

1. **nona**, ae, f., v. nonus.

2. **Nona**, ae, f., = *Nōva*, one of the three Fates: Tria nomina Parcarum sunt. Nona, Decuma, Morta, Caes. Vindex ap. Gell. 3, 16, 11; Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 10.

Nonacris, is, f., = *Nōvakris*, a mountain in Arcadia, at the foot of which lay a city of the same name, and in which the *Styx* had its source, Vit. 8, 3, 16; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 131; 4, 6, 10, § 21.—II. Hence, **A. Nonacrinus**, a, um, adj., *Nonacrian*, poet. for *Arcadian*: virgo Nonacrina, i. e. Callisto, Ov. M. 2, 409: Atalanta, id. A. A. 2, 185.—**B. Nonacrius**, a, um, adj., *Nonacrian*, poet. for *Arcadian*: heros, i. e. Evander, Ov. F. 5, 97.—*Subst.*: **Nonacria**, ae, f. 1. *Atalanta*, Ov. M. 8, 426.—2. (Sc. urbs.) *The city of Nonacris*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 1.

Nōnae, ārum, f. [nonus], the fifth day in every month of the year, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh; the *nones*, so called because it was the ninth day before the ides, Varr. L. L. 6, § 28 Müll.: o *Nōnae* illae Decembres, Cic. Fl. 40, 102: *Nōnis* Februariis si Romae fuit, id. Quint. 18, 57: a d. tertium Non. Januar. si agere coepisset, id. Fam. 5, 2, 8. After the expulsion of the kings, the market-days were no longer allowed to fall on the *nones*, because the people celebrated the *nones* as the birthday of Servius Tullius, and fear was entertained of a movement on that day in favor of royalty, Macr. S. 1, 13. No wedding took place either on the *nones* or on the ides, because the following day was a dies ater, unfavorable for the offering to be made by the bride, id. ib. 1, 16. Augustus, for superstitious reasons, avoided undertaking any thing on the *nones*, Suet. Aug. 92.

nōnagēnārius, a, um, adj. [nonageni], that contains or consists of ninety. I. In gen.: nonagenarius motus stellae Martis, ninety degrees distant from the sun, Plin. 2, 15, 12, § 60: fistula, made of a sheet of lead ninety inches wide, Front. Aquaed. 60.—II. In partic., as subst.: **nōnāgenārius**, i, m., a commander of ninety men, Inscr. Orell. 3628; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 8.—III. *Ninety years old*, Vulg. Gen. 17, 17.

nōnāgēni, ae, a (gen. pl. nonagenūm, Front. Aquaed. 61), adj. distr. [nonaginta], ninety each: porticus ascenduntur nonagenis gradibus omnes, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 88.

nōnāgēsīm, a, um, adj. ord. [id.], the ninetyeth: Isocrates quarto et nonagesimo anno scripsisse dicitur, Cic. Sen. 5, 13.

nōnāgēssis, is, m. [nonaginta-as], a sum of ninety asses, Prisc. 1356 P.; Beda de Num. tom. 1, p. 101.

nōnāgēs or **-gēs**, adv. [id.], ninety times: nonages sestertium, ninety times a hundred thousand sesterces, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70, § 163.

nōnāgintā, num. adj., ninety: nonaginta annos natus, Cic. Sen. 10, 34; Aus. Ep. 5, 5.

Nōnālis, e, adj. [Nonae], of or belonging to the *nones*: Nonalia sacra, offerings made at the Capitol on the *nones*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 28 Müll.

nōnānus, a, um, adj. [nona, sc. legio], of or belonging to the ninth legion: miles nonanus, Tac. A. 1, 23.—*Absol.*: **nōnānus**, i, m., a soldier of the ninth legion, Tac. A. 1, 30; 14, 38.

nōnārius, a, um, adj. [nonus], of or belonging to the ninth hour.—As subst.: **nonaria**, ae, f. (sc. meretrix), a public

prostitute (so called because not allowed to show herself before the ninth hour of the day), Pers. 1, 133.

non-dum, adv., *not yet*: nondum sex menses, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 57: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, cum, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75: nondum Voconia lege lata, id. Rep. 3, 10, 17; id. Div. 2, 6, 16: nondum Ilium et arces Pergameae steterant, Verg. A. 3, 109 al.: si nondum, Cic. Sest. 7, 17.

† **noneolae** vocantur papillae, quae ex faucibus caprarum suppendunt, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 174 and 175 Müll.

nōngēnārius or **nōningentēnārius**, a, um, adj. [nongeni, nongenti], containing nine hundred, Prisc. 1355 P.

nōngēni, **nōngentēni**, ae, a, num. adj. distr. [nongenti], nine hundred each, Prisc. 1353 P.

nōngentēsīm, a, um, v. noningentesimus.

nōngenti (**nōningenti**, Col. 5, 2, 7), ae, a, adj. card., nine hundred: ab uno ad nongenta... a mille ad nongenta milia, Varr. R. R. 3, 49: Falcidius emerat HS. nongentis milibus, Cic. Fl. 37, 91.—II. In sing.: **nōngentus**, i, m., one of nine hundred inspectors of the ballot-boxes: praeter hos etiam nongenti vocabantur ex omnibus electi ad custodiendas suffragiorum cistas... cum alius se nongentum, alius selectum appellaret, Plin. 33, 1, 7, § 31.

nōngenties, v. nongenties.

nōngentus, i, m., v. nongenti.

nōngēsīm, v. nongesimus.

† **nōnēs**, adv. [nonus], nine times: quinquies, sexies, septies, octies, nonies, decies, Not. Tir. p. 100; Inscr. Murat. 451, 1.

† **nōngēsīm** or **nōngēsīm**, a, um, adj. ord., for noningentesimus, the nine hundredth, Prisc. de Fond. p. 1353.

nōningentēsīm (or **nōngentēsīm**, Aur. Vict. Caes. 15, 4), a, um, adj. ord., the nine hundredth, Prisc. de Fond p. 1353.

nōningenti, v. nongenti.

nōningenties or **-tiens**, adv. (**nōngenties**), nine hundred times: noningenties trigesies septies mille, Vit. 1, 6.

Nōnius, a, the name of a Roman gens. So M. Nonius Suffenas, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13.—Nonius Marcellus, a Roman grammarian, whose treatise De Proprietate Sermonis is extant in a very mutilated form.

nonna, ae, f., v. nonnus.

non-ne, adv., the interrogative non, expecting an affirmative answer, *not*? (α) In a direct interrogation: nonne ego hic sto? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 250: nonne animadvertis? Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: te dejectum debet intellegere, etiamsi tactus non fueris: nonne? id. Caecin. 13, 37: quid paulo ante dixerim, nonne meministi? id. Fin. 2, 3, 10 Madv. N. cr.; cf. id. ib. 5, 28, 86.—Very rarely repeated: nonne extremam pati fortunam paratos projecit ille? nonne sibi clam...? nonne, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 8. But usually followed by non in continued questions: nonne vobis haec quae audistis oculis cerere videmini? non illum... videtis? non positas insidias? non, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 98; id. Sull. 2, 7; id. Cat. 1, 11, 27.—(β) In an indirect interrogation, *if not, whether not*: cum esset ex eo quaesitum, Archelaum Perdiccae filium nonne beatum putaret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34.

non-nēmo, or better separately, **non nēmo**, inis, m. I. *Some, several, many a one*, Cic. Mur. 39, 84; id. Pis. 5, 10 al.—II. *Some one, a certain person*, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10.

nonnihil, v. nihil.

nonnisi, v. non and nisi.

non-nullus (or written separately, **non nullus**, Verg. A. 11, 725), a, um, adj., *some, several*: non nullumstipendium, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 23; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 68: esse nonnullum se Caesaris beneficio affectum, Caes. B. G. 7, 37, 4: nonnulla pars militum, id. B. C. 1, 13, 4: frumenti copiam nonnullam habere, id. ib. 1, 78, 1: non nulli amici, Cic. Mur. 20, 42: non nulla communia, id. Ac. 2, 22, 70: nonnullae cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 24.—*Subst.*: **nonnulli**, ōrum, m. (sc. milites), *some, several*, Caes. B. G. 1, 26.

non-numquam or **-nunquam**, adv., *sometimes*; opp. numquam, Cic. Vat. 2, 5; with aliquando, id. Fam. 5, 8, 2: non-

numquam interdū, saepius noctu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 fin.

nonnus, i, m., and **nonna**, ae, f. **I.** *A monk*; a. nun, Hier. Ep. 117, n. 6; id. ib. 22, n. 16.—**II.** *A tutor*, Inscr. Orell. 4670.

non-nusquam, adv., in some places, Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120: silices quibusdam in locis rubentes, nonnusquam vero et albi, id. 36, 22, 49, § 168; Gell. 13, 24, 31.

nonō, adv., v. nonus fin.

† **nonuncium** et rescunciam quod magistri ludi appellant, significat dodrantem et dimidium teruncium, quod singula rescuncia uncia et dimidium sit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.

nonus, a, um, adj. ord. [for novenus, from novem], the ninth: terra nona, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18: accedes opera agro nona Sabino, Hor. S. 2, 7, 118.—**II.** Subst.: **nona**, ae, f. (Sc. hora.) *The ninth hour of the day*, i. e. the third before sunset, at which hour business was ended at Rome: post nonam venies, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 71; Mart. 4, 8, 5.—**B.** (Sc. pars.) *The ninth part*: nonas praedae vovere, Just. 20, 3, 3.—Hence, adv.: **nonō**, ninthly, Cassiod. de Anim. 12.

nonus-decimus, a, um, adj. ord., the nineteenth (the class. undevicesimus): nonodecimo aetatis anno, Tac. A. 13, 16; id. Or. 34 fin.; Inscr. Grut. 449, 7.

* **nonussis**, is, m. [novem -as], nine asses, Varr. L. L. 5, § 169 Müll.

Nōra, ōrum, n., = Nōpa. **I.** *A hill-fort between Lycania and Cappadocia*, Nep. Eum. 5, 3.—**II.** *A very ancient city in Sardinia*, now *Nori*.—Hence, **B. Norensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to *Nora*, Cic. Scaur. 1, 4, c.—In plur.: **Norenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Nora*, Cic. Scaur. 2, 9; Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85.—**III.** *A city of India*, Curt. 8, 11, 1; v. Müll. et al. h.

Norba, ae, f., a city of Latium, now called *Norma*, Liv. 2, 34.—**II.** Hence, **A. Norbanus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Norba*, *Norban*: ager, Liv. 8, 19.—In plur.: **Norbanī**, ōrum, m., the *Norban*s, Liv. 8, 1; 27, 10; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.—**B.** **Norbanus**, i, m., a Roman surname in the gens *Vibia*: C. Norbanus, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 89.

Nōreia, ae, f., a town in *Noricum*, now prob. *Neumarkt*, Caes. B. G. 1, 5; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 131.

Nōrensis, e, v. *Nora*, II. B.

Noricum, i, n., a country lying between the Danube and the Alps, Tac. H. 1, 70.—Hence, **II. Noricus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Noricum*, *Norican*: ager, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: provincia, Tac. A. 2, 63: ferum, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 145; cf. Ov. M. 14, 712: ensis, Hor. Epod. 17, 71.—In plur. subst.: **Norici**, ōrum, m., the *Noricans*, Plin. 3, 24, 27, § 146.

norma, ae, f. [for gnorima (cf. Gr. γνῶμις)]; root, gno-; cf. gnarus, nosco], a square, employed by carpenters, masons, etc., for making right angles (cf. regula).

I. Lit.: anguli ad normam respondentes, Vit. 7, 3; 9, 2; Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172.—**II.** Trop., a rule, pattern, precept: nec sunt haec rhythmicorum aut musicorum acerrima norma dirigenda, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: vitam ad certam rationis normam dirigere, id. Mur. 2, 3: numquam ego dicam Fabricium, Curtium, Cornucanum ad istorum (Stoicorum) normam fuisse sapientes, id. Lael. 5, 18: hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc praesciptionem esse naturae, id. Ac. 2, 46, 140: natura norma legis est, id. Leg. 2, 24, 61: juris, id. de Or. 2, 42, 178: loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72: norma et regula oratoris, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 8.

normalis, e, adj. [norma], made according to the square: normalis angulus, a right angle, Quint. 11, 3, 141: virgula, a square, Manil. 2, 289: rigores, Aggen. ap. Comm. in Frontin. p. 53 Goes.—Hence, adv.: **normaliter**, according to the square, Hyg. de Limit. p. 168 and 176 Goes.—**B.** In a straight line, directly, Amm. 20, 3, 11.

* **normatio**, ōnis, f. [id.], a fashioning or adjusting according to the square, Auct. de Limit. p. 217 Goes.

normatura, ae, f. [id.], a fashioning or adjusting according to the square, Innocent. de Cas. Lit. p. 221 Goes.

* **normatus**, a, um [norma], adjusted according to the square: normatus ad perpendicularum, rectangular, Col. 3, 13, 12.

normo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to square, to set by the square: basis ad perpendicularum normata, Col. 3, 13, 12.

† **normula**, ae, f. dim. [id.], a small square: norma, normula, Not. Tir. p. 119; Bretto, 2 Geometr. p. 1216.

Nortia or **Nurtia**, ae, f., a goddess of the *Volsinī*, prob. *Fortuna*: quam alii Sortem asserunt, Nemesimque nonnulli, Tycheque quam plures, aut Nortiam, Mart. Cap. 1, § 88: in templo Nortiae Etruscae Deae, Liv. 7, 3, 7: in *Tusco* Favisset, i. e. *Sejanus*, Juv. 10, 74; Tert. Apol. 24.

nōs, nostrum, etc., the plur. of ego, q. v. (gen. nostrōrum and nostrārū, for nostrum: nemo nostrorum, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 39: nostrarum quisquam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 11) [cf. Sanscr. nāu; Gr. νῆα], we: nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 5.—It is frequently used instead of ego: nos... habemus, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 4; Juv. 1, 15: nos patriam fugimus, Verg. E. 1, 4.—Instead of the gen. poss. noster is commonly used. But: impedis et ais "habe meam rationem." Habe nostrum, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 4.—So, freq. with omnium: communis nostrum omnium patria, Cic. Fl. 2, 5: communem omnium nostrum condicionem miserari, id. Mur. 27, 55: praesens omnium nostrum fortuna, Liv. 25, 38, 2; 21, 43, 18.—The gen. obj. is usually nostri, rarely nostrum: nil nostri miserere? Verg. E. 2, 7: memoria nostri tua, Cic. Fam. 12, 17, 1: amor nostri, id. ib. 5, 12, 3: nostri cupidine captus, Ov. M. 13, 762: vale, nostri memor, Juv. 3, 318.—Gen. part. nearly always nostrum: quem enim nostrum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5: domus utriusque nostrum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2: Fabio amanissimo utriusque nostrum, id. Att. 8, 12, 1.—Plur. with sing. predic.: absente nobis fur absente me, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7: nobis merenti, Tib. 3, 6, 55: insperanti nobis, Cato, 107, 5 sq.—It often takes the suffix -met, Hor. S. 1, 3, 67; 1, 10, 56.

noscentia, ae, f. [nosco], knowledge, Symm. Ep. 4, 9; 6, 11 dub. (al. notitia).

noscibilis, e, adj. [id.], knowable (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ad Scapul. 2 fin.; Aug. Trin. 9, 5, 12.

* **noscitabundus**, a, um, adj., knowing, recognizing, Gell. 5, 14, 11.

noscito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [nosco], to know, to recognize (not in Cic. or Caes.).

I. Lit.: noscito hanc, nam videor, nescio ubi, me vidisse prius, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 14: aliquem facie, Liv. 22, 6: noscitabatur tamen in tanta deformitate, id. 23, 4: praefectos, Curt. 3, 11, 10: ducem, Tac. H. 2, 12: aliquem vocibus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 14: facile inscieis noscitur ab omnibus, Cat. 61, 219.—**B.** To perceive, observe: haut est dissimilis, meam quom formam noscitur, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 5: circumspicere omnibus fori partibus senatorem, raroque usquam noscitare, Liv. 3, 38, 9.—**II.** Transf. to examine, explore: aedes noscitatur, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 21: nunc vestigia, si qua sunt, noscitabo, id. Cist. 4, 2, 14.

nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3 (old form, gnosco, gnovi, gnotvm, acc. to Prisc. p. 569 P.; inf. pass. GNOSCERE, S. C. de Bacch.; cf. GNOTV, cognita, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll.: GNOT (contr. for gnovit) οἶδεν, ἐπιγινώσκει; GNOTV, γινώσκω, διὰ γινώσκω, Gloss. Labb.—Contr. forms in class. Lat. are nosti, noram, norim, nosse; nomus for novimus: nomus ambo Ulixem, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 382 P., or Trag. v. 199 Vahl.), v. a. [for gnosco, from the root gno; Gr. γινώσκω, to begin to know], to get a knowledge of, become acquainted with, come to know a thing (syn.: scio, calleo).

I. Lit. **1.** (a) Temp. praes.: cum igitur, nosce te, dicit, hoc dicit, nosce animum tuum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 52: Me. Sauream non novi. Li. At nosce sane, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 58; cf. Ch. Nosce signum. Vi. Novi, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 19; id. Poen. 4, 2, 71: (Juppiter) nos per gentes alium alia disparat, Hominum qui facta, mores, pietatem et fidem noscamus, id. Rud. prolog. 12; id. Stich. 1, 1, 4: id esse verum, cuius facile est noscere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 8: ut noscere possis quidque, Lucr. 1, 190; 2, 832; 3, 124; 418; 588; Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64: deus ille, quem mente

noscimus, id. N. D. 1, 14, 37.—Pass.: EAM (tabulam) FIGIER JOVEBATIS, VBI FACILIMED GNOSCERE POTISSET, S. C. de Bacch.: forma in tenebris nosci non quita est, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57 sq.: omnes philosophiae partes tum facile noscuntur, cum, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 9: philosophiae praeccepta noscenda, id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 3, 14: nullique videnda, Voce tamen noscar, Ov. M. 14, 153: nec noscitur ulli, by any one, id. Tr. 1, 5, 29: noscere provinciam, nosci exercitui, by the army, Tac. Agr. 5.—(β) Temp. perf., to have become acquainted with, to have learned, to know: si me novisti minus, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 47: Cylindrus ego sum, non nosti nomen meum? id. Men. 2, 2, 20: novi rem omnem, Ter. And. 4, 4, 50: qui non leges, non instituta... non jura noritis, Cic. Pis. 13, 30: plerique neque in rebus humanis quidquam bonum norunt, nisi, etc., id. Lael. 21, 79: quam (virtutem) tu ne de facie quidem nosti, id. Pis. 32, 81; id. Fin. 2, 22, 71: si ego hos bene novi, if I know them well, id. Rosc. Am. 20 fin.: si Caesarem bene novi, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, B, 2: Lepidum pulchre noram, Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 1: si tuos digitos novi, id. Att. 5, 21, 13: res gestas de libris novisse, to have learned from books, Lact. 5, 19, 15: nosse Graece, etc. (late Lat. for scire), Aug. Serm. 45, 5; 167, 40 al.: ut ibi esses, ubi nec Pelopidarum—nostri cetera, Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 2; Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 11.—**2.** To examine, consider: ad res suas noscenda, Liv. 10, 20: imaginem, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 29.—So esp., to take cognizance of as a judge: quae olim a praetoribus noscebantur, Tac. A. 12, 60.—**III.** Transf. in the temp. praes. **A.** In gen., to know, recognize (rare; perh. not in Cic.): hau nosco tuum, I know your (character, etc.), i. e. I know you no longer, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 44: nosce imaginem, id. Ps. 4, 2, 29; id. Bacch. 4, 6, 19: potesne ex his ut proprium quid noscere? Hor. S. 2, 7, 89; Tac. H. 1, 90.—**B.** In partic., to acknowledge, allow, admit of a reason or an excuse (in Cic.): numquam amatoris meretricem oportet causam noscere, Quin., etc., Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 18: illam partem excusationis... nec nosco, nec proba, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 1; cf. quod te excusas: ego vero et tuas causas nosco, et, etc., id. Att. 11, 7, 4: atque vereor, ne istam causam nemo noscat, id. Leg. 1, 4, 11.—**III.** Transf. in temp. perf. **A.** To be acquainted with, i. e. to practise, possess: alia vitia non nosse, Sen. Q. N. 4 praef. § 9.—**B.** In mal. part., to know (in paronomasia), Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 13; id. Pers. 1, 3, 51.—**IV.** (Eccl. Lat.) Of religious knowledge: non noverant Dominum, Vulg. Judic. 2, 12; ib. 2 Thess. 1, 8: Jesum novi, Paulum scio, I acknowledge, ib. Act. 19, 15.—Hence, **notus**, a, um, P. a., known. **A.** Lit.: nisi rem tam notam esse omnibus et tam manifestam videres, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58, 134: ejusmodi res ita notas, ita testatas, ita manifestas proferam, id. ib. 2, 2, 34, § 85: fingi haec putatis, quae patent, quae nota sunt omnibus, quae tenentur? id. Mil. 28, 76: noti atque insignes latrones, id. Phil. 11, 5, 10: habere omnes philosophiae notas et tractatos locos, id. Or. 33, 118: facere aliquid alicui notum, id. Fam. 5, 12, 7: tua nobilitas hominibus litteratis est notior populo obscurior, id. Mur. 7, 16: nullus fuit civis Romanus paulo notior, quin, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 19: vita P. Sullae vobis populoque Romano notissima, Cic. Sull. 26, 72: nulli nota domus sua, Juv. 1, 7.—(β) With gen. (poet.): notus in fratres animi paterni, Hor. C. 2, 2, 6: noti operum Telchines, Stat. Th. 2, 274: notusque fugarum, Vertit terga, Sil. 17, 148.—(γ) With subj. clause: notum est, cur, etc., Juv. 2, 58.—(δ) With inf. (poet.): Delius, Trojanos notus semper minuisse labores, Sil. 12, 331.—**2.** In partic. **A.** Subst.: **noti**, acquaintances, friends: de dignitate M. Caelius notis ac majoribus natu... respondet, Cic. Cael. 2, 3: hi suos notos hospitesque quaerebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 74, 5; Hor. S. 1, 1, 85; Verg. Cir. 259.—**B.** In a bad sense, notorious: notissimi latronum duces, Cic. Fam. 10, 14, 1: integræ Temptator Orion Dianae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 70; Ov. M. 1, 198: Clodia, mulier non solum nobilis sed etiam nota, Cic. Cael. 13, 31; cf. id. Verr. 1, 6, 15: moechorum, notissimus, Juv. 6, 42.—**B.** Transf., act., knowing, that knows: novi,

notis praedicas, to those that know, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 39.

nosmet, v. nos fin., and ego.

† **nosocomium**, ii, n., = νοσοκομῖον, a hospital, infirmary, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19; 22; Hier. Ep. 30, 2.

† **nosocomus**, i, m., = νοσοκόμος, an attendant on the sick, a sick-nurse, Jul. Ep. Nov. c. 111, § 410; c. 115, § 452.

noster, stra, strum (gen. sing. f. nostrā, Vel. Long. p. 2222 P.; gen. plur. nostrum, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 25; v. infra.), pron. poss. [nos], our, our own; ours, of us.

I. In gen. **A.** For the poss. gen. of the first person: nostra omnis lis est, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 75: averti praedam ab hostibus, nostrum salute socium, id. Men. 1, 2, 25; cf. Prisc. p. 743 P.: nostris consiliis et laboribus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: Rhodanus, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: patrum nostrorum memoria, id. ib. 1, 12: exemplo majorem nostrorum, Liv. 24, 8, 17.—Strengthened by the suff. -pte: nostrāpte culpā facinus ut, etc., Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 1.—Strengthened by an appositive gen.: qui de nostro omnium interitu cogitant, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: in nostro omnium fletu nullam lacrimam aspexit Milonius, id. Mil. 34, 92: cui credas nostram omnium vitam, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 32: nostra omnium delicta, Greg. M. Lit. Sacram. N. 820.—**B.** Rarely for the object-gen.: ne aspernere amorique nostro plusculum etiam quam concedet veritas, largiare, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of or belonging to us, one of ours, one of us, our friend, ours: certe tu me alienam numquam quin noster siem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 243; cf. id. Mil. 2, 5, 20: noster est, he belongs to us, is of our house, id. ib. 2, 3, 79; id. As. 1, 1, 43; 2, 2, 86; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: Ciceronem nostrum quid tibi commendem? id. ib.: impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, i.e. our men, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: o noster misericors quid facis? Cic. Pis. 8, 17: ut ait poeta ille noster, id. Rab. Post. 10, 28; id. Sen. 7, 24; id. Tusc. 5, 36, 103; Col. 1, 3, 26; 2, 8, 1; cf. hic noster, quem principem ponimus, i.e. he of whom we are speaking, Cic. Or. 23, 99: divi, quorum est potestas nostrorum hostiumque, Liv. 8, 9: quisquis es, Noster eris, a formula made use of on receiving a deserter into the army, Liv. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 148: noster esto, an expression of assent and applause, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 25; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 39: minime istuc faciet noster Daemones, our good friend Daemones, i.e. I, id. Rud. 4, 7, 19; so, novi ego nostros, id. Ep. 1, 2, 45; id. Stich. 1, 2, 26: per totum hoc tempus subjectior in diem et horam Invidiae noster, Hor. S. 2, 6, 48; v. Orell. ad h. l.—**B.** In addressing a person, dear, good: o Syre noster, salve, quid fit? quid agitur? etc., Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 2.—**C.** Convenient for us, favorable to us: nostra loca, Liv. 9, 19: hora nostra est, Sil. 12, 193.

† **Nostimus**, i, m., = Νόστιμος (returned = redux), name of a Roman slave, Inscr. Don. 427, 18.

Nostius, a, name of a Roman gens.—Hence, **Nostius**, ii, m., name of a Roman freedman: L. Nostius Zoilus, Cic. Fam. 13, 46.

nostras, ātis (old form of the nom. sing. nostratis, Cass. Hem. ap. Prisc. p. 943 P.), adj. [noster], of our country, native: arma nostratia, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 943 P.: verba nostratia, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 1: mirifice capior facietis, maxime nostratibus, id. ib. 9, 15, 2: nostrates philosophi, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: tertium genus nostrates vocant silvestre, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70: nostras cunila, Col. 9, 4, 6: nostrates gallinae, id. 8, 2, 13; Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 37.

* **nostratim**, adv. [nostras; cf. tuatim], in our manner: tuatim Plautus in Amphit. (2, 1, 4): jam tuatim facis: ubi Sisenna, ut nostratim. Significat autem tuo more, Charis. p. 196 P.

nostrātis, v. nostras, init.

† **Nostos**, i, m., = Νόστος (return), name of a Roman slave, Inscr. Fabr. p. 194, n. 41.

nota, ae, f. [nosco], a mark; sign, note (cf. signum, insigne, indicium): nota alias significat signum; ut in pecoribus, tabulis, libris, litterae singulae aut binae, alias ignominiam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 174 Müll. (v. in

the foll.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: reliquis epistulis notam apponam eam, quae mihi tecum convenit, Cic. Fam. 13, 6, a, 2: si signa et notas ostenderem locorum, id. de Or. 2, 41, 174; Liv. 37, 31: sive puer furens Impressit memorem dente labris notam, Hor. C. 1, 13, 11: caeruleae cui (angui) notae, Verg. A. 5, 87.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Notae litterarum, marks or characters in writing, letters: qui sonos vocis, qui infiniti videbantur, paucis litterarum notis terminavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: sortes in robore insculptae priscarum litterarum notis, id. Div. 2, 41, 85.—So without litterarum: quosque legat versus oculo properante viator, Grandibus in tituli marmore caede notis, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 72: folisque notas et nomina mandat, Verg. A. 3, 444: C nota praeonomini, cum sola Gaium notat; item numeri cum centum significat, Diom. 418 P.—**2.** Transf., notae, a letter, epistle, writing (poet.): inspicit acceptas hostis ab hoste notas, Ov. H. 4, 6; 20, 207; id. M. 6, 577: incisa notis marmora publicis, Hor. C. 4, 8, 13.—**3.** Secret characters, secret writing, cipher: in quibus (epistulis), si qua occultius perferenda essent, per notas scripsit, Suet. Caes. 56; id. Aug. 88; Cic. Mur. 11, 25; cf. Gell. 17, 9; Isid. Orig. 1, 25.—**4.** Short-hand characters, stenographic signs, used instead of the letters of the alphabet: apud veteres cum usus notarum nullus esset, propter perscribendi difficultatem... quaedam verba atque nomina ex communi sensu primis litteris notabant, et singulae litterae quid significarent, in promptu erat, Val. Prob. de Jur. Not. Signif. 1: quid verborum notas, quibus quamvis citata excipitur oratio et celeritatem linguae manus sequitur? Sen. Ep. 90, 25; Suet. Tit. 3: notis scriptae tabulae non continentur edicto, quia notas litteras non esse Pedius scripsit, Dig. 37, 1, 6; ib. 50, 13, 1, § 7: verba notis brevibus comprehendere cuncta peritus, Raptimque punctis dicta praepetibus sequi, Prud. stroph. 9, 23.—**5.** Memoranda, notes, brief extracts: idem (Aristoteles) locos, quasi argumentorum notas, tradidit, Cic. Or. 14, 46.—**6.** A note in music: notis musicis cantica excipere, Quint. 1, 12, 14.—**7.** A critical mark, made on the margin of a book in reading, to point out particular passages: notam apponere ad malum verbum, Cic. Pis. 30, 73: mittam tibi libros, et imponam notas, ut ad ea ipsa protinus, quae probo et miror accedas, Sen. Ep. 6, 4; cf. Isid. Orig. 1, 21; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 2.—Hence, **8.** Transf., a critical remark, a note, on a writing: ex nota Marcelli constat, etc., Dig. 49, 17, 10; Cod. Th. 1, 4, 1.—**9.** A mark on a wine-cask, to denote the quality of the wine: nota Falerni, Hor. C. 2, 3, 8; id. S. 1, 10, 24.—Hence, **10.** Transf., a sort, kind, quality: eae notae sunt optima, i.e. wines of those brands, Cic. Brut. 83, 287: ex hac nota corporum est aer, Sen. Q. N. 2, 2, 4: secundae notae mel, Col. 9, 15, 3: eum ex hac nota litteratorum esse, Petr. 83: de meliore nota, Cur. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 1: quaedam beneficia non sunt ex hac vulgari nota, sed majora, Sen. Ben. 3, 9, 1.—**11.** A distinguishing mark, distinctive feature: cuiusque generis dicendi nota, Cic. Or. 23, 75; Phaedr. 4, 22, 22.—**12.** A nod, beck, sign: innuet: acceptas tu quoque redde notas, Ov. A. A. 3, 514; id. M. 11, 466.—**13.** A brand on the body of a bad slave: multos honesti ordinis, deformatos prius stigmatum notis, ad metalla condemnavit, Suet. Calig. 27.—Also of tattoo-marks: barbarus compunctus notis Thraciis, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: interstincti corpora... fucatis et densioribus notis, Amm. 31, 2, 14.—**14.** A mark, spot, mole on the body (syn.: naevus, macula): corpore traditur maculoso dispersis per pectus atque alvum genetivis notis, Suet. Aug. 80; Hor. C. 4, 2, 59.—**15.** A stamp impression on a coin: nummos omnis notae, Suet. Aug. 75; 94; id. Ner. 25.—**16.** Trop. **A.** In gen., a mark, sign, token: notae ac vestigia suorum flagitiorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 115: quam scite per notas nos certiores facit Juppiter, id. Div. 2, 21, 47: mihi quoque impendere idem exitum, certis quibusdam notis augurabar, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 3: nomina et notae mortis destinationum, Suet. Calig. 49: pro re publica cicatrices ac notas virtutis accipere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 13, 36: interspirationis enim, non defatigationis nostrae neque librario-

rum notae, signs of punctuation marks, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 173.—**B.** In partic. **1.** A characteristic quality, character: patefacta interiore nota animi sui, Suet. Tib. 54.—**2.** Nota censoria, or simply nota, the mark or note which the censors affixed in their lists of citizens to the name of any one whom they censured for immorality or want of patriotism: censoriae severitatis nota, Cic. Clu. 46, 129: patrum memoria institutum fertur, ut censoris motis e senatu adscriberentur notas, Liv. 39, 42, 6 sq.: duo milia nominum in aerarios relata, tribuque omnes moti, additumque tam acri censoriae notae triste senatus consultum, ut, etc., id. 24, 18, 9 Weissenb.: censors senatum sine ullius notā legerunt, not excluding any one, id. 32, 7, 3: censors eo anno... de senatu novem eiecerunt. Insignes notae fuerunt Maluginensis et Scipionis et, etc., id. 41, 27, 1 sq.: notae jam destituta exemptus est, Gell. 4, 20, 8; v. Dict. of Antiq. p. 664 sq.—Hence, **3.** Transf., a mark of ignominy or infamy, a reproach, disgrace: quem scis scire tuas omnes maculasque notasque, Lucil. ap. Non. 354, 21: quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non inusta vitae tuae est? Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 13: Gabinii litteras insigni quadam notā atque ignominia novā condemnastis, id. Prov. Cons. 10, 25: o turpem notam temporum illorum, id. Off. 3, 18, 74: homo omnibus notis turpitudinis insignis, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 24: nota ignominiae Philippi, Liv. 21, 44, 7: semperternas foedissimae turpitudinis notas subire, Cic. Pis. 18, 41: notā laborare, Dig. 3, 2, 2.

notabilis, e, adj. [nota], noteworthy, distinguished, remarkable, extraordinary, memorable, notable (not freq. till the Aug. per.; in Cic. perb. only once; in Caes. not at all). **I.** Prop.: exitus, *Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5: rara et notabilis res, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 1: id est notabilis, Quint. 8, 3, 22: illud notabile ex diversis, id. 8, 5, 5: notabilis introitus, Tac. Agr. 40: cunctis, Juv. 6, 374: magna ista et notabilis eloquentia, Tac. Or. 40.—**B.** Esp., in a bad sense, infamous, notorious: turpitudine notabilis, Dig. 3, 1, 5: si quid in pejus notabile est, Quint. 1, 3, 1: quae imperitis quoque ad reprehensionem notabilia videntur, id. 9, 4, 33: eo notabilior caedes fuit, quia filius patrem interfecit, Tac. H. 3, 25.—**II.** Transf., discernible, perceptible: aspice nobilissimam civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia, Sen. Ira. 1, 2, 3.—**B.** Pointed at, marked, indicated: digitis hominum notibusque notabilis, App. M. 11, p. 784 Oud.—Hence, adv.: **notabiliter**, remarkably, notably; perceptibly: quaedam frequentius et notabiliter usurpavit, Suet. Aug. 87: expalluit notabiliter, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13: gaudium emittit, id. ib. 5, 17, 5.—Comp.: notabilius turbare, Tac. H. 1, 55: aliquem odisse, Quint. Decl. 17.

* **notaculum**, i, n. [noto], a mark, sign: notaculum corporis, Min. Fel. 31, 8.

notaria, ae, v. notarius, B.

notarius, a, um, adj. [nota], of or belonging to writing in cipher or short-hand writing (post-Aug.).—Only as subst.

1. A short-hand writer, stenographer: (syn. actarius), Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15; Quint. 7, 2, 24; Mart. 5, 51, 2; 14, 208 in lemm.; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.—**2.** Transf., a writer, secretary, clerk, amanuensis: notarium voco et quae formaverim dicto, Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 2; Val. ap. Treb. Claud. 14; Amm. 17, 5, 15.—**B.** **notaria**, ae, f. **1.** The art of writing: in puerilibus litteris prima abecedaria, secunda notaria, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.—**2.** A written information, indictment, Aug. Ep. 169 dub.

notatio, ōnis, f. [noto], a marking, noting. **I.** In gen.: tabellarum, i.e. the marking of the voting-tables with wax of different colors, Cic. Clu. 47, 130.—**II.** In partic. **A.** The inflicting of disgrace by the nota censoria; v. nota, II. B. 2.: ad notationes auctoritatemque censoriam, Cic. Clu. 46, 128.—**B.** A designation, choice: delectus et notatio iudicium, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 13.—**C.** A noticing, observing, observation: notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, Cic. Or. 55, 183: quae notatione et laude digna sint, id. Brut. 17, 65: notatio temporum, chronology, id. ib. 19, 74.—**D.** The designating of the meaning and der-

ivation of a word, etymology: tum notatio, cum ex vi verbi argumentum aliquid elicitur, Cic. Top. 2, 10; cf.: multa etiam ex notatione sumuntur. Ea est autem, cum ex vi nominis argumentum elicitur: quam Graeci ἐτυμολογίαν vocant, id est verbum e verbo, veriloquium, id. ib. 8, 35; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 28. — **E.** The use of letters to denote entire words, a species of short-hand: ad quas notationes publicas accessit, etc., Val. Prob. de Jur. Not. Signif. 1. — **F.** Rhet. t. l., a describing, depicting, characterizing: notatio est cum alicujus natura certis describitur signis, quae sicuti notae quaedam naturae sunt attributae, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63.

notatus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from noto.

notesco, tui, 3, v. incl. n. [1. notus], to become known (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): notescatque magis mortuus atque magis, Cat. 68, 47: nec minus haec nostri notescet fama sepulchri, Prop. 2, 13, 37 (3, 5, 21 M.): malis facinoribus notescere, Tac. A. 12, 8: quae ubi Tiberio notuere, scripsit consulis, id. ib. 1, 73; Suet. Aug. 43; id. Ner. 42: nondum fas erat alienigenis hominibus religionem veri Dei notescere, Lact. 4, 2, 5.

nothus, a, um, adj., = νόθος, spurius, not genuine. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of persons, illegitimate, bastard, born out of wedlock (but of a known father; contra, spurius, of an unknown father: legitimus, born in wedlock): nothum qui non sit legitimus, Graeci vocant: Latinum rei nomen non habemus, Quint. 3, 6, 97; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 174 Müll.; Quint. 3, 6, 96; 7, 7, 10: Antiphaten... Thebanā de matre nothum Sarpedonis alii, Verg. A. 9, 697. — **B.** Of animals of a mixed breed, mongrel, Verg. A. 7, 283; Col. 8, 2, 13; Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 3. — **II.** Transf., not genuine, false, counterfeit (poet. and in post-class. prose): lunaque sive notho fertur loca lumine lustrans, Sive sum proprio jactat de corpore lucem, i. e. borrowed, not its own, Lucr. 5, 575; so, lumen, Cat. 34, 15: Attis notha mulier, false, counterfeit, id. 63, 27: quojus genera (nominum) sunt tria, unum vernaculum ac domi natum, alterum adventitium, tertium nothum ex peregrino hic natum, Varr. L. L. 10, § 69 Müll.; so, notha nomina, id. ib. 10, § 70: nothae atque adulterae lectiones, Arn. 5, 182.

notia, ae, f., = νῆτις, a precious stone, said to fall with the rain, also called ombria, Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 176. — **2.** A plant, Plin. 24, 19, 115, § 175.

notialis, e, adj. [2. notus], southern (post-class.): nubila, Avien. Arat. 550.

notifico, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [1. notus-facio], to make known (perh. only ante- and post-class.): genus alicui, Pompon. ap. Non. 144, 24: res est notificata satis, Poët. Lat. Min. t. 6, p. 383 Wernsd.

notio, onis, f. [nosco], a becoming acquainted, a making one's self acquainted with a person (syn.: cognitio, perceptio, notitia). **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: quid tibi hanc adiost? quid tibi hanc notio, inquam, amicum meum? Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 62. — **B.** In partic., a taking cognizance of a thing by a magistrate, an examination, investigation: ceteri agri omnes, sine ullo delectu, sine populi Romani notione, sine judicio senatus, decemviris addicuntur, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57; pontificum, id. Dom. 13, 34: notionem ejus differre, id. Att. 11, 20, 2; censoria, id. Sest. 25, 55; cf. id. Prov. Cons. 19, 46; id. Pis. 5, 10: notiones animadversionesque censoriae, id. Off. 3, 31, 111: ad censors, non ad senatum, notionem de eo pertinere, Liv. 27, 25, 5: dilata notione, Tac. A. 3, 59: notioni quindecimviri is liber subicitur, id. ib. 6, 12: quid denique ad jus civile aut ad actoris notionem atque animadversionem ages injuriarum? the investigation and punishment sought by the plaintiff, Cic. Caecin. 12, 35; Dig. 42, 1, 5; 49, 1, 10; 50, 16, 99. — **II.** Transf., an idea, conception, notion of a thing: notio rerum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: cum rerum notiones in animis fiant, id. Fin. 3, 10, 33: simulac (homo) cepit intelligentiam, vel notionem potius quam appellat ἐννοίαν illi, etc., id. ib. 3, 6, 21; cf.: genus est notio ad plures differentias pertinet: Forma est notio, cuius, etc. Notionem appello, quod Graeci tum ἐννοίαν, tum πρόληψιν dicunt, id. Top.

7, 31; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; id. Fin. 5, 21, 59: in omnium animis deorum notionem impressit natura, id. N. D. 1, 16, 43; 2, 5, 13: intelligentiae nostrae, id. ib. 1, 11, 26: ex cute intelligentiam tuam ut videas, quae sit in ea species, forma et notio boni viri, id. Off. 3, 20, 81: neque alia huic verbo subiecta notio est, nisi, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: de fortitudine, id. ib. 4, 24, 53: apud veteres dicebatur, professionem eorum (mathematicorum), non notitiam, esse prohibitam, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 2, 2.

notion, ii, n., a plant, otherwise called cucumis silvaticus, App. Herb. 113.

notitia, ae (gen. sing. notitiā, Lucr. 2, 124. — Collat. form **notities**, Lucr. 5, 182; 1047; Vitr. 6 proem.), f. [1. notus]; a being known, celebrity, note, fame. **I.** Lit. (very rare): hi propter notitiam sunt intromissi, Nep. Dion. 9, 4: tanta notitia te invasit, Sen. Ep. 19, 3: plus notitiae quam fuit ante dedit, Ov. P. 3, 1, 49: virtus Notitiam serae posteritatis habet, id. ib. 4, 8, 48. — **II.** Transf. (class.). **A.** Acquaintance with a person: quamquam haec inter nos nuper admodum notitia est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: fama adulescentis paulum haesit ad metas notitia nova mulieris, Cic. Cael. 31, 75; Ov. M. 4, 59. — **2.** In partic.: notitiam feminae habere, to know or have carnal knowledge of a woman, Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 5; cf. cognosco. — **B.** In gen. a knowing, knowledge, an idea, conception, notion of a thing: notitiam praebere, Lucr. 5, 124: nostrae menti corpora posse vorti in notitiam, id. 2, 745: notitiam habere dei, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24: valetudo sustentat notitiā sui corporis, id. Off. 2, 24, 86: notitiae rerum, quas Graeci tum ἐννοίας, tum πρόληψιν vocant, id. Ac. 2, 10, 30: natura ingenuit sine doctrinā notitias parvas rerum maximarum, id. Fin. 5, 21, 59: habere notitiam alicujus rei, Quint. 6, 4, 8: locorum, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 48; Liv. 4, 19, 6: hoc venit mihi in notitiam, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 6: tradere aliquid notitiae hominum, id. 3, 5, 9, § 57; Vell. 2, 7, 4: antiquitatis, Cic. Sen. 4, 12: in notitiam hominum pervenire, to become generally known, Sen. Contr. 6, 2, 5: quo notitia supplicii ad posteros perveniret, Val. Max. 6, 3, 1: in notitiam populi pervenire, Liv. 22, 26, 2: in notitiam alicujus perferre aliquid, Plin. Ep. 10, 18, 2.

notities, v. notitia init.

Notium, i, n., a city and promontory near Colophon, in Ionia, Liv. 37, 26; 38, 39; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 116.

notius, a, um, adj., = νῆτιος, southern: notia sidera, Manil. 1, 436; so, piscis, id. 1, 427: polus, Hyg. Astron. 1, 5; 4, 11. According to Pliny, the Tyrrhene Sea was called by some Greek writers Mare Notium, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 75.

noto, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [nota], to mark, to designate with a mark (syn.: signo, designo). **I.** Lit.: tabellam cerā, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 79: ungue genas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 50: pueri rubor ora notavit, id. M. 4, 329: rugis uterum, id. A. A. 3, 785: ova atramento, Col. 8, 11, 12: corpus nulla litura notet, not a wrinkle, Cic. V. 18, 2. — **B.** Transf. **1.** To write: scribit, damnatque tabellas, Et notat et delet, Ov. M. 9, 522. — **2.** In partic., to write in short-hand or cipher, to set down in a summary form: notando consequi, Quint. 1 proem. § 7; 11, 2, 19; 4, 5, 22: notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. Galb. 5. — **3.** To make remarks or notes on a writing, to remark: idque et Labeo probat, sed Proculus apud eum notat, non semper debere dari, Dig. 3, 5, 9: Marcellus apud Julianum notat: Non dubitamus, etc., ib. 35, 1, 19: 50, 4, 18, § 26. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To signify, indicate, denote: quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236: notare res nominibus novis, id. Fin. 3, 2, 4: illa, quae temporis naturam notant, id. Part. 11, 37. — **2.** In partic.: aliquem, to allude to, hint at one: senatum gestu, Suet. Ner. 39; cf.: conjuncta visa est duro vultu Dicta tulisse Jovis, seque indoluisse notatam, Ov. M. 9, 261. — **B.** To mark, note, observe: numerum in cadentibus guttis notare possumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: animadvertere et notare sidera, id. Div. 2, 43, 91: cantus ayium, id. ib. 1, 42, 94: id caput notavi, et descriptum tibi misi, id. Fam. 7, 22: veris initium iste a Favonia notare, id.

Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 27; Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 29; Petr. 6 init. — **C.** Publicist's t. t., esp. of the censors, to mark or brand with infamy (nota) on account of a crime or fault, to censure, reprimand: quos censors furci et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, Cic. Clu. 42, 120: eques Romanus impolitiae notabatur, Gell. 4, 12, 2: ita sententia rem, non hominem notavit, Cic. Mil. 11, 31; id. Clu. 47, 130: aliquem ignominia, id. Phil. 7, 9, 23: luxuria Corneli non crimine aliquo libidinis, sed communi maledicto notabatur, id. Balb. 25, 56: ne is dedecore, macula, turpissimā ignominia notetur, id. Quint. 31, 99: cujus improbitatem veteres Atticorum comoediae notaverunt, id. Brut. 62, 224: stultus et improbus hic amor est dignus, quo notari, Hor. S. 1, 3, 24: notante iudice, quo nosti, populo, id. ib. 1, 6, 14: aliquem joco, Suet. Ner. 5: scripta famosa quibus primores viri notabantur, id. Dom. 8. — Hence, ***notatus**, a, um, P. a., marked, perceptible: notator similitudo, Auct. Her. 3, 22, 37 Orell. (al. notior).

notor (collat. form ***notos**, v. infra), oris, m. [nosco], one who knows a person or thing, a voucher, witness, = cognitor (post-Aug.): qui notorem dat ignotus est, Sen. Ep. 39, 1; Petr. 92; Sen. Apoc. med.; notos (i. e. notor) advenisti, Inscr. Orell. 4957.

notoria, ae, v. notorius, I.

notorius, a, um, adj. [notor], pointing out, making known (post-class.); only subst.

I. **notoria**, ae, f. **A.** A notice, advice, intelligence, news: quod notoria tuā intimasti, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17: qui falsam de me notoriam pertulerat, information, indictment, App. M. 7, p. 189, 10 Oud., for notorius (v. infra). — **B.** Notoria, ἀναφορά, Gloss.; cf.: μὴνυρία, notoria, indicium, Gloss. — **II.** **notorium**, ii, n., an information, indictment: nuntiatores, qui per notoria indicia produnt, notoriis suis assistere jubentur, Dig. 48, 16, 6; Symm. 10, 4.

1. Notos, i, for Notus, v. 2. Notus.

2. Notos, for notor, q. v.

notrix, v. nutrix init.

notula, ae, f. dim. [nota], a little mark, Mart. Cap. 1, § 66.

1. notus, a, um, v. nosco fin.

2. Notus and Nōtus, i, m. [Nóros], = auster, the south wind. **I.** Lit.: tres Notus hibernas immensa per aequora nocet Vexit me violentus aqua, Verg. A. 6, 355: madidis Notus evolat alis, Ov. M. 1, 264: udus, Hor. Epod. 10, 19: procellosus, Ov. H. 2, 12: tepidus, id. Am. 1, 4, 12: sub Noton et Borean, Luc. 7, 363. — **II.** Poet., transf., for wind in gen.: tendunt vela Noti, Verg. A. 3, 268; cf. id. ib. 1, 575; 5, 612; Tib. 1, 5, 35.

novacula, ae, f. [novus], a sharp knife. **A.** Lit.: cutem raporum novacula decerpere, Col. 12, 56, 1; Plin. 22, 23, 47, § 99. — **B.** Esp. **1.** A razor: ut ex novacula comperistis, tonsor est, Petr. 103: aream (capitis) novacula radere, Cels. 6, 4: nudare caput, Mart. 2, 66, 7: secare fauces, Suet. Calig. 23; Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 107: Tarquinius dixit, se cogitasse, cotem novacula posse praecidi, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32; cf. Liv. 1, 36; Val. Max. 1, 4, 1. — **2.** A dagger: stringitur in densa nec caeca novacula turbā, Mart. 7, 61, 7. — **II.** Transf., the name of a fish, otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 2, 5, § 14.

novālis, e, adj. [novus], in agriculture, that is ploughed anew or for the first time: ager restibilis, qui restituitur ac reseritur quotquot annis: contra qui intermittitur, a novando novālis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 39 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 6, § 59; Paul. ex Fest. p. 174 Müll. — Hence, **II.** Subst.: **novālis**, is, f. (sc. terra), and **novālis**, is, n. (sc. solum). **1.** Fallow land: alternis idem tonsas cessare novales, Verg. G. 1, 71: quae numquam vacuo solita est cessare novāli... se nescit humus, Ov. P. 1, 4, 13; Pall. 1, 6; 2, 10: novale est, quod alternis annis seritur, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176; Col. 2, 2, 14: pabula fesso praebere novāli, id. poët. 10, 84. — **2.** A field that has been ploughed for the first time: talis fere est in novālibus, caesa vetere silvā, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 39; Dig. 47, 21, 3: novālis (dicitur): ubi fuit satum antequam secunda aratione renovetur, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 1. — Hence, **B.** Transf.: **1.** Unploughed land, meadow-land: ille subacto et puro solo gaudet, hic novāli graminosque gau-

det. Col. 6, praef. 1.—**2.** *A cultivated field* (poet.): *Impius haec tam culta novalia miles habebit?* Verg. E. 1, 71: *dira novalia Cadmi*, Stat. Th. 3, 644.—**3.** *The standing crops*: *nec prius inde domum quam tota novalia saevos In ventres abeant (boum)*, Juv. 14, 148.

novāmen, inis, n. [novo], *an innovation* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20.

† **Novānensis vicus**, *a village on the Via Appia, not far from Calatia*, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 390.

† **Novāni**, ōrum, m. [novus], *colonists, immigrants, new residents*, Inscr. Orell. 101; Inscr. Grut. 1022, 12.

Novātiani, ōrum, m., *the followers of Novatius of Carthage, Novatians, a sect of Christians*, Lact. 4, 30, 10; Cod. 16, 5, 59 al.

Novātilla, ae, f., *a niece of Seneca the philosopher*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 18, 7.

novatio, ōnis, f. [novo], *a renewing, renovation* (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 1: *puerorum, i.e. shaving*, Arn. 5, 182.—**II.** Transf., *a renewal or change of a bond or other evidence of debt*: *novatio est prioris debiti in aliam obligationem... transfusio atque translatio*, Dig. 46, 2, 1; cf. the whole title: *de novationibus et delegationibus*, ib. 46, 2; 34, 3, 31; 33, 1, 21; *debts and obligations were transferred solely by novatio*, Gai. Inst. 2, 38 sq.; 3, 176.

novātor, ōris, m. [id.], *a renewer, restorer* (post-class.): *verborum, i.e. who brings obsolete words again into use*, Gell. 1, 15, 18: *stirpis Anniae*, Aus. Ep. 16, 32.

* **novātrix**, icis, f. [novator], *she who renews or changes*: *rerum*, Ov. M. 15, 252.

novātus, ūs, m. [novo], *a renewing, changing, change* (late Lat.), Aus. Idyll. 14, 39.

novē, adv., v. novus fin.

novella, ae, v. 1. novellus, II.

novellaster, tra, trum, adj. [novellus], *rather new*: *vinum novellastrum*, Marc. Emp. 8.

novelle, adv., v. 1. novellus, I. fin.

novellētum, i, n. [1. novellus], *a place planted with young trees or vines, a nursery-garden* (post-class.), Dig. 25, 1, 6; cf.: *novellētum, νεώφυτον, νεοφυτεῖον*, Gloss. Philox.

novellitās, ātis, f. [id.], *newness, novelty* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 28; id. adv. Prax. 2.

novello, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], *to till new fields, to set out new vines* (post-Aug.).

I. Lit.: *edixit ne quis in Italiā novellaret*, Suet. Dom. 7.—**II.** Trop.: *vitam novellantes Deo, dedicatū, renewing by devotion*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 659.

1. novellus, a, um, adj. dim. [novus], *young, new* (esp. freq. in econ. lang.): *capra*, Varr. R. 2, 3: *Juvencl*, id. ib. 1, 20: *boves*, Col. 6, 1, 3: *sues*, Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 21: *vineae*, Varr. R. 1, 31, 1; cf.: *arbor et novella et vetula*, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: *vites*, Verg. E. 3, 11: *novellae gallinae, which have hatched for the first time*, Col. 8, 5, 8: *oppida, newly founded*, Liv. 2, 39, 3.—**2.** Poet., *turba, qs. young brood, for children*, Tib. 2, 2, 22: *cum regerem tenerā frena novella manu, new*, Ov. P. 4, 12, 24; so, *subtrahere colla novella iugo*, id. ib. 3, 7, 16: *novellum imperium*, Vop. Tac. 1: *novellas et inauditas sectas veteribus religionibus opponere*, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 3, 3.—**Hence, novellē**, adv., *newly*, = *nove*; in supposit., Plaut. Poen. 8.—**II.** Subst. **A. novella**, ae, f. (sc. vitis). **1.** *A vine newly planted*, Coripp. Johann. 3, 327.—**2.** *A shoot, sucker*: *filii tui sicut novellae olivarum*, Vulg. Ps. 127, 3.—**B. Novellae**, ārum, f. (sc. constitutiones), *the Novels*, a part of the Roman law published after the Codex.

2. Novellus, i, m., *a Roman surname*: Cn. et L. Gavili Novelli, Aquileienses, Liv. 41, 5, 1 (but Gronov. regards it as adj., *new colonists of Aquileia*; cf. Liv. 40, 34, 2).

novem, num. adj. card. [kindred to Sanscr. navan; Gr. ἐννέα; Germ. neun; Engl. nine], *nine*: *novem oribus*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17: *sermo in novem et libris et dies distributus*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 1: *milia passuum decem novem, nineteen*, Caes. B. G. 1, 8.

November and Novembris, bris,

adj., with or without mensis [novem], *the ninth month of the old Roman year* (which began with March), *November*: *mense Octobri fecimus*: *Novembris reliquus erat*, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 696 P.: *Calendis Novembribus*, Col. 11, 2, 77; Mart. 3, 58, 8: *implent tricenae per singula menstrua lucis Junius, Aprilis et cum Septembre November*, Aus. Ecl. de Dieb. Sing. Mens.

novemdecim, v. novendecim.

novenārius, a, um, adj. [novem], *consisting of nine*: *numerus*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 86 Müll.: *natura*, id. ib.; cf. Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 2; Aus. Idyll. 11: *sulcus, three feet in breadth and three in depth*, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 77.

noven-decim and **novemdecim**, num. adj. card. [novem-decem], *nineteen*: *centum septemdecim milia trecenta novemdecim*, Liv. 3, 24 fin.: *cum annos novendecim haberet*, id. Epit. 18 Weissenb.; v. Drak. ad loc.

novendialis, ālis, v. novendialis, II.

novendialis, e, adj. [novem-dies], *nine-day, of nine days*. **I.** *That lasts nine days, a nine-days' festival*, which was solemnized on the occasion of a prodigy announcing misfortune (esp. a shower of stones): *novendialis sacrum*, Liv. 1, 31, 21, 62; 23, 31; 25, 7; 26, 23; 27, 37 et saep.: *sacrificium*, id. 38, 36, 4: *novendiales feriae*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 1; cf.: *novendiales feriae a numero dierum sunt dictae*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 176 Müll.—**II.** *That takes place on the ninth day*; of offerings and feasts for the dead, which were celebrated on the ninth day after the funeral: *novendiale dicitur sacrificium quod mortuo fit nonā die quā sepultus est*, Porphy. ad Hor. Epod. 17, 49; cf.: *novendialis, ἐννὰ ἐπὶ νεκροῦ ἀγόμενα*, Gloss. Philox.; cf. also Serv. Verg. A. 5, 64.—These solemnities were also called, subst., **novendialis**, is, n.: *nescio utrum invenitur, alicui sanctorum in Scripturis celebratum esse luctum novem dies, quod apud Latinos novendialis appellatur*, Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 1 Quaest. 17: *novendialis cena, the funeral banquet held on the ninth day*, Tac. A. 6, 5: *Novendiales pulveres (= recentes)*, Hor. Epod. 17, 48; v. Orell. ad h. l.—**Prov.**: *extincto populo etiam novendialis tarde venit*, said of one who brings assistance when too late, Ps. Quint. Decl. 12, 23.

novennis, e, adj. [novem-annus], *of nine years* (post-class.): *filius*, Lact. Mort. Persec. 20, 4.

Novensides or **Novensiles**, dii, ium, m. [novus-insideo], *the new gods* (those received from abroad, in opp. to indigetes, the native gods): *Feronia, Minerva, Novensides a Sabinis*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 74 Müll. N. cr.; cf., respecting the form with d, Mar. Victorin. p. 2470 P.: *Cincius numina peregrina novitate ex ipsa appellata pronuntiat*, Arn. 3, 38 Orell.; cf. id. 3, 39 fin.: *Jane, Jupiter, Mars pater, Quirine, Bellona, Lares, Divi Novensiles, Dii Indigetes, etc.*, a form of prayer in Liv. 8, 9, 6; cf. Mart. Cap. 1, § 46.

novēnus, a, um, num. adj. distr. [novem], *nine each, nine*: *ut virgines ter novēnae per urbem euntes carmen canerent*, Liv. 27, 37: *terga novēna boūm*, Ov. M. 12, 97: *novenorum conceptu dierum*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53; in sing., Stat. S. 1, 2, 4.

noverca, ae, f. [for novērica, qs. νεῖρα, the new one], *a step-mother, step-dame*. **I.** Lit., Afran. ap. Non. 393, 26: *uxor generi, novērica filii, filiae paelex*, Cic. Clu. 70, 199: *cum is (Hippolytus) patri suspectus esset de novēricā*, id. Off. 3, 25, 94: *saeviores tragicis novercas*, Quint. 2, 10, 5 Spald.: *injusta*, Verg. E. 3, 33: *saeva*, id. G. 1, 128: *scelerata*, Ov. F. 3, 853: *lurida, terribiles miscent aconita novercas*, id. M. 1, 147; Gai. Inst. 1, 63; 3, 14; Juv. 6, 403.—**Prov.**: *apud novercam queri, i.e. in vain*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 80.—**B.** Trop.: *rerum ipsa natura in eo... non parens sed novērica fuerit, si, etc.*, Quint. 12, 1, 2: *quorum novērica est Italia, i.e. who are not natives of Italy*, Vell. 2, 4, 4; so, *viles operae, quorum est mea Roma novērica*, Petr. poet. Sat. 122, 166.—**II.** Transf.: **novērcas**, ārum, f. **1.** *Ditches which drain off the water imperfectly and slowly*, Agrim. ap. Goes. 119; 142; 143 al.—**2.** *A rough piece of land* (so called

in allusion to the iniquitas novērcas), Hyg. Mun. Castr. § 57 Lange.

novērcālis, e, adj. [novērica], *of or belonging to a step-mother* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: *novērcas ibat venator in agros Ascanius, of Dido*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 118: *atque novērcali sedes praelata Lavino, called after Ascanius's step-mother, Lavinia*, Juv. 12, 71: *Mycenae, i.e. sacred to Juno, the step-mother of Bacchus*, Stat. Th. 7, 177.—**II.** Transf., *of or like a step-mother, i.e. hostile, malevolent*: *novērcalia odia*, Tac. A. 12, 2: *novērcas Liviae in Agrippinam stimuli*, id. ib. 1, 33: *novērcalibus oculis alicum intueri*, Sen. Contr. 4, 6: *erat circa illum Zenobia novērcali animo*, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 16.

novērcor, āri, v. dep. [id.], *to act the step-mother to, to treat with harshness*: *alicui*, Sid. Ep. 7, 14 med.

Novesium, ii, n., *a city in Gallia Belgica, on the Rhine, the mod. Neuss*, Tac. H. 4, 26; 33, 35; 5, 22; its fortifications were restored by Julian A. D. 359, Amm. 18, 2, 4.

novi, v. nosco.

Novia, ae, v. Novius.

Novianus, a, um, v. Novius.

noviciō (novit-), adv., v. novicius fin. **noviciolus**, a, um, adj. dim. [novicius], *rather new* (post-class.), Tert. Apol. 47; id. Poen. 6.

novicius (late Lat. -itius), a, um, adj. [novus; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 59 Müll.], *new* (mostly confined to technical lang.): *novum noviciū dicimus et proprium propiciū augere atque intendere volentes novi et proprii significationem*, Alf. ap. Gell. 6, 5, 1: *quaestus*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 92: *vinum*, Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 41.—**Esp. freq.** of slaves who have only recently lost their freedom: *recens captus homo, nuperus et novicius*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 60: *servi*, Varr. L. L. 8, § 6 Müll.: *de grege noviciorum*, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: *venales novicios accepimus*, Quint. 8, 2, 8: *puellae*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 34: *turba grammaticorum*, Gell. 11, 5, 5; cf.: *novicios philosophorum sectatores*, id. 1, 9, 11: *statuae Lupercorum*, Plin. 34, 5, 10, § 18: *colores*, id. 35, 6, 29, § 48: *jam sedet in ripā tetrūm quod novicius horret Porthmea, newly arrived, a novice*, Juv. 3, 265.—**As subst.**: **noviciū**, i, n. (sc. verbum), *a newly-coined word, an innovation in language*: *at noviciis nostris per quot annos sermo Latinus repugnat!* Quint. 1, 12, 9.—**Hence, adv.**: **noviciō** (novit-), *newly*: *(Luci) Qui novicio capti sunt*, Serv. Verg. A. 11, 316 (acc. to a conject. of Marini, Fratr. Arv. p. 309).

novies (-iens), num. adv. [novem], *nine times*: *ter novies*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2 fin.: *noviens Styx interfluvius*, Verg. G. 4, 480: *novem novies*, Sen. Ep. 58, 31.

novies-decies, num. adv., *nineteen times*, Prisc. 1355 P.

novilūnium, ii, n. [novus-luna], *the new moon* (late Lat. for nova luna; cf. interlunium), Vulg. 3 Esdr. 5, 57; 9, 37 al.

Noviōdūnum, i, n., *the name of several cities in Gaul*. **I.** *A city of the Bituriges, near the mod. Nouan*, Caes. B. G. 7, 12, 2; 7, 55.—**II.** *A city of the Edmans, on the Loire, the mod. Nevers*, Caes. B. G. 7, 55, 1.—**III.** *A city of the Suessones, the mod. Soissons*, Caes. B. G. 2, 12, 1.

Noviomagus, v. Nivomagus.

* **novissimālis**, e, adj. [novissimus], *of or belonging to the last, final*: *particulae (versuum) finales seu novissimales*, Mar. Victorin. p. 2519 P.

novissimē, adv., v. novus fin.

novissimus, adj., v. novus, II.

novitas, ātis, f. [novus], *a being new, newness, novelty*. **I.** In gen. rei novitas, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: *gratiam novitati similem parant*, Quint. 1, 6, 39: *novitatis gratia*, id. 9, 3, 58: *plus novitatis*, id. 8, 3, 74: *(figura) ipsa novitate ac varietate magis delectat*, id. 9, 2, 66.—**In plur.**, *new acquaintances, friendships*: *novitates*, si semper afferunt, non sunt illae quidem repudiandae, vetustas tamen loco suo conservanda, Cic. Lael. 19, 68.—**Poet.**: *anni, i.e. the spring*, Ov. F. 1, 160.—**Adverb.**: *ad novitatem, anew, newly*, Inscr. Orell. 3278.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Rareness, strangeness, unusualness*: *sceleris atque periculi novitas*, Sall. C. 4, 4: *perturbatis nostris novitate pugnae*, Caes. B. G. 4, 34: *rerum*, 1219

Ov. M. 2, 31: adjuta est novitas numine nostra dei, *this novel attempt*, id. P. 4, 13, 24; so in plur., Inscr. Grut. 337.—**B.** The condition of a homo novus, *newness of rank*: novitas mea, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 8: contemnunt novitatem meam, ego illorum: ignaviam, Sall. J. 85, 14 (shortly before: compare nunc cum illorum superbia me hominem novum): quibus novitas familiae haud obstitit, Vell. 2, 127, 1.—**III.** Trop., *newness, reformation*. In eccl. Lat.: in novitate vitae, Vulg. Rom. 6, 4.

noviter, adv., v. novus fin.

novitio, adv., v. novicius fin.

novitiolus, novitiuus, v. novic.

Novius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

A. Masc. 1. Novius, a famous writer of Atellane plays, a contemporary of Pomponius, about A. U. C. 650–670: Novius probatissimus Atellanarum scriptor ait, etc., Macr. S. 1, 10, 3; Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 255; 2, 69, 279; cf. Gell. 15, 13, 4; 17, 2, 8; Non. 81, 22 sq. et saep.—Hence, **Novianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Novius (the Atellane poet), *Novian*: oratiunculae, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 13 Mai.: fullones, Tert. Pall. 4; v. fullo, I.—**2.** L. Novius, a tribune of the people and enemy of Clodius, Ascon. ad Cic. Mil. p. 47 Orell.—**3.** Another Novius, Hor. S. 1, 6, 40 (perh. a fictitious name, i. q. Newcomer, Upstart).—**4.** A fortune-hunter, Juv. 12, 111.—**B. Fem.** **Novia**, ae, the wife of Oppianicus, Cic. Clu. 9, 27.

novus, avi, atum, I, v. a. [novus]. **I.** Lit., to make new, to renew: ipsi transtra novant, Verg. A. 5, 752: nulla prole novare viros, Ov. F. 1, 622: gregem, Stat. Th. 10, 229: fessa membra, to refresh, Ov. H. 4, 90: vivaque nitentia lymphā membra novat, Val. Fl. 3, 423: ardorem, Liv. 26, 19, 2: vulnera mentis, Ov. P. 4, 11, 20; to break up fallow ground: novate novale, Vulg. Jer. 4, 3: ager novatus, a field ploughed again, prepared for sowing: agro non semel arato sed novato et iterato, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131; Ov. P. 4, 2, 44.—To invent, coin, etc.: verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149; cf. id. ib. 3, 38, 154; so, verbum aut inusitatum aut novatum aut translatum, id. ib. 3, 38, 152: multa novantur in omni genere materiae, Quint. 5, 10, 106: novata forma dicendi, id. 9, 1, 14: ignotum hoc aliis ipse novavit opus, Ov. A. 3, 346.—**II.** Transf., to change, alter. **A.** In gen.: aliquid in legibus, Cic. Leg. 3, 5, 12: nomen faciendum, Ov. M. 4, 540: hoc quoque novat (Aristoteles), quod prooemio non narrationem subiungit, sed propositionem, i. e. deviates from the rule, Quint. 3, 9, 5.—**B.** In partic., in a political respect: novare res, to alter the existing constitution, to overthrow the government, make or effect a revolution: res, Liv. 1, 52: novandi res aliquam occasionem quaerentes, id. 24, 23, 6: omnia novare velle, id. 35, 34; 32, 38 fin.: Civilis novare res hoc modo coepit, Tac. H. 4, 14.—Also absol.: novare: ubi primum dubiis rebus novandi spes oblata est, Sall. C. 39, 3; Liv. 42, 31; Tac. A. 4, 18; cf. *impers. pass.*: ne quid eo spatio novaretur, Sall. C. 55, 1.

Novocemensis, e, adj., v. Comum.

Novomagus, v. Novimagus.

Novum Comum, v. Comum.

novus, a, um, adj. [Sansk. nāvas; Gr. νεός, i. e. νεός; cf.: noverca, nuntius, denovo, nuper; Germ. neu; Engl. new], *new, not old, young, fresh, recent*, etc. (v. antiquus init.; cf.: recens, novellus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: civitates condere novas, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12: nova et a nobis inventa ratio, id. ib. 1, 8, 13; cf.: nihil novi vobis afferam neque quod a me sit cogitatum aut inventum, id. ib. 1, 14, 21: novus veteri exercitus jungitur, Liv. 7, 7; cf. miles, Sall. J. 87, 2: imperator, id. ib. 44, 2: novum de integro proelium, Liv. 24, 16: Camillus, id. 22, 14: consules, Suet. Caes. 15: serpens, which has cast its old skin, Ov. M. 9, 266: caro, fresh meat, Juv. 11, 85.—Special phrases. 1. Novae tabernae, or simply Novae (sub Novis), the new shops; many of the shops of the money-changers in the Forum were burned down A. U. C. 543; and those built on their sites were called Novae, those which remained standing Veteres (v. vetus), Liv. 26, 27; 3, 48: sub Novis, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266; cf.: sub Novis dicta pars in foro aedificio-

rum, quod vocabulum ei pervetustum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 59 Müll.—**2.** Novae tabulae, new account-books, by making which old debts were cancelled, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 84; id. Phil. 6, 4, 11; id. Att. 5, 21, 13; 14, 21, 4; Caes. B. C. 3, 1; 3, 21: tum Catilina polliceri tabulas novas, proscriptionem locupletium, Sall. C. 21, 2.—Hence, trop.: beneficiorum novae tabulae, i. e. forgetfulness of benefits, Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 6.—**3.** Novus homo, or homo novus, the first of his family who obtained a curule office, a man newly ennobled, an upstart, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138: adeptus es, quod non multi homines novi, Cic. Fam. 5, 18, 1; cf.: in Q. Pompeio, novo homine et fortissimo viro, id. Mur. 7, 16 sq.: M. Catoni, homini ignoto et novo, id. Rep. 1, 1, 1; cf.: hic novus Arpinas, ignobilis, et modo Romae Municipalis eques, Juv. 8, 237: nova nupta, a bride, Juv. 2, 120.—**Plur. subst.** **novi**, ōrum, m., recent writers: est et quod appellatur a novis vōnna, Quint. 8, 5, 12: novorum lectio, id. 2, 5, 26; 5, 4, 1.—**4.** Novae res, new things, novelties: nihil te ad me postea scripsisse demiror, praesertim tam novis rebus, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 4.—Also subst.: **novum**, i, n., a new thing, a novelty; news: novum attulerint, quod fit nusquam gentium, Plaut. Cas. prol. 70: num quidnam inquit novi? Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13: si quid novi vel sero invenissem, Quint. 2, 5, 3.—**Plur.**: novorum interpositione priora confundere, Quint. 10, 3, 32; 8, 3, 60.—But, in gen., novae res signifies political innovations, a revolution: Q. Servilius Ahala Sp. Maelium novis rebus studentem manu sua occidit, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3: rerum novarum causam quaerere, id. Agr. 2, 33, 91: plebes novarum rerum cupida, Sall. C. 28, 4: cuncta plebes novarum rerum studio Catilinae incepta probabat, id. ib. 37, 1: novarum rerum avidi, id. J. 19, 1.—In a double sense: Segulium neglegamus, qui res novas quaerit: non quo veterem comederit—nullam enim habuit—sed hanc ipsam recentem novam devoravit, innovations and new wealth, Cic. Fam. 11, 21, 2.—**B.** In partic. 1. New, novel, strange, singular, unusual, unheard of: flagitia ingentia, nova, capitalia, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 3: nihil dicam aut inauditum vobis aut cuiquam novum, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 137; cf.: novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum, id. Lig. 1, 1: nova tibi haec sunt et inopinata? id. Verr. 2, 2, 8; id. Att. 6, 1, 5: novam in feminā virtutem novo genere honoris donavere, Liv. 2, 13; Verg. A. 3, 591: nova monstra, Hor. C. 1, 2, 6: si res agi videtur nova, magna, atrox, Quint. 4, 1, 33.—**2.** New in any thing, unused, unaccustomed, inexperienced (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et rudis ad partus et nova miles eram, Ov. H. 11, 48.—(β) With dat.: novus dolori, Sil. 6, 254; Tac. Agr. 16.—(γ) With inf.: nova ferre jugum cervix, Sil. 16, 332.—**3.** Nova Via structa esse dicitur regnante Ser. Tulio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 174 Müll.; v. Müll. ib. p. 389, 4; cf.: vocabulum pervetustum ut Novae viae, quae via jam diu vetus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 59 Müll.—**4.** Recent: tu cognovisti omnia, novissima et antiqua, Vulg. Psa. 138, 5.—**C.** In eccl. Lat.: renewed by grace: nova creatura, Vulg. 2 Cor. 5, 17: induite novum hominem, ib. Eph. 4, 24.—**II.** Transf., in the sup.: **novissimus**, a, um, the latest, last, hindmost, extreme (syn.: extremus, proximus, recentissimus): a quo (sc. novo) etiam extremum novissimum quoque dici coeptum vulgo, quod mea memoria ut Aelius sic senes aliquot, nimum novum verbum quod esset, vitabant, Varr. L. L. 6, § 59 Müll.: histrio, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 30; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 3; Cass. ib. 12, 13: i. qui ex his novissimus venit, necatur, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: novissimum agmen, the rear, id. ib. 1, 15; 7, 68.—So as subst.: **novissimi**, ōrum, the rear of an army, the soldiers in the last line: novissimis praesidio esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: novissimos adorti magnam multitudinem conciderunt, id. ib. 2, 11: dixitque novissima verba, Verg. A. 4, 650: novissima cauda, i. e. the end of, Ov. M. 3, 681; 13, 963: luna, Plin. 2, 13, 10, § 56.—**2.** Like Engl. last, extreme, highest: exempla, the extreme penalty, the penalty of death, Tac. A. 12, 20; 15, 44; and absol.: a summā spe, novissima expectabat, id. ib. 6, 50: novissimum casum experitur, id. ib. 12, 33.—**B.** Esp. in eccl.

Lat. 1. Youngest: liberorum, Vulg. Jos. 6, 26.—**2.** Lowest in rank or fortune: de novissimis populi, Vulg. 3 Reg. 13, 33.—**3.** As subst. **a. Sing.**: **novissimum**, i, n., the end. (a) Of place: terrae, Vulg. 1 Mac. 3, 9: a summo ad novissimum, the bottom, id. Isa. 56, 11.—(β) Of time: habent spem in novissimo, Vulg. Prov. 23, 18.—**b. Plur.**: **novissima**, ōrum, n. (a) Of place, the bottom, depths: abyssi, Vulg. Job, 38, 16.—(β) Of time: habebis in novissimis spem, Vulg. Prov. 24, 14; cf.: novissima hominis illius, the end, id. Luc. 11, 26.—Hence, adv. (not in Cic.) in two forms. (a) Form **novē**, newly, in a new or unusual manner: ornata ut lepide! ut concinne! ut nove! Plant. Ep. 2, 2, 38: ne quid ambigue, ne quid nove dicamus, *Auct. Her. 1, 9, 15: verba nove aut insigniter dicta, Gell. 19, 7, 2; cf. id. 17, 2, 13; Sen. Contr. 1, 4 fin.—(β) Form **noviter**, newly: BASILICA IULIA A SE NOVITER REPARATA, Inscr. Orell. 24 (A. D. 377): amor noviter venit, Fulg. Myth. 3, 1 med.—**Sup.**: **novissime**, a. Of time, recently, lately, a short time ago: mater cum novissime aegrotasset, Val. Antias ap. Charis. p. 186 P.: quod novissime nobiscum foedus fecissent, id. ib.: novissime, memoriā nostrā, argentum aere solutum est, Sall. C. 33, 2: liber quem novissime tibi misi, Plin. Ep. 8, 3, 1: eloquendi rationem novissime repertam, Quint. 12 praef. § 3.—**b.** Of succession, lastly, last of all, finally: dicam primum . . . deinde . . . novissime, Sen. Ira, 3, 5, 2: primum . . . post haec . . . novissime, Quint. 3, 6, 24; cf.: primum . . . post haec . . . novissime, id. 11, 2, 41: vel . . . vel . . . vel novissime, id. 7, 1, 37: et . . . et novissime, id. 2, 4, 10: cum plura interrogasset . . . novissime id inferbat, id. 5, 11, 3: novissime cum, etc. (=postremo), in the last fight, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48, 3.

nox, noctis (collat. form of the abl. noctu; v. in the foll.: nox, adverb. for nocte; v. fin.), f. (once masc. in Cato; v. infra, I.) [Sansk. nak, naktis, night; Gr. νύξ; Germ. Nacht; Engl. night; from root nag; cf. neco, νέκος, night]. **I.** Lit.: hinc nox processit stellis ardentibus apta, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 343 Vahl.): ipsa umbra terrae soli officiens noctem efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, in a day and a night, in twenty-four hours, id. ib. 2, 9, 24 (v. dies, I. B. 2.): quod serena nocte subito candens et plena luna defecisset, id. Rep. 1, 15, 23: dinumerationibus noctium ac dierum, id. ib. 3, 2, 3: Milo mediā nocte in campum venit, id. Att. 4, 3, 4: omni nocte dieque, Juv. 3, 105: de nocte, by night, Cic. Mur. 33, 69: multā de nocte profectus est, late at night, id. Att. 7, 4, 2; and: vigilare de nocte, id. Mur. 9, 22 (v. de, I. B. 2.): multā nocte veni ad Pompeium, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 2: qui ad multam noctem vigilasset, id. Rep. 6, 10, 10: ad multam noctem pugnatum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: sub noctem naves solvit, id. B. C. 1, 28: noctes et dies urgeri, night and day, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260; cf.: qui (scrupulus) se dies noctesque stimulat, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6 et saep. (v. dies, I. B. 2.): concubia nocte visum esse in somnis ei, etc., id. Div. 1, 27, 57 (v. concubius).—(β) Abl. noctu: hac noctu filo pendebit Etruria tota, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4 (Ann. v. 153 Vahl.); so, hac noctu, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 116: noctu hac, id. Mil. 2, 4, 28: noctu concubia, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4 (Ann. v. 169 Vahl.): senatus de noctu convenire, noctu multā domum dimitti, Quādrig. ib.: ergo noctu futura, cum media esse coeperit, auspiciū Saturnaliorum erit, Macr. S. 1, 4 fin.—Once masc. (as in cum primo lūc; v. lux): in sereno noctu, Cato, R. R. 156, 3.—**2.** In partic., personified: **Nox**, the goddess of Night, the sister of Erebus, and by him the mother of Aether and Hemera, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 44; Hyg. Fab. prooem.; Verg. A. 5, 721; Serv. Verg. A. 6, 250; Tib. 2, 1, 87; 3, 4, 17; Ov. F. 1, 455; Val. Fl. 3, 211; Stat. Th. 2, 59 et saep.—**B. Transf.** 1. That which takes place or is done at night, night-doings, night-work (poet. and in post-class. prose): omnis et insana semita nocte sonat, nocturnal noise, a revelling by night, Prop. 5, 8, 60; Val. Fl. 2, 219.—Hence, Noctes Atticae, the title of a work of Gellius, which he wrote at Athens by night, Gell. praef.—**2.** Sleep; a dream (poet.): peccore noctem Ac-

capit, Verg. A. 4, 530: talia vociferans noctem exturbabat, Stat. Th. 10, 219: abrupte oculi noctem, id. ib. 9, 599; Sil. 3, 216.—**3.** In mal. part. Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 21; id. As. 1, 3, 42; Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5; Hor. Epod. 15, 13; Stat. Th. 1, 69; Just. 12, 3 et saep.; cf.: nox vidua, Cat. 6, 7; Ov. H. 19, 69.—**4. Death** (poet.): omnes una manet nox, Hor. C. 1, 28, 15: jam te premet nox fabulaeque Manes, id. ib. 1, 4, 16: in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem, Verg. A. 10, 746.—**5. Darkness, obscurity, the gloom of tempest:** quae lucem eriperet et quasi noctem quamdam rebus offunderet, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 6: carcer infernus et perpetua nocte oppressa regio, Sen. Ep. 82, 16: taetra nimborum nocte coortā, Lucr. 4, 172: imber Noctem hie memque ferens, Verg. A. 3, 194: venturam melius praesagit navita noctem, Prop. 4, 10, 5 (mortem, Mill.).—Hence, poet., of clouds of missiles, Luc. 7, 520; Val. Fl. 7, 598: veteris sub nocte cupressi, the shadow, id. 1, 774.—**6. Blindness:** perpetuaque trahens inopem sub nocte senectam Phineus, Ov. M. 7, 2: ego vero non video, nox oboritur, Sen. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 43: vultus perpetua nocte cooptatus, Ps. Quint. Decl. 1, 6.—**7. The shades below, the infernal regions:** descendere nocti, Sil. 13, 708: noctis arbor, i. e. Pluto, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 55.—**II. Trop. A. Darkness, confusion, gloomy condition:** doleo me in hanc rei publicae noctem incidisse, Cic. Brut. 96, 330; cf.: rei publicae offusa sempiterna nox esset, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: nox ingens scelerum, Luc. 7, 571.—**B. Mental darkness, ignorance** (poet.): quantum mortalia pectora caecae Noctis habent, Ov. M. 6, 472.—**2. Obscurity, unintelligibility:** mei versus aliquantum noctis habebunt, Ov. Ib. 63.—Hence, adv.: **nocte, noctū** (cf. diu), and **nox**, in the night, at night, by night. (a) Form nocte (rare but class.): luce noctem, nocte lucem expectatis, Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48: in campum nocte venire, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4 (shortly after: in Comitium Milo de nocte venit): nec discernatur, interdiu nocte pugnet, Liv. 8, 34 fin.; so id. 21, 32, 10; cf.: nec nocte nec interdiu, id. 1, 47; Juv. 3, 127, 198: velut nocte in ignotis locis errans, Quint. 7 prol. 3.—(b) Form noctu (so most freq.): ob Romam noctu legiones ducere coepit, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 179 Müll. (Ann. v. 295 Vahl.): noctuque et diu, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 5; so, noctu diuque, Titin. and Sall. Hist. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 185 P.; cf.: nec noctu nec diu, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 98, 27: continuum diu noctuque iter properabant, Tac. A. 15, 12 fin.: quā horā, noctu aut interdiu, Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7; cf.: nonnumquam interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes. B. G. 1, 3 fin.: noctu ambulabat in publico Themistocles, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: noctu ad oppidum respicientes, id. Div. 1, 32, 69; id. Fam. 14, 7, 1: noctu Jugurthae milites introducit, Sall. J. 12, 4: noctu profugere, id. ib. 106, 2: dum noctu stertit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27: noctu litigare, Juv. 6, 35; 605; 14, 306.—(γ) Form nox (cf. pernox, and the Gr. νύκ-τος, only ante-class.): SI NOX FVRTVM FACITVM SIT, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4 med.: hinc media remis Palinurum perverno nox, Lucil. Sat. 3, 22: quin tu hic manes? Arg. Nox si voles manebis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 7 Ussing (al. mox); cf. id. Trin. 4, 2, 22 Brix, Krit. Anh. and Ritschl, ed. 2: si luci, si nox, si mox, si jam data sit frux, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P. (Ann. v. 412 Vahl.); cf. Gell. 12, 1.

noxā, ae, f. [for noc-sa, from noc-eo, like rixa from ringor], hurt, harm, injury, which one does or suffers (v. Döderl. Synon. 2, p. 153 sqq.; not in Cic., but cf. noxia; syn.: injuria, contumelia). **I.** Lit.: QVANDOQVE HICE HOMINES... NOXAM NOCERVNT, an old fœtal formula in Liv. 9, 10 fin.; so, too, perhaps, SI SERVVS FVRTVM FAXIT NOXAMVE NOCVIT, Fragm. XII. Tab. in Dig. 9, 4, 2, § 1 (al. NOXIAMVE): servus, qui noxam nocuit, Dig. 35, 2, 63: si eadem (terra) ad noxam genuit aliqua, injurious, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 158: tristes pellere a foribus noxas, Ov. F. 6, 129: ab noxā curculionum conditas fruges defendere, Col. 1, 6, 15: nihil eam rem noxae futuram, Liv. 34, 19: rempublicam non extra noxam modo, sed etiam extra famam noxae conservandam esse, id. 34, 61: sine ullius noxā urbis, id. 36, 21: prava incepta consultoribus noxae esse, Sall. Or. Phil.

contr. Lep.: sine ullā noxā, Cels. 7, 26, 4: veram noxam concipere, i. e. sickness, Col. 12, 3, 7.—**II. Transf. A. An injurious act, i. e. a fault, offence, crime, delictum:** noxae appellatione omne delictum continetur, Dig. 50, 16, 238, § 3: aliquem tenere in noxā, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 71: hic in noxā est, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 36: in noxā esse, Liv. 32, 26; 7, 4: noxae damnatus, id. 8, 35: reus ejus noxae, id. 5, 47: capitalis, id. 3, 55: neve ea caedes capitalis noxae haberetur, id. 3, 55: qui in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxā sint comprehensi, *Caes. B. G. 6, 16: gravio rem noxam fateri, Ov. P. 2, 9, 72: noxa caput sequitur, Paul. Sent. 2, 31, 8 sq.; cf. also Paul. ex Fest. under noxia init.—**B. Punishment** (not ante-Aug.; most freq. in jurid. Lat.): noxam merere, Liv. 8, 28, 8 Drak.: aliquem noxā pecuniāque exsolvere, id. 23, 14, 3; 2, 59, 6; 26, 29, 4: noxae dedere aliquem, to deliver one up for punishment, Dig. 4, 3, 9; so ib. 7, 1, 17, § 2; cf. ib. 9, 4, 19; hence: mergi freto, satius illi insulae (Siciliae) esse, quam velut dedi noxae inimico, Liv. 26, 29, 4; and: rem rusticam pessimo cuique servorum, ut carnifici noxae dedimus, Col. 1 prooem.: quod ajunt aediles: noxā solutus non sit (servus) sic intellegendum est, ut non hoc debeat pronuntiari, nullam eum noxam commisisse, sed illud, noxā solutum esse, hoc est noxali iudicio subiectum non esse: ergo si noxam commisit nec permanet, noxā solutus videtur, Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 17: non noxae eximitur Q. Fabius, qui contra edictum imperatoris pugnavit; sed, noxae damnatus, donatur populo Romano, Liv. 8, 35, 5: noxae accipere aliquem, to receive one for the purpose of punishing him, Dig. 7, 1, 17, § 2.—**C. Concr., that which commits an offence, an offender, criminal** (jurid. Lat.): noxa est corpus, quod nocuit, id est servus; noxia ipsum maleficium, veluti furtum, damnum, rapina, injuria, Just. Inst. 4, 8, 1: aut noxiam sarcire aut noxam dedere oportet, the guilty thing, Dig. 9, 1, 1, § 11; so, noxae deditio, ib. 9, 4, 4.

noxalis, e, adj. [noxā], of or relating to an injury (jurid. Lat.): noxalis actio, an action on account of an injury committed: noxae actiones appellantur, quae non ex contractu, sed ex noxā atque maleficio servorum adversus nos instituuntur. Quam actionem vis et potestas haec est, ut, si damnati fuerimus, liceat nobis deditioe ipsius corporis, quod deliquit, evitare litis aestimationem, Dig. 9, 4 (de noxalibus actionibus), 1; so, causa, ib. 9, 4 fin.: iudicium, ib. 9, 2, 8; 27; Gai. Inst. 1, 140 sq.; Paul. Sent. 2, 31, 7 et saep.—As subst.: **noxāle**, is, n., an action on account of an injury: si noxali velit actor experiri, Dig. 9, 4, 21, § 6: noxali condemnatus, ib. 42, 1, 4 fin.

noxia, ae, f., v. noxius, II.
noxialis, e, adj. [noxia], injurious, noxious (post-class.): lex noxialis, Prud. Cath. 9, 18: carcer, id. ib. 14, 1107.

noxietas, atis, f. [noxius], guilt, crime (post-class.), Tert. Apol. 2.

noxiosus, a, um, adj. [noxia] (post-Aug.). **I.** Very hurtful, injurious, or noxious: res, Sen. Ben. 7, 10, 1: noxiosissimo animali (al. noxissimo s. noxiissimo), id. Clem. 1, 26, 3.—**II.** Full of guilt, vicious, sinful: animi perditio noxiosique, v. l. Sen. Ep. 70, 23: noxiosissimum corpus, Petr. 130, 7.

***noxitudo**, inis, f. [noxā], guilt, offence, crime: Pelopidarum, Att. ap. Non. 143, 22 (Trag. Rel. v. 162 Rib.).

noxius, a, um, adj. (comp. noxior, Sen. Clem. 1, 13, 2 dub.; al. obnoxior.—**Sup.** noxiosissimus or noxiissimus, Sen. Clem. 1, 26, 3 dub.; better, noxiosissimus) [id.]. **I.** Hurtful, harmful, injurious, noxious (used by Cic. only in archaic lang.; v. the foll.): MAGISTRATVS NEOBEDIENTEM ET NOXIVM CIVEM MVLTAE COERCETO, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6 (araneus) aculeo noxius, Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155: afflatus maris (opp. utiles), id. 17, 4, 2, § 24: tela, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 22: terrae halitus, Quint. 7, 2, 3: lingua, Mart. 2, 61, 7: aves, rapacious, id. 10, 5, 12: crimina, Verg. A. 7, 326.—**II.** Guilty, culpable, criminal: dictum oportuit. Lys. Non possum, ita instas; urges quasi pro noxio, Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 25: nobilitas, Sall. J. 42: qui citati non affuerant, noxios iudicavit, Liv. 39, 41: corda,

Ov. M. 10, 351: omnibus omnium rerum noxior, Sen. Clem. 1, 13, 2: reducto comā capite, ceu noxii solent, culprits, criminals (esp. those condemned to be thrown to wild beasts), Suet. Vit. 17; id. Calig. 27; id. Claud. 34; id. Ner. 12.—(β) With abl.: Falisci, eodem noxii crimine, Liv. 7, 20, 9.—(γ) With gen.: noxius conjunctionis, Tac. A. 5, 11: facinoris, Dig. 29, 5, 3, § 12.—Esp. as subst.: **noxia**, ae, f., hurt, harm, damage, injury (class.; syn. noxa). **A.** Lit.: noxia, ut Serv. Sulpicius Rufus ait, damnum significat, apud poetas autem et oratores ponitur pro culpa, at noxa peccatum, aut pro peccato poenam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 174 Müll.: in re incipiundā ad defendendam noxiam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 48: si ab eo fides sibi data esset, haud futurum noxae fupurum, Liv. 8, 13, 4: sive ullius eorum quos oderat noxia, id. 41, 23, 14: veneficiorum noxia, Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 108: vini, id. 14, 16, 19, § 100.—**B.** Transf., an injurious act, a fault, offence, trespass: noxa est corpus, quod nocuit id est servus: noxia ipsum maleficium, veluti furtum, damnum, rapina, injuria, Just. Inst. 4, 8, 1: Tranioni remitte, quaeso, hanc noxiam causā meā, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 47: manifestum teneo in noxiā, id. Merc. 4, 3, 31: noxiā carere, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 87: noxiis vacuum esse, id. Merc. 5, 4, 23: in noxiā esse, id. ib. 4, 3, 30: amicum castigare ob meritum noxiam, id. Trin. 1, 1, 1 and 4: quod in minimis noxiis et in his levioribus peccatis id primum quaeritur, quae causa maleficii fuerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: si qua clades incidisset, desertori magis, quam deserto noxae fore, the blame would fall on, Liv. 10, 19: metum prorsus et noxiam conscientiae pro foedere haberi, fear and guilt served the participants as an agreement, i. e. brought them to an agreement, Tac. A. 6, 4.—Hence, adv.: **noxie** (post-class.), injuriously, perniciously: multos petulca confoderat, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 9; Aug. Conf. 1, 7.

Nuba, ae, m., v. Nubae fin.
Nubae, ārum, m., = Νούβαι, a people of Africa, to the south of Egypt, the Nubians, Sil. 3, 269; 7, 664.—Also called **Nubei**, ōrum, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 192.—**II.** A people of Arabia and Syria, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 142.—In sing.: **Nūba**, ae, Claud. Stil. 1, 252.

nubecula, ae, f. dim. [nubes], a little cloud. **I.** Lit., Plin. 18, 35, 82, § 356.—**B.** Transf., something cloudy or dark, a dark spot: mala urina, in qua veluti furfures atque nubeculae apparent, Plin. 28, 6, 19, § 68: smaragdi variā nubecula improbat, id. 37, 5, 18, § 63: nubeculae et caligiones suffusionesque oculorum, id. 29, 6, 38, § 123; 20, 7, 26, § 61.—**II.** Trop., a gloomy expression of countenance: frontis tuae nubecula, Cic. Pis. 9, 20.

nubes, is, f. (ante-class. collat. form, **nūbis**, is, m.: nūbis ater, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 38: nūbs for nubes, Liv. Andron. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 10, 636; cf. Aus. Idyll. de Monosyll. Hist. 12, 4) [Sanscr. nabhas, vapor, cloud; Gr. νέφος, νεφέλη; Lat. nubilus, nebula; cf. nimbus, nubo], a cloud. **I.** Lit.: aër concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: id. Ac. 2, 22, 70: atra nubes Condidi lunam, Hor. C. 2, 16, 2: candida, Vulg. Apoc. 14, 14: aestivis effusus nubibus imber, Verg. G. 4, 312; Ov. M. 8, 339: venti nubes agunt, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 126: nube deprendere volucrem jaculis, to bring down a bird from the sky, Sil. 16, 566: usque ad nubes, up to heaven, Vulg. Ps. 35, 6; id. Jer. 51, 9.—Poet.: Sabaeae nubes, the smoke of frankincense, Stat. S. 4, 8, 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** A cloud, a dark spot: sudare nubemque discutere, i. e. by the breath, Plin. 33, 8, 44, § 127: crystalli infestantur plurimis vitiiis, maculosā nube, etc., id. 37, 2, 10, § 28.—**2.** A cloud, thick multitude, dense mass, swarm: locustarum tantae nubes, Tac. 42, 10, 7: Pomptinum velut nubibus locustarum coopertum, id. 42, 2, 4: levium telorum, id. 38, 26: obruti velut nube jaculorum a Balearibus coniecti, id. 21, 55, 6: peditum equitumque, id. 35, 49: (volucrum), Verg. A. 12, 254: nigro glomeratur pulvere nubes, id. ib. 9, 33: muscarum, Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 106: pulveris, Curt. 4, 15, 32: (volucrum) nubem sonoram, Juv. 13, 167: farreae nubes, i. e. porrigo capitis, furfures, Ser. Samm. 3, 34: nubes testium, Vulg. Hebr. 12, 1.—

II. Trop. **A.** *A cloud, for something unreal or unsubstantial, a phantom:* nubes et inania captare, Hor. A. P. 230.—**B.** *Cloudiness, of a gloomy countenance, of sleep, of drunkenness, of blindness (poet.):* deme supercilio nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94; Sil. 8, 612; meri, Val. Fl. 3, 65; soporis, Stat. Achill. 1, 646; mortis, id. S. 4, 6, 72; frontis opacae, id. Th. 4, 512.—**C.** *A gloomy or mournful condition:* pars vitae tristi cetera nube vacet, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 22: omni deterius pectora nube, Stat. S. 1, 3, 109.—**D.** *A veil, obscurity, concealment:* fraudibus obice nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 62.—**E.** *A cloud, storm-cloud, i. e. a threatening appearance or approach of misfortune, war:* nubem belli, dum detonet omnis, Sustinet, Verg. A. 10, 809: consurgens in Italia nubes trucidis et cruenti belli, Just. 29, 3.

nubifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [nubes-fero], *cloud-bearing, cloud-capped* (poet.): Apeninus, Ov. M. 2, 226: rupes, Val. Fl. 599.—**II. Cloud-bringing:** Notus, Ov. H. 3, 58: Euris, Sil. 10, 323: ver, Luc. 5, 415.

nubificus, a, um [nubes-facio], *producing clouds:* aether, Anthol. Lat. 5, 24, 2.

* **nubifugus**, a, um, *adj.* [nubes-fugio], *cloud-chasing:* nubifugus Boreas, Col. poet. 10, 288.

nubigena, ae, comm. [nubes-gigno], *cloud-born, born of clouds or of a cloud* (poet.). **I.** In gen.: amnes, Stat. Th. 1, 365: nimbi, Prud. Hamart. 486: clipei, the *Ancilia* (so called because they fell from the sky), Stat. S. 5, 2, 131.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *The Centaurs, whom Ixion begot of a cloud*, Stat. Th. 5, 263; Ov. M. 12, 211; 541; cf. Hyg. Fab. 62.—**B.** *Phrixus, as the son of Nephele:* Phrixus nubigena, Col. poet. 10, 115.

nubiger, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [nubes-gero], *borne by the clouds* (late Lat.): pluvias, Cassiod. Un. praef.

nubigōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nubes], *full of clouds, cloudy* (post-class.): aer, Claud. Mamert. Stat. Anim. 1, 7 dub.

nubila, v. nubilus, 2. b.
nubilārium, ii (collat. form † **nubilare**, is, Inscr. Orell. 4369), *n.* [nubes], *a shed or barn, in which corn was kept from the rain: aedificium facere oportet, sub quod tectum totum fundi subicere possis messes, quod vocant quidam nubilarium*, Varr. R. 1, 13, 5; Col. 1, 6, 24; 2, 20, 3; Pall. 1, 36, 2.

nubilus, e, *adj.* [nubo], *marriageable:* filia, Cic. Clu. 5, 11: virgo, Liv. 29, 13: jam plenius nubilis annis, Verg. A. 7, 53: nubilus anni, Ov. M. 14, 335.

nubilo, v. a. and *n.* [nubilum], *to be cloudy or overcast; to make cloudy, to overcast.* **I.** Lit.: si nubilare coeperit, Varr. R. 1, 13, 5.—(β) *Impers. pass.*: ubi nubilabitur, Cato, R. R. 88, 2.—**B.** *Transf.*, *to be cloudy, dull:* nubilans fulgor carbunculi, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 94.—**II.** *Trop., to cloud over, to obscure* (post-class.): lucem dei, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 37.

nubilosus, a, um, *adj.* [nubilus], *cloudy* (post-class.): caligo, App. M. 11, p. 260, 29: dies, Sol. 30, § 33.

nubilus, a, um, *adj.* [nubes], *cloudy, overcast, lowering* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: caelum, Plin. 16, 26, 46, § 109: dies, id. 2, 35, 35, § 100: annus, Tib. 2, 5, 76.—**2. Subst.** **a. nubilum**, i, n., *a cloudy sky, cloudy weather:* venti, qui nubilum inducunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 7: differre aliquid propter nubilum, Suet. Ner. 13: vitandos soles atque ventos et nubila etiam ac siccitates, Quint. 11, 3, 27.—In *abl.*: nubilo, in cloudy weather, Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 215: aranei sereno texunt, nubilo texunt, id. 11, 24, 28, § 84.—**b.** In *plur.*: **nubila**, ōrum, *n.*, *the clouds:* Diesperit igni corusco nubila dividens, Hor. C. 1, 34, 5: caput inter nubila condit, Verg. A. 4, 177: nubila dissicere, Ov. M. 1, 328: nubila conducere, id. ib. 1, 572: nubila inducere et pellere, id. ib. 7, 202; Plin. Pan. 30, 3.—**B.** *Transf.* **1. Cloud-bringing, cloudy: nubilus Auster, Ov. P. 2, 1, 26; Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 127; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 287.—**2. Dark, gloomy: Styx, Ov. F. 3, 322: via nubila taxo, id. M. 4, 432: Tibris, id. ib. 14, 447: Arcas, dwelling in the infernal regions, Stat. Th. 4, 483.—**3. Dark, of color: nubilus color margaritae, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 108; 1222******

Mart. 8, 51, 4.—**II. Trop.** **A.** *Beclouded, troubled:* ita nubilam mentem Animi habeo, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5: Mars nubilus irā, Stat. Th. 3, 230.—**B.** *Gloomy, sad, melancholy:* toto nubila vultu, Ov. M. 5, 512: oculi hilaritate nutescunt et tristitia quoddam nubilum ducunt, Quint. 4, 3, 27; cf. Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 13; Stat. S. 5, 3, 13: nubila tempora, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 40; 1, 9, 6: nubila nascenti seu mihi Parca fuit, unfavorable, adverse, id. ib. 5, 3, 14.

nūbis, is, *m.*, *a cloud, v. nubes.*

* **nūbivagus**, a, um, *adj.* [nubes-vago], *wandering among the clouds:* meatus, Sil. 12, 102.

nūbo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* (acc. to Prisc. p. 789 P., the ancients used the construction nubere aliquem; hence *part. pass.*: **nuptus**, a, um; *v. fin.*) [root in Sanscr. nabhas; Germ. Nebel; Gr. νέφος, νεφέλη; Lat.: nubes, nebula, nimbus; cf. νέμω], *to cover, veil.* **I.** In gen. (very rare): jubet ut udae virgines nubant rosae, Auct. Pervig. Ven. 22: quod aqua nubat terram, Arn. 3, 118.—**II.** In partic., of a bride: alicui, *to cover, veil herself for the bridegroom, i. e. to be married to him; to marry, wed* (class. and freq.); *constr. with dat. or absol.*: nuptam esse; also with *cum*; *post-class.* also with *apud*: quo illae nubent divites Dotatae? Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 15: virgo nupsit ei, cui Caecilia nupta fuerat, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: deam homini nubere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 27: locuples quae nupsit avaro, Juv. 6, 141; 591: regis Parthorum filius, quocum esset nupta regis Armeniorum soror, Cic. Fam. 15, 3, 1: Amphitruo... Quicum Alcumenast nupta, Plaut. Am. prol. 99: dum cum illo nupta eris, id. As. 5, 2, 20: cum in familiar clarissimam nupsisses, Cic. Cael. 14, 34: in familiae luctum, id. Clu. 66, 188: ut una apud duos nupta esset, Gell. 1, 23, 8: si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari, Ov. H. 9, 32: posse ipsam Liviam statuere nubendum post Drusum, Tac. A. 4, 40: tu nube atque tace, Juv. 2, 61.—In the *sup.*: nam quo dedisti nuptum, abire nolumus, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 83; cf.: uxor, invita quae ad virum nuptum datur, id. ib. 1, 2, 85: Mamilio filiam nuptum dat, Liv. 1, 49: ultro nuptum ire, Plaut. Cas. prol. 86: nuptum locare virginem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 25: propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: nuptum mitti, Sall. Fragm. ap. Arus. Mess.—*Impers. pass.*: cajuusmodi hic cum fama facile nubitur, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 58: praestruit, hic quidem nubii, ubi sit et mori, Tert. c. Marc. 4, 38.—*Pers.*: neque nubent neque nubentur, Vulg. Matt. 22, 30.

—**B.** *Transf.* **1.** Of a man, *to marry, be married* (poet. and in post-class. prose): pontificem maximum rursus nubere nefas est, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 7: nec filii sine consensu patrum rite et iure nubent, id. ib. 2, 11; Hier. Ep. 22, n. 19; Vulg. Luc. 20, 34: viri nupti, Varr. ap. Non. 480, 3.—So, comically, of a man who is ruled by his wife, Non. 143, 24 sq.: uxorem quare locupletem ducere nolim, Quaeitis? uxori nubere nolo meae, *will not be my wife's wife*, Mart. 8, 12, 2.—Also of unnatural vice: nubit amicus, Nec multos adhibet, Juv. 2, 134; Mart. 12, 42; Lampr. Heliog. 10; Cod. Just. 9, 9, 31.—**2.** In *mal. part.*: haec cotidie viro nubit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 45; cf. id. Cas. 2, 8, 45 sqq.; Mart. 1, 24, 4.—**3.** Of plants, *to be wedded, i. e. tied to others:* vites in Campano agro populis nubunt, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 10: et te, Bacche, tuos nubentem junget ad ulmos, Manil. 5, 238: populus alba vitibus nupta, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 266.—Hence, **nuptus**, a, um, *P. a., married, wedded:* ex qua hic est puer et nupta jam filia, Cic. Sest. 3, 6.—*Subst.*: **nūpta**, ae, *f.*, *a married woman, bride, wife:* nova nupta, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 33; Juv. 2, 120: pudica, Liv. 3, 45, 6; Ov. F. 2, 794: nupta virum timeat, id. A. A. 3, 613; Tac. G. 18; Sen. Contr. 3, 21, 9; Juv. 6, 269; 3, 45.—Comically, in the *masc.*: novus nuptus, of a man married in just as a woman to another man, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 6 (cited in Prisc. p. 789 P.).—*Transf.*: nupta verba, *which should not be spoken by the unmarried*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 170 Müll.

nubs, is, *f.*, *v. nubes init.*

nūcalis, e, *adj.* [nux], *like a nut* (post-

class.): palmulae nucales, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

nūcāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [nux] (things in the shape of nuts; hence), *fir-cones, etc.*, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 49.

* **nūcella**, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little nut*, Apic. ap. Barth. Adv. 34, 18.

Nūcēria, ae, *f.*, *the name of several cities.* **I.** *A city in Campania, with the appellation Alfaterna, the modern Nocera*, Liv. 9, 41, 3; 23, 15; 27, 3; Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 86; id. Balb. 11, 28.—Hence, **B. Nūcērinus** (Nūc-, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 617), *a, um, adj.*, *of or belonging to Nuceria, Nucernian:* ager, Liv. 9, 38.—In *plur.*: **Nūcērii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Nucernians*, Liv. 27, 3.—**II.** *A city in Umbria, now Nocera, whose inhabitants are called Nucerni Favonienenses and Camelani*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

nūcētum, i, *n.* [nux], *a wood where nut-trees grow*, Stat. S. 1, 6, 12; Tert. adv. Valent. 20.

nūcēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of a nut-tree:* fibulae undē fiant, aridae iligineae, ulmeae, nucae, ficulneae, etc., Cato, R. R. 31; id. ap. Plin. 16, 39, 75, § 193: virga nuca, Hier. Ep. 53, n. 8.

* **nūcīfrangībūlum**, i, *n.* [nux-frango], *qs. a nut-cracker, comically for a tooth*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 16.

nūcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [nux], = *nucleus, of a nut-tree* (late Lat.): mensae, Schol. Juv. 11, 117: virga, Ambros. Jacob. 2, 4, 19.

nūcīpersicum, i, *n.* [nux-persicum], *a peach grafted on a nut-tree, a nut-peach:* persica, nūcīpersica, Mart. 13, 46 in *lemm.*

nūcīprūnum, i, *n.* [nux-prunus], *a plum grafted on a nut-tree, a nut-plum*, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 41.

nūclēatus, a, um, *adj.* [nucleus], *having a kernel or stone, stoned:* uva passa, nucleata, Scrib. Comp. 223 dub. (al. enucleata).

nūclēo, āre, *v. n.* [id.], *to become kernelly, hard:* nucleantibus mamillis, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

nūclēolus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little nut*, Plin. Val. 1, 48.

nūclēus (nūclēus), i, *m.* [for nucleus, from nux], *a little nut.* **I.** Lit.

A. *A nut; applied also to fruits resembling a nut:* nucleus amygdalae, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 42: avellanae, id. 37, 4, 15, § 56: pinearum nucum, id. 15, 10, 9, § 35; cf. pineus, Cels. 2, 22.—*Prov.*: e nucē nucleum qui esse vult, frangit nucem, *he who would eat the kernel of a nut breaks the nut, i. e. he who desires an advantage should not shun the labor of earning it*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 55: nucleum amisi, retinui pignerū putamina, *I have lost the kernel and kept the shell*, id. Capt. 3, 4, 122.—**B.** *The hard, uneatable kernel, the stone of fruits:* nucleoli olivarum, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188: persicorum, id. 23, 7, 67, § 132: cerasorum, id. 23, 7, 72, § 141: lignosus nucleus, id. 13, 19, 34, § 112: acini, id. 23, 1, 9, § 13.—**II.** *Transf.* **A.** *The kernel, the inner part, inside of a thing:* nucleus gallae, Plin. 24, 4, 5, § 10: myrrhae, id. 12, 16, 35, § 70: alli, id. 19, 6, 34, § 111: conchae, pearls, id. 9, 35, 55, § 111.—**B.** *The kernel, i. e. the hardest, firmest, most solid part of a thing:* pinguitudinis (terrae), Plin. 17, 6, 4, § 42: ferri, id. 34, 14, 41, § 144; 36, 25, 62, § 187: insuper ex testā nucleus inducatur, Vitr. 7, 1.

Nūcrae, ārum, *f.*, *a city of Italy* (in Samnium or Campania), otherwise unknown, Sil. 8, 566.

1. nūcula, ae, *f. dim.* [nux], *a small nut*, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 87: nucleas Praenestinos antiqui appellabant, quod inclusi a Poenis Casilini famem nucibus sustentārent, vel quod in earum regione plurima nux minuta nascitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 172 and 173 Müll.; cf. Liv. 23, 19.

2. Nūcula, ae, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Lucil. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 253; Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14; 8, 9, 26; 11, 6, 13.

† **nūcuncūlus**, i, *m. dim.* [nux], *perh. a kind of nut-cake*, Not. Tir. p. 176.

nūdātio, ōnis, *f.* [nudo], *a stripping naked, nakedness* (post-Aug.), Plin. 28, 6, 19, § 69: femorum, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 8.

nūdē, adv., *v. nudus fin.*

nūdipēdālīa, ium, *n.* [nudipes]. **I.**

A religious procession of persons with bare feet, the barefoot festival, celebrated in seasons of great drought, to procure a fall of rain: cum stupet caelum et aeternus annus, nudipedalia denuntiantur, magistratus purpuras ponunt, fasces retro avertunt, precem indignant, hostiam instaurant, Tert. Jejun. 16; id. Apol. 40; cf. Petr. 44; Sil. 3, 28.—**II.** *A going barefoot:* nudipedalia exercere, Hier. in Ep. ad Galat. 4, 8.

nūpēs, ēdis, *adj.* [nudos-pes], *bare-foot, barefooted*, Tert. Pall. 5.

nūditas, ātis, *f.* [nudus] (= γυμνότης, Gloss.), *bareness, nakedness, exposure* (late Lat.): pudere cum nuditas suae coepit, Lact. 2, 12, 18: vestire pauperem sine sua nuditate, Sulp. Sev. Vit. Mart. 2, 2; Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 17 *init.*: in fame et siti et nuditate, Vulg. Deut. 28, 48; ib. Rom. 8, 35; ib. 2 Cor. 11, 27: capitis, Tert. de Virg. Vel. 12 *ext.*: patris, Lact. 2, 13, 5.—**B.** Transf., *bareness, want*, Cod. Th. 9, 42, 13; cf. id. ib. 9, 42, c. 12.

nūdus [num (i. e. nunc) and dius = dies; the ending accommodated to that of the following numeral], *it is now the... day since*, always in connection with ordinal numbers; as, nudus tertius, *three days ago, the day before yesterday*: nudus quartus, *four days ago*, etc.: nudus tertius videtur compositum ex nunc et die et tertio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 170 Müll.: heri et nudus tertius, Quartus, quintus, sextus, etc., Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 40: nam ego Lemno advenio Athenas nudus tertius, id. Truc. 1, 1, 74: nudus sextus quoque talentum mutuom dedi reposcam, id. Trin. 3, 2, 101; cf. Afran. p. Charis. p. 192 P.: nudus tertius dedi ad te epistulam longiorem, Cic. Att. 14, 11, 1; here, nudus quintus natus quidem ille est, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 28: recordamini, qui dies nudus tertiusdecimus fuerit, Cic. Phil. 5, 1, 2: a nudus quarta die, Vulg. Act. 10, 30.

nūdiustertianus, a, um, *adj.* [nudiustertianus], *made three days ago, or the day before yesterday*, M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 59 Mai.; cf.: nudus tertianus, τριήμερινός, Gloss. Philox.

nūdo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [nudus], *to make naked or bare; to strip, bare, lay bare, expose to view, uncover* (syn.: exuo, detego, revelo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: nudare inter cives corpora, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 70 (Trag. v. 426 Vahl.): hominem nudari ac deligari jubet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 161: nudatum caput, Verg. A. 12, 312: duos nudantia dentes, Lucr. 5, 1064; Quint. 11, 3, 81: gladios, Liv. 28, 33: telum nudatum vaginā, Nep. Dat. 11, 4: viscera, Verg. A. 1, 211: crura, id. G. 2, 7; Tac. A. 6, 33: si interrupto nudare gurgite pontum, Tib. 4, 1, 75: nudata cacumina silvae Ostendunt, Ov. M. 1, 345: ubera, id. ib. 10, 391: tertia nudandas acceperat area messes, i. e. *to be threshed out*, id. F. 3, 557.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In milit. lang., *to leave uncovered, leave exposed or defenceless, to expose a place to the enemy*: latera sua, Liv. 1, 27: murus nudatus defensoribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 6; Liv. 21, 11: collis nudatus hominibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 44: neque sibi nudanda litora existimabant, id. B. C. 3, 15: ne castra nudentur, id. B. G. 7, 70: praesidiis nudatus, Sall. J. 88, 4; Liv. 30, 2, 5: terga fugā nudant, Verg. A. 5, 586.—**2.** Pregn., *to strip, spoil, plunder*: spoliavit nudavitque omnia, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 14: agros nudare populandum, Liv. 44, 27: opibus, id. 42, 50: quem praeceps alea nudat, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 21: moveat cornicula risum Furtivis nudata coloribus, id. ib. 1, 3, 19: nec nuder ab illis, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 7.—**II.** Trop.

A. *To lay bare, expose*: te evolutum illis ingenuitatis dissimulationis tuae nudatumque perspicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 350: vis ingenui etiam hac scientiā juris nudata sit, id. ib. 1, 38, 172.—**B.** *To lay bare, make visible, expose, betray, disclose*: defectio nem, Liv. 35, 32: nec illi primo statim creati nudare, quid vellent, id. 24, 27: fama equestris pugnae nudavit voluntates hominum, id. 42, 63: ne poena ejus consilia adversus Romanos nudaret, id. 40, 24: animos, id. 33, 21; Hor. S. 2, 5, 47: ingenium res Adversae nudare solent, celare secundae, id. ib. 2, 8, 74: alicui amorem, Tib. 4, 7, 2.—**C.** *To deprive of, strip of*: nudata omnibus rebus tribunicia potestas, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: nudatos opere censorio aut sententia iudicum de ambitu condemnatos resti-

tuit, those who had been stripped by the censor of their rights and privileges, Suet. Caes. 41 (al. notatos): cum tuo exercitusque tui praesidio nudatam Italiam viderint, Liv. 28, 42.

* **nūdulus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [nudus], *naked, bare*: loca nudula, Hadr. Carm. ap. Spart. Hadr. 25.

nūds, a, um, *adj.* [for nudus; root nag-, nig-, to make bare; Sanscr. nagna, naked; cf. Germ. nackt; Eng. naked], *naked, bare, unclothed, uncovered, exposed*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: membra nuda dabant terrae, Lucr. 5, 970 Lachm. N. cr. (not nudabant): tamquam nudus nudes legeret, in ventrem abstulisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 265: nudus membra Pyramon, Verg. A. 8, 425: nuda pedem, Ov. M. 7, 183: capite nudo, bare-headed, Sall. J. 94, 1: pedibus nudis, Hor. S. 1, 8, 24: costae nuda tegmine, Sil. 5, 449.—**Esp.**, *without the toga, in one's tunic*: nudus ara, sere nudus, Verg. G. 1, 299; Petr. 92; Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 17; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 3, 26, 9.—**Unarmed, unprotected**: in maximo metu nudum et caecum corpus ad hostes vortere, his defensione back, Sall. J. 107, 1; Liv. 5, 45, 3.—**Prov.**: vestimenta detrahare nudo, i. e. *to get something out of one who has nothing, or to draw blood from a stone*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 79.—**Of things**: silex nuda, *not covered with turf*, Verg. E. 1, 15: ensis, id. A. 12, 306: sedit humo nuda, Ov. M. 4, 261: et quodcumque jacet nuda tellure cadaver, *on the bare ground, unburied*, Luc. 6, 550: so of *unburied bodies*, id. 8, 434; Stat. Th. 8, 73: nudum nemus, leafless, Sen. Herc. Oet. 281.—**(β)** With gen.: loca nuda gignentium, *bare of vegetation*, Sall. J. 79, 6: nudus Arboris Othrys, Ov. M. 12, 512.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Stripped, spoiled, vacant, void, deprived, or destitute of, without*. (a) With abl.: urbs nuda praesidio, Cic. Att. 7, 13, 1: praesidiis, Liv. 29, 4, 7: nudus agris, nudus nummis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 184: nudum remigio latus, id. C. 1, 14, 4; Sil. 16, 46.—**(β)** With ab: Messana ab his rebus sane vacua atque nuda est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 3.—**(γ)** With gen.: mors famae nuda, Sil. 4, 608.—**(δ)** Absol.: heri quod homines quattuor in soporem conlocastis nudos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 147: partem istam subselliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 16.—**2.** *Poor, needy, destitute, forlorn*: quem tu semper nudum esse voluisti, Cic. Fl. 21, 51: senecta, Ov. H. 9, 154: senectus, Juv. 7, 35: quis tam nudus, ut, etc., id. 5, 163: sine amicis, sine hospitibus, plane nudum esse ac desertum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148.—**II.** Transf. **A. 1.** In gen., *bare, mere, pure, simple, sole, alone, only*: nuda ista si ponas, iudicari qualia sint non facile possum, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 24: ira Caesaris, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 17: locorum nuda nomina, Plin. 3, praef. § 2: virtus nudo homine contenta est, Sen. Ben. 3, 18, 2: nuda rerum cognitio, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 4: nuda virtus, Petr. 88: nuda manu captare fontem, i. e. *without a cup*, Sen. Hippol. alt. 519.—**So** freq. in jurid. Lat.: nudo animo adipisci quidem possessionem non possumus: retinere tamen nudo animo possumus, Paul. Sent. 5, tit. 2: etiam nudum consensus sufficit obligationi, Dig. 44, 7, 51; Gai. Inst. 3, 154.—**2.** *Esp.*, in phrases. (a) *Nudum pactum, a bare agreement, i. e. a contract without consideration*: ex nudo enim pacto inter cives Romanos actio non nascitur, Paul. Sent. 2, 14, 1.—**(β)** *Nudum jus, an unexecuted right*: qui nudum jus Quiritium in servo habet, is potestatem habere non intellegitur, Gai. Inst. 1, 54; 3, 166.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Simple, unadorned*: Commentarii (Caesaris) nudi sunt, recti et venusti, omni ornatu orationis tamquam veste detracta, Cic. Brut. 75, 262: brevis nuda atque inornata, id. de Or. 2, 84, 341: quoniam dicendi facultas non debeat esse jejuna atque nuda, id. ib. 1, 50, 218: nuda et velut incompata oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 41; cf. id. 2, 4, 3; Ov. A. 3, 747: sedit humo nuda, nudis incompta capillis, Ov. M. 4, 261.—**2.** *Undisguised, unadorned, not veiled or obscured*: veritas, Hor. C. 1, 24, 7: nudissima veritas, Cael. Aur. Chron. 1, 5, 176: simplex ac nuda veritas, Lact. 3, 1, 3: nuda verba, *unveiled, i. e. obscene words*, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 4.—**Hence, adv.**: **nūdē**, *nakedly, simply* (post-class.): aliquid tradere breviter ac nude, Lact. 3, 1, 11.

nūgācissimē, *adv.*, v. nugax fin.

nūgācitas, ātis, *f.* [nugae], *a trifling, playfulness, drollery* (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 67; id. de Musica, 6 *init.*

nūgae, ārum, *f.* [etym. dub.; old form naugae; cf.: naucum, nux], *jokes, jests, idle speeches, trifles, trumpery, nonsense* (syn. ineptiae). **I.** Lit.: aufer nugas, *away with your jesting*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 7: nugas postulare, id. Trin. 2, 4, 40; id. Truc. 2, 1, 20; id. Merc. 2, 4, 1: huncine hominem tantis delectatum esse nugis? Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30.—**Hence**, nugas agere, *to play the fool*: nisi argentum dederit, nugas egerit, Plaut. Men. prol. 54; so, maximas nugas agis, id. As. 1, 1, 78; and ellipt. without ago: quo illum sequar? in Persas? nugas, *nonsense*! id. Pers. 4, 7, 7; id. Most. 5, 1, 38.—**Of verses, trifles**: nescio quid meditantis nugarum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2; cf. Cat. 1, 4; Mart. 9, 1, 5 (cf. also: versūs et cetera ludicra, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 10).—**Of the songs of hired female mourners at a funeral**: haec sunt non nugae: non enim mortualia, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 63.—**Acc.** to Nonius, Plautus called *women's finery* nugae, Non. 144, 30; v. nugivendus.—**II.** Transf. (abstr. pro concreto), *jesters, jokers, droll fellows*: amicos habet meras nugas, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 5: ego Hephæstum... Niciam, ego nugas maximas omni meā comitate sum complexus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2 comites Graeculi, quocumque ibat: tum in comitatu nugarum nihil, id. Mil. 21, 55.

nūgālis, e, *adj.* [nugae], *frivolous, trifling, worthless, empty* (post-class.): theoremata, Gell. 1, 2, 6; Mart. Cap. 1, § 2 Kopp (al. nugalas): scholica quaedam, id. 4, 1, 1; 7, 17, 3: illa olim nugalia conscripsi, trifles, bagatelles, Front. de Fer. Als. 3 Mai. † **nūgalitas**, ātis, *f.* [nugalis], *foolery, nonsense*: nugalitas, σαπρότης, Gloss. Philox.: nugalitas, φλαυρότης, Gloss. Lat. Graec.

nūgāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [nugae], *trifles, trash*, App. M. 1, p. 113, 31; cf.: nugamenta, ὑληματα, Gloss. Lat. Graec.

† **nūgas**, v. nugax *init.*

nūgātor, ōris, *m.* [nugor], *a jester, joker, babbler, trifler, silly person*; hence, too, a *braggart, a swaggerer*: illic nugator nil, non nauci'st homo, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. naucus, p. 166 Müll. (Com. v. 10 Vahl.); Lucil. ap. Non. 35, 24; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 91; 5, 2, 14: nimius, id. Capt. 2, 2, 25: vae tibi nugator! id. Mil. 4, 2, 86: non vero tam isti (lucerti), quam tu ipse nugator, Cic. Sen. 9, 27: neque in istum nugatorem, tamquam in aliquem testem, invehar, id. Fl. 16, 38; Liv. 38, 56: homo nihili et nugator, Gell. 15, 2, 2: iste nugator libellus, Aus. Idyll. 11 praef.: cessas nugator? Pers. 5, 127.—**II.** Perh., a *debauchee*, Prud. Cath. 2, 29.

nūgātorie, *adv.*, v. nugatorius fin.

nūgātorius, a, um, *adj.* [nugator], *trifling, worthless, useless, futile, nugatory*: nugatoria artes, i. e. *lies*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 2: boves Ligustici, *worthless, useless*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 9; so, unguentum, id. L. I. 7, § 64 Müll.: ad probandum res infirma nugatoriaque, Cic. Caecin. 23, 64: illud valde leve est ac nugatorium, id. Fam. 11, 2, 3: in malā nugatoriāque accusatione, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: genus argumentationis, *not to the point*, Auct. Her. 2, 20, 31: genus deorum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 27.—**As subst.**: **nūgātorius**, ii, *m.*, a *worthless fellow*, nugatorium vocant, Sen. Ep. 36, 2.—**Hence, adv.**: **nūgātorie**, *triflingly, frivolously*: tenuiter et nugatorie respondere, Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48.

nūgātrix, icis, *adj.* [id.], *trifling, frivolous*: nugatrix acies, i. e. *luxurious*, Prud. Psych. 433.

nūgax, ācis (collat. form indecl. † nugas, σαπρός, Gloss. Philox.; so, † nugas, inutilis, Gloss. Vet.; cf. Don. p. 1749 P.; Charis. p. 1; 15; 22; 120 ib.; Diom. p. 286 P.; Prisc. p. 649; 701 ib.; Val. Prob. 1464 and 1478 ib.), *adj.* [nugor], *jesting, trifling, frivolous*, Varr. ap. Non. 355, 22: qui tam nugax esset, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 1: nugax es, Petr. 52; Ambros. Ep. 58, 6 *ext.*—**Adv.** only sup.: **nūgācissimē** (**-sumē**), *in the most trifling manner*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 90.

nūgigērulus, i, v. nugivendus.

Nūgipālamlōquides, is, m. [nugae-palam-loqui], a public talker of nonsense, a comically formed name, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 21 Ritschl *N. cr.*

nūgīvendus, i, m. [nugae-vendo], a dealer in female finery: ubi nūgīvendis res solutast omnibus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 51: nūgīvendos Plautus dici voluit omnes eos qui aliquid mulieribus vendant. Nam omnia quibus matronae utuntur nugas voluit appellari, Plautus in Aulularia, etc.; Non. 144, 29 sq. (But the best MSS. of Plautus read nūgigerulis, Wagn. ad loc.)

nūgo, ōnis, m. [nugae], a buffoon, trifler, worthless fellow (Appuleian): nūgo et corruptor, App. M. 5, p. 172, 2: nūgonem castigare, id. ib.

nūgor, ātus, i, v. dep. n. [id.]. **I.** To jest, trifle, play the fool, talk nonsense (= φλυαρεῖν; syn. ludo): Democritus non inscite nūgatur, ut physicus, Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30: cum aliquo, Hor. S. 2, 1, 73; cf. id. Ep. 2, 1, 93. — **II.** To trick, cajole, cheat: nūgatur sciens, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 11: non mihi nūgari potes, id. Ep. 3, 4, 42; id. Trin. 4, 2, 55.

nūgūlae, ārum, f. dim. [id.], jokes, jests, trifles: nūgulas ineptas aggarrire, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 1 Grot. (dub.; Kopp: nūgales ineptias, § 2).

Nūithones, um, m., a Germanic people near the Elbe, Tac. G. 40.

nūllā-tēnus [cf. ēā-tenus, etc.], adv., in novise, by no means (post-class.): immortalitatis sedem nullatenus obtinebis, Mart. Cap. 2, § 135; Cod. Just. 8, 10, 12, § 3.

nūllibi, adv. [nullus-ibi], nowhere (post-class.), Vitr. 7, 1, 4 (dub.); cf. οὐδαμῶς, nūllibi, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

nullificāmen, īnis, n. [nullifico], a despising, contempt (eccl. Lat.): nullificāmen populi, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 7, and 17, from Psalm 21, 7.

nullificatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a despising, contempt (eccl. Lat.): quae ingominia? quae nullificatio? Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14 fin.

nullifico, āre, v. a. [nullus-facio], to esteem lightly; to despise, contemn (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Psych. 15; Hier. Ep. 135.

nullus, a, um (gen. m. nulli, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 99 Ritschl; Ter. And. 3, 5, 2; Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 48; gen. f. nullae, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 207; v. Ritschl ad h. l.; dat. m. nullo, Caes. B. G. 6, 13; dat. f. nullae, Prop. 1, 20, 35; and cf. Cato ap. Prisc. p. 694 P.; Caecil. ib. p. 678; gen. usu. nullius, but nullius, Lucr. 1, 224; 926; 4, 1; Hor. Epod. 16, 61; id. Ep. 1, 1, 14), adj. [ne-ullus], not any, none, no. **I.** In gen.: semita nulla, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 44 Vahl): nulla videbatur aptior persona, Cic. Lael. 1, 4: praecepta, id. Off. 1, 37, 132: lites, id. de Or. 1, 26, 118: elephantum beluorum nulla prudentior, id. N. D. 1, 35, 97: nullo pacto, id. Mur. 13, 28: nullo certo ordine, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: nullo discrimine, Verg. A. 1, 574: aliter sine populi jussu nulli earum rerum consuli jus est, no consul has the right, Sall. C. 29, 3 (al. nullius): nulla verius quam ubi ea cogitentur, hostium castra esse, Liv. 22, 53, 8 Weissenb. (al. nullo): nullum meum minimum dictum, not the slightest word on my part, id. Fam. 1, 9, 21: nullusdum, none as yet: nulladum via, Liv. 5, 34; 29, 11: nulli rei esse, to be good for nothing: nequam hominem dixerunt nulli rei, neque frugis bonae, Gell. 7, 11, 1; 13, 30, 3: nullius partis esse, on neither side, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 2. — **B.** Subst.: nullus, ius, m., for nemo, no one, nobody (rare in Cic.): Pt. Qui scire possum? Chry. Nullus plus, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 12: sunt nulli, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 132: ut nullo egeat, id. Lael. 9, 30: ego quidem nulli vestrum deero, Liv. 6, 18, 8: nulli ea placere sententia, id. 37, 15, 1: ab nullo repetere beneficia, Sall. J. 96, 2: aut nullo aut quam paucissimis praesentibus, id. ib. 109, 1: nullo poscente, Verg. G. 1, 128: nullo hostium sustinente novum ac velut infernum aspectum, Tac. G. 43: a nullo ante nos prodita, Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 279: nullus denique tam abjectae conditionis fuit, cujus, etc., Suet. Calig. 35: hoc nullus nisi arte assequi potest, Quint. 8 prooem. § 16: nulli non parva libertas est, Curt. 5, 8, 14. — **Fem.:**

nulla, ius, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 24; Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 20; Prop. 2, 3, 1; 3, 24 (31), 41; Ov. R. 1224

Am. 747; Just. 28, 4, 4. — In plur. (rare): nam, reor, nullis, si vita longior daretur, posset esse jucundior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: nullis adversus Romanos auxilia denegabant, Hirt. B. G. 8, 45, 1: nullis defendentibus, Nep. Them. 4, 1: nullis magis opus esse magistris vivendi quam plerisque qui, etc., Lact. 3, 15, 10; Verg. G. 2, 10; Sen. Ep. 73, 1; Tac. A. 2, 77 fin.; id. H. 2, 20: nulli duo, not two, no two: nullas duas in tot milibus hominum indiscretas effigies existere, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 8; so, ita fit, ut nulli duo concinant, id. 3, 1, 3, § 16: nullus alter, nullus unus, no other, no one: scelestiorem nullum illuxere alterum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 22: nullā re unā magis oratorem commendari, quam, etc., Cic. Brut. 59, 216; cf.: ut unum signum Byzantium ex maximo numero nullum haberent, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 7: nullus non, every: nullā rerum suarum non relicta inter hostes, Liv. 8, 26: nullo non se die extulit, Sen. Ep. 12, 8; Suet. Caes. 76: non nullus; v. nonnullus. — In the neutr., **nullum**, nullius, nothing (rare for nihil): Grai praeter laudem nullius avari, Hor. A. P. 324: nullius acrior custos, quam libertatis fuit, Flor. 1, 26: nullo sibi relicto praeter querelas, etc., Amm. 14, 1, 4: nullum magnum quod extremum est, Sen. Ep. 4, 3: nullo magis studio, quam spe gaudent, Quint. 2, 4, 43. — **Abt. nullo**, for nullā re (post-Aug.): nullo magis exterritus est quam quod, etc., Tac. A. 3, 15: nullo magis Caesarem Augustum demeruit, Sen. Ben. 2, 25, 1: deus nullo magis hominem separavit a ceteris animalibus quam dicendi facultate, Quint. 2, 16, 12; 2, 4, 13; 5, 14, 14. — **C.** (Mostly conversational) Nullus, = non, not, not at all: at tu edepol nullus creduas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 5; id. Rud. 4, 4, 91: is nullus venit, id. As. 2, 4, 2: memini, tametsi nullus moneas, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 10; id. Hec. 1, 2, 3 (cf. II. C. infra): Philotimus non modo nullus venit, sed, etc., Cic. Att. 11, 24, 4: Sextus ab armis nullus discedit, id. ib. 15, 22; cf. id. ib. 15, 29, 1: nolite arbitrari, me, cum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, id. Sen. 22, 79: hereditas quae nulla debetur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 44; id. Rosc. Am. 44, 128. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Of no account or moment, insignificant, trifling: igitur tu Titias et Appuleias leges nullas putas? Cic. Leg. 2, 6, 14: nullum vero id quidem argumentum est, id. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: sed vides nullam esse rem publicam, nullum senatum, etc., id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1; Nep. Phoc. 1, 2: in his tam parvis atque tam nullis, Plin. 11, 2, 2, § 2: alia fuere, quae illos magnos fecere, quae nobis nulla sunt, Sall. C. 52, 21. — **B.** Null, of no value: ut sine his studiis vitam nullam esse ducamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20; Lucr. 1, 589. — **C.** Nullus sum, I am lost, undone, it's all over with me (ante-class.): si id factum est, ecce me nullum senem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 26; cf. id. Most. 2, 1, 41; id. Merc. 1, 2, 52; 104: nullus's, Geta, nisi, etc., Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 1; cf. id. And. 3, 4, 20.

num, adv. [an acc. m., of which nam is the acc. f.], an interrog. particle, usually implying that a negative answer is expected. **I.** In a direct interrogation (no corresp. term in English). (a) Num esse amicum suspicari visus est? Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 102; Ter. And. 2, 2, 29: num igitur tot ducum naufragium sustulit artem gubernandi? aut num imperatorum scientia nihil est, quia, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24: num expectatis, dum L. Metellus testimonium dicat? id. Verr. 2, 3, 53, § 122; id. Rep. 1, 11, 17: num barbarorum Romulus rex fuit? id. ib. 1, 37, 58. — (β) Followed by an, continuing the inquiry: num furis, an prudens ludis me obscura canendo? Hor. S. 2, 5, 58: num iratum timeamus Jovem? ... an ne turpiter faceret, Cic. Off. 3, 28, 102. — (γ) Esp., with quis, quando (= aliquis, aliquando): numquid hic est? nemo est, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 1: num quae trepidatio? num qui tumultus? Cic. Deiot. 7, 20: num quando perditis civibus vexillum defuturum putatis? id. Phil. 5, 11, 29. — (δ) Num quid (also numquid) vis? do you wish any thing further? is there any thing else? a very common form of leave-taking, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 44; 46; 3, 3, 15 et saep.; cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 49 Don.; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 6; 5, 2, 2; Liv. 6, 34, 7; for which, also: numquid me vis? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 119; id. Mil. 2, 6, 92; and ellipti-

cally: numquid me? Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 6. — (ε) Numquid is also used adverbially; v. numquid. — (ζ) Joined to nam and ne, numnam, numne, in anxious and surprised inquiry: eho numnam hic relictus custos? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 55: numne vis me ire ad cenam? Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 65: deum ipsum numne vidisti? Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 88; id. Lael. 11, 36 (so B. and K., Halm. But Ritschl, Opusc. 2, 248, denies the Latinity of the form numne; cf. Hand, Turs. 4, 79; and, contra, Rib. Lat. Part. p. 13). — **II.** In an indirect interrogation, whether: quaero, num aliter ac nunc eveniunt, evenirent? Cic. Fat. 3, 6: videte, num dubitandum vobis sit, omni studio ad id bellum incumbere, id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: jussurunt speculari, num sollicitati animi sociorum essent, Liv. 42, 19: existit hoc loco quaedam quaestio subdificilis: num quando amici novi, digni amicitia veteribus sint anteponendi, Cic. Lael. 19, 67; so, num quando, id. Phil. 5, 11, 29; id. Vatin. 6, 17: num quis, id. Att. 13, 8; id. Clu. 38, 105; id. Off. 1, 3, 7: videamus ergo, num expositio haec longior demum esse debeat, whether this explanation should not be a little longer still, Quint. 4, 2, 79: consultus, num et... vellet, whether he did not also wish, Suet. Aug. 18.

Nūma, ae, m., a Roman proper name.

I. Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome, Liv. 1, 18 sq.; Cic. Rep. 2, 13, 25; 2, 18, 33; Ov. F. 2, 69; id. ib. 3, 305 sqq.; Juv. 3, 16; 8, 156 al. — **II.** Numa Marcus (Martius), a Sabine, a friend of the former and high-priest, Liv. 1, 20; Tac. A. 6, 11.

Nūmāna, ae, f., a sea-coast town in Picenum, now Umama, Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 11; Sil. 8, 433; Mel. 2, 4, 6. — Hence, **II.** Nūmānas, ātis, adj., Numanian, Inscr. Grut. 446, 1 and 2; Inscr. Don. cl. 5, n. 1.

Nūmantia, ae, f., a city in Hispania Tarraconensis, captured and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the Younger, now Garray, Liv. Ep. 47; 54 sq.; Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35; Flor. 2, 18; Eutr. 4, 17; Mel. 2, 6, 4. — Hence, **II.** Nūmantinus, a, um, adj., Numantine: De Numantino foedere, made by C. Mancinus, but not ratified by the Senate, Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28; id. Fin. 2, 17, 54. — Subst.: **Nūmantinus**, i, m., a surname given to Scipio Africanus, as the taker of Numan-
tia; cf. Ov. F. 1, 596. — In plur.: **Nūmantini**, ōrum, m., the Numantines, Juv. 8, 11; Liv. Ep. 59.

nūmārius, v. nummarius.
Nūmānus, i, m., a Rutulian, surnamed Remulus, Verg. A. 9, 592.
nūmātio, v. nummatio.
nūmātus, v. nummatus.
numella, ae, f., a kind of shackle or fetter, for criminals, slaves, and cattle: numella genus vinculi, quo quadrupes deligantur, solet autem ea fieri nervo, aut corio crudo bovis, ut plurimum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.; less trustworthy is the explanation of Nonius: numellae machinae genus ligneum ad discrucandos noxios paratum, quo et collum et pedes immitunt. Plautus Asinaria (3, 2, 5): nervos, catenas, cererem, numellas, pedicas, boias, Non. 144, 25 sq.; Col. 7, 8, 6: ubi potest etiam numella fabricari, ut, etc., id. 6, 19, 2 (al. numelli; al. numellae).

numellus, i, m., v. numella fin.
nūmen, īnis, n. [for numen, root nu-; Gr. νῆμα, nod; Lat. nuo in re-nuo, etc.], prop., a nodding with the head, a nod: nūmen quasi nutus dei ac potestas dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll. — Hence, trop., a nod, i. e. command, will. ***I.** In gen.: ad nūmen mentis mōmenque mōveri, Lucr. 3, 144 (but id. 2, 632, and 4, 179, the correct reading is mōmine, v. Lachm.). — **II.** In partic., the divine will, the will or power of the gods, divine sway (the class. signif. of the word): nūmen dicunt esse imperium, dictum ab nutu: nūmina sunt, quojus imperium maximum esse videatur, Varr. L. L. 7, § 85 Müll.: deo, cujus nūmini parent omnia, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: multa saepe prodigia vim ejus (Cereris) nūmenque declarant, id. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107: di immortales suo nūmine atque auxilio sua templa atque urbis tecta defendunt, id. Cat. 2, 13, 29: nūmen interdictumque deorum immortalium, id. Pis. 21, 48: nox et Diana, Nunc, nunc adeste, nunc in hostiles domos Iram atque nūmen vertite, Hor. Epod.

8, 54.—To Fortune: nullum numen abest, si sit prudentia, Juv. 10, 365.—Hence, transf. of the will, might, authority of powerful persons: flectere tenta Caesareum numen, aumine, Bacche, tuo, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 45; cf. id. P. 4, 13, 24: annuite, Patres Conscripti, numen numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv. 7, 30; cf.: quanta potestas, quanta majestas, quantum denique numen, sit historiae, Plin. Ep. 9, 27, 1.—**B.** *Godhead, divinity, deity, divine majesty*, etc.: numina Palladis, Verg. A. 3, 543: per Dianae numina, Hor. Epod. 17, 3: venerantur numina nymphae, Mygdonidesque nurus, Ov. M. 6, 44: audis... positas ut glaciis nives Puro numine Juppiter, Hor. C. 3, 10, 8.—**C** on cr., a *divinity, deity, a god, goddess*: caeleste numen, Liv. 1, 21, 1; Val. Max. 2, 4, 4; 5, 1, 3; Amm. 19, 1, 4: summum, Sen. Q. N. 7, 30, 4; Amm. 15, 8, 9; 17, 7, 3 al.: templa et effigies numinum, Tac. A. 1, 10; 1, 73; 3, 71; 15, 45; Suet. Calig. 22: nos magna precati Numina, Verg. A. 3, 634: si quem Numina laeva sinunt, id. G. 4, 7: promissaque numine firmat, i. e. by calling a god to witness, by an oath, Ov. M. 10, 430: vadium immixti haud numine nostro, the divinity not with us, Verg. A. 2, 396, cf. sqq.: hospes numinis Idaei, Juv. 3, 138: in contumeliam numinum, Plin. Pan. 11: Titus numinibus aequatus est, id. ib. 35: numinis loco habere, Tac. G. 8: numina quibus sacrificabat, Val. Max. 5, 10, ext. 2: ea numina, i. e. Apollo and Diana, Tac. A. 3, 61; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25; 18, 13, 35, § 132.—Of the manes of a beloved person: juro per illos manes, numina mei doloris, Quint. 6 proem. § 10 Spald.

numērabilis, e, adj. [id.], *that can be numbered or counted, numerable* (poet. and very rare): calculus, Ov. M. 5, 588: populus utpote parvus, easily numbered, Hor. A. P. 206.—Hence, **numērābilitē**, adv., Ps.-Aug. Spec. 20.

numērālis, e, adj. [id.], *of or belonging to number, numeral*: numerale nomen, in gram., a numeral, Prisc. pp. 579 and 581 P.

Numērāria ae, f. [id.], *Arithmetic, personified, the genius of number*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 802.

numērārius, ii, m. [id.]. **I.** *An arithmetician*, Aug. in Psal. 146, § 11; id. Lib. Arb. 2, 11.—**II.** *An accountant, keeper of accounts*: numerarii vocati sunt, qui publicum nummum aeriariis inferunt, Isid. Orig. 9, 4; Amm. 19, 9; Sid. Ep. 1, 11; 2, 1; 5, 7; Cod. Just. 12, tit. 50: De numerariis, actuariis, etc.

numērātiō, ōnis, f. [numero], *a counting out, paying, payment* (post-Aug.): ubi numeratio exigitur, Col. 1, 8, 13; 11, 1, 24: ab isto fiet numeratio, Sen. Ep. 18, 4; 26, 8: numeratio pecuniae rei, non litterarum, facit obligationem, Gai. Inst. 3, 131 sq.

numērātōr, ōris, m. [id.], *a counter, numberer* (late Lat.): numerator siderum, Aug. Conf. 5, 4.

numērātus, a, um, *Part. and P. a., from numero.*

Numēria, ae, f. [numerus]. **I.** *The goddess of counting*: Numeria, quae numerare doceat, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11.—**II.** *The goddess of speedy birth*, Varr. ap. Non. 352, 31 sq.

* **1. nūmērīus**, a, um, adj. [id.], *of or belonging to number, numeral*: aestimatio, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 58 Mai.

2. Numērīus, ii, m., abbrev. N., a Roman praenomen: qui celeriter erant nati, fere Numerios praenominabant, Varr. ap. Non. 352, 29. Concerning the introduction of this praenomen into the Fabian gens, v. Paul. ex Fest. p. 170 Müll. So, Numerius (abbrev. N.) Fabius Buteo, Liv. 41, 28: N. Fabius Vibulanus, a consul, id. 4, 43: Numerius, Numerius, Cic. Att. 2, 22, 7; 24, 1, 5.—(Rem. Numeria was not in use, Varr. L. L. 9, § 55 Müll.)

3. Numerīus, a, the name of a Roman gens. So, Q. Numerius Rufus, a tribune of the people, A. U. C. 697, an enemy of Cicero, Cic. Sest. 33, 72; 38, 82; 43, 94.—Hence, **II. Numerīanus**, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to a Numerius, Numerian*: raudusculum, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7.

1. nūmēro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [numerus], *to count, reckon, number* (syn. recenseo). **I.** Lit.: si singulos numeremus in singulas (civitates), Cic. Rep. 3, 4, 7: ea, si ex reis nume-

res, innumerabilia sunt; si ex rebus, modica, id. de Or. 2, 32, 137: numerare per digitos, Ov. F. 3, 123: votaque pro dominā vix numeranda facit, that can hardly be counted, almost innumerable, Tib. 4, 4, 12: amores divum numerare, Verg. G. 4, 347: pecus, id. E. 3, 34: viros, Sil. 7, 51: milites, Luc. 3, 285: aureos voce digitisque numerare, Suet. Claud. 21: numera sestertia quinque omnibus in rebus—numerentur deinde labores, Juv. 9, 41 sq.: numera senatum, said to the consul by a senator opposed to a bill, and who considered that there was not a quorum of senators present; like the phrase to demand a call of the House, Paul. ex Fest. p. 170 Müll.: ne quid ad senatum consule! aut numera, Cic. Att. 5, 4, 2 Orell. N. cr.: posset rem impedire, si, ut numerarentur, postulare, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 2 (cf. also Plin. Pan. 76).—In law, of days granted for deliberation, etc.: continui dies numerantur, Gai. Inst. 2, 173; cf.: tempus numeratur, id. ib. 2, 172.—**B.** In partic., of money, to count out, pay out, pay: stipendium numerare militibus, Cic. Pis. 36, 88: pecuniam de suo, id. Att. 16, 16, A, § 5; id. Fl. 19, 44; Nep. Ep. 3, 6: talenta, Suet. Caes. 4: aliquid usurae nomine, id. ib. 42: alicui pensionem, Liv. 29, 16: magnam pecuniam numerare, Caes. B. C. 3, 3.—**Absol.**, Plaut. As. Perioch. 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To reckon, number as one's own, i. e. to have, possess (rare): donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 5: triumphos, Juv. 6, 169: tum licet a Pico numeres genus, id. 8, 131: veterani tricenā aut supra stipendia numerantes, Tac. A. 1, 35.—**B.** To account, reckon, esteem, consider as anything.—With two acc.: Sulpicius accusatorem suum numerabat, non competitorum, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: hos non numero consulares, id. Fam. 12, 2, 3: stellas singulas numeras deos, id. N. D. 3, 16, 40; id. Phil. 13, 4, 7: quae isti bona numerant, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 44; cf.: sapientes cives, qualem me et esse et numerari volo, id. Fam. 1, 9, 18: is prope alter Timarchides numerabatur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169: numerare aliquid beneficii loco, id. Fam. 2, 6, 1: mors in beneficii parte (al. partem) numeretur, id. Phil. 11, 1, 3: voluptatem nullo loco, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90: aliquid in bonis, id. Leg. 2, 5, 12; id. Fin. 1, 9, 31: aliquid in actis, id. Phil. 1, 8, 19: Herennius in mediocribus oratoribus numeratus est, id. Brut. 45, 166: alique in septem (sc. sapientibus), id. Par. 1, 1, 8.—With inter: ipse honestissimus inter suos numerabatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: alique inter decem viros, Liv. 3, 35, 3: quae iactura inter damna numerata non est, Just. 2, 5, 11; Lact. 2, 12, 4; Val. Max. 1, 6, 11: numerabatur inter ostenta deminutus magistratuum numerus, Tac. A. 12, 64; id. G. 29; id. Or. 12; Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 1; 5, 3, 6; Quint. 3, 7, 18 al.: inter amicos, Ov. P. 4, 9, 35: alique post alique, Tac. H. 1, 77: Thucydes nunquam est numeratus orator, Cic. Brut. 45, 166.—Hence, **numērātus**, a, um, *P. a., counted out, paid down*: argentum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 57; hence, in ready money, in cash: hic sunt quinque argenti lectae numeratae minae, id. Ps. 4, 7, 50: duo talenta argenti numerata, id. As. 1, 3, 41: (vendit aedis) praesentariis Argenti minis numeratis, id. Trin. 4, 3, 75: dos uxoris numerata, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11: pecunia, id. Fl. 32, 80.—Hence, subst.: **numērātum**, i, n., ready money, cash: quae tua est suavis nollas a me hoc tempore aestimationem accipere; nam numeratum, si cuperem, non haberem; Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 9: ut numerato malim quam aestimatione, id. Att. 12, 25, 1; Liv. 36, 21 fin.; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 166: in numerato, in ready money: testamento edixit relinquere in numerato HS DC, Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 135: proferre in numerato, id. 33, 17, § 55; Gai. Inst. 2, 196; 3, 141.—Hence, **B.** Trop.: in numerato habere, to have in readiness (a phrase of Augustus): dictum est de actore facile dicente ex tempore, ingenium eum in numerato habere, Quint. 6, 3, 111; cf. Sen. Contr. 2, 13 fin.

2. numērō, adv., v. numerus fin.

numērōsē, adv., v. numerosus fin.

numērōsitas, ātis, f. [numerosus].

I. A great number, multitude (post-class.): numerositas innumera, Macr. S. 5, 20: filiarum, Tert. Monog. 4: curialium, Cod. Th. 12, 5, 3: Scriptorum, Sid. Carin. 23, 150.—

II. Rhythm, harmony, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 4, 20; id. ib. 55, 109.

numērōsiter, adv., v. numerosus fin.

numērōsus, a, um, adj. [numerus]. **I.**

Consisting of a great number, numerous, manifold (post-Aug.): numerosa pubes, Val. Fl. 5, 40: partus, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 233: numerosā caede futuram ultus mortem, Sil. 10, 172: herba radice magnā, numerosa, Plin. 21, 24, 95, § 167: civitas, numerosissima provinciae totius, the most populous, Tac. Agr. 17: numerosissima florum varietas, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125: numerosissima suffragia, id. 7, 28, 29, § 101: classis, Juv. 7, 151: excelsae turris tabulata, id. 10, 106: copia sa et numerosa domus, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 4: debitor arcae, Mart. 3, 31, 3; id. 4, 1, 3: pulvis equinus lato et musculorum toris numeroso pectore, Col. 6, 29, 2; so, feminibus torosis ac numerosis, id. ib.: pictor diligentior quam numerosior, who is more accurate than prolific, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 130: gymnasium longe numerosius laxiusque, more extensive, with more wings, Plin. Ep. 10, 48, 4: numerosa tabula, a painting with many figures, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 138: numerosum opus, of various contents, Quint. 5, 10, 10: sermo, id. 8, 6, 64: pectus, Col. 6, 9, 2: numerosa res means variously accomplished, having a knowledge of many things: RES NUMEROSA FVII, Inscr. Grut. 655, 3.—**II.** Full of rhythm or harmony, according to rhythm, measured, rhythmical, harmonious, melodious (class.): numerosa quoque brachia ducit, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 29: numerosos ponere gressus (al. gestus), id. P. 4, 2, 33: numerosa oratio, rhythmical, melodious: si numerosum est in omnibus sonis atque vocibus, quod habet quasdam impressiones et quod metiri possumus intervallis aequalibus; recte, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185: apta et numerosa oratio, id. Or. 50; 52: numerosus Horatius, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 49: Myron numerosior in arte, quam Polyctetus, more harmonious, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 58.—Hence, adv., in two forms. **1. numērōsē.** **A.** Numerously, multifariously (not in Cic.): numerosus onerare, Col. 4, 21, 2: numerosius dividere, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 61.—**Sup.**: familias numerosissime comparant, App. de Deo Socr. p. 54, 14: sententias versare quam numerosissime, Quint. 10, 5, 9: numeroso loqui, to speak in the plural number, Tert. adv. Prax. 12.—**B.** Rhythmically, harmoniously, melodiously (class.): fidiculae numerose sonantes? Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22: (sententia) cadit numerose, id. Brut. 8, 34: numerose dicere, id. Or. 66, 221; 65, 219; 62, 210: numerosius dicere, Gell. 7, 3, 53.—

2. numērōsiter, rhythmically, harmoniously, melodiously, Arn. 2, 73.

numerus, i, m. [Gr. νέμω, to distribute; cf.: numa, nemus, nummus], a number. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: illi octo cursus septem efficiunt distinctos intervallis sonos: qui numerus rerum omnium fere nodus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18; cf. Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6: duo hi numeri, Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12: consummare perfectissimum numerum, quem novem novies multiplicata componunt, Sen. Ep. 58: numerumque referri Jussit, that their number should be counted, Verg. E. 6, 85; cf.: numerus argenteorum facilius usui est, the counting, reckoning, Tac. G. 5 fin.: sed neque quam multae species, nec nomina quae sint Est numerus; neque enim numero comprehendere refert, cannot be counted, Verg. G. 2, 104: eorumque nummorum vis et potestas non in numero erat, sed in pondere, Gai. Inst. 1, 122.—**B.** In partic. **1. A certain collective quantity, a body, number** of persons or things: tunc deinceps proximi cujusque collegii... in sortem coicerentur, quoad is numerus effectus esset, quem ad numerum in provincias mitti oporteret, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 8: haec in Aeduorum finibus recensabantur numerosque inibat, Caes. B. G. 7, 76; Liv. 38, 22: eum clavum, quia rarae per ea tempora litterae erant, notam numeri annorum fuisse ferunt, Liv. 7, 3: Pompilius ad primum numerum duo augures addidit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 26: haec enim sunt tria numero, in number, altogether, id. de Or. 2, 28, 121: classis mille numero navium, id. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 48: oppida sua omnia, numero ad duodecim, incendunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: ad duorum milium numero ex Pompeianis cecidisse reperiebamus, id. B. C. 3, 53: reliqui omnes, numero quadraginta, interfecti, Sall.

J. 53, 4; cf. id. ib. 93, 8: cum magnus piratarum numerus desset, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72: ad eorum numerum, *to the full number of them*, id. ib. 2, 5, 28, § 73; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13; Caes. B. G. 5, 20: si naves suum numerum haberent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 133: supra numerum, *superfluous*, Suet. Ner. 15; id. Claud. 25: magnus numerus frumenti, *a great quantity*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 176; cf. id. Planc. 26, 64; Caes. B. C. 2, 18: vini, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 66; so without an adj., like the Engl. *number*, for *a great number*: est (in eadem provincia) numerus civium Romanorum atque hominum honestissimorum, id. Font. 5, 13 (1, 3): plures numero tuti, Tac. A. 14, 49 *fin.*: sed illos defendit numerus, Juv. 2, 46; cf. Verg. E. 7, 52: latet in numero virtus, Sil. 1, 323. — 2. In plur.: numeri, *the mathematic, astronomy*: ut a sacerdotibus barbaris numeros et caelestia acciperet, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87: Thales hoc etiam numeris inquit et astris, Sid. 15, 79: numeris se sequentibus astra, Stat. Th. 4, 411. — Rarely in sing., Claud. Cons. Mall. 130. — 3. In milit. lang., *a division of the army, a troop, band* (post-Aug.): sparsi per provincias numeri, Tac. Agr. 18; cf.: plena urbs exercitu insolito: multi ad hoc numeri e Germaniā ac Britannia, id. H. 1, 6: nondum distributi in numeros erant, Plin. Ep. 10, 29 (38), 2: revocare ad officium numeros, Suet. Vesp. 6: militares numeri, *cohorts*, Amm. 14, 7, 19: in numeris esse, *to be enrolled*, Dig. 29, 1, 43; cf. ib. 29, 1, 38; Claud. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 86; Inscr. Grut. 1096. — 4. Like the Gr. ἀριθμός, *a mere number*, opp. to quality, worth: nos numeros sumus et fruges consumere nati, *we are mere numbers, ciphers*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27; cf. Juv. 2, 46 supra. — 5. In gram., *a number* (singular, plural, dual), Varr. L. L. 9, § 65 sq. Müll.; Quint. 1, 4, 27; 1, 5, 42; 47; 1, 6, 25 et saep. — C. Transf., poet., *dice* (marked with numbers): seu ludet numerosque manu jactabit eburnos, Ov. A. A. 2, 203: et modo tres jactet numeros, id. ib. 3, 355; cf. Suet. Tib. 14, 2. — II. Trop., *number, rank, place, position, estimation, relation, class, category* (cf.: nomen, locus, in loco, in vicem): me adscribe talem (i. e. tallum) in numerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 33: in illo antiquorum hominum numero reponi, id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 210: in deorum numero haberi, id. N. D. 3, 19, 48: reponere, id. ib. 3, 3, 21: referre, id. ib. 3, 1, 12: numero beatorum aliquem eximere, Hor. C. 2, 2, 18: si quo in numero illud, quod per similitudinem affertur, et quo in loco illud, cuius causa affertur, haberi conveniat, ostendetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 151; id. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134: ex hoc numero hunc esse, id. Arch. 7, 16: parentis numero alicui esse, id. Div. in Caecil. 19, 61 sq.: in hostium numero habere aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: ducere in numero hostium, id. ib. 6, 32: hujus originis apud veteres numerus erat exilis, Amm. 23, 6, 35: in numero esse, *to be of the number of, to be reckoned among, to be any thing*, Lucr. 5, 180: Q. Aelius Tubero fuit illo tempore nullo in oratorum numero, Cic. Brut. 31, 117: sine actione summus orator esse in numero nullo potest, id. de Or. 3, 56, 213: quo sunt in numero Curiosolites, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 75, 4; 3, 7, 2; Nep. Att. 1, 4: quo in numero ego sum, Cic. Fam. 13, 23, 1; Caes. B. C. 2, 44, 3; 3, 53, 2: qui in eo numero fuisset, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 25; id. Fl. 4, 9; id. Fam. 7, 6, 1: quo in numero hi quoque fuerunt, Liv. 39, 36 *fin.* — Without *in*: ut civium numero simus, Liv. 4, 4, 12; 7, 30, 19; 30, 42, 9; 4, 56, 11; 36, 35, 9: aliquem hostium numero habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 6, 3; id. B. C. 3, 82, 3; id. B. G. 6, 21, 2: qui hostium numero non sunt, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 11; id. Brut. 20, 78: aliquo numero esse, *to be of some repute*, id. Fam. 1, 10; Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 1; cf. Cic. Or. 62, 208; id. de Or. 3, 9, 33: Bambalio quidam, homo nullo numero, *of no account*, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: numerum aliquem obtinere, id. Brut. 47, 175. — B. *A part of a whole, member, category*: omnes numeros virtutis continet, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24: varium et elegans omni fere numero poema, id. Ac. 1, 3, 9: mundus perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris atque partibus, id. N. D. 2, 13, 37: animalia imperfecta suisque Trunca vident numeris, Ov. M. 1, 427; 7, 126: quid omnibus numeris praestantius? Quint. 10, 1, 91: liber numeris omnibus absolutus, Plin. Ep. 9, 38; cf. of the days of the month:

luna alternis mensibus XXX. implebit numeros, alternis vero detrahet singulos, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 325. — Hence, omnium numerum esse, *to be complete, perfect*, Petr. 68: puer omnium numerum, id. ib. 63. And, on the contrary: deesse numeris suis, *to be deficient*, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 11. — C. Order: quaecumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo, Digerit in numerum, Verg. A. 3, 446. — D. An office, duty, part: ad numeros exigue quidque suos, Ov. R. Am. 372: Veneri numeros eripere suos, id. H. 4, 88; id. Am. 3, 7, 18; cf. id. ib. 3, 7, 26: verae numeros modosque ediscere vitae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 143. — E. Musical measure, time, rhythm, harmony, numbers: in numerum exsultant, Lucr. 2, 631: in musicis numeri, et voces et modi, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187; Quint. 9, 4, 126: histrio si paulum se movet extra numerum, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 26; Quint. 12, 2, 12: sit igitur hoc cognitum, in solutis itamque verbis inesse numeros, Cic. Or. 56, 190: Isocrates verbis solutis numeros primus adjunxit, id. ib. 52, 174: in soluta oratione . . . modum tamen et numerum quandam oportere servari, id. Brut. 8, 32: multum interest, utrum numerosa sit, id est similis numerorum, an plane e numeris constet oratio, id. Or. 65, 220: redigere omnes fere in quadrum numerumque sententias, id. ib. 61, 208. — Hence, quamvis nil extra numerum fecisse modumque Curas, *nothing out of measure, improper*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 59. — 2. A measure, number, in poetry: nam cum sint numeri plures, iambum et trochaeum frequentem segregat ab oratore Aristoteles, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182; id. Or. 64, 215: numeris neectere verba, Ov. P. 4, 2, 30; 4, 2, 5: numeros memini, si verba tenerem, i. e. the tune, Verg. E. 9, 45: numerisque fertur Lege solutis, Hor. C. 4, 2, 11. — 3. A verse, in gen. (poet.): arma gravi numero violentaque bella parabam Edere, i. e. verses in heroic metre, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 1: impares, i. e. elegiac verses, id. ib. 3, 1, 37. — Hence, *numero* (abl.), adverb., lit., measured according to number or time, i. e. precisely, exactly, just (only ante-class.; freq. in Plautus; not found in Ter. or Lucr.). A. Just, precisely, at the right time, on the instant: numero mihi in mentem fuit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 25: neminem vidi, qui numero sciret, quod scitu est opus, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 170 Müll. — B. Quickly, rapidly, soon: numero significat cito, Non. 352, 16 sq.: (apes) si quando displicatae sunt, cymbalis et plausibus numero redeunt in locum unum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7. — With *numis*: per falsum et abs te creditum numero nimis, *too quickly, too soon*, Afran. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 170 Müll.: numquam nimis numero quemquam vidi facere, quam facto est opus, Turp. ap. Non. 352, 20. — 2. In a bad sense, *too quickly, too hastily, too soon*: Menaeche, numero huc advenis ad prandium: Nunc opsonatu redeo, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 13: numero dicis, id. Cas. 3, 5, 28; id. Mil. 5, 1, 6: o Apella, o Zeuxis pictor, Cur numero estis mortui, hinc exemplum ut pingeretis? *why have you died too soon?* id. Poen. 5, 4, 102; Afran. ap. Non. 352, 26; id. ap. Paul. ex Fest. l. l.

1. *Nūmicus*, ii, and *Nūmicus*, i, m., a small river in Latium, near Lavinium, on the banks of which stood the grove of Juppiter Indiges, now Rio Torto. A. Form *Nūmicus* (rare): amnis, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56: corniger, Ov. F. 3, 647. — B. Form *Nūmicus*: venerandi Nūmici Unda, Tib. 2, 5, 43; in nom. *Nūmicus*, Sil. 8, 180; Liv. 1, 2, 6; Sil. 2, 15; Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. Rom. 14, 2; Verg. A. 7, 150; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 620 al.

2. *Nūmicus*, a, the name of a Roman gens. So, L. Nūmicus Circeiensis, Liv. 8, 3: T. Nūmicus Priscus, a consul, id. 2, 63: Ti. Nūmicus, a tribune of the people, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 109: Minucius Thermus, Tac. A. 16, 20. To Nūmicus is addressed Hor. Ep. 1, 6.

Nūmīda, ae, m., = *Nūmā*, a nomad: Arabia Numidarum, Vitr. 8, 3, 8 (= Arabia Nomadum, Plin. 5, 16, 15, § 72): Numidas dicimus quos Graeci *Nūmādas*, sive quod id genus hominum pecoribus negotietur, sive quod herbis, ut pecora aluntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll. — II. In partic., a Numidian; usually in the plur., *Nūmidāe*, arum, the Numidians, a people of Northern Africa, between Mauritania and the territory of Carthage, in the modern

Algiers, Sall. J. 46, 3; 66, 2; 89, 7; Liv. 29, 31; 34; Verg. A. 4, 41; Hor. C. 3, 11, 47. — Enslaved and used in Rome as mounted attendants and messengers, Sen. Ep. 87, 8; 123, 6; Tac. H. 2, 40; Inscr. Orell. 2877: Numidarum columnae, i. e. of Numidian marble, Juv. 7, 182. — In gen. plur.: Numidum gentes, Mart. 12, 26, 6. — In sing.: Numida, Sall. J. 12, 4. — 2. As adj., of or belonging to the Numidians, Numidian: Numidae jaculatores, Liv. 28, 11: Numidae leones, Ov. A. A. 2, 183; Numida dens, i. e. ivory, id. P. 4, 9, 23: ursos figebat Numidas, Juv. 4, 100. — 3. A Roman surname: Plotius Numida, Hor. C. 1, 36. — B. Hence, 1. *Nūmidia*, ae, f., the country of Numidia, Mel. 1, 6, 1; Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22; Sall. J. 8, 1; 13, 2; 16, 5; Col. 3, 12, 6 et saep. — Whence, *Nūmidianus*, a, um, adj., Numidian, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55. — 2. *Nūmidicus*, a, um, adj., Numidian: equi Numidici, Liv. 30, 6; scuta, Sall. J. 94, 1: cedri, Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 216: gallina, Col. 8, 2, 2; called also Numidicae aves, Plin. 10, 48, 67, § 132: marmor, called also Libycum, Poenun. id. 5, 3, 2, § 22; 36, 6, 8, § 49; Sen. Ep. 86, 6: Numidicus, a surname of Q. Caecilius Metellus, bestowed on him for his victory over Jugurtha, Vell. 2, 11, 2; Aur. Vict. Vir. III. 62, 1.

Nūmisius, a, the name of a Roman and Latin gens. 1. C. Numisius, Liv. 41, 8. — 2. T. Numisius Tarquiniensis, Liv. 45, 17. — 3. Numisius Tiro, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 8. — 4. Numisius Lupus, Tac. H. 1, 79; 3, 10. — 5. Numisius Rufus, Tac. H. 4, 22; 59; 70. — 6. Numisius, a Latin chieftain, Liv. 8, 11. — Hence, II. *Nūmisianus*, a, um (*Nūmēsianus*, Isid. Orig. 17, 5), adj., of or belonging to a Numisius, Numisian: Numisiana vitis, Col. 3, 2, 2; 7; 12, 43, 9; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

nūmisma and *nummisma*, ātis, v. nomisma.

Nūmistro, ōnis, f., a city in Lucania, near the mod. Muro, Liv. 27, 2, 4; Front. 2, 2, 6. — Hence, *Nūmistrani* or *Nūmistrāni*, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Numistro, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98.

Nūmitor, ōris, m. I. A king of Alba, brother of Amulius, father of Iliu, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus, Liv. 1, 3; Ov. F. 4, 53; 809; 5, 75; id. M. 14, 773; Verg. A. 6, 768; Juv. 7, 74. — II. A Rutulian, Verg. A. 10, 342.

Nūmitōrius, a, the name of a Roman gens. 1. C. Numitorius, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163. — 2. L. Numitorius, a tribune of the people, Liv. 2, 58. — 3. P. Numitorius, Liv. 3, 45; 54. — 4. Q. Numitorius Pullus, a leader of Fragellae in the contest of that city with the Romans, Cic. Inv. 2, 34, 105; id. Fin. 5, 22, 62. — His daughter was named Numitoria, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 17.

nummārius (so acc. to the better MSS. others *nūmārius*), a, um, adj. [nummus], of or belonging to money, money. — I. Lit.: difficultas nummaria, pecuniaria difficultas, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 69; cf.: difficultas rei nummariae, id. ib. 2, 4, 6, § 11: theca nummaria, a money-box, coffer, id. Att. 4, 7, 2: arca, Nov. ap. Non. 495, 25: res, the coinage, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 86: lex Cornelia nummaria, passed by Sylla against forgery, id. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 100: poena, a fine, Dig. 4, 8, 11; Paul. Sent. 5, 6, 9. — II. Transf., bribed with money, venal, mercenary: iudices, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8; id. Clu. 28, 75: varia iudicium genera: nummarii pauci, sed omnes irati, id. ib. 27, 75: iudicium, id. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 131: interpres pacis, id. Clu. 36, 101: tribunal, Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4.

(*nummatio* or *nūmāt-*, MSS. reading, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 115; where Halm and Madv. have nundinatione, B. and K. mutatione.)

nummātus (*nūmāt-*), a, um, adj. [nummus], moneyed, furnished with money, rich: homo bene nummatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 58: bene nummatus decorat Suadela Venusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38: nummatio revertor, App. M. 1, p. 105, 19.

Nummos-expalpōnides, ae, m. [nummus-expalpor], a flatterer for money, a fictitious comic name, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 22. — *nummōsus* (*nūm-*), a, um, adj. [nummus], well furnished with money, wealthy, rich (for the usual nummatus),

hoc inclinamentum hujusmodi verborum, ut vinosus, mulierosus, religiosus, nummosus, significat copiam quandam immodicam rei, super quā dicitur, Nigid. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 2.

* **nummulārīolus** (nūm-), i. m. *dim.* [nummularius], a money-changer, Sen. Apocol. med.

nummulārīus (nūm-), a, um, *adj.* [nummulus], of or belonging to money-changing; as *adj.* very rare: mensa, Dig. 14, 3, 20. — **II.** *Subst.*: **nummulārīus** (nūm-), ii, m., a money-changer, money-broker, mensarius (post-Aug.; cf. argentarius): nummulario, non ex fide versanti pecunias, manus amputavit mensaeque ejus affixit, Suet. Galb. 9; Petr. 56; Dig. 16, 3, 7; Mart. 12, 57, 8. — **B.** An officer of the mint who tested the silver before it was coined, Inscr. Orell. 3226; 3227.

nummulus (nūm-), i. m. *dim.* [nummus], some money, money: nummulis acceptis, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6: nummulorum aliquid, id. ib. 1, 19, 9: nihil aliud curant, nisi agros, nisi villulas, nisi nummulos suos, id. ib. 8, 13, 2.

nummus (thus written in the better MSS.), others **nūmus**), i (gen. plur. usu. nummūm, but nummorum, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 115; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 49, § 117; Hor. S. 2, 3, 149, etc.), m. [from root *vēmu*; cf. numerus], a piece of money, a coin, money.

I. In gen.: adulterini, counterfeited money, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: adulterati, Paul. Sent. 5, 25, 1: aurei, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 20: plumbei, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 11: argenteus, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 36: putat suos nummos vos comedisse, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25: habere in nummis, in ready money, id. Off. 8, 10, 1; id. Verr. 2, 3, 86, § 199; cf.: (hominem) non modo in aere alieno nullo, sed in suis nummis multis esse et semper fuisse, id. ib. 2, 4, 6, § 11: jactabatur enim temporibus illis nummus sic, ut nemo posset scire, quid haberet, the value of money fluctuated, id. Off. 3, 20, 80: asper, i. e. not worn smooth by use, Pers. 3, 69; cf. Sen. Ep. 19, 10: crescit amor nummi, Juv. 14, 139. — **II.** In partic. **A.** A Roman silver coin, called also nummus sestertius, and simply sestertius (v. sestertius), a sesterce: eccos tris nummos habes, Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 1: cogit Scandilium quinque illa milia nummum dare atque annuere Apronio, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 140; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 61, § 140: binis milibus nummum, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 8; cf. for the gen. nummūm, Cic. Or. 46, 156, and v. Ritschl, prol. p. 89; gen. nummorum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 5; Suet. Aug. 46 fin.; id. Dom. 4 fin.; Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 167. — **B.** With sestertius, Liv. 8, 11: percipere mille nongentos quinquaginta sestertios nummos, Col. 3, 3, 9: sestertiis sescentis nummis, id. 3, 3, 9, § 13. — **2.** Transf., like our farthing, cent, to denote a very small sum, a trifle, low price, etc.: assident, subducunt, ad nummum convenit, to a farthing, to a cent, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12: equis est ex tanto populo, qui bona C. Rabinii nummo sestertio sibi addici velit? at a farthing's value, id. Rab. Post. 17, 45; id. Fin. 2, 17, 55: quae maxima inter vos habentur, divitiae, gratia, potentia, sestertio nummo aestimanda sunt, Sen. Ep. 95, 59: damnatus... et sestertio nummo venit, Liv. Epit. 55; Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 34. — **B.** As a Greek coin, two drachmae (only in Plaut.): illi sunt drachmis miseri; me nemo potest Minoris quisquam nummo, ut surgam, subigere, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 19: Me. Quibus hic pretis porci veneunt sacres sinceri? Cy. Nummo, id. Men. 2, 2, 16; id. Ep. 1, 1, 52; id. Aul. 3, 2, 34.

numnam and **numne**, v. num, I. c. **numqua**, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 34; more correctly written separate, num qua.

numquam or **nunquam** (both in good use; the former prevails before the Augustan age), *adv.* [ne-umquam], at no time, never: numquam edepol med istoc vinces, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 13: quod (principium) si numquam oritur, ne occidit quidem umquam, Cic. Rep. 6, 25, 27; id. Att. 14, 13, 6: videre mihi videor tantam dimicationem, quanta numquam fuit, id. ib. 7, 1, 2: illum numquam, dum haec natio viveret sine curā futurum, id. Sest. 63, 132: numquam ante hoc tempus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: numquam donec, Liv. 34, 23. — **B.** Followed by a negative. **1.** By a clause with

quin, ut non, to denote that which always occurs: numquam fui usquam, quin me omnes amarent plurimum, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 62: numquam epistolam tuam accipio, ut non protinus una simus, Sen. Ep. 40, 1. — **2.** With a negative in the same clause, affirmatively: numquam non ineptum, always, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 112; id. Fam. 12, 18, 1; Sen. Ep. 11, 4; cf.: probi mores numquam non plurimum profuerint, Quint. 7, 2, 33: numquam nisi honorificentissime Pompeium appellat, never otherwise than, always, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 10. — ***II.** For non, not, by no means: qui hodie numquam ad vesperam vivam! Plaut. As. 3, 3, 40: numquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti, Verg. A. 2, 670: numquam hodie effugies, by no means, id. E. 3, 49; cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 270; id. Mil. 4, 4, 56; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 44: nihil in mentem? numquam quidquam (= prorsus nihil), Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 12; cf. Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 8.

Numquampostreddonides, ae, m. [numquam-post-reddo], who never will return any thing, a comically formed name: Quodsemelarrripides Numquampostreddonides, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 22 (dub.; al. Numquam-posteaerripides, from whom one can never recover any thing, Nevergetagain's son).

numquando, more correctly written separate, num quando; v. num.

numquid (nunqu-), *adv. interrog.*

I. In a direct interrogation, where there is no corresponding term in English: numquid meministi? do you remember? Ter. And. 5, 4, 40: numquid Gnatho, tu dubitas, quin ego perierim? id. Eun. 5, 8, 13: numquid Pomponius istis Audiret leviora, pater si viveret? Hor. S. 1, 4, 52; 1, 4, 136; 1, 2, 69: numquid ergo illuc accedo? Quint. 6, 3, 79; cf. igitur, id. 7, 1, 55; 7, 1, 48. — **Esp.** in taking leave: numquid aliud? or numquid vis? have you any thing further to say? do you want me longer? Eun. Quid? Me numquid vis? Meg. Vale, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 53; 2, 2, 85; id. Curc. 4, 2, 39; id. Truc. 4, 4, 30: numquid aliud, id. Most. 2, 1, 57. — **II.** Rarely in an indirect interrog., whether: scire sane velim, numquid necesse sit, committi esse Romae, Cic. Att. 12, 8: si dubitare coeperit, numquid testatus decesserit, vel numquid vivat, Dig. 38, 15, 2.

numquis (nunqu-), qui, quae (qua), quod, *pron. interrog. adv.*; usually written separate, num quis; v. num.

nunc, *adv.* [Sanser. nu, nūnam, now; Gr. νῦν, vūv; cf. Lat. num, with demonstr. -ce], now, at present, at this time (prop. of that which is present to the speaker or writer).

A. In gen. **1.** Contrasted with past time (opp. tum, tunc, antea, quondam, aliquando, olim, etc.): longe aliam, inquam, praebes nunc atque olim, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 53; Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 4: alium esse censes nunc me atque olim, id. And. 3, 13: omnia, quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dispersa quondam fuerunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187: sed tu illum animum nunc adhibe, quae so, quomē tum esse oportere censebas, id. Fam. 6, 1, 16; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 24; Verg. A. 6, 776: sed erat tunc excusatio oppressis; nunc nulla est, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 14; Liv. 4, 34, 6; 4, 25, 13: arx minus aliquando nunc munita quam antea, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 13: nunc si videtur, hoc; illud alias, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23; Liv. 29, 18, 18; Suet. Tib. 29: aut nunc... aut aliquando, Cic. Mil. 25, 67: ante hoc tempus numquam... sed nunc, id. Ac. 1, 1, 3. — **2.** Contrasted with future time (opp. postea, mox, olim, etc.): Cluentio nisi nunc satisfecero, postea satisfaciendi potestas non erit, Cic. Clu. 4, 10; Liv. 39, 19, 6: deos nunc testes esse, mox fore ultores, id. 3, 2, 4; 3, 25, 8: qui olim nominabitur, nunc intellegitur, Quint. 10, 1, 104; Verg. A. 4, 627; cf. Liv. 40, 15, 4. — **3.** Absol. of present time, without suggestion of contrast, = hodie, nostro tempore: nunc tibi pater hic est, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 21: Marcellus, qui nunc aedilis curulis est, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 57. — With the *interrog. ne*, in the form **nuncine** (for num-ce-ne; ante-class.): hem, nuncin demum? Ter. And. 4, 1, 59. — **B.** Strengthened by demum, denique, primum (v. h. vv.): nunc demum intellego, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 62; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 12: nunc demum rescribo his litteris, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 1: tantum accessit, ut mihi nunc denique amare videar, antea dilexisse, id. ib.

14, 17, A, 5; id. Fam. 9, 14, 11; Ov. A. A. 3, 121: nunc, quam rem oratum huc veni, primum proloquar, Plaut. Am. prol. 50; 2, 2, 63; 2, 2, 52: nunc primum hoc aures tuae crimen accipit? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 24; 2, 2, 60, § 147: hoc quoque propter tuos ternos denarios nunc primum postulat, id. ib. 2, 3, 25, § 63. — **C.** In special phrases. **1.** Ut nunc est, as things now are, in the present state of affairs, as matters stand: constitui, ut nunc est, cum exercitu proficisci, Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 31, 17: quae (causae) si manebunt... et, ut nunc est, mansurae videntur, Cic. Att. 12, 29, 1: suaviter, ut nunc est, inquam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 5. — **2.** Qui nunc sunt, the men of this time, those now living, the present age: iudicis, qui nunc sunt hominum, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43; Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 147; cf.: tace stulta: non tu nunc hominum mores vides? of the men of this day, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 57. — **3.** Nunc ipsum, just now, at this very time: quin nunc ipsum non dubitabo rem tantam abicere si id erit rectius, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 2; 8, 9, 2; 12, 40, 2: nunc tamen ipsum, id. ib. 12, 16, 11. — Nunc repeated with emphasis: nunc, nunc o liceat crudellem abrumperē vitam, Verg. A. 8, 579 (al. nunc o nunc); 5, 189: nunc, nunc adeste, nunc in hostiles domos Iram vertite, Hor. Epod. 5, 53. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of past or future time, conceived as present, now, at that time. **1.** Of past time: id adeo nos nunc factum invenimus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 46: item Menandri Phasma nunc nuper dedit (Gr. νῦν ἄρτι), Ter. Eun. prol. 9: nunc in causā refrexit, Cic. Planc. 23, 55: quos ego campos antea nitidissimos vidissem, hos ita vastatos nunc videbam, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: nunc reus erat apud Crassum, id. Att. 2, 24, 4: cum eum antea tui similem in dicendo viderim, tum vero nunc... multo videbam similiorē, id. Brut. 71, 250: incerto nunc etiam exitu victoriae signa intulerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 62, 6; 6, 40, 6: nunc Saliaribus Ornare pulvinar deorum Tempus erat dapibus, Hor. C. 1, 37, 2. — **Esp.** in orat. obliq., where the nunc of direct narration is retained: dixit, nunc demum se voti esse damnatum, Nep. Timol. 5, 3; Liv. 3, 19, 8; 3, 40, 10; 8, 33, 18; 8, 34, 3; 42, 52, 8: nec nunc adulteria obiecturum ait, Tac. A. 11, 30; cf. Nipperd. ad Tac. A. 14, 35; Krebs, Antibar. p. 774. — **2.** Of future time (rare): quis nunc te adibit? Cui videberis bella? Quem nunc amabis? Cat. 8, 16 sq.; Just. 8, 2, 10. — **B.** Of the state of affairs, the condition of the argument, etc., now, under these circumstances, in view of this. **1.** In gen.: nunc quoniam hominem generavit et ornavit deus, perspicuum sit, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27; Prop. 4, 9, 73: vera igitur illa sunt nunc omnia, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 106: non ego nunc vereor, ne sis mihi vilior istis, Prop. 1, 2, 25; Ov. F. 1, 333: nunc itaque et versus et cetera ludicra pono, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 10: quid nunc? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 71; id. Aul. 2, 3, 77. — **2.** Introducing a fact or conclusion opposed to a previous supposition or thought: etiamsi ad vos esset singulos aliquid ex hoc agro perventurum, tamen honestius eum vos universi quam singuli possideretis. Nunc vero cum ad nos nihil pertineat, etc., Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85; id. Tusc. 3, 1, 2; id. Cat. 2, 7, 16; id. Font. 11, 24: si eacator nunc habeas quod des, alia verba perhibeas; nunc quia nihil habes, maledictis te eam ductare postulas, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 36; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 8; Quint. 8, 6, 48; 10, 5, 7; Liv. 21, 40, 3: quodsi Mazaeus supervenisset, ingens clades accipi potuit: nunc, dum ille segnis in eo tumulo sedet, etc., Curt. 4, 12, 15. — **C.** Nunc... nunc, now... now; at one time, at another; sometimes... sometimes: tribuni plebis nunc fraudem, nunc negligentiam consulum accusabant, Liv. 4, 2: nunc hac parte, nunc illā, id. 34, 13: ut nunc in liminibus starent, nunc errabundi domos suas pervagarentur, id. 1, 29: nunc hos, nunc illos aditus omnemque pererrat Arte locum, Verg. A. 5, 441; 5, 189: nunc huc, nunc illic curro, Ov. H. 10, 19. — Also thrice repeated: nunc ad prima signa, nunc in medium, nunc in ultimo agmine aderat, Curt. 7, 3, 17; Just. 4, 1, 4: and even five times, Sen. Dial. 5 (Ira), 3, 6. — The first nunc is sometimes poetically omitted: pariterque sinistros, Nunc dextros solvere sinus, Verg. A.

5, 830.—**b.** Nunc . . . mox, Vell. 2, 63.—**c.** Nunc . . . postremo, Liv. 3, 49.—**d.** Nunc . . . modo, Liv. 8, 32; Ov. M. 13, 922.—**D.** In forming a climax, *but now*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 8: quae quidem multo plura evenirent, si ad quietem integri iremus: nunc onusti cibo et vino perturbata et confusa cernimus, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60: si haec non ad cives Romanos, si non ad homines, verum ad bestias conqueri vellem, tamen tantarum atrocitatum commoverentur. Nunc vero cum loquar apud senatores populi Romani, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 171: si . . . nunc (vero), id. Font. 11, 25; id. Cat. 2, 7, 14; id. Fam. 15, 13, 3: cum aliquid videbatur caveri posse, tum id neglegi dolebam; nunc vero, eversis omnibus rebus, etc., id. ib. 6, 21, 1: cum . . . nunc vero, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 19, 1.—**E.** In a transition, to introduce a new subject, *in that case, now, then*: abi nunc, populi fidem implora, Auct. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3; Sen. Ben. 5, 12, 3 sq.; 6, 35, 5; Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 17; cf. Sall. J. 14, 17; for nunciam, v. jam, I. A. 1. b.

nuncia (nunt-), ae, v. nuntius.

nuncinē (nunc-), v. nunc, I. A. fin.

nuncubi, adv. [from num with -cubi], anywhere? whether anywhere? (ante-class.): nuncubi hic vides citrum, aut aurum? Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4; 2, 5, 2.—**II.** Transf., at any time? ever? nuncubi meam Benignitatem sensi? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 83.

nuncupātim, adv. [nuncupo], by name (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 9, 16 in carm.; Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 9 fin.

nuncupatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a naming, calling; a name, appellation (post-Aug.).

I. In gen.: iustitiam universae virtutis nuncupatione complectitur, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15, 39: regum, id. de Mundo, p. 68, 24: nuncupatio Augusta, the title of Augustus, Amm. 23, 6, 2.—**II.** In partic. **A.** A naming or appointing as heir: cum a parentibus inter liberos palam heres nuncuparetur, derisores vocabatur, quod post nuncupationem vivere perseverarent, Suet. Calig. 38; cf. Gai. Inst. 2, §§ 104, 109; Ulp. Reg. t. 20, § 9; Dig. 28, 6, 18; 28, 16, 20.—**B.** A dedication of a book: mihi patrocinia ademi nuncupatione, Plin. H. N. praef. § 8.—**C.** A public pronouncing of vows: votorum nuncupationes, Tac. A. 16, 22; Suet. Ner. 46: sollemni verborum, at the consecration of a temple, Val. Max. 5, 10, n. 1.

nuncupativus, a, um [id.], so-called, nominal, Ambros. de Fide, 5, 1, 22.—Hence, adv.: **nuncupative**, nominally, Hier. in Psa. 26; Facund. Def. 1, 4.

nuncupator, ōris, m. [id.], a namer (post-class.): Pythagoras primus philosophiae nuncupator et conditor, App. Flor. p. 352, 13.

nuncūpo, āvi, ātum, 1 (nuncupassit for nuncupaverit; v. in the foll.), v. a. [nomen-capiō], to call by name, to call, name (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; esp. in jurid. lang.: quem cultrix nomine nostro nuncupat, Ov. F. 1, 246; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; Quint. 8, 3, 27 Spald. N. cr.; cf.: designo, declaro, dico): nuncupare nominare valere apparet in legibus, ubi nuncupatae pecuniae sunt scriptae; item in choro, in quo est: Aeneas! Quis est qui meum nomen nuncupat? Item in Medio: Quis tu es mulier, quae me insueto nuncupasti nomine? Varr. L. L. 6, § 60 Müll.: CVM NEXVM FACIET MANCIPIVMQVE VTI LINGVA NVNCUPASSIT ITA RVS ESTRO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.; cf. Cic. Off. 3, 16, 65; cf. also id. de Or. 1, 57, 245: nuncupata pecunia est nominata, certa (nomine certa?), nominibus propriis pronuntiata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.: tum illud, quod erat a deo donatum, nomine ipsius dei nuncupabant, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60; cf. id. ib. 2, 28, 71: res utiles deorum vocabulis, id. ib. 1, 15, 38; Plin. 4, 12, 27, § 91: Pompeii M. titulos omnes triumphosque hoc in loco nuncupari, id. 7, 26, 27, § 95: aliquam reginam, Just. 24, 2, 9: aliquem Caesarem, Aur. Vict. Caes. 23, 2: Indigetem, Ov. M. 14, 608.—**P**oet.: alicujus fidem, to invoke, Pac. ap. Non. 90, 11 (Trag. Rel. p. 78; v. 141 Rib.).—**II.** In partic. **A.** Nuncupare heredem, to name publicly before witnesses as one's heir: heredes palam, ita ut exaudiri possint nuncupandi sunt, Dig. 28, 1, 21: voce nuncupatis heres, Just. 12, 15 fin.; Dig. 37, 11, 8: nunc-

cupatum testamentum, a testament drawn up in the presence of witnesses, in which the testator names his heirs, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 5.—**B.** In gen., to constitute or appoint as one's heir, Suet. Claud. 4; id. Calig. 38: nec quia offendit alius, nuncuparis, sed quia ipse meruisti, Plin. Pan. 43.—**C.** To announce publicly, proclaim formally: consultatum pro rostris in an senatu in in castris adoptio nuncuparetur, Tac. H. 1, 17.—**D.** To pronounce vows publicly, to offer vows, to vow: vota nuncupata dicuntur, quae consules, praetores cum in provinciam proficiscuntur faciunt: ea in tabulas praesentibus multis referuntur. At Santra I. II. de verborum antiquitate satis multis nuncupata colligit non directo nominata significare, sed promissa et quasi testificata, circumscripta, recepta, quod etiam in votis nuncupandis esse convenientius, Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.; Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 11; Liv. 21, 63: cum consul more majorem secundum vota in Capitolio nuncupata, cum licitoribus paludatus profectus ab urbe esset, id. 41, 10: solvere vota nuncupata pro incoluitate exercitus, Val. Max. 1, 1 fin.

nunc-usque, adv., until now (post-class.), Amm. 14, 2, 13 al.

nundialis, v. nundinalis.

1. nundina, ae, f., v. nundinus, II.

2. Nundina, ae, f., v. nundinus, I.

nundinae, ārum, f., v. nundinus, II.

***nundinalis**, e, adj. [nundinae], of or belonging to the nundinae: nundinalis cocus, a bad cook, employed only on market-days, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 45; cf. id. Ps. 3, 2, 6 sqq. (or perhaps nundinalis stands for nundinarius, v. h. v., and nundinalis cocus is a market-cook, one who sets up a movable kitchen for the people who come to market. Wagner prefers the reading nundialis, and explains the phrase, a cook hired only for the silicernium, fit only to prepare a funeral feast; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.).

nundinarius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a market or fair, market- (post-Aug.): forum, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 208: oppidum, id. 12, 17, 40, § 80: epulae, given to those who attended the market, Dig. 17, 2, 69.

nundināticus or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [nundinor], for sale (post-class.): capita, i. e. the unveiled faces of girls, Tert. Virg. Vel. 3.

nundinatio, ōnis, f. [id.], lit., the holding of a market or fair; hence, a trading, trafficking, buying and selling: fuit nundinatio aliqua, et isti non nova, ne causam diceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 5, § 10: quae libido in iure dicundo fuerit, quae varietas decretorum, quae nundinatio, id. ib. 2, 1, 46, § 120: juris et fortunarium, id. Agr. 1, 3, 9; id. Phil. 2, 45, 115 Orell. N. cr.—**II.** The market-price, Cod. Th. 7, 4, 32.

nundinator, ōris, m. [id.], a trader, trafficker. **I.** Lit., Paul. ex Fest. s. v. nundinae, p. 173 Müll.: **NUNDINATOR**, an appellation of Mercury as the patron deity of brokers, Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, n. 80.—**II.** Trop.: nundinator salutis publicae, Ps. Quint. Decl. 12, 3.

nundino, āre, v. nundinor fin.

nundinor, ātus, 1, v. dep. [nundinae].

I. Lit., to attend or hold market; to trade, traffic (syn. mercor): in captivorum pretiis, nec victoris animo, nec magni ducis more nundinans, chaffering, Liv. 22, 56: nefandis nundinandi commerciis, Amm. 31, 5; Macr. S. 1, 16.—**B.** Transf., to come together in large numbers: in Solonio, ubi ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66.—**II.** Trop., to get by trafficking; to purchase, buy: nundinari senatorium nomen, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122: jus ab aliquo, id. ib. 2, 1, 46, § 119: totum imperium populi Romani, id. Phil. 3, 4, 10.—**B.** To trade away, to sell: constabat eum in cognitionibus patriis nundinari praemiarumque solitum, Suet. Tib. 7: iudices sententias suas pretio nundinantur, App. M. 10, p. 255, 13.—**Act.** collat. form **nundino**, to sell (post-class.): nundinatum pudorem, Firm. Math. 6, 31 fin.; Auct. ap. Capitol. Gord. 24 fin.; so in part. perf.: nundinatus, traded away, sold, Firm. Math. 6, 31 med.; Prud. σπεφ. 10, 969; Tert. Virg. Vel. 13.

nundinum, i, n., v. nundinus, III.

nundinus, a, um, adj. [novem-dies], of or belonging to nine days; hence, subst.

I. Nundina, ae, f. (sc. dea), the goddess who presided over the purification and naming of infants, which took place in the case of boys on the ninth and in that of girls on the eighth day after birth, Macr. S. 1, 16, 36.—**II. nundinae**, ārum (sing. collat. form **nundina**, ae, Sid. Ep. 7, 5), f., the ninth-day, i. e. the market-day, the weekly market; denoting the time, the place, and the business (on market-days the country people came into the city for the purpose of buying and selling, and of attending to public and religious affairs): nundinas feriatum diem esse voluerunt antiqui, ut rustici convenirent mercandi vendendique causa: eumque nefastum, ne, si liceret cum populo agi, interpellarentur nundinatores, Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.; cf.: Rutilius scribit, Romanos instituisse nundinas, ut octo quidem diebus in agris rustici opus facerent, nono autem die, intermisso rure, ad mercatum Legesque accipiendas Romam venirent, Macr. S. 1, 16, § 34: annum ita dividerunt, ut nonis modo diebus urbanas res usurarent, reliquis VII. ut rura colerent, Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 1: erat in eo ipso loco nundinarum *πανάγορις*, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 1: illi Capuam nundinas rusticorum, horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, id. Agr. 2, 33, 89; Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 28; 18, 3, 3, § 13: farris pretium in trinis nundinis ad assem redegit, id. 18, 3, 4, § 15.—**B.** Trop., trade, traffic, sale: totius rei publicae nundinae, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 11; cf.: vectigalium flagitiosissimae nundinae, id. ib. 2, 14, 35.—**III. nundinum**, i, n., the market time, for the most part only in the connection inter nundinum, the time between two nundinae, and trinum nundinum, the time of three nundinae, or at least seventeen days (reckoned from the first market-day to the third, inclusive; it was necessary that this period should expire before a bill could be put to the vote, Macr. S. 1, 16, § 34): si nihil gustat inter nundinum, Lucil. ap. Non. 214, 28: quoties priscus homo ac rusticus Romanus inter nundinum barbam radebat, Varr. ib. 214, 30; 32: postquam comitia decemviris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, on the third market-day, Liv. 3, 35: rogatio sive non trino forte nundino promulgata sive non idoneo die, Quint. 2, 4, 35: quod in ceteris legibus trinum nundinum esse oportet, Cic. Dom. 16, 41: primo nundino, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.—**B.** The duration of the consulship, under the emperors (= two months), Vop. Tac. 9; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43.

nunquam and **nunquis**, v. nunquam and numquis.

nuntia, v. nuntius, II. C.

nuntiatio (nunc-), ōnis, f. [nuntio], used only in relig. and jurid. lang. **I.** In relig. lang., a declaring, announcing; a declaration, announcement made by the augur respecting what he has observed: nos nuntiationem solum habemus: consules etiam speculationem, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81; 5, 3, 9.—**II.** In jurid. Lat., an announcement, notice, declaration, information. So of an information respecting ownerless goods which fall to the fiscus: variae causae sunt ex quibus nuntiatio ad fiscum fieri solet, Dig. 49, 14, 1: novi operis, an information lodged respecting a work undertaken by another to one's injury: de novi operis nuntiatione, Cod. Just. 8, tit. 11; Dig. 39, 1, tit. 1; 5, etc.

nuntiātor (nunc-), ōris, m. [id.] (post-class.). **I.** A reporter, declarer, announcer: apparuit Christus rei maxime nuntiator, Arn. 1 fin.; Tert. Carn. Christ. 7.—**II.** An informer, Dig. 39, 1, 20; 48, 16, 6.

nuntiatrix (nunc-), icis, f. [nuntiator], she that announces (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 2, 14.

nuntio (nunc-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [nuntius], to announce, declare, report, relate, narrate, make known, inform, give intelligence of, etc. (cf.: narro, indico, trado, scribo, dico, certiorum facio, etc.). **I.** In gen., alike of verbal and of written communications; constr. acc. of thing and dat. of person; for the acc. may stand an acc. and inf., a clause with ut or ne and subj., or subj. alone, or with de and abl.; for the dat. an acc. with ad (ante-class.); in pass., both personal and impersonal, the latter most usually, esp. in perf. nuntiatum est,

with subj.-clause. **A. Act. 1.** With acc. of thing (dat. of person): non dubito quin celerius tibi hoc rumor, quam ullius nostrum litterae nuntiarent, Cic. Att. 1, 15, 1: horas quinque puer nondum tibi nuntiat, Mart. 8, 67, 1: senatui ac populo victoriam, Suet. Ner. 1: ut nuntiare nuntium exoptabilem, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 67: voluptatem magnam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 10: quid est, quod percipi possit, si ne sensus quidem vera nuntiant, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 79: talia tibi, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 6: horas, to tell the time of day, Mart. 8, 67, 1; 10, 48, 1; cf. Tac. A. 15, 30.—**2.** With clause: qui nuntiant, prope omnes naves afflictas esse, Caes. B. G. 5, 10; 4, 11, 6: nuntiate regi vestro, regem Romanum deos facere testes, Liv. 1, 22, 7: litterae tuae laeta continebant, quod te in urbe teneri nuntiabant, Plin. Ep. 5, 9, 1: visus est talis, qualem esse eum tuae mihi litterae nuntiarent, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 11.—With *ut*, *ne*, or *subj.*: Catilinae nuntiare, ne eum Lentulus alique terrent, Sall. C. 48, 4: deligit centurionem qui nuntiaret regibus ne armis disceptarent, Tac. A. 2, 65: nuntiatum, ut prodiret, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 358: Vibius nuntiavit Pisoni Romam ad dicendam causam venire, Tac. A. 2, 79: jubet nuntiare miseram, dicendam ad causam postero die adesset, id. ib. 11, 37; Dig. 49, 14, 44.—**3.** With *inf.*: ergo nuntiat patri abicere spem et uti necessitate, Tac. A. 16, 11 *init.*—**4. Absol.** *Ly.* Salutem multam dico patrono. *Cu.* Nuntio, *I will do so*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 38.—**B. Passive constructions.** **1. Pers.**: utinam meus nunc mortuos pater ad me nuntiet, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 76: aquatores premi nuntiantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: crebris motibus terrae ruere in agris nuntiabantur tecta, Liv. 4, 21, 5: (tribunus) summā vi restare nuntiabantur, id. 4, 58, 4; 22, 54, 9: hoc adeo celeriter fecit, ut simul adesse, et venire nuntiaretur, Caes. B. G. 3, 36: jamjam adesse ejus equites nuntiabantur, id. ib. 1, 14; Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 1.—**2. Impers.**: conantibus, priusquam id effici posset, adesse Romanos nuntiat, Caes. B. G. 6, 4, 1: Caesari nuntiat, Sulmonenses cupere, etc., id. B. C. 1, 18, 1: nuntiat Afranio magnos comaeus ad flumen constitisse, id. ib. 1, 51, 1: non dubie mihi nuntiatur Parthos transisse Euphratem, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 1; id. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 87; id. Mil. 18, 48: nuntiatum est nobis a M. Varrone, venisse eum Romā, Cic. A. 1, 1, 1: cum paulo esset de hoc incommodo nuntiatum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 41: nuntiatumque Hannibali est, Liv. 23, 19, 11; Cic. Fam. 11, 12, 1; Tac. A. 2, 79.—**Absol.**: occiso Sex. Roscio, qui primus Ameriam nuntiat? *who will be the first bearer of the tidings?* Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: bene, ita me di ament, nuntias, *you bring good news*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 20.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. Lat., to denounce, inform against: causam pecuniae fisco, Dig. 49, 14, 39; cf.: cum heres decessisset, exstitit qui bona nuntiaret, ib. 29, 5, 22: opus novum, to inform against a work undertaken by another to one's injury: opus novum, si tibi nuntiavero, ib. 4, 7, 3; 16; 43, 20, 3.

nuntius, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contr. from noventius, from obsol. novēre, to make new; v. novus]. **I.** That announces, signifies, makes known; announcing, informing (poet.): nuntia fibra deos? Tib. 2, 1, 26: fratre reversuro, nuntia venit avis, Mart. 8, 32, 8: nuntia littera, Ov. H. 6, 9: simulacra in mentes hominum divinae nuntia formae, Lucr. 6, 77; cf. id. 4, 704: habes animi nuntia verba mei, Ov. H. 16, 10: exta venturae nuntia sortis, Tib. 3, 4, 5.—**II.** Usually as subst. **A. nuntium**, i, n., an announcement, message, news (rare): ad aures nova nuntia referens, this new message, Cat. 63, 75; cf.: nuntius est qui nuntiat, nuntium, quod nuntiat, Serv. Verg. A. 11, 896; de caelo nuntium erit, Varr. L. L. 6, 86: tyrannum perturbant nuntia, Sedul. 2, 474.—**B. nuntius**, i, m., a bearer of news, one who brings intelligence, a reporter, messenger, courier (freq. and class.): both of persons and things: Mercurius Jovis qui nuntius perhibetur, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 1: ad me res adventit nuntius, id. Merc. 4, 1, 1: o hominem fortunatum, qui ejusmodi nuntios, seu potius Pergasos habet, Cic. Quint. 25, 80: litteris, nuntiis, cohortationibus omnes excitare, id. Phil. 14, 7; 20: facere aliquid

certiorem per nuntium, id. Att. 11, 24, 4: aliquid audire sine capite, sine auctore, rumore nuntio, id. Fam. 12, 10, 1: litteras et nuntios mittere ad aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: nuntius ibis Pelidae, Verg. A. 2, 547: nuntius adfert rem, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 25: nuntius ales, i. e. Mercurius, Ov. H. 16, 68: Mercurius, nuntius Jovis et deorum, Hor. C. 1, 10, 5: nuntii afferunt Darium premi a Scythia, Nep. Milt. 3, 3.—Poet., of a woman: huic dea... utinam non hic tibi nuntius essem, Val. Fl. 2, 141.—**B. A messenger, the bearer of a written message**, = tabellarius (very rare): nuntio ipsius, qui litteras attulerat dici (placuit), Liv. 42, 37, 6.—**2.** Abstract. **a.** In gen., a message, news, tidings: nuntium exoptabilem nuntiare, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 67: opta ergo ob istunc nuntium quidvis tibi, id. Merc. 5, 2, 65: inest lepos in nuntio tuo magnus, id. Rud. 2, 3, 22: acerbum nuntium alicui perferre, Cic. Balb. 28, 64: de Q. Fratre nuntii nobis tristes venerunt, id. Att. 3, 17, 1: exoptatum nuntium alicui afferre, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: nuntium optatissimum accipere, id. Fam. 2, 19, 1: nuntium perferre, id. Lig. 3, 7: nuntium ferre ad aliquem, Liv. 4, 41: horribilis nuntius affertur, Cat. 84, 10; Verg. A. 8, 582.—**b.** In partic. (a) *A command, order, injunction*: quos senatus ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, nisi legatorum nuntio parvisset, Cic. Fam. 12, 24, 2; Nep. Chabr. 3, 1.—(β) *Nuntium uxori remittere* or *mittere, to send one's wife a letter of divorce*, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183; 56, 238; id. Att. 1, 13, 3; Dig. 24, 2, 4; 24, 3, 22.—Also of a woman who separates from her husband, Cic. Top. 4, 19; App. M. 9, p. 230 *med.*—Of the annulling of a betrothment: si invito patrono nuntium sponsa liberta remisit, Dig. 23, 2, 45.—Of the rejection of the marriage contract by the parents and guardians: ego adeo jam illi remittam nuntium adfini meo, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 74: si puellae tutores ad infringenda sponsalia nuntium miserint, Dig. 23, 1, 6.—(γ) *Hence, transf.*: virtuti nuntium remittere, to renounce, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 3.—**C. nuntia**, ae, f., a female messenger, she that brings tidings: nuntia fulva Jovis, i. e. the eagle, Poet. ap. Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2; cf. Liv. 1, 34: historia nuntia vetustatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36: vox nuntia cladis, Liv. 5, 50: fama nuntia veri, Verg. A. 4, 188; Ov. P. 4, 4, 15: placet nuntia rerum, Lucr. 4, 704; cf. Val. Fl. 2, 141; B. 1. a. *fin.* supra.

nuper, adv. [for novum-per; cf. semper], newly, lately, recently, not long ago. **I.** Lit.: quamquam haec inter nos nuper notitia admodumst, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: Flect. Ussing. (al. nupera): nuper, et quid dico nuper? immo vero modo, ac plane paulo ante vidimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 6; Verg. E. 2, 25; 3, 2; 99; 5, 14 al.: de quo sum nuper tecum locutus, Cic. Att. 14, 7, 2; 13, 29: is, qui nuper Romae fuit, id. de Or. 1, 19, 85: fac, quod fecisti nuper in curia, id. Lig. 12, 37; id. Div. in Caecil. 20, 64: miseraeque nuper virgines nuptiae, Hor. C. 2, 8, 22.—Followed by cum, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 229; Liv. 28, 42, 14.—*Sup.*: ab eo quod ille nuperrime dixerit, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 24: quoniam nuperrime dictum facillime memoriae mandatur, Auct. Her. 3, 10, 18.—**2.** Esp.: nunc nuper, a little while ago, just now, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 45; Ter. Eun. proem. 9; Symm. Ep. 2, 3; App. M. 9, 16, p. 224.—**II.** Transf., recently, in modern times: neque ante philosophiam patefactam, quae nuper inventa est, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 86: quid ea, quae nuper, id est paucis ante saeculis, reperta sunt, id. N. D. 2, 50, 126; Liv. 4, 30, 14; of a time three years back, Cic. Sull. 32, 69; four years back, Caes. B. G. 1, 6.—**B. Formerly, once**: vixi puellis nuper idoneus... Nunc, etc., Hor. C. 3, 26, 1: heros regali conspectus in auro, id. A. P. 227.

nuperrus, a, um, *adj.* [nuper], late, fresh, recent (ante- and post-class.): recens caput hominem nuperrum et novicium Te perducere, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 60: elephant nuperi a silva (al. nuper), Plaut. 4, 2.—*Sup.*: nuperrimus etiam proferebant antiquissimi, Prisc. p. 606 P.; Cod. Th. 15, 1, 4.

Nups (also written **Nupsia**, **Nupsis**) the name of two cities in Egypt, Plin. 6, 29, 35, §§ 178, 179.

nupta, ae, f., v. nubo.

nuptalicius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [nupta], of or belonging to a marriage wedding-, nuptial (only in jurid. Lat.): donum, Dig. 50, 16, 194.

nuptiabilis, e, *adj.* [nuptiae], marriageable: nupta, nubilis, nuptiabilis, Not. Tir. p. 131.

nuptiae, ārum (dat. nuptis, Inscr. Orell. 7421), f. plur. [nupta], a marriage, wedding, nuptials. **I.** Lit.: exornatis nuptiis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 54: dum ego cum Casina faciam nuptias, id. Cas. 2, 8, 50: nuptias adornare, id. Aul. 2, 1, 35: facere, id. ib. 2, 4, 9: coquere cenam ad nuptias, id. ib. 3, 2, 15: in nuptias aliquid conicere, Ter. And. 3, 4, 23: nuptias alicui conficere, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 28: apparare, id. ib. 4, 4, 20: in nuptiis alicujus cenare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7: nuptiarum expers, unmarried, Hor. C. 3, 11, 11: ab eis nuptiis abhorre, Cic. Clu. 9, 27: conciliare, Nep. Att. 5, 3: quae nuptiae non diuturnae fuerunt, Cic. Clu. 12, 35: Cornificia vetula sane et multarum nuptiarum, id. Att. 13, 29, 1: ut minores ante tradamus ad nuptias, Vulg. Gen. 29, 26: providebit puellae nuptias et vestimenta, ib. Exod. 21, 10: incestae, Gai. Inst. 1, 59.—**II.** Transf., of sexual intercourse: cujus mater cotidiana nuptiis delectabatur, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45; Just. 31, 6, 3; Petr. 26.—**b.** Of a change of form, i. e. union with a new body: illae suae monstruosae nuptiae, said of Lucius, who was transformed into an ass, App. M. 7, 22, p. 197.

nuptialis, e, *adj.* [nuptiae], of or belonging to a marriage, wedding-, nuptial: ludi, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 2: cena, id. Curc. 5, 2, 61; Suet. Calig. 25: dona, Cic. Clu. 9, 28: faces, id. ib. 6, 15; Hor. C. 3, 11, 33: carmina, Cat. 61, 12 al.—Hence, *adv.*: **nuptialiter**, as at a wedding: Venus nuptialiter laeta, Mart. Cap. 6, § 705.

nuptiator, ōris, m. [id.], one who marries (late Lat.), Hier. ad Jov. 1, n. 38: nuptiatores, γαμοποιοί, Gloss. Philox.

nupto, āre, v. freq. n. [nubo], to marry wed (post-class.), Tert. Sod. 45.

***nuptula**, ae, f. *dim.* [nupta], a young wife; Varr. ap. Non. 357, 2.

nupturio, īvi, īre, v. *desid.* n. [nubo], to desire to marry (post-Aug.), Mart. 3, 93, 18; App. Mag. p. 319, 9.

1. nuptus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. ā.*, from nubo.

2. nuptus, ūs, m. [nubō], a covering, veiling, Varr. L. L. 5, § 72 Müll.—**II.** Transf., marriage, wedlock (post-class.): nuptumque passa, Stat. S. 5, 1, 45: solenni nupta filias locabant, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 59.

nūra, ae, v. nurus.

nuricula, ae, f. *dim.* [nurus], a daughter-in-law, Inscr. De Vita Inscr. Benev. 53, 136.

Nursia or **Nurtia**, ae, f., a Sabine city, the mod. Norcia: frigida, Verg. A. 7, 715.—Hence, **II. Nursinus**, a, um, *adj.*, Nursian: rapa, Col. 10, 421; Plin. 18, 13, 34; § 130: pilae, Mart. 13, 20, 2.—In plur. subst.: **Nursini**, ōrum, m., the Nursians, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

Nurtia, v. Nurtia.

nurus, ūs (dat. nuru, Tac. A. 6, 29.—Form **nūra**, Rénier, Inscr. Afr. 1590), f. [for snurus, kindr. with Sanscr. snursha and the Old Germ. snur, Schnur; Gr. νύος], a daughter-in-law. **I.** Lit.: uno animo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 4; Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58; Verg. A. 2, 501: jam tua, Laomedon, oritur nurus, i. e. Aurora, the wife of Tithonus, a son of Laomedon, Ov. P. 6, 729: matrum nuruumque caterva, id. M. 12, 216; Gai. Inst. 2, 159; Juv. 14, 220.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A son's betrothed bride, Dig. 23, 2, 12.—**B.** The wife of a grandson or great-grandson, Dig. 23, 2, 14; ib. 2, 8, 2.—**C.** A young woman, married woman (poet.): inque nurus Parthas dedecus illud eat, Ov. A. 3, 248; id. M. 2, 366; id. H. 16, 184; Mart. 4, 75, 2: nurus Latinae, Ov. M. 2, 366; Luc. 1, 146.

nūs, m., = vōs. **I.** In gen., the understanding (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 2, § 126.—**II.** In partic., one of the sons of Valentinian, Tert. adv. Valent. 7; 9.

nuscitiōsus (**nusciciōsus**) Ateius Philologus ait appellari solum, qui propter oculorum vitium parum videret.

At Opilius Aurelius nusciciones (*fort. leg. nuscitiones*) esse caecitudo nocturnas: Aelius Stilo, qui plus videret vesperi, quam meridie, nec cognosceret, nisi quod usque ad oculos admovisset, Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.

nusquam, adv. [ne-usquam], nowhere, in no place. **I.** Lit.: nusquam invenio Naucratem, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 6: fratrem nusquam invenio gentium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 1; Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 73: sive est illa scripta uspiam, sive nusquam, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42; Liv. 1, 38; Verg. A. 4, 373: nolite arbitrari me, cum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, Cic. Sen. 22, 79 et saep.: nusquam non, *everywhere*, Plin. 24, 1, 1, § 1: nusquam alibi, *nowhere else*, Cic. Ac. proem. 2, 32, 103; Liv. 39, 38, 1; 43, 9, 4: nusquam quidquam, *nothing whatever*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 41. — **II.** Transf. **A.** On no occasion, *nowhere, in nothing*: nusquam equidem quicquam deliqui, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 30: praestabo sumptum nusquam melius poni posse, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2. — **B.** With verbs of motion, *no whither, to no place*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 43; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 50: nusquam abeo, id. Ad. 2, 2, 38; Auct. Her. 2, 3, 3. — **2.** To or for nothing: ut ad id omnia referri oporteat, ipsum autem nusquam, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 29: plebem nusquam alio natam, quam ad serviendum, Liv. 7, 18; so, nusquam alio, id. 4, 54, 7. — **C.** Nusquam esse, *not to exist, not to be* (mostly poet. and in post-class. prose), Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 62: ergo nunc Dama sodalis Nusquam est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 101; Dig. 47, 2, 38; Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11.

nutabilis, e, adj. [nuto], tottering (post-class.), App. de Deo Socrat. p. 44, 19.

nutabundus, a, um, adj. [id.], tottering, staggering (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: milles, App. M. 9, p. 237, 1; Salv. Gub. D. 6, 13. — **II.** Trop., *vacillating, uncertain*, Lact. 6, 3, 6.

***nutamen**, inis, n. [id.], a nodding, waving: tremulo pennae, Sil. 2, 399.

nutatio, ōnis, f. [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** A nodding: capitis, Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 135. — **II.** A swaying. **A.** Lit.: frequens et in utramque partem nutatio, Quint. 11, 3, 129. — **B.** Trop., a shaking, tottering: nutatio reipublicae, Plin. Pan. 5, 6.

nutiquam, v. neutiquam.

nūto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. n. [nuo (of re-nuo, ab-nuo); Gr. νῆω; cf. nūmen, nūsus], to nod with the head. **I.** Lit.: neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 39; id. Merc. 2, 2, 72: capite nutat, id. Mil. 2, 2, 52: crebro capitis motu nutans, Suet. Calig. 38: nutans, Distorquens oculos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 64. — **B.** Esp., to command by a nod or sign: nutat ne loquar, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 48. — **II.** In gen., to sway to and fro, to totter, shake, stagger. **A.** Lit.: nutant circumspectantibus galeae, et incerti trepidant, Liv. 4, 37: orbus, Verg. A. 2, 629; 9, 682: percutiens nutanti pectora mento, Ov. M. 11, 620: nutans machinamentum, Tac. H. 4, 30: nutantem vulnere civem, Juv. 15, 156: rami pondere, Ov. A. 2, 263: cristae, Sil. 1, 501: turres, Luc. 6, 136: plaustra, Juv. 3, 256. — **B.** Trop. **1.** To waver in one's opinion or judgment: to doubt, hesitate: etiam Democritus nutare videtur in naturā Deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120: sic animus vario labefactus vulnere nutat, Ov. M. 10, 375; cf. Stat. Th. 8, 614; 4, 197. — **2.** To falter in one's fidelity, to be faithless: ac primo Festus nutabat, palam Vitellium, occultis nuntius Vespasianum fovens, Tac. H. 2, 93; Suet. Caes. 4. — **3.** To be ready to fall or give way: to totter, to waver, fail, be weak, falter: fortuna nutabit, Liv. 21, 44: tanto discrimine urbs nutabat, ut, etc., Tac. H. 4, 52: nutantem aciem victor equitatus incurSAT, id. ib. 3, 18; 4, 49: rempublicam, Suet. Vesp. 8; cf.: moenia nutantia Romae, Sil. 10, 590: nutantem hostem praevenerit, Tac. H. 3, 40; cf. Flor. 3, 10, 4: mundi nutante ruina, Luc. 4, 493.

nutribilis, e, adj. [nutrio], nourishing, nutritious (post-class.): cibi, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 9: nutribiliores suci, id. ib. 5, 10, 126: vina, id. Acut. 2, 37, 212. — **Subst.** **nutribilia**, ium, n., *nourishing food*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 108. — **Hence, adv.** **nutribiliter**, so as to be nourished or reared, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

nutricatio, ōnis, f. [nutrico], a suckling, nursing (ante- and post-class.): munus nutritionis grave ac difficile, Gell. 12, 1, 5: puerorum nutritiones, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 27, 18: herbarum, a *nourishing, rearing*, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 4.

nutricatus, ūs, m. [id.], a suckling, nursing (ante-class.): plane eductus in nutricatu Venerio, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 55: pecoris, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20. — **II.** A nourishing, rearing: herba non evellenda in nutricatu, Varr. R. R. 1, 47; 1, 49; 3, 9.

nutricio, ōnis, m. [nutrio], a nurse, Inscr. Murat. 1891, 8.

nutricius and **-tius**, a, um, adj. [nutrix], that suckles, nourishes, nurses. **I.** Adj.: quis Faustulum nescit pastorem fuisse nutricium, qui Romulum et Remum educavit? Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9: nutriciae curae, Arn. 2, 58: humus radices tenero velut nutricio sinu recipit, Col. 3, 13, 7. — **II.** Subst. **A.** **nutricius**, ii, m., a bringer up, a tutor: erat in procuracione regni, propter aetatem pueri, nutricius ejus, Caes. B. C. 3, 107; Inscr. Orell. 2964. — Also, transf.: Favonius afflatu nutricium exercebat, Plin. 18, 34, 67, § 337. — **B.** **nutricia**, ae, f., a nurse, governess, tutoress, Hier. Ep. 108, n. 30. — **C.** **nutricium**, ii, n., a nursing; *nourishment*: illius pio maternoque nutricio aeger convalescit, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 19, 2: nutricia ducere ab aliquo, Arn. 5, 163: omnia infantum nutricia, Manil. 3, 133. — **2.** In plur.: **nutriciae**, ōrum, n., a nurse's wages, τὰ θρεπτήρια (late Lat.), Dig. 50, 13, 1 fin.

nutrico, āre, and **nutricor**, ātus, 1, v. dep. [id.], to suckle, nourish, bring up, rear. **I.** Lit.: pueros nutricare, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 11: scrofae nutricare octonos porcos parvulos primo possunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 13; 2, 2, 8: nutricatur oliva, Afran. ap. Non. 478, 26: viperam sub alā, Petr. 50.

II. Trop., to nourish, support, sustain: bona mea inhiant; at certatim nutricant et munerant, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 120: mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 86 Orell. N. cr.; cf. Non. 478, 21: eum paupertas nutricata est, App. Mag. p. 285, 33.

nutricula, ae, f. dim. [id.], a nurse. **I.** Lit.: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8; Suet. Aug. 94: fabulae nutricularum, Quint. 1, 9, 2. — **II.** Transf., she who nourishes, maintains, preserves a thing: nutriculae praediorum, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 12: Gellius nutricula seditionum, id. Vatin. 2, 4: nutricula causidicorum Africa, Juv. 7, 148: casa nutricula, in which one was brought up, Quint. Decl. 13, 4.

nutrimen, inis, n. [nutrio], nourishment: naturae, Ov. M. 15, 354; Juvenc. in Matt. 25.

nutrimentalis, e, adj. [nutrimentum], nourishing (late Lat.), Dion. Exig. Greg. Creat. Hom. 15.

nutrimentum, i, n. [nutrio], nourishment, nutriment. **I.** Lit.: per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem, Suet. Calig. 9. — **B.** Transf., support, nourishment, etc.: pro nutrimento omni est raritas vulnere, Plin. 17, 23, 36, § 213: susceptique ignem foliis atque arida circum Nutrimenta dedit, i. e. fuel, Verg. A. 1, 176: nec reddita caro nutrimenta patri, Val. Fl. 6, 571. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., support: eloquentiae, Cic. Or. 13, 42: favoris, Val. Max. 2, 1: truculentiae, App. M. 9, p. 234. — **B.** In partic. **nutrimenta**, ōrum, a bringing up, rearing: nutrimentorum ejus locus ostenditur, Suet. Aug. 6.

nutrio, ivi and ii, itum (contr. form, nutrimus for nutritivum, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 26: nutritat for nutriebat, Verg. A. 11, 572; Sil. 16, 29; so, nutritant, Verg. A. 7, 485: nutritio for nutrima, Rhemn. Palaem. 1383; Cleon. 1914. — In the dep. form, nutritor for nutritio, Verg. G. 2, 425; cf. Prisc. p. 798 P.), 4, v. a. [Sanscrit. root snu-, flow; Gr. νῆω (ovefω); swim; cf. nurus], to suckle, nourish, feed, foster, bring up, rear (syn. alere; not in Cic., but v. nutrix and nutrimentum). **I.** Lit.: quos lupa nutrit, Ov. F. 2, 415: nutritus lacte ferino, id. Tr. 3, 11, 3: illigā nutritus glande, Hor. S. 2, 4, 40: balanae mammis nutriunt fetus, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 235: serpente: ciconia pullos Nutrit, Juv. 14, 75: taurus nutritus in herbā,

id. 12, 12. — **B.** Transf., to nourish, support, maintain, foster. — Of plants: terra herbas Nutrit, Ov. R. Am. 45: myrtos roscido umore nutrire, Cat. 61, 25: nutriti cinere vult ruta, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 156: fruges humo nutritae, Curt. 8, 10, 8; Petr. 120: Pax Cererem nutrit, Ov. F. 1, 704. — Poet.: Edonis nutrimum missile ventis, a shaft taken from a tree toughened by storms, Val. Fl. 6, 340. — **2.** To nourish, nurse, take care of, attend to the body: cura corporum nutriendorum, Liv. 4, 52: aegrum nutrire per eos cibos, quos, etc., Cels. 3, 23: vires, id. ib.: ulcus, to heal, id. 5, 26: damnum naturae in filio, Liv. 7, 4: morbos, Cels. 6, 6: capillum, Plin. 22, 22, 39, § 82: comam, Hier. in Amos, 8, 9 sq.; Vulg. 1 Cor. 11, 14 sq.: cutem, mulierum in facie incorruptam, Plin. 21, 21, 91, § 159. — **3.** Nutrire vinum, to mix wine with spices, in order that it may keep, Col. 12, 30, 1: nutrimum vinum, id. 12, 21, 3. — **4.** In gen., to preserve: nutriuntur optime (mensae citreae) splendescuntque, manu sicca fricatae, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 99.

II. Trop., to nourish, cherish, support, cultivate, sustain: indoles Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus, Hor. C. 4, 4, 25: amorem, Ov. A. A. 3, 579: pascere ac nutrire furorem (al. favorem), Sil. 7, 497: impetus ille sacer qui vatum pectora nutrit, Ov. P. 4, 2, 25: carmen, id. ib. 3, 4, 26: artes bonas, praecipue studia litterarum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 41, 14: nummi, quos hic quicunque modesto nutrieras, Pers. 5, 149: Graeciam, i. e. to treat mildly, Liv. 36, 35. — Of fire, to feed: ignes suscitāt folisque nutrit, Ov. M. 8, 643; 6, 493: graves simulates, quae Mucianus callide nutriebat, Tac. H. 3, 53 fin.: nimiam ac marcentem diu pacem, id. G. 36.

nutrior, iri, = nutritio, v. nutritio.

nutritius, a, um, v. nutriticus.

nutritor, ōris, m. [nutrio], a bringer up, rearer, breeder (post-Aug.): volucrum equorum, Stat. Th. 10, 228: Alexandri Severi, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 13: a nutritore suo manumissus, Suet. Gram. 7; Inscr. Orell. 2816.

nutritorius, a, um, adj. [nutritor]. **I.** Nourishing, nutritive: lac omne nutritorium est, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 3. — **II.** Of or belonging to bringing up, rearing: cunae nutritoriae, Aug. Conf. 12, 27.

nutritura, ae, f. [nutrio], = nutritatus, a nursing, suckling, Cassiod.

1. nutritus, a, um, Part., from nutritio.

(**2. nutritus**, ūs, a false read. for intrita, Plin. 22, 24, 53, § 114; v. Sillig ad h. l.)

nutrix (old orthogr. **notrix**, acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 16), icis, f. [nutrio], a wet-nurse, nurse. **I.** Lit.: omnia minima mansa, ut nutrices infantibus pueris, in os insérant, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, id. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: sidera nutricem nutricis fertile cornu fecit, Ov. F. 5, 127; Verg. A. 4, 632; 5, 645: Jubae tellus leonum Arida nutrix, Hor. C. 1, 22, 15: gallina nutrix, a hen that has chickens, Col. 8, 11, 13: nutricis tolerare labores, Juv. 6, 593: mater nutrix, a mother that suckles her own infant, Gell. 12, 1, 5; Inscr. Fabr. p. 188, n. 428: est enim illa (oratio) quasi nutrix ejus oratoris, quem informare volumus, Cic. Or. 11, 37: nutricis pallium (prov. of any thing soiled, dirty), Plaut. Bacch. 3, 30. — **B.** Transf. **1.** She who nourishes or maintains a thing: virgines perpetui nutrices et conservatrices ignis, Arn. 4, 151. — **2.** Nutrices, the breasts, Cat. 64, 18. — **3.** A piece of ground in which shoots of trees are planted in order to be set out again, a nursery garden, Plin. 17, 10, 12, § 66. — **4.** The land that supports a family, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 111. — **II.** Trop., a nurse: nostramque, ere, vis nutricem, quae nos educat, Abalienae a nobis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 111: curarum maxima nutrix Nox, Ov. M. 8, 81: Sicilia nutrix plebis Romanae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, § 5: nutrix Discordia belli, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 30.

nūtus, ūs, m. [nuo, ēre (of abnuo, etc.); cf. nuto], a nodding, a nod. **I.** Lit.: Scipio nutu finire disceptionem potuisset, Liv. 34, 62: nutu tremefecit Olympum, Verg. A. 9, 106: digitisque saepe est nutuque locutus, Ov. Tr. 2, 453: signaque dat nutu, id. F. 1, 418: nutus conferre loquaces, Tib. 1, 2, 21: digiti, i. e. a beckoning, Tert. adv. Herm. 27: membrorum, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 188: uno meo

nutu jugulari utrumque vestrum posse, Suet. Calig. 32: nutibus oculorum, *winks*, Vulg. Isa. 3, 16.—**B.** Transf., a downward tendency or motion, gravity: terrena snoppe nutu et suo pondere in terram ferri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: terra sua vult nutuque teneri, id. de Or. 3, 45, 178; so in *phr.* id. N. D. 2, 39, 98.—**II.** Trop., command, will, pleasure: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, Cic. Or. 8, 24: jura omnia praetoris nutu atque arbitrio meretriculae gubernari, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 34: ad alicujus voluntatem nutumque convertere, id. Fam. 3, 10, 10: omnia deorum nutu atque potestate administrari, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21: auctoritate nutuque iugum domitas habere libidines, id. de Or. 1, 43, 194: paratum esse ad nutum, id. Phil. 7, 6, 18: ad nutum praesto esse, id. Verr. 2, 1, 31, § 78: respirare contra nutum ditionemque alicujus, id. Quint. 30, 94: alterius sub nutu degitur aetas, Lucr. 4, 1122: saevae nutu Junonis eunt res, Verg. A. 7, 592.

nux, nūcis (gen. plur. nucum for nucum, Cael. ap. Charis. p. 40 P.), f. [etym. dub.], a nut. At weddings it was customary to strew nuts on the floor: sparge, marite, nuces, Verg. E. 8, 30; cf. Varr. ap. Serv. ad E. 8, 30; Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.; Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 86; Mart. 5, 135. Nutshells were used in coloring the hair: viridi cortice tincta nux, Tib. 1, 8, 44. Nuts were strewn at the festival of Ceres, Sinn. Capito ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll. Children played with nuts, Suet. Aug. 83; Cat. 61, 131; hence, pro v.: nuces relinquere, to give up childish sports, to betake one's self to the serious business of life, to throw away our rattles, Pers. 1, 10: nux cassä, a nutshell: tene amatorum esse inventum inanem quasi cassam nucem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 137.—Fig. of a thing of no value, Hor. S. 2, 5, 36 (res vel vilissima); cf.: non ego tuam empsim vitam vitiosä nuce, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 45.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A fruit with a hard shell or rind: nux amara, a bitter almond, Cels. 3, 10; so Col. 7, 13; Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 26: castaneae nuces, chestnuts, Verg. E. 2, 52: nux pinea, Macr. S. 2, 6, 1; the fruit of the tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 40, § 66.—**B.** A nut-tree: inter primas germinant ulmus, salix, nuces, Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 97; Liv. 24, 10; Juv. 11, 119.—Poet., an almond-tree, Verg. G. 1, 187.

nyctalmos = nyctalopia, q. v.
nyctälöpa, ae, f. [nyctalops], the disease of one who cannot see in the twilight, nyctalopy, Marc. Emp. 8.

† **nyctälöpiä**, ae, f., = νυκταλωπία, the disease of one who cannot see in the twilight, nyctalopy, Isid. Orig. 4, 8, 8 (al. nyctalmos).

† **nyctälöps**, öpis, adj., = νυκταλωψ, **I.** That cannot see in the twilight, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 170; 8, 50, 76, § 203; Dig. 21, 1, 10.—**II.** That sees only at night: nyctalops, qui per noctem vident et per diem obscuritatem patiuntur, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.—**III.** The plant nyctegretos, Plin. 21, 11, 36, § 62.

Nyctegresia, ae, f., = νυκτηγρησία (Nyctegresia), Night-watching, the title of a tragedy of Attius (v. Trag. Rel. Fragm. p. 168 Rib. sq.).

† **nyctegretös**, i, f., or -on, i, n., = νυκτηγρετον, a plant that shines by night, Plin. 21, 11, 36, § 62.

Nycteis, idis, v. Nycteus.
Nyctelius, a, um, adj., = νυκτέλιος, an epithet of Bacchus, because his mysteries were celebrated at night: Nyctelius pater, Ov. A. A. 1, 567: late, wine, Sen. Oedip. 492: Nyctelia sacra, the Bacchandia, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 383.

nycteris, idis, f., = νυκτερίς, a plant, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

Nycteus, idis and eos, m., = νυκτεύς, a son of Hyrieus and the nymph Clonia, and father of Antiope: Nycteus Antiope, Prop. 3, 15 (4, 14), 12.—Hence, **II.** Nycteis, idis, f., the Nycteidë, i. e. Antiope: Nycteidä, Ov. M. 6, 111: Nycteidös, Stat. Th. 7, 190; Hyg. Fab. 7 and 155.

† **nycticörax**, äcis, m., = νυκτικörax, the night-raven, Hier. Ep. 106, n. 86; Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 41; Paul. Nol. Ep. 40, 6.

Nyctimenë, es, f., = νυκτιμένη, the daughter of Epopeus, king of Lesbos, who un-

knowingly had intercourse with her father: when she discovered it, she fled in despair to the woods, where she was changed by Minerva into a night-owl, Ov. M. 2, 591; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 403; Hyg. Fab. 204 and 253.

† **nyctosträtëgus**, i, m., = νυκτοστράτηγος, the Greek name of the praefectus vigilum, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 12.

nyma, ae, f., a plant, otherwise unknown, Plin. 27, 12, 82, § 106 (al. nigina).

† **nymphä**, ae, and **nymphë**, es (dat. plur. NYMPHABVS, Inscr. Orell. 1629; NYMPHABVS, ib. 1630; NYMPHIS, ib. 1627; 1630 sq.), f., = νύμφη. **I.** A bride, a mistress, Ov. H. 1, 27; Tib. 3, 1, 21 (al. merita).—**2.** A young woman: se quoque nymphä tuis ornavit lardanis armis, Ov. H. 9, 103.—**II.** Nymphae, demi-goddesses, who inhabit the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees, and mountains: nymphs: Nymphae, genus amnibus unde est, Verg. A. 8, 71; 10, 551; Ov. M. 5, 540: Nympha Maenalis, i. e. Carmentis, the mother of Evander, id. F. 1, 634: Nymphae Libethrides, the Muses, Verg. E. 7, 21: vocalis Nymphë, Echo, Ov. M. 3, 357. Vows were made to the fountain-nymphs in cases of sickness or of drought, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43; Inscr. Orell. 1631 sq.—**B.** Transf. (poet.): et cadit in patulos Nympha Anienä lacus, Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 4.—**2.** A fountain, Mart. 6, 43, 2.—**C.** The pupa or nymph of an insect: alius evolat, alius in nymphä est, alius in vermiculo, Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 71; 11, 16, 16, § 48.

† **nymphäa**, ae, f., = νυμφαία (Lat.: clava Herculis; cf. Marc. Emp. 33), the water-lily, Plin. 25, 7, 37, § 75; App. Herb. 67.

1. Nymphaeum, i, n., = Νύμφαιον, a promontory and seaport in Illyria, on the borders of Macedonia, now Capo di Redeni, Caes. B. C. 3, 26, 4; Liv. 42, 36, 8; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144; Luc. 5, 720.

† **2. nymphaeum**, i, v. nympheum.
Nymphaeus, i, m. **I.** A river in Latium, between Circeii and Astura, now Ninfa, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 57.—**II.** A river in Mesopotamia, Amm. 18, 9, 2.

nymphälis, is, adj. [nympha], of or belonging to a fountain: in aquä nymphäli, Octav. Hor. 4.

(**nymphärëna**, ae, f., a false read. for Nippärëna, Plin. 37, 10, 64, § 175.)

† **Nymphëros**, ötis, m., = νύμφη-έρως (Bridelove), a Roman surname, Inscr. Grut. 15, 3.

† **nymphëum** (NYMPHEVM, Inscr. Orell. 57; 5049; NYMPHAEVM, ib. 3317), i, n., = νυμφειον, a fountain consecrated to the nymphs at Corinth, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 151; Capitol. Gord. 32; Cod. Just. 11, 42, 5; 11, 42, 6; Amm. 15, 7, 3; Inscr. Orell. 1, 1.

† **Nymphias**, ädis, f. [nympha], i. e. descended from a nymph, a Roman surname, Inscr. Gud. 344, 5.

† **Nymphicus**, i, m., = Νυμφικός, a Roman surname, Inscr. Marin. Inscr. Alb. p. 117.—In fem.: † NYMPHICE, Inscr. Murat. 1143, 9.

Nymphidius, ii, m. [nympha], a Roman surname, Suet. Galb. 11; Tac. H. 1, 5, 25; Inscr. Murat. 902, 7.

nymphigëna, ae, m. [nympha-gigno], the Nymph-born, i. e. Achilles, the son of Thetis: sors nova nymphigenae votum post fata meretur: Quam pepigit thalamis, hanc habet in tumulis, i. e. Polyxëna, who was immolated on his tomb, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. t. i., p. 84 Burm.

Nymphius, ii, m., = Νύμφιος, a proper name, Liv. 8, 25, § 26.

† **Nymphödorus**, i, m., = νύμφη-δωρον, a Roman surname: L. SAENIVS L. T. NYMPHODORVS, Inscr. Murat. 1599, 5.

† **Nymphödötus**, i, m., = νύμφη-δοτός, a Roman surname, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 109, 1.

† **nymphon**, önis, m., = νυμφών, a bridal chamber, Tert. adv. Val. 32.

1. Nysä, ae, f., the nurse of Bacchus: in monte Nysä, a Nysä nutrice, Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 15; cf. Plin. 5, 18, 16, § 74; Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58.

2. Nysä (Nyssa), ae, f., = Νύσσα, the name of several cities. **A.** A city in Caria, on the slope of Mount Messogis, the modern

Nasli or Sultan-hissar, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108.

—**B.** A city in Palestine, the modern El Baisan, Plin. 5, 18, 16, § 74.—**C.** A city in India, on Mount Meros, the birthplace of Bacchus, Verg. A. 6, 805; Mel. 3, 7; Plin. 6, 21, 23, § 79; Curt. 8, 10; cf. Just. 12, 7, 6; cf.: celso Nysae de vertice.—**II.** Hence, **A. Nysaeus**, a, um, adj. **1.** Of or belonging to Nysä in Caria.—**Nysaei**, örum, m., the Nysaeans, Cic. Fam. 13, 64, 1.—**2.** Of or belonging to Nysä, in India; poet. for Bacchic: chori, Prop. 3, 15 (4, 16), 22: palme, Sil. 7, 198: Hydaspes, Luc. 8, 227: cacumina Gauri, Sil. 12, 160.—**B. Nysëis**, idis, adj. f., Nysëan, i. e. Bacchic: Nymphae Nysëides, who reared Bacchus, Ov. F. 3, 769.—**C. Nysëius**, a, um, adj., Nysëan, i. e. Bacchic: juga Nysëia, Luc. 8, 801.—**D. Nysëus** (dissyl.), ci and eos, m., an epithet of Bacchus, Ov. M. 4, 13.—**E. Nysäcus**, a, um, adj., Nysëan, i. e. Bacchic, Mart. Cap. 2, § 98.—**F. Nysias**, ädis, adj. f., Nysëan: Nysias Nymphae, Ov. F. 3, 769.—**G. Nysigëna**, ae, m., born in Nysä: cum Nysigenis Silenis, Cat. 64, 252.—**H. Nysius**, a, um, adj., Nysian: quam (hederam) quidam Nysiam, alii Bacchicam vocant, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 147; also, an epithet of Bacchus: Nysius et Semeleius Liber, Arn. 5, 176; Cic. Fl. 25, 60.

nysion, ii, n., ivy, App. Herb. 98.

Nyssos, i, f., = Νύσσοι, a city in Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36.

Nysus, i, m., the tutor of Bacchus, to whom he intrusted Thebes during his expedition to India, Hyg. Fab. 131 and 167.

O.

1. O, o, the fourteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding to the Gr. ο and ω. The Latin language possessed both the sound and the sign from the earliest times; whereas the Etruscan language never possessed the o, and the Umbrian seems not to have received it as an alphabetical character till a later period. The oldest monuments of the Latin tongue frequently employ o where the classic language has u. So on the Column. Rostr. MACISTRATOS (acc. plur.), EXFOCIONT, CONSOL, PRIMOS (nom. sing.), CAPTOM; in the epitaphs of the Scipios, HONC OINO, COSENTONT, DVONORO OPTVMO VIRO (bonorum optumum virum); in the S. C. de Bacch. in OQVOLTO al. And even in the later Inscr. and MSS., we sometimes find o for u: POPPLICO, POPOLVM, TABOLEIS, in the Tab. Bantina: FACIONDAM DEDERONT, Inscr. Orell. 1585: MONDO, HOC TOMOLO, ib. 4858: fondus, fornacatibus, solitudo, etc., in good MSS. (v. Freund, Cic. Mil. p. 18). And, on the contrary, u for o in the old forms, fruns, futes, for frons, fontes, v. h. vv.: RVBVSTIS for robustis, in the Cenot. Pisan.; v. Inscr. Orell. 642: NYMENCLATOR, Inscr. Grut. 630, 5: CONSVBRINVS, ib. 1107, 1: SACERDVVS, ib. 34, 5; VNV LOCV, ib. 840, 1. O appears in class. Lat. particularly in connection with qu and v: quom, avos. This interchange of o and u seems to have been effected rather by dialectal and local than by organic and historical causes; just as in the modern Italian dialects a preference is shown on the one hand for o and on the other for u, and in one and the same dialect the Latin o has passed over into u and the u into o.—On the commutation of o and e, see the letter E.—We have o for au in Clodius, plodo, plostrum, sodes, etc. (also in polulum for paululum, Cato, R. 10, 2).—O inserted in the archaic forms: Patricoles, Hercoles, v. Ritschl ap. Rhein. Mus. 8, p. 475 sq., and 9, p. 480. As an abbreviation, O. stands for omnis and optimus: I. O. M., Jovi Optimo Maximo: O. E. B. Q. C., ossa ejus bene quiescant condita, Inscr. Orell. 4489; cf.: O. I. B. Q., ossa illius bene quiescant, ib. 4493; 4490: O. N. F., omnium nomine faciundae, ib. 4415: O. T. B. Q., ossa tua bene quiescant: O. V., optimo viro, ib. 4135; also: optimi viri, ib. 5037.

2. ö (long also before an initial vowel: o ego, Ov. M. 8, 51; Hor. A. P. 301; but also short: ö Alexi, Verg. E. 2, 65), interj. The commonest exclamation of joy, astonish-

ment, desire, grief, indignation, etc.: *O!* *Oh!* constr. usually with *voc.* or *acc.*; less freq. with *nom.*, *gen.*, *utinam*, *si*. **1.** With *voc.*: o Romule, Romule die, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41 Vahl. (Ann. v. 115 Vahl.); o Tite, tute Tuti, id. ap. Prisc. p. 947 P. (Ann. v. 113 Vahl.); cf. o Tite, si quid te adjuvero, id. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 339 Vahl.); o mi Furni! Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 2: o paterni generis oblite, id. Pis. 26, 62.—**2.** With *acc.*: o faciem pulchram... o infortunatum senem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5 and 7: o miseras hominum mentes, Lucr. 2, 14: o me perditum, o me afflictum! Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 3: o hominem nequam! id. Att. 4, 13, 2: o praeclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! id. Phil. 3, 11, 27: o rem totam odiosam, id. Att. 6, 4, 1: o Brutum amantem scriptas, litteras, id. ib. 15, 10.—**3.** With *nom.* (rare): o pietas animi, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 88 (Ann. v. 8 Vahl.): o Patricios, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38 (Trag. v. 14 Vahl.): o vir fortis atque amicus! Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 10: o ego ter felix, Ov. M. 8, 51; so, o ego, Hor. A. P. 301: o multum miseri, Ov. M. 4, 155: o qualis facies! Juv. 10, 157.—**4.** With *utinam*: o utinam Obrutus esset! Ov. H. 1, 5; id. M. 1, 363 al.—**5.** With *si*: quamquam, o si solitae quicquam virtutis addesset! *yet oh!* if, etc., Verg. A. 11, 415.—**6.** With *gen.*: o nuntii beati, Cat. 9, 5.—By poets also placed after a word: o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrium, Verg. A. 2, 281: quid o tua fulmina cessant! Ov. M. 2, 279.—Three times repeated: o pater, o genitor, o sanguen dis oriundum, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41 (Ann. v. 117 Vahl.); cf.: o pater, o patria, o Priami domus, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 118 Vahl.): o soror, o conjux, o femina sola superstes, Ov. M. 1, 351.

Oāriōn, ōnis, m., = Ὠρίων, a poet. collat. form for Orion, Cat. 66, 94.

Oasis, is, f., = Ὠαῖς [orig. a Coptic word], an uninhabited spot, a fertile piece of land in the Libyan desert, an oasis; esp. the great oasis in Upper Egypt, to which criminals were banished by the emperors, Cod. Just. 9, 47, 26; Dig. 48, 22, 7, § 5.—Hence, **A. ōasēnus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Oasis: ōasēna deportatio, Cod. Th. 9, 32.—**B. ōasites**, ae, m., adj., of or belonging to Oasis, ōasite: ōasitae nomi, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 50.

Oaxes or **Ōaxis**, is, m., = Ὠαῖς, a river in Crete, now *Axis*: rapidum Cretae veniemus, Oaxen, Verg. E. 1, 66.—Hence, **II. ōaxis**, idis, f. adj., of or belonging to the Oaxes; poet. for *Cretan*: capiens tellurem, Ōaxida, Varr. Atacin. ap. Serv. Verg. E. 1, 66.

ob (old form *obs*, v. III.), prep. with *acc.* (in late Lat. also with the *abl.*: ob PERPETVO EIVS ERGA SE AMORE, Inscr. Orell. 106) [Osc. op; kindr. with Sanscr. api; Gr. ἐν; cf. I. Lit. **A.** With verbs of motion, towards, to (only ante-class.): IS TER-TIS DIEBUS OB PORTVM OBVAGLATVM ITO, let him go before his house to summon him, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. portum, p. 233 Müll.: ob Romam legiones ducere, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 179 Müll. (Ann. v. 295 Vahl.); cf.: ob Troiam duxit, id. ib. p. 178 Müll. (Inscr. libr. v. 5 Vahl.): cujus ob os Grai ora obvertebant sua, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39; and ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2 (Trag. Rel. p. 211 Rib.).—**B.** With verbs of rest, about, before, in front of, over (in Cic.): follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23: danam ob oculum habere, id. Mil. 5, 37: ob oculos mihi caliginem obtulisse, before my eyes, id. ib. 2, 4, 51: mors ob oculos saepe versata est, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 39; id. Sest. 21, 47: ignis qui est ob os obfus, id. Univ. 14.—**II.** Transf.: to indicate the object or cause, on account of, for, because of, by reason of, etc.: **A.** In gen. (freq. and class.): etiā ob stultitiam tuam te tuetur? do you still defend yourself with regard to your folly? Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 82: pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter. And. 3, 5, 4; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 23: ob eam rem iratus, on that account, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 33: neu quid ob eam rem succenseat, id. ib. 4, 1, 39; Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 7: *Mi.* Ob eam rem? De. Ob eam, id. ib. 5, 9, 20: ob rem nullam, id. Hec. 15, 3: hanc Epicurus rationem induxit ob eam rem, quod veritas est, me, etc., Cic. Fat. 10, 23: ob eam causam, quod, etc., id. Rep. 1, 7, 12: quam ob causam ve-

nerant, id. de Or. 1, 7, 26: non solum ob eam causam fieri volui, quod, etc., id. Rep. 1, 21, 34: ob hanc causam, quod, id. ib. 2, 1, 3: nec ob aliam causam ullam, etc., id. Lael. 20, 74: ob meas injurias, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 85; cf.: quodnam ob facinus? id. ib. 5, 2, 3: ob peccatum hoc, id. ib. v. 37: ob malefacta haec, id. Ad. 2, 1, 46: ob illam injuriam, Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46: ob aliquod emolumentum suum, id. Font. 8, 17: (eum) ac Troiam misi ob defendendam Graeciam, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 28 (Trag. v. 362 Vahl.): ob rem judicandam pecuniam adipiscere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 78; id. Att. 1, 17, 8; id. Mur. 1, 1; id. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 119; Sall. J. 89, 2; Quint. 5, 10, 87: nec meliores ob eam scientiam nec beatiores esse possumus, on account of, for that knowledge, Cic. Rep. 1, 19, 32: ob eam (amicitiam) summā fide servatam, id. Lael. 7, 25: is igitur dicitur ab Amulio ob labefactatū regni timorem, ad Tiberim exponi iussus esse, id. Rep. 2, 2, 4: unus ob iram Prodimur, Verg. A. 1, 251; cf.: saevae memorem Junonis ob iram, id. ib. 1, 4; cf. also: aut ob avaritiam aut misera ambitione laborat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26: barbarus eum quidam palam ob iram interfecti ab eo domini obruncat, Liv. 21, 2, 6: non noxā neque ob metum, Tac. H. 2, 49: Germanicum mortem ob rem publicam obiisse, for the republic, id. A. 2, 83: cum quibus ob rem pecuniarium disceptabat, id. ib. 6, 5.—**B.** In partic.

1. In consideration of, in return for, instead of (mostly ante-class.): ob asinos ferre argentum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 80; id. Ep. 5, 2, 38: quin arrhabonem a me acceptisti ob mulierem? id. Rud. 3, 6, 29: ager oppositus est pignori Ob decem minas, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56: talentum magnum ob unam fabulam datum esse, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 11, 10 fin.: pecuniam ob absolvendum accipere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 78: pecuniam ob delicta dare, Tac. A. 14, 14.—**2.** Ob rem, like ex re (opp. frustra), to the purpose, with advantage, profitably, usefully (very rare): An. Non pudet Vanitatis? Do. Minime, dum ob rem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 41: verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vostra manu situm est, Sall. J. 31, 5.—**3.** Ob industriam, on purpose, intentionally, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 6; 2, 3, 58 (id. ib. 2, 3, 60, de industria); cf. id. Men. 1, 2, 14.—**4.** Quam ob rem, also written in one word, quamobrem, on which account, wherefore, therefore, hence, accordingly; a very freq. particle of transition, esp. in Cic.: quam ob rem id primum videamus, quatenus, etc., Cic. Lael. 11, 36: quam ob rem utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, id. ib. 4, 16; 2, 10; 3, 12; 4, 15; id. Rep. 1, 5, 9; 1, 19, 32 et saep.—**5.** Ob id, ob hoc, ob haec, ob ea, ob quae, on that account, therefore (not ante-Aug.). **a.** Ob id: ignaris hostibus et ob id quietis, Liv. 25, 35; 28, 2; Tac. A. 2, 66; 3, 75; 13, 5: ob id ipsum, Curt. 4, 16, 23.—**b.** Ob hoc: ob hoc cum omnia neglecta apud hostes essent, Liv. 25, 37; Sen. Q. N. 7, 14, 4; Col. 7, 3, 21; cf.: ob hoc miserior, Sen. Ep. 98, 5.—**c.** Ob haec: ob haec cum legatos mitti placuisset, Liv. 8, 23; 21, 60; 38, 34; Cels. 1 praef.—**d.** Ob ea: ob ea consul Albinus senatum de foedere consulebat, Sall. J. 39, 2.—**e.** Ob quae: ob quae posterum diem reus petivit, Tac. A. 2, 30 fin.; Suet. Ner. 13.—**III.** In composition, the *b* of *ob* remains unchanged before vowels and most consonants; only before *p, f, c, g*, is assimilation more common: oppeto, offero, ocido, ogganio, etc.—An ancient form *obs*, analogous to *abs*, is implied in *obs-olesco* and *os-tendo*.—In signification, that of direction towards, or of existence at or before a thing is predominant, although it likewise gives to the simple verb the accessory notion of against: obicere, opponere, obrogare.

† **obācerbat**, exacerbat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 187 Müll.

† **obācēro**, 1, v. a., to contradict, interrupt: obacerare obloqui atque alterius sermonem moleste impedire; quod sumptum videtur a paleis, quas Graeci ἀγορὰ vocant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 187 Müll.

ob-āemulor, 1, v. dep. n. (lit. to excite to jealousy against, i. e., to stir up, irritate, provoke (eccl. Lat.): illi obaemulati sunt me in non Deo, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 31 (a translation of Deut. 32, 21).

* **obāerārius**, ii, m. [ob-aes], a debtor who must work out his debt (ante-class.); (agros colunt) ii, quos obaerarios nostri vocitarunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 2 Schneid. N. cr.

ob-aerātus, a, um, adj. [id.], involved in debt, in bondage on account of debt (class.): liber, qui suas operas in servitute pro pecuniā quādam debebat, dum solveret, nexum vocatur, ut ab aere obaeratus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 105 Müll.: tenuis et obaeratus, Suet. Caes. 46.—*Comp.*: quanto quis obaeratio, aegrius distrahebat, the more deeply in debt, Tac. A. 6, 17.—**II.** Subst.: **obāerātus**, i, m., a person involved in debt, a debtor: obaeratos liberare, * Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 38: Orgetorix omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4; Liv. 26, 40, 17.

* **ob-ambulatio**, ōnis, f. [obambulo], a going or walking about: obambulatio hominum, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 31.

ob-ambūlo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a., to walk before or near any thing, to go past (not in Cic. or Caes.); constr. with *dat.* or *acc.*: obambulare adversum alios ambulare, et quasi ambulanti sese opponere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 187 Müll. (a) With *dat.*: obambulare muris, Liv. 36, 34, 4: gymnasio, Suet. Tib. 11: nec (lupus) gregibus nocturnus obambulat, walk or prowls about, Verg. G. 3, 538.—(β) With *acc.*: urbem, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 20: totam fremebundus obambulat Aetnam, Ov. M. 14, 188: gymnasia, Suet. Tib. 11 (al. gymnasio).—**II.** Transf., in gen., to go or walk about, wander: neu noctu irem obambulat, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 34: ante vallum, Liv. 25, 39: sermone imperfecto, Quint. 11, 3, 121: in herbis, Ov. M. 2, 851: praeter os, Plaut. Poen. prol. 19.—*Ab-sol.*: cum solus obambulet, Ov. Tr. 2, 459; Suet. Tib. 25.

ob-ārator, ōris, m., the god of ploughing, Fab. Pict. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 21.

* **ob-ardesco**, arsi, 3, v. incho. n., to burn before one, to blaze out: obarsit Dryas, Stat. Th. 9, 856.

ob-aresco, ēre, v. incho. n., to grow dry, to dry up (post-class.): membrana quam siccari et obarescere non oportet, Lact. Opif. D. 10, 3 (al. arescere).

ob-armo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to arm (poet. and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: securi Dextras, Hor. C. 4, 4, 20: clipeo filium, Aus. Epigr. 25, 1: manus implas contra aliquem, App. M. 9 init.—**II.** Trop.: perfrictis oculis, et obarmatis ad vigilias, App. M. 2, p. 125, 28.

* **ob-āro**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to plough around, plough up: cum hostes obarāssent quicquid herbidum terreni extra murum erat, Liv. 23, 19, 14.

* **ob-ātratus**, a, um, adj., obscured, black, blackish: nascens luna si cornu superiore obatrato surget, pluvias decrescens dabit, Varr. ap. Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 349 Sillig. N. cr. (al. obatro).

* **ob-ātresco**, ēre, v. incho. n. [obatratus], to become black, Firm. Math. praef.

ob-audiens, P. a., v. obaudio fin.

ob-audientia, ae, f. [obaudio], obedience (eccl. Lat. for the class. oboedientia), Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 2.

ob-audio, ii, 4, v. a., for oboedio, to obey (post-class.); constr. with *dat.* or *absol.* (a) With *dat.*: alicui, App. M. 3, p. 136, 11.—(β) *Absol.*: Adam non obauditi, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2.—With *acc.*: obaudite me, Vulg. Eccles. 39, 17.—Hence, **obaudiens**, entis, P. a., obedient (eccl. Lat. for oboediens).—*Comp.*: quid obaudientius esse potest, quam ut, etc., Ambros. Ep. 21.

† **obauditio**, ōnis, f. [obaudio], obedience: obauditio, ὁρακὸν, Gloss. Philox.

obauditus, ābl, ā, m. [id.], a listening: auris, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 29.

ob-auratus, a, um, adj., gilded (post-class.): socci obaurati, App. M. 11, p. 260, 34.

1. obba, ae, f., a vessel large at the bottom, a beaker, noggin, a decanter: obba poculi genus, quod nunc obba dicitur, Varr. obbas et Cumanos calices, Non. 146, 8 sq.; cf.: obba poculi genus vel ligneum vel ex sparto, Varro (here follows the passage just cited); idem Epistola ad Marullum: utrum meridie an vespere libentius ad obbam accedas, Non. 545, 2 sq.; Pers. 5,

148; Tert. Apol. 13. (But in Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 53, the correct read. is phoba, v. Sillig. ad h. l.)

2. Obba, ae, f., a city in Africa near Carthage, Liv. 30, 7, 10.

(**obbatus**, false read. for ovatae, App. M. 10, p. 254, 15.)

(**ob-blāterātus**, false read. for ad-blaterantes, App. M. 9, p. 221, 25.)

ob-brutesco, tūi, 3, v. *inch. n.*, to become brutish, stupid (ante- and post-class.); obbrutuit, obstupuit, a bruto, quod antiqui pro gravi, interdum pro stupido dixerunt. Afranius: non possum verbum facere, obbrutui, Paul. ex Fest. p. 187 Müll.: anima contracta suis e partibus obbrutescat, Lucr. 3, 545 (also ap. Non. 77, 32): claudite meatus Obbrutescentis capitis, Prud. Hamart. 652.

obc-, v. occ.

ob-densatio, ōnis, f., a thickening (post-class.): cutis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 47. **obditus**, a, um, Part., v. obdo.

ob-do, dīdi, ditum, 3, v. a., to put, place, or set one thing before another; to put against; to shut, close, fasten, etc.: obdere, opponere vel operire, Paul. ex Fest. p. 191 Müll. (not in Cic. or Cæs.): pessulum ostio obdo, slip the bolt, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 55: forem obdo, shut, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 15: obde forem, Ov. A. 3, 687: obditis a tergo foribus, Tac. A. 13, 5; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 37; Ov. F. 1, 28: fores obditae ferratis trabibus, Plin. 6, 11, 12, § 30: Propontidis fauces Porcius Cato sic obditis navibus quasi portam observavit, placed opposite, Flor. 3, 6, 10: auri-bus ceram obdere, Sen. Ep. 31, 2: feralibus amictulis instrictis atque obditus, enveloped, wrapped in, App. M. 10, p. 244: capillos in mutuos nexu obdere, id. ib. 3, p. 137.—Poet., to expose: hic nulli malo latus obdit apertum, exposes an unguarded side to no evil-minded person, Hor. S. 1, 3, 59.

ob-dormio, īvi or īi, itum, 4, v. n. and a., to fall asleep (class.): ebrui obdormisse, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 116: Endymion nescio quando in Latmo obdormivit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: sub taxo, Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 51: quem obdormire volumus, Cels. 3, 18: Atiam obdormisse, Suet. Aug. 94: nepetam substernere obdormituris utile est, Plin. 20, 14, 56, § 158 (Jan. eo dormituris).—**B.** Esp., to fall asleep in death (eccl. Lat.): obdormivit in Domino, Vulg. Act. 7, 59.—**II.** Act. (ante-class.): omnem obdormivi crapulam, have slept off all my debauch, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 1.

obdormisco, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [obdormio], to fall asleep (rare but class.): ibidem obdormiscemus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 33; id. Am. 1, 1, 116: quid melius, quam in mediis vitae laboribus obdormiscere, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: in iure dicendo, Suet. Claud. 33: post cibum, id. ib. 8: cantante eo, id. Vesp. 4: testudines summā in aquā obdormiscere, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 36.

obdormito, ī, v. *freq. n.* [id.], to fall asleep, Fortun. Carm. 3.

ob-dūco, xi, ctum (*inf. perf. sync.* obduxe, Arg. ad Plaut. Merc. 7), 3, v. a., to lead or draw before, lead or conduct against or towards, to draw or bring forward or around, draw over (class. and very freq.; syn.: obtendo, obtego). **I.** Lit.: ad oppidum exercitum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 13: vim Gallicam obduc contra in acie, Att. ap. Non. 224, 13: Curium, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2: ab utroque latere collis transversam fossam obduxit, drew forward, drew, made, or extended a trench, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: vela, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21: vestem, to draw on or over, Tac. A. 4, 70; Curt. 6, 5, 27: seram, to draw, close, fasten, Prop. 5, 5, 48: callum, to draw over, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To cover by drawing over; to cover over, overspread, surround, envelop: trunci obducuntur libro, aut cortice, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: operimento, id. Leg. 2, 22, 56; Verg. E. 1, 49: vultus, of the sun, Ov. M. 2, 330: caput, Lucr. 9, 109: semina cortice, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 119: obducta cicatrix, a closed, healed scar, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 4; Curt. 8, 10, 31: obducta nocte, overcast, cloudy, dark, Nep. Hann. 5, 2; Curt. 8, 13, 25.—**2.** To close, shut up (poet.): obducta penetralia Phoebi, Luc. 5, 67: fores, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1548: mors oculos cepit obducere, Petr. S. 19.—**3.** To draw in, drink down, swallow: venenum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: potionem, Sen. Prov. 3, 12: pultarium

mulsi, to drink up, Petr. 42.—**4.** To swallow up, overwhelm: uti eos, eum exercitum, eos hostes, eosque homines, urbes agrosque eorum... obducatis (an imprecation to the gods below), Macr. S. 3, 9, 10.—

5. To contract, wrinkle, knit the brow: obducta solvatur fronte senectus, Hor. Epod. 13, 5: frontem, Juv. 9, 2: vultum, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1, 5.—**6.** To injure, harm (late Lat.): stomachum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 28.—**7.** To bring home in opposition or rivalry to another: eum putat uxor sibi Obduxe scortum, Plaut. Merc. Arg. 1, 7.—

II. Trop. **A.** To draw or spread over: obsidionem, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 198 Müll. (Trag. v. 11 Vahl.): clarissimis rebus tenebras obducere, i. e. to darken, obscure, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16: paulatim tenebris sese obducuntibus, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 143.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To cover, conceal: obductus verbis dolor, Verg. A. 10, 64: obductos rescindere luctus, Ov. M. 12, 543: rei publicae obducere cicatricem, Cic. Leg. Agr. 3, 2, 4.—**2.** Qs., to draw out, i. e. to pass, spend time: itaque obdixi posterum diem, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1.

ob-ductio, ōnis, f. [obduco], a covering, veiling, enveloping. ***I.** In gen.: nubila inimica obductione pendent, Arn. 1, 7.—**II.** In partic., a veiling of criminals before their execution: obductio capitis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 16: caput, Amm. 14, 7, 21; Vulg. Eccles. 5, 1; 5, 10.

***obducto**, āre, v. *freq. a.* [id.], to lead or conduct in opposition or rivalry to another: nec pol ego patiar... measque in aedes sic scorta obductarier, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 46; cf. obduco, I. B. 7.

obductus, a, um, Part., from obduco. **†ob-dulcesco**, dulci, 3, v. *inch. n.*, to become sweet: obdulcesco, περιγλυκύνομαι, Gloss. Philox.: in eorum familiaritate obdulcuisse mihi, Aug. Conf. 7, 20, 2.

ob-dulco, 1, v. a., to sweeten, make sweet (post-class.): aliquid sale, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 146; 4, 1, 12: fauces, Ambros. Hexaem. 5, 12: obdulcatus panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8 med.: fontes amari obdulcati, Vulg. Judith, 5, 15.

obdūratiō, ōnis, f. [obduro], a hardening; of the mind, obdūratio, obduracy (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 105; id. in Ps. 77 et saep.

***obdūrēfāciō**, 3, v. a. [ob-durus-facio], to make hard, to harden, Non. 23, 7.

ob-dūresco, rui, 3, v. n., to grow or become hard, to harden (class. only in the trop. signif.; syn. occalesco). **I.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 50: semen diuturnitate obdurescit, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 5: nervis divinis, Arn. 5, 18.—**II.** Trop., to become hardened, insensible, obdurate: ita miser cubando in lecto hic expectando obdurui, Plaut. Truc. 5, 24: ad ista obduruius, Cic. Att. 13, 2, 1: usu obduruerat et percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia, id. Mil. 28, 76: nisi obdurisset animus ad dolorem, id. Fam. 2, 16, 1: contra fortunam, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 67; cf. id. Fin. 3, 11, 37: consuetudine, id. Phil. 2, 42: amicorum alii obduruerunt, id. Fam. 5, 15: Gorgonis vultu, at the sight of, Prop. 3, 20, 13: dociliora sunt ingenia, priusquam obduruerunt, Quint. 1, 12, 8.

ob-dūro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. **I.** Act., to harden, render hard (only post-class.); in the trop. signif.: obdurare se contra manifestam veritatem, Lact. 1, 1, 23: obdurata patientia, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 13: obdurata nequitia, Cod. Just. 10, 19, 2: obdurata verecundia, Capitol. Pert. 9.—Esp., to harden the heart against God (eccl. Lat.): obdurare corda, Vulg. Heb. 3, 8; id. Ps. 94, 8; id. Deut. 10, 7.—Pass.: ut non obduretur quis vestrum, Vulg. Heb. 3, 13.—**II.** Neutr., to be hard or hardened; only trop., to hold out, persist, endure: pernegabo atque obdurabo, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 56: persta, atque obdura, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39; Cat. 8, 11: perfer et obdura, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 7.—Impers. pass.: quare obduretur hoc triduum, *Cic. Att. 12, 3.

obēdiēns, entis, Part. and P. a., v. obedio.

obēdienter, adv., v. obedio, P. a. fin.

ob-ēditio, v. obedio.

ob-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, ēre, to eat, eat away, devour (used only in the part. perf. and P. a.).—Trop.: nec obesa cavamine terra est, Auct. Aetn. 344.—Hence, P. a.: **obē-**

sus, a, um. **I.** Wasted away, lean, meagre: corpore pectoreque undique obeso, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 3; and ap. Non. 361, 17: (obesum hic notativum proprie magis quam usitate dictum pro exili atque gracilentio, Gell. ib.: obesum gracile et exille, Non. 1, 1).—**II.** Mid., that has eaten itself fat; hence, in gen., fat, stout, plump: obesus pinguis quasi ob edendum factus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 188 Müll. (not in Cic.; perh. not ante-Aug.; syn.: opimus, pinguis): corpus neque gracile, neque obesum, Cels. 2, 1; cf. Col. 6, 2, 15: turdus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 40: sus, Col. 7, 10, 6: terga, Verg. G. 3, 80: cervix, Suet. Ner. 51.—Sup.: obesissimus venter, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 200; Suet. Vit. 17; App. M. 11, p. 263.—Poet.: fauces obesae, swollen, Verg. G. 3, 497.—**B.** Trop., gross, coarse, heavy, dull (poet.): munera quid mihi quidve tabellas Mittis nec firmo juveni neque naris obesa? that has not a quick nose, that is not nice or delicate, = obtusae, Hor. Epod. 12, 3; so, aures, Calp. Ecl. 4, 147: mens, Aus. Epigr. 7, 20: obeso somno mori, idle, lazy, inactive, of bees, Sulp. Sat. 56.

†obēliscus, i, m., = obeliskos (a small spit; hence), **I.** An obelisk: trabes ex Syenite marmore fecere reges, obeliscos vocantes Solis numini sacros, Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 64 sq.; cf. Amm. 17, 4, 17; Isid. Orig. 18, 31; Tac. A. 3, 60.—**II.** A rose-bud (post-class.), Aus. Idyll. 14, 27.—**III.** A mark in books placed against suspected passages, an obelisk (†), Aug. Ep. 10, 2 (cf. obelus).

†obēlus, i, m., = obelōs (a spit), a critical mark shaped like a spit (†), placed opposite suspected passages in books, an obelisk (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 104; 108; 112; Aus. Sap. 13 proem.; Isid. Orig. 1, 20, 2.

ob-ēo, īvi or īi (obivi, Verg. A. 6, 801; Aus. Epit. 32, 4; Anthol. Lat. 4, 97, 1; contr. obit for obiti, Lucr. 3, 1042; Lucr. 9, 189; Juv. 6, 559), itum, 4 (lengthened form, obinunt obeunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 189 Müll.), v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr., to go or come to or towards, to come in, to go to meet, go against (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** In gen.: donec vis obit, until force intervene, Lucr. 1, 222: dum acris vis obeat, id. 1, 247: obit infera Perseus in loca, Cic. Arat. 465 (Grot. 718): ad omnes hostium conatus, to go to meet, to oppose, Liv. 31, 21.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of constellations, to go down, to set: additur Orion, obit et Lepus abditus umbrā, Cic. Arat. 46, 3 (Grot. 716); Stat. S. 2, 1, 210: an sidera obirent, nascerentur, Plin. 2, 26, 24, § 95.—Of the sun: in reliquis orientis aut obeuntis solis partibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 22: in undis Sol fit uti videatur obire et condere lumen, Lucr. 4, 433.—Hence, to pass by: tres noctes, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 11.—**2.** Pregn., to fall, perish (syn.: occido, pereō, occumbo).—Of cities: et Agamede obit et Hiera, Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139; id. 5, 29, 31, § 117.—Hence, to die: malo cruciati ut pereas atque obeas cito, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 76; Lucr. 3, 1045: tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens, Hor. C. 3, 9, 24: simul se cum illis obitueros, Liv. 5, 39, 13: gaudio, to die of joy, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 180: morbo, of a disease, id. 11, 37, 71, § 187; Vell. 2, 47, 2; 2, 102, 1; Tac. A. 3, 6; Suet. Aug. 63; id. Tib. 39; id. Ner. 3; Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 10; 6, 2, 5: voluntaria morte obiti, Suet. Galb. 3 fin.; Vell. 2, 8, 7; Eutr. 7, 17: morte subita, id. 8, 15: repentina morte, id. 10, 17; Ambros. Ep. 53, 3.—**II.** Act. (freq. and class.), to go or come to a thing or place. **A.** In gen.: Acherontem nunc obibo, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ob, p. 201 Müll. (Trag. v. 278 Vahl.): tantum restitisset urbis, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, to reach, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To travel over or through; to wander through, traverse, visit: nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit, Verg. A. 6, 801: tantas regiones barbarorum pedibus obiti, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87: villas, to visit, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5: comitia, id. Att. 1, 4, 1: cenas, id. ib. 9, 13, 6.—**2.** To run over with the eyes, to survey, review: oculis exercitum, to survey, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 13: omnia visu, Verg. A. 10, 447.—In speaking, to go over, mention, recount: oratione omnes civitates, to enumerate, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 125.—**3.** To go around, surround, overspread, envelop (poet.): clamydem limbus obibat Aureus, Ov. M. 5, 51: clipeum, Verg. A. 10, 482.—**4.** To apply

one's self to, to engage in, attend to any business or undertaking; to enter upon an office; to discharge, perform, execute, accomplish any thing: obeundi negotii studio tot loca adire, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 34: hereditatum obeundarum causâ, to enter upon, take possession of, id. Agr. 1, 3, 8: facinus, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26: pugnas, to engage in battle, Verg. A. 6, 167; Val. Fl. 3, 710: iudicia, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173: legationem, to enter upon, undertake, id. Att. 15, 7; Nep. Dion. 1, 4: consularia munera, Liv. 2, 8: munus vigiliarum, id. 3, 6: publica ac privata officia, Just. 41, 3, 4: neque privatam rem... neque publicam, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 17, 53: ne ad omnia simul obire unus non possit, Liv. 10, 25, 14: rusticum opus, Col. 12, 3: bella, Liv. 4, 7: sacra, id. 1, 20: imperia, to perform, execute, Stat. Achill. 1, 149.—5. To meet: vadimonium, to meet one's bail, appear at the appointed time, Cic. Quint. 17, 54: diem, to appear on the day appointed, id. Lael. 2, 7; id. Phil. 3, 8, 29; id. Att. 13, 14, 1: annum petitiones tuas, i. e. to be a candidate the first year the law permits, id. Fam. 10, 25.—Hence, diem suum obire, to die: ea diem suum obiit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 27; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2; Gell. 6, 8, 6; so, diem supremum, Nep. Milt. 7, 6; and simply, diem, Suet. Vesp. 1: mortem, Plaut. Aul. prol. 15; Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 48; hence, in the pass.: morte obitâ (sc. ob rem publicam), id. Sest. 38, 83.—Hence, P. a. (ante- and post-class.): **obitus**, a, um, for mortuus, dead, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 869 P.: obiti, the dead: obitis libatione profunditur, App. de Mund. p. 68: **OBITAE**, Inscr. Orell. 2673.

ob-équito, avi, i, v. n., to ride towards, ride up to (not ante-Aug.). (a) With dat.: obequitando castris, Liv. 2, 45: portis, id. 21, 54; 29, 34: moenibus, Curt. 8, 10, 6: peditibus, id. 10, 9, 16: agmini, id. 3, 10, 4: ordinibus, Amm. 24, 1, 1.—(b) With acc.: obequitans moenia, Amm. 24, 2, 9.—(c) Absol.: insolentissime, Val. Max. 3, 2, 21: voces obequitantis acceptae, Flor. 4, 2, 50.—* **II**. Trop.: non obequitabit nec illis vibrantibus concitatisque sententis velut missilibus utetur, Quint. 12, 9, 3.

ob-erro, avi, atum, i, v. n., to wander, rove, or ramble about a place (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I**. Lit.: oberrare tentoriis, Tac. A. 1, 65: ignotis locis, Curt. 6, 5, 18: mustela quae in domibus nostris oberat, Plin. 29, 4, 16, § 60: dives arat Curibus, quantum non milvus oberat, Pers. 4, 26.—**B**. Transf.: crebris oberantibus rivis, Curt. 3, 4, 12.—* **II**. Trop. **A**. To flit, hover before one: mihi monstrum oberat, hovers before my eyes, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1280: cum tanti periculi... imago oculis oberaret, Curt. 8, 6, 26.—**B**. To err, mistake: ut citharoedus Ridetur, chordâ qui semper oberat eadem, blunders at, Hor. A. P. 356.

† **obescet**, v. obsum init.
obesitas, atis, f. [obesus], fatness, stoutness, corpulence, obesity (post-Aug.): et obesitas ventris, Suet. Dom. 18; id. Claud. 41; Col. 6, 24.—Of trees: (arbores) laborant obesitate, Plin. 17, 23, § 219.

* **obēso**, are, v. a. [id.], to fatten: mactefacto triticeo pane obesant avem, Col. 8, 7, 4 (al. obescant).

obēsus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of obedo, q. v.

obex, obicis (objicis), m. and f. (of either gender indifferently; very rare in nom. sing.; acc. not found, v. Neue, Forment. 1, p. 489) [obicio, that which is cast or placed before; hence], a bolt, bar; a barrier, wall (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Caes.). **I**. I. i. t.: obices pessuli, serae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 187 Müll.: fultosque emuniit obice postes, Verg. A. 8, 227; cf. Ov. M. 14, 780: ferrati portarum obices, Tac. H. 3, 30: obices portarum subversi, id. A. 13, 39; Sil. 4, 24: diffractis portarum obicibus, Amm. 24, 5: infirmâ scamellorum obice fultae fores, App. ap. Prisc. p. 615 P.: saxi, Verg. G. 4, 422: ecce maris magnâ claudit nos obice pontus, id. A. 10, 377: quâ vi maria alta tumescant Obicibus ruptis, their barriers, i. e. their rocky shores, id. G. 2, 480; Gell. 17, 11 fin.—* **II**. Transf., a hindrance, impediment, obstacle: apud hanc obicem, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 21: per obices viarum, Liv. 9, 3, 1; 2, 58; 6, 33, 11: nullae obices, nulli contumeliarum gradus, obsta-

cles to admission, Plin. Pan. 47, 5; Inscr. Orell. 708.

obf, v. off.

obg, v. ogg.

* **ob-haeréo**, ère, v. n., to stick fast to a thing: navis obhaerens vado, Suet. Tib. 2: ne qui forte obhaereant ac resistent, Lact. Opif. D. 11.

ob-haerescō, haesi, 3, v. inch. n., to stick fast, remain stuck; in the temp. perf., to be stuck fast, to cleave or adhere to a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I**. Lit.: aurum stirpibus obhaerescit, App. M. 6, p. 178, 19: ubi in medio nobis equos acer obhaesit Flumine, * Lucr. 4, 420: consurgenti ei primum lacinia obhaesit, * Suet. Ner. 19.—* **II**. Transf., to cleave or cling to: utrisque pecunia sua obhaesit, Sen. Tranq. 8, 2.

† **ob-herbescere**, herbain increscere (to become grass), Paul. ex Fest. p. 190 and 191 Müll.

* **ob-horréo**, ère, v. n., to bristle with any thing: praeii alterum genus sanguineis punctis obhorret, Plin. 37, 8, 34, § 113 dub. (Sill. abhorret).

ob-hūmo, are, v. a., to cover with earth, Tert. Pall. 2.

obicio and **objicio**, jeci, jectum, 3 (cf. abicio, etc.; perf. subj. objexim, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 37: objexis, id. Cas. 2, 6, 52), v. a. [ob-jacio], to throw or put before or towards, to throw to, to hold before or out, to offer, present, expose; constr. usu. aliquid (aliquem) alicui, or simply aliquid; but sometimes also, instead of the dat., with pro aliquid re, contra, ad, in aliquid; v. the foll. passages; also with adversus; v. Liv. 2, 58, 5 Drak. (syn. oppono). **I**. Lit.: ei nos Glaucumam ob oculos obicie-mus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 70: si alia quae obiciant non habuerint, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 15: cibum canibus, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 145: parricidae corpus feris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26: of-fam (Cerbero), Verg. A. 6, 420: pisces diripiunt carnes obiectas, Plin. 32, 2, 8, § 17 (Jan. abiectas): argentum, to throw to one, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 4.—Esp., to throw to the wild beasts in the circus: aliquid feris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 71; Suet. Calig. 27; Amm. 14, 2; 20, 5 et saep.: vivos homines laniandos obicere, Suet. Ner. 37: florem veteris vini naribus, to hold before, present to, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 1; 4, 2, 45; Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17: si tale visum obiectum est a deo dormienti, brought before, presented to, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49; cf. id. Div. 1, 16, 30; id. Ac. 2, 15, 48: huic (sicae) ego vos obici pro me non sum passus, to be exposed, id. Mil. 14, 37: exercitum tantae magnitudinis flumini, Caes. B. C. 1, 64, 4: ne objexis manum, don't raise your hand, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 52.—**B**. In partic., to throw or place before by way of defence or hindrance; to cast in the way, set against, oppose: Alpium valium contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum... obicio et oppono, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: carros pro vallo, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: ericium portis, id. B. C. 3, 67: faucibus portus navem submersam, id. ib. 3, 39; 3, 66: se hostium telis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89: se ei objecit, Nep. Hann. 5, 1: maximo aggere obiecto, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11.—Esp. of arms: obiecta tela perfergit, Cic. Har. Resp. 23, 49: scutum, Liv. 2, 10: hastas, id. 36, 18: clipeosque ad tela sinistris Protecti obiciunt, oppose, Verg. A. 2, 444: obiecti sese ad currum, threw himself before the chariot, id. ib. 12, 372.—* **II**. Trop. **A**. In gen., to throw before or over, to put or bring before, to present; to give up, expose to any thing; and, in gen., to bring upon one, to impart, superinduce, cause, occasion, etc.: noctem peccatis et fraudibus obice nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 62: nubem oculis, Ov. M. 12, 32: plerique victi et debilitati obiectâ specie voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 47: consulem morti, to deliver up, abandon, id. Vatin. 9, 23: obicitur (consulatus) contionibus seditiosorum... ad omne denique periculum, id. Mur. 40, 87.—With ad, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 3.—With in: numquam me pro salute vestra in tot ac tantas dimicationes... objecissem, Cic. Arch. 6, 14: obicere se in impetum profligatorum hominum, id. ib. 6, 14.—With adversus: se unico consule obiecto adversus tribuniciam potestatem perlatam legem esse, Liv. 2, 58, 5: qui multa Thebano populo acerba obiectit funera, has

brought on, i. e. caused, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 35: moram alicui, id. Poen. 1, 3, 37; id. Trin. 5, 1, 8: ut hanc laetitiam nec opinanti pri-mus obicerem, that I might have set before him, i. e. prepared for him, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 12: alicui eam mentem, ut patriam prodât, to suggest, Liv. 5, 15: alicui lucrum, to procure, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 45: sollicitudinem, to cause, id. Mil. 3, 1, 29: terrorem hosti, Liv. 27, 1: spem, id. 6, 14: furorem alicui obiectit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 40: rabi-em canibus, Verg. A. 7, 479.—Pass., to be occasioned, to befall, happen, occur to one: mihi mala res obicitur aliqua, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 5: malum mihi obicitur, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 1; cf. id. Phorm. 3, 2, 18: obicitur animo metus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 10.—2. To put in the way, interpose: omnis exceptio interponitur a reo, Gai. Inst. 4, 119: cui dilatoria obicitur exceptio, id. ib. 4, 123.—**B**. In partic., to throw out against one, to taunt, reproach, or upbraid with any thing, as a crime (cf. criminor, exprobro): facinora, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 25: alicui multa probra, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285: ignobilitatem alicui, id. Phil. 3, 6, 15: obicit mihi, me ad Baias fuisse, id. Att. 1, 16, 10: parcius ista viris obicienda memento, Verg. E. 3, 7.—With quod: Cato obiectit ut probum M. Nobiliori, quod is in provinciam poetas duxisset, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 3; id. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: furta, Auct. Dom. 35, 93: eloquentiam ut vitium, Cic. ap. Sall. 8: crimen, Tac. A. 3, 12.—With de, to reproach one respecting, on account of any thing: de Cispio mihi igitur obicies? etc., Cic. Planc. 31, 75; Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 2.—In pass.: nam quod obiectum est de pudicitia, etc., Cic. Cael. 3, 6.—Hence, **ob-jectus**, a, um, P. a. **A**. Lying before or opposite: insula obiecta Alexandriae, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: silva pro nativo muro, id. B. G. 6, 10: flumina, Verg. G. 3, 253: Cyprus Syriae obiecta, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 129.—**B**. Exposed; constr. with dat. or ad: obiectus fortunae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: invidiae, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 20: ad omnes casus, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 3.—**C**. Subst.: **objecta**, orum, n., charges, accusations: de obiectis non confiteri, Cic. Dom. 35, 93: obiecta vel negare vel defendere vel minuire, Quint. 7, 2, 29: obiecta diluere, id. 4, 2, 26; 9, 2, 93; cf. Amm. 27, 10.

obiens, euntis, Part., from obo.

* **ob-igito**, are, v. a. [ob-agito], to disturb: obstant, obstringillant, obigitant, Enn. ap. Non. 147, 9 (Sat. v. 5 Vahl.); cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 189 Müll.

† **obinductus**, παρείσχατος, Gloss. Philox.

† **obinunt**, v. oboe init.

ob-irascor, iratus, 3, v. dep. n., to be angry at any thing (mostly post-Aug.; but cf. obiratio): obirascens fortunae animus, Sen. Tranq. An. 2, 11: cum male audiunt, obirascuntur, App. Mag. p. 275, 18; id. Flor. 3, p. 357.—Hence, **obiratus**, a, um, P. a., angered, angry: fortunae obirati, Liv. 1, 31; 42, 10; Sen. Ep. 56, 9; id. Const. 19, 2.

* **obiratio**, onis, f. [obirascor], a becoming or being angry, anger: hujus nebulo-nis obiratione, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 7 dub.; v. Orell. ad loc. (B. and K., oratione).

ob-iter, adv., on the way, in going or passing along (except in Laber., not ante-Aug.; cf. Charis. 187 P. Augustus found fault with Tiberius for using per viam instead of obiter, Charis. l. l.). **I**. Lit.: obiter leget aut scribet, on the way, Juv. 3, 241: rotae, quas aqua verset obiter et molat, as it flows along, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97; cf. id. 33, 4, 21, § 74; 29, 3, 11, § 48; 11, 37, 55, § 148.—* **II**. Transf. **A**. By the way, in passing, incidentally: interrogo ego: Quot estis? obiterque per rimam speculari coepit, Petr. 92: faciem linit, Juv. 6, 481: ne in hoc quidem tam molesto tacebant officio, sed obiter cantabant, Petr. 31: saevire, Sen. Ira. 3, 1, 3: licet obiter vanitatem magicam hic quoque coarguere, Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118: dictum sit, id. 29, 5, 30, § 96; 29, 1, 9, § 29; Dig. 18, 5, 1 fin.—**B**. Forthwith, straightway, immediately (very rare): ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ inibi, obiter, Gloss. Philox.: reducant, App. M. 6, p. 183, 35: ut obiter revertantur, Auct. Quint. Decl. 10, 16 fin.

1. **obitus**, a, um, Part., from obo.

2. **obitus**, ūs (gen. obiti, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 24 med.), m. [obeo]. **I**. A going

to, *approaching*; an approach, a visit (perhaps only ante- and post-class.; syn. adventus): obitu dicebant pro aditu, Paul. ex Fest. p. 188 Müll.: equis est qui interruptit sermonem meum obitu suo? Turp. ap. Non. 357, 21 sq.: ut voluptati obitus, sermo, adventus suos quocumque advenieris, Semper siet, *Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 19 (obitus occursum): ob enim significat contra; ergo obitus aditus): civitatum multarum, App. M. 9, 13.—**II.** A going down, setting (the class. signif. of the word; syn. occasus). **A.** Of the heavenly bodies: solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, obitus motusque, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128; id. de Or. 1, 42, 187; lunae, id. N. D. 2, 7, 19; Lucr. 4, 393: stellarum ortus atque obitus, Cat. 66, 2: signorum obitus et ortus, Verg. G. 1, 257.—**B.** Pregn., downfall, ruin, destruction, death, etc. (syn. interitus): post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, Cic. Rep. 2, 30, 52; cf. of the same: post optimi regis obitum, id. ib. 1, 41, 64: posteaquam mihi renuntiatio est de obitu Tulliae, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 1: obitus consulum, id. Brut. 11, 10, 2: post eorum obitum, Caes. B. G. 2, 29 fin.: immaturus, Suet. Calig. 8: longum miserata dolore Difficilesque obitus, her painful death, Verg. A. 4, 694: ducum, id. ib. 12, 501: post obitum occasumque nostrum, since my ruin (i. e. exile), Cic. Pis. 15, 34: omnium interitus atque obitus, id. Div. 2, 16, 37 (al. leg. ortus): dici beatus ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. M. 3, 137.—**III.** (Acc. to obo, II. B. 4.) An entering upon, undertaking a thing (post-class.): fugae, Tert. Fug. ap. Persec. 1.

ob-jācēo, ūi, 2, v. n., to lie before or over against a thing (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Caes.): Acherontem nunc obibo, ubi mortis thesauri obiacent, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ob, p. 201 Müll. (Trag. v. 278 Vahl.); cf.: obiacuisse ante jacuisse, Paul. ex Fest. p. 205 ib.: obiacens sarcinarum cumulus, Liv. 10, 36: saxa obiacentia pedibus, id. 2, 65: si qua obiacent falci bus noxia colligi debent, Col. 2, 17; Front. Aquaed. 93: Graecia Ioniis fluctibus obiacet, Mel. 2, 3: a meridie Aegyptus obiacet, Tac. H. 5, 6.

***objectāculum**, i, n. [id.], a barrier, dam, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9.

†**objectamen**, inis, n. [id.], an objection, reproach: objectamen, ἑγκλημα, Vet. Gloss. Lat. Gr.

objectamentum, i, n. [id.], a reproach (post-class.): objectamenta iurgio prolata, App. Mag. p. 274, 1.

***objectatio**, ōnis, f. [id.], a reproach: ex aliorum objectionibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 60.

objectio, ōnis, f. [obicio], a throwing or putting before (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: proriae, Ambros. Ep. 100, § 14: saxorum objectione tutari, Arn. 6, 191.—**II.** Trop., an upbraiding, reproach: objectio nominis, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 5: objectionem repellere, Ambros. Ep. 84: ejus facti, Mart. Cap. 5, § 445.—**B.** An objection, Ambros. Fide. 4, 9, 100; Aug. Ep. 166, 15; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 16, 20; Aug. Nat. et Grat. 10; Schol. Juv. 10, 324 and 346.—**C.** As rhet. fig., = anthypophora, Jul. Rufin. Schem. Dian. § 4.

objecto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [id.], to throw before or against, to set against, oppose. **I.** Lit. (poet.): (pelagi volucres) Nunc caput obiectare fretis, nunc currere in undas, i. e. to dive down, Verg. G. 1, 386: huc illuc clipeum obiectans, opposing, presenting, Stat. Th. 2, 662: ingerit obiectans trepidantibus ora leonis, Sil. 2, 194.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. 1. To abandon, expose, endanger: statuit eum obiectare periculis, Sall. J. 7, 1: caput periculis, to expose, Verg. A. 2, 751: corpora bello, id. G. 4, 218: aliquid dolo simul et casibus, Tac. A. 2, 5: pro aliquo animam, Verg. A. 12, 229.—**2.** To throw in the way, interpose, cause: moras, Ov. Hal. 91.—**B.** In partic. 1. To throw out, charge, object, to reproach or upbraid with, to accuse of anything as a crime (so most freq., but whether used by Cic. is doubtful): obiectare alicui inopiam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 28: rus mihi tu obiectas? id. Most. 1, 1, 16: probrum alicui, Cic. Dom. 29; Sall. J. 85, 14; Tac. H. 2, 30: cum in colloquiis Pompeiani famem nostris obiectarent, *Caes. B. C. 3, 48: recordiam, Sall. J. 94, 4: veneficia in principem et devotiones, Tac. A. 4,

52: spoliatas et inopes legiones Trebellio, id. H. 1, 60: natum (i. e. filii mortem), Ov. M. 2, 400.—With object-clause: mihi obiectent lenocinium facere, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 76: nobilitas obiectare Fabio fugisse eum Appium Claudium collegam, Liv. 10, 15, 12.—**2.** To throw out, let fall, say any thing (disagreeable) to any one: cave tu illi obiectes nunc in aegritudine, Te has emisit, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 123.

***objector**, ōris, m. [obicio], an accuser: falsi criminis obiectores, Non. 130, 25.

1. **objectus**, a, um, Part. and P. a., from obicio.

2. **objectus**, ūs, m. [obicio], a casting before, a putting against, in the way, or opposite, an opposing; or, neutr., a lying before or opposite (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): dare obiectum parmai, the opposing of the shield, *Lucr. 4, 847: vestis, Col. 3, 19: insula portum Efficit obiectu laterum, by the opposition, Verg. A. 1, 160: cum terga flumine, latera obiectu paludis tegerentur, Tac. H. 3, 9: molis, id. ib. 5, 14: regiones, quae Tauri montis obiectu separantur, Gell. 12, 13, 27: solem interventu lunae occultari, lunamque terrae obiectu, the interposition, Plin. 2, 10, 7, § 47; cf.: eademque (terra) obiectu suo umbram noctemque efficiat, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 243, 13 dub. (al. obiecta soli): hi molium obiectus (i. e. moles obiectas) scandere, the projection, Tac. A. 14, 8.—**II.** Transf., that which presents itself to the sight, an object, appearance, sight, spectacle, Nep. Hann. 5, 2 (al. obiecto).

objex, v. obex.

objurgatio, ōnis, f. [objurgo], a chiding, reproving, reproof, rebuke, reprehension (class.): objurgatio post turpe factum castigatio; monitio vero est ante commissum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 196 Müll.: ut objurgatio contumeliā crearet, Cic. Lael. 24, 89: tum objurgatio, si est auctoritas, tum admonitio quasi lenior objurgatio, id. de Or. 2, 83, 339: objurgationes etiam non numquam incident necessariae, in quibus utendum est fortasse et vocis contentione majore et verborum gravitate acriori, id. Off. 1, 38, 136: aut castigatio aut objurgatio dignum putare, id. Att. 3, 10, 3; id. Off. 3, 21, 81: delictarium, id. Cael. 11, 27: sui, Quint. 11, 3, 49: objurgationes (opp. laudationes), Sen. Ep. 94, 39.

objurgator, ōris, m. [id.], a chider, rebuker, blamer (class.): hic noster objurgator, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 11; opp. accusator, id. Verr. 2, 3, 2, § 4.—In plur.: benevoli, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 5; id. Div. 1, 49, 111; Sen. Ep. 9, 20.

objurgatorius, a, um, adj. [objurgator], chiding, reproving, reproachful: epistula, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 3: verba, Gell. 1, 26, 7: sonitus vocis, id. 9, 2, 3: clamor, Amm. 16, 12, 55.

objurgito, 1, v. freq. a. [objurgo], to chide, rebuke, reproach violently (Plautin.): aliquid verbis multis, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 30; 32.

ob-jurgo (old form **objūrgo**, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 30; 32), āvi, ātum, 1 (part. pass. objurgatus, as a dep. in the act. signif.: Hirrus Curionem non mediocriter objurgatus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 1), v. a., to chide, scold, blame, rebuke, reprove (freq. and class.; syn.: increpo, improbo, vituperio); constr. usually with acc. of the person or thing; post-class. also with dat. **I.** In gen.: objurgat is, qui id facit (i. e. jurgat) juste, Varr. L. L. 7, § 93 Müll.: Menelaus me objurgat, Enn. ap. Rufin. Fig. (Trag. v. 264 Vahl.): quod Chrysalus med objurgavit plurimis verbis malis, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 97: hanc, id. Trin. 2, 2, 74: objurgavit M. Caelium, sicut neminem umquam parens, Cic. Cael. 11, 25: monendi amici saepe sunt et objurgandi, id. Lael. 24, 88; 90: ne, in quo te objurgem, id ipsum videar imitari, id. Fam. 3, 8, 6: aliquid molli brachio de aliqua re, moderately, id. Att. 2, 1, 6: cum objurgarer, quod nimiam laetitiam paene desiperem, id. Fam. 2, 9, 2.—With an abstract object: Caesar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3; § 10; 3, 1, 2, § 5: si objurgaret populi segnitiei, Quint. 6, 5, 8: fatum, Sen. Ep. 93, 1: natum, id. ib. 107, 9.—**Absol.**: recte objurgat, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 15: sic objurgant, quasi

oderint, Quint. 2, 2, 7: cum objurgamus, maledicimus, id. 3, 4, 3.—(β) With dat.: objurgo filium veteres dicebant; nos, objurgo filio, ut Graeci (sc. ἐπιτιμᾶν τινι), Diom. p. 305 P.: objurgavi eos, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 13, 25.—With double acc.: objurgare haec me, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 46.—**II.** Transf. ***A.** To dissuade or deter one from any thing, by means of reproof: objurgans me a peccatis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 54.—**2.** To urge in a tone of reproof, to exhort earnestly: quā (epistulā) me objurgas, ut firmior sim, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 1.—**B.** Objurgare aliquem aliquā re, to punish, chastise, correct a person with any thing, = ferire, plectere (post-Aug.): colaphis objurgare puerum, Petr. 34: verberibus, Sen. Ira. 3, 12, 6: flagris, Suet. Oth. 2: ferulis, id. Calig. 20: soleā rubrā, Pers. 5, 169: sestertio centies objurgatus, punished, i. e. fined, Sen. Ben. 4, 36, 2.

ob-jūro, 1, v. a., to bind by an oath: objurare jurejurando obstringere, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 188 and 189 Müll.

***ob-languesco**, gūi, 3, v. inch. n., to become feeble or languid, to languish: litterulae meae oblanguerunt, Cic. Fam. 16, 10, 2.

†**oblāqueatio**, ōnis, f. [oblaqueo, I.], a digging or clearing away around trees: ARBORVM, Kalend. in Inscr. Orell. II. p. 381; Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 30.

ob-lāqueo, āre, v. a. **I.** To dig about the roots of trees, etc. (cf. oblaqueo): arbores oblaqueatae sunt, Col. 2, 14, 3; Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 31.—**II.** To surround, encircle, set (eccl. Lat.): argento gemmas oblaqueare, Tert. Res. Carn. 7.

ob-lāticus or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [offerō], freely offered or presented (post-class.): impendium, Sid. Ep. 7, 9: aurum, a gratuitous offering of the Senate to the emperor, i. q. oblatio, Cod. Th. 6, 2, 5.

ob-latio, ōnis, f. [id.], an offering, presenting, a giving or bestowing gratuitously (post-class.; cf.: donum, munus, votum).

I. In abstr.: honorum oblationibus, Eum. Pan. ad Const. 16: si forte oblatio ei fiat ejus, quod, etc., Dig. 5, 2, 8, § 10.—**B.** In partic., a bid at an auction: qui ceteros oblatione superavit, Cod. Th. 5, 13, 18.—**II.** In concr., a gift, present: amplissimi ordinis, Cod. Th. 6, 2, 14: si maritus ad oblationem dei uxori donavit, Dig. 24, 1, 5, § 12.—**B.** Esp., an offering, sacrifice, Ambros. Cain. 2, 6, 18; id. in Psa. 35, 7; Vulg. Eph. 5, 2; id. Heb. 10, 5.

oblātivus, a, um, adj. [id.], freely given, voluntarily presented (post-class.): auguria, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 190: functiones, Symm. Ep. 10, 43.

ob-lātor, ōris, m. [id.], an offerer (eccl. Lat.): animae suae pro populi salute, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 26; Ambros. Cain. 2, 6, 18.

ob-lātratio, ōnis, f. [oblatro], a barking at; hence, transf., a railing, scolding, Hier. Ep. 133, 13.

ob-lātrator, ōris, m. [id.], he that barks at; a barker, railer (eccl. Lat.), Sid. Ep. 1, 3.

***ob-lātrātrix**, icis, f. [oblatrator], a female barker, railer: oblatratricem in aedes intrmittere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 87.

ob-lātro, 1, v. n., to bark at; only in the trop. signif., to rail or carp at (post-Aug.). (α) With dat.: alicui, Sen. Ira. 3, 43, 1: oblatrare veritati, Lact. 5, 4, 3.—(β) With acc.: aliquid, Sil. 8, 251: nescio quid, Suet. Vesp. 13; Ambros. Spir. S. 3, 13, 92; Prud. στερφ. 10, 913.—(γ) Absol., Amm. 14, 9, 1; 17, 11, 4.

oblātus, a, um, Part., from offero.

ob-lectābilis, e, adj. [oblecto], delightful, pleasant (post-class.): negotium, Aus. Ep. 19.

ob-lectāmen, inis, n. [id.], a delight (poet. for oblectamentum, and perh. only in plur.), Ov. M. 9, 342: vitae, Stat. S. 3, 5, 95: consulat ut sacras, hominum oblectamina, sortes, sources of consolation, Ov. M. 11, 412.

ob-lectāmentum, i, n. [id.], a delight, pleasure, amusement (class.; cf.: voluptas, deliciae); with gen. obj.: requies oblectamentumque senectutis, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: oblectamenta puerorum, id. Par. 5, 2, 38: oblectamenta et solatia servitutis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 134: gulae, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 68.—With gen. subj.: rerum rusticarum,

Cic. Sen. 16, 55.—*Absol.*: erat ei in oblectamentis draco serpens, Suet. Tib. 72.

† **oblectāneus**, a, um, *adj.* [oblecto], *delightful, pleasant*, Inscr. Grut. 304, 1.

ob-lectatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a *delighting, delight* (a favorite word of Cic.): indagatio ipsa habet oblectationem, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 127: animi, id. de Or. 1, 26, 118: curarum, id. Off. 2, 6: vitae, id. Fin. 5, 19, 53: requies plena oblectationis fuit, id. Lael. 27, 103.

ob-lectātor, ōris, m. [id.], a *delighter, pleaser, charmer* (post-class.): beluarum, App. Flor. p. 358, 17: hominis, Tert. Cor. Mil. 8 fin.

ob-lectatōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *delighting, pleasing* (post-class.): aenigmata, Gell. 13, 2 in lamm.

ob-lecto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [2. lacto], to *delight, please, divert, entertain, amuse* (class.; most freq. with se and mid.; syn. delecto); constr. usually *aliquem* (aliquid, se), with *abl.*, with *cum*, with *in* and *abl.*

(a) With *abl.*: ut quam diutissime te jucundā opinione oblectarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 1: cum eorum inventis scriptisque se oblectent, id. Rep. 1, 17, 28: se agri cultione, id. Sen. 16, 56; Ter. Eūn. 1, 2, 115: aliquem falso gaudio, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 102: Musae me oblectant carmine, Cat. 66, 8.—With an impers. object: legentium animos fictis oblectare, Tac. H. 2, 50; so, ironically: paulum praesidii, qui familiarem suam vitam oblectet modo, *cheer, comfort*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 46: vitam sordido pane, id. As. 1, 2, 16.—Mid.: in communibus miseriis hac tamen oblectabar speculā, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 5: ludis oblectamur, id. Mur. 19, 39.—(β) With *cum*: oblecta te cum Cicerone quam bellissime, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4: cum his me oblecto, qui res gestas scripserunt, id. de Or. 2, 14, 61; cf. elliptically: ego me interea cum libellis, id. Att. 12, 3, 1.—(γ) With *in*: in eo me oblecto, *I delight in him, he is my delight*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 24: se in hortis, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 58: ego me in Cumano et Pompeiano satis commode oblectabam, i. e. *amused myself excellently well in Cumano*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 1.—(δ) With *acc.*: minime equidem me oblectavi, id. ib. 1, 2, 10: hortulos emere ubi se oblectare posset, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: ut te oblectes scire cupio, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7: populum, Hor. A. P. 321.—With an impers. object: haec studia adulescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, Cic. Arch. 7, 16; Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 87: animos, Ov. R. Am. 169; Tac. H. 2, 50: animum, Juv. 14, 265.—II. Transf., to *spend or pass time agreeably*: studio lacrimabile tempus, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 1: iners otium, Tac. A. 12, 49: inter cenam oblectamus otium temporis, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 15.—B. Hence, to *delay, detain*: ego illum interea hic oblectabo, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 83: dic mi ubi, Philotis te oblectasti tam diu, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 9.

ob-lēnio, ire, v. a., to *soften, soothe* (post-Aug.): lectio carminum illum obleniat, Sen. Ira. 3, 9, 1.

oblicus, v. obliquus.

ob-lido, si, sum, 3, v. a. [laedo]. I. To *squeeze together* (rare but class.): caelum digitulis duobus oblidere, Cic. Scaur. § 10, p. 261 Orell.: oblis faucibus, *strangled*, Tac. A. 5, 9; so, obliquo gutture, Prud. Psych. 589; App. M. 4, p. 147.—II. To *squeeze or crush to pieces* (post-Aug.): fetus, Col. 7, 3, 8: oblisus pondere, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 16.

obligamentum, i, n. [obligo]. I. Lit., a *band* (post-class.): caput obligationis obnoxium, Tert. Cor. Mil. 14.—II. Trop., an *obligation*: legis obligamenta, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 22; Hier. Ephes. 1, 14; Tert. Idol. 15.

obligatio, ōnis, f. [id.]. I. In gen. A. A *binding* (post-class. and very rare): propter linguae obligationem, *because of his being tongue-tied*, Just. 13, 7, 1.—B. Trop., an *ensnaring, entangling*: innocentium, Dig. 48, 10, 1: declinatantes in obligationes, *evil devices*, Vulg. Ps. 124, 5: in obligatione iniquitatis, id. Act. 8, 23.—II. In partic., *jurid. t. t.* A. An *engaging or pledging, an obligation*: est gravior et difficilior animi et sententiae pro aliquo quam pecuniae obligatio, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 18, 3: obligationis onere praetoris auxilio non levabitur, Dig. 3, 3, 67: obligationes ex contractu aut re contrahuntur, aut verbis, aut consensu; ib. 44, 7, 1, § 1.—B. Transf.,

an *obligatory relation* between two persons, one of whom has a right and the other a duty (the right of the creditor and the duty of the debtor): nunc transeamus ad obligationes: omnis enim obligatio vel ex contractu nascitur vel ex delicto, Gai. Inst. 3, 88; cf. sqq.: obligationum substantia in eo consistit, ut alium nobis obstringat ad dandum aliquid, vel faciendum, vel praestandum, Dig. 44, 7, 3; 45, 1, 108: ex maleficio nascuntur obligationes, ib. 44, 7, 4: obligatio et constituitur et solvitur, ib. 46, 4, 8: exstinguitur, ib. 45, 1, 140: submovetur, ib. 2, 14, 27 et saep.—C. The document which confirms this relation, a *bond, obligation*: pignoris obligatio etiam inter absentes recte ex contractu obligatur, Dig. 20, 1, 23; 43, 11, 28.

obligatōrius, a, um, *adj.* [obligo], *binding, obligatory* (post-class.), Dig. 17, 1, 2, § 6; Just. 3, 27, 6.

† **obligatura**, ae, f. [id.], a *band, bandage*: obligatura, κατάδεσμος, Gloss. Philox.

obligatus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from obligo.

ob-ligo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. I. Lit.

A. To *bind or tie around, to bind or fasten to any thing* (very rare): obligatus corio, *bound in a leathern sack*, Aug. Her. 1, 13, 23: articulis muscus obligatus, *bound upon*, Plin. 26, 11, 66, § 105: cibum ovis, to *bind or unite with eggs*, Apic. 4, 2: amylo spisso obligare, id. 2, 2; 8, 2.—B. To *bind together, bind up* (rare): pecua ad hanc collo in crumena ego obligata defero, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 64: age obliga, obsigna cito, tie up (the letter, in order to seal it), id. Bacch. 4, 4, 96: manipulos, Col. 11, 2, 40.—C. To *bind up, bandage, swathe* (class.; esp. of wounds): crus fractum, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 9: vulnus, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57; cf.: medicum requirens, a quo obligetur, to *bind up his wounds*, id. Tusc. 2, 16, 38; Suet. Vit. 2: venas, to *bandage the veins*, Tac. A. 6, 9: surculum libro, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2: oculos, Sen. Ira. 3, 11, 4: ore obligato obsignatoque simulacrum, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 65.—II. Trop. A. In gen., to *bind, oblige, put under an obligation, make liable, etc.* (cf.: obstringo, devincio): aliquem obligare militiae secundo sacramento, *bind by a second oath, swear in again*, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36: vadem tribus milibus aeris, to *bind in the sum of*, Liv. 3, 13: voti sponsio, quā obligamur deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41; Liv. 9, 11: se nexu, Cic. Mur. 2, 3: se in acta ejusquam, Tib. ap. Suet. Tib. 67: se chirographo ad aliquid, Dig. 30, 103: aliquem sibi liberalitate, to *bind to one's self*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 3: obligabis me, *will oblige me, lay me under an obligation*, Plin. Ep. 4, 4, 2; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: obligari foedere, Liv. 38, 33: pro amicis alicui obligari, to *lay one's self under obligation, i. e. to solicit favors*, Plin. Ep. 10, 3, 1: obligor ipse tamen, Ov. M. 9, 248: obligatus ei nihil eram, *was under no obligation to him*, Cic. Fam. 6, 11, 1: me obligatum tibi fore, id. Att. 13, 18: obligati sunt interrogatum, Amm. 28, 4, 10.—Poet.: Prometheus obligatus aliti, *devoted, condemned to*, Hor. Epod. 17, 67: ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, *vowed, due*, id. C. 2, 7, 17: obligor, ut tangam laevi fera litora Ponti, *am compelled*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 83.—B. In partic. 1. To *render liable through guilt, to make guilty*: cum populum Romanum scelere obligasses, Cic. Dom. 8, 20: votis caput, Hor. C. 2, 8, 5: se scelere, Suet. Caes. 42: se furti, Scaev. ap. Gell. 7, 15, 2.—Pass., to *be guilty of, to commit an offence*: est enim periculum, ne aut neglectis iis impia fraude, aut susceptis anili superstitione obligemur, Cic. Div. 1, 4, 7; cf.: lege Cornelia testamentaria obligatur, *offends against*, Dig. 10, 30, 2.—2. Jurid. t. t. a. To *bind, engage one* (cf. obligatio, II. B.): obligandi, solvendi sui causa, Dig. 2, 13, 6, § 3: se obligare, ib. 4, 2, 7, § 1; 21, 1, 25, § 9.—b. To *pledge, pawn, mortgage* a thing: magistratui bona ejus obligantur, Vitr. 10 praef.: omnia praedia fratri, Suet. Vesp. 4: omnia bona sua pignori, Dig. 20, 4, 21: nam fundi et aedis obligatae sunt ob amoris praedium, *has a mortgage on it*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 4: aedes pignori, Dig. 39, 2, 44: obligata praedia, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9.—(β) Transf., beyond the *jurid. sphere*: obligare fidem suam, to *pledge one's word*, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 51.—3. To *impede, restrain, em-*

barrass: judicio districtum atque obligatum esse, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 24.—Hence, **obligatus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *bound, obliged*: iisdem (officiis) me tibi obligatum fore, Cic. Fam. 13, 18, 2.—Comp.: quanto quis melior et probior, tanto mihi obligatior abit, Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 8: ipsi obligati sunt, *ensnared, embarrassed*, Vulg. Ps. 19, 9.

ob-ligūrio (-ligurio), 4, v. a., to *devour, consume, squander* (very rare): modum alterius obligurias omnia, Enn. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25 (dub.: Vahl. Sat. Rel. v. 29, reads abligurias): obligurisse, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 26 Mai.

obliguritor (-rr-), ōris, m. [obligurio], one who consumes his property in feasting, a squanderer, dissipated person (post-class.), Firm. Math. 5, 5, 2.

oblino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [ob-limus], to *cover with mud or slime*. I. Lit. (rare but class.): Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, mollitosque et oblimatos ad serendum agros relinquit, *Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130: fossae oblimatae, Suet. Aug. 18: sulcos (i. e. partes genitales), Verg. G. 3, 136.—*B. Transf., qs. to scatter one's fortune as if it were slime, to *lavish, squander, dissipate*: rem patris oblimare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 62 Heind.—II. Trop., to *darken, obscure, confuse* (poet. and in post-class. prose): humanas oblimat copiam mentes, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 29: universa, Sol. 11.

ob-linio, ii, itum, 4, v. a. (post-Aug. col. lat. form of oblinio, q. v.), to *bedaub, besmear*: talearum capita misto fimo cum cinere oblinire, Col. 5, 9, 3; so *fin.*: id. 12, 2, 42; 12, 15, 2; 12, 44, 6: si quis aliquem caeno, luto oblinierit, Dig. 47, 11, 1, § 1: so, oblinierit, Scrib. Comp. 230: cinis oblinita, id. ib. 245.—II. Transf., to *blot out*: veritatem, Ambros. Spir. Sanct. 3, 10, 60.

oblinitus, a, um, v. oblinio init.

ob-lino, lēvi, rarely lini (Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.), litum, 3 (form acc. to the 4th conj. oblinio, q. v.), v. a., to *daub or smear over, to bedaub, besmear* (syn.: inficio, induco). I. Lit. A. In gen.: cerussa malas oblinere, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 101: se visco, Varr. R. R. 3, 7: oblini unguentis, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: oblitus caeno, id. Att. 1, 21: oblitus faciem suam cruore, *having besmeared his face with his own blood*, Tac. A. 2, 17: caede, Ov. M. 4, 97: sanguine, id. ib. 11, 367.—B. In partic. 1. To *smear over, blot out, rub out* any thing written (post-class.; cf.: deleo, interpo, oblitro): vestrum obleverunt et vestri superscripserunt, Gell. 20, 6, 4.—Trop.: veritatem oblinire, to *blot out*, Ambros. de Spic. Savet. 3, 10, 60.—2. To *besmear, befoul, defile* (syn.: polluo, inquino, maculo): quid tu istuc curas, ubi ego oblinar atque voluter? Lucil. ap. Non. 420, 22: catulos, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 13: aliquem caeno, Dig. 47, 11, 1, § 1; cf. also II. A.—3. To *stop up by smearing, to plaster over* (syn. obturo): dolia oblinito, Cato, R. R. 36: amphoram, id. ib. 127: oblinitur minimae si qua est suspicio rimae, *is stopped up*, Mart. 11, 45, 5: gypso oblitus cadus, Plin. 20, 9, 39, § 98.—C. Transf., to *cover over, fill with any thing* (of things; very rare): villa oblita tabulis pictis, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 5.—II. Trop. A. To *befoul, defile* (class.): se externis moribus, Cic. Brut. 13, 51: oblitus parricidio, id. Phil. 11, 12, 27: sunt omnia dedecore oblita, id. Verr. 2, 3, 4, § 8: geram morem vobis et me oblinam sciens, id. Rep. 3, 5, 8: aliquem versibus atris, to *defame*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 30.—B. To *cover over, to fill with any thing; to fill to excess, to overload*: facietiae oblatae Latio, *Roman wit which had received a Latin tincture* (through the right of citizenship granted to the Latins), Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2: divitiis oblitus actor, *covered, decked*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 204: oblita oratio, *overloaded*, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16: Sallustii scripta nimia priscorum verborum affectatione oblita, Suet. Gram. 10.—C. To *cover over; blind, deceive*: sicine mihi esse os oblitum, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 33.

obliquatio, ōnis, f. [obliquo], a *bending, winding, oblique direction* (post-class.), Macr. S. 7, 1.

oblique, adv., v. obliquus fin.

obliquitas, ātis, f. [obliquus], a *side-long or slanting direction, obliqueness, obliquity* (post-Aug.), Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 40: signi-

feri, id. 2, 19, 17, § 81.—**II.** Transf., ambiguity: oraculi, Prisc. 1137 P.

obliquus, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [obliquus], to turn, bend, or twist aside, awry, or in an oblique direction (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: oculus, Ov. M. 7, 412: visus, Stat. Ach. 1, 323: equos, id. Th. 12, 749: pedes, Sen. Ep. 121, 8: crinem, to draw back, Tac. G. 38: in latus ensem, Ov. M. 12, 485: sinus (velorum) in ventum, to turn obliquely to the wind, veer to the wind, Verg. A. 5, 16.—**II.** Trop.: obliquat preces, makes, utters indirectly, i. e. dissemblingly, Stat. Th. 3, 381: responsa, Arn. 3, 143: Q (littera), cujus similis (litterae K) effectus specieque nisi quod paulum a nostris obliquatur, i. e. is pronounced somewhat softer, Quint. 1, 4, 9.

† **Obliquoquus**, i, m. [obliquus-loquor], one who speaks indirectly, i. e. ambiguously, an epithet of Apollo, acc. to the Gr. ὀβλιόκω, in allusion to his obscure oracles: Obliquoquus, ὀβλιόκω, Gloss. Philox.

obliquus oblicus, v. Orthogr. Vergl. p. 449 Wagner), a, um, adj. [ob and li-quis; root lek; Gr. ὀβλιός, ὀβλιός, slantwise (cf.: ὀβλιός, ὀβλιός); Lat. licinus, limus, luxus, luxare], sidelong, slanting, awry, oblique (freq. and class.; cf.: transversus, limus). **I.** Lit.: motus corporis, pronus, obliquus, supinus, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: hos partim obliquos, partim aversos, partim etiam aversos stare vobis, on one side of you, sideways, id. Rep. 6, 19, 20: obliqua claudicare pede, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 20: sublae, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: ordines, id. ib. 7, 73: iter, id. B. C. 1, 70: obliquam facere imaginem, a side-likeness, profile, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 90: chordae, i. e. of the triangular harp, Juv. 3, 64: verris obliquum meditantis ictum sanguine donare, Hor. C. 3, 22, 7: obliqua dente timendus aper, Ov. H. 4, 104: rex aquarum cursibus obliquis fluens, id. M. 9, 18: radix, id. ib. 10, 491: obliquo capite speculari, Plin. 8, 24, 36, § 88: non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam limat, with a sidelong glance, an envious look, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37: non obliquis oculis sed circumactis capite cernere, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 151: obliquoque notat Proserpina vultu, Stat. S. 2, 6, 102.—Adverbial phrases: ab obliquo, ex obliquo, per obliquum, in obliquum, obliquum, from the side, sideways, not straight on: ab obliquo, Ov. R. Am. 121: nec supra ipsum nec infra, sed ex obliquo, Plin. 2, 31, 31, § 99: serpens per obliquum similis sagittae Terruit mannos, Hor. C. 3, 27, 6: cancri in obliquum aspiciunt, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 152: obliquum, obliquely, askance: oculis obliquum respiciens, App. M. 3, p. 140.—Comp.: quia positio signiferi circa media sui obliquior est, Plin. 2, 77, 79, § 188.—**II.** Fig. A. Of relationship, not direct, collateral (poet. and late Lat.): obliquum a patre genus, i. e. not born of the same mother with myself, Stat. Th. 5, 221: obliquum maculat qui sanguine regnum, by collateral consanguinity, Luc. 8, 286; cf.: tertio gradu veniunt... ex obliquo fratris sororisque filius, Paul. Sent. 4, 11, 3.—**B.** Of speech. **1.** Indirect, covert: obliquis orationibus carpere aliquem, Suet. Dom. 2: insectatio, Tac. A. 14, 11: dicta, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9: verba, Amm. 15, 5, 4.—**2.** In a bad sense, envious, hostile (post-class.): Cato adversus potentes semper obliquus, Flor. 4, 2, 9.—**3.** In gram. a. Obliquus casus, an oblique case (i. e. all the cases except the nom. and voc.), opp. rectus: alia casus habent et rectos et obliquos, Varr. L. L. 8, § 49 Mül. b. Obliqua oratio, indirect speech: apud historicos reperitur obliquae allocutiones, ut in T. Livii primo statim libro (c. 9): urbes quae, ut cetera, ex infimo nasci; deinde, etc., Quint. 9, 2, 37: oratio, Just. 38, 3, 11.—Hence, adv. **obliquē**, sideways, thwart, obliquely. A. Lit. (class.): quae (atomi) recte, quae oblique ferantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: sublae oblique agebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 9: procedere, Plin. 9, 30, 50, § 95: signifer, id. 2, 15, 13, § 63.—**B.** Trop., indirectly, covertly (post-Aug.): aliquem castigare, Tac. A. 3, 35: perstringere aliquem, id. ib. 5, 2: admonere, Gell. 3, 2, 16: agere, id. 7, 17, 4.

obliscor, oblisci, paragog. obliscier, archaic collat. form of obliviscor, Att. ap. Non. 500, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 190 Rib.). Fut.: obliscar, Att. ap. Non. 500, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 488 Rib.); v. obliviscor.

obliscus, a, um, Part., from oblidio.

ob-litescere, tui, 3, v. inch. n. [litesco], to hide or conceal one's self (rare but class.): a nostro aspectu oblitescant, Cic. Univ. 10, 33: ne in rimis (arcae) grana oblitescant, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 1: qui velut timidum atque iners animal metu oblituit, Sen. Ep. 55, 5; id. Q. N. 7, 29, 3.

oblitor, ōris, m. [obliviscor; but perh. from oblidio, a defiler], a forgetter (late Lat.): iudiciorum oblitores, Hier. in Ps. 88.

ob-litteratio (oblit-), ōnis, f. [oblittero], a blotting out, erasing, effacing, obliteration; and, in partic., a blotting out from the memory, a forgetting, forgetfulness (post-Aug.): aeris obliteratio, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 47: vetustatis, Arn. 6, 194: praeteritorum, Amm. 30, 6, 1.

ob-litterator (oblit-), ōris, m. [id.], a blotter out, obliterator, sc. from the memory (eccl. Lat.): commemorator, non obliterator vetustatum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 26 fin.; Paul. Nol. Ep. 16, 7.

oblittero (oblit-), āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [oblino], to blot out, strike out, erase, obliterate. **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and very rare; syn. deleo): oblitterata aerarii monumenta, Tac. A. 13, 23 fin.—**II.** Trop., to blot out of remembrance, consign to oblivion, cause to be forgotten (esp. freq. in post-Aug. prose; principally in Tac.): inimicitias Pelopidarum extincta tam oblitteratas memoria renovare, Att. ap. Non. 146, 30 (oblitterare est obscurare et in oblivionem ducere, Non. 146, 28); Cic. Vat. 6, 15: famam rei, Liv. 39, 20: rem, id. 3, 71: memoriam, id. 21, 29: mandata, Cat. 64, 232: rem silentio, Suet. Tib. 22: ne ritus sacrorum oblitterarentur, Tac. A. 11, 15: conjugia, id. ib. 3, 34: oblitterari in animo, to become forgotten, Liv. 26, 41.

* **oblitterus** (oblit-), a, um, adj. [id.], for oblitteratus, consigned to forgetfulness, forgotten (ante-class.): Laevius oblitteram gentem pro oblitterata dixit, Gell. 19, 7, 4.

1. oblitus, a, um, Part., from oblidio.

2. oblitus, a, um, Part., from obliscor.

oblivialis, e, adj. [oblivio], that causes forgetfulness, oblivious (post-class.): poculum, Prud. Cath. 6, 16.

oblivio, ōnis, f. [obliviscor]. **I.** Lit., a being forgotten, forgetfulness, oblivion (class.): oblivio veteris belli, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4 init.: laudem alicujus ab oblivione atque a silentio vindicare, to rescue from oblivion, id. de Or. 2, 2, 7: meam tuorum erga me meritorum memoriam nulla umquam delebit oblivio, id. Fam. 2, 1, 2: dare aliquid oblivioni, to consign to oblivion, Liv. 1, 31, 3: oblivione obruere, Cic. Brut. 15, 60; for which (late Lat.): oblivioni tradere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 31, 2: Hier. in Ps. 68, 1 al.: omnes ejus injurias voluntaria quadam oblivione contriveram, had consigned to oblivion, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 20: in oblivionem negoti venire, to forget, id. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 79: satius erat ista in oblivionem ire, to be forgotten, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13, 7 init.: in oblivionem diuturnitate adduci, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 54: caput me obliquo alicujus rei, I forget something, id. Off. 1, 8, 26: per oblivionem, through forgetfulness, Suet. Caes. 28: in oblivione est, is forgotten, Vulg. Luc. 12, 6.—In plur.: carpere lividas Obliviones, Hor. C. 4, 9, 34; Gell. 9, 5, 6; Quint. Decl. 306.—**II.** Transf. A. Subject, a forgetting, forgetfulness (post-Aug.): in eo (Claudio) mirati sunt homines et oblivionem et inconsiderantiam, Suet. Claud. 39; Tac. A. 11, 38.—**B.** Congr. **1.** Oblivio litterarum, a poet. designation of Orbilius Puppilus, a grammarian, who lost his memory in his old age, Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gram. 9.—**2.** Flumen Oblivionis, an appellation of the river Limia, in Hispania Tarraconensis, acc. to the Gr. ὁ τῆς Ἀλφειοῦ, Mel. 3, 1, 8; Flor. 2, 17, 12; called flumen Oblivio, Liv. Epit. 65.

obliviosus, a, um, adj. [oblivio]. **I.** Lit., that easily forgets, forgetful, oblivious (rare but class.): hos (senes) significat credulos, obliviosos, Cic. Sen. 11, 36: Sup.: homo obliviosissimus, Tert. Anim. 24.—**II.** Transf., that produces forgetfulness, oblivious (poet.): Massicus (i. e. sollicitudinem oblivionem afferens), Hor. C. 2, 7, 21.

obliscor, litus (archaic inf. oblisci-

er, Att. Tr. 190; 488), 3, v. dep. [ob and livor, q. v.; livere, to become dark; hence, to have the mind darkened, forget], to forget; constr. with gen. of pers. and with gen. or acc. of thing; less freq. with inf. or a rel. clause (class.; cf. dedisco). (a) With gen. of person: vivorum memini, nec tamen Epicuri licet oblivisci, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3: nescio hercule, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam; ita prorsum oblitus sum mei, I have so completely forgotten myself, been lost in thought, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 15: regisque dumcumque meique, Ov. M. 13, 276: dum tu ades, sunt oblatae sui, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 1: nec oblitus sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto, was not forgetful of himself, untrue to his nature, Verg. A. 3, 629; cf. Val. Fl. 3, 664: sui, to forget one's self, know nothing of one's former self, sc. after death, Sen. Herc. Fur. 292; also, to forget one's self in a character represented or assumed: tamquam in eo tragoediae argumento sui oblitus tantum Catonem cogitasset, Tac. Or. 2.—(β) With gen. of thing: meminens naturae et professionis oblitus, Sid. Ep. 4, 12: nec unquam oblitus noctis illius, etc., Cic. Planc. 42, 101; cf.: oblitisci temporum meorum, id. Fam. 1, 9, 8: ut nostrae dignitatis simus oblitus, id. ib. 1, 7, 7: veterumque oblitus honorum, Ov. M. 7, 543; Just. 4, 2, 5: oblitisci veteris contumeliae, recentium injuriarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: controversiarum ac dissensionum, id. ib. 7, 34: pristini instituti, id. B. C. 3, 57: offensarum, Tac. H. 2, 1: tot exemplorum, Quint. 9, 2, 86.—(γ) With acc. of thing: qui quod dedit id oblitus datum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 24: officium meum, id. Cas. 1, 1, 16: injurias, Cic. Cael. 20, 50; cf.: artificum oblitiscatur, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: res praecellarissimas, id. Mil. 23, 63: totam causam, id. Brut. 60, 218: haec tam crebra Etruriae concilia, Liv. 5, 5, Drak. N. cr.: ut alia obliviscar, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 87.—With acc. of person: oblitus sunt Deum, Vulg. Ps. 105, 21; 49, 22.—(δ) With inf.: oblita pharetram tollere, Ov. M. 2, 439: suas quater pennas, id. ib. 4, 676: dicere aliquid, Ter. And. 5, 1, 22: obliviscor, Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17, 50.—(e) With a rel. clause: in scriptis oblitiscetur, quid paulo ante posuisset, Cic. Brut. 60, 218.—**b.** Poet., transf., of things: saeculis oblitiscens, i. e. causing forgetfulness, Cat. 68, 43: oblitus pectore, id. 64, 207: pomaeque degenerant sucus oblita priores, forgetting, i. e. being deprived of, losing, Verg. G. 2, 59; imitated by Col. poet. 10, 408.—**c.** Prov.: oblitisci nomen suum, to forget one's own name, to have a bad memory, Petr. 66.—**d.** Part. fut. pass.: oblitusque meorum, oblitiscendus et illis, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 9: oblitiscendi stratotici, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 49.

In pass. signif. (poet. and late Lat.): post emancipationem in totum adoptivae familiae oblitiscuntur, Dig. 23, 2, 60, § 6: oblita carmina, Verg. E. 9, 53; Val. Fl. 2, 388: oblitus superum dolores, id. 1, 791: suis hominibus oblitus, August. Mus. 4, 4.

oblivium, ii, n. [obliviscor], forgetfulness, oblivion (poet. and once in Tac. for oblidio; usually in the plur.): oblivia rerum, Lucr. 3, 828; so id. 3, 1066; 4, 1213: longa oblivia potant, Verg. A. 6, 715: ducere sollicitae jucunda oblivia vitae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 62: taedae, Sil. 2, 628: agere oblivia laudis, to forget, Ov. M. 12, 539: suci, qui patriae faciant obliviam, id. P. 4, 10, 19.—In sing.: sententiam oblivio transmittere, Tac. H. 4, 9; Ambros. Apol. Dav. 31, 16.

* **oblivius**, a, um, adj. [oblivio], sunk into oblivion, forgotten; verba, i. e. obsolete, Varr. L. L. 5, § 10 Mül.

ob-lōco, i, v. a., to let out for hire (post-Aug. and post-class.): operam ad puteos exhauriendos, Just. 11, 10, 9; v. l. for obloco, Suet. Caes. 26.

oblocutio (-quutio), ōnis, f. [obloquor], contradiction, Cassiod. Var. 4, 31.

* **oblocutor** (-quutor), ōris, m. [id.], a contradictor, neque ego oblocutor sum alteri in convivio, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 43.

oblongulus, a, um, adj. dim. [oblongus], rather long (post-class.): surculi, Gell. 17, 9, 7.

ob-longus, a, um, adj., rather long, longish; oblong (not in Cic. or Caes.): misile telum hastili oblongo, Liv. 21, 8: figura, Plin. 37, 12, 75, § 196: folia, id. 25, 8, 6.

§ 21: scutula, Tac. Agr. 10.—Comp.: foramen-oblongius, Vitr. 21, 8 fin.; 10, 11, 4.

obloquium, ii, n. [obloquor], a *contradiction* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

ob-loquor, locutus, 3, v. dep. **I.** In gen., to speak against a person or thing; to interrupt a speaker; to gainsay, contradict (class.; syn. interpellare); constr. with dat. or absol. (a) With dat.: alicui, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 46: vestra expectatio, quae mihi obloqui videtur, Cic. Clu. 23, 63.—(b) Absol.: obloquere, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 41: te blaterare atque obloqui? Afran. ap. Non. 78, 33: ut me et appelles, et interpelles, et obloquare, et colloquare, velim, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 1: ferocissime, Curt. 10, 2, 30.—**II.** In partic. **A.** To sing to, to accompany or join in singing (poet.): non avis obloquitur, Ov. P. 3, 1, 21: obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, mingles the notes of his lute, accompanies on his lute, Verg. A. 6, 646.—**B.** To blame, condemn (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 121, 4; Vulg. Ps. 43, 17.—**C.** To rail at, reproach, abuse (poet.): quod nunc ganit, et obloquitur, Cat. 83, 3.

obloquitor, obloquitur, v. obloquor.

obluclinasse, v. obluclinasse.

obluclatio, ōnis, f. [obluclor], a striving or struggling against, vehement opposition (eccl. Lat.): obluclatio virtutis, Arn. 2, 77: flammam, Mart. Cap. 6, § 647: adversus mala, Lact. 3, 11, 11.—**Plur.**: quis obluclationes sensit? Ambros. Laps. Virg. 4, 12.

ob-luctor, ātus, 1, v. dep., to strive or struggle against, to contend with, oppose a person or thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit. **A.** With dat. of person: soli obluclandum Fabio, to contend with Fabius alone, Sil. 8, 10.—**B.** With dat. of thing: genibusque adversae obluclor harenae, struggle against, Verg. A. 3, 38: fructibus, Col. 8, 14, 8: flumini, Curt. 4, 8, 8.—**C.** Absol.: obluclantia saxa Submovit nitens, Stat. S. 3, 1, 20.—**II.** Trop.: ut erat animi semper obluclantis difficultatibus, Curt. 6, 6, 27: obluclioni, id. 7, 1, 9: morti, Luc. 3, 662.

oblucluiasce dicebant antiqui mente errasse, quasi in luco deorum alicui occurrisset, Paul. ex Fest. p. 187 Müll. (al. obluclinasce).

ob-ludo, si, sum, 3, v. n. **I.** To play off jokes: oblundunt, qui custodem oblectant, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 10.—**II.** To make sport of, mock one; with dat.: alicui, Prud. Hamart. 6.

ob-luridus, a, um, adj., pale, sallow (post-class.): spadones obluridi, Amm. 14, 6, 17.

obmanens pro diu manens, ut permanens, Paul. ex Fest. p. 199 Müll.; and cf. omento.

ob-marcesco, 3, v. inch. n., to fall away, grow lean: obmarcescebat febris, Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 30.

obmentans, v. omento.

ob-meritus, a, um, Part. [ob-mereor], having deserved well of, Rénier, Inscr. Afr. 444 al.: parentes optime obmeritae, id. ib. 966.

ob-molior, itus, 4, v. dep. (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: to push or throw one thing before another (as a defence or obstruction): nec in promptu erat quod obmolirentur, Liv. 33, 5, 8: arborum truncos et saxa, Curt. 6, 6, 24.—**II.** Transf.: to block up, obstruct: ad munimenta et obmolenda, quae ruinis strata erant, Liv. 37, 32, 7; cf. id. 33, 5.

ob-mordēo, ēre, v. a., to bite around (late Lat.), Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 1.

ob-movēo, 2, v. a., to move or bring forward, produce, offer (ante-class.), Cato, R. R. 141, 4: Juppiter te hoc ferto obmovendo bonas preces precor (a form of prayer), id. ib. 134, 2.—**Cf.**: obmoveto pro admoveto dicebatur apud antiquos, Paul. ex Fest. p. 202 Müll.; and cf. Liv. 9, 37, 2 Drak.

obmurmuratio, ōnis, f. [obmurmuro], a murmuring against; a murmuring (post-class.): gravis, Amm. 26, 2, 3.

ob-murmuro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to murmur against, at, or to (poet. and in post-Aug. prose); constr. with dat. or acc.: precibusque meis obmurmurat ipse, Ov. H. 18, 47: itidem obmurmurasse: τί γὰρ μοι, etc., Suet. Oth. 7: Pharisaei, quod, etc., 1238

Ambros. Cain et Abel, 2, 4, 16: obmurmurando dicere (with object-clause), Front. 4, 6, 2.

obmussito, āre, v. freq. a. [obmussor], to whisper or mutter against any one; to mutter (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pall. 4.

obmussor, āre, v. a., to whisper against any one; to whisper, mutter (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 18.

ob-mutesco, tūi, 3, v. inch. n., to become dumb, to lose one's speech (syn.: taceo, sileo). **I.** Lit.: qui ebrius obmutuit, Cels. 2, 6: cum obmutuerint, Plin. 27, 12, 104, § 127: umbrae ejus (hyaenae) contactu canes obmutescere, lose their voice, their bark, id. 8, 30, 44, § 106; 20, 5, 20, § 40.—**B.** Transf., in gen., to be speechless, mute, silent: ipse obmutescam, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 27: de me . . . nulla unquam obmutescat vetustas, id. Mil. 35, 98: Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens, Verg. A. 4, 279: dixit pressoque obmutuit ore, id. ib. 6, 155: obmutuit illa dolore, Ov. M. 13, 538.—**II.** Trop., to become silent, to cease: studium nostrum conticuit subito et obmutuit, Cic. Brut. 94, 324: animi dolor, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 50: Lydium sil nunc obmutuit, is no longer asked for, Plin. 33, 12, 56, § 160: dixit mari, obmutescere, Vulg. Marc. 4, 39.

ob-nātus, a, um, adj., growing on or about: obnata ripis salicta, Liv. 23, 19, 11.

ob-nectere, obligare, maxime in nuptiis frequens est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 190 Müll.

obnexus, ūs, m. [obnecto], a connecting, connection (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 37.

ob-niger, gra, grum, adj., blackish: radices, Plin. 20, 23, 94, § 253 Sillig. (al. obliquis nigris).

obnisē, adv., v. obnitor, P. a. fin.

1. obnitus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from obnitor.

2. obnitus, ūs, m. [obnitor], exertion, trouble: Damascum capit obnitu levi, Auct. Itin. Alex. 41 Mai.

ob-nitor, xus (rarely nīsus), 3 (inf. obnitior for obniti, Lucr. 4, 437), v. dep., to bear, press, push, struggle, or strive against any thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cas.); constr. with the dat., acc., or absol. **I.** Lit.: taurus Arboris obnixus trunco, Verg. A. 12, 105: contra, id. ib. 5, 21: to corpore obnitendum, Quint. 5, 13, 11: remi Obnixi crepuere, Verg. A. 5, 205: densis ales (Lachm. aquila hinc) pennis obnix volabat Vento, Enn. ap. Prob. Verg. E. 6, 31, p. 354 Lion. (Ann. v. 148 Vahl.): obnixi (al. obnisi) urgebant, Liv. 34, 46.—In pass. signif.: obnix genu scuto, set or pressed against, Nep. Chabr. 1, 2.—Of things: navigia fractas obnitier undas, Lucr. 4, 437.—**II.** Trop. **1.** To strive against, to resist, oppose (class. only in Part.): stant obnisi, Liv. 7, 33, 12: cum saepe obnitens repugnasset, Vell. 2, 89, 5; 2, 123, 2: stant obnix omnia contra, Verg. A. 10, 359: venti obnixi lacerant nubila, Stat. Th. 5, 366: adversis, Tac. A. 15, 11.—**2.** To strive, endeavor; with inf.: triumphum Pauli impedire obnitentur, Vell. 1, 9, 6.—Hence, **obnixus** (obnīsus), a, um, P. a., steadfast, firm, resolute: (velim) obnixos vos stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. 6, 12: firmitas, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 105: obnixus curam sub corde premebat, Verg. A. 4, 332.—In neutr., adverb., resolutely, obstinately: obnixum, Pauline, taces, Aus. Ep. 25, 28.—Hence, adv.: **obnixē** (obnīse) lit., striving against; hence, in gen., with all one's strength, with might and main, strenuously, obstinately: obnixē omnia Facere, Ter. And. 1, 1, 134: obnoctare, Liv. 4, 26, 12 (dub.); Weissenb. enixe); petere, Sen. Ep. 95, 1 (Haase, enixe; v. Krebs, Antibar. p. 781).—Comp.: argumentari, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 3.

obnixē, adv., v. obnitor, P. a. fin.

obnixus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from obnitor.

obnoxie, adv., v. obnoxius fin.

obnoxio, 1, v. a. [obnoxius], to render subject or obnoxious to any thing (post-class.); et alienis semet noxiis obnoxiantes, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 9.

obnoxiosē, adv., v. obnoxiosus fin.

obnoxiosus, a, um, adj. [obnoxius]

(ante-class.). **I.** Subject, submissive, obedient: alicui, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 31.—**II.** Hurtful, injurious, dangerous: res, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 17, 10 (Trag. v. 341 Vahl.).—Hence, adv.: **obnoxiosē**, abjectly, timidly.—Comp.: obnoxiosus, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 30.

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ob-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3, v. a., to veil, cover (very rare; syn.: velo, induo, amicio). **I.** Lit.: Lictor, conliga manus, caput obnubit, arbori infelici suspendito, an old formula ap. Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 13: flammæ caput nubentis obvolvatur, quod antiqui obnubere vocarint. . . legem jubere caput ejus obnubere qui parentem necavisset, quod est obvolvare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 170 Müll.; Liv. 1, 26; Val. Fl. 2, 254: caput tempestate, Sil. 11, 259: comas amictu, Verg. A. 11, 77.—Absol., to veil the head:

(ante-class.). **I.** Subject, submissive, obedient: alicui, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 31.—**II.** Hurtful, injurious, dangerous: res, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 17, 10 (Trag. v. 341 Vahl.).—Hence, adv.: **obnoxiosē**, abjectly, timidly.—Comp.: obnoxiosus, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 30.

ob-noxius, a, um, adj. **I.** Lit. **A.** Subject, liable to punishment, obnoxious to punishment, punishable: obnoxios poenae obligatus ob delictum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 191 Müll.: ego tibi me obnoxium esse fateor culpa compotem, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 61; Dig. 48, 15, 1: ego lege Aquilia obnoxius sum, ib. 11, 3, 14.—**B.** Liable or addicted to a fault or failing, guilty of it (cf.: deditus, adductus); constr. **1.** With dat.: animus neque delicto neque lubidini obnoxius, not addicted to vice or to sensual pleasures, Sall. C. 52, 21: communi culpa, Ov. A. A. 1, 395: facto, Tib. 3, 4, 15.—**2.** With gen.: obnoxios criminum, digno supplicio subjectos, sepulturae tradi non vetamus, for, on account of, Cod. Just. 4, 44, 11.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** Subject, submissive, obedient, complying: dum illos obnoxios fidosque sibi faceret, Sall. C. 14, 6: obnoxium adque subjectum esse alicui, Liv. 7, 30, 2; 6, 28, 7; 23, 12, 9; 37, 53, 4; 42, 46, 3; Flor. 4, 4, 2.—**B.** Obligated, under obligation, beholden, indebted, responsible, answerable: uxori obnoxius sum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 22: totam Graeciam beneficio libertatis obnoxiam Romanis esse, Liv. 35, 31: fratris radiis obnoxia Luna, Verg. G. 1, 396: facies nullis obnoxia gemmis, not indebted to any jewels, Prop. 1, 2, 21: tantum in eo obnoxius est, si quid ipse dolo fecerit, Gal. Inst. 3, 207.—**C.** Exposed to a person, humbled before one: ne obnoxius filio sim et servo, Plaut. Bacchi. 5, 2, 80.—**D.** Submissive, abject, servile, slavish, mean-spirited, timid, cowardly, etc.: non quibus ego essem obnoxius, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 150: summissaeque manus, faciesque obnoxia mansit, Ov. M. 5, 235: si aut superbus, aut obnoxius videar, Liv. 23, 12: pax, servile, dishonorable, id. 9, 10.—**2.** Subject, liable, exposed, obnoxious to any thing; with dat., ad, or in and acc. (a) With dat.: infidis consiliis obnoxius, Tac. H. 3, 55: insidiis, id. A. 14, 40: infelici fecunditate fortunae, exposed, id. ib. 2, 75: aemulationi, odio, privatis affectionibus, id. ib. 3, 58: morbo, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 221: contumeliis, Suet. Tib. 63: bello, Ov. P. 1, 8, 73: plerique Crasso ex negotiis privatis obnoxii, Sall. C. 48, 5: urbs artis itineribus (sc. incendiis), Tac. A. 15, 38.—(b) With ad:

obnubit, caput operit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 184 Müll. — **II.** Transf.: mare terras obnubit, Varr. L. L. 5, § 72 Müll.

obnuntiatio (obnunc-), ōnis, f. [obnuntio], in the lang. of augurs, an announcement of an opposing, adverse, evil omen: dirarum, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29. — In plur.: obnuntiationibus per Scaevolam interpositis, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 7: comitorum cotidie singuli dies tolluntur obnuntiationibus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 2.

ob-nuntio (-nuncio), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To tell, report, announce any thing bad or unfortunate: primus rescisco omnia: Primus porro obnuntio, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 7. — **II.** In augury, t. t., to announce an opposing, adverse, or evil omen (used both of the augurs and of the magistrates and tribunes of the people; cf. Smith's Antiq.): proprie obnuntiare dicuntur augures, qui aliquid mali omnis scaevumque viderint, Don. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 8: augur auguri, consul consuli obnuntiasti, Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 83: fretus sanctitate tribunatus obnuntiavit consuli, etc., id. Sest. 37, 79. — **Impers. pass.:** ut sibi postero die in foro obnuntiaretur, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4.

obnuptus, a, um, Part., from obnubo.

obœdiens, P. a., and obœdienter, adv., v. obœdio, P. a. fin.

obœdientia (obed-), ae, f. [obœdiens], obedience (class.). **A.** Of persons. **1.** With gen.: servitus est obœdientia fracti animi, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 35. — **2.** Absol.: relinquunt enim et abiciunt obœdientiam, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102. — **B.** Of bees: mira plebi circa regem obœdientia, Plin. 11, 17, 17, § 52. — **C.** Of elephants: intellectus illis sermonis patrii et imperiorum obœdientia, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 1.

ob-œdio (better than **ob-œdio**, Cic. Rep. 3, 29, 41; Front. Ep. ad Verr. 7 Mai.; id. Fer. Als. 3; cf.: obœdire, obaudire, Paul. ex Fest. p. 187 Müll. and Bramb. s. v. — Ante-class. form of the fut., obœdibo: obœdibo tibi, Afran. ap. Non. 507, 30), ōvi or ōi, itum, ōre, 4, v. n. [ob-audio]. **I.** In gen. (very rare), to give ear, hearken, listen to one: alicui, Nep. Dat. 5, 4. — **II.** Esp. **A.** Prop., of living beings (class.). **1.** To obey, yield obedience to, to be subject to, to serve (freq. and class.; cf.: pareo, obtempero, obsequor). — With dat.: parere, et obœdire praecepto, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: legi, Nep. Epam. 8, 1: voluntati, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19: obtemperare et obœdire magistratibus, id. Leg. 3, 2, 5: qui nobis obœdiunt, id. Rep. 3, 29, 41: impulsu libidinum voluptatibus obœdientium, id. ib. 6, 26, 28: pecora ventri obœdientia, Sall. C. 1, 1: multorum obœdire temporibus, Cic. Brut. 69, 242. — **Impers. pass.:** utrimque enixe obœditum dictatori est, Liv. 4, 26. — **2.** To be obedient in any thing (post-class.). — With acc. of neutr. pron.: atque haec omnia perfacile obœdiebam, App. M. 10, p. 247, 11. — **Absol.,** Suet. Calig. 29. — **B.** Meton., of things, to yield, be manageable: ramus oleae quam maxime sequax, atque obœditurus, yielding, flexible, Plin. 17, 19, 30, § 137. — Hence, **obœdiens (obed-),** entis, P. a.

A. Prop., of living beings, obedient, compliant (freq. and class.). **1.** With dat.: nulli est naturae obœdiens aut subjectus deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 30, 77: natio semper obœdiens huic imperio, id. Pis. 34, 84: appetitum rationi obœdientem praeberet, id. Off. 1, 36, 132: vivere obœdientem alicui, Sall. J. 31, 26. — **Comp.:** imperiis nemo obœdientior, Liv. 25, 38, 7. — **Sup.:** imperiis obœdientissimus miles, Liv. 7, 13, 2. — **2.** With ad.: ad nova consilia gentem obœdientem habere, Liv. 26, 16. — Particular phrases. **a.** Dicto obœdientem esse alicui for dicto audientem esse alicui, to be obedient to one's word or command: magistro desinebat esse dicto obœdiens, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 35; cf.: nec plebs nobis dicto audiens atque obœdiens sit, Liv. 38, 7. — **b.** Omnia secunda et obœdientia sunt, according to your wishes, Sall. J. 14, 19. — **3.** Absol.: cuius vis omnis in consensu obœdientium esset, the obedient, Liv. 2, 59, 4. — **B.** Transf., of things, yielding, manageable: obœdientissima quocumque in opere fraxinus, i. e. easily wrought, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 228. — Hence, adv.: **obœdienter, obediently, willingly, readily** (a favorite word of Livy; elsewh. very rare):

conferre tributum, Liv. 5, 12: facere imperata, id. 21, 34: facere adversus aliquem, id. 39, 53. — **Comp.:** nihil obœdientius fecerunt, quam, etc., Liv. 38, 34. — **Sup.:** obœdientissime paruit, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.

obœditio (obed-), ōnis, f. [obœdio], obedience (post-class.): per unius obœdientem iusti constituntur multi, Vulg. Rom. 5, 19: ad iustitiam, id. ib. 6, 16; Ambros. de Fug. Saec. 2, 12 fin.

ob-olœo, ōi, 2, v. a., to smell of any thing (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: obolui allium, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 38: maluisse allium oboluisse, Suet. Vesp. 8: antidotum, id. Calig. 23: res mihi obolet, I smell a thing, App. Mag. p. 311, 31. — **II.** Transf.: jam oboluit Casina procul, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 21: marsupium huic oboluit, she smells your purse, id. Men. 2, 3, 33.

† obolus, i, m., = ὀβολός. **I.** Lit., an obol, a small Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachm, equivalent to three and a half cents Federal currency, Vitruv. 3, 1: sicles viginti obolos habet, Vulg. Exod. 30, 13. — **II.** Transf., as a weight, the sixth part of a drachm, Fann. de Ponder. et Mens. 37; cf. Cels. 5, 17; Plin. 21, 34, 109, § 185; 25, 12, 91, § 142: trium obolorum pondere, id. 21, 25, 96, § 169.

ob-ominatus, a, um, Part., from the obsol. obomino, wishing ill to one (post-class.): crurum ei fragrum obominata, App. M. 9, p. 227, 36 (al. abominata).

ob-ōrior, ortus, 4, v. dep., to arise, appear, spring up (class.): oboritur, nascitur, nam praepositionem ob pro ad, solitam poni, testis hic versus: tantum gaudium oboriri ex tumultu maximo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 190 Müll.: tenebrae oboritur, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30: lacrimis ita fatur obortis, Verg. A. 11, 41; Ov. M. 2, 181: bellum, Liv. 21, 8: laetitia, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 2: vide, quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae mihi apud te dicenti oboritur, *Cic. Lig. 3, 6: sitis, Suet. Ner. 34: caligo, id. ib. 19 al.: verba, App. Flor. 1, p. 29 Oud.

† ob-orsus, a, um, Part., from the obsol. obordior, beginning: orsus, oborsus, exorsus, Not. Tir. p. 151.

1. ob-ortus, a, um, Part., from ob-orior.

(2. ob-ortus, a, um, Part., from ob-oreo, Lucr. 4, 218; v. Lachm. ad h. l.)

ob-oscūlor, 1, v. dep., to kiss (post-Aug.): quae flagellorum vestigia obosculantur (al. osculantur), Petr. 126.

obp-, v. opp-

ob-quinisco, ēre, v. ocquinisco.

ob-rādīo, āre, v. n., to shine forth (post-class.), Isid. Orig. 16, 18, 2.

obraucatus, a, um, Part., from the obsol. obrauco, āre [ob-raucus], grown hoarse (post-class.): ea (grus) ubi obraucata est, succedit alia, Sol. 10, 13.

† obrendārius, a, um, adj. [for obruendarius, v. obruo], of or belonging to burial, burial: VASA OBRENDARIA DVA, i. e. earthen sarcophagi, Inscr. Orell. 4544. — Called also, subst.: OBRENDARIUM, ii, n., Inscr. Grut. 607, 1.

obrepilatio, ōnis, f. [obrepo] (late Lat.), Vita Caes. Arel. 2, 1, 2.

ob-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3, v. n., to creep up to any thing, approach stealthily (class.).

I. Lit.: et possim mediā quamvis obrepere nocte, Tib. 1, 9 (8), 59; Flor. 4, 10, 2: qui Gallos in obsidione Capitolii obrepentes per ardua depulerat, Gell. 17, 21, 24. — With dat.: feles aequam leyibus vestigiis obrepunt avibus, Plin. 10, 73, 94, § 202. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., to steal upon, come suddenly upon one; to take by surprise, to surprise. (a) With dat.: qui enim citius adulescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adulescentia obrepat? Cic. Sen. 2, 4: mihi decessionis dies ἀλγίστος obrepebat, id. Att. 6, 5, 3; cf. in the foll. under e: cui obrepsit oblivio, Sen. Ben. 3, 2, 1: vitia nobis sub virtutum nomine obrepunt, id. Ep. 45, 7. — (β) With acc. (ante-class., and in Sall.): tacitum te obrepet fames, Plaut. Poen. prol. 14: si tanta torpedo animos obrepsit, Sall. H. 1, 49, 19. — (γ) With ad.: Plancium non obrepisse ad honorem, to creep up to, to come at by stealth, Cic. Plang. 7, 17: obrepisti ad honores errore hominum, id. Pis. 1, 1. — (δ) With in- and acc.: imagines obre-

punt in animos dormientium extrinsecus, Cic. Div. 2, 67, 139; Ambros. Off. Minist. 3, 6, 41. — (e) Absol.: obrepsit dies, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 1: obrepsit non intellecta senectus, Juv. 9, 129. — **B.** In partic., to surprise, deceive, cheat: numquam tu, credo, me imprudentem obrepseris, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 23; 4, 2, 132; Flor. 4, 10; Gell. 6, 12, 4. — **Impers. pass.:** si obrepunt praetori sit de libertate, Dig. 40, 5, 26, § 8; 26, 7, 55, § 4.

obrepticus or -tius, a, um, adj. [obrepo], surreptitious, obreptitious (post-class.): petitio, Cod. Just. 3, 6, 3; Cod. Th. 4, 22, 6 (al. obrepta).

obreptio, ōnis, f. [id.], a creeping or stealing on, a coming on suddenly or by surprise, a surprise (post-Aug.): Ventidius, aggressus per obreptionem, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 36; Arn. 5, 162: arrogari per obreptionem, Dig. 2, 4, 10: precum, Cod. Th. 5, 8, 1. — Transf. (eccl. Lat.), a surprise by sudden temptation, Ambros. in Luc. 10, § 72.

obreptivē, adv., v. obreptivus fin.

obreptivus, a, um, adj. [obrepo], secret, clandestine (post-class.): supplicatio, Symm. Ep. 5, 43; Cod. Th. 16, 10, 8. — Hence, adv.: **obreptivē, surreptitiously, clandestinely** (post-class.): aut clanculo supplicare, Cod. Th. 16, 1, 4 fin.

obrepto, āvi, 1, v. freq. n. [id.], to steal on unawares, to come on imperceptibly (very rare): ne quis obreptaverit, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 27: obreptantibus Satyris, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 109 (but in Cic. Att. 6, 5, 3, the correct read. is obrepebat).

obreptus, a, um, Part., from obripio; v. obrepticus.

ob-rētio, ōvi or ōi, itum, 4, v. a. [ob-rete], to catch in a net, to entangle (poet.), Lucr. 3, 384.

ob-rīgesco, gūi, 3, v. inch. n., to stiffen, become stiff (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** With abl.: pars obrigescit frigore, Lucil. ap. Non. 97, 12: pars (terrae regionum) obriguerit nive, pruinaque, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24; and: e quibus (cingulis) duos obriguisse pruina vides, id. Rep. 6, 20, 21. — **B.** Absol.: fructus per pruina obriguerint, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 6 Müll. (acc. to Trag. Rel. p. 64 Rib.); cum jam paene obrigisset, vix vivus aufertur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 87: obrigesceret cum gladio, become stiff with holding, Vulg. 2 Reg. 23, 10. — **II.** Trop., to grow hard, become hardened: viro non vel obrigescere satius est? Sen. Ep. 82, 2.

Obrimas, ae, m., a river in Phrygia Major, which flows into the Maeander, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106: Obrimae fontes, conj. reading for Rhotrinos fontes (the latter name being unknown), Liv. 38, 15, 12.

obrobōratio, ōnis, f. [ob-roboro], rigidity of the nerves (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 3, 85.

ob-rōdo, ēre, v. a., to gnaw (ante- and post-class. for mordeo). **I.** Lit.: vermis semper obrodit, Ambros. Tob. 7, § 26: ut quod obrodit sit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 92. — **II.** Trop., to gnaw over, chew upon; to backbite, depreciate: haec sunt argumentationis ossa, quae obroditis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 5 init.: sacrilego morsu pretiosum fidei velamen obrodunt, Ambros. Spir. Sanct. 1, 16, 164: frequenter obrodi a maledicis obtractatoribus, id. in Psa. 118, Serm. 8, 36.

obrogatio, ōnis, f. [obrogo], a motion partly to repeal or alter one law by another; an obrogation: cum duae leges inter se differunt, videndum est, num qua obrogatio aut derogatio sit, Auct. Her. 2, 10, 15; cf. obrogo.

ob-rōgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** Partly to repeal an existing law by proposing a new one, to evade, weaken, invalidate, abrogate it: obrogare est legis prioris infirmationis causa legem aliam ferre, Paul. ex Fest. p. 187 Müll.: obrogatur, id. est mutatur aliquid ex primā lege, Ulp. tit. 1, 3, v. abrogo: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. Rep. 3, 22, 33 Mos.: quid, quod obrogatur legibus Caesaris, quae jubent? etc., id. Phil. 1, 9, 16: quia ubi duae contrariae leges sunt, semper antiquae obrogat novae, Liv. 9, 34, 9; Suet. Claud. 23; cf. id. Caes. 28. — **II.** To oppose the passage of a bill (post-class.): obrogare auso legibus suis Minucio, Flor. 3, 15, 4; cf. 2

ausus obrogare de legibus consul Philippus, id. 3, 17, 8.

* **obstructans**, *antis*, *Part.* from the ob- sol. obstructo [ob-ructo], *belching at one*: tibi obstructans, App. Mag. p. 312, 34.

ob-rūo, *ūi*, *ūtum*, 3 (*inf. pres. pass.* OBRI for obrui, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 341; v. in the foll. I. B. 1.), v. a. (n. Lucr. 3, 775; v. infra), *to overwhelm, overthrow, strike down*; *to cover, cover over with anything*; also *to hide in the ground, bury by heaping over* (class.; cf. opprimo, subruo). I. Lit.

A. In gen.: aliquem caestu, Stat. Achill. 1, 191: concidit, et totis fratrem gravis obruit armis, id. Th. 11, 573; Verg. A. 5, 692: confossus undique obruitur, Curt. 8, 11: ranae marinae dicuntur obruere sese haerē solere, *bury themselves in the sand*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: thesaurum, *to bury*, id. Sen. 7, 21: ova, *to hide in the earth*, id. N. D. 2, 52, 129: aegros veste, *to cover*, Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 16: oceanum rubra tractic obruit aethra, *covered*, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 418 Vahl.); so, terram nox obruit umbris, Lucr. 6, 864. — **B.** In part. c., *to bury, inter a dead body* (perh. only post-Aug.), Tac. A. 1, 29 fin.: cadaver levi caespite obrutum est, Suet. Calig. 59: ejus ossa in Vulcanali obruta sunt, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. statua, p. 290 Müll.: quod se volvit obrui, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 341. — **2.** *To sink in the sea, cover with water*: puppes, Verg. A. 1, 69: quos obruit Auster, *overwhelmed, sunk*, id. ib. 6, 336: navem, Dig. 9, 2, 29: obrutus adulter aquis, Ov. Her. 1, 6: obruerit cum tot deus aequoris undis, id. P. 3, 6, 29: vultus, id. Tr. 1, 2, 34: Aegyptum Nilus, Cic. N. D. 2, 52. — **C.** *To sow seed*: *cover with earth*: semina terrā, Ov. R. Am. 173: milium, Col. 11, 2, 72: lupinum, id. 11, 2, 81: betam, id. 11, 3, 42. — **D.** *To overload, surfeit with anything*: se vino, Cic. Deiot. 9.

— **II.** Trop. **A.** *To overwhelm, bury, conceal, put out of sight, abolish, consign to oblivion*: ut adversa quasi perpetua oblivione obruamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 57; cf.: ea quae umquam vetustas obruit aut quae tanta delebit oblivio? id. Deiot. 13, 37; and: (sermo) nec umquam de ullo perennis fuit, et obruitur hominum interitu, id. Rep. 6, 23, 25: talis viri interitu sex suos obruere consulatus, *to dim. cloud, destroy the glory of six consulships*, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 56. — **2.** *Neutr.*: et domus aetatis spatio ne fessa vetusto obruat, i. e. *fall to ruin*, Lucr. 3, 775. — **B.** *To overwhelm, overload, weigh down, oppress with anything*: criminibus obrutus atque oppressus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 20; so, copia sententiarum atque verborum, id. Tusc. 2, 1, 3: ambitione, et foro, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94: aere alieno, id. Att. 2, 1, 11; cf. faenore, Liv. 6, 14, 35, 7: magnitudine negotii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4. — **C.** *To overcome, overpower, surpass, eclipse, obscure*: famam alicujus, Tac. Agr. 17: obruimur numero, *are outnumbered*, Verg. A. 2, 424: obruit Idaeam quantum tuba Martia buxum, Val. Fl. 1, 320: M. Brutus Vatinius dignatione obruerat, Vell. 2, 69: Venus Nymphas obruit, Stat. Achill. 1, 293.

† **obrussa**, *ae* (pure Gr. collat. form = χρυσίον ὀβρυζόν, **obryzum aurum**, Vulg. 2 Par. 3, 5; Isid. 16, 18, 2), *f.*, = ὀβρυζόν, *the testing or assaying of gold by fire in a cupel* (class.). I. Lit.: auri experimentum ignis est: id ipsum obruissam vocant, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 59: aurum ad obruissam, *refined, pure gold*, Suet. Ner. 44. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *test, touchstone, proof*: adhibenda tamquam obruissa ratio, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: sic verus ille animus probatur: haec ejus obruissa est, *this is its touchstone, its test*, Sen. Ep. 13, 1: si omnia argumenta ad obruissam coeperimus exigere, *to put to the proof, test accurately*, id. Q. N. 4, 5, 1.

obrutescō, v. obrutresco.

obrutus, a, um, *Part.* from obrui.

obryza, *ae* (collat. form of obryzum aurum), *f.*, *standard gold*, Cod. 12, 6, 12, 7, 3; v. obryssa init.

obryzatus, a, um, *adj.* [obryzum], *made of standard gold* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 11, 10, 3; 12, 49, 1.

obryzum (obri-, also written obryzum aurum), = ὀβρυζόν (sc. χρυσίον), *pure gold*, Vulg. 2 Par. 3, 5; Petr. 67; Vulg. Job, 28, 15; 31, 24; cf. obruissa init.

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ob-saeptio (ob-sēpio), *psl*, *ptum*, 4 (old form obspio, Caecil. ap. Diom. p. 378 P.); v. a., *to hedge or fence in, to enclose*; hence, *transf.*, *to close up, to render impassable or inaccessible* (class.; syn.: obstruo, oppilo). I. Lit.: neque quis in eo loco quid opponit, molit, obsepiat, figit, etc., S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129: ubi illum saltum video obseptum, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 35; cf.: obseptis itineribus, Liv. 25, 29; v. Drak. ad Liv. 39, 1, 5: mox iter, apertis, quae vetustas obseperat, pergit, *had rendered impassable*, Tac. A. 15, 27: obseptia viarum, *impassable roads*, Sil. 12, 110. — **II.** Trop., *to close or bar up*: haec omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, adipsiendi obsepiabant, Cic. Mur. 23, 48; cf. id. Scaur. § 40: plebi iter ad curules magistratus obsepsit, Liv. 9, 34, 4, 25: obseptia diutina servitute ora reserant, Plin. Pan. 66.

† **obsalutare**, se offerre salutandi gratia dicebant antiqui, ut consalutare, persalutare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll.

obsatullo, *äre*, v. *dim. a.* [saturo], *to sate*: obstrudant, obsatulent, Poët. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll. (Com. Rel. v. 73 Rib.).

* **ob-säturo**, *äre*, v. a., *to sate, cloy, glut*; trop.: ne tu propediem istius obsaturabere, *you'll soon have enough of him*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 28.

obscaen-, v. obscen-.

* **obscaevo**, *ävi*, 1, v. n. [ob-scaeva], *to give or bring a bad omen*: metuo, quod illic obscaevavit meae falsae fallaciae, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 18.

obsceñe (obscaenē and obscoenē), *adv.*, v. obscenus fin.

obsceñitas (obscaen-, obscoen-), *ätis*, *f.* [obsceñus]. * I. Unfavorableness, inauspiciousness, of a bad omen: mali ominis obsceñitas, Arn. 1, 10. — II. Moral impurity, foulness, unchastity, lewdness, obscenity. A. In abstr. (the class. signif. of the word): si rerum turpitudine adhibetur et verborum obsceñitas, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104; cf. id. ib. 1, 35, 127; cf. also id. de Or. 2, 59, 242: si quod sit in obsceñitate flagitium, id. aut in re esse aut in verbo, id. Fam. 9, 22, 1: obsceñitas non a verbis tantum abesse debet, sed etiam a significatione, Quint. 6, 3, 29: eques Romanus obsceñitatis in feminas reus, Suet. Claud. 15: professis apud se obsceñitatem cetera quoque concessisse delicta, *unchastity*, id. Ner. 29: obsceñitate oris hirsuto atque olido seni clare exprobrata, *the disfigurement produced by lewdness*, id. Tib. 45: in obsceñitatem, aliquem compellere, Dig. 1, 12, 1, § 8. — B. Concr., *an obscene thing* (post-Aug. and very rare): corporum obsceñitas, = τὰ αἰδωτά, Arn. 5, 176: amputata, id. 5, 173. — Plur.: in poculis libidines caelare juvit ac per obsceñitates bibere, *obscene figures*, Plin. H. N. 30 proem. § 5.

obsceñus (obscaen-, and less properly obscoen-), a, um, *adj.* [perh. ob and caenum, *filth*], *of adverse, unfavorable, evil omen*; *ill-boding, inauspicious, ominous, portentous* (cf.: sinister, funestus): apud antiquos omnes fere obsceña dicta sunt, quae mali ominis habebantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 201 Müll.: obsceñi interpret funestique ominis auctor, Matius ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 96 Müll.; Att. ap. Non. 357, 16: deum rixa vertat verba obsceña, Lucil. ib. 357, 17; Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 361 (Ann. v. 182 Vahl.): montem istum (Aventinum) excluderunt, quasi avibus obsceñis ominosum: (viz. by reason of the birds, which gave unfavorable omens to Remus), Mess. ap. Gell. 13, 14, 6; so, volucres, *birds of ill omen*; i. e. *owls*, Verg. A. 12, 876: canes, id. G. 1, 470: obsceñum ostentum, Suet. Galb. 4: omen, Cic. Dom. 55, 140: puppis, *the fatal ship*, that bore Helen when she eloped with Paris to Troy, Ov. H. 5, 119; cf.: Troja, Cat. 68, 99: anus, *old witches, hags*, Hor. Epod. 5, 98. — Sup.: Alliesis dies dicebatur apud Romanos obsceñissimī ominis, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Alliesis, p. 7 Müll. — II. Transf., *repulsive, offensive, abominable, hateful, disgusting, filthy*. A. In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: immundus, turpis): (Allecto) frontem obsceñam rugis arat, Verg. A. 7, 417: volucres pelagi, i. e. *the harpies*, id. ib. 3, 241: 262: upupa, obsceña alias pastu avis, Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86; cf.

fames, Verg. A. 3, 367: haustus, *of filthy water*, Luc. 4, 312: cruor, Verg. A. 4, 455. — As subst.: **obsceña**, *grum*, *n.*, *the excrements*, Sen. Ep. 8, 1, 20; also, *the urine*: qui clam latuit reddente obsceña puella, Ov. R. Am. 437; cf. Mel. 1, 9. — B. In part. c., *offensive to modesty, i. e. immodest, impure, indecent, lewd, obscene* (class.; syn.: spurcus, impurus): delicatae et obsceñae voluptates, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 111: adulterium, Ov. Tr. 2, 212: obsceñas tabellas pingere, Prop. 2, 5, 19 (6, 27): carmina, id. 1, 16, 10: gestus motusque, Tac. A. 15, 37: obsceñum in modum formata commotaeque manus, i. e. *so as to suggest impure thoughts*, Suet. Calig. 56: jocandi genus flagitiosum, obsceñum, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: si obsceña nudis nominibus enuntiat, Quint. 8, 3, 38: quodque facere turpe non est, modo occulte, id. dicere obsceñum est, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 127; cf. id. ib. § 128; Quint. 11, 3, 125. — Comp.: illud Antipatri paulo obsceñius, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 112: abjectior et obsceñior vita, Val. Max. 3, 5 fin. — Sup.: obsceñissimī versus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2; Vell. 2, 83, 2. — 2. Subst. (a) **obsceñus**, *i. m.*, *a lewd person*: quis enim non vicus abundat Tristibus obsceñis, Juv. 2, 9. — (b) **obsceña**, *örum*, *less freq. in the sing.*, **obsceñum**, *i. n.*, *the private parts, τὰ αἰδωτά*. — Plur.: Nymphae fugiens obsceña Priapi, Ov. M. 9, 347; cf.: pars nudi agunt, pars tantum obsceña velati, Met. 3, 7: obsceña, Suet. Calig. 58; id. Dom. 10: obsceña corporis, Just. 1, 6. — Sing.: virile, Ov. F. 6, 631; Lact. 1, 21, 28; id. Epit. 23, 8; Jul. Obsequ. 84. — Hence, also, *adv.*: **obsceñe** (acc. to II. B.), *impurely, indecently, lewdly, obscenely* (class.): latrocinari, fraudare, adulterare, re turpe est, sed dicitur non obsceñe, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128. — Comp.: cujus (Mercurii) obsceñius excitata natura traditur, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56: obsceñius concurrerent litterae, id. de Or. 45, 154. — Sup.: impudicissime et obsceñissime vixit, Eutr. 8, 22.

obscuratio, *önis*, *f.* [obscurus], *a darkening, obscuring, obscuration* (class.). I. Lit.: solis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei. 5, 15; Quint. 1, 10, 47; Plin. 36, 27, 69, § 202: in illa obscuracione, *darkness, obscurity*, Auct. B. Hisp. 6. — II. Trop.: in quibus (voluptatibus) propter earum exiguitatem, obscuratio consequitur, *an obscuring, a rendering invisible*, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29; cf. id. ib. 4, 13, 32; cf. obscurus.

obscurē, *adv.*, v. obscurus fin.

* **obscurēfacio** (only in pres.), 3, v. a. [obscurē-facio], *for obscuro, to obscure, render invisible*: obliterare est obscurēfacere, Non. 146, 28.

obscuritas, *ätis*, *f.* [obscurus], *a being dark, darkness, obscurity*. I. Lit. (perh. only post-Aug.): latebrarum, Tac. H. 3, 11: atra, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 79: visus, *dimness*, id. 23, 1, 20, § 35: oculorum, id. 37, 3, 12, § 51. — II. Trop. (class.), *obscurity, indistinctness, uncertainty*: ut oratio, quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem et tenebras afferat, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50: Pythagorae, id. Rep. 1, 10, 16: obscuritas fit etiam vel is ab usu remotis, Quint. 8, 2, 12: in ea obscuritate ac dubitatione omnium, *uncertainty*, Cic. Clu. 27, 73: rerum, id. Fin. 2, 5, 15: naturae, id. Div. 1, 18, 35. — In plur.: quo pertinent obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum, Cic. Div. 2, 64, 132: obscuritates non adsignemus culpa scribentium, sed inscientiae non adsequendum, Caecil. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 5: obscuritatibus involutum, Arn. 1, 38. — B. Of rank, *obscurity, lowliness, meanness*: quorum prima aetas propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, in hominum ignoracione versatur, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45: sordes et obscuritatem Vitellianarum partium perstringemus, Tac. H. 1, 84: generis, Flor. 3, 1, 13: nec obscuritas inhibuit (Servium Tullium), quamvis matre servā creatum, id. 1, 6, 1.

obscurus, *ävi*, *ätum*, 1, v. a. [id.], *to render dark, to darken, obscure* (class.; syn.: obumbrō, opaco). I. Lit.: obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45: nitor solis, Cat. 66, 3: finitimas regiones eruptione Aetnaeorum ignium, id. N. D. 2, 38, 96: caelum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, Sall. J. 38, 5: volucres Aethera obscurant pennis, Verg. A. 12, 253: nebula caelum obscurabat, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 489, 10: obscuratus sol, *obscured*,

eclipsed, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; 2, 10, 17; Tac. A. 14, 12; Vulg. Matt. 24, 29; id. Apoc. 9, 2; Val. Max. 8, 11, ext. 1: visus obscuratus, *dimmed eyesight*, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 99.—**B.** Transf., to hide, conceal, cover; to render invisible or imperceptible: neque nox tenebris obscurare coetus nefarios potest, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 6: caput obscurante lacerna, Hor. S. 2, 7, 55: caput dextra, Petr. 134: dolo ipsi et signa militaria obscurati, *concealed, kept out of sight*, Sall. J. 49, 5: nummus in Croesi divitiis obscuratur, *disappears, is lost*, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 3: tenebrae non obscurabuntur a te, Vulg. Psal. 138, 12.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To blind, darken, becloud the understanding: scio amorem tibi Pectus obscurasse, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 41.—**B.** Of speech, to obscure, render indistinct; to deliver or express indistinctly: si erunt mihi plura ad te scribenda, ἀλλήγορίας obscurabo, Cic. Att. 2, 20, 3: nihil dicendo, id. Clu. 1, 1: aliquid callide, Quint. 5, 13, 41; cf. id. 8, 2, 18: stilum affectatione, to render obscure, Suet. Tib. 70.—**C.** Of sound, to pronounce indistinctly: (M) neque eximitur sed obscuratur, *is pronounced indistinctly*, Quint. 9, 4, 40: vocem, to render dull or indistinct, id. 11, 3, 20.—**D.** To obscure, cover with obscurity; to render unknown: paupertas quorum obscurat nomina, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Trag. v. 73 Vahl): fortuna res cunctas ex lubrica magis, quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque, Sall. C. 8, 1.—**E.** (Acc. to I. B.) To suppress, hide, conceal: quod obscurari non potest, Cic. Arch. 11, 26: laudes, id. Marcell. 9, 31: veritatem, Quint. 4, 2, 64.—Hence, to obscure, cause to be forgotten, render of no account: magnitudo lucris obscurabat periculi magnitudinem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 131.—In pass.: obscurari, to become obscure or of no account, to grow obsolete, etc.: sin dicit obscurari quaedam nec apparere, quia valde parva sint, nos quoque concedimus, id. Fin. 4, 12, 29: omnis eorum memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, id. de Or. 2, 23, 95; cf. id. Fragm. ap. Mart. Cap. 5, § 509: obscurata vocabula, *obsolete*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 115.

obscurus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. sku, to cover; akin to Gr. σκευή, σκῆτος, κύτος; cf.: scutum, cutis], dark, darksome, dusky, shady, obscure (class.). **I.** Lit.: unde (Acherunte) animae excitantur obscura umbrā, in dark, shadowy forms, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; so, umbra, Verg. A. 6, 453: donec in obscurum coni conduxit acumen, the obscure point of the cone, Lucr. 4, 431: lucus, Verg. A. 9, 87: antrum, Ov. M. 4, 100: convalles, Verg. A. 6, 139: tabernae, Hor. A. P. 229; cf. Liv. 10, 1, 5: aliae res obnoxiosae nocte in obscura latent, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 16 (17), 10 (Trag. v. 341 Vahl): nox, Verg. A. 2, 420; cf.: per occasum solis, jam obscura luce, Liv. 24, 21: caelum, Hor. C. 1, 7, 15: nimbus, Verg. A. 12, 416: nubes, id. G. 4, 60: ferrugo, i. e. black, id. ib. 1, 467: dentes, Juv. 6, 145.—Poët.: funda, dark, i. e. invisible, Val. Fl. 6, 193; cf. mamma, i. e. hidden, covered, id. 3, 52, 6: aquae, i. e. turbid, Ov. F. 4, 758.—Subst.: **obscurum**, i. n., dim light, twilight: in obscuro, advesperascente die, Vulg. Prov. 7, 9; but commonly the dark, darkness, obscurity: sub obscurum noctis, Verg. G. 1, 478: lumen, i. e. darkness visible, Sall. J. 21, 2.—**obscurum**, adverb.: obscurum nimbusus dissideat aër, Luc. 5, 631.—**B.** Transf., to the person who is in the dark, darkling, unseen: ibant obscuri solā sub nocte per umbram, Verg. A. 6, 268: obscurus in ulvā Delitui, id. ib. 2, 135.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., dark, obscure, indistinct, unintelligible: Heracitus . . . Clarus ob obscuram linguam, Lucr. 1, 639: valde Heracitus obscurus (cf. the Gr. appellation of Heracitus, Ἡρακλειτός), Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: quid? poeta nemo, nemo physicus obscurus? id. ib.: obscura de re tam lucida pango carmina, Lucr. 1, 933; 4, 8: brevis esse laboro, Obscurus fio, Hor. A. P. 25: reperta Graiorum, Lucr. 1, 136: obscurum et ignotum jus, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177: cur hoc tam est obscurum atque caecum? id. Agr. 2, 14, 35: nolo plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca expectatione haerere, *uncertain*, id. ib. 2, 25, 66.—Comp., Quint. 11, 3, 60.—Sup.: videre res obscurissimas, Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 153.—Subst.: causae in obscuris positae, Cels. 1 praef.—**2.** In partic., rhet. t. t.: obscurum genus causae, *obscure*, i. e. intricate, involved,

Gr. δυσπαρακολούθητον, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20: (causae privatae) sunt multo saepe obscuriores, id. de Or. 2, 24, 100.—**B.** Not known, unknown, not recognized: forma, Ov. M. 3, 475: Pallas, i. e. disguised, under another form, id. ib. 6, 36.—Esp. of rank and station, obscure, ignoble, mean, low: non est obscura tua in me benevolentia, Cic. Fam. 13, 70: Caesaris in barbaris erat nomen obscurius, *Caes. B. C. 1, 61: Pompeius humili atque obscuro loco natus, of an obscure, ignoble family, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 181: obscuris orti majoribus, from obscure ancestors, id. Off. 1, 32, 116: clarus an obscurus, Quint. 5, 10, 26; cf.: si nobilis obscurum se vocet, id. 11, 1, 21; 2, 3, 9: non obscurus professor et auctor, id. 2, 15, 36: natus haud obscuro loco, Sall. C. 23, 1.—Neutr. absol.: in obscuro vitam habere, Sall. C. 51, 12: vitam per obscurum transmittere, in obscurity, Sen. Ep. 19, 3: saepe mandatum initio litis in obscuro est, kept back, Gai. Inst. 4, 84.—**C.** Of character, close, secret, reserved: obscurus et astutus homo, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 5 (for which: sin me astutum et occultum lubet fingere, id. Fam. 3, 10, 8): plerumque modestus Occupat obscuri speciem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94: Tiberium obscurum adversus alios, sibi uni incautum intectumque efficeret, Tac. A. 4, 1: obscurum odium, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 6.—Comp.: natura obscurior, Tac. Agr. 42.—Adv.: **obscurē**, darkly, obscurely (class.). **A.** Lit.: aut nihil superum aut obscure admodum cernimus, very darkly, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 474, 28.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of speech, darkly, obscurely, indistinctly: dicta, Quint. 3, 4, 3; 4, 1, 79.—Comp.: quae causa dicta obscurius est, Quint. 8, 2, 24.—Sup.: obscurissime particula uti, Cell. 17, 13, 5: non obscurissime dicere (opp. planissime), id. 11, 16, 9.—**2.** Of birth, obscurely, ignobly, meanly (perh. only post-class.): obscurus natus, Macr. S. 7, 3: obscurissime natus, Amm. 29, 1, 5.—**3.** Covertly, closely, secretly: malum obscure serpens, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 6: tacite obscure perire, id. Quint. 15, 50: non obscure ferre aliquid, id. Clu. 19, 54; cf. id. Par. 6, 1, 45; Hirt. B. G. 8, 54.—Comp.: ceteri sunt obscurius iniqui, more secretly, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2.—Sup.: avertere aliquid de publico quam obscurissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53.

Obscus, i, v. Osci.

obsecratio, ōnis, f. [obsecro]. **I.** In gen., a beseeching, imploring, supplication, entreaty (class.): prece et obsecratione humili uti, Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22; id. Font. 17, 39: iudicium, addressed to the judges, Quint. 6, 1, 33: percipe obsecrationem meam, Vulg. Psal. 142, 1: fit ad Deum pro illis, id. Rom. 10, 1.—**II.** In partic. **A.** An asseveration, protestation, accompanied by an invocation of the gods or of religious things, Gr. δέσναι, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 105; cf. Just. 24, 2, 5; cf. Macr. S. 1, 6, 13.—**B.** A public prayer: obsecrationem indicere, Liv. 27, 11; id. 4, 21; 26, 23; 31, 9; Cic. Har. Resp. 28 fin.: habere, Suet. Caes. 22.

obsecrator, ōris, m. [id.], one who entreats, a suppliant, Ven. Fort. Vit. Ger. 6.

obsecro (op-secro), āvi, ātum, 1 (separate, ob vos sacro, for vos obsecro, Paul. ex Fest. p. 190, Müll.). v. a. [sacro], qs. to ask on religious grounds (ob sacrum), i. e. to beseech, entreat, implore, supplicate, conjure: obsecrare est opem a sacris petere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 183 Müll. (class.): syn.: obtestor, precor, supplico.—With acc. of the pers. or thing: Venus alma, ambae te obsecramus, Nos in custodiam tuam ut recipias, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 32: adversum quam ejus me obsecravisset pater, id. Trin. 1, 2, 139: cum cum oraret atque obsecraret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42: te obsecrat obtestaturque per senectutem suam, conjures you, id. Quint. 30, 91; id. Sest. 69, 147: cum precibus me obsecraret, Marcell. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 11, 1: cum multis lacrimis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42; cf. in the foll.: pro di immortales, obsecro vestram fidem, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 97; id. Poen. 5, 2, 7; id. Truc. 4, 3, 30; cf. in the foll.—(β) With a double acc. (of the pers. and thing): itaque te hoc obsecrat, ut, Cic. Quint. 31, 97: hoc te, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 32.—(γ) With a relative or intentional clause: ut huc reveniat obsecrato, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 35: pater, obsecro, ut mihi ignoscas, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 5: te ut omnia perscribas, Cic.

Att. 3, 11 fin.; 11, 1, 1: ut ne, Ter. And. 2, 1, 27.—(δ) Absol.: videmus certis precationibus obsecrasse summus magistratus, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 11: Bassus multis precibus, paene etiam lacrimis obsecrabat, implerem meum tempus, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 12: pro aliquo, Vulg. Esth. 7, 3; id. Philom. 10.—**II.** In partic., in colloq. lang., obsecro. **A.** As an expression of deprecation, I beseech you, I cry you mercy, for Heaven's sake: tuam fidem obsecro, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 217: perihumus! Obsecro hercle, id. Men. 5, 7, 27: Ph. Prodi, male conciliate. Do, Obsecro, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2.—**B.** As a mere polite expression of entreaty, for the most part as an interjection, I beseech you, pray: quid illic, opsecro, tam diu restitisti, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 100; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 12: dic obsecro hercle serio quod te rogem, id. As. 1, 1, 14; Turp. ap. Non. 132, 15: obsecro, an is est? Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 21: Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? Cic. Att. 13, 13, 3; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 60: sed obsecro te, ita venusta habeantur ista, non ut vincula virorum sint, sed, etc., but I beseech you, id. Par. 5, 2, 38; Liv. 5, 6, 3; 6, 40, 10; Gell. 20, 1, 36.

obsecundanter, adv., v. obsecundo.

obsecundatio, ōnis, f. [obsecundo], compliance, obsequiousness (post-class.): servilis obsecundatio, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 92.

obsecundator, ōris, m. [id.], a servant (post-class.): sacrorum scriniorum, Cod. Th. 6, 26, 3.

obsecundo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to be compliant, show obedience; to comply with, humor, fall in with, follow implicitly, obey a pers. or thing (rare but class.; syn.: morigeror, obsequor, oboedio): obsecundare in loco, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 23; id. Ad. 5, 9, 37: ut ejus semper voluntatibus socii obtemperant, hostes oboedierint, venti tempestatesque obsecundant, *Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 48: obsecundando mollire impetum, Liv. 3, 35, 7: simul capite atque umeris sensim ad id, quo manus feratur, obsecundantibus, Quint. 11, 3, 92; M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 35 Mai.: imperiis, Amm. 17, 10, 10.—Hence, ***obsecundanter**, adv., in compliance with, according to a thing: obsecundanter naturae vivere, Nigid. ap. Non. 147, 26 (obsequenter, Non.).

obsecutio (obsequitio), ōnis, f. [obsequor], compliance, obedience (post-class.): inviolabili obsecutione servare, Arn. 7, 215: voluntariae obsecutionis assensus, id. 6, 203.

obsecutor (obsequutor), ōris, m. [id.], an obeyer, keeper, observer (eccl. Lat.): obsecutores legis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9; Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 3, 2.

ob-septus, a, um, Part., from obsepio.

ob-sequēla or **obsequella**, ae, f. [obsequor], compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness: obsequella obsequium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 132 Müll. (ante-class. and in Sall.); neque erat tuae benignitatis atque obsequellae, Turp. ap. Non. 215, 32; 29 (Com. Rel. v. 63 and 210 Rib.); Afran. ap. Non. 216, 3 (Com. Rel. v. 257 Rib.): obsequellam facere (aliqui), to show complaisance, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 50: (Fleck. obsequentiam): qui regi per obsequellam orationis cari erant, through obsequiousness in speaking, i. e. because they spoke as he liked, Sall. ap. Non. 215, 33 (Hist. 2, 49 Dietsch).

1. obsequens, entis, Part. and P. a., from obsequor.

2. Obsequens, entis, m., i. a. Roman proper name: C. IULIVS OBSEVENSI, Inscr. Murat. 824, 7.

obsequenter, adv., v. obsequor, P. a. fin.

obsequentia, ae, f. [1. obsequens], compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness (very rare; not in Cic.): omnes parentes liberis suis facient obsequentiam, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 50: nimia obsequentia reliquorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 4; v. obsequela.

obsequiae, ārum, f. [obsequor], for exsequiae, funeral rites, obsequies, Inscr. Fabr. p. 702, n. 235 (Burni: and Meyer read exsequias).

obsequialis, e, adj. [obsequium], complying, yielding, complaisant (late Lat.): amor, Ven. Carm. 6, 7, 274.

obsequibilis, e, adj. [obsequor], com-

plying, yielding, complaisant (post-class.), Gell. 2, 29, 12.

obsequiosus, a, um, adj. [obsequium], *complying, complaisant, obsequious* (ante-class.): alicui, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 58.

obsequium, ii, n. [obsequor]. **I.** In gen., *compliance, yieldingness, complaisance, indulgence* (class.; syn.: indulgentia, obsequentia): prosequium a prosequendo, obsequium ab obsequendo dicuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 41: obsequium atque patientia, Cic. Pis. 2, 5: obsequium et comitas, id. Att. 6, 6: alicui tribuere, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 30: ventris, i. e. *gluttony*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 104: animo sumere, *to follow the bent of one's inclinations*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 7: in obsequio uxoris, *in the service of his wife*, Vulg. 4 Reg. 5, 2.—Of inanim. things: flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus, *by yielding, by its pliancy*, Ov. A. A. 2, 179.—In plur.: omnia ei obsequia pollicor, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Compliance in love, *yielding, consent*, Petr. 113: Col. 6, 27, 10; Curt. 6, 7, 1; 10, 1, 25.—**B.** Obedience, *allegiance*: in populum Romanum, Liv. 29, 15, 3: principum, i. e. *towards them*, Just. 3, 2, 9: ad obsequium redigere, *to subjugate*, Suet. Aug. 21: nulla colonia vestra erit, quae nos obsequio erga vos fideque superet, Liv. 7, 30, 19: obsequium in regem retinere, Tac. A. 6, 37 (43) fin.; 13, 3; Just. 20, 4, 9: jurare in obsequium alicujus, *to swear obedience or allegiance to one*, Just. 13, 2: obsequium erga aliquem exuere, *to throw off*, Tac. A. 3, 12.

obsequor, cūsus (quutus), 3, v. dep. **I.** Lit., *to accommodate one's self to the will of a person; to comply with, yield to, gratify, humor, submit to*; with dat. of the pers. or thing (freq. and class.; syn.: morigeror, obtempero, pareo, oboedio), Cato, R. 5: cum huic obsecutus sis, illi est repugnandum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60; id. Clu. 54, 149; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 32: voluntati alicujus, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: imperio, Juv. 10, 343.—(3.) With acc. of the thing (ante- and post-class.): et id ego percipio obsequi gnato meo, *in this*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 61: ea, Gell. 2, 7, 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To yield to, give one's self up to, indulge in a thing*: amor, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 8: studiis suis, Nep. Att. 2: fortunae, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, 1: pudori, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: tempestati, id. ib. 1, 9, 21: est lubido homini suo animo obsequi, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 12: animo, *to follow one's inclinations*, id. Mil. 3, 1, 83; id. Ps. 5, 1, 26: irae, Curt. 5, 8, 12.—**B.** Of inanimate things, *to be yielding, pliant, ductile*: aes regulare malleis obsequitur, Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 94.—Impers. pass.: volo amori obsecutum illius, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 62 (v. Lachm. Lucr. p. 304).—Hence, **obsequens**, entis, P. a. (separate, vin' tu te mihi ob esse sequentem an nevis? Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 39). **A.** In gen., *yielding, compliant, obsequious*: opsequens oboediensque est mori atque imperiis patris, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 55: patri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 18: legiones nobis, Cic. Fam. 10, 8.—Comp.: animus obsequentior, Sen. Ep. 50, 6; Curt. 6, 3, 18.—Sup.: curae mortaliū obsequentissimam esse Italiam, *amenable, susceptible of culture*, Col. 3, 8, 5: nurus, Quint. Decl. 291.—**B.** In partic., an appellation of the gods, *favorable, indulgent, gracious, propitious*: bonam atque obsequentem deam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 3.—Esp. as *subst.*, of Fortuna: Quem te deum autem nomen? Leo. Fortunam atque obsequentem, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 126; Inscr. Orell. 1750; 1751.—Hence, adv.: **obsequenter**, *compliantly, obsequiously* (perh. not in Cic.): haec a collega obsequenter facta, Liv. 41, 10, 12: parere alicui, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 15.—Sup.: vixit in contubernio aviae severissime, et tamen obsequentissime, *entirely according to her wishes*, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 3.

obsequutio, -utor, v. obsecutio, -ctor.

1. obsero, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [ob-sera], *to bolt, bar, fasten, or shut up* (not in Cic. or Caes.; syn.: claudo, oppilo, obstruo). **I.** Lit.: ostium, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 25: aedificia, Liv. 5, 41: fores (opp. aperire), Suet. Tit. 11: tabellam liminis, Cat. 32, 5: exitus, Col. 9, 1, 3: rogos, i. e. *the dead*, Prop. 4, 11, 8.—**II.** Transf.: aures, Hor. Epod. 17, 53: pa-

latum (for os), i. e. *to be silent*, Cat. 55, 21: fores amicitiae, Amm. 27, 12.

2. ob-séro (ops-), sévi, sūtum, 3 (inf. perf. sync. obseesse for obsevisse, Att. ap. Non. 395, 27), v. a. **I.** Lit. **A.** *To sow or plant* (class.): frumentum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 129.—Comically: pugnos, *to give a good drubbing*, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 23.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To sow or plant with any thing*: saepimentum virgultis aut spinis, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 1: terram frugibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63; Col. 2, 9, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2.—**2.** In gen., *to cover over, fill with*; only in perf. pass. part., *covered over, filled*: omnia arbutis obsita, Lucr. 5, 1377: loca obsita virgultis, Liv. 28, 2: obsita pomis Rura, Ov. M. 13, 719: video aegrum pannis annisque obsitum, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5: obsitus illuvie ac squalore, Tac. A. 4, 28: vestis obsita squalore, Liv. 2, 23: legati... obsiti squalore et sordibus, id. 29, 16: variis obsita frondibus, Hor. C. 1, 18, 12: montes nivibus, Curt. 5, 6, 15: aër pallore, *darkened*, Luc. 5, 627; cf.: dies nube obsitus, Sen. Troad. 20: obsitus aevo, Verg. A. 8, 307: Io jam setis obsita, id. ib. 7, 790: terga (marinae beluae) obsita conchis, Ov. M. 4, 724.—**II.** Trop.: Tun' is es, qui in me aerumnas obsevisi, *hast brought upon me, occasioned me*, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 30: em istic oportet operari mores malos, si in operendo possint interferi, id. Trin. 2, 4, 130.

observabilis, e, adj. [observo], *remarkable, observable* (post-Aug.): manus, Quint. 9, 1, 20: patientia, *remarkable*, App. M. 11, p. 267, 8: nox ista est observabilis Domini, Vulg. Exod. 12, 42.

observans, antis, Part. and P. a., from observo.

observanter, adv., v. observo, P. a. fin.

observantia, ae, f. [observo], a *re-marking, noting, regard, observance*. **I.** In gen.: temporum observantia, Vell. 2, 1063.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Observance, attention, respect, regard, reverence* shown to another: observantia est, per quam aetate, aut sapientia, aut honore, aut aliquā dignitate antecedentes veremur et colimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 65: officia observantiamque dilexit, id. Balb. 28, 53: tenuiorum, id. Mur. 34, 71: amicos observantia, rem parsimonia retinere, id. Quint. 18, 59: observantia, quā me colit, id. Fam. 12, 27, 1: in regem, Liv. 1, 35: eadem pro libertis adversus patronos, Quint. 11, 1, 66.—**B.** *An obedient observance; a keeping, following, performing of laws, customs, etc.*: prisci moris observantia, Val. Max. 2, 6, 7: juris, Dig. 1, 2, 2.—**2.** *An observance of religious duties, divine worship, religion*: fides Catholicae observantiae, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 12, § 54: religio et observantia, Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 11.

observatē, adv., v. observo, P. a. fin. 2.

observatio, ōnis, f. [observo], a *watching, observing, observance* (class.). **I.** In gen.: observationi operam dare, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 5: siderum, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2.—As a gift or faculty, *the power of observation*, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 284.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *An office, duty, service* (eccl. Lat.): Dei sui et expiationis, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 12, 44: in observationibus sicut fas est, id. 1 Macc. 12, 11.—**B.** *An observation, remark; a precept, rule* (post-Aug.), Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 163: dare observationes aliquas coquendi, id. 22, 23, 47, § 99: sermonis antiqui, Suet. Gram. 24.—**C.** In partic., *circumspection, care, exactness*: summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36.—**D.** *Regard, respect, esteem, reverence* (post-class.): religionibus suam observationem reddere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: Christianitatis, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 112: divina, ib. 12, 1, 104.—**E.** *Display, outward show* (eccl. Lat.): non venit regnum Dei cum observatione, Vulg. Luc. 17, 20.—**F.** *Observance*: dierum, Gell. 3, 2, 3.

observator, ōris, m. [id.], a *watcher, observer* (perh. not ante-Aug.): nemo observator, nemo castigator assistet, Plin. Pan. 40: observator et custos bonorum, Sen. Ep. 41, 2: Catholicae legis, i. e. *one who obeys it*, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 1.

observatrix, icis, f. [observator], *she that observes, an observer* (eccl. Lat.): fides observatrix, Tert. Cor. Mil. 4.

observatus, ūs, m. [observo], *observation* (ante-class.): ex observatu dicere, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 3.

observito, avi, v. freq. a. [observo], *to watch carefully, to note, observe* (class.): Assyrii... traiectiones motusque stellarum observitaverunt, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: deorum voces, id. ib. 1, 45, 102: omnia, App. Deo Socr. p. 52, 31; id. M. 8, p. 208, 17: caerimonias, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 26.

ob-servo, avi, atum, 1 (archaic fut. perf. observasso, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 57), v. a.

I. In gen., *to watch, note, heed, observe a thing; to take notice of, pay attention to* (class.; syn.: animadverto, attendo): ne me observare possis, quid rerum geram, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 14: quid ille faciat, ne id observes, id. Men. 5, 2, 38: fetus, *to watch for, seek to catch*, Verg. G. 4, 512: lupus observavit, dum dormitarent canes, *watched, waited*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 133: occupationem alicujus, et aucupari tempus, *to watch in order to take advantage of*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: si iniquitates observaveris, Domine, Vulg. Ps. 129, 3: tempus epistulae alicui reddendae, *to watch or wait for*, Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 1: et insidiari, *to be on the watch*, id. Or. 62, 210: observavit sedulo, ut praetor indiceret, etc., *took care that*, etc., Suet. Claud. 22.—So pass. impers.: observatum est, ne quotiens introiret urbem, supplicium de quoquam sumeretur, Suet. Aug. 57 fin.: observans Accerroniae necem, *observing, perceiving*, Tac. A. 14, 6: postquam poëta sensit, scripturam suam ab iniquis observari, *to be scrutinized*, Ter. Ad. prol. 1: sese, *to keep a close watch over one's self*, Cic. Brut. 82, 283.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To watch, guard, keep any thing*: januam, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 7: fores, id. Mil. 2, 3, 57: greges, Ov. M. 1, 513: draconem, auriferam obtutu observantem arborem, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; Sen. Hippol. 223.—**B.** *To observe, respect, regard, attend to, heed, keep, comply with a law, precept, recommendation, etc.*: leges, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: censoriam animadversionem, id. Clu. 42, 117: praeceptum diligentissime, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: imperium, Sall. J. 80, 2: foedus, Sil. 17, 78: centesimas, *to adhere to*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11: commendationes, *to attend to, regard*, id. Fam. 13, 27, 1: auspicia, Tac. G. 9: diem concilii, Liv. 1, 50, 6: ordines, *to keep in the ranks*, Sall. J. 51, 1.—Pass.: id ab omnibus, Just. 21, 4, 5.—**C.** *To pay attention or respect to; to respect, regard, esteem, honor* one (syn.: veneror, revereor): tribules suos, Cic. Planc. 18, 45: regem, Verg. G. 4, 210: me, ut alterum patrem, et observat, et diligit, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4: et colere aliquem, id. Att. 2, 19, 5: aliquem perficiose et amanter, id. ib. 9, 20, 3: clarissimus et nobis observandus vir, Front. Ep. ad Anton. p. 4.—**D.** *Observare se a quā re = se abstinere*, Vulg. Judic. 13, 12.—**E.** *To observe, notice, perceive* (eccl. Lat.): Amasa non observavit gladium, Vulg. 2 Reg. 20, 10.—Hence, **1. observans**, antis, P. a. **A.** *Watchful, regardful, observant*.—Comp.: observantior aequi Fit populus, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 296.—Sup.: observantissimus omnium officiorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 30, 1; 10, 11, 1: observantissima lex suorum itinerum, App. de Mundo, 33 fin.—**B.** *Attentive, respectful*: homo tui observans, Cic. Quint. 11, 39; Charis. 77 P.: observantissimus mei homo, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 11; id. Fam. 13, 3 init.—Hence, adv.: **observanter**, *carefully, sedulously* (post-class.): sequi, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1, § 7; App. Mag. p. 320, 11.—Comp.: observantius, Amm. 23, 6, 79.—Sup.: aliquid observantissime vitare, Gell. 10, 21.—**b.** *Reverentially*: ad precandum accedere, Lact. 5, 19, 26.—**2. observatē**, adv., *observantly, carefully, perspicaciously* (post-class.): observatē curiosae animadvertit M. Tullius, Gell. 2, 17, 1.

obses (old orthogr. *opses*, in the first Epit. of the Scipios; v. infra; Inscr. Spec. Epigr. p. 5, 11 Jahn), idis (gen. plur. obsidium, Caes. B. G. 5, 27; 6, 9; Liv. 2, 13, 97), m. and f. [ob-sedeo]. **I.** Lit., a *hostage*: OPSIDES ABDOVCIT, first Epit. of the Scipios: ut obsides accipere, non dare consueverint, Caes. B. G. 1, 14; Liv. 34, 35: obsides alicui imperare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: dedere, Sall. J. 54, 6: retinere aliquem obsidem, *as a hostage*, Nep. Them. 7, 2.—Fem.: me tamen acceptā poterat deponere bellum Obside, Ov. M. 8, 48: obsides, qui Porcenae mittebantur, Plin. 34, 6, 13, § 29: inter se dare, *to exchange*, Caes. B. G. 1, 9.—

II. Transf., in gen., a surety, security, bail, pledge (syn.: sponsor, vindex, vas, praes): Phocion se ejus rei obsidem fore, pollicitus est, to be surety, to answer for it, Nep. Phoc. 2, 4: accipere aliquem obsidem nuptiarum, Cic. Clu. 66, 188: conjugii, Ov. H. 2, 34: rei, Nep. Phoc. 2, 4: dare obsides, with a foll. acc. and inf., to give a surety or guarantee: tantum modo oratoribus Metellus obsides non dedit, se nulla in re Verri similem futurum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 53, § 124.—Also of inanim. subjects: habemus a C. Caesare sententiam tamquam obsidem perpetuae in rem publicam voluntatis, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9; id. Cael. 32, 78; id. Clu. 30, 83; Quint. 12, 7, 3: obsidem enim se animum ejus habere, Liv. 39, 47.

obsessio, ōnis, f. [obsideo], a blocking up, besieging, encompassing, a blockade of a place (class.): obsessio temporum, Cic. Dom. 3, 5: militaris viae, id. Pis. 17, 40: castrorum, Suet. Caes. 58: obsessionem alicuius omittere, Caes. B. C. 3, 24 fin.

obsessor, ōris, m. [id.], one who sits, stays, abides in a place; a frequenter, haunter. **I.** In gen. (only ante-class. and poet.): hoc ego fui hodie solus obsessor fori, *sai in the forum alone*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 18: vivarum aquarum (of a water-snake), Ov. F. 2, 259.—**II.** In partic., milit., a besieger, investor, blockader: obsessor curiae, Cic. Dom. 5, 13: Luceriae, Liv. 9, 15, 3: plus pavoris obsessus quam obsessori-bus intulit, Tac. H. 3, 73.

obsessus, a, um, Part., from obsideo.

Obsianus, a, um, P., v. Obsius.

ob-sibilo, i, v. a., to whistle away, to rustle (post-class.): arbores dulces strepitus obsibilabant, App. M. 11, p. 260, 27.

obsidatus, ūs, m. [obses], the condition of a hostage, hostageship (post-class.): pater ejus diu obsidatus pignore tentus, Amm. 16, 12, 25: obsidatus sorte in Syriis detentus, id. 18, 6, 20: in obsidatum datus, Schol. Juv. 2, 164.

ob-sideo, ēdi, essum, 2, v. n. and a. [se-deo]. **I.** Neutr., to sit, stay, remain, abide anywhere (only poet.): servi ne obsideant, liberis ut sit locus, Plaut. Poen. prol. 23: domi obsidere, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 6: in limine, Val. Fl. 2, 237.—**II.** Act., to sit at, on, or in, to remain on or in, to haunt, inhabit, frequent a place. **A.** In gen.: aram, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 36: ranae stagna et rivos obsidet, frequent marshes, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 62: obsidet limina bubo, Sil. 8, 636: Apollo umbilicum terrarum obsidet, Cic. Div. 2, 56.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., to sit down before, to hem in, beset, besiege, invest, blockade a place (cf. oppugno): cum omnes aditus armati obsiderent, Cic. Phil. 2, 35, 89: Curio Uticam obsidere instituit, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: consiliis ab oppugnanda urbe ad obsidendam versis, Liv. 2, 11: proplus inopiam erant obsidentes quam ob-sessi, id. 25, 11: ut Carthaginem crederent extemplo Scipionem obsessurum, id. 30, 7: totam Italiam, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 75: vias, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: vallis obsessa, Verg. A. 10, 120: egregias Lateranorum aedis, Juv. 10, 17.—**2.** To occupy, fill, possess: corporibus omnis obsidetur locus, is filled, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65: senatum armis, id. Phil. 7, 5, 15: palus obsessa salicis, full of osier-thickets, Ov. M. 11, 363: Trachasque obsessa palude, i. e. surrounded, id. ib. 15, 717.—**B.** Trop., to occupy, possess, take possession of: alicujus animum, Just. 42, 4, 21: qui meum tempus obsideret, who took up my time, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 6; id. Or. 62, 210: cum obsideri aures a fratre cerneret, that they were continually besieged by his brother, Liv. 40, 20 fin.—**3.** To have one's eye upon, to watch closely, be on the look-out for: jacere humi ad obsidendum stuprum, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: rostra, id. Fl. 24, 57.

***obsidialis**, e, adj. [obsidium], of or for besieging, siege: admotis obsidalibus machinamentis (al. obsidionalibus), Auct. Itin. Alex. 47 Mai.

(Obsidianus, a false read. for Obsianus, Plin. 36, 67, § 196; v. Obsius.)

obsidio, ōnis, f. [obsideo]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., a siege, investment, blockade of a place (class.): obsidionem potius dicendum esse, quam obsidium, adjuvat nos testimonio suo Ennius in Telamone, Paul. ex Fest. p. 198 Müll.; v. Müll. ad loc.: and cf.: cui tu obsidionem paras, Enn. ib. (Trag. v. 365

Vahl.); and: obsidionem obducere, id. ib. (Trag. v. 11 ib.): partim vi, partim obsidione urbes capere, Cic. Mur. 9, 20: aliquem in obsidione habere, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: cum spes major Romanis in obsidione quam in oppugnatione esset, Liv. 5, 2: obsidione eximere, to free or release from, id. 38, 15: obsidione cingere, to besiege, blockade, Just. 22, 4, 1; Verg. A. 3, 52: obsidionem tolerare, to stand, Tac. H. 1, 33: obsidionem exsequi, to carry on, id. A. 15, 4: obsidionem omittere, to raise, id. ib. 15, 5: obsidionem solvere, to put an end to a siege, by either surrender or relief: tolerando paucos dies totam solutos obsidionem, Liv. 26, 7, 8; cf. Amm. 20, 7, 3: soluta obsidione, raised, Liv. 36, 31, 7; Curt. 4, 4, 1: eam obsidionem sine certamine adveniens Cn. Scipio solvit, Liv. 24, 41, 11; 25, 22, 15; 38, 5, 6; Just. 4, 4, 5; Tac. A. 4, 24; id. H. 4, 34: liberare obsidionem, to raise the siege: non ad Romam obsidendam, sed ad Capuae liberandam obsidionem Hannibalem ire, Liv. 26, 8, 5; cf. obsidium fin.: longae dira obsidionis egestas, Juv. 15, 96.—**B.** Transf., captivity (post-class.), Just. 2, 12, 6; 15, 1, 3; 39, 1, 1.—**II.** Trop., pressing, imminent danger: obsidione rem publicam liberare, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 29: feneratores ex obsidione eximere, to free from the danger of losing their money, id. Fam. 5, 6, 3; Plin. Pan. 81, 2; cf. obsidium.

obsidionalis, e, adj. [obsidio], of or belonging to a siege: corona, a crown of grass, granted as a reward to a general who rescued others from siege, Paul. ex Fest. p. 190 Müll.; so Liv. 7, 37, 2; Plin. 22, 4, 4, § 7; Gell. 5, 6, 8; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 59: machinae, Amm. 24, 1: morae, Front. Strat. 1, 3, 4: mala, Amm. 14, 2.

obsidior, āri, v. dep. [obsidium], to lie in wait for, to waylay one (perh. only post-Aug.): alicui, Col. 9, 14, 10.—(In Cic. Scaur. p. 40, instead of obsidietur, Mai. more correctly reads obsaeptur; v. obsaeptio.)

1. obsidium, ii, n. [obsideo], a siege, investment, blockade (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug. for obsidio; not in Cic. or Caes.; but cf. obsidio). **I.** Lit.: obsidium dictum ab obsidendo, quominus hostis egredi posset inde, Varr. L. L. 5, § 90 Müll.: obsidium, tam quam praesidium, subsidium, recte dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll.: saevo obsidio premere aliquem, Enn. ap. Non. 216, 29 (Ann. v. 28 Vahl.): obsidium facere Ilio, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 24: obsidio circumdare, Tac. A. 13, 41: obsidium urgere, id. H. 4, 28; Flor. 4, 4, 4; Gell. 15, 31, 1; Amm. 20, 7, 3: ad liberandum Mogontiaci obsidium, Tac. H. 4, 37.—**II.** Trop. **A.** A waylaying, an ambush: obsidia hominum aut insidiosorum animalium, Col. 8, 2, 7.—**B.** Attention, foresight: curatoris, Col. 9, 9, 1; cf. obsidio.—**C.** Danger: tuo tergo obsidium adesce, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 64.

***2. obsidium**, ii, n. [obses], the condition of a hostage, hostageship (Tacitean): Meherdates obsidio nobis datus, Tac. A. 11, 10.

Obsidiūs, ii, m., a Roman surname, Flor. 1, 18, 7.

ob-sido, ēre, v. a., to beset, invest, besiege, blockade (mostly poet.): ne auriculam obsadat caries, ne vermiculique, Lucil. ap. Non. 21, 25: vias oculorum, Lucr. 4, 351: certas partes, id. 4, 1092: pontem, Sall. C. 45, 2 Kritiz IV. cr.: portas, Verg. A. 9, 159: Italos fines, to occupy, take possession of, id. ib. 7, 334: praedator cupit immensos obsidere campos, Tib. 2, 3, 41: Troica moenia, Cat. 64, 345.

obsignatio, ōnis, f. [obsigno], a sealing; sealing up (post-class.): testamenti, Paul. Sent. 4, § 1 sq.: tabularum, Gell. 14, 2, 7; Arn. 2, 81.—Trop. (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Bapt. 13.

obsignator, ōris, m. [id.], a sealer, sealer up (class.): litterarum obsignator, Cic. Clu. 66, 186.—Esp.: the witnesses who set their seals to a will, Cic. Clu. 13, 37: testamenti, id. Att. 12, 18, b, 2: decisionis, id. Fl. 36, 89.

ob-signo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to seal, seal up a will, a letter, etc. (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cedo tu ceram ac linum ātutum: age obliga, obsigna cito, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 96: cellas, Ad. Cas. 2, 1, 1: laenas, Q. Cic. Fam. 16, 26: epistulam, Cic. Att. 8, 6, 1; id. Pis. 28, 71.—Esp.: tabulas,

testamenta, to sign and seal, as a witness: istam ipsam quaestionem, dicite, quis obsignavit? Cic. Clu. 66, 185: tabellas ejus rei condicionisque, id. Quint. 21, 67: testamentum signis adulterinis, id. Clu. 14, 41: obsignavit anulō, Vulg. Dan. 6, 17.—Prov.: agere cum aliquo tabellis obsignatis, to deal with one with sealed writings, i. e. in the strictest form, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: (cf.: tamquam ex syngraphā agere cum populo, id. Mur. 17, 35): tabulas obsignare velle, would seal up the documents, i. e. would have no discussion, id. Pis. 28, 69.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To seal up the papers and effects of an accused person, Cic. Verr. 1, 19, 50.—Hence, **2.** To seal an accusation against one: qui contra Scaurum patrem suum obsignaverat, Cic. Scaur. Fragm. ap. Ascon.—**3.** To pledge or mortgage under one's hand and seal: tria agri jugera ad aerarium obsignaverat, Val. Max. 4, 4, 7.—**4.** To close under seal, make fast: inane obsignari nihil solere, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 145; cf. the context.—**II.** Trop., to stamp, impress: formam verbi, Lucr. 4, 567: aliquid obsignatum habere, to impress on the mind, id. 2, 581.

ob-sipo, āre, v. a. [supo], to sprinkle at or upon (ante-class.): obsipat aquulam, prov., it refreshes, cheers me, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 37.

ob-sisto, stiti, stitum, 3, v. n., to set, place, or post one's self before any thing (class.; syn.: adversor, repugno). **I.** In gen.: hic obsistam, ne, etc., will station myself, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 62: alicui obviam, to plant one's self in another's way, id. Capt. 4, 2, 11: obsistens obstansque, Liv. 2, 10, 3: plures abeunti Voluminio obsistere, id. 10, 19.—**II.** In partic. **A.** To set one's self against; to oppose, resist, withstand: qui cum obsistere ac defendere conarentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: omnibus ejus consiliis, id. Cat. 3, 7, 17: dolori, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 28: odiis, id. Off. 2, 7, 23: vitilis, id. ib. 2, 10, 37: visis, to disapprove of, id. Fin. 3, 9, 31: opinionibus, id. Ac. 2, 34, 108.—With inf.: obstitit Oceanus in se simul atque in Herculeum inquiri, opposes, forbids, Tac. G. 34.—With ne: Histiaens Mile-tus ne res conficeretur obstitit, Nep. Milt. 3, 5: obstitisti, ne ex Italiā transire in Siciliam fugitivorum copiae possent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 5.—With quominus: quae si cui obstitit, quominus referret gratiam, etc., Sen. Ben. 5, 5, 3.—Impers. pass.: magnitudine animi facile posset repugnari obstiti-que fortunae, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 17.—**B. obstitus**, a, um, P. a. **1.** Over-against, opposite: luna radios solis obstiti vel adversi usurpat, App. de Deo Socr. p. 42.—**2.** Lit., opposing, inimical; hence, in augury, struck by lightning: obstitum Cloatius et Aelius Stilo esse aiunt violatum attackumque de caelo. Cincius quom qui deo deaque obstitit id est qui viderit, quod videri nefas esset, Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll.: FVLGURA ATQVE OBSTITA PIANO, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21.

obsītus, a, um, Part., from 2. obsero.

Obsītus, i, m., a Roman surname, Plin. 36, 67, § 196.—Hence, **Obsītianus**, a, um, adj., belonging to Obsītus: lapis, so named after the discoverer, Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 177.—Also subst.: **obsītiana**, ae, f., Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 200; and **obsītiana**, ōrum, plur. n., a kind of glass: obsiana numerantur, id. 36, 26, 67, § 196. (The older editions of Pliny read Obsidian and Obsidianus; hence the name obsidian applied to the stone.)

obsōlēfācio, fēcī, factum, 3, v. a.; in pass.: **obsōlēfio**, factus, fieri [obsoleo-facio], to wear out, spoil, injure, sully, degrade, lower, make common (mostly post-Aug.): rivi non opere, nec fistula, nec ullo coacto itinere obsolefacti; sed sponte currentes, Sen. Ep. 90, 43: auctoritas obsolefacta, id. ib. 29, 3: toga, Val. Max. 3, 5, 1: admovebat, ne paterentur nomen suum commissionibus obsoleferi, Suet. Aug. 89: obsolebant dignitatis insignia, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105; B. and K. dub. (al. obsolecebant; al. obsolebant).

obsōlēfactus, a, um, Part., from obsolefacio.

obsōleo, ēre, v. obsolefacio fin.

obsōlesco, lēvi, lētum, 3, v. incho. n. [obs-olesco], to wear out, to grow old, decay, fall into disuse, lose value, become ob-

solete (class.; syn. exolesco): his (verbis) oportet, si possis, non uti: sic enim obsolescent, Varr. L. 9, § 16 Müll.: haec ne obsolescerent, renovabam, cum licebat, legendo, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 11: obsolevit jam oratio, id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 52: vectigal, quod in bello non obsolescat, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: laus, Tac. A. 4, 26: enituit aliquis in bello, sed obsolevit in pace, Plin. Pan. 4, 5.—Hence, **obsoletus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Lit., old, worn out, thrown off: erat veste obsoleta, Liv. 27, 34: vestitus, Nep. Ages. 8, 2: amiculum, Curt. 6, 9, 25: vestitu obsoletiore, Cig. Agr. 2, 5, 13: homo obsoletus, in a worn-out dress, id. Pis. 36, 89: tectum, old, ruinous, Hor. C. 2, 10, 6: verba, obsolete, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 150: obsoleta et vulgaria, id. Quint. 18, 56.—**B.** Transf., common, ordinary, poor, mean, low: crimina, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 177: gaudia, Liv. 30, 42.—Comp.: obsoletior oratio, a too ordinary, too negligent style, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 33: honores, of little worth, Nep. Milt. 6, 2: color, Col. 4, 30: o nec paternis obsoleta sordibus, Hor. Epod. 17, 46: dextra obsoleta sanguine, defiled, Sen. Agam. 977.—Hence, adv.: **obsoletē**, in an old or worn-out style, poorly, meanly: paulo tamen obsoletius vestitus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 152.

obsoletō, āvi, 1, v. a. [obsoletus], to degrade, soil, sully, stain, defile (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: qui vestitum obsoletassent nuptiale, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.—**II.** Trop.: majestatis vestigia obsoletant, Tert. Apol. 15.

obsoletus, a, um, P. a., v. obsolesco fin.

obsolido, āvi, 1, v. a. [ob-solido], to make firm or fast, to harden, consolidate, only in part. pass.: **obsolidatus**, made solid, firm: tectorio rigide obsolidato, Vitruv. 2, 3, 2.

obsonatio (ops-), ōnis, f. [1. obsonio], a buying of victuals; a catering, marketing, Don. ad Ter. And. 2, 2, 32.

obsonator (ops-), ōris, m. [id.], a buyer of victuals; a caterer, purveyor: obsonator optimus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 73; Mart. 14, 217 in lemm.; Sen. Ep. 47, 8.

obsonatus (ops-), ūs, m. [id.], a catering, marketing: dare minam in obsonatum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 27: obsonatu redeo, id. Men. 2, 2, 5 and 14.

obsonito, āvi, 1, v. freq. n. [id.], to feast, entertain, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 201 Müll.

obsonium or **ops-**, ii, n., = ὀψώνιον, that which is eaten with bread; victuals, viands, esp. fish: tu facito obsonatum nobis sit opulentum obsonium, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 64: curare, id. Merc. 3, 3, 22: obsonare, id. Stich. 3, 1, 36: scindere, Sen. Vit. Beat. 17, 2; Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 87: coëmere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 9: opsonia rancidula, Juv. 11, 134.—Also of fruit, Plin. 15, 19, 21, § 82.

1. obsonō or **ops-**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., and **obsonor** or **ops-**, ātus, 1, v. dep. [ὀψωνέω], to buy provisions, to cater, purvey (class.). **I.** Lit.: postquam opsonavit erus, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 1; id. Men. 1, 3, 26: ibo atque opsonabo opsonium, id. Stich. 3, 1, 36: vix drachmis est opsonatus decem, Ter. And. 2, 6, 20.—Dep. form *absol.*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 3, 8: de suo obsonari filii nuptiis; id. Aul. 2, 4, 16.—**B.** Transf., to feast, treat, to furnish an entertainment: opsonat, potat, olet, angusta; de meo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37; 5, 9, 7.—**II.** Trop.: obsonare ambulando famem, to cater or provide an appetite, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97.

2. obsono, 1, v. a., to interrupt by a sound; trop.: alicui sermone, i. e. to interrupt by speaking, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 74.

obsoopesco, 3, v. n., to fall asleep: obsopi, obsopitus, obsopesco, Not. Tir. p. 135.

obsopio, ivi, or ii, itum, 4, v. a., to put or fall to sleep (post-class.): a somni tempore prohibere, ne obsopiantur, Scrib. Comp. 180: somno obsopitus, fallen asleep, Sol. 12: odoris novitate obsopitus, made faint, stupefied, id. ib.

obsopitus, a, um, Part., from obsopio.

ob-sorbeo, ūi, 2, v. a., to sup or drink up, to swallow or gulp down (poetical). **I.** Lit.: Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 21: aquam, id. Cure. 2, 3, 34: placentas, to gulp down, bolt, Hor.

S. 2, 8, 24: unionem liquefactum, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 121.—*Absol.*: ter die absorbebat, terque eructabat, Hyg. Fab. 125: ursis homines non plane comedendi, sed absorbendi objectabantur, Lact. Mort. Pers. 21, 6.—**II.** Transf.: fores, Quae absorbent quicquid venit intra pessulos, swallow up, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 29 (dub.; al. absorbent).

ob-sordesco, dūi, 3, v. inch. n., to become dirty, be soiled (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: ne coma fumo obsordescat, Prud. Apoth. 214.—**II.** Trop., to wear out, decrease: obsorduit jam haec in me aerumna, i. e. is moderated, Caecil. ap. Non. 147, 7 (Com. Rel. v. 86 Rib.).

ob-staculum, i, n. [obsto], a hindrance, obstacle (post-class.; cf. impedimentum): teneris et rarioribus parcit (fulmen), quia transitu patente minus obstaculum invenit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 52, 1: rumpere obstacula, Prud. Ham. 601; App. Flor. p. 361, 11; Arn. 2, 62; Amm. 17, 3.—In plur., of mountains, Amm. 21, 10.

obstans, antis, Part., from obsto.

1. obstantia, ium, n., v. obsto fin. c.

2. obstantia, ae, f. [obsto], a standing before or against, a resistance, hindrance, obstruction (only in Vitr.): terrae, Vitr. 9, 5, 4: aëris, id. 6, 1: umbrarum, id. 8, 1.

ob-sterno, strāvi, 3, v. a., to strew or cast before, to throw in one's way (post-class.): uxorem puero, App. Mag. p. 335, 31.

obstetricius (opst-) or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [obstetrīx], of or belonging to a midwife, obstetric (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: manas obstetriciae, Arn. 3, 166.—**B.** Trop., Front. Orat. p. 246.—**II.** Subst.: **obstetricia** (sc. officia), ōrum, n., midwifery, obstetrics: Jove Liberum parturiente inter obstetricia dearum, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 140.

obstetrico (opst-), āre, v. n. and a. [id.], to perform the office of a midwife (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ad Nat. 2, 12: Hebraeas (sc. mulieres), to assist in childbirth, Vulg. Exod. 1, 16: obstetricandi scientia, id. ib. 1, 19.—**B.** Trop.: poëtis obstetricantibus, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 2.

obstetrīx (opst-) or **obstītrix** (opst-), icis, f. [obsto], a midwife: peperit Sine obstetricis opera, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 22; id. Capt. 3, 4, 96: mittere ad obstetricem, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 5; Hor. Epod. 17, 51; Vulg. Exod. 1, 15: obstetricum nobilitas, Plin. 28, 6, 18, § 67; Paul. Sent. 2, 24, 8 sq.

obstinatē, adv., v. obstino, P. a. fin.

obstinatio, ōnis, f. [obstinō], firmness, in a good and bad sense; resolution, steadfastness, determination, inflexibility, stubbornness, obstinacy (class.; syn.: pertinacia, contumacia): quae ego omnia obstinatione sententiae repudiavi, out of adherence to my principles, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 41: animi, Sen. Ep. 94, 7: fidei, Tac. H. 3, 39: taciturna, obstinate silence, Nep. Att. 22, 2: inflexibilis, Plin. Ep. 10, 97, 3.—In plur., Tert. ad Nat. 1, 17.

obstinatus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from obstino.

obstinēt dicebant antiqui, quod nunc ostendit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 197 Müll.; so, iam se caelo cedens aurora obstinet suum patrem, Poët. ib. (Trag. Rel. p. 228 Rib.).

obstino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [a lengthened form of obsto], to set about a thing with firmness or resolution, to set one's mind firmly on, to persist in, be resolved on a thing (as a verb. fin. very rare; only the Part. as a P. a. is freq.). (a) With acc.: id. inhiat, ea affinitatem haec obstinavit gratia, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 89.—Pass.: obstinari exorsus, Pac. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 425 Rib.).—(β) With inf.: obstinaverant animis aut vincere, aut mori, Liv. 23, 29, 7.—(γ) *Absol.*: ipso Vespasiano inter initia imperii ad obtinendas iniquitates haud perinde obstinante, Tac. H. 2, 84.—Hence, **obstinatus**, a, um, P. a., firmly set, fixed, resolved, in a good or bad sense; determined, resolute, steadfast, inflexible, stubborn, obstinate (class.; syn.: pericax, pertinax): vos qui astatitis obstinati, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 11 Rib.): obstinato animo aliquid facere, Att. ap. Paul. ex Fest. 1.1 (Trag. Rel. p. 123 Rib.); so, Vulg. Ruth. 1, 18: ad decertandum obstinati animi, Liv. 6, 3, 9: ad silendum, Curt. 8, 1, 30:

ad mortem, Liv. 5, 41, 1: adversus lacrimas, id. 2, 40, 3; 3, 47, 4: ad resistendum, Suet. Caes. 15 fin.: contra veritatem, Quint. 12, 1, 10: pudicitia, Liv. 1, 58: fides, Tac. H. 5, 5: aures, Hor. C. 3, 11, 7.—With inf.: jam obstinatis mori spes affulsit, Liv. 42, 65; 7, 21, 1; 9, 25, 6: obstinatum est tibi, non suscipere imperium, nisi, etc., you are firmly resolved, Plin. Pan. 5, 6.—Rarely with in: obstinatae in perniciem Romae urbes, Amm. 17, 11, 3: in extrema, Tac. H. 3, 56: militum animos obstinatos pro Vitellio subruere, id. H. 2, 101.—Comp.: voluntas obstinator, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 1: adversus lacrimas muliebres, firmer, more steadfast, Liv. 2, 40.—Sup.: virtus obstinatissima, the most resolute, Sen. Ep. 71, 10: rex obstinatissimus, Amm. 17, 14.—Hence, adv.: **obstinatē**, firmly, inflexibly, in a good and bad sense; resolutely, pertinaciously, stubbornly, obstinately (class.): ita me obstinate aggressus, ut, etc., Plaut. As. 1, 1, 10: operam dat, Ter. And. 1, 5, 8: negari, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: magis ac magis induruisse, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 10.—Comp.: obstinatus omnia agere, Suet. Caes. 29.—Sup.: obstinatissime recusare, Suet. Tib. 67.

obstipatio, ōnis, f. [ob-stipo], the close pressure (eccl. Lat.): turbarum obstipatione, Laurent. Hom. 1.

ob-stipesco and **ob-stūpesco**, pūi, 3, v. inch. n. and a., to become senseless, lose feeling; to be stupefied, benumbed (syn.: obtorpesco; class.). **I.** Lit.: apes obstupescunt potantes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: corpus, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 56.—**II.** Trop., to be astonished, astounded, amazed, to be struck with amazement: quid hic, malum, adstant obstipuisti, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 51: ob haec beneficia, quibus illi obstupescunt, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 7: ejus aspectu cum obstupuisset bubulcus, id. Div. 2, 23, 50: visu Aeneas, Verg. A. 5, 90: obstupuerunt stupore magno, Vulg. Marc. 5, 42 et saep.—(β) With acc., to wonder or be astonished at any thing (post-class.), Cassiod. Var. 2, 39.

obstipus, a, um; adj. [ob-stipes], bent or inclined to one side; opp. to rectus (poët. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen., oblique, shelving: omnia mendose fieri atque obstipa, necesse est, Lucr. 4, 517: obstitum (leg. obstipum) obliquum, Enn. Libr. XVI.: montibus obstitis (leg. obstipsis) obstantibus, unde oritur nōx. Et in Libr. VIII.: amplius exaugere obstipolumve (leg. opstipolumve) solis. Caecilius in imbris (leg. Imbris): resupina obstito (leg. obstipō) capitulo sibi ventum facere cunicula (leg. tunicula). Lucretius: omnia, etc.; v. supra, Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll.; v. Müll. ad loc.; and cf. Enn. Ann. v. 290 and 407 Vahl.; and Trag. Rel. p. 44 Rib.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Bent or drawn back, said of the stiff neck of a proud person: cervix rigida et obstipa, Suet. Tib. 68.—**2.** Bent forward, bent or bowed down: stes capite obstipum, multum similis metuenti, Hor. S. 2, 5, 92.—So of one lost in thought: obstipo capite et fingentes lumine terram, Pers. 3, 80.—**3.** Bent or inclined to one side, of the dragon's head, a translation of the Gr. λοφὸν κάμν: obstipum caput et tereti cervice reflexum, Cic. Arat. N. D. 2, 42, 107; cf. Col. 7, 10, 1.—**II.** Transf., stiff-necked, obstinate, perverse (eccl. Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 3, 38.—Hence, **obstipe**, adv., perversely, Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 25.

obstitus, a, um, v. obstipus.

obstitus, a, um, v. obisto, II. B.

ob-sto, stiti, ātum [obstaturus], Front. Aquaed. 123: Quint. 2, 11, 1: Stat. Th. 7, 247; gen. plur. obstantum, Sil. 5, 277), 1, v. n., to stand before or against any thing. **I.** In gen. (very rare): soli luna obstitit, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25 (Ann. v. 167 Vahl); cf.: montibus obstipsis obstantibus, id. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll. (Ann. v. 407 ib.): dominae niveis a vultibus obstas, Stat. S. 1, 2, 23; so, summis a postibus, id. Th. 4, 17: obviam, to stand in the way, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 14.—**II.** In partic., to stand against or in the way of a person or thing; to withstand, thwart, hinder, oppose, obstruct (the class. signif. of the word; syn.: obisto, adversor, officio).—C on s. tr. with dat., *absol.*, with quin, quominus, cur, or ne: (a) With dat.: quae tardis mora noctibus obstet, Verg. A. 1, 746: alicui, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 6: cur

mihi te offers ac meis commodis officiis et obstat? Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 112; cf. id. ib. 2, 6; vita cetera eorum huic sceleri obstat, *their former life stands opposed to this crime, secures them against the suspicion of this crime*, Sall. C. 52, 31: di omnes quibus obstitit Ilium, *was an offence to*, Verg. A. 6, 64: nam sic labentibus (aediibus) obstat vilicus, i. e. *keeps from falling*, Juv. 3, 194; cf. v. 243.—For the *dat. in* with *acc.* is found: in laudem vetustorum invidia non obstat, Sen. Ben. 7, 8, 2.—(β) *Absol.*: me obstare, illos obsequi, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: resistent, occurrunt, obstant, id. ap. Non. 147, 9 (Sat. v. 5 ib.): obstando magis quam pugnando castra tutabantur, Liv. 40, 25: exercitus hostium duo obstant, *block up the way*, Sall. C. 58, 6; Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 15: si omnia remouentur, quae obstant et impediunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 19.—(γ) *With quin*: quibus non humana ulla, neque divina obstant, quin socios amicos trahant, excendant, Sall. H. 4, 61, 17 Dietsch.—(δ) *With quominus*: quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95: ne quid divini humanive obstat, quominus iustum piumque de integro ineam bellum, Liv. 9, 8, 6.—(ε) *With cur*: quid obstat, cur non (verae nuptiae) fiant? Ter. And. 1, 1, 76.—(ζ) *With ne*: Histiaeus Milesius, ne res conficeretur, obstitit, Nep. Milt. 3, 5: cum ibi quoque religio obstaret, ne non posset nisi ab consule dici dictator, Liv. 4, 31, 4: ne id, quod placebat, decerneret in tantae nobilitatis viris, ambitio obstabat, id. 5, 36, 9.—b. *Impers. pass.*: nec, si non obstat, propterea etiam permittitur, Cic. Phil. 13, 6, 14: indignatur amans Obstari animae, Ov. M. 11, 788.—c. *Part. pres. in plur. as subst.*: **obstantia**, ium, n.: obstantia silvarum amoliri, *hinderances, obstructions*, Tac. A. 1, 50.

obstragulum, i, n. [obsterno], a strap, lace, latchet, that fastened the sandal to the foot: crepidarum obstragulis, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 114.

obstrangulatus, a, um, *Part.*, from the obsol. obstrangulo [ob-strangulo], *strangled*; trop. (post-class.): obstrangulata mens, Prud. Cath. 7, 10.

obstreperus, a, um, *adj.* [obstrepo], clamorous, chirping (post-class.), App. Flor. p. 349, 22.

obstreptaculum, i, n. [obstrepito], a clamor against, an outcry (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 20.

obstrepito, i, v. *freg. n.* [obstrepo], to sound against, to interrupt by noise or clamor (poet.). obstrepitant lamenta choris, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 355.

obstrepo, ūi, ūtum, 3, v. n. and a. *Neutr.* 1. *Prop.*, to make a noise against or at; to roar or resound at; to resound, sound.—*With dat.*: marisque Bais obstrepentis urges Submovere litora, Hor. C. 2, 18, 20: remotis Obstrepit Oceanus Britannis, id. ib. 4, 14, 48: multaque nativis obstrept arbor aquis, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 4: si, intrante te, clamor, et plausus, et pantomimica ornamenta obstrepuerint, si, etc., Sen. Ep. 29, 12: fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus, Hor. Epod. 2, 27: tympana . . . raucis Obstrepere sonis, Ov. M. 4, 392: garrula per ramos avis obstrept, *sings aloud*, Sen. Oedip. 454: jam genus totum obstrept, *makes loud lament*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 758.—*Impers.*, there is a noise, a noise arises: non statim, si quid obstrepet, abiendi codices erunt, etc., *if there shall be a noise*, Quint. 30, 3, 28.—2. *Trop. a.* To bawl or shout against; to clamor or cry out against. (a) *Absol.*: adversarius obstreptit, Quint. 12, 6, 5.—(β) *With dat.*: certatim alter alteri obstrepere, Liv. 1, 40 fin.: ut quodammodo ipsi sibi in dicendo obstrepere videantur, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50.—(γ) *Impers. pass.*: decemviro obstrepitur, Liv. 3, 49, 4.—b. *To annoy, molest, be troublesome to*.—*With dat.*: quae res fecit, ut tibi litteris obstrepere non auderem, Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 1.—c. *To impede or hinder*; to prove an obstacle, hinderance, or injury to. (a) *With dat.*: detrectare Pompeium, actisque ejus obstrepere, Flor. 4, 2, 9: remove parentem, ne tuae laudi obstrepat, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1030.—(β) *Absol.*: nihil sensere (Poeni), obstrepente pluvia, Liv. 21, 56, 9: ut accipiat circumjecto candore lux, et temperato repercussu, non obstrepat, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 148: scelerati,

consentia obstrepente, condormire non possunt, Curt. 6, 10, 14: sed clausae sunt aures, obstrepente ira, id. 8, 1, 48.—d. *To cry out against, blame*.—*With dat.*: huic definitioni ita obstrepunt, Gell. 6, 2, 4.—B. *Act.*, to clamor against; to oppose, disturb: tamen ejus modi, etiam cum leguntur, obstrepi clamore militum videntur, et tubarum sono, Cic. Marcell. 3, 9: quae in Cn. Pompeium congesta sunt: hinc assensione favoris, illinc fremitu invidiae, litterarum monumentis obstrepuntur, *are perverted, distorted*, Val. Max. 8, 15, 8.—2. *To fill with noise, cause to resound*: secretus ab omni voce locus, si non opstrepere aquis, Ov. F. 6, 9.

1. **obstrictus**, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from obstringo.

† 2. **obstrictus**, ūs, m. [obstringo], a binding, clasping: accendat flammam ipso obstrictu (al. affrictu), Sen. Q. N. 5, 14, 4.

obstrigillator, ōris, m. [obstrigillo], an opposer, blamer (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 492, 18.

obstrigillo or **obstringillo**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [obstringo], to hinder, oppose, impede (ante-class.): resistent, occurrunt, obstant, obstringillant, obigitant, Enn. ap. Non. 147, 10: innocent, Varr. ib.: multa (al. obstringillant), Sen. Ep. 115, 6.

† **obstrigillus**, i, m. [id.], a shoe-sole, sandal, fastened to the foot by straps, Isid. Orig. 19, 34, 8.

ob-stringo, strinxi, strictum, 3, v. a. 1. *To bind to or about; to bind, tie, or fasten up* (rare): follem obstringit ogulam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23: quom ego Amphitruonem collo hinc obstricto traham, id. Am. 3, 2, 72: cervice obstricta, Juv. 10, 88: tauros aratro, to yoke, Val. Fl. 7, 602.—II. *To bind, bind up, close up by binding*. 1. *Lit.* (rare): laqueo collum, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 12.—2. *Transf.* (a) *To shut in, confine*: ventos, Hor. C. 1, 3, 4: viminibus, Col. 4, 29.—(β) *To hold together by*: purpurea vestis ingentibus obstricta gemmis, in which precious stones were the fastenings, Flor. 4, 11, 3.—III. *Trop.*, to bind, tie, fetter, hamper; to oblige, lay under obligation (the class. signif. of the word; syn.: obligo, devincio): donis aliquem obstringere, Cic. Clu. 66, 190: civitatem jurejurando, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: legibus, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132: foedere, id. Pis. 13, 29: aliquem aere alieno, to bring into debt, id. Fam. 11, 10, 5: jurejurando, to bind by an oath, Tac. A. 1, 14: animam suam, Vulg. Num. 30, 9: quam plurimas civitates suo sibi beneficio habere obstrictas volebat, bound, under obligation, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: Atticum officiis, Cic. Fam. 3, 18, 2: qui se tot sceleribus obstrinxerit, has been guilty of so many crimes, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 8: se paricidio, to commit, perperate, id. Phil. 11, 12, 29: se perjurio, Liv. 26, 48: aliquem conscientia, to bind by privacy, by participation, Tac. H. 4, 55: obstringi conscientia tanti sceleris, ne, etc., to be hindered by the sense of so great a crime, from, etc., Liv. 4, 17, 5: aliquem societate scelerum, Tac. A. 4, 57: fidem suam alicui, to pledge one's word, to promise positively, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 8; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 11; cf. Just. 2, 15, 14.—Mid.: qui alienum . . . sustulit, furti obstringitur, makes himself guilty, becomes guilty, Sabin. ap. Gell. 11, 18, 21: eidem sceleri obstrictus est, Lact. 3, 18, 6.—Hence, **obstrictus**,

a, um, *P. a.*; according to II., bound, obliged.—Comp.: obstrictior Debitor, Paul. Nol. Nat. Felic. 9, 145.—Hence, **obstrictē**, adv.; comp.: obstrictius, more stringently, Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 24.

obstructio, ōnis, f. [obstruo], a building before or against, a closing up by building; a blocking up. 1. *Lit.* (post-class.): corporum, Arn. 2, 63.—II. *Trop.*, an obstruction, a barrier: haec obstructio non diuturna est, Cic. Sest. 9, 22.

obstructus, a, um, *Part.*, from obstruo.

obstrudo, ēre, v. obtrudo.

* **obstrudulentus**, a, um [obtrudo], that can be swallowed down: obstrudulenta aliquid, quo pectam sedens, Titin. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 134 Rib.), v. obtrudo.

ob-struo (opstr-), xi, ctum, 3, v. a., to build before or against; to build, block, or wall up; to stop up, barricade, render

impassable (class.; cf. obsaeptio, claudio, opipilo). 1. *Lit.*: validum pro diruto obstruentes murum, Liv. 38, 29: frontem castrorum auxilium, id. 5, 1.—Esp., to build before so as to obstruct the light: obstructae fenestras, Varr. R. R. 1, 4: FENESTRAS opstravito, Lex. Puteol. ap. Grut. 207, 2: luminibus alicuius, Cic. Dom. 44: jus luminum obstruendorum redimere, to purchase permission of a neighbor to build so as to obstruct his light, Inscr. Guarin. Comment. in Vet. Monument. 1, p. 64: portas, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: valvas aedis, Nep. Paus. 5: aditus, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: flumina, Caes. B. C. 3, 48: aquarum venas, Plin. 31, 8, 28, § 49: saxa, placed in the way, Ov. M. 3, 570: cujus aures morbus obstruxit, has stopped up, made deaf, Sen. Ben. 3, 17, 2: os obstruere, to close the mouth, to make silent, Vulg. Ps. 62, 12; id. Rom. 3, 19.—II. *Trop.*, to stop up, hinder, impede, obstruct: Catonis luminibus obstruxit haec posteriorum quasi exaggerata altius oratio, was a hinderance to, Cic. Brut. 17, 66: viri deus obstruit aures, stops, renders deaf, inezorable, Verg. A. 4, 440: perfugia improborum, shuts off, Cic. Sull. 28, 79: cognitionem difficultatibus, to impede, obstruct, id. Ac. 2, 3, 7: mentes, Tac. H. 3, 21.—b. *Intr.*, to be in the way: si officinis signis mons obstruit altus, Cic. Arat. 44.

(obs-trūsus, false read. for abstrusus, Sen. Ep. 68, 4.)

ob-stupe-facio, fēci, factum, 3, v. a.; in pass. **obstufefio**, factus, fieri, to astonish, amaze, astound, stupefy; to render senseless, deprive of feeling, benumb (class.): eum timidum obstufefecit pudor, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 54: ipso miraculo audaciae obstufefecit hostes, Liv. 2, 10: nisi metus maerorem obstufefaceret, id. 25, 38; cf. Tac. H. 4, 72.—Pass.: obstufefactis hominibus, Cic. Deiot. 12, 34: obstufefacti hostes, Tac. Agr. 18: obstufefactis nervis, Val. Max. 3, 8, ext. 6.

obstufefactus, a, um, *Part.*, from obstufefacio.

obstufefio, fieri, v. obstufefacio.

ob-stupendus, a, um, *adj.* [ob-stupeo], astounding, Cassiod. Var. 6, 23.

ob-stupesco, v. obstupesco.

ob-stupidus, a, um, *adj.*, amazed, confounded, beside one's self, senseless, stupefied (ante- and post-class.): hiat sollicita, studio obstupida, suspensio animo civitas, Pac. ap. Non. 429, 7 (Trag. Rel. p. 68 Rib. fin.): quid astitisti obstupida? Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 39: attonitus et obstupidus, Gell. 5, 1, 6: consternatus ac prorsus obstupidus, App. M. 1, p. 114, 3.

obstupratus, a, um, *Part.*, from obsol. obstupro [ob-stupro], defiled, dishonored (post-class.), Lampr. Commod. 3.

* **ob-suffio**, 1, v. a., to blow against or at, Auct. Quint. Decl. 7.

ob-sum, obfui or offui, obesse (old form of fut. obescet, oberit vel aderit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 188 Müll.), v. n., to be against, be prejudicial to; to hinder, hurt, injure; opp. to prodesse (cf.: officio, noceo, injuriam facio; class.): Ty. Nunc falsa prosunt. Heg. At tibi oberunt, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 48; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 13; cf.: men obesse, illos prodesse, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Trag. v. 84 Vahl.); and: qui (pudor) non modo non obesset ejus orationi, sed etiam probitatis commendatione prodesset, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 122: subicimus id, quod nobis adjumento futurum sit, aut offuturum illis e contrario, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33: obsunt auctoribus artes, Ov. M. 7, 562: ne prodigus obsit, Verg. G. 4, 89.—*With a subject-clause*: nec, dum degradinat, obsit Agresti fano suppositus pecus, Ov. F. 4, 755: nihil obest dicere, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 4.

ob-suo, ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a. 1. *To sew on* (very rare): obsutum caput, Ov. F. 2, 578.—II. *To sew up, sew together; to stop or close up* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nares, et spiritus oris obsuitur, Verg. G. 4, 301: sporta auri obsuta, Suet. Rhet. 1 fin.: obsuta lectica, the curtains of which are sewed together all around, id. Tib. 64.

obsurdatus, a, um, *adj.* [ob-surdus], rendered deaf (eccl. Lat.), Aug. in Ps. 67, 15.

obsurdefacio, ēre, 3, v. a. [ob-surdus-facio], to render deaf (eccl. Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. 33, 6.

ob-surdesco, dūi, 3, v. *inch. n.*, to become deaf (class.). **I.** Lit.: hoc sonitu oppletae aures hominum obsurderunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 19: si sapiens excaecat, obsurdescat, etc., Aug. Civ. Dei, 19, 4, 4. **II.** Trop., to be deaf, not to give ear: obsurdesimus nescio quo modo, nec ea, quae ab eā (naturā) monemur, audimus, Cic. Lael. 24, 88: obsurderunt aures hominum ad tam salutaria praecepta, Ambros. de Tobia, 3, 9.

obsūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from obsuo.

obt- in compounds. In some MSS. and editions **opt-**.

ob-taedesco (opt-), ēre, v. *inch. n.*, to disgust: nolo optaedesca, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 52 Fleck.

1. obtectus, ūs, m. [obtego], a covering (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 4, 65.

2. obtectus, a, um, *Part.*, from obtego.

ob-tēgo (collat. form **obtīgo**, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 8), xi, ctum, 3, v. a., to cover over, cover up (for protection or concealment) (syn.: obtendo, velo, celo; class.). **I.** Lit.: insuper lingua bubula obtigit, Cato, R. R. 40: in pectus perpluit meum, neque jam unquam obtigere possum, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 8: domus arboribus obtegeta, Verg. A. 2, 300: armis, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: se servorum et libertorum corporibus, Cic. Sest. 35, 76: os obtegendum, fauces velandae, Cels. 3, 22. **II.** Trop., to veil, hide, conceal, keep secret: obtegere errata, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 23: vitia multis virtutibus obtegeta, Cic. Cael. 18, 43: ut adolescentiae turpitudine obscuritate obtegetur, id. Vat. 5, 11: nihil, id. Att. 1, 18, 1: scelera nuper reperta praeis verbis, Tac. A. 4, 19: flagitia, id. ib. 13, 33. — With *gen.*: animus audax, sui obtegens in alios criminatur, Tac. A. 4, 1. **B.** To protect: aegre precibus meliorum obtectus, Tac. A. 16, 5.

obtemperanter, adv., v. obtempero *fin.*

***obtemperatio**, ōnis, f. [obtempero], a complying with or submitting to; compliance, submission, obedience; with *dat.*: si iustitia est obtemperatio scriptis legibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42.

obtemperātor, ōris, m. [id.], one who obeys (eccl. Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 134, 1.

ob-tempēro (opt-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to comply with, attend to, conform to, submit to, obey (cf.: obedio, obsequor, pareo; class.). (a) With *dat.*: te audi, tibi obtempera, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 2: alicui obtemperare et parere, id. Planc. 39, 94: imperio populi Romani, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: voluntati alicujus, id. B. C. 1, 35: auctoritati senatus, id. ib. 1, 1; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 19, 56: rationi obtemperare debet gubernator, Varr. L. L. 9, § 6 Müll.: naturae, Suet. Tib. 59: qui obtemperet ipse sibi, et decretis suis pareat, who conforms to his own precepts, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: tibi deos certo scio obtemperaturos magis, they will regard you, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 70. — (β) With *ad*: ad id, quod ex verbis intellegi possit, obtemperare, Cic. Caecin. 18, 52. — (γ) With *rel. clause* (perh. only in Plaut.): non ego illi obtempero quod loquitur, do not mind what he says, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 293: quae dico, id. Most. 2, 2, 89. — **b.** *Impers. pass.*: quominus eis obtemperetur, Lex Jul. Municip. fin. ap. Haub. p. 133: si mihi esset obtemperatum, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35. — Hence, **obtemperanter**, adv., willingly, readily, obediently (post-Aug.): se obtemperanter nobis accommodat, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 11 Mai.: annuit, Prud. *στροφ.* 2, 112.

ob-tendo, di, tum, 3, v. a. **I.** To draw, stretch, spread, or place before (cf. obtego; not before till after the Aug. per.). **A.** Lit.: 1. Proque viro nebulam et ventos obtendere inanes, Verg. A. 10, 82: sudarium ante faciem, Suet. Ner. 48. — Poet.: obtentā nocte, i.e. in dark night, Verg. G. 1, 248. **2.** *Pass.*, with mid. force: oculis membrana obtenditur, spreads over, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 153: Britannia Germaniae obtenditur, lies over against Germany, Tac. Agr. 10. **B.** Trop., to pretend, allege, plead as an excuse: matris preces obtendens, Tac. A. 3, 17: ad ea Drusus cum arbitrium senatus obtenderet, id. ib. 1, 26: valetudinem corporis, aetatem liberum, nubilem filiam, id. ib. 3, 35: suae imbecillitatis sanitatis appellationem obtundit, Quint. 12, 10, 15: ratio-

nem turpitudini, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 15: qui delictis suis excusationem carnis obtendet, Lact. 4, 24, 10: quid poterimus obtendere, plead what excuse, Vulg. Gen. 44, 16. **II.** Transf., to cover, hide, conceal. **A.** Lit.: obtendunt limina silvis, Stat. Th. 2, 248: lucem pulvere, Sil. 10, 228: diem nube atrā, Tac. H. 3, 56. **B.** Trop., to hide, conceal, envelop: quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur uniuscujusque natura, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15. **2.** To spread over, make a cover for: Vitellius curis luxum obtendebat, i.e. sought a refuge from, Tac. H. 3, 36 init.

ob-tenebratio, ōnis, f. [obtenebro], darkness (eccl. Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 5, 49.

ob-tēnescro, ēre, v. *inch. n.*, to become or grow dark (eccl. Lat.): lux in tabernaculo, Vulg. Job, 18, 6; Hier. in Isa. 5, 12, 1.

ob-tēbro, āre, v. a., to make dark, to darken (eccl. Lat.): obtenebrabitur dies lucis (al. tenebrabitur), Lact. 4, 19: stellae, Vulg. Job, 3, 9: lux, id. Isa. 5, 30: sol, id. ib. 13, 10: dies, id. Mic. 3, 6.

***ob-tensus**, ūs, m. [obtendo], for obtentus, a pretext, Front. ad Amic. 2, 6 fin. Mai.

ob-tentio, ōnis, f. [id. II.], a covering, veiling; trop., obscurity, darkness (post-class.): aliquid obtentionibus allegoricis claudere, by an allegorical dress, Arn. 5, 181; 5, 182.

(ob-tento, āre, a false read. for oblectabat, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3; v. Orell. and Baier ad loc.)

1. obtentus, a, um. **I.** *Part.*, from obtendo. **II.** *Part.*, from obtineo.

2. obtentus (opt-), ūs, m. [obtendo]. **I.** A drawing, spreading, or placing before (poet. and post-Aug.). **A.** Lit.: obtentu togae, tamquam se amiciens, ne videretur, Gell. 11, 18, 14: frondis, Verg. A. 11, 66: nubium, Plin. 31, 1, 1, § 2. **B.** Trop., a pretence, pretext, color (cf.: simulatio, species): obtentum habere, Tac. A. 12, 7: tempora reipublicae obtentui sumpta, assumed as a pretext, id. ib. 1, 10: sub obtentu liberationis, Just. 5, 8, 12: damnationis, Lact. 2, 4, 36: sub obtentu monitum deorum quaedam enuntiare, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 3, 6. **II.** (Acc. to obtendo, II.) A covering, cover, veil (post-class.): quia secundae res mire sunt vitis optentui, Sall. H. 1, 41, 24: vera sunt, quae loquuntur poetae, sed obtentu aliquo specieque velata, disguise, allegorical dress, Lact. 1, 11: non terror obtentui est, a hinderance, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 5.

ob-tēro (opt-), trivi, tritum, 3 (pluperf. subj. obtrisset for obtrivisset, Liv. 3, 56, 8 Drak. N. cr.; perf. obtrivisset, App. Mag. 8, p. 278, 15), v. a. **I.** To bruise, crush, or break to pieces (syn. obtundo; class.). — Lit.: ne in stabulo infantes grex boum obtederet, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5: ranas, Phaedr. 1, 30, 1: puerum, Suet. Ner. 5: homines, Liv. 27, 41: caput saxo, Luc. 6, 276: locustarum ova, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 105: crura, Col. 8, 8: in angustis portarum obtriti sunt, crushed by the crowd, Liv. 30, 5. **II.** Trop., to crush, trample on, degrade, disgrace, condemn, disparage, ravage, destroy: meaeque pugnae proeliales plurimae optritae jacent? Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 17: calumniam, Cic. Caecin. 7, 18: laudem imperatoriam, id. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 2: obtrectationes, id. Fam. 5, 9, 1: jura populi, Liv. 3, 56: legionarios, Tac. A. 15, 11: Graeciam, Just. 5, 2, 11: militem verbis to degrade, Liv. 24, 15: Penates, Sen. Oed. 645: vulgi omne cadaver, Juv. 3, 260. **III.** To rub: dentes carbone, App. Mag. 8, p. 278, 15.

ob-testatio, ōnis, f. [obtestor], an adjuring, conjuring; an engaging or obliging to any thing by calling God to witness (class.): obtestatio est, cum deus testis in meliorem partem vocatur: detestatio, cum in deteriore, Paul. ex Fest. p. 184 Müll.: quid ergo illa tua obtestatio tibicinis? Cic. Dom. 48, 125: viri, Cic. Clu. 12, 35; id. Balb. 14, 33. **II.** Transf., an earnest entreaty, adjuration (rare); in plur.: matronae in preces obtestationesque versae, supplications, Liv. 27, 50: senatus ad infamas obtestationes procumbens, Tac. A. 1, 12: quā obtestatione discedens, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 5; Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 4; Suet. Tib. 40.

obtestatus, a, um, *Part.*, v. obtestor.

ob-testor, ātus, 1, v. *dep.*, to call as a witness to any thing; to protest or assert by a person or thing (syn.: testor, obsecro, supplico; class.). **I.** In gen.: necessitudinem nostram tuamque in me benevolentiam obtestans, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 13, 1: deum hominumque fidem, Liv. 2, 10: sacra regni, deos et hospitales mensas, Tac. A. 2, 65: summam rempublicam agi obtestans, id. ib. 12, 5: aut militum se manibus aut suis moriturum obtestans, id. H. 3, 10; Suet. Calig. 15 fin. **II.** Transf., to conjure by calling to witness; to entreat, beseech, supplicate, implore: per ego haec genua te, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 13; id. Aul. 4, 9, 4: per omnes deos te obtestor, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 11, 2, 2; Verg. A. 9, 260: vos iudices, Cic. Cael. 32, 78: vos obtestor atque obsecro, ut, etc., id. Sest. 69, 147: id sibi ne eripiat, vos obtestatur, id. Sull. 32, 89: obstitens obtestansque deum et hominum fidem testabatur, nequiquam eos fugere, Liv. 2, 10, 3. — With double acc.: illud te... Pro Iatio obtestor, ne, etc., Verg. A. 12, 819. **Part.**: **obtestatus**, a, um, in the pass. signif., earnestly entreated, supplicated, implored: obtestatus prece impensā, Amm. 31, 9, 4: obtestatā fide, App. M. 2, p. 125, 11.

ob-texo, xūi, 3, v. a. (post-Aug.). **I.** To weave to or over any thing: papilio fila araneosa alarum lanugine obtegit, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65. **II.** To weave over, i.e. to overspread, cover with any thing: caelum obtegitur umbrā, Verg. A. 11, 611: per nubes caelum aliud obtexens, Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 104: jaculis obtegitur aer, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 1, 258. — Transf.: excusationes obtexere avaritiae suae, Ambros. in Luc. 8, § 78: sol nubibus obtegitur, id. Ep. 5, 4.

obticentia, ae, f. [obticco], a pause, sudden break in the midst of a discourse, as a rhet. figure: Ἀποσιώπῃς, quam Cicero reticentiam, Celsus obticentiam, nonnulli interruptionem appellant, Quint. 9, 2, 54.

***ob-ticco**, ēre, v. n. [taceo], to be silent, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 4.

ob-ticesco (opt-), tīcūi, 3, v. *inch. n.* [obticco], to become or be struck silent; in perf., to be silent (syn. obmutesco): obticuit obticescit, Not. Tir. p. 90: quid, amabo, opticuisti? Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 28: quid nunc obticuisti? Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 2 (dub.; Umpfenb. and Fleck. obtipuisti): repente obticuit, Just. 32, 2, 3: nec prius obticuit quam, etc., Ov. M. 14, 523: chorus, Hor. A. P. 284; Mart. 10, 17, 4. — With acc.: cetera obticuisti, Lact. Ira Dei, 4, 13.

obtigo, ēre, v. obtego.

obtinencia, ae, f. [obtineo], a holding fast, possession, Prisc. 1163 P.

ob-tīneo (opt-), tīnūi, tentum, 2 (old perf. optentvi, fifth Epit. of the Scipios; inf. pass. obtinerer, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 19; id. Most. 3, 2, 154), v. a. and n. [teneo]. **I.** Act. **A.** To take hold of, hold: obtine aures, amabo, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 16. **B.** To hold, have, occupy, possess; to preserve, keep, maintain, etc. (class.). **1.** In gen.: sancte Apollo, qui umbilicum certum terrarum obtines, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115 (Trag. Rel. p. 201 Rib.): suam quisque domum obtinebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 48: armis Galliam atque Italiam, Liv. 30, 19: cum imperio Hispaniam ceteriorem, to have as his province, to be governor in it, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 2: Galliam et Italiam, Liv. 30, 19: Africam, Nep. Timol. 2, 4; cf.: ex quā insulā nummus nullus, me obtinente, erogabitur, during my administration, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 7: QVEI AERARIVM PROVINCIAM OBTINEBIT, who will have the administration of the public treasure, Lex Thor. § 20 Rudorff. p. 168; Lex de Scribis ap. Haubold, p. 85: necessitudinem cum publicanis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 12, § 35: vitam et famam, to preserve, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: auctoritatem suam, to maintain, id. ib. 48, 139: principatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: regnum, id. ib. 1, 7: jus, to assert, maintain, Tac. A. 1, 32: causam, Caes. B. G. 7, 37, 4: noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, occupied, took up, prevailed during, Liv. 29, 27: quae (fama) plerosque obtinet, Sall. J. 17, 7: proverbii locum obtinet, i.e. is become proverbial, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 36: parentis gravitatem, id. Sull. 6, 19: numerum deorum, to be numbered among, id. N. D. 3, 20, 51; so, aliquem numerum, id. Brut. 47, 175; cf. id. Off. 2, 12, 43: summam opinio-

nem in scholis, Quint. 10, 5, 18: admirationem, *to be admired*, Plin. 34, 2, 2, § 2: patriae nomen, id. 15, 18, 19, § 69: firmitudinem animi, i.e. *exhibited*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 54: pontem, *would not yield*, Liv. 2, 10: silentium, *to maintain*, id. 1, 16.—With *inf.*, *to persist in*: earumque artem et disciplinam obtineat colere, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 30.—**2.** In partic., of speech, *to assert, maintain*, i.e. *to show, prove, demonstrate*: possumus hoc teste... quod dicimus, obtinere? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 71, § 168: duas contrarias sententias, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78: diu pugnare in iis, quae obtinere non possis, Quint. 6, 4, 15: recta apud turpes, id. 3, 8, 38: quaedam (leges) an obtineri possint, id. 2, 4, 39; 6, 1, 7: quod orator praecipue sibi obtinendum intellegit, id. 3, 6, 9 Spald. N. cr. (al. proponendum); cf. id. 12, 10, 53: si defecerint omnia, tum videndum erit, an obtineri possit, ne illud quidem recte factum, id. 5, 13, 24; 2, 5, 18.—**C.** *To get possession of; to gain, acquire, obtain* something (syn.: assequor, adipiscor, impetro; class.): quanta instrumenta habeat (homo) ad obtinendam adipiscendamque sapientiam, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59: impetrare et obtinere, Gell. 12, 14, 6; Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 5: malas causas semper obtinuit, in optimā concidit, *gained*, id. Att. 7, 25, 1; cf. id. Rosc. Com. 4, 10: jus suum contra aliquem, id. Quint. 9, 34: Romani si rem obtinuerint, *if they gained the victory*, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: volumus quaedam; obtenta non sunt, Cic. Balb. 27, 61: apud eum causam obtinuit, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: aditu regis obtento, Just. 21, 6, 5.—Hence, *to conquer, overcome* (eccl. Lat.): melius est ut pugnemus contra eos in campestribus, et obtineamus eos, Vulg. 3 Reg. 20, 23; 20, 25; id. Judith, 1, 5.—**II.** *Neutr.* (cf. teneo, II.), *to maintain itself; to hold, prevail, last, stand, continue, obtain* (not in Cic.): quod et plures tradidere auctores et fama obtinuit, Liv. 21, 46, 10; cf. with a *subject-clause*: pro vero antea obtinebat, regna atque imperia Fortunam dono dare, Sall. Rep. Ord. init.: non ipsos quoque fuisse pastores obtinebit, quod? etc., Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9: si dissentirent, sententia plurimum obtineret, *would prevail*, Dig. 42, 1, 36: quod merito obtinuit, ib. 2, 4, 4.—*Absol.*: obtinuit (sc. consuetudo), Dig. 1, 13, 1.—With *de*: quia de intercalando non obtinuerat, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5.—With *ut* or *ne*: his obtinuit, ut praefereatur candidato, Liv. 35, 10; Suet. Claud. 41: obtinuit, ne reus fieret, id. Caes. 23.—With *quin*, Suet. Tib. 31.

ob-tingo (opt-), tigi, 3, v. a. and n. [tango]. **I.** *Act.*, *to touch, strike*: mustulentus aestus nares obtigit, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 415, 16. (The same fragm., ib. 64, 2, has attigit.)—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to fall to one's lot* (syn.: accidit, evenit, contingit): naufragio res contigit. Nempe ergo haud Fortuna obtigit, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36: nullus est, quo non invidiant rem secundam obtingere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 14: dies mihi adversus, id. Men. 5, 5, 1: mihi propter te hoc optigit, id. Capt. 3, 5, 88: quod cuique obtigit, id. Quisque teneat, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 21: mihi obtinget sors, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 21; cf.: cum tibi aquaria provincia sorte obtigisset, id. Vatin. 5, 12: cum optatissimum nuntium acceperissem, te mihi quae sortem obtigisset, id. Fam. 2, 19, 1; id. Div. 2, 17, 38: quam mihi obtigisset dicis *σπάρτα*, numquam deseram, id. Att. 1, 20: omnia, quae hominibus forte obtigerunt, Quint. 3, 7, 13: quae (vox, latus, etc.) si modica obtigerunt, possunt ratione ampliari, id. praef. § 27.—With *ut*: cum ei (L. Paulo), bellum ut cum rege Persae gereret, obtigisset, *it had fallen to his lot*, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103.—**2.** Of events, *to happen, befall, occur* (in this sense accidere, contingere, evenire, etc., are more common): eloquere, ut haec res obtigit de filiā, *has happened, taken place, turned out*: id. quom optigerat, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 20; id. Rud. 4, 6, 7: istuc tibi ex sententiā tuā obtigisse, laetor, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 5: hoc confiteor jure mi obtigisse, id. And. 3, 5, 2: praeter spem, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 9: si quid obtigerit, aequo animo paratoque moriar, *if any thing should happen to me*, Cic. Cat. 4, 2, 3.—In plur.: exoptata obtingent, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 136.

* **ob-tinnio**, Ire, v. n., *to tingle*: aures illi, App. Mag. p. 305, 6.

† **ob-torpeo**, ēre, v. n., *to be numb*: torpet, intorpet, contorpet, obtorpet, Not. Tir. p. 94.

ob-torpesco, pūi, 3, v. inch. n., *to become numb or stiff; to be benumbed, become insensible, lose feeling*. **I.** Lit.: torpido... piscium qui securi supernatantes obtorpuere, corripientes, Plin. 9, 42, 67, § 143: manus prae metu, Liv. 22, 3: manus, Cic. Dom. 52, 135: oculi, Sen. Contr. 1: squamae, *grow hard*, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 99.—**II.** Trop.: subactus miseriis obtorpuī, Cic. poet. Tusc. 3, 28, 67: circumfuso undique pavore, ita obtorpuī, ut, etc., Liv. 34, 38 fin.: obtorpuerunt quodammodo animi, id. 32, 20, 2.

ob-torqueo, si, tum, 2, v. a. **I.** *To turn towards; to turn*: obtorque primum, Att. ap. Non. 200, 33 (Trag. Rel. v. 575 Rib.): dextrisque obtorque in undas Proram, Stat. Th. 5, 414.—**II.** *To turn round, twist, writhe, wrench* (esp. the neck; rare, and class. only in the *part. perf.*): collum, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 66: obtorto collo ad praetorem trahor, i. e. *dragged violently by the throat*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 45; id. Rud. 3, 6, 16: ut illum collo obtorto ad subsellia reduceret, Cic. Clu. 21, 59 (for which: torquere collum, Liv. 4, 53, 8): obtorta gula in vincula abripi jussit, *by the throat*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 24: obtorto valgiter labello, *twisted, contorted*, Petr. Fragm. ap. Fulg. p. 566, 2: obtorti circulus auri, *twisted, wreathed*, Verg. A. 5, 559: cardines, App. M. 3, p. 151, 22.

* **ob-tortio**, ōnis, f. [obtorqueo], *a twisting, writhing, distortion*: valgia sunt labellorum obtortiones, Fulg. Prisc. Serm. p. 565, 33.

ob-tortus, a, um, *Part.*, from obtorqueo.

† **obtractat**, contra sententiam tractat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 187 Mill.

obtractio, ōnis, f. [ob-tracto], *the touch, the handling* (late Lat.): digitorum, Cael. Aur. Signif. 31.

* **ob-trāho**, ēre, v. a., *to draw or turn towards*: si tentationibus gradum obtraxerit, Tert. Virg. Vel. 15 dub. (al. obstruxerit).

obtractio, ōnis, f. [obtracto], *an envious detracting, disparaging; detraction, disparagement* (class.): obtractio est ea, quam intellegi *ἐνδοκίαν* volo, aegritudo ex eo, quod alter quoque potior, quod ipse concupiverit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: invidia atque obtractio, id. Inv. 1, 11, 16; cf. id. Brut. 42, 156 Orell. N. cr.; Liv. 28, 40: et malevolentia, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: et invidentia, id. Tusc. 4, 7, 16: et livor, Tac. H. 1, 1: malevolentissimae, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7; cf.: malevolorum obtractationes et invidias prosternere, Vat. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1: adversus gloriam, Liv. 28, 40.—(β) With *gen. obj.*: laudis, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: gloriae alienae, Liv. 2, 40.

obtrektor, ōris, m. [id.], *a detractor, traducer, disparager* (class.): obtrektor est, qui facit quid contra recte tractantem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 199 Mill.: beneficii, Cic. Fl. 1, 2: multi communes obtrektatores atque omnium invidi, multa finxerunt, id. Planc. 23, 57: obtrektatores et invidi Scipionis, id. Rep. 1, 19, 31; id. Fam. 1, 4, 2: non relinquere locum obtrektoratorum sermoni, id. Fl. 28, 68: contra inimicos atque obtrektatores, Quint. 11, 1, 23: laudum mearum, Cic. Brut. 1, 2.—(β) With *dat.*: huic sententiae obtrektatores amici regis erant, Just. 31, 6, 1.

obtrektatus, ūs, m. [id.], for obtrektatio, *detractio, disparagement* (post-class.): sine vano obtrektatu considerare, an, etc., Gell. praef. § 16.

ob-trecto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [tracto], *to detract from through envy; to disparage, underrate, decry; to be opposed to; to thwart; to injure a person or thing* (class.; syn. detracto; cf.: aemulo, invidio); constr. with *dat.* or *acc.* (a) With *dat.*: obtrektare alicui, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56; cf. id. ib. 4, 20, 46: bonis, id. Phil. 10, 3, 6: gloriae alicujus, Liv. 36, 34; Suet. Ner. 18: laudibus ducis, Liv. 8, 36: legi, atque causae, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21.—(β) With *acc.* (so perh. not ante-Aug.): sin livor obtrektare curam voluerit, *to detract from, carp at*, Phaedr. 2 epil. 10: laudes alicujus, Liv. 45, 37: urbanas excubias, Tac. A. 1, 17: se in-

vicem, id. Or. 25.—(γ) With *inter se*, *to be rivals*: obtrektarunt inter se, Nep. Arist. 1.—(δ) *Absol.*: obtrektantis est angeli alieno, bono, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56: obtrektandi causa, id. Ac. 2, 24, 76: ne aut obstare aut obtrektare praesens videretur, Suet. Tib. 10.

obtritiō, ōnis, f. [obtero], *contrition* (eccl. Lat.): obtritiō cordis, Aug. Serm. Divers. 8, 4.

1. obtritus, a, um, *Part.*, from obtero.

2. obtritus, ūs, m. [obtero], *a bruising, crushing* (post-Aug.): ne herbae obtritu hebetentur, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 258.

ob-trūdo (collat. form **obstrūdo**), si, sum, 3, v. a., *to thrust into or against* (ante- and post-class.). **A.** In gen.: titiōnem inguinibus, App. M. 7, p. 200 fin.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To gulp down, to swallow hastily*: obtrudamus pernam, summen, glandium, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 87.—In the form obstrudo: stans obstrudero aliquid strenue, id. Stich. 4, 2, 12; cf.: obstrudant obstulent, ab avide trūdendo ingulam, non sumendo cibum. Unde et obstrudulentum... dixit Titinius: obstrudulenti aliquid, quod pectam sedens, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Mill.—**2.** *Transf.*, *to thrust, press, force, or obtrude upon one*: virginem alicui, Ter. And. 1, 5, 15: palpum alicui, *to wheedle, cajole one*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 35: arma armis, corpora corporibus, *to dash, force against*, Amm. 16, 12: tactu obtrudentia, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 197 (but obstrusa, Sen. Ep. 68, 4, is a false reading for abstrusa).

ob-truncātiō, ōnis, f. [obtrunco], *a cutting away, trimming, pruning* (post-Aug.): obtruncatio vitis, Col. 4, 29, 4.

ob-trunco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to cut off, lop away; to trim, prune*. **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and very rare): vitem, Col. 4, 29, 13.—**II.** In gen., *to cut down, cut to pieces, kill, slay, slaughter* (not in Cic. or Caes.; syn.: trucidare, jugulare, occidere): ipse Amphitruo optruncavit regem Pterelam in proelio, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 259: (Medea) puerum interea obtruncat, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67: ceteri vice pecorum obtruncabantur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 497, 27: caedere alios, alios obtruncare, id. J. 97, 5: regem, Liv. 1, 5: (hostes), Sall. J. 67, 2: cervos ferro, Verg. G. 3, 374: gallum, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 10; Liv. 7, 26, 5; 8, 24, 9; 10, 38, 11; Curt. 6, 1, 1; Just. 16, 5, 15; Tac. H. 1, 80; 3, 12.

ob-trūsio, ōnis, f. [obtrudo], *a thrusting in* (post-class.): corpusculorum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 7 praef.; 2, 37, 197.

ob-tuōr, ēri (archaic inf. obtuērier, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 19.—A collat. form, **obtuor**, is assumed to explain *indic. pres.* obtuere, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 66; 3, 2, 153; and *inf.* obtuī, Att. ap. Non. 160, 1; Trag. Rel. v. 285 Rib. al.), v. dep. a. **I.** *To look at, gaze upon* (ante-class.; cf.: intueor, aspicio): aliquem, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 66; id. Am. 3, 2, 19: terram, *to look down, i. e. be cast down*, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 17.—**II.** *To see, behold, perceive*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 153.

ob-tūtus, ūs, v. obtutus.

ob-tundo, tūdi, tūsum (and tunsum), 3, v. a. **I.** *To strike or beat against, at, or on a thing; to beat, thump, belabor* (very rare; perh. only ante- and post-class.): pectora pugnis, Firm. Math. 5, 5: obtundit os mihi, *breaks my jaw*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 50; cf.: obtunso ore, id. ib. 5, 1, 8; cf.: nam sum obtusus pugnis pessime, id. Am. 2, 1, 59.—**II.** *To blunt, dull, by striking*. **A.** Lit. (very rare): telum, Lucr. 6, 399: gladios, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 166.—**B.** *Transf.* **1.** *To blunt, weaken, make dull, deprive of strength*: aciem oculorum, Plin. 22, 25, 70, § 142: auditum, id. 24, 11, 50, § 87: obtusus stomachus, id. Ep. 7, 3, 5: vocem, *to blunt, weaken*, Lucr. 4, 613: ingenia, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 282: et obtusis ceciderunt viribus artis, Lucr. 3, 452; Liv. 7, 2: mentem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: ingenia, id. de Or. 3, 24, 93: nihil est quod tam obtundat elevetque aegritudinem, quam, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 16, 34.—**2.** *Aures or aliquem, or simply obtundere, to stun or din the ears; to deafen one by saying a thing too often or too long; hence, to annoy or tease with importunity*: aures graviter obtundo tuas, ne quem ames, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 120: ne bre-

vitas defraudasse aures videatur, neve longitudo obtudisse, Cic. Or. 66, 221: aliquem longis epistulis, to annoy, molest, id. Att. 8, 1: aliquem, id. Fam. 5, 14, 3: rogitando, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 6. — With *object-clause*: obtuderunt ejus aures, te solum praetoris fuisse, they *dinned into him that*, etc., Timarch. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 67, § 157. — With *subj.*: non cessat obtundere, totam prorsus a principio fabulam promeret, App. M. 9, p. 228, 8: aliquem de aliquâ re, to importune, annoy, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 33: obtundis, tamen intellego, etc., id. And. 2, 2, 11. — Hence, **obtusus** (**obtusus** or **optus**), a, um, *P. a.*, blunt, dull, obtuse (class.). **I.** Lit.: falx obtusa et hebes, Col. 4, 24, 21: pugio, Tac. A. 15, 54: vomer, Verg. G. 1, 262: angulus, Lucr. 4, 355: cornua lunae obtusa, Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 347. — **B.** Transf., blunted, blunt, dull, weak, faint, powerless: animi acies obtusior, Cic. Sen. 23, 83: stellis acies obtusae, Verg. G. 1, 395: obtusi et hebetes ad aliquam rem, Cic. Fragm. ap. Lact. 3, 14: aures obtusae, blunted, dull of hearing, Auct. Her. 3, 9, 17: vox, thick, not clear (opp. clara), Quint. 11, 3, 15: fauces tumentes strangulant vocem, optusae obscurant, id. 11, 3, 20: stomachus, weakened, spoiled, Plin. Ep. 7, 3, 5: obtusae pectora, insensible, without feeling, Verg. A. 1, 567: ingenium, Gell. 13, 24, 21: vires, enfeebled, Lucr. 3, 452: nimio ne luxu obtusior usus Sit genitali arvo, too blunted, too enfeebled, Verg. G. 3, 135: vigor animi, Liv. 5, 18: cor, Lact. 2, 5, 4: sensus eorum, Vulg. 2 Cor. 3, 14: venenum, powerless, Calp. Ecl. 5, 94. — Comp.: quo quid dici potest obtusius? Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 70. — *Sup.* does not occur. — Hence, **obtusē**, *dully*, not keenly (post-class.): crocodili in aqua obtusius vident, in terrâ acutissime, Sol. 32, § 28. — Fig.: hoc facere obtuse, Aug. Doct. Christ. 4, 5, § 7.

obtusio, ōnis, *f.* [obundo], a beating upon any thing; a banging, belaboring (post-class.), Lampr. Commod. 10.

obtusus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from obtundo.

obturaculum, i, n. [obturo], a stopper, stopple (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 35.

obturamentum (or **opturamentum**), i, n. [id.], a stopper, bung, Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34; 33, 4, 21, § 75.

obturatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], a stopping up: aurium, Vulg. Eccles. 27, 15.

obturatio, ōnis, *f.* [obturbo], perturbation, Rufin. Orig. de Princip. 3, 3, 4.

obturator, ōris, m. [id.], a troubler, disturber (late Lat.), Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 49.

ob-turbo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to stir up, make turbid. **I.** Lit.: obturbata proclatione prius aqua, Plin. 8, 18, 26, § 68. — **II.** Trop., to throw into disorder or confusion; to disorder, confuse, trouble, disturb, distract: (eos) denso agmine obturbabat, Tac. H. 3, 25: ne obturba, ac tace, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 49: lectorem, Suet. Aug. 86; cf.: obturbatur militum vocibus, Tac. H. 3, 10: me scriptio et litterae non leniunt sed obturbant, distract, Cic. Att. 12, 16 fin.: solitudinem, to disturb, id. ib. 12, 18. — *Absol.*: obturbabant patres specie detestandi, to raise a disturbance or clamor, Tac. A. 6, 24 (30 Ritter). — *Impers.*: obturbatur, obstreperit, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 19.

ob-turgesco, tursi, 3, v. *inch. n.*, to begin to swell, to swell up (very rare; not in Cic.): obturgescit pes, Lucr. 6, 658; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. bova, p. 30 Müll.: obtursi ebrius, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 870 P.

ob-turo, āvi, ātum, 1 (old *inf. pass.* obturari, Cato, R. R. 154), v. a., to stop up, to close (class.; syn.: obfingo, obstruo). **I.** Lit.: gutturem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 25: os, id. Stich. 1, 2, 57: foramina, Plin. 19, 10, 58, § 178: dolia operculis, Vitruv. 7, 12: aures, i. e. to refuse to listen, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 103: obstructas eas partes et obturatas esse, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: oculos, Vulg. Num. 24, 3: ora leonum, id. Heb. 11, 33. — **II.** Trop., to assuage, allay: amorem edendi, Lucr. 4, 869.

obtusē, *adv.*, v. obtundo, *P. a. fin.*

obtusangulus, a, um [obtus-angulus], having an obtuse angle: triangulum, Gromat. Vet. p. 378, 17.

obtusio, ōnis, *f.* [obundo], a crushing,

bruising: membri, Tert. Res. Carn. 57. — **II.** Bluntness, dullness (eccl. Lat.): obtusio sensuum, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 6: visus, id. ib. 1, 1, 5. — *Absol.*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 6, 91; 1, 4, 62.

obtus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from obtundo.

obtus, ūs, m. [obteor], a seeing, looking at or upon any thing (class., but in prose always with oculorum, unless this word is obviously supplied by the context; cf. aspectus): obtutu quasi obtutu a verbo tuor quod significat video, Paul. ex Fest. p. 187 Müll.: oculorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17; so id. Univ. 8; id. N. D. 3, 4, 9: obtutum aliquo figere, id. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 107: dum stupet, obtutueque haeret defixus in uno, Verg. A. 1, 495: obtutu tacito stetit, id. ib. 12, 666: defixa Latinus Obtutu tenet ora, id. ib. 7, 249: oculi in uno obtutu defixi, Sen. de Ira, 3, 4 *init.* — Trop.: in obtutu malorum, in the contemplation of, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 39. — *In plur.*: nil intercurrent obtutibus, Prud. Hamart. 915. — **II.** (Late Lat.) The eye: quis ita gemino obtutu eliminatus, Sid. Ep. 8, 11. — More freq. in *plur.*: ita videri nostris obtutibus constitutis, Amm. 20, 3, 12; 24, 6, 8: humi prostrati sub obtutibus ejus, id. 17, 8, 5.

ob-ultroneus, a, um, *adj.*, voluntary, spontaneous: ultroneus, obultroneus, Not. Tir. p. 83: obultroneus, αὐθαίρετος, Gloss. Philox.

obumbraculum, i, n. [obumbro], an obscuration, darkening: aversionis, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, § 39.

obumbratio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], a shading, darkening; trop., an obscuring (post-class.): allegoricae caecitatis obumbratio, Arn. 5, 186: vicissitudinis, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 17.

obumbratrix, icis, *f.* [id.], she that shades or darkens (eccl. Lat.): arbores templi obumbratrices scelerum, Tert. Apol. 9.

ob-umbro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to overshadow, to shade (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: opaco, obscuro). **I.** Lit.: gramine madidam caespes obumbrat humum, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 10: coma umeros obumbrat, id. M. 13, 845: templum, id. ib. 14, 837; Verg. G. 4, 20 Jahn (al. inumbret): sibi, to shade itself, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 165: obumbratus amnis, Curt. 5, 4, 8; Vulg. Luc. 1, 35; 9, 34. — **II.** Transf. **A.** To darken, obscure: obumbrant aethera telis, Verg. A. 12, 578: nubes solem obumbrant, Plin. 2, 42, 42, § 111. — **B.** In gen., to cover over: germina obumbrata, Pall. 12, 1. — **B.** Trop. **1.** To overcloud, darken, obscure: nomina, Tac. H. 2, 32: candorem aequitatis, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 5. — **Prov.**: sapientia vino obumbratur, Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 41; cf.: fidem amittunt propter id, quod sensus obumbrant, Quint. 8, prooem. § 23. — **2.** To cover, cloak, conceal, disguise, palliate; to screen, defend, protect: crimines, Ov. P. 3, 3, 75: simulationem lacrimis, Petr. 101: magnum reginae nomen (eum) obumbrat, Verg. A. 11, 223.

ob-uncatus, a, um, *adj.*, bent inward (post-class.): obuncatis unguibus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 198.

ob-unctulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [obunctus], slightly anointed, soiled: tunica obunctula, with panni fetidi, Titin. ap. Non. 536, 18, acc. to Com. Rel. v. 138 Rib. (al. less correctly, obuncula).

ob-unctus, a, um, *Part.* [ungo], anointed (post-class.): capillus guttis Arabicis, obunctus, App. M. 2, p. 118, 32: oculi, id. ib. 8, p. 214, 4.

obunculus, v. obunctulus.

ob-uncus, a, um, *adj.*, bent in, hooked (poet.): rostroque immanis vultus obunco, Verg. A. 6, 597: pedes, Ov. M. 6, 516: falx, Arn. 6, 197.

ob-undans, antis, *Part.* [ob-undo], overflowing: semper abundantes hastas frangit, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 435 Vahl.).

obundatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], an overflowing, inundation: fluminis, Flor. 4, 2, 27 dub. (Duker, abundatio).

obustus, a, um, *Part.* [ob-uro]. **I.** Lit., burnt around, burnt, hardened in the fire (poet.): hic torre armatus obusto, Verg. A. 7, 506: sudēs, id. ib. 11, 894. — **II.** Transf.: glaeba gelu, burnt by frost: Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 66.

ob-vāgio, ire, v. n., to whine or whimper about: neve esurientes hic, quasi haedi, obvagiant, Plaut. Poen. prol. 31.

obvagulatū, v. obvagulo.

obvāgulo, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [obvagio], to demand aloud (lit. with clamor, outcry); in Roman jurid. lang., of the summons addressed to a person to appear as a witness before court: vagulatio in Leg. XII. significat quaestionem cum convicio. Cui testimonium defuerit, is tertiis diebus obportum (i. e. domum) obvagulatū ito, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. vagulatio, p. 375 Müll.

ob-vallo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to surround with a wall or rampart; to fortify, intrench. **I.** Lit.: urbem, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ob, p. 179 Müll. — **II.** Trop.: locus omni ratione obvallatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 3.

obvaricator, ōris, m. [obvaro]: qui cuipiam occurrit, quominus rectum iter conficeret, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 194, 195 Müll.

ob-vāro, 1, v. n., to be opposed to; to cross, thwart: consiliis obvarant, Enn. ap. Non. 147, 22 (Trag. v. 3 Vahl.).

ob-vēlo, āre, v. a., to cover over, hide, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 26.

obvenientia, ae, *f.* [obvenio], chance, accident (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Valent. 29.

ob-venio, vēni, ventum, 4, v. n. **I.** Lit., to come before or in the way of, to meet (syn.: obviam venio, occurro; perh. only in the foll. passage): se in tempore pugnae obventurum, would come up to the fight, join in the battle, Liv. 29, 34, 8. — **II.** Transf. **A.** To come or fall to one; to fall to one's lot; usually referring only to what is accidental, as the result of a lot, etc.: Syria Scipioni, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: legati, quibus hae partes ad defendendum obveniant, id. B. G. 7, 81: tibi obvenit iste labor, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 40: Aemilio novum bellum in Etruria sorte obvenit, Liv. 9, 31, 1: cui classis obvenisset, id. 30, 40, 12. — But also in gen.: cum hereditas ei obvenisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 19 (dub.; Orell. and B. and K. venisset): si istiusmodi mi fundus hereditate obveniret, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 2: cum obvenisset mihi hereditas, Plin. Ep. 7, 11, 6; 3, 6, 1; id. Pan. 40, 1; Just. 38, 5, 4: haud ab re tibi iste obvenit labor, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 40. — **B.** Still more gen., like obtingere, of an event, to fall out, to befall, happen, occur to one: obvenit occasio, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 15: vitium (at the auspices), Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 83; id. Off. 2, 21, 74: quaecumque obvenissent, Suet. Vesp. 21: obveniēns iudicium, Gal. Inst. 3, 151.

obventicius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [obvenio], accidental, adventitious (eccl. Lat.): bonitas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

obventio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], income, revenue, from rents, etc. (jurid. Lat.): obventiones et redditus, Dig. 14, 1, 1; ib. 27, 9, 12; 7, 1, 7 al.

ob-ventus, ūs, m. [id.], a meeting (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 41.

ob-verbero, 1, v. a., to beat soundly, to bang (post-class.): asinum baculo, App. M. 7, p. 198, 34: aliquem pugnis, id. ib. 9, p. 221, 9: nates (pueri) ferulā, id. ib. 9, p. 230, 11.

obversio, ōnis, *f.* [obverto], a turning towards, offering: alterius malae, Hier. in Isa. 18, 66, v. 5.

ob-versor, ātus, 1, v. dep. (act. collat. form **obverso**, āre, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.), to take position opposite or over against, to oppose one's self (class.). **I.** Lit.: magnam partem eorum palam Carthagini obversari dici, Liv. 31, 11: in foro, id. 33, 47: sedebant iudices, obversabantur advocati, Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 2: limini, who were about the threshold, id. ib. 6, 16, 13: in urbe inter coetus, Tac. A. 3, 37. — **B.** Trop., to hover or float before, to appear to one: illius et nomen dulce obversatur ad aures, Lucr. 4, 1062: mihi ante oculos obversatur rei publicae dignitas, Cic. Sen. 3, 7: obversatur species honestae viro, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: animis, oculis, Liv. 35, 11: in somnis, id. 2, 36: sibi speciem noctibus obversari, Suet. Claud. 37. — **II.** To oppose, withstand, resist (eccl. Lat.): malo obniti et obversari, Tert. adv. Gnost. 5.

obversus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from obverto.

ob-verto, ti, sum, 3, v. a. **I.** To turn

towards or against, to direct towards any thing (not in Cic. or Cæs.): *cujus ob os Graii ora obvertebant sua*, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39; also ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2: *mihi cornua*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 3: *arcus in aliquem*, Ov. M. 12, 605: *fenestras in aquilonem*, Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 133: *pelago proras*, Verg. A. 6, 3; without *pelago*: *cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum*, *direct*, id. ib. 3, 549: *obstantes dum vult obvertere remos, to turn against* (the water), to *ply*, Ov. M. 3, 676: *ordines ad clamorem*, Liv. 27, 18. — **II.** *Mid., to turn one's self to or towards, turn to any thing*: *obvertor ad undas*, Ov. H. 19, 191. — Hence, **obversus**, a, um, *P. a., turned towards or against, directed towards*. **A.** Lit.: *faciemque obversus in agmen utrumque*, Ov. M. 12, 467: *ad matrem*, Tac. A. 4, 54: *domicilia (apum) ad orientem*, Col. 9, 7, 5; for which: *frons (ornithonis) orienti*, id. 8, 3, 1: *Caucasus quâ soli est obversus*, Sol. 65. — With simple acc.: *obversus orientem*, App. M. 2, p. 127; cf.: *profligatis obversis, the opponents, enemy*, Tac. A. 12, 14. — **B.** Trop., *turned towards, inclined to, engaged in*: *ad sanguinem, et caedes*, Tac. H. 3, 83: *obversi militum studiis*, id. ib. 3, 11.

ob-viam (also written separate, **obviam**; cf. Corss. Ausspr. I. 495, 769), *adv.* **I.** Lit., *in the way*; hence, with verbs of motion (in a good or bad sense), *towards, against, to meet*: *ob Trojam duxit exercitum pro ad, similiterque vadimonium obisse*, id. est *ad vadimonium isse, et obviam ad viam*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 147 Müll.: *morti occumbant obviam*, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 62 (Ann. v. 176 Vahl): *nec quisquam tam audax fuit homo, qui obviam obsistat mihi, as to put himself in my way*, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 2: *cum in Cumanum mihi obviam venisti*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 3: *prodire*, id. ib. 3, 7, 4; cf.: *si quâ ex parte obviam contra veniretur, an advance or attack should be made*, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: *alicui obviam advenire*, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 10, 3, 5: *quem quaero, optime ecce obviam mihi est, is coming to meet me*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 16: *fit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus, meets*, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: *obviam ire alicui, to go to meet*, id. Mur. 32, 67 et saep.: *obviam procedere alicui, to go to meet*, id. Phil. 2, 32, 78: *prodire alicui, id. ib. 2, 24, 58*: *properare*, id. Fam. 14, 5, 2: *proficisci*, Caes. B. G. 7, 12: *exire*, id. B. C. 1, 18: *progredi*, Liv. 7, 10: *mittere, to send to meet*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 4: *se offerre, to go to meet, to meet*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 24: *effundi, to pour out to meet, to go in great numbers to meet*, Liv. 5, 23: *de obviam itione ita faciam*, Cic. Att. 11, 16, 1: *late Lat., also, in obviam: ecce exercitus in obviam illis*, Vulg. I. Mac. 16, 5. — **II.** Trop., *at hand, within reach*: *nec sycophantiis, nec fucis ullum mantellum obviam est*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 6: *in comitio estote obviam*, id. Poen. 3, 6, 12: *tibi nulla aegritudo est animo obviam*, id. Stich. 4, 1, 16: *amanti mihi tot obviam eveniunt morae, present themselves, interpose*, id. Cas. 3, 4, 28: *ire periculis, to meet courageously, to encounter them*, Sall. J. 7, 4: *cupiditati hominum obviam ire, to resist, oppose*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 106; so, *ire superbiae nobilitatis*, Sall. J. 5, 1: *ire sceleris*, id. ib. 22, 3: *ire injuriae*, id. ib. 14, 25: *ire irae*, Liv. 9, 14: *ire fraudibus*, Tac. A. 6, 16: *crimini*, Liv. 9, 26. — Also, in a good sense, *to meet an evil, i. e. to remedy, prevent it*: *ni Caesar obviam isset, tribuendo pecunias pro modo detrimenti*, Tac. A. 4, 64: *infecunditati terrarum*, id. ib. 4, 6: *timori*, id. H. 4, 46: *dedecori*, id. A. 13, 5.

ob-vigilo, no perf., *âtum*, 1, v. n., *to be watchful, vigilant*: *obvigilato opust*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 14 Ritschl N. cr.

ob-vio, *âvi*, 1, v. n., *to meet* (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: *alicui*, Hier. Ep. 5, 1: *sibi*, Vulg. Ps. 84, 11. — **II.** In partic. **A.** In a hostile sense, *to withstand, resist, oppose*: *alicui*, Macr. S. 7, 5: *suae confessioni*, Dig. 39, 5, 30. — **B.** *To prevent, hinder, obviate*: *grandini*, Pall. 1, 35, 14: *vermibus*, id. Mart. 10, 4.

ob-violo, 1, v. a., *to violate*: *ossa*, Inscr. Grut. 936, 13 (but in Varr. L. L. 6, § 80 Müll., we now read, more correctly, *violavit*; v. Müll. ad loc.).

obvius, a, um, *adj.* [ob-via], *in the way, so as to meet, meeting, to meet* (class.). **I.**

In gen.: *si ille obvius ei futurus omnino non erat, had no expectation of meeting him*, Cic. Mil. 18, 47: *dare se obvium alicui, to meet a person*, Liv. 1, 16: *quo in loco inter se obvii fuissent, had met each other*, Sall. J. 79, 4: *libellis insidiarum ab obvio quodam porrectus, by one who met him*, Suet. Caes. 81; cf. Quint. 10, 3, 29: *cuicumque est obvius, whomsoever she meets*, Juv. 6, 412: *cui mater mediâ sese tulit obvius silvâ, met*, Verg. A. 1, 314: *obvia cui Camilla Occurrit*, id. ib. 11, 498: *esset in obvio alicui, to be in the way of or where one can meet another*, Liv. 37, 23; so, with *ellips. of dat.*: *Brutidius meus ad Martis fuit obvius aram*, Juv. 10, 83: *se gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre*, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 7: *agmen obviorum*, Suet. Calig. 13: *obvii e diverso*, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 201. — Of things: *neque aranei tenvia fila Obvia sentimus*, Lucr. 3, 384: *simulacra nobis*, id. 4, 37: *obvias mihi litteras mittas, send to meet*, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 1; cf. id. ib. 6, 4, 3: *ultrouque ferebant Obvia securis ubera lactis oves, offered, presented*, Tib. 1, 3, 46: *montes, qui obvii erant itineri adversariorum, which lay in their way, which they met or fell in with*, Nep. Eum. 9: *quaeque*, Val. Fl. 3, 583: *obvia flamina*, Ov. M. 1, 528: *obvius undis, up the stream*, id. ib. 11, 138: *obviaque hospitibus teneat frondentibus arbos, over against, opposite*, Verg. G. 4, 24: *aquilones, contrary, adverse*, Tac. A. 2, 54: *prona cadit lateque et cominus obviam frangens, every thing in its way*, Cat. 64, 109. — **II.** In partic. **A.** In a bad sense, as an enemy, *against, to meet or encounter*: *si ingreditur cum armatâ manu obvius fueris*, Cic. Caecin. 27, 76: *Jugurthae obvius procedit*, Sall. J. 21, 1: *obvii hostibus*, id. ib. 50, 4: *infesta subito obvius hastâ*, Verg. A. 10, 877. — **B.** In a good sense. **1.** *Easy of access, affable, courteous* (perh. not ante-Aug.): *est enim obvius, et expositus, plenusque humanitate*, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 2. — **2.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, *at hand, easy, ready, obvious*: *nec se obvias fuisse dicenti, sed conquisitas (figuras)*, Quint. 9, 3, 5: *quidquid venerit obvium loquamur*, Mart. 11, 7, 7: *obvias opes deferre deos*, Tac. A. 16, 2: *comitas*, id. ib. 2, 2: *laudes, common*, Gell. 5, 1, 1: *obvia et illaborata virtus, easy, not difficult of attainment*, Quint. 12, 2, 2: *ex obvio fere victus (animalibus)*, id. 2, 16, 14. — **3.** Of words, *in constant use, common*: *est vestibulum in sermonibus celebre atque obvium verbum*, Macr. S. 6, 8, 15: *municipes et municipia sunt verba dictu facilia et usu obvia*, Gell. 16, 13, 1; 18, 12, 10; cf.: *obvium est dicere dimidiâ*, id. 3, 14, 12. — **4.** *Se dare obvium, to occur to one's mind or memory*: *licet omnes (versus) praesens memoria non suggerat, tamen, qui se dederint obvios, annotabo*, Macr. S. 5, 3, 1. — **C.** *Lying open, i. e. exposed, obnoxious to an evil* (poet.): *rupes Obvia ventorum furis expositaque ponto*, Verg. A. 10, 694: *melioribus opto Auspiciis et quae fuerit minus obvia Graiis*, id. ib. 3, 498: *calvitium quoquo versus obvium, i. e. exposed to the air*, App. M. 11, p. 273 fin.

ob-völito, *âre*, v. n., *to fly or flit around, to run or rove about*: in foro obvolitare, Porc. Latro Declam. 11: *palam*, id. ib. 32.

ob-völütatus, a, um, *Part., entangled* (post-class.): *bos obviis radicibus obvolütatus*, Veg. Vet. 3, 4, 30.

obvölütio, *ônis*, f. [obvolvo], *a wrapping round, enveloping; an envelope* (post-class.): *aetherea obvolutio*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11, § 12: *Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 11, 79.*

obvölütus, a, um, *Part., from obvolvo.*

ob-volve, *vi*, *âtum*, 3, v. a., *to wrap round, muffle up, cover all over* (class.; cf. obtego). **I.** Lit.: *pictor ille vidit, obvolvendum caput Agamemnonis esse*, Cic. Or. 22, 74; so freq.: *capite obvoluto, with his head muffled up*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 77; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72; Liv. 4, 12 fin.; cf. id. 23, 10; Suet. Calig. 58: *caput obnubere... quod est obvolvere*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 170 Müll.: *os obvolutum est folliculo*, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149: *brachium lanis fascisque*, Suet. Dom. 17. — **B.** Transf.: *fax obvoluta sanguine, covered*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67 (Enn. v. 85 Vahl). — **II.** Trop.: *verbisque decoris Obvolvas vitium, cloak, disguise*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 42: *obvolutus in peccatis*, Vulg. Ecclus. 12, 13.

occa, ae, f. [occo], *a harrow* (post-class.): *occa râstrum*, Gloss. Isid.: *occa βωλοκόπημα*, Gloss. Philox.; Veg. Vet. 1, 56.

occâbus, i, m., = *ὄκκαβος*, *an armlet, a collar*: *ὄκκαβος τὰ περὶ τὸν βραχίονα ψέλλια*, Hesych.: *occabo et corona*, Inscr. Orell. 2263; 2322; so Inscr. Murat. 333.

***occaecatio (obcaec-)**, *ônis*, f. [oc caeco], *a hiding, concealing*: *occatio occaecatio est*, Seren. ap. Non. 61, 31.

occaeco (obc-), *âvi*, *âtum*, 1, v. a. [ob caeco], *to make blind, to blind, to deprive of sight*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (only post-Aug.; cf. excaeco): *quidam subito occaecati sunt, are made blind, lose their sight*, Cels. 6, 6, 57: *requirendum est, num oculi ejus occaecati sint*, id. 8, 4: *in occaecatum pulvere effuso hostem*, Liv. 22, 43, 11; Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 9. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *To make dark; to darken, obscure*: *solem vides, Satin' ut occaecatus est prae hujus corporis candoribus*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 66: *densa caligo occaecaverat diem*, Liv. 33, 7, 2. — *Absol.*: *noctis et nimbûm occaecat nigror*, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157. — **2.** *To hide, conceal* (so in Cic.): *terra semen occaecatum cohibet*, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: *fossas*, Col. 2, 9, 10. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Of speech, *to make dark, obscure, unintelligible*: *obscura narratio totam occaecat orationem*, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 329. — **B.** Mentally, *to make blind, to blind*: *stultitiâ occaecatus*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 4: *occaeatus cupiditate*, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: *nec quid agerent, ira et pavore occaecatis animis, cernebant*, Liv. 38, 21, 7: *consilia*, id. 42, 43, 3: *occaeatus ira*, id. 8, 32, 17. — **C.** *To render senseless, deprive of feeling, to benumb* (poet.): *timor occaecaverat artus*, Verg. Cul. 198.

(oc-caedes, a false read. in Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 52; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

occâlesco, lui, *êre*, v. *inch.* n. [ob-calesco], *to become warm*, Cels. 4, 24.

***occallatus (obc-)**, a, um, *adj.* [ob-callum], *rendered callous, indurated, blunted*: *occallatae fauces*, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13, 8.

occallesco (obc-), lui, 3, v. *inch.* n. [ob-calleo], *to get a thick skin; to grow or become callous*. **I.** Lit.: *latera occallescent plagis*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 13; Cels. 4, 24. — Poet., of one metamorphosed into a swine: *os sensu occallescere rostro*, Ov. M. 14, 282. — **II.** Trop., *to become callous, hardened, insensible*: *jam prorsus occallui*, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 4: *longâ patientiâ occallui*, Plin. Ep. 2, 15, 2: *sic mores occalluere*, Col. 8, 16, 6.

†occâmen, *înis*, n. [occo], *a harrowing*: *occamen, concisio* (sc. glabrae), Gloss. Isid.

oc-câno (obc-), ui, 3, v. n., *mililit, to blow, sound a wind instrument* (very rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): *cornicines occanvere*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Diom. p. 370 P. (Hist. 1, 71): *tum Sentius occanere cornua jussit*, Tac. A. 2, 81; v. occino.

occanto (obc-), *âvi*, *âtum*, 1, v. a. [ob-canto], *to bewitch, charm* (post-class.): *aliquem*, Paul. Sent. 5, 23, 9: *mulier occantata*, App. Mag. p. 327, 2.

occasio, *ônis*, f. [occido, a falling out, a happening, hap; hence], *an occasion, opportunity, fit time, convenient season, favorable moment for doing any thing*; *ἐκκαρία, καίρος* (syn.: *opportunitas, locus, facultas*). **I.** In gen.: *occasio est pars temporis, habens in se alicujus rei idoneam faciendi aut non faciendi opportunitatem... in occasione, ad spatium temporis, faciendi quaedam opportunitas intellegitur adjuncta*, Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 40: *tempus actionis opportunum Graece ἐκκαρία, Latine appellatur occasio*, id. Off. 1, 40, 142: *occasio opportunitas temporis casu quodam provenientis est*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 178 Müll.: *dum datur mihi occasio Tempusque*, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 30; cf.: *nunc occasio est et tempus*, id. Ps. 4, 2, 3; Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 4: *an ego occasionem tantam, tam brevem, tam optatam, tam insperatam Amitterem?* id. Eun. 3, 5, 56: *minima*, Suet. Calig. 14; cf. summa, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 2 infra: *occasionem nancisci*, Afran. ap. Non. 308, 13: *quem, si interficere voluisset, quantas quoties occasiones, quam praeclarae fuerunt*, Cic. Mil. 14, 38: *occasio opprimendi, id. ib. 15: inrumpendi in urbem*, Curt. 4, 5, 16: *resistendi*, id. 7, 4, 4: *maiores occasiones ad optulandum habere, more opportunities*, Planc

ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 2: ut primum occasio data est rem publicam defendendi, *as soon as an opportunity presented itself*, Cic. Fam. 12, 242: occasionem sibi ad occupandam Asiam oblatam esse arbitrat, *has presented itself*, id. Imp. Pomp. 2, 4: amplam occasionem calumniae nactus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 61: occasio mirifica, id. Att. 2, 14, 2: oportuna, Val. Max. 5, 4, 3: quo faciliorem occasionem Salvo praebuit perficiendi conata, Suet. Galb. 17: occasio minor opinio, id. Caes. 3: tam bona, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 9: lepida, id. Mil. 4, 1, 30: bellissima, Petr. S. 25: occasionem amittere, *to lose, let slip*, Cic. Caecin. 5, 15: omittere, Suet. Cal. 14; so, praetermittere, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: capere, *to seize*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 5: arripere, Liv. 35, 12, 17: occasiones quaerere, Sen. Ben. 3, 14, 4: rapere de die, Hor. Epod. 13, 4: amplecti, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 1: sumere, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 3: occasio uti, Just. 38, 5, 1: non dessee occasione, *not to miss, to profit by*, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: cunctationem hostium suam fore occasionem rati, Curt. 4, 6, 13: dum datur mihi occasio tempusque, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 29: ne a fortunā datam occasionem liberandae Graeciae dimitterent, Nep. Milt. 3, 3; id. Alc. 8, 5: cujus (rei) se occasio dederit, Quint. 12, 2, 12: (paratus) depugnare, si occasio tulerit, mori, si casus inciderit, etc., Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 6: occasionem aperire ad invadendum, Liv. 4, 53, 9: occasionem sibi ad occupandam Asiam oblatam esse, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 4: occasione datā, *should an opportunity offer*, id. Phil. 7, 6, 18; cf.: occasione oblata simulatas deponere, Suet. Caes. 73: praebere, id. Galb. 17: offerre, id. Aug. 16: per occasionem, *on a favorable opportunity*, Liv. 30, 3: rem inmatutam nisi per occasionem aperire noluerat, id. 1, 5, 5; 1, 53, 7; 2, 11, 2; Sall. C. 51, 6: fratris memoria per omnem occasionem celebrata, *on every occasion*, Suet. Claud. 11; id. Aug. 67: ad occasionem aurae evehi, *the wind being fair, taking advantage of a fair wind*, id. ib. 97: levita proelia ex occasione hujus aut illius partis oriebantur, Liv. 24, 3, 17: ex occasione, *as occasion offered*, Suet. Caes. 60: occasio omni, *on every occasion*, id. Claud. 42.—With *inf.*: nunc adest occasio Benefacta cumulare = occasio cumulandi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 63: nunc est illa occasio inimicum ulcisci, id. Pers. 4, 7, 15: agere tuam rem occasio est, id. Poen. 3, 3, 46; 5, 4, 42; id. Curc. 1, 1, 60; cf.: summa eludendi occasio mihi nunc senes Et Phaedriae curam adimere, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 45.—With *ut* and *subj.*: fuit occasio, si vellet, jam pridem argentum ut daret, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 51: quoniam occasio fuit Mea virtute parta ut quantum velles sumeres, id. Bacch. 4, 2, 22: rara haec occasio est, ut referri possint divini honores, Quint. 3, 7, 17.—**B.** Personified: Occasio, *Opportunity*, as a goddess, Phaedr. 5, 8; Aus. Epigr. 12, 3.—**II.** In partic. **1.** *Opportunity*. **a.** Facility or means of having a thing: solitudinis, Tac. A. 15, 50.—**b.** *A supply, stock* (post-Aug.): oleae, Col. 9, 1: lapidum, Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 191: vetusti olei, id. 23, 4, 40, § 82.—**2.** *A pretext, plea, plausible explanation*: hac illi opus est occasione, ne illum talium precum pudeat, Quint. 3, 8, 47: occasiones et ex causis et ex dictis adversariorum oriuntur, id. 6, 1, 5; 12, 10, 13: quantalacunque adeo est occasio, sufficit irae, Juv. 13, 183.—**3.** *Occasion, motive, reason*: non habeo ullam occasionem, ut apud te falsa fabuler, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 38.—**4.** *Milit. t. t., a dash, raid, surprise*: occasionis esse rem, non proelii, *they were undertaking a surprise, not a battle*, Caes. B. G. 7, 45, 9: cujus (belli) maxima momenta in occasionibus sunt, Sen. Ira, 3, 21, 1: occasionibus imminere, Front. 2, 5, 22.—**5.** *A cause* (late Lat.): cum calcis ictu mortis occasio praebita videatur, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 1, 10, 1.

occasionaliter, adv. [occasio], *as occasions arise* (eccl. Lat.), Ps. Aug. ad Fratr. Erem. Serm. 18.

occasiuncula, ae, f. dim. [id.], *an occasion, opportunity* (ante- and post-class.): nimis argute me obrepisti in eāse occasiuncula, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 132; Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Planc. 34; Hier. in Isa. 7, 21, v. 3.

occāsivus, a, um, adj. [2. occasus], *of or belonging to setting or going down*: occasivus δυνικός, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

1. occasus, a, um, Part., from occido.

2. occasus, ūs, m. [occido]. **I.** *A falling, going down* (class.; cf. obitus). **A.** Lit., *a going down, setting, of the heavenly bodies; esp. of the sun: ante occasum Maiae*, Verg. G. 1, 225: ortus occasusque signorum, *the rising and setting of the constellations*, Quint. 1, 4, 4: solis, Caes. B. G. 1, 50, 2, 11; 3, 15; Liv. 9, 32.—**Absol.**: praecipiti in occasum die, Tac. H. 3, 86.—**B.** Transf., *the quarter of the heavens in which the sun sets, sunset, the west*: inter occasum solis et septentriones, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: ab ortu ad occasum, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49.—**Plur.**, Ov. M. 2, 190: ager Longus in occasum, Verg. A. 11, 317: de terrā occasus solis, Vulg. Zach. 8, 7.—**C.** Trop., *downfall, ruin, destruction, end, death*: post obitum occasumque vestrum, Cic. Pis. 15, 34: occasus interitusque rei publicae, id. ib. 8, 18: id. Sull. 11, 33: Iliaci cineres et flamma extrema meorum, Testor, in occasu vestro, etc., Verg. A. 2, 432; cf. Trojae, id. ib. 1, 238: post L. Aelii nostri occasum, death, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 8: odii, Quint. Decl. 9, 18.—**II.** For occasio, *an occasion, opportunity*, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 178 Müll. (Ann. v. 164; 171; 292 Vahl).

occatio, ōnis, f. [occo], *a harrowing* (class.): terra semen occaecatum cohibet: ex quo occatio, quae hoc efficit, nominata est, Cic. Sen. 15, 51; Col. 11, 2, 62; Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 180.

occator, ōris, m. [id.], *a harrower*, Col. 2, 13, 1; cf.: occatorem Verrius putat dictum ab occaendo quod caedat grandis globos terrae, cum Cicero venustissime dicat ab occaendo fruges satas, Paul. ex Fest. p. 181 Müll.—Trop.: sator sartorque scelerum, et messor maxime. Ty. Non occatorem prius audebas dicere? Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 3.—**II.** Personified, *the Roman god who prospered the harrower's work*, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 21.

occatorius, a, um, adj. [occator], *of or belonging to a harrower; of or for harrowing* (post-Aug.): opera, Col. 2, 13, 2.

occoccurri, v. occurro init.

occēdo (obc-; occido, v. infra), essi, essum, 3, v. n. [ob-cedo], *to go towards, go to, go up to one* (ante-class.): in conspectum alicujus occedere, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 4: obviam alicui, *to go to meet*, id. As. 2, 3, 24; 2, 4, 6; id. Stich. 5, 2, 24; Varr. R. R. 3, 17.—In the collat. form occido: cui nos occidimus, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 10 Schneid. N. cr.; cf.: occidamus Plautus ponit pro contra cedamus, cum plurimae aliae praepositiones familiares huic verbo sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 181 Müll.

occēlo (obc-), āre, 1, v. a. [ob-celo], *to conceal* (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 11; Fulg. Rusp. ad Monim. 2, 5 init.

***occensus (obc-)**, a, um, Part. [ob-candeo], *burnt, burnt up*: omnes occisi obcensique in nocte serenā, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ob, p. 201 Müll. (Ann. v. 388 Vahl).

occēntatio, ōnis, f. [occēnto], *a sounding, braying* (post-class.): bucinarum, Symm. Or. ap. Valent. 2, 14.

occēnto (obc-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [ob-canto], *to sing at or before, i. e., I. To serenade a person: senem*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 66.—**Absol.**: quid, si adeam ad fores atque occentem? Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 57: hymenaeum, id. Cas. 4, 3, 9 (dub.; al. offundam).—**II.** In a bad sense, *to sing a satirical song or pasquinade against any one* (class.): occēntassint antiqui dicebant, quod nunc concivium fecerint dicimus: quod id clare, et cum quodam canore fit, ut procul exaudiri possit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 181 Müll.: si quis occēntavisset, sive carmen condidisset, quod infamiam faceret flagitiumve alteri, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Rep. 4, 10, 12 (Frāgm. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 9); cf. Rein's Criminalrecht, p. 357 sq.—With acc. of the place: ostium, *to sing a lampoon or pasquinade before one's door*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 20; id. Merc. 2, 3, 73.—**B.** Transf., *of birds of ill omen: bubo occēntans funebria, singing dismal songs*, Amm. 30, 5, 16.

occēntus, ūs, m. [occino], *a singing, a cry* (post-Aug.): soricum, Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 223: soricis, Val. Max. 1, 1, 5; Amm. 16, 8, 2.

occepso, v. occipio init.

occepto, āvi, 1 (old perf. subj. occeperat; v. in the foll.), v. freq. a. [occipio], *to begin* (Plautin.): occepat insanire, Plaut.

Men. 5, 5, 18 and 32.—**Absol.**: si attigerit sive occeperat, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 70.

occhi, ōrum, m., *a kind of tree in Hyrcania, resembling the fig-tree, from which honey flowed in the morning, perh. the manna sainfoin*, Hedysarum Alhagi of Linn., Plin. 12, 8, 18, § 34.

Occia, ae, f., *the name of a Vestal*, Tac. A. 2, 86.

occidāneus, a, um, adj. [occidens], *of or belonging to the west, western, west-* (post-class.): ventus, Innocent. Cas. Litter. p. 228 Goes.

occidens, entis, Part. and P. a., from 2. occido.

occidentalis, e, adj. [occidens], *western, westerly, west-* (post-Aug.): ab occidentali latere septentrionis, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 338: ventus, Gell. 2, 22, 22: sidus, Amm. 15, 10 init.: mare, Vulg. Deut. 11, 24: ventus, id. Ezech. 42, 19.

occidio, ōnis, f. [1. occido], *a massacre, utter destruction, extermination* (rare before the Aug. period; syn.: clades, strages, caedes): orare ne in occidione victoriam poneret, Liv. 3, 28.—**Esp. freq.** in the phrase occidione occidere or caedere, *to cut off completely, cut down with utter destruction*: equitatus occidione occisus, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 7; id. Phil. 14, 14, 36; Liv. 28, 43; 2, 51; 9, 38 et saep.: omnes occidione caesi, Just. 26, 2, 5; 28, 2, 1; so, occidione occumbere, *to be wholly cut off*, Tac. A. 12, 38: equi, viri, cuncta victa occidioni dantur, *every thing captured was destroyed*, id. ib. 13, 57: occidioni exempti, id. ib. 12, 56 fin.—Of animals and plants: nec ad occidionem gens interimenda est, Col. 9, 15, 3: occidionem gregis prohibens, id. 7, 5, 16: nec ad occidionem universum genus perducere patimur, id. 4, 17, 3.

occidium, ii, n. [id.], *destruction, ruin* (post-class.): occidium sentit jam jamque futurum, Prud. Apoth. 695 (al. exidium).

1. occido (obc-), cidi, cisum, 3 (occisit for occiderit, Lex Num. Pompil. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. occisum, pp. 178 and 179; also Lex XII. Tab. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4), v. a. [ob-caedo], *to strike down, strike to the ground; to beat, smash, crush*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (very rare): aliquem pugnīs, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 20: occare id est comminuerē, ne sit glæba: quod ita occidunt, occare dictum, *to crush*, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 1: occisum ad mortem, *wounded to death*, Vulg. Apoc. 13, 3.—**B.** In partic., *to strike or cut down; to cut off, kill, slay* (class. and very freq.; syn.: interficere, trucidare, obtruncare): summus ibi capitur meddix: occiditur alter, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll. (Ann. v. 296 Vahl.): L. Virginius filiam suā manu occidit, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 66: ejus copias, id. Phil. 14, 14, 36: ipse pro castris fortissime pugnans occiditur, Caes. B. G. 5, 36: occidione occidere, *to completely cut off, destroy*; v. occido: ad unum omnes, *to cut off all to the last man*, Liv. 3, 23: aliquem veneno, *to destroy with poison*, Suet. Claud. 44; Just. 3, 2, 1: occisus videtur non tantum qui per vim aut per caedem interfectus est, velut jugulatus... sed et is qui veneno Necatus dicitur, Paul. Sent. 3, 5, 2 sq.; cf.: et occidet eum lingua viperæ, Vulg. Job, 20, 16: occisa sunt in terrae motu, id. Apoc. 11, 13: dedistine ei gladium qui se occideret? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 92: cum ipse se conaretur occidere, Cic. ap. Quint. 5, 10, 69; so, se occidere, Curt. 6, 10, 18; Quint. 7, 3, 7; Suet. Vit. 10; Eutr. 1, 8; 6, 24; Lact. 3, 18, 8; cf.: occidit, adversariumne? immo vero aiunt se et eum, quem defendit, Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 302.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To plague to death; to torture, torment, pester* (cf. exanimare, II. B.; very rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): occidis me, cum istuc rogitas, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 21: aliā occidis fabulā, id. Men. 5, 5, 23: occidis saepe rogando, Hor. Epod. 14, 5: legendo, id. A. P. 475.—**B.** *To ruin, undo*: occidisti me tuis fallaciis, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 67.—Hence, **occisus**, a, um, P. a., *ruined, lost, unfortunate, undone* (Plautin.): occisa est haec res, nisi, etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 7.—**Sup.**: occisissimus sum omnium, qui vivunt, *I am the most unfortunate*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 53.

2. occido, cidi, cāsum, 3, v. n. [ob-cado], *to fall down, fall*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (rare): et alia Signa de caelo ad terram occidunt, Plaut. Rud. prol. 8: ut alij

super alios occiderent, Liv. 21, 35: arbores ita inciderant, ut momento levi impulsae occiderent, id. 23, 24.—**B.** In partio. **1.** Of the heavenly bodies, to go down, set (class.): prope jam occidente sole, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24: soles occidere, et redire possunt: Nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux, Nox est perpetua una dormienda, Cat. 5, 4: Capra, Aquila, Canicula, Col. 11, 2, 94: occasura pars caeli, i. e. *western*, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 92: SOL OCCASVS SVPERA TEMPESTAS ESTO, i. e. *sundown, sunset*, Lex XII. Tab.; cf. Gell. 17, 2, 10 (Varr. L. L. 6, § 5 Müll., gives, instead of it, OCCASVS SOLIS; v. 2. occasus); so, ante solem obcasum, *before sunset*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 41: donec lux occidat, Juv. 13, 158.—Fig.: non occidet ultra sol tuus, Vulg. Isa. 60, 20.—**2.** Pregn., to fall, perish, die (class.); syn.: oboeo, pereo, intereo: extincto calore, occidimus ipsi et extinguimur, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 23: in bello, id. Fam. 9, 5, 2: Eudemus proelians ad Syracusas occidit, id. Div. 1, 25, 53: sperans hostium saevitiā facile eum occasurum, Sall. J. 7, 2: occiderit ferro Priamus? Verg. A. 2, 581: dextrā suā, to die by one's own hand (by suicide), id. ib. 12, 659: minimo vulnere, Ov. M. 6, 265.—**II.** Transf., to perish, be ruined, lost, etc. **A.** Of persons: sin plane occidimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4.—So, esp., occidi, an exclamation of despair, *I am lost, undone*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 75; Ter. And. 3, 4, 26: nulla sum, nulla sum: tota tota occidi, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 1: occidimus funditus, Verg. A. 11, 413.—**B.** Of things: non hercle occiderunt mihi etiam fundique atque aedes, *I have not yet lost*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 72: occidit spes nostra, *is gone*, id. Most. 2, 1, 2: lumen (oculorum), Lucr. 3, 414: dolus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 6: causa, Lucr. 2, 790: rem publicam occidere, Cic. Dom. 30, 96: vita, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 109: occidit ornatus (mundi), *perishes*, id. Ac. 2, 38, 119: vestra beneficia occasura esse, id. Mil. 36, 100.—Hence, **occidens**, entis, *P. a.*; as *subst.*, *m.*, the quarter of the setting sun, the west, the occident (class.): ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 164: vel occidentis usque ad ultimum sinum, Hor. Epod. 1, 13: cui se oriens occidensque submisserat, Plin. 7, 30, 31; § 112: validissima in se civium arma viribus occidentis coepta, Tac. H. 2, 6: partes mundi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 339 Müll.

3. occido, for occedo, q. v.
occidūalis, e, *adj.* [occiduus], *western* (post-class.): occidūalis Oceanus, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 597.

occiduus, a, um, *adj.* [2. occido, I]. **I.** Lit. **A.** Going down, setting (poet. and in post-class. prose): sole jam fere occiduo, Gell. 19, 7, 2: occiduo sole, Ov. M. 1, 63: oriens occiduusque dies, id. F. 4, 832: nox, Calp. Ecl. 3, 82; Stat. Th. 3, 33: Phoebeus, Ov. M. 14, 416.—**B.** Transf., *western*: ab occiduo sole, Ov. F. 5, 558: occiduae aquae, id. ib. 1, 314: occiduae primaeque domus, in the west and in the east, Stat. S. 1, 4, 73; id. Th. 1, 200: Mauri, Luc. 3, 294: montes, Val. Fl. 2, 621: hora, the evening hour, hour of sunset, Calp. Ecl. 5, 34.—As *subst.*: occiduus (sc. sol), the west, Isid. 5, 35, 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Sinking, failing: labitur occiduae per iter declivē senectae, Ov. M. 15, 227.—**B.** Frail, perishable: exsortes animae carnis ab occiduo, Paul. Nol. Carm. 34, 306.

† **occillator**, ōris, *m.* [occillo], a harrower: occillator, βαλοκόπος, Gloss. Philox.

* **occillo**, āre, v. a. [occo], to break, smash: qui mi advenienti os occillet probe, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 28 Fleck. (dub.; Ussing, suggillet).

occino, ūi (perf. occicini, Liv. 6, 41, 8: occanui, Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 38, 4), 3, v. n. [ob-cano]. **I.** To sing or chirp inauspiciously, to croak, etc. (not in Cic. or Caes.): si occinuerit avis, i. e. if by its chirping it gives an unfavorable omen, Liv. 6, 41, 8: corvus voce clarā occinuit, id. 10, 40 fin.: occinentes in eum adversum corvi, Val. Max. 1, 4, 2.—**II.** In gen., to sing, chirp, cry: animalia inter se, App. Flor. p. 349, 20.

occipio, cēpi (coepi), eptum, 3 (fut. perf. ocepso for ocepsero, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 41; id. Cas. 5, 4, 22: ocepssit for ocepserit, id. As. 4, 1, 49), v. a. and n. [ob-capio], to begin, commence any thing (not in Cic.

or Caes.). **I.** Act.: nunc quod occipi, obsonatum pergam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 154: cantationem, id. Stich. 5, 5, 19: quaestum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 52: sermonem cum aliquo, id. Eun. 4, 1, 8: magistratum, to enter upon, Tac. A. 3, 2; 6, 45; Liv. 3, 19; 4, 37.—**Pass.**: istuc quicquid est, quā hoc oceptum est causā, loquere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 36; Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 49.—(β) With inf.: ne aliā rem occipiat loqui, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 35: agere armentum, Liv. 1, 7: concubia vexillum flagitare occipiunt, Tac. A. 1, 39; id. H. 2, 16.—**Pass.**: (fabula) ocepta est agi, Ter. Eun. prol. 22.—**II.** Neutr., to begin, commence. **A.** In gen.: a meridie nebula occipiebat, Liv. 29, 27, 6 Hertz (Weissenb. exceptit): modo dolores occipiunt primum, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 2: hiems, Tac. A. 12, 12: juvenitas occipit puero, Lucr. 5, 889.—**B.** Esp., in formula, ita ut ocepti, in resuming a discourse or topic after an interruption: ita ut ocepti, si animum advortas, dicam, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 52 Brix ad loc.; id. Stich. 4, 2, 1; id. Curc. 1, 1, 43 al.

occipitium, ii, n. [ob-caput], the back part of the head, the poll, the occiput: in occipitio quoque habet oculos, pessima, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 25: umieris ad occipitium ductis, Quint. 11, 3, 160; Cels. 4, 2; Suet. Tib. 68: ne post occipitium exercitus relinqueret, behind his back, Varr. ap. Non. 245, 15.—Of animals, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 107.—Prov.: frons occipitio prior est; v. frons; cf.: frontemque domini plus prodesse quam occipitium, Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 31.

occiput, itis, n. [id.], the back part of the head, the poll, occiput (less freq. than occipitium), Pers. 1, 62; Aus. Epigr. 12, 8.

occisio, ōnis, f. [1. occido], a massacre, slaughter, murder (class. but rare, except in eccl. Lat.; sometimes interchanged in the MSS. with occidio): si caedes et occisio facta non erit, Cic. Caecin. 14, 41: parentis, id. Inv. 1, 26, 37; App. M. 6, p. 184; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 14: aestimati sumus sicut oves occisionis, Vulg. Psa. 43, 21: gladium ad occisionem, id. Jer. 15, 3.

occisitantur, saepe occiduntur: C. Gracchus, in Paul. ex Fest. p. 201 Müll. [1. occido].

* **occisor**, ōris, m. [1. occido], a slayer, murderer: regum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64.

occisōrius, a, um, *adj.* [occisor], of or for slaughter (eccl. Lat.): animalia, Tert. Anim. 33 init.

occisus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. occido.

occlāmīto (obcl-), 1, v. freq. a. [ob-clamito], to cry out, cry aloud, bawl: ne occlāmītes, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 27; id. Am. 3, 2, 3.

occludo (obcl-), ēre, v. occludo.

occludo, si, sum, 3 (*sync.* form occlusti for occlusisti, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 151.—Collat. form **occludo**, Cod. Th. 11, 24, 1), v. a. [ob-claudo], to shut or close up. **I.** Lit. (class.): FORIS OCLVDITO, Lex Puteol. ap. Haubold, p. 72: occludo ostium: et ego hinc occludam, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 78: januam, id. ib. 2, 14: aedes, id. Am. 4, 1, 10; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 14: tabernaculū, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 144; id. Cat. 4, 8, 17: furax servus, cui domi nihil sit nec obsignatum nec occlusum, id. de Or. 2, 61, 248: ego occlusero fontem, Att. ap. Non. 139, 8: me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludit domi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 108.—**II.** Transf., to restrain, stop: linguam, i. e. to prevent from speaking (ante-class.): occlusi linguam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 151; id. Mil. 3, 1, 10: aures, to close, shut, App. M. 9, p. 628 Oud.: os, Vulg. 1 Macc. 9, 55: libidinem, to restrain, Ter. And. 3, 3, 25.—Hence, **occlūsus** (obcl-), a, um, *P. a.*, shut or closed up.—**Comp.**: qui occlusiorem habeant stultiloquentiam, they would keep their foolish talk more to themselves, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 185.—**Sup.**: ostium occlusissimum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 15 (dub.); Fleck. occlusissimum.

occlūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from occludo.

occo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [root ac, acu; cf. Germ. eggen, to harrow], to harrow: occare et occatorem Verrius dictum putat ab occaendo, quod caedat grandis globos terrae: cum Cicero venustissime dicat ab occaendo fruges satas, Paul. ex Fest. p. 181 Müll.: segetes, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 161: silicia et phasiosi occantur tantum, Plin. 18, 21, 50,

§ 186.—**Absol.**: nam semper occant prius quam sarriunt rustici, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 5.—Of vineyards, to break up and level the ground which has been dug up: occare, id. est comminuere, Varr. R. R. 1, 31; Pall. 6, 4, 1.

(**occoeno**, āre, a corrupt read. in Varr. L. L. 7, § 67 Müll., for which Müll., by conjecture, obcoena; v. Müll. ad loc.)

occoepi, v. occipio.

occūbitus, ūs, *m.* [occumbo], a going down, setting (eccl. Lat.): solis, Hier. Ep. 108, n. 34; Vulg. Gen. 28, 11; id. Deut. 11, 30.—**2.** Transf., death, Hier. Ep. 27 ext.

occūbo, āre, 1, v. n. [ob-cubo], to lie in a place; to rest, repose in the grave (poet.): ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Verg. A. 5, 371: Paris urbe paternā occubat, id. ib. 10, 706: crudelibus occubat umbris, *reposes with the dead*, id. ib. 1, 547: flebili leto, Sen. Hippol. 997: consul pro vestra victoriā morte occubans, Liv. 8, 10, 4.

occulco (obc-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [ob-calco] to tread or trample down (mostly ante-class.): bene occulcato, Cato, R. R. 49, 2: (cohors) occulcata pedibus, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 4; Liv. 27, 14, 7 Drak. N. cr.

occulō (obc-), cūlūi, cultum, 3 (*plup. sync.* occulerat, Val. Fl. 2, 280), v. a. [ob-colo], to cover, cover over (syn.: tego, condico, celo, abdo). **I.** In gen. (very rare): terra occultit caput, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 375 Müll. (Trag. v. 141 Vahl): virgulta multā terrā, Verg. G. 2, 346.—**II.** In part. *c.*, to cover up, hide, conceal (syn.: esp. in the P. a.; v. in the foll.): vitia corporis fūco, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118: vulnera, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 2: (feminae) parietum umbris occultuntur, *are kept concealed*, id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: hastatos, Liv. 33, 1: se silvā, id. 25, 8, 5: classem in convexo nemorum sub rupe, Verg. A. 1, 310: caligine terras, Ov. M. 1, 600: puncta argumentorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 77: narratum ab iis, to keep secret, conceal, Tac. A. 3, 16: vitia, Quint. 12, 8, 10.—**Absol.**: si quis et imprudens aspexerit, occultat ille, Tib. 1, 2, 37.—**B.** Of burying: occultum efferre significat sub terram ferre, ponere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 205 Müll.—Hence,

occultus (archaic orthogr. oqvoltrvs, S. C. Bacch.), scanned ōccultus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 39; 86; id. Capt. 1, 1, 15; cf. Brix, Trin. Einleit. p. 14 Ritschl ad Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, ed. 2), a, um, *P. a.*, hidden, concealed, secret (freq. and class.; syn. additus): hi saltem in occultis locis prostant, vos in foro ipso, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 21: res occultae et penitus additae, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49: occultiores insidiae, id. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 39: occultiore tector cupiditas, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: si quid erit occultius et reconditum, id. Fam. 11, 21, 5: cum res occultissimas aperueris in lucemque protuleris, id. Ac. 2, 19, 62: per occultos calles, Verg. A. 9, 383: via, id. ib. 3, 695: nota, Ov. A. 3, 630: sapor, Verg. G. 3, 397: crescit, occulto velut arbor aevo, Fama Marcelli, from an obscure, remote age, Hor. C. 1, 12, 45: res, i. e. the hidden laws of nature, Lucr. 1, 145; 424; Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 15 sq.; 2, 41, 127; id. Fin. 3, 11, 37; 4, 7, 13 al.: occulti miranda potentia fati, Juv. 7, 200.—**b.** Of persons, close, reserved, secret, not open: si me astutum et occultum lubet fingere, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 8: ab occultis cavendum hominibus consultiisque, Liv. 25, 16, 4; Tac. A. 6, 51.—With gen.: occultus odii, dissembling his hate, Tac. A. 4, 7.—(β) Occultus, adverbially for occulte, in secret, secretly (Tacitean): qui ejusmodi preces occulti illuderent, Tac. A. 3, 29; 4, 12: patris mei amicitias non occultū ferunt, id. ib. 4, 40.—**C.** Neutr. as *subst.* **1. occulta**, ōrum, *plur.*, secret things or places, secrets: servi, quibus occulta creduntur, Cic. Cacl. 23, 57: cui fervens aestuat occultis animus semperque tacendis, Juv. 3, 50.—With gen.: occulta saltum scrutari, Tac. A. 1, 61: occulta conjunctionis retexere, id. ib. 15, 74: occulta cordis, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 25: hominum, id. Rom. 2, 16: ab occultis meis, from my secret sins, id. Psa. 18, 13.—**2.** Sing.: occultum, i, n., secrecy, only in adverb. phrases, in occulto; per occultum; ex occulto, in secret, secretly: SACRA IN OQVOL-TOD NE QVIQVAM FECEISE VELET, S. C. Bacch.: in occulto mussabant, Enn. Ann. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 144 Müll. (Ann. v. 185 Vahl); Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 86: stare in occulto, Cic. Clu. 28, 78: per occultum (post-Aug.), Tac.

A. 6, 7; 4, 71 *fin.*; 5, 4; Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 124: ex occulto, *from a place of concealment, secret place*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 17: Jugurtha ex occulto repente nostros invadit, Sall. J. 59, 2.—Hence, *secretly*: ex occulto intervenire, Cic. Clu. 16, 47.—Hence, *adv.*, in three forms: **occulte** (class.), **occultō** (ante-class.), and **occultim** (post-class.), *in concealment, in secret, secretly, privately*. (a) Form occulte: neque id occulte fert, *does not keep it secret, makes no secret of it, does not conceal it*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 30: ea nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnat, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 1: proficisci, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: inter se constituere aliquid, id. B. G. 7, 83: labitur occulte, Ov. M. 10, 519: nec clam illud occulteque factum est, Plin. 36, 2, § 6.—(β) Form occulto, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 186 P. (Com. Rel. v. 295 Rib.).—* (γ) Form occultum: reptare, Sol. 4.—**Comp.**: conari occultius, Cic. Deiot. 6, 18: erant praeterea complures paulo occultius consilii hujus participes, Sall. C. 17, 5: Quint. 9, 4, 21.—*Sup.*: quam potuit occultissime reliquas cohortes duxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 67: castra quam potest occultissime locat, Liv. 9, 2; Sall. J. 91, 3; for which maxime occulte, Sall. J. 35, 4.

occultatio, ōnis, f. [2. occulto], a *hiding, concealing, concealment* (rare but class.): aliae fugā se, aliae occultatione tutantur, *by hiding themselves*, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: ejus rei nulla est occultatio, *Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.*: in speluncā, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 148.—*Absol.*: occultatione proposita, *in the expectation of concealment*, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73.—**2.** Rhet. t. t., *insinuation, suggestion*: occultatio est, cum dicimus nos praeterire aut non scire aut nolle dicere id, quod nunc maxime dicimus, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37; cf. the context.

occultator, ōris, m. [id.], a *hider, concealer, secretēer* (class.): ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, Cic. Mil. 19, 50.

occulte and **occultim**, *adv.*, v. occulto, P. a. *fin.*

1. occulto, *adv.*, v. occulto, P. a. *fin.*

2. occulto (obc-), āvi, ātūm, 1 (occultassis for occultaveris, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 1), v. *freg. a.* [occulto], to *hide, conceal, secrete* (class.).—With *pers. pron.*: neque latebrosae me abs tuo Conspectu occultabo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 2: noli avorsari, neque te occultassis mihi, id. ib. 3, 2, 1.—The place of concealment usu. expressed by *abl.* with *in*: ut aves, tum in hac, tum in illa parte se occultant, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: in hortis suis se occultans, id. Att. 9, 11, 1: in qua (latebra) tabella occultaret suffragium, id. Leg. 3, 15, 34; Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85; Just. 25, 2, 3; Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 11; or by *adv.* of place: ibi se occultans, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: cum paucissimis alicubi occultabor, id. Att. 10, 10, 3.—But also by the *abl.* (of means): Hiempsal reperitur, se occultans turgur, Sall. J. 12, 5: se latebris, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: insulis sese, Caes. B. G. 6, 31, 3; 5, 19, 1; 7, 45, 5; Liv. 7, 14, 8; Tac. A. 2, 17; id. H. 3, 84: quae natura occultavit, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 127: occultare et dissimulare appetitum voluptatis, id. ib. 1, 30, 105; cf. in the contrary order: dissimulare et occultare aliquid, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: intus veritas occultatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 24: legionem silvis, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: aliquid in terram, id. ib. 7, 85 (dub.); Schneider, Nipperdey, Kraner, in terrā: neque occultati humilitate arborum, Sall. J. 49, 5; Ov. M. 2, 686: fugam, Caes. B. G. 1, 27.—*M. id.*: stellae occultantur, *hide themselves*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 5 (opp. aperiuntur).—With *inf.*: est res quaedam, quam occultabam tibi dicere, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 22.

occultus, ā, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from occulto.

occumbo (obc-), cūbui, cūbitum, 3, v. n. [ob-cumbo, cubo], to *fall or sink down* (cf. occido, obo, oppeto); hence, **1.** To *go down, to set*, of the heavenly bodies (post-class.): cometes cum oritur occumberetque, Just. 37, 2, 3: cum sol occumberet, Vulg. Gen. 15, 12; id. 3 Reg. 22, 36.—**II.** To *fall dying, to die* (the class. signif. of the word); constr. *absol.* or with *mortem, morte, or morti*. (a) *Absol.*: cum veter occubuit Priamius, *fell*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 607 P. (Ann. v. 17 Vahl.): aut occubuissem honeste, aut victores hodie viveremus, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 4: pro libertate eos occubuisse, Suet.

Aug. 12 *fin.*: circa se dimicans occubuerat, id. Tit. 4: fertur et ante annos occubuisse suos, Ov. A. A. 3, 18: dederat ne ferro occumbere posset, id. M. 12, 207: acie, Suet. Ner. 2.—(β) With *mortem or morte* (the vacillation of MSS. between these two forms makes it difficult to ascertain which was the prevailing one; cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 387; Krebs, Antibarb. p. 790): pro patriā mortem (al. morte) occumbere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 102 (Kühner, Moser, Orelli, and Baier have mortem, Klotz and Fischer morte): quod liberata patria... mortem occubuisse, Liv. 2, 7, 8; 3, 50, 8; 26, 25, 14: qui pugnantem mortem occubuisse, id. 31, 18, 6.—So, too, letum, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 725 P. (Ann. v. 390 Vahl.): necem voluntariam, Suet. Aug. 13 (al., with inferior MSS., nec voluntaria): ictus clava morte occubuit, Liv. 1, 7, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.: morte occubentis, id. 8, 10, 4: ambo pro republicā morte occubuisse, id. 38, 58.—(γ) With *morti* (perh. only poet.): pro vostra vitā morti occubant obviam, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 62 (Trag. v. 176 Vahl.); so, certae morti, Verg. A. 1, 1: neci, Ov. M. 15, 499.—(δ) To *succumb to, fall by the hand of one* (poet.).—With *dat.*: Rullo ditissimus agri Occumbis, Sil. 5, 260; Claud. B. Get. 74.—With *per*: per te vidit Vulcani occumbere prolem, Ov. M. 7, 437.—* **III.** Like *occumbere, to lie at table*, Afran. ap. Non. 97, 29.

† **occupāticus**, ager dicitur, qui desertus a cultoribus propriis, ab aliis occupatur, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 180 and 181 Müll.; cf. occupatorius.

occupatio, ōnis, f. [occupo], a *taking possession of a thing; a seizing, occupying* (class.). **I.** Lit. (very rare): fori, Cic. Dom. 3: vetus, a *taking possession, seizure*, id. Off. 1, 7, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Rhet. t. t.: ante occupatio, *an anticipation of an opponent's objections*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205 (but in Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37, the true reading is occultatio, q. v.).—**B.** A *business, employment, occupation* (the usual meaning, esp. of public service; cf. studium): in maximis occupationibus tuis numquam intermittis studia doctrinae, Cic. Or. 10, 34: maximis occupationibus distinebar, id. Fam. 12, 30, 2: nullis occupationibus implicatus, id. N. D. 1, 19, 51: ille aut occupatione aut difficultate tardior tibi erit visus, id. Fam. 7, 17, 2: ab omni occupatione se expedire, id. Att. 3, 20, 2: relaxare se occupatione, id. ib. 16, 16, 2.—With *gen.*: neque has tantularum rerum occupationes sibi Britanniae antependendas judicabat, *engaging in such trivial affairs*, Caes. B. G. 4, 22.

occupātorius, ā, um, *adj.* [id.], that has been taken possession of, already in possession: ager, Sicut. Fl. p. 3 Goes. al.; cf. occupaticus.

1. occupātus, ā, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from occupo.

2. occupātus, ūs, m. [occupo], an *employment, occupation* (post-class.). Claud. Mamert. ap. Sid. Ep. 4, 2.—*Plur.*: post magni Alexandri occupatus, Schol. Juv. 6, 83.

occūpo, āvi, ātūm, 1 (occupassis for occupaveris, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 48: occupasit for occupaverit, id. As. 4, 2, 9), v. a. [ob-capio; lit., to lay hold of; hence], to *take possession of, seize, occupy* anything (esp. a place; class.; cf. expugno, obsideo). **I.** Lit.: totam Italiam suis praesidiis obsidere atque occupare cogitat, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 75: locum, id. Fin. 3, 20, 67: possessiones, id. Phil. 13, 5, 12: urbes, Liv. 33, 31: montem, Tac. A. 4, 47: portum, Hor. C. 1, 14, 2: aditum, to *go in, enter*, Verg. A. 6, 424: regnum, Cic. Lael. 12, 40: tyrannidem, id. Off. 3, 23, 90: familiam optimā occupavit, *has got hold of, has got into*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 11: occupando adquirere aliquid, Gal. Inst. 2, 66 sqq.; cf. id. ib. 2, 215: vindemia occupabit sementem, *shall reach to*, Vulg. Lev. 26, 5.—Poet.: aliquem amplexu, to *clasp in one's arms, to embrace*, Ov. F. 3, 509.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To *occupy, i. e. to take up, fill* with anything: atrā nūbe polum, Hor. C. 3, 29, 44: urbem (sc. aedificiis), Liv. 5, 55: caementis Tyrrhenum mare, Hor. C. 3, 24, 3.—**2.** To *fall upon, attack* one with anything (syn. invado): Latagum saxo... Occupat os faciemque adversam, Verg. A. 10, 699: aliquem gladio, id. ib. 9, 770: aliquem morsu, Ov. M. 3, 48: canes ense, Prop. 4, 4,

82 (5, 4, 84): ne occupet te pluvia, Vulg. 3 Reg. 18, 44: caligo, id. Job, 3, 5.—Poet., in a friendly sense, to *surprise*: Volteium Philippus Villia vendentem Occupat, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 64.—**3.** To *get the start of, to be before-hand with, to anticipate, to do a thing first, to outstrip*: occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 6: volo, tu prius ut occupes adire, *that you should present yourself the first*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 15: praeloqui, id. Rud. 1, 4, 18: bellum facere, to *begin the war first*, Liv. 1, 14: rapere oscula, Hor. C. 2, 12, 28.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To *seize, take possession of, fill, invade, engross*: tantus timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: tremor occupat artus, Ov. M. 3, 40: sopor occupat artus, Verg. G. 4, 190: animos magnitudine rei, Cic. Font. 5, 20: pallor ora, Verg. A. 4, 499.—**B.** To *take up, occupy, employ*: haec causa primos menses occupabit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3: cum in mentem venit tres et sexaginta annos aequae multa volumina occupasse mihi, Liv. 31, 1, 3: in funambulo Animum, Ter. Hec. prol. 1, 4: contio, quae homines occupatos occupat, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 7: tanta superstitio mentis Siculo occupavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 113: pecuniam, to *put out or lay out money*: pecuniam adulescentulo grandi fenore occupavisti, *have loaned it at a high rate*, id. Fl. 21, 51: pecunias apud populos, id. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 91: pecuniam animalibus, to *lay out, invest in cattle*, Col. 1, 8, 13: pecuniam in pecore, id. 11, 1: argentum, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 13.—*Pass.*: ante occupatur animus ab iracundiā, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 38; Liv. 22, 15, 6.—Hence, **occupātus**, ā, um, *P. a.*, *taken up, occupied, employed, busy, engaged* (class.): ut si occupati profuimus aliquid, civibus nostris, proximus etiam otiosi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: in eo, ut, Nep. Alc. 8, 1: tempōra, Cic. Plane. 27, 66: qui in patriā delenda occupati et sunt et fuerunt, id. Off. 1, 17, 57: hostibus opere occupatis, Liv. 21, 45, 2: Nep. Hann. 7, 1.—Hence, *married, occupatae* (opp. to vacuae), Quint. Decl. 376.—*Comp.*: comitiorum dilationes occupatorem me habebant, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 3.—*Sup.*: non dubito, quin occupatissimus fuēris, *very much occupied*, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 1; Plin. Ep. 9, 21, 2.

oc-curro (obc-), curri, rarely cucurri (Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 88; Phaedr. 3, 7, 2), cursum, 3 (archaic perf. occucurri, like memordi, pēposci, Aelius Tuberō ap. Gell. 7, 9, 11), v. n., to *run up to, run to meet; to go or come up to, to go or come to meet, to meet* (class.; syn. obvenio). **I.** Lit. **1.** In *gen.*: ilico Occucurri atque interperlo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 88: Caesari venienti, Caes. B. G. 3, 79: obviam alicui, to *go to meet*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 30: amicis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 135; Suet. Calig. 4.—*Impers.*: occurrunt (sc. mihi), Cic. Att. 2, 22, 3.—**2.** In *partic.*, to *go against, rush upon, attack* an enemy: duabus Fabianis legionibus occurrunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 40: armatis, id. ib. 2, 27: telis occurrere, Verg. A. 11, 808: obvius adversoque occurrat, id. ib. 10, 734.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To *come to, meet, fall in with* any thing: quibuscumque signis occurrat, se aggregabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: tot vātibus, Juv. 1, 18.—**2.** To *go or come to any place*. (a) With *dat.*: concilio, Liv. 31, 29.—(β) With *ad*: legati ad id concilium occurrerunt, Liv. 31, 29.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.*: in aliam civitatem occurrere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 27, § 67.—**3.** Of *situation*. (a) To *stand or lie opposite to*: apud Elegiam occurrat ei (Euphrati) Taurus mons, Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 84.—(β) To *lie in the way of, meet as an obstacle*: in asperis locis silex saepe impenetrabilis ferro occurrebat, Liv. 36, 25, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To *obviate or seek to obviate, to meet, resist, oppose, counteract*: omnibus ejus consiliis occurrat atque obstiti, Cic. Cat. 3, 7, 16: illi rationi, id. Fat. 18, 41: malevolentiae hominum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 11, 2.—**2.** To *cure or attempt to cure; to relieve, remedy*: venienti occurrere morbo, Pers. 3, 64: expectationi, Cic. Clu. 23, 63: rei sapientia occurrere, id. Fam. 4, 5, 6; Nep. Pelop. 1, 1.—**B.** To *meet with words, i. e. to answer, reply, object*: ut si dicenti, Quem video? ita occurras, ego, Quint. 1, 5, 36: Venus, Vul. Fl. 7, 222.—*Impers. pass.*: occurratur enim, sicut occursum est, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 44: occurratur autem nobis, et quidem a doctis et

auditis, etc., id. Off. 2, 2, 6.—**C.** To offer or present itself, suggest itself, appear, occur: tu occurrebas dignus eo munere, Cic. Sen. 1, 2: nec tamen mihi quicquam occurrit cur, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 21, 49; 1, 22, 51: Atheniensium classis demersa et exercitus deleti occurrebant, Liv. 25, 24, 12; cf.: ea cum universa occurrerent animo, id. 25, 24, 12, § 14: oculis ejus tot paludes occurrerent, Col. 2, 2: oras ad Eurum sequentibus nihil memorabile occurrit, Mel. 3, 9, 3: animo, presents itself to his mind, occurs to him, Cic. de Cr. 2, 24, 104; cf.: ea quae occurrant, id. ib. 2, 54, 221: una defensio occurrit, quod munus tuis obniti non debui, Tac. A. 14, 53: cogitationi, quoniam modo, etc., Plin. 29, 1, 1, § 2: neque vos paeon, aut herous ille conturbet: ipsi occurrant orationi, will present themselves, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191: haec tenenda sunt oratori: saepe enim occurrunt, often occur, id. Or. 32, 115: quodcumque in mentem veniat, aut quodcumque occurrat, id. Fin. 4, 17, 47: ne quid honestum occurreret, Tac. Agr. 2.—With *inf.*: occurrit et aliqua dicere de magicis (herbis), it seems proper, Plin. 24, 17, 99, § 156.—**D.** To reach, attain (eccl. Lat.): donec occurramus in unitatem fidei, Vulg. Eph. 4, 13: si quo modo occurram ad resurrectionem, id. Phil. 3, 11.

* **occursaculum**, i, n. [occurso], that which meets or appears to one, an appearance, apparition: nocturnum occursacula, nocturnal apparitions, ghosts, App. Mag. p. 315, 26.

occursatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a running to meet one, out of respect or for the sake of courting favor; attention, greeting, officiousness (class.): facilis est illa occursatio et blanditia popularis, Cic. Planc. 12, 29.—In plur.: vestras et vestrorum ordinum occursationes, Cic. Mil. 35, 95.

occursator, ōris, m. [id.], one who runs up to others to salute them, or to secure their favor; an attentive or officious person (post-class.), Aus. Idyll. 2, 25.

occursatrix, icis, f. [occurso], she that runs up to one: artificum, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. spintyrnix, p. 333, 1 Müll.

occursio, ōnis, f. [occurso], a meeting, a visit (post-Aug.): a fraternis occursionibus (al. occursibus), Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18, 2 Grut. (Haase, occursibus); Sid. Ep. 7, 10; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 21.

occursio, ōre, v. freq. n. [occurso], to meet (post-class.): alicui, Sol. 25, 6.

occurso, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. n. [occurso], to run, go, or come to meet; to meet (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit. A. Ingen.: alios occurrentes interficere, Sall. J. 12, 5: occurrere capro... caveto, beware of meeting, Verg. E. 9, 24: fugientibus, Tac. A. 3, 20.—Of things: occursantes inter se radices, Plin. 16, 2, 2, § 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To rush against or upon, to attack, charge; to strive against, oppose: occursat occlus gladio, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: inter invidios, occursantes, factiosos, opposing, Sall. J. 85, 3: fortissimus quisque et promptissimus ad occurrendum pugnandumque, Gell. 3, 7, 6.—**2.** To come to or towards: quid tu huc occursas, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 27.—**II.** Trop. A. To be beforehand with, to anticipate: fortunae, Plin. Pan. 25, 5.—**B.** To appear before, present one's self to: numinibus, Plin. Pan. 81, 1.—**2.** Esp., to appear to the mind; to suggest itself, enter the thoughts, occur to one; with or without animo; also with acc. of the person: occursant animo scripta, Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 7: occursant verba, id. ib. 2, 3, 2: me occursant multae, meminisse haui possum, occur to me, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 56.

occursor, ōris, m. [id.], a meeter (late Lat.), Aug. Music. 6, 6.

occursorius, a, um, adj. [occurso], of or belonging to meeting (post-class.): occurrosia potio, a draught taken before a meal, App. M. 9, p. 227, 32.

occursum, ūs, m. [occurso], a meeting, falling in with (not in Cic. or Caes.; syn.: obvium itio, occursatio, etc.): vacuis occursum hominum viis, in the streets, where they met nobody, Liv. 5, 41, 5: prohiberi fratrum ejus occursum, Curt. 8, 3, 4; 6, 7, 29; Suet. Tib. 7; id. Ner. 1, 23: occursum alicujus vitare, to avoid meeting him, Tac. A. 4, 60: declinare, id. H. 3, 85: in occursum ejus,

Vulg. Gen. 14, 17: in occursum tuum, id. Exod. 4, 14.—Of things: rota stipitis occursum fracta ac disjecta, by coming in contact with a stump, Ov. M. 15, 522: videbis occursum lunae successione a fraternis occursibus lene remissumque lumen mutuantem, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18, 2 Haase (al. occursionibus): occursum trepidare amici, Juv. 8, 152: gravis occursum, id. 6, 418.—Of the Labyrinth: occursum ac recursus inexplicabiles, approaches and withdrawals, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 85.

ocē, es, f., a kind of little bird, a swallow, Plin. 11, 47, 107, § 257; v. Sillig. ad h. l. (al. orcen, oten).

Ōcēanensis, e, v. Oceanus, II. A.

† **Ōcēanēolus**, i, m., the name of a Roman gens, Inscr. Grut. 882, 10.

Ōcēanitis, idis, v. Oceanus, II. B.

Ōcēānus, i, m. (rarely **Ōcēānum**, i, n.), = Ὠκεανός, the great sea that encompasses the land, the ocean: omnis terra parva quaedam insula est, circumfusa illo mari, quod Atlanticum, quod magnum, quem Oceanum appellatis in terris, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21: Oceanum rubra obruit aethra, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. p. 418 Vahl): Oceani ostium, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; cf. id. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 207: Oceani freta, i. e. the Strait of Gades, Strait of Gibraltar, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 45; cf. id. N. D. 3, 10, 24: quae sunt maritimae civitates Oceanumque attingunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 34: circumvagus, circumfluent, Hor. Epod. 16, 41; cf. circumfusus, Rutil. 1, 56: dissociabilis, Hor. C. 1, 3, 22: beluosus, id. ib. 4, 14, 48: ruber, id. ib. 1, 35, 32.—The form Oceanum, n., is found only in apposition with mare: quam (insulam) mare Oceanum circumluit, Tac. H. 4, 12.—In acc.: proximus mare Oceanum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7, 2; cf. se in nostrum et Oceanum mare extendit, Mel. 2, 6, 2.—In dat.: mari Oceano, Amm. 23, 6, 12.—In abl.: mari Oceano aut amnis longinquis saeptum imperium, Tac. A. 1, 9.—(Supposed examples of the adjectival use of Oceanus, as Oceano fluctu and litore, in Juv. 11, 94 and 113 Jan; Oceanas aquas, Ven. Carm. 3, 9, 4; Oceanis aquis, id. ib. 7, 12, 56, are dub.; several edd. read in Juv. Oceani; and in Ven., in the first passage, Oceanus, and in the second, Oceani.)—**2.** Personified, as a deity, the son of Caelus and Terra, the husband of Tethys, and the father of the rivers and nymphs, Cic. Univ. 11; id. N. D. 3, 19, 48; Hyg. Fab. praef.; Cat. 88, 6.—The ancient philosophers regard water as the primary element of all things; hence: Oceanumque patrem rerum, Verg. G. 4, 382.—**B.** Transf. **1.** A large bathing-tub (post-class.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 25, 5.—**2.** A Roman surname, Mart. 3, 95, 10; 5, 27, 4; 6, 9, 2; Inscr. Murat. 1453.—**II.** Hence, † **Ōcēanensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to the ocean, situated by the sea-side, Eckhel. D. N. 8, p. 110.—**B.** **Ōcēanitis**, idis, f., a daughter of Ocean: Clioque et Beroe soror, Oceanitides ambae, Verg. G. 4, 341; Hyg. Fab. praef.

Ōcelis, is, f., = Ὠκελῖς, a city on the Arabian Gulf, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 104.

Ōcella, ae, m. [ocellus, small-eyed], a Roman surname, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 3; 10, 17, 2; Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150; Suet. Galb. 4; Inscr. Grut. 431, 2.

Ōcellatus, a, um, adj. [ocellus], having little eyes (ante-class. and post-Aug.).—Only as subst.: **Ōcellātum**, i, n., a small stone marked with eyes or spots: altera exorat patrem libram ocellatorum (like dice), Varr. ap. Non. 213, 30: ocellatis ludere, Suet. Aug. 83 (also v. l. for oculatae, id. Dom. 8).

Ōcellina, ae, f. [Ōcella], a female surname: Livia Ōcellina, Suet. Galb. 3.

† **Ōcellulus**, i, m. dim. [ocellus], a little eye, acc. to Diom. p. 313 P.

Ōcellus, i, m. dim. [oculus], a little eye, eyelet (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit.: blanda quies furtim victis obrepit ocellis, Ov. F. 3, 19: ut in ocellis hilaritudo est! Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 8: turgiduli, Cat. 17: ebrii, id. 43, 11: irati, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 15: acre malum semper stillantis ocelli, Juv. 6, 109: si prurit frictus ocelli angulus, id. 6, 578.—As a term of endearment: ocelle mi! my little eye! my darling! Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 18: aureus, id. As. 3, 3, 101: jucundissimus meus, Aug. ap. Geil. 15, 7, 3: cave despuas, ocelle, Cat. 50,

19.—So of things, like our apple of the eye: cur ocellos Italiae, villulas meas, non vides? Cic. Att. 16, 6, 2: insularum, Cat. 31, 1.—**II.** Transf., a bulb or knob on the roots of the reed (called also oculus), Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 20.

Ōcēlum, i, n., = Ὠκελον, a city in Gallic Cisalpinia, now perh. Ussello, Caes. B. G. 1, 10.

Ōchāni, ōrum, m., a people on the shores of the Caspian Sea, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 47 (Jahn, Ōrciani).

† **Ōchra**, ae, f., = ὤχρα, ochre, yellow ochre, a kind of earth that yields a yellow color, Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30; Cels. 5, 18, 19; Vitr. 7, 7.

Ōchus, i, m., = Ὠχος. **I.** A river in Bactriana, that empties into the Oxus, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 49; Curt. 7, 10, 15; Amm. 23, 6, 57.—**II.** A surname of Artaxerxes III., king of Persia, Curt. 10, 5, 23.—**III.** Son of Darius Codomannus, Curt. 4, 14, 22.

† **Ōcimōides**, is, adj., = ὠκιμοειδής, ocimum-like, of the ocimum kind: carduum silvaticum alii ocimoides vocant, App. Herb. 109.

† **Ōcimum**, i, n., = ὠκιμον, basil, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 119; 20, 12, 48, § 119; Cels. 2, 20; Col. 10, 319; Pers. 4, 21.

† **Ōcinum** (also **Ōcimum**, **Ōcymum**, and **Ōzymum**), i, n., = ὠκινον, an herb which serves for fodder, perh. a sort of clover, Cato, R. R. 54; Varr. R. R. 1, 31; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 198; 18, 16, 42, § 143.

Ōciōr, ōcius (sup. ocissimus), adj. comp. [kindr. with Gr. ὠκός, Sanscr. ācu, from the root ac, sharp; cf.: acer, acutus, ἀκρότης, swifter, fleetier (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: et ventis, et fulminis ocior alis, Verg. A. 5, 319; 10, 248: ocior cervis, Ocior Euro, Hor. C. 2, 16, 23; 24: aurā, id. ib. 1, 2, 48; 2, 20, 13: fugit ocior aurā, Ov. M. 1, 502: verbera, Luc. 1, 230: Tigris ocior remeat, Plin. 8, 18, 25, § 66: ocioe ambitu, id. 2, 8, 6, § 39: ocioe spatio, id. 2, 19, 17, § 81.—**II.** Transf., of time, quicker, sooner, earlier; sup.: ficorum ocissima senectus, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130: pira, the soonest ripe, id. 15, 15, 16, § 53: venenum, id. 27, 2, 2, § 4.—Hence, adv.: **Ōcīter**; comp. **Ōciūs**; sup. **ocissime** (collat. form **oxime**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 195 Müll.); quickly, swiftly, speedily (class. only in the comp. and sup.; cf.: ocius secundae collationis et deinde tertiae ocissime frequentata sunt, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 181 Müll.). **A.** Posit. (ante- and post-class.): ociter serva cives, Enn. ap. Non. 277, 21, acc. to Vahl. ad Enn. Trag. v. 1: profer ociter, App. M. 1, p. 113, 32; p. 125, 8.—**B.** Comp., more quickly or speedily, sooner, etc.: idque ocius faciet, si, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 26, 29: ut ocius ad tuum pervenias, id. Quint. 13, 43: recreantur ocius, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: omnium Versatur urna, serius ocios Sors exitura, sooner or later, Hor. C. 2, 3, 26: angulus iste feret piper et tus ocios uvā, sooner than, rather than, id. Ep. 1, 14, 23: ocios illud extorquebis, i. e. more easily, Juv. 6, 53.—**2.** Sometimes the comp. is used in gen. for quickly, speedily: sequere hac me ocios, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 4: gladio occusat, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: nemon oleum fert ocios? quickly, Hor. S. 2, 7, 34; Juv. 14, 252; Verg. A. 5, 828: heus Phaedrome, exi, exi, exi, inquam, ocios, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 26.—**C.** Sup., very quickly or speedily: ocissime nos libere possumus fieri, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 181 Müll.: quam ocissime ad provinciam accedat, as speedily as possible, Sall. J. 25, 5: ferre, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 87: sanant ulcera, id. 34, 10, 22, § 100.

oclifērius, a, um, adj. (oculus-ferio), striking the eyes, i. e. thrust into prominence, Sen. Ep. 4, 4, 3.

Ocnus or **-os**, = Ὠκνος (sloth). **I.** The founder of the city of Mantua, Verg. A. 10, 198.—**II.** An allegorical picture of Socrates the painter, which represented a man twisting a rope, while an ass kept gnawing it apart, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137.—Hence, prov., of labor in vain, which never comes to an end, Prop. 4, 3, 21.

* **oc-quinisco** (obqu- and oquin-), ēre, v. incho. n. [quino, kindr. with κινέω; cf. conquinisco], to bend down, to stoop, Pompon. ap. Non. 146, 22 sq. (Com. Rel. v. 126 and 149 Rib.).

1. ōcreā, ae, f. [ōkris, a prominence], *z greave or leggin* (made of mixed metal, and used to protect the legs of foot-soldiers, and also of hunters and country people; it was sometimes worn only on one leg): *ocrea*, quod opponeretur ob crus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 118 Müll.: *ocrem montem confragosum dicebant antiqui*. Hinc *ocreae dictae inaequaliter tuberae*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 180 Müll.: *ocreas et cristas invenere Cares*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 200: *leves*, Verg. A. 7, 634. —The Samnites wore a greave only on the left leg: *sinistrum crus ocrea tectum*, Liv. 9, 4 (cf. Sil. 8, 419). —Worn by heavy-armed Romans on the right leg, Veg. Mil. 1, 20. —Worn by hunters; v. *ocreatus*. —By rustics, Verg. M. 121: *ocreas vendente puella*, i. e. *parting with the attire of a gladiator*, Juv. 6, 258.

2. Ocreā, ae, m., a Roman surname: C. Luscius Ocrea, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 43.

ōcreātus, a, um, adj. [1. ocrea], *greaved*: in nive Lucanā dormis ocreatus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 234: *crura*, Plin. 19, 2, 7, § 27.

ōcresia (ōcrisia), ae, f., a female slave of Tanauquī, the mother of king Servius Tullius, Ov. F. 6, 627; Plin. 36, 27, 70, § 204; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 7, 1. —Form *ōcrisia*, Arn. 5, 18.

Ocriculūm, i, n., a city in Umbria, the mod. *Otricoli*, Liv. 22, 11, 5; Plin. Ep. 6, 25, 1; Tac. H. 3, 78. —Hence, **II. Ocriculānus** (also **Ocricolānus** and **Otriculānus**), a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Ocriculum*, *Ocriculānus*: *Ocriculana villa*, Cic. Mil. 24, 64. —The tribus *ocric*, Inscr. Grut. 189, 5; 194, 2; 1031, 4; cf. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 16. —In plur. subst.: **Ocriculāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Ocriculum*, the *Ocriculāni*, Liv. 9, 41.

† **ocris**, is, m., = *ōkris* [akin to *acer*, *ocior*, root *ac-*], a broken, rugged, stony mountain (ante-class.): *ocrem antiqui montem confragosum vocabant*, ut apud Livium: qui ascendunt altum *ocrim*; et, *celsoque ocric arvaque petria*; et, *namque Taenari celso ocric*; et, in *Pelio ocric*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 181 Müll.

ōcresia, v. *Ocresia*.

† **octachordos (octochordos)**, on, adj., = *ōktaχopdos*, eight-stringed, *octachord*, Vitr. 10, 13.

† **octachorus**, a, um, adj., = *ōktaχopos*, having four sides, quadrangular: *templum*, Ambros. ap. Inscr. Grut. 1166, 8.

† **octaēdros**, i, m. and f., = *ōktaēdros*, eight-sided, *octahedron*, Mart. Cap. 6, 233 (as Greek, Kopp. § 722).

† **octaēteris**, idis, f., = *ōktaetepis*, a period of eight years, Censor. 18, 4 sq.

octagōnos, v. *octogonos*.

† **octameter**, tra, trum, adj., = *ōkta-mētrōs*, having eight feet, *octameter*; in prosody, Mar. Vict. p. 2528 P.

octangulus, a, um, adj. [octo-angulus], eight-cornered, *octangular* (post-class.): *octangula sphaera*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5.

octans, antis, m. [octo], a measuring instrument, a half quadrant, an octant, Vitr. 10, 11.

Octānus, i, m. [id.], a soldier of the eighth legion, Prisc. 1354 P.

octaphoron, v. *octophoron*.

† **octās**, ādis, f., = *ōktās*, the number eight, Mart. Cap. 7, § 740.

† **octasēmus**, a, um, adj., = *ōktāsēmos*, t. t. of the metrical art, containing eight times, Mart. Cap. 9, § 985.

† **octā-stylos**, on, adj., = *ōktāstulos*, having eight columns, *octostyle*, Vitr. 3, 2, 1.

† **octa-teuchus**, a, um, adj., = *ōktā-teuchos*, in eight volumes, *octateuch* (late Lat.): *primus scripturarum divinarum codex est octateuchus*, Cassiod. Inst. Div. 1.

Octāvāni, ōrum, m. [octavus], soldiers of the eighth legion: *Octavānorum colonia*, Mel. 2, 5, 3; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35.

octāvarius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to the eighth part (post-class.): *vectigal*, a tax of the eighth part, Cod. Just. 7, 4, 65. —II. Subst.: **octāvarius**, ii, m., a receiver of this tax: *octavarii vectigal accipiant*, Cod. Th. 4, 12, 8; cf. *octavus*, II. B.

Octāvius, i, m.; **Octāvia**, ae, f., the name of a Roman gens, Suet. Aug. 1 sq.; cf. Drumann, History of Rome, vol. iv. p. 218 sq. **1. C. Octavius**, the father of the

emperor Augustus, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 12; id. Phil. 3, 6, 15. —**2. Cn. Octavius**, the first consul of this gens, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138. —**3. M. Octavius Caecina**, a tribune of the people, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 106. —**4. Rarely of the emperor Augustus**, Juv. 8, 242. —**5. In the fem.**, Octavia, the name of the two sisters of the emperor Augustus, Suet. Aug. 4; 63; Tac. A. 4, 44. —**6. Octavia** was also the name of the daughter of the emperor Claudius and Messalina, Suet. Claud. 27; id. Ner. 7. —**7. Octaviae Porticus**, two halls in Rome, Vell. 1, 11; 2, 1; Suet. Aug. 29; Paul. ex Fest. p. 178 Müll. —Hence, **II. Octāvianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to an Octavius, Octavian: *Octaviano bello*, i. e. in the war of the consul Cn. Octavius with Cinna, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4: *milites of M. Octavius, who fought for Pompey*, Caes. B. C. 3, 9. —Esp. subst.: **Octāvianus**, i, m., a surname of the emperor Augustus, who was adopted out of the gens Octavia into the gens Julia, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 4; Tac. A. 13, 6; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 79, 1; id. Caes. 1, 2.

octāvus, a, um, adj. [octo], the eighth: *octava pars*, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4: *legio*, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: *marmor, the eighth mile-stone*, Mart. 9, 65, 4. —II. Subst.: **octāva**, ae, f. A. (Sc. hora), the eighth hour of the day, Mart. 4, 8, 5; Juv. 1, 49. —B. (Sc. pars.) The eighth part, as a tax, Cod. Just. 4, 65, 7; Cod. Th. 4, 12, 6; Ulp. Fragm. 6, 12 (cf. *octavarius*). —III. Adv.: **octāvum**, for the eighth time, Liv. 6, 36, 7.

octāvus-dēcimus, a, um, adj., the eighteenth: *pars*, Vitr. 3, 3: *anno aetatis*, Tac. A. 13, 6.

octennis, e, adj. [octo-annus], eight years old (post-class.): *puer*, Amm. 18, 6, 10.

octennium, ii, n. (octo-annus), a period of eight years: *tertio quoque octennio, every twenty-four years*, Macr. S. 1, 13, 13.

octies or **octiens**, adv. num. [octo], eight times: *septenon octies anfractus*, Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12: *victor*, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 101.

octigēsīmus, a, um, v. *octingentesimus*.

octingēnārius, a, um, adj. [octingeni], consisting of eight hundred (ante-class.): *greges*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 11; Prisc. 1355 P.

† **octingēni** and **octingentēni**, ae, a, distr. num. adj. [octo-centum], a hundred each, acc. to Prisc. p. 1353 P.

octingentēsīmus (sync. *octigesimus*, acc. to Prisc. p. 1353 P.), a, um, ord. num. adj. [octingenti], the eight hundredth: *annus*, Cic. Sen. 2, 4.

octingenti, ae, a (gen. plur. *octingentum*, Liv. 30, 21, 4), card. num. adj. [octo-centum], eight hundred, Cic. Planc. 25, 60: *stadia*, id. Ac. 2, 25, 81.

octingenties or **-tiens**, adv. num. [octingenti], eight hundred times: *sestertium bis mille octingenties*, Vop. Tac. 10; Mart. Cap. 6, § 610.

octipes, ēdis, adj. [octo-pes], eight-footed (poet.): *Cancer*, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 150; Ov. F. 1, 313.

octiplicātus, v. *octuplicatus*.

octō, num. adj. [Gr. *ōktō*; Sanscr. *ashtan*; Goth. *ahtau*; Germ. *acht*; Engl. *eight*], eight: *milia militum octo*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 556 P. (Ann. v. 336 Vahl): *milia passuum octo*, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: *centum et octo anni*, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18: *centuria*, id. ib. 2, 22, 39: *decem et octo*, Liv. 10, 21, 6: *mariti*, Juv. 6, 229.

octōās, ādis, f. [octo], = *octas*, the number eight (post-class.), Tert. Praescr. 49.

1. October, bris, adj. [id.], of or belonging to the eighth (month), the eighth, October, originally the eighth month of the Roman year, reckoning from March; usually connected with *mensis*: *mense Octobri*, Vell. 2, 56; Suet. Aug. 35; id. Dom. 13 al.: *Octobres Idus*, Mart. 12, 67, 3: *Kalendae*, id. 10, 87, 1: *October equus appellatur*, qui in campo Martio mense Octobri immolatur quot annis Marti, bigarum victicrum dexterior, Paul. ex Fest. p. 178 Müll. —Subst.: **October**, bris, m., October, Col. 11, 3 al.

† **2. October**, a Roman surname, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arval. p. 564.

octōchordos, v. *octachordos*.

octōdecim, card. num. adj. [octo-decem], eighteen (mostly post-class. for *duodevigin-*

ti): *tetrachma Attica centum octodecim milia*, Liv. 39, 5, 14: *cohortes*, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 37; Eutr. 1, 1.

Octōdūrus, i, m., a town of the *Vergri*, in Gallia Narbonensis, the modern *Martigny*, Caes. B. G. 3, 1. —Hence, **II. Octōdūrensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to *Octodurus*; in plur.: **Octōdūrenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Octodurus*, the *Octodurians*, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 135.

† **octogamus**, i, m., = *ōktō-γάμος*, that has been married eight times (eccl. Lat.), Hier. in Jovin. 1, n. 15.

octogēnārius, a, um, adj. [octogeni], containing eighty (post-Aug.): *exheredata ab octogenario patre, who was a man of eighty, was eighty years old*, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 2; Vulg. 2 Reg. 19, 35: *fistula, eighty inches broad*, Vitr. 8, 7. —II. Subst.: **octogēnārius**, ii, m., a commander of eighty soldiers, Inscr. Orell. 3628.

octogēni, ae, a (gen. plur. *octogenum*, Front. Aquaed. 58), num. distr. adj. [octo], eighty each: *data ex praeda militibus aeris octogeni bini*, Liv. 10, 30. —II. In gen., eighty: *fetus*, Plin. 9, 51, 75, § 165.

Octogēsa, ae, f., a city in Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Iberus, near the modern *La Granja*, Caes. B. C. 1, 61.

octogēsīmus, a, um, num. ord. adj. [octoginta], the eightieth: *quartum annum ago et octogesimum*, Cic. Sen. 10, 32; 2, 4: *solstitia*, Juv. 4, 92.

octogies or **-iens**, num. adv. [id.], eighty times: *sestertium centies et octogies*, Cic. Pis. 35, 86.

octoginta (octuaginta, Vitr. 10, 17), num. card. adj. [octo], eighty: *qui octoginta regnaverat annos*, Cic. Sen. 19, 69.

† **octogōnōs (octagōnōs)**, i, adj., = *ōktō-γωνία*, eight-cornered, *octagonal*: *turris marmorea octogonos*, Vitr. 1, 6, 4. —As subst.: **octogōnum**, i, n., an octagon, Vitr. 1, 6, 4 al.

octojugis, e, adj. [octo-jugum], eight in a team, eight together, transf. in gen., for eight: *nunc jam octojuges ad imperia obtinenda ire*, i. e. *eight military tribunes*, Liv. 5, 2, 10. —II. Subst., one of the acons of *Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 36.

Octolophus, i, m., or **Octolophum**, i, n., a city in Thessaly, Liv. 31, 36, 6; 31, 40, 9; 44, 3, 1.

octō-minūtālis, e, adj., worth eight farthings, eight coppers (post-class.): *libra*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 22, 8.

octōnālis, e, adj. [octo], eight (late Lat.), Adaman. Locc. Sanct. 1, 22.

octōnārius, a, um, adj. [octoni], consisting of eight: *numerus*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 86 Müll.: *versus, an Iambic verse of eight feet*, Quint. 9, 4, 72; *Diom. p. 514 P.*: *fistula, the plate for which was eight inches broad*, Front. Aquaed. 28; 42; Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 58.

octōni, ae, a, num. distr. adj. [octo], I. Eight each, eight at a time, by eights: *cum alii octonos lapides ecfodiunt*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 66: *partes*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 30 Müll.: *hujus generis octoni ordines ducti*, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 8: *imperator Bellovacis decem, octona Pictonibus*, id. ib. 7, 75, 3: *octona milia peditum praetoribus data*, Liv. 32, 28. —II. In gen., eight: *octonis iterum natalibus actis*, Ov. M. 13, 753: *anni*, id. ib. 5, 50. —Sing.: *octonus* (late Lat.) *numerus, the number eight*, Hil. prol. in Psa. 14.

octōnus, v. *octoni fin.*

† **octōphōron (octaph-)**, i, n., = *ōktōφόρον*, a litter carried by eight bearers: *hominem portare octophoro*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2; Suet. Calig. 43; Mart. 6, 84, 1. —Apposition: *lectica octophoro ferebatur*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 6 (2d ed.).

octōsyllābus, a, um, adj. [octo-syllaba], having eight syllables, *octosyllabic* (post-class.), Mar. Vict. p. 2598 P.

† **octōtōpi**, ōrum, m., = *ōktō τόποι*, in astrology, eight places in the heavens, between the four cardinal points, Manil. 2, 968.

† **octo-vir**, iri, m., a member of a council of eight (usually written *viii vir*), Inscr. Orell. 3658; 3699; 3963; 3966.

octuaginta, v. *octoginta*.

octuplicatio, ōnis, f. [octuplicatus],

making eightfold, a multiplying by eight (post-class.). Mart. Cap. 7, § 796.

* **octuplicatus** or **octiplicatus**, a, um, Part. [octuplus], made eightfold, multiplied by eight, *octupled*: octuplicato censu, Liv. 4, 24, 7.

† **octuplus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὀκταπλούς, eightfold, *octuple* (class.): pars, Cic. Univ. 7, 20.—Subst.: **octuplum**, i, n., the eightfold penalty, the *octuple*: damnare aliquem octupli, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 28: poena octupli, id. ib.: iudicium in octuplum, id. ib.

octussis, is, m. [octo-as], eight asses: Quanti emptae? Parvo. Quanti ergo? Octussibus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 156; cf. Charis. 58 P.

† **oculariarius**, a, um, *adj.* [ocularis], of or belonging to the eyes, *eye*: FABER OCULARIARIUS, who inserted artificial eyes (of glass, silver, etc.) in statues, Inscr. Grut. 645, 1.

ocularis, e, *adj.* [oculus], of or belonging to the eyes, *eye* (post-class.): oculus medicus, an eye-doctor, oculist, Veg. Vet. 2, 17, 2.—II. Subst.: **oculäre**, is, n., a medication for the eyes, *eye-salve*, Pelag. Vet. 30.—Adv.: **oculariter**, with the eyes, *ocularly* (post-class.): oculariter intueri, Sid. Ep. 7, 14 dub.

ocularius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to the eyes, *eye*: CHIRURGVS, Inscr. Grut. 400, 7: claritas, of the eyes, Sol. 24, 9: aegritudo, a disease of the eyes, id. 4, 6: ocularius medicus, an oculist, Cels. 6, 6, 8.—As subst.: **ocularius**, i, m., an oculist, Scrib. Comp. 37.

oculata, ae, f. [oculatus], a kind of fish, perh. a lamprey, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149; Cels. 2, 18, 25.

oculatus, a, um, *adj.* [oculus]. I. Lit., furnished with or having eyes, *seeing* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem, an eye-witness, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8; cf. inspectio, Arn. 2, 48: Clodius male oculatus, whose sight was bad, Suet. Rhet. 5: duobus luminibus, Cassiod. Var. 1, 4: aedis patulis oculata fenestris, Ven. Fort. Carm. 3, 7, 47.—Comp.: oculatior deus, that has better sight, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.—B. Transf., eye-shaped: oculati circuli, Sol. 17, 8.—2. Ornamented with stars, *starred*: palla, Mart. Cap. 1, § 66.—II. That strikes the eye, exposed to view, *conspicuous*, visible: ne παθὼνς mea in scribendo sit oculatior (al. oculatior), Cic. Att. 4, 6, 3 Orell. N. cr.: oculatissimus locus, S. C. ap. Plin. 34, 6, 11, § 24: oculata die vendere, to sell on a visible pay-day, i. e. for cash (opp. caeca die), Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 67.

oculeus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], full of eyes (ante- and post-class.). I. Lit.: Argus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 19.—II. Transf., sharp-sighted: oculeus totus, App. M. 2, p. 124 fin.; Mart. Cap. 8, § 810.

(**oculi**-**crepida**, ae, a false lead for collicrepeidae, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 14; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

oculissimus, a, um, *adj.*, a comically formed sup., from oculus, *dearest* (cf. ocellus): oculissime homo, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 28: valustin? oculissimum ostium? Id. ib. 1, 1, 17; cf.: oculissimum, carissimum, Plautus: oculissimum ostium amicae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 179 Müll.

oculitus, adv. [oculus], as one's own eyes, i. e. most dearly: amare, Plaut. ap. Non. 147, 27 sq.; cf.: oculitus quoque dicitur, ut funditus, penitus, quo significatur tam carum esse, quam oculum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 179 Müll.

oculo, i, v. a. [id.]. I. To furnish with eyes, *make to see* (eccl. Lat.). A. Lit.: pullos, Tert. Poen. 12.—B. Trop., to enlighten: homines in agnitionem veritatis oculare, Tert. Apol. 2: caecos, Cypr. Idol. Van. 7, 6.—II. To make visible or conspicuous (eccl. Lat.): vestem purpura, Tert. Pud. 8.

oculus (sync. oculus, Prud. στέφ. 10, 592 dub.), i, m. [kindr. with Sanscr. akshi and aksha, from the root īsh, videre; Gr. ὄσσωμαι, ὄσσε; Goth. augō; Germ. Auge; Engl. eye], an eye. I. Lit.: quae (natura) primum oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et saepit... sed lubricos oculos fecit et mobiles, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142; cf. Cels. 7, 13; Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 139 sq.; Cic. de Or.

3, 59, 221: **vanusti**, id. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: eminentes, *prominent*, id. Vat. 2, 4: oculi tanquam speculatores, id. N. D. 2, 57, 140: acuti, id. Planc. 27, 69: maligni, Verg. A. 5, 654: minaces, Luc. 2, 26: oculos conicere in aliquem, to cast or fix one's eyes upon, Cic. Clu. 19, 54: oculos coniecit in hostem, Verg. A. 12, 483: adicere alicui rei, to cast one's eyes upon, glance at: ad eorum ne quem oculos adiciat suos, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 24; to covet, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 15, § 37: adicere ad rem aliquam, id. Agr. 2, 10, 25: de aliquo nusquam deicere, to never turn one's eyes away from, to regard with fixed attention, id. Verr. 2, 4, 15, § 33: deicere ab aliquā re, to turn away, id. Phil. 1, 1, 1: in terram figere, to fix one's eyes upon the ground, Tac. H. 4, 72: deicere in terram, to cast down to, Quint. 1, 11, 9: demittere, Ov. M. 15, 612: erigere, id. ib. 4, 146: attollere, Verg. A. 4, 688; Ov. M. 2, 448: circumferre, id. ib. 6, 169: premere, Verg. A. 9, 487: deponere, to fix, Hor. C. 1, 36, 18: distorquere, id. S. 1, 9, 65: spargere, to direct hither and thither, Pers. 5, 33: oculis cernere, to see with one's own eyes, Nep. Timol. 2, 2: oculos auferre spectanti, to blind the eyes of an observer, to cheat him before his eyes, Liv. 6, 15 fin. ponere sibi aliquid ante oculos, i. e. to imagine to one's self any thing, Cic. Agr. 2, 20, 53: proponere oculis suis aliquid, id. Sest. 7, 17: esse ante oculos, to be before one's eyes, id. Lael. 11, 38: res posita in oculis, and ante oculos, that lies before one's eyes, is apparent, evident: de rebus ante oculos positus, id. Ac. 1, 2, 5: omnia sunt enim posita ante oculos, id. de Or. 1, 43, 192: inque meis oculis candida Delos erat, before my eyes, Ov. H. 21, 82: vivere in oculis, habitare in oculis, to live in the sight of, in the presence of, in intercourse with: in maximā celebritate atque in oculis civium quondam viximus, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 3: habitavi in oculis, id. Planc. 27, 66; cf.: in foro palam Syracusis in ore atque in oculis provinciae, id. Verr. 2, 2, 33, § 81; Liv. 22, 12; 35, 10; Tac. H. 4, 77: habere in oculis, to keep in sight, to watch, observe, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 66: in oculis omnium submergi, Curt. 9, 4, 11: se ante oculos suos trucidari sinerent, Liv. 2, 6, 2; 4, 14, 5; Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48: ab oculis aliquid abire (ire), to leave one's presence: Abin' hinc ab oculis? Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 147; id. Truc. 2, 5, 24; Sen. Ep. 36, 10; cf.: ab oculis recedere, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 11: ab oculis concedere, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: (angues) conspecti repente ex oculis abierunt, out of sight, Liv. 25, 16, 2: prodigii species ex oculis elapsa, id. 26, 19, 7: (avem) ablatam ex oculis, Tac. H. 2, 50: facessent prope ex urbe ab ore atque oculis populi Romani, Liv. 6, 17, 8: sub oculis aliquid, before a person's eyes, in his presence, Caes. B. C. 1, 71; Vell. 2, 79, 4: sub oculis domini esse, Col. 9, 5, 2: quos honores sub oculis tuis gessit, Plin. Ep. 10, 11, 2: sub avi oculis necari, Just. 1, 4, 5; Flor. 4, 7, 8: hostes sub oculis erant, Liv. 22, 14, 3; 26, 38, 9: sub oculis Caesaris, Tac. A. 2, 35: hunc oculis suis nostrarum nunquam quisquam vidit, with his own eyes, i. e. actually, in person, Tert. Eun. 4, 4, 10: nunquam ante hunc diem meis oculis eam videram, id. Hec. 5, 4, 23: ad oculum, for display, to be seen: non ad oculum servientes, Vulg. Eph. 1, 18; id. Col. 3, 22.—As a term of endearment, the apple of my eye, my darling: ubi isti sunt quibus vos oculi estis, quibus vitae estis, quibus deliciae? Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 46: bene vale, ocule mi! id. Curc. 1, 3, 47.—Hence, in a double sense: par oculatorum in amicitia M. Antonii triumviri, Suet. Rhet. 5.—The ancients swore by their eyes: si vultis per oculos jurare, nihilo magis facietis, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 1.—B. Transf. 1. The power of seeing, sight, vision: ut eum quoque oculum, quo bene videret, amitteret, lost, i. e. became blind, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48: oculos perdere, id. Har. Resp. 18, 37: restituere alicui, Suet. Vesp. 7; cf.: oculis usurpare rem, i. e. see, Lucr. 1, 301.—2. A luminary, said of the sun and stars (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): mundi oculus, i. e. the sun, Ov. M. 4, 228: stellarum oculi, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 10.—3. A spot resembling an eye, as on a panther's hide, a peacock's tail, etc., Plin. 8, 17, 23, § 62: pavonum caudae, id. 13, 15, 30, § 96.—So arch. t. t.: oculus volutae, Vitruv. 3, 5.—4. Of plants. a. An eye, bud, bourgeon:

oculos imponere, i. e. to bud, inoculate, Verg. G. 2, 73: gemmans, Col. 4, 24, 16.—b. A bulb or knob on many roots, on the reed, etc.: harundinis, Cato, R. R. 6, 3; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 3: seritur harundo bulbo radicis, quem alii oculum vocant, Plin. 17, 20, 33, § 144.—c. A plant, called also aizoum majus, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

—II. Trop. A. A principal ornament: hi duo illos oculos orae maritimae effoderunt (Corinth and Carthage), Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: ex duobus Graeciae oculis, i. e. Athens and Sparta, Just. 5, 8, 4.—B. The eye of the soul, the mind's eye: eloquentiam quam nullis nisi mentis oculis videre possumus, Cic. Or. 29, 101: acrioribus mentis oculis intueri, Col. 3, 8, 1: oculos pascere re aliqua, to feast one's eyes on any thing, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 65; cf.: concupiscentia oculorum, Vulg. 1 Joh. 2, 16: fructum oculis (dat.) capere ex aliqua re, Nep. Eum. 11, 2: oculi dolent, the eyes ache, i. e. one is afflicted by something seen, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 64; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 1; cf.: pietas, pater, oculis dolorem prohibet, i. e. forbids me to take offence, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 4: in oculis, in the eye, i. e. in view, hoped or expected: frumenti spes, quae in oculis fuerat, utrosque frustrata pariter, Liv. 26, 39, 23: acies et arma in oculis erant, Curt. 3, 6, 3: Philotae supplicium in oculis erat, id. 8, 6, 21: esse in oculis, to be beloved, esteemed, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 5: esse in oculis multitudinis, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: ferre, gestare in oculis, to love, esteem, value: oderat tum, cum, etc. . . . Jam fert in oculis, id. Phil. 6, 4, 11: rex te ergo in oculis, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 11: aequis oculis videre, i. e. contentedly, with satisfaction (like aequo animo), Curt. 8, 2, 9: ante oculos, in mind, in view: mors ante oculos debet esse, Sen. Ep. 12, 6; Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 6; also plain, obvious: simul est illud ante oculos, Cic. de Or. 2, 85, 349: sit ante oculos Nero, i. e. set him before you, consider him, Tac. H. 1, 16: ante oculos habere, to keep in mind (post-class.): habere ante oculos hanc esse terram, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 4: mortalitatem, id. ib. 2, 10, 4; Just. 5, 6, 1; for which (late Lat.) prae oculis: prae oculis habere terrorem futuri iudicii, Greg. M. Ep. 2, 48; 3, 27 al.: nec jam fas ullum prae oculis habent, Amm. 30, 4, 18: ob oculos versari, to be before the mind, etc.: mors (ei) ob oculos versatur, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 39; Liv. 28, 19, 14; cf.: usu versatur ante oculos vobis Glaucia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 98; id. Fin. 2, 22, 75; 5, 1, 3; id. Dom. 55, 141; Liv. 34, 36, 6: ponere aliquid ante oculos, to call up in mind, imagine, etc.: ea (translatione) utimur rei ante oculos ponendae causā, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45: ora eorum ponite vobis ante oculos, Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 4: calamitatem Cottae sibi ante oculos ponunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: exsilium Cn. Marci sibi proponunt ante oculos, Liv. 2, 54, 6: conjunctionem ante oculos ponere, id. 24, 24, 8: studia eorum vobis ante oculos proponere, Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48; rarely: constituere sibi aliquid ante oculos, Cic. Cael. 32, 79; Aug. Serm. 233, 3: ante oculos ponere (proponere), with ellipsis of dat. of person, Cic. Marc. 2, 5; id. Deiot. 7, 20; id. Phil. 2, 45, 115; 11, 3, 7; id. N. D. 1, 41, 114: nec a re publica deliciebam oculos, id. Phil. 1, 1, 1.

Ōcyālē, ēs, f., one of the Amazons, Hyg. Fab. 163.

Ōcydrōmē, ēs, f., = ὠκυδρόμη, Swift-runner, one of Actæon's hounds, Hyg. Fab. 181.

Ōcydrōmus, i, m., = ὠκυδρόμος, Swift-runner, one of Actæon's hounds, Hyg. Fab. 181.

ocymum, v. ocinum.

ōcyor, **ōcyssimus**, and **ōcŷus**, more correctly **ocior**, etc.

Ōcypēte, ēs, f., = ὠκυπέτη, Swift-flier, one of the Harpies, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 209.

Ōcypōtē, ēs, f., = ὠκυπότη, Swift-flier, one of Actæon's hounds, Hyg. Fab. 181.

Ōcyrrhōē or **Ōcŷrhōē**, ēs, f., = ὠκυρρόνη, a daughter of Chiron, Ov. M. 2, 638.

Ōcŷthōus, i, m., = ὠκύθοος, Swift-runner, one of Actæon's hounds, Hyg. Fab. 181.

oda, ae, v. ode.

† **odariarius**, i, m. [odarium], a teacher

er. of singing: MAGISTER ODARIARIVS, INSCR. Orell. 2634.

† **odarium**, *ii, n.*, = ὀδάριον, *a song, ode* (post-Aug.), Petr. 53, 11.

† **ode** or **oda**, *ae*, = ὀδή, *a song, esp. a lyric song, an ode* (post-class. for carmen), Auct. Carm. Philom. 13; 25.

† **odefacit**, dicebant pro olfacit, quae vox a Graeco ὀσμή tracta est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 179 Müll.

Odessos or **Odessus**, *i, f.*, = Ὀδησσός, *a city of Lower Mesia, on the Pontus Euxinus, now Varna, Mel. 2, 2; Plin. 4, 12, 18, § 45.*—Also written **Odysus** (-os), Amm. 32, 9.

† **odēum**, *i, n.*, = ὀδῆον, *a public building designed for musical performances, an odeon*, Vitruv. 5, 9; Suet. Dom. 5; cf. Eutr. 7, 24; Tert. Res. Carn. 42; Amm. 16, 10, 14.

odi, *odisse* (old form of the pres., *odio*: osi sunt ab odio, declinasse antiquos testis est C. Gracchus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 201 Müll. From this are formed: *odis*, Ambros. in Ps. 118, 17; *odiant*, Arn. in Ps. 37; *odiebant*, id. Ps. 73; *odies*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35; *odiet*, Hier. Ep. 22, 31; *odivi*, Vulg. Ps. 118, 104; *odientes*, id. Deut. 7, 10; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16; *odiendi*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3 init. —*Pass.* *oditur*, Tert. Apol. 3 fin.; Vulg. Ecclus. 20, 8; *odiremur*, Hier. Ep. 43, 2; *oderem* and *oderet*, acc. to Charis. p. 228 P.—Collat. form of the perf. *osus* sum, C. Gracch. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 201 Müll.; Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 19; Gell. 4, 8; and *odivit*, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 42), *v. a.* [Sanscr. root badh-, strike, thrust; Gr. ὀδέω]. **I.** *To hate* (class.; cf. *detestor*, *abominor*, *aversor*, *abhorreo*); constr. with *acc. of the person or thing*, with *inf.* or *absol.* (a) *With acc.*: quem omnes oderunt quā viri quā mulieres, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 15; uxor ruri est tua, quam dudum dixerat te odisse aequae atque angues, id. Merc. 4, 4, 20 sq.; quid enim odisset Clodium Milo, Cic. Mil. 13, 35; aliquem acerbe et penitus, id. Clu. 61, 171; lucemque odit, Ov. M. 2, 383; vitam, id. ib. 7, 583; scelus est odisse parentem, id. ib. 10, 314; qui hominem odit, Tert. Anim. 10: semper eos osi sunt, C. Gracch. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 201 Müll.; quas (partes) Pompeius odivit, M. Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 42.—(β) *With inf.*: inimicos semper osa sum obtueri, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 19; peccare, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 52; cf. id. C. 2, 16, 26.—(γ) *Absol.*: oderint dum metuant, Att. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 28, 97 (Trag. Rel. p. 136 Rib.); cf. Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 59: ita amare oportere, ut si aliquando esset osurus, Cic. Lael. 16, 59; id. Imp. Pomp. 15, 43; neque studere neque odisse, Sall. C. 51, 13; furialiter, Ov. F. 3, 637; sic oburgans, quasi oderint, Quint. 2, 2, 7; 7, 2, 37 al.—**II.** *Transf.*, in gen., *to dislike*; *to be displeased or vexed* at anything: illud rus, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 7; Persicos apparatus, Hor. C. 1, 38, 1: odi cum cera vacat, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 20.—Of subjects not personal: ruta odit hiemem et umorem ac finum, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 156.—Esp.: se odisse, *to be ill at ease, discontented*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 13; Juv. 7, 35.—*Pass.*: oditur ergo in hominibus innocuis etiam nomen innocuum, Tert. Apol. 3: si de mundo non essemus, odiremur a mundo, Hier. Ep. 43, n. 2 (but in class. Lat. the *pass.* of odi is odio esse; v. odium).

† **odiatus**, *a, um, adj.* [odium], *hated, hateful*: odiosus, odietas (odiatus), inodiat, perodiat, Not. Tir. p. 77.

odibilis, *e, adj.* [odi], *that deserves to be hated, hateful, odious* (ante- and post-class.), Poët. ap. Prisc. p. 709 P.: improbitate ita odibilis, ut, etc., Lampr. Heliog. 18; Ambros. Ep. 33, 1: superbia, Vulg. Ecclus. 10, 7: qui procaax est, id. ib. 20, 5: vita, id. 2 Macc. 6, 19: Deo, id. Rom. 1, 30.

Odice, *es, f.*, = Ὀδική, *one of the Hours*, Hyg. Fab. 183.

† **odicus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ὀδικός, *of or belonging to song, odic*, in prosody, Mart. Vict. p. 2501 P.

† **odietas**, *atis, v.* † odiatus.

odinolytes, *ae, m.* [ὀδινολύτης, from ὀδός and λύω], *he who or that which alleviates the pangs of childbirth* (epithet of the fish called mora, Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 6).

† **odio**, *v.* odi init.

odiosē, *adv.*, v. odiosus fin.

* **odiosicus**, *a, um, adj.* [odiosus], *a comically formed word for odiosus*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 19.

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odiosus, *a, um, adj.* [odium], *hateful, odious, vexatious, offensive, unpleasant, disagreeable, annoying, troublesome, etc.* (class.; syn.: *inivisus*, *offensus*). **I.** *Of persons*: odiosus mihi es, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 28: infestum et odiosum esse alicui, id. Truc. 1, 1, 65; Lucr. 4, 1165: senex, Ov. R. Am. 471.

II. *Of things*: dona odiosa ingrataque, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 7: odiosa et inepta amatio, id. Rud. 4, 5, 14: motus odiosiores, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: verbum, id. Or. 8, 25: odiosissima natio, Phaedr. 2, 5, 4: cupidis rerum talium odiosum fortasse et molestum est carere, it is *vexatious, unpleasant*, Cic. Sen. 14, 47; id. Phil. 1, 11, 27.—Hence, *adv.*: **odiosē**, *in a hateful manner, odiously, vexatiously*: facere, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 139: dicere, Cic. Brut. 82, 284; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 49; Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 262.—*Sup.*: odiosissime, Aug. de Dono Persev. 61.

Odites, *ae, m.* **I.** *The name of a Centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 457.—**II.** *Another proper name*, Ov. M. 5, 97.

1. odium, *ii, n.* [odi] (syn.: *simultas*, *inimicitia*). **I.** *Lit.*, *hatred, grudge, ill-will, animosity, enmity, aversion*: odium (est) ira inveterata, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: in odium alicujus irruere, *to become hated by him, to incur his hatred*, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35: non publico modo sed privato etiam odio inivisus atque infestus Romanis, Liv. 36, 39, 15.—Odio alicui esse, *as pass.* of odi (cf. odi fin.): quod viro esse odio videas, tute tibidiodi habes, *to be hateful, displeasing to*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 2: odi odioque sum Romanis, Liv. 35, 19, 5: quid faceres, si quis docuisset te ut sic odio esses mihi? Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 6: pervenire in odium Graeciae, *to incur*, Nep. Lys. 1, 3: omnibus odio venire, *to become hated*, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 106: odium est mihi cum aliquo, *I am at enmity with him*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 10, 24: esse odio civitati, *to be hateful to*, id. Fam. 12, 10, 3: huic odio nemus est, Ov. M. 2, 438: tibi est odio mea fistula, Verg. E. 8, 33: quo sit in odio status rerum, Cic. Att. 2, 22, 1: esse alicui in odio, *to be hated by*, id. ib. 2, 21, 1: magno odio in aliquem ferri, *to be greatly imbibed against*, Nep. Att. 10, 4; Liv. 41, 23, 11: alicujus subire, *to incur one's hatred*, Cic. Att. 11, 17, 2: gerere adversus aliquem, *to bear*, Plin. 8, 18, 26, § 68: quaerere, Ov. M. 13, 756; Sall. J. 3, 3: movere, *to excite*, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 43: saturare, *to sate, satisfy*, Cic. Vatin. 3, 6: magnum odium Pompeii suscepisti, *have brought upon yourself, have incurred*, id. Att. 6, 1, 25: struere, *to cause, raise, excite*, id. de Or. 2, 51, 208: concitare, id. Inv. 1, 53, 100: exercere, Ov. M. 9, 275; 5, 245: placare, *to appease*, Cic. Dom. 17, 44: restringere, id. Rab. Post. 6, 13.—*With obj. gen.*: magnum me ejuspiam rei odium cepit, *I have conceived a great aversion for*, Cic. Phil. 2, 36, 91: suscipere odium erga aliquem, Nep. Dat. 10, 3: odio habere (post-class.), *to hate*, Vulg. Johan. 15, 25 et saep.: odium jejunum, *on an empty stomach*, Juv. 15, 51.—**2.** *Of inanim. things*: odium raphanis cum vite maximum refugitque juxta satos, *aversion, antipathy*, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 187; 2, 103, 106, § 225: quercus et olea tam pertinaciously dissident, id. 24, 1, 1, § 11.—**II.** *Transf.*

A. *In gen.*, *the object of hatred*: hence, *an offence, annoyance, disgust*, said of persons or things: optime odio's, *you are an offence to me, I cannot bear you*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 23: deorum odium atque hominum, id. Rud. 2, 2, 13: populi odium, id. Mil. 3, 3, 48: Antonius, insigne odium omnium hominum vel deorum, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 8: omnium populorum, Just. 11, 3, 10: neque agri, neque urbis odium me unquam percipit, *disgust*, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 2.—**B.** *As a quality, offensive conduct or language, importunity, insolence, vexatiousness*: cum horas tres fere dixisset, odio et strepitu senatus coactus est aliquando perorare, *by the disgust they expressed*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 4: tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex, *by his tiresome, incessant preaching*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 48: cum tuo istoc odio, *with your hateful, perverse conduct*, id. ib. 1, 2, 59; cf. Plaut. As. 2, 4, 40; 5, 2, 71: odio qui posset vincere regem, *in insolence*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 6.

2. odium, *ii, n.*, *i. q.* odum, *q. v.* **odo**, *ōnis, v.* 2. udo.

Odōmantes, *um, or Odōmanti*, *ōrum, m.*, = Ὀδομαντες, *a people of Thrace*,

on the Strymon, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40.—Hence, **II. Odōmanticus**, *a, um, adj.*, *of or belonging to the Odōmantes*, Liv. 45, 4.

† **odontitis**, *idis, f.*, = ὀδοντίτις, *a plant good for the toothache, tooth-wort*, Plin. 27, 12, 84, § 108.

† **odontōtyrannus**, *i, m.*, = ὀδοντοτύραννος (tooth-tyrant), *the name of an animal*, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 33.

odor (old form **odos**, like arbor, labos, etc., Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 35; id. Ps. 3, 2, 52; Sall. J. 44, 4), *ōris, m.* [root od-; Gr. ὄζω, ὀδῶδα, ὀδμή; whence oleo, olfacio], *a smell, scent, odor* (class.; cf. fragrantia). **I.** *Lit.*

A. *In gen.*: omnis odor ad supera fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: odorem avidae trahere naribus, Phaedr. 3, 1, 3: florum, Cic. Sen. 17, 59.—**B.** *In partic.* **1.** *A pleasant odor, perfume*; concr., *perfumery, essences, spices* (syn. odoramenta).—*So mostly in plur.*: sternite lectos, incendite odores, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 4: incendere odores, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43; id. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77; 2, 5, 56, § 146: croceos odores Tmolus mittit, Verg. G. 1, 56: perflus liquidis odoribus, *perfumed waters, ointments, balsams*, Hor. C. 1, 5, 2; id. Ep. 2, 1, 269: corpus difertum odoribus conditur, Tac. A. 16, 6.—*Sing.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2: fragrans Assyrio odore domus, Cat. 68, 144: ara fumat odore, *incense*, Hor. C. 3, 18, 7.—**2.** *A disagreeable smell; a stench, stink* (syn.: *nidor*, *factor*): putidus odor ibi saepe ex sulfure et alumine, Varr. L. 5, § 25 Müll.: cum odos aut pabuli egestas locum mutare subegerat, Sall. J. 44, 4: camera odore foeda, id. C. 55, 4: ingratos odores, Ov. M. 2, 626: gravis, Verg. G. 4, 49: taeter, Caes. B. C. 3, 49; Verg. A. 3, 228: malus, Hor. Epod. 12, 8: intolerabili foeditatis odore, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 40, 127: offensus putrefacti cerebri odore, Suet. Calig. 27 fin.: ignis, Vulg. Dan. 3, 94.—**II.** *Trop.*, *a scent, inkling, hint, presentiment, suggestion*: odor suspitionis, Cic. Clu. 27, 73: legum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 61, § 160: hominum furta odore persequi, id. ib. 2, 4, 24, § 53: res fluit ad interregnum, et est non nullus odor dictaturae, id. Att. 4, 18, 3 B. and K. (al. 4, 16, 11): lucri bonus est odor, Juv. 14, 204; cf. Christi bonus odor sumus Deo in iis, Vulg. 2 Cor. 2, 15: urbanitatis, *a tincture of politeness*, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161.

odorabilis, *e* [odoror], *perceptible by smell*, Ambros. Noë, 15, 22.

odorāmen, *inis, n.* [odoror], *a perfume, spice, balsam* (post-class.), Macr. S. 1 praef.

odoramentum, *i, n.* [idi], *an odoriferous substance, a perfume, spice, balsam* (post-Aug.), Col. 11, 2: pretiosiora, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 29: STATIVA EX HS., etc., INSCR. Orell. 4413: phialae plenae odoramentorum, Vulg. Apoc. 5, 8.

odorārius, *a, um, adj.* [odor], *of or for perfuming* (post-Aug.): odoraria myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35, § 70: MAGISTER, *a vender or preparer of spices*, INSCR. Rhein. cl. 11, n. 81; cf.: odorarius, ὀρωματωπώλης, Gloss. Phil.

odoratio, *ōnis, f.* [odoror]. **I.** *Lit.*, *a smelling, smell* (very rare): qualis est haec aurium delectatio, tales sunt oculorum et tactuum et odoratum et saporum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20.—**II.** *Transf.*, *the smell, the sense of smelling*: odoratio in duas nares a summo artifice divisa est, Lact. Opif. D. 10.

odorativus, *a, um, adj.* [odoror], *fragrant, odoriferous* (post-class.): semen, App. Herb. 79.

1. odoratus, *a, um, P. a.*, from odoror.

2. odoratus, *us, m.* [odoror], *a smelling, smell*. **I.** *Lit.* (class.): eorum jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam, et spectatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158.—**II.** *Transf.* **A.** *The sense of smell*: nihil necesse est de gustatu et odoratu loqui, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20: insecta habent oculos, aliqua et odoratum, Plin. 11, 4, 3, § 10.—**B.** *A smell, scent, odor* which a thing gives out, Plin. 25, 13, 95, § 151.

odorifer, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [odor-fero], *bringing or spreading odors, fragrant, odoriferous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** *Lit.*: panacea, Verg. A. 12, 419: flores, Sil. 16, 309.—**B.** *Producing perfumes or spices*: gens odorifera, i. e. Persae, Ov. M. 4, 209: Arabia, Plin. 5, 11, 19, § 65.—**II.** *Trop.*, *sweet, flattering, precious*: non habemus ista odorifera, Sen. Ep. 33, 2: fructus sanctae religionis, Ambros. Spirit. Sanct. 2, 5, 40.

odorificatus, a, um, adj. [odor-facio], made to emit pleasant odor, Ambros. Ep. 8, 64.

* **odorissequus**, a, um, adj. [odor-se-quo], that follows the scent (of a trail): canes, Liv. Andron. ap. Ter. Metr. p. 2426 P.; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 132.

odoro, avi, atum, i, v. a. [odor], to give a smell or fragrance to, to perfume a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: oleo, fragro): odorant aëra fumis, Ov. M. 15, 734; mella, Col. 9, 4, 4: caelum sulfure, Avien. Arat. 1430. — Hence, **odoratus**, a, um, P. a., that has a smell, that emits an odor; esp., sweet-smelling, fragrant: quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno Balsama? Verg. G. 2, 119: cedrus, id. A. 7, 13: pabula, Col. 8, 17, 1: capilli, Hor. C. 3, 20, 14: comae, Ov. A. A. 2, 734: nectare odorato spargit corpus, id. M. 4, 250: odoratis ignibus, id. ib. 15, 574: Indi, in whose country sweet-smelling spices grow, Sil. 17, 658: Armenii, Tib. 1, 5, 36: dux, the prince of the Parthians or Assyrians, who border on Arabia, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 64. — Comp.: vina mustis odorata, Plin. 21, 7, 18, § 35. — Sup.: odoratissimi flores, Plin. 28, 8, 28, § 108.

odoror, atus, i, v. dep. [id.], to smell at, examine by smelling (cf. olfacio). **I.** Lit.: pallant, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 55. — **B.** Transf., to smell out, detect by the scent; to scent: ibo odorans, quasi canis venaticus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 113: cibum, Hor. Epod. 6, 10: hominem, Col. 6, 2: vultures sagacius odorantur, Plin. 10, 69, 88, § 191: bellum, Vulg. Job. 39, 25. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To aspire to, aim at a thing, in a contemptuous sense; to sniff, as a dog: quos odorari hunc decemviratum suspicamini, Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 65. — **B.** To search out, trace out, investigate: odorabantur omnia et pervestigabant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 31: quid sentiant, id. de Or. 2, 44, 186: quid futurum sit, id. Att. 14, 22, 1: soles enim tu haec festive odorari, id. ib. 4, 14, 2: pecuniam, id. Clu. 30, 82: tu velim ex Fabio odorere, id. Att. 4, 8, 4: sagacius, id. ib. 6, 4, 3: odorandi vias occultas sagax, Amm. 14, 5, 6. — **C.** To get an inkling or smattering of any thing: odoratus philosophiam, Tac. Or. 19, 3: veritatem leviter, Lact. 7, 1, 11.

odoros, a, um, adj. [id.], emitting a scent or odor, odorous (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose for odoratus). **I.** Lit. **A.** Sweet-smelling, fragrant: flos, Ov. M. 9, 87: arbor, i. e. myrrha, id. A. A. 1, 287: res, Varr. L. L. 6, § 83 Müll. dub. — Comp.: odorius, Plin. 20, 17, 69, § 177. — Sup.: nardum Syriacum odorissimum, Isid. 17, 9, 3. — **B.** Ill-smelling, stinking (post-class.): lumen odorum Sulfure, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 324. **II.** Transf., that tracks by the smell, keen-scented: odora canum vis (= copia odororum canum), pack of sharp-scented hounds, Verg. A. 4, 132.

odos, v. odor init.

Odrysaë, arum, m., = Ὀδρυσάι, a people of Thrace, on the Hebrus, now Rumili, Liv. 39, 53; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40. — Written **Odrusaë**, Tac. A. 3, 38. — Hence, **II.** **Odrysius**, a, um, adj., Odrysian, poet. for Thracian: rex, Ov. M. 6, 490: tyrannus, i. e. Teres, id. R. Am. 459: dux, i. e. Rhesus, id. A. A. 2, 130: domus, i. e. of Teres, king of Thrace, Sen. Thyest. 273: carmen, of Orpheus, Val. Fl. 5, 440. — Subst.: **Odrysius**, ii, m., the Odrysian, Thracian, i. e. Orpheus, Val. Fl. 5, 100. — In plur.: **Odrysii**, arum, m., Odrysians, Thracians, Ov. P. 1, 8, 15.

odynolytes, v. odinolytes.

Odyssea, ae, f., = Ὀδυσσεΐα. **I.** The Odyssey of Homer, Ov. Tr. 375. — Gr. acc. Odyssean, Varr. Sat. Men. 11, 14; Petr. 29, 4. — **II.** A poem of Livius Andronicus, Cic. Brut. 18, 71; Gell. 3, 16, 11. — **Odysseae portus** (Ὀδυσσεΐα ἄκρα, Ptol.), a promontory at the southern extremity of Sicily, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 87.

Oea, ae, f., a town of Africa, now Tripolis, Mela, 1, 7, 5; Sil. 3, 257; App. Mag. 17. — Hence, **II.** **Oeensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Oea: civitas Oeensis, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 27; cf. Sil. 3, 257. — Plur. subst.: **Oeenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Oea, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 38; Tac. H. 4, 50.

Oeagrus, i, m., = Οἰάγρος, a king of

Thrace, the father of Orpheus, Ov. Ib. 484; Hyg. Fab. 14. — Hence, **II.** **Oeagrius**, a, um, adj., = Οἰάγριος, Oeagrian, poet. for Thracian: Oeagrius Hebrus, Verg. G. 4, 524: Haemus, where Orpheus was torn in pieces, Ov. M. 2, 219: dulcius Oeagrius pulsabat pectine nervos, played on the cithara like Orpheus, Sil. 4, 463.

Oeanthe, es, f., a city of the Ozolian Locrians, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7. — Called **Oeanthia**, Mela, 2, 3.

Oebalia, ae, f., = Οἰβαλία, another name for Tarentum, Verg. G. 4, 125; cf. Hor. C. 2, 6, 12; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 99.

Oebalus, i, m., = Οἰβαλος, a king of Sparta, the father of Tyndarus and grandfather of Helen, under whose guidance the Parthenians went to Lower Italy and founded Tarentum, Hyg. Fab. 78. — **II.** A king of Caprea, son of Telon, Verg. A. 7, 734. — Hence, **A.** **Oebalides**, ae, m., = Οἰβαλίδης, a male descendant of Oebalus, an Oebalide, Spartan: Oebalides puer, i. e. Hyacinthus, Ov. Ib. 590: Laberis, Oebalide, i. e. Hyacinthe, id. M. 10, 196: Oebalides, i. e. Pollux, Val. Fl. 4, 293. — In plur.: **Oebalidae**, arum, m., Castor and Pollux, Ov. F. 5, 705. — **B.** **Oebalis**, idis, f. adj. **1.** Of or belonging to Oebalus, Oebalian, Spartan: applicor in terras, Oebali nymphas, i. e. Helen, Ov. H. 16, 126. — **2.** Italian, Roman: Oebalides matres, Ov. F. 3, 230. — **C.** **Oebalius**, a, um, adj., = Οἰβάλιος.

1. Of or belonging to Oebalus, Oebalian, Spartan: Oebalii fratres, i. e. Castor and Pollux, Stat. S. 3, 2, 9: alumnus, i. e. Pollux, Val. Fl. 1, 422: manus, of Castor, id. ib. 6, 220: puer, i. e. Hyacinthus, Mart. 14, 173, 2: vultus, of Hyacinthus, Ov. M. 13, 396: paelex, Helen, id. R. Am. 458: amores, of Helen, Stat. S. 2, 6, 27: magister, Pollux, Stat. Th. 6, 822. — **2.** Sabine, Ov. F. 1, 260.

Oechalia, ae, f., = Οἰχαλία, the name of several cities. **I.** In Euboea, Verg. A. 8, 291; Ov. H. 9, 1; Hyg. Fab. 35. — **II.** In Messenia, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15. — Hence, **III.** **Oechalis**, idis, f., = Οἰχαλὶς, a female Oechalian, Ov. M. 9, 331.

Oecleus (dissyl.), ei and eos, m., = Οἰκλέης, the father of Amphiaræus, and grandfather of Alcæon, Hyg. Fab. 128. — Hence, **II.** **Oecleides**, ae, m., = Οἰκλείδης, the son of Oecleus, i. e. Amphiaræus, Ov. M. 8, 317.

Oeculus, i, m., the name of a Centaur, Ov. M. 12, 450.

† **oeconomiā**, ae, f., = οἰκονομία, the management of household affairs, domestic economy; hence, a proper division, arrangement, economy (of an oration, a play, etc.); post-Aug.; written as Greek, Cic. Ac. 6, 1, 1; 6, 1, 11: Hermogenes iudicium, partitionem, ordinem, quaque elocutionis sunt, subicit oeconomiae, quae, Graece appellata ex curā rerum domesticarum et hic per abusionem posita, nomine Latino caret, Quint. 3, 3, 9; 1, 8, 9.

† **oeconomicus**, a, um, adj., = οἰκονομικός. **I.** Of or relating to domestic economy; subst.: **oeconomicus**, i, m., a work of Xenophon on domestic economy: in eo libro, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 87; Gell. 15, 5, 8. — **II.** Of or belonging to a proper (oratorical) division or arrangement; orderly, methodical: oeconomica totius causae dispositio, Quint. 7, 10, 11.

† **oeconomus**, i, m., = οἰκονόμος, a housekeeper, steward, overseer (post-class. for dispensator rei familiaris; cf. vilicus), Cod. Just. 1, 3, 33; Cod. Th. 9, 45, 3; Hier. Ep. 22, 18, § 35.

†† **oecumenicus**, a, um, adj., = οἰκουμένικος, of or belonging to the whole inhabited world, oecumenical (post-class.), Eckhel. D. N. t. 3, p. 336; so id. ib. p. 372.

† **oecus**, i, m., = οἶκος, a room in a house; a hall, saloon (only in Vitruvius and Plin.): oeci magni, in quibus matres familiarum cum lanificis habent sessiones, Vitruv. 6, 10; Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184; cf. Becker's Gallus, 2, p. 189 (2d ed.).

Oedipus, ödís and i (gen. Oedipodis, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3; acc. Oedipum, id. Sen. 7, 22; id. Fat. 13, 30; abl. Oedipode, id. ib. 14, 33; Stat. Th. 7, 513: Oedipo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 34; plur. acc. Oedipodas, Mart. 9, 26, 10), m., = Οἰδῖππος. **I.** A king of Thebes, the

son of Laius and Jocasta. He unwittingly killed his father; he solved the riddle of the Sphinx, and unknowingly married his own mother, who had by him Eteocles, Polyneices, Ismene, and Antigone; when the incest was discovered, he put out his own eyes, and wandered forth to Athens, where a temple was afterwards dedicated to him, Hyg. Fab. 66; 67; 242; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 470; 6, 609; Sen. Oedip.; Cic. Fat. 13, sq.; Varr. Sat. Men. 62, 1. — Prov. for a solver of enigmas: isti orationi Oedipo Opus conjectore est, qui Sphingis interpres fuit, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 34: Davus sum, non Oedipus, I am no Oedipus (that can solve all riddles), Ter. And. 1, 2, 23. — Hence, **A.** **Oedipodes**, ae, m., = Οἰδῖπός, a collocation for Oedipus, Claud. ap. Eutr. 1, 289: impii Oedipodae nuptiales faces, Sen. Herc. Fur. 496; Stat. Th. 1, 48; 163; abl. Oedipoda, Sen. Oedip. 942. — **B.** **Oedipodia**, ae, f., = Οἰδῖπῳδία, a fountain in Boeotia, named after Oedipus, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25. — **C.** **Oedipodionides**, ae, m., the son of Oedipus; of Polyneices, Stat. Th. 1, 313: Oedipodionidae fratres, i. e. Eteocles and Polyneices, Aus. Epigr. 139; cf. Stat. Th. 7, 216. — **D.** **Oedipodionius**, a, um, adj., = Οἰδῖπῳδῖονιος, of or belonging to Oedipus, Thebae, Ov. M. 15, 429; Luc. 8, 407 (where others read Oedipodionidas, from Oedipodionis, idis, f.); ales, i. e. Sphinx, Stat. Th. 2, 505: fratres, id. ib. 10, 801. — **II.** Oedipus Colonæus, the title of a tragedy of Sophocles, Gr. Οἰδῖπὸς ἐπὶ Κολωνῶν, Cic. Sen. 7, 22; Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 12; and of a tragedy of Cæsar, Suet. Cæsar. 56 ext.

Oeensis, e, v. Oea.

† **oenanthe**, es, f., = οἰνάνθη. **I.** The grape of the wild vine, Plin. 12, 28, 61, § 132. — **II.** A thorny plant, pimpinella-like dropwort: Oenanthe pimpinelloides, Linn.; Plin. 21, 24, 95, § 167. — **III.** A bird, called also parra, Plin. 10, 29, 45, § 87. — **IV.** **Oenanthe**, mother of Ptolemy Epiphanes, Just. 30, 3, 3.

† **oenantinus**, a, um, adj., = οἰνάνθινος, made from the grape of the wild vine: vinum, Plin. 14, 16, 18, § 98: oleum, id. 15, 7, 7, § 29: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 5.

oenanthium, ii, n. (sc. oleum, unguentum), an ointment made from the grape of the wild vine, Lampr. Heliog. 23.

1. **Oeneus** (dissyl.), ei and eos, m., = Οἰνεύς, a king of Ætolia or Calydon, the husband of Althæa, and father of Meleager, Tydeus, Dejanira, Gorgo, etc., Ov. M. 8, 281 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 172; Stat. Th. 2, 165; 586; Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 8, 20. — Hence, **A.** **Oeneis**, idis, f., = Οἰνείς, the daughter of Oeneus, i. e. Dejanira, Sen. Herc. Oet. 583. — **B.** **Oeneus**, a, um, adj., = Οἰνήτιος, Oenean: Oeneus heros, i. e. Tydeus, Stat. Th. 5, 661. — **C.** **Oeneus** (trisyl.), a, um, adj., = Οἰνήτιος, Oenean: Oeneos per agros, i. e. of Calydon or Ætolia, Ov. M. 8, 281. — **D.** **Oenides**, ae, m., = Οἰνεΐδης, a male descendant of Oeneus: at manus Oenidae variat, i. e. Meleager, Ov. M. 8, 414; Val. Fl. 3, 690: et generum Oeniden, Appule Daune, tuum, i. e. Diomedes, son of Tydeus, Ov. F. 4, 76; cf. id. M. 14, 512.

2. **Oeneus**, a, um, v. 1. Oeneus, C.

Oeniadae, arum, m., = Οἰνιάδαι, a people of Acarnania, Liv. 38, 11; 26, 24 sq.

Oenides, ae, v. 1. Oeneus, D.

† **oenigenos**, unigenitos, Paul. ex Fest. p. 195 Müll.

(**oenobrechis**, = οἰνοβρεχίς, a read for onobrychis, q. v., Plin. 24, 16, 98, § 155.)

† **oenococcus**, a, um, adj. [vox hybr. from oīvos-coctus], stewed in wine (post-Aug.): vituli, Petr. S. 47: gallus, id. ib. 74: porcellus, Apic. 8, 7 (al. oenogarratus).

* **oenogarratus**, a, um, adj. [oenogarrum], cooked with wine-sauce: porcellus, Apic. 8, 7 (al. oenococcus).

† **oenogaram**, i, n., = οἰνόγαρον, wine-sauce, Apic. 1, 31.

Oenomæus, i, m., = Οἰνόμαος, a king of Elis and Pisa, the father of Hippodamia, grandfather of Atreus and Thyestes, and father-in-law of Pelops, Hyg. Fab. 8, 4; 250; Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. v. 398 Vahl.); Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4; Stat. Th. 1, 274. — **II.** The title of a tragedy of Attius: Oeno-

mao tuo nihil utor, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4; cf. id. ib. § 7.

† **oenō-mēli**, ītos (oenōmēlum, Isid. 20, 3, 11), n., = οἶνον μελί, wine-honey, a kind of mead, Dig. 33, 6, 9; cf. Pall. 11, 17 init.

Oenōnē, ēs, f., = Οἰωνόνη. **I.** A Phrygian nymph, the daughter of Cebren, beloved by Paris, but afterwards deserted by him, Ov. H. 5; Dict. Cret. 3, 21; Suet. Dom. 10. — **II.** Another name for the island of Ægina, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 57.

† **oenophōrium**, īi, n., = οἶνοφόριον, a wine-basket, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 90.

† **oenō-phōrum**, ī, n., or -us, ī, m., = οἶνοφόρος, a wine-holder, wine-basket of unknown shape, Lucil. ap. Non. 173, 16; Mart. 6, 88; Hor. S. 1, 6, 109; Juv. 6, 426; 7, 11; Pers. 5, 140; Mart. 6, 89; cf. Becker's Gallus, 3, p. 233 (2d ed.).

† **Oenō-phorus**, ī, f., = Οἰνοφῶρος, the wine-carrier, a female statue of Praxiteles, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69.

Oenōpia, ae, f., = Οἰωνοπία, another name for the island of Ægina, Ov. M. 7, 472 and 473 Jahn N. cr. — Hence, **II.** **Oenōpius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Oenopia, Ænopian: muri, Ov. M. 7, 490.

Oenōpiōn, ōnis, m., = Οἰωνοπιῶν, a king of Chios, the father of Merope, Cic. Arat. 673; Germ. Arat. 656; Avien. Ar. 1182.

Oenōpius, a, um, v. Oenopia, II.

† **oenō-pōlium**, ī, n., = οἶνοπωλείον, a wine-shop, vintry, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 48.

† **oenōthēra**, ae, f., or **oenōtheris**, īdis, f., = οἰνοθήρα or οἰνοθήρις (also **onōthēra**, **onōthūris**), a plant, the juice of which, drunk in wine, produces sleep: onōthēra, sive onear, hilaritatem affert in vino, Plin. 26, 11, 69, § 111; acc. onōthurim, id. 24, 17, 102, § 167; 26, 14, 87, § 146.

Oenōtrīa, ae, f., = Οἰωνοτρία. **I.** Lit., the extreme south-eastern part of Italy, in the oldest geography of that country (afterwards the territory of the Brutians and Lucanians): Oenotria dicta est vel a vino optimo, quod in Italiā nascitur, vel ut Varro dicit ab Oenotro rege Sabinorum. Alii Itali fratrem Oenotrum tradunt ex Arcadiā in Italiam venisse cum Pelasgis et eam sibi cognominem fuisse, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 532. — **II.** Transf., poet., Italy, in gen., Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 262; so id. ib. 146. — Hence, **A.** **Oenōtrides**, um, f., islands near Velia, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85. — **B.** **Oenōtrius**, a, um, adj., = Οἰωνοτρίος, Ænōtrian; poet. for Italian, Roman: Oenotria tellus, Verg. A. 7, 85; jura, Sil. 1, 2: tecta, id. 13, 713. — **C.** **Oenōtrus**, a, um, adj., = Oenotrius: Oenotri coluere viri, Verg. A. 1, 532: terrae, Sil. 9, 473: orae, id. 8, 221: fines, id. 13, 51.

1. oenus, a, um, an ancient form for unus, q. v.

2. Oenūs, acc. -unta, m., a river in Laconia which flows into the Eurotas, now the Kelefnā, Liv. 34, 28, 1.

1. Oenūsa, ae, f., an island near Chios, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 137; Mela, 2, 7.

2. Oenūsae, ārum, f., three islands near Messenia, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 55.

Oeōnae, ārum, f., fabulous islands in the north of Europe: in quibus ovis avium et avenis incolae vivunt, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 94.

† **oeonisticē**, ēs, f., = οἰωνιστική, the divination of the augurs, augury (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 894.

† **oeostrus**, ī, m., = οἰόστρος. **I.** Lit., a gad-fly, horse-fly, breese (pure Lat. asilus): volitans, cui nomen asilo Romanum est, oestrus Graii vertere vocantes, Verg. G. 3, 148: nascuntur in extremis faviis apes grandiores, quae ceteras fugant: oestrus vocatur hoc malum, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 47. — **II.** Transf., frenzy of a prophet or poet, inspiration, enthusiasm (in post-Aug. poets), Stat. Th. 1, 32; Nemes. Cynege. 3; Juv. 4, 123; cf.: oestrus furor Graeco vocabulo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 195 Müll.

oesus, an ancient form for usus, q. v.

Oesyra, ae, f., a city in Italy, Liv. 44, 26.

† **oesypum**, ī, n., = οἰσῆπος, the greasy sweat and dirt of unwashed wool, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 35; cf. id. 29, 6, 36, § 112; 30, 4, 10, § 28. — Used as a cosmetic by the Roman ladies, Ov. A. A. 3, 213; id. R. Am. 354.

Oeta, ae, or **Oetā**, ēs, f., = Οἶτον, the mountain range between Thessaly and Ætolia, where Hercules ascended the funeral pile, now Katabothron, Plin. 4, 7, 13, § 28; Liv. 36, 15; Luc. 8, 800; Sen. Herc. Oet. 862; Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19; Ov. M. 9, 165; 204; 230; id. H. 9, 147; Verg. Cul. 201. — **Prov.**: tibi deserit Hesperus Oeten, your wish is gratified, Verg. E. 8, 30. — Hence, **II.** **Oetaeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Oeta: in monte Oetaeo, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 41; juga, Prop. 1, 13, 24: deus, i. e. Hercules, id. 4, 1, 32: robur, Luc. 7, 807; also absol. Oetaeus, Ov. Ib. 349.

† **oetor**, 3, an old form for utor, q. v.

† **oetum**, ī, n., = οἶτον, an Egyptian plant, otherwise unknown, Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 88.

1. ofella, ae, f. dim. [offa], a bite, bit, mouthful, morsel (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Juv. 11, 142; Mart. 10, 48, 15; 14, 221, 1; Prud. steφ. 10, 383. — **II.** Transf., a little piece or bit, Ser. Samm. 46, 840.

2. Ofella, ae, m., a Roman surname: Q. Lucretius Ofella, Cic. Brut. 48, 178; Liv. Ep. 86; 88; Vell. 2, 27, 5.

Ofellus, ī, m., a Stoic, Hor. S. 2, 2, 2.

offa, ae, f. **I.** Lit., a bite, bit, morsel; esp. a little ball or pellet made of flour: antiqui offam vocabant abscissum globi formā, ut manu glomeratam pultem, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. poenitam offam, p. 242 Müll.: offam eripere alicui, Enn. ap. Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 84 (Enn. p. 181 Vahl.); Varr. R. R. 3, 5: offam obicit, Verg. A. 6, 420: pultis, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 73. — **Prov.**: inter os et offam, = Engl. between the cup and the lip, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 18, 17, 1; cf.: vetus est proverbium inter os et offam, idem significans quod Graecus ille παροιμιώδης versus: Πολλὰ μεταξὺ πέλει κύλικος καὶ χεῖλεος ἄκρου, Apollin. ap. Gell. 1. l. § 3. — **II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** A piece, lump, mass: aufer illam offam porcinam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165 Ritschl N. cr.: offa porcina cum caudā in cenis puris offa penita vocatur, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. penem, p. 230 Müll.: gummi in offas convolutum, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35. — **B.** A swelling, Juv. 16, 11. — **C.** A shapeless mass, untimely birth, abortion, Juv. 2, 33: quantas robusti carminis offas Ingeris? Pers. 5, 5; Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155.

offarcinātus (obf-), a, um, Part. [ob-farcino], stuffed or crammed full, loaded (eccl. Lat.); with abl., Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

† **offarius**, a, um, adj. [offa], dealing with morsels: cocus, a maker of minced meat (post-class.), Isid. Orig. 20, 2.

offatim, adv. [id.], in bits, by bits or little pieces (ante- and post-class.): jam hercle ego te hic hac (machæarā) offatim conficiam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 52; Isid. Orig. 20, 2.

offavēo, ēre, v. n. [ob-faveo], to meet with applause, Cypr. Ep. 1.

offectio, ōnis, f. [officio], a staining, coloring, dyeing (post-class.), Arn. 5, 164.

† **offectōres** colorum infectores, Paul. ex Fest. p. 192 Müll.; cf.: infectores qui alienum colorem in lanam coiciunt: offectores, qui proprio colori novum officiant, id. ib. p. 112 Müll.

1. effectus, a, um, Part., from officio.

2. effectus, ūs, m. [officio], a bewitching, a charm (poet.), Grat. Cyn. 406.

offendiculum, ī, n. [1. offendo], a stumbling-block, obstacle, hinderance, cause of offence (post-Aug.): sunt enim in hac offendicula nonnulla, Plin. Ep. 9, 11, 1; Vulg. 1 Cor. 8, 9; id. Isa. 57, 14; Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 96.

offendimentum, v. offendix.

† **offendix**, īcis, f. [ob- and Sanscr. root bandh, to bind; Goth. binda, a tie; cf. Gr. πείσμα], the knot of a band, or the band itself: Titius ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 205 Müll.: offendices dicebant ligaturae nodos, quibus apex retinebatur. Id. cum pervenisset ad mentum, dicebant offendimentum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 204: offendices nodi quibus libri signantur, Gloss. Isid.

1. offendo, di, sum, 3, v. a. and n. [ob-fendo], to hit, thrust, strike, or dash against something (syn.: illido, impingo; class.). **I.** Lit.: offendere caput ad fornicem, Quint. 6, 2, 3, 67: latus vehementer, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: coxam, to hurt himself in the haunch, Col. 5, 9, 1: pedem, Auct. B. Hisp.

23; Ov. F. 2, 720: solido, against something solid, Hor. S. 2, 1, 78: in scopulis offendit puppis, strikes on, Ov. F. 4, 14, 22: in redundo offenderunt, ran aground, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: in cornua, Sol. 40: ne quem in cursu capite, aut cubito, aut pectore offendam, aut genu, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 2: visco, id. Poen. 2, 37. — **B.** Transf., to hit upon, light upon a person or thing, i. e. to come upon, meet with, find (syn.: deprehendo, invenio): si te hic offendero, moriere, Enn. ap. Cic. Rab. Post. 11, 29 (Trag. v. 301 Vahl.); cf. Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1: haec, cum ego a foro revertor, facite ut offendam parata, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 30: paululum si cessassem, Domi non offenderissem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 5: si te in platea offendero hac post umquam, peristi, id. ib. 5, 8, 34; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 31: imparatum te offendam, will come upon you unawares, will surprise you, Cic. Fam. 2, 3: eundem bonorum sensum, id. ib. 1, 9, 17: nondum perfectum templum offendere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64: omnia aliter ac jusserat offendit, id. Rep. 1, 38, 59. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to suffer damage, receive an injury: quis est tam Lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrat? Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 2: in causis, id. de Or. 2, 74, 301: ad fortunam, Phaedr. 4, 14, 6. — **B.** In partic., to stumble, blunder, make a mistake, commit a fault, to commit an offence, to be offensive (syn.: pecco, delinquo): in quo ipsi offenderent, alios reprehenderent, Cic. Clu. 36, 98: sin quid offenderit, sibi totum, tibi nihil offenderit, id. Fam. 2, 18, 3: offendeant illi quidem apud graves et honestos homines, sed populi iudiciis florent, gave offence to, id. Sest. 49, 105: se apud plebem offendisse de aerario, id. Att. 10, 4, 8: neque in eo solum offenderat, quod, Nep. Phoc. 2, 2: legi, to offend against or violate the law, Dig. 22, 1, 1. — Hence (eccl. Lat.), to offend, commit a sin: in multis enim offendimus omnes, Vulg. Jac. 3, 2. — Of things, to be offensive: cum nihil aliud offenderit, Liv. 2, 2, 2; cf. id. 4, 42, 2. — **C.** To find fault with, be displeased with, take offence at any thing: at credo, in Caesarem probatis, in me offenditis, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: si in me aliquid offenditis, have taken any offence at me, Cic. Mil. 36, 99. — **D.** To fail in any thing, i. e. to have a misfortune, to be unfortunate, meet with ill success: apud iudices offendere, opp. causam is probare, Cic. Clu. 23, 63: cum multi viri fortes offenderint, id. Verr. 2, 5, 50, § 131: tamquam M. Atilius primo accessu ad Africam offenderit, i. e. met with a calamity, Liv. 28, 43, 17; cf. I. A. supra. — **Impers. pass.**: sin aliquid esset offensum, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: quoties culpā ducis esset offensum, might have met with a defeat, Caes. B. C. 3, 72; cf.: nullum ejusmodi casum expectans, quo . . . in milibus passuum tribus offendi posset, id. B. G. 6, 36 Kraner ad loc.: at si valetudo ejus offendisset, failed, Gell. 4, 2, 10. — **E.** To shock, offend, mortify, vex, displease one: me exquisisse aliquid, in quo te offenderem, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 4: tuam existimationem, id. ib. 3, 8, 7: neminem umquam non re, non verbo, non vultu denique offendit, id. Balb. 26, 59: offensus nemo contumelia, id. Att. 6, 3, 3: ne offendam patrem, id. ib. 6, 3, 9: ut eos splendor offendat, id. Fam. 1, 7, 7: extinctum lumen recens offendit nares, Lucr. 6, 791: offendere tot caligas, tot Milia clavorum, provoke, Juv. 16, 24: polypodium offendit stomachum, disagrees with, Plin. 26, 8, 37, § 58: ne colorum claritas aciem oculorum offenderet, id. 35, 10, 36, § 97. — **Pass.**, to be displeased, feel hurt: multis rebus meus offendebar animus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10. — With inf.: ut non offender subpri (ista munera), so that I am not offended at their being taken from me, Phaedr. 4, 11, 6: componi aliquid de se, offendebar, he took it ill, if, etc., Suet. Aug. 8, 9 fin. — Hence, **offensus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Offensive, odious (cf.: invidus, odiosus, infensus): miserum atque invidiosum offensumque ordinem senatorium! Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 145: offensum et invidum esse alicui, id. Sest. 58, 125. — As subst.: **offensum**, ī, n., the offence: offensum est quod eorum, qui audiunt, voluntatem laedit, Cic. Inv. 1, 49, 92. — **B.** Offended, displeased, vexed, incensed, embittered: offensus et alienatus animus, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7: aliena et offensa populi voluntas, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 106: offensos mere-

re deos, Ov. H. 21, 48: offensi animi regum, Auct. B. Alex. 32.—Comp.: quem cum esse offensorem arbitraretur, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 2: quem sibi offensorem sciebat esse, id. Clu. 62, 172; id. Att. 1, 5, 5.

* **2. offendo**, inis, f. [1. offendo], an offence, Afran. ap. Non. 146, 32 (offendo, offensio, Non.).

offensa, ae, f. [1. offendo, like repulsa, from repello], a striking or grating against any thing. **I. Lit.** (very rare): donec cerussae similis fiat, nulla dentium offensa, and does not grit against the teeth, Plin. 34, 10, 22, § 104: sine offensus fricantium, id. 35, 15, 52, § 184.—**II. Trop. A.** *offence, disfavor, displeasure, hatred, enmity*: quia magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic. Att. 9, 2, a, 2: quod offensae fuerit in ista cunctatione, te subisse, to incur hatred, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 2: gravissimam contrahere, to fall into disgrace, Suet. Vesp. 4: offensam meruisse, Ov. P. 4, 1, 16: habere, to cause hatred, Quint. 9, 2, 72: ne minus gratiae quam offensae mereamur, id. 4, 2, 39: sinceri et sine offensa in diem Christi, Vulg. Phil. 1, 10.—**2. An offending against or violating a law, an offence, crime** (mostly in jurid. Lat.): offensa edicti, Dig. 3, 1, 6: levis offensae contrahere culpam, Cod. Th. 4, 11, 1: sub qualibet culpa aut erroris offensa, ib. 6, 10, 1: offensae veteris reus atque tacendae, Juv. 4, 105.—**B.** *An injury received, an offence, affront, wrong* (perh. only since the Aug. per.): gustus, Col. 12, 21, 6: offensas vindicet ense suas, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 40: in offensus exorabilis, Vell. 2, 29, 4: per ejusmodi offensas emetendum est confragosum hoc iter, Sen. Ep. 18, 4, 2.—**2.** Of a state of injury, a complaint, inconvenience, indisposition: sine offensa corporis animique, Petr. 131: si quid offensae in cenā sensit, indisposition, Cels. 1, 6: Sen. Ep. 7, 1; cf. in plur., id. Tranq. An. 2, 1.

offensaculum, i, n. [offenso], a striking against, a tripping, stumbling (post-class.). **I. Lit.**: crebris offensaculis contusa crura, App. M. 9, p. 221, 3.—**II. Transf.**, the object against which one stumbles, a stumbling-block: lapis ecce nostro fixus offensaculo est, Prud. Apoth. 45; so, adversarius nostris offensacula pedibus latenter opponit, Lact. Opt. D. 1.

offensatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a hitting or striking against any thing (post-Aug.). **I. Lit.**, Plin. 28, 16, 62, § 221: ut offensatione illa (hastae) commoveretur (Demosthenes), Quint. 11, 3, 130.—**II. Trop. a.** *stumbling, tripping*: a ship, blunder: debemus patienter ferre offensationes memoriae labentis, Sen. Ben. 5, 25, 6.

offensator, ōris, m. [id.], one who stumbles or blunders in speaking, Quint. 10, 3, 20.

offensibilis, e, adj. [1. offendo], liable to stumble, stumbling (eccl. Lat.): qui offensibilis et caducus gressibus per viam mortis incedit (al. offensilibus), Lact. 4, 26, 10.

offensilis, v. offensibilis.

offensio, ōnis, f. [1. offendo], a striking against any thing; a tripping, stumbling (class.). **I. Lit.**: pedis offensio, Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; in plur.: offensiones pedum, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24: dentium, Lact. Opif. Dei. 10, 13.—**Absol.**: offensione sonitus, Vitruv. 9, 8, 3.—**B. Transf.**, that against which one stumbles, a stumbling-block: ut nihil offensionis haberet, Cic. Univ. 6, 15.—**II. Trop. A.** *An offence given to any one; hence, disfavor, aversion, disgust, dislike, hatred, discredit, bad reputation*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 9; id. Verr. 2, 5, 69, § 178 (for which: existimatio offensa nostri ordinis, id. ib. 2, 2, 47, § 117): sapiens praetor offensionem vitat aequalitate decernendi, id. Mur. 20, 41: suscipere invidiam atque offensionem apud aliquem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 137: in odium offensionemque populi Romani intruere, id. ib. 1, 12, 35: cadere, id. N. D. 1, 30, 85: offensionem excipere, id. Inv. 1, 21, 30: subire, Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 23: adferre, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1: offensiones accendere, Tac. A. 2, 57: hoc apud alios offensionem habet, displeases them, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9.—**B.** *An offence which one receives; displeasure, vexation*: habere ad res certas vitiosam offensionem atque fastidium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: mihi maiori offensioni sunt quam delectationi possessiunculae meae,

give me more vexation than pleasure, id. Att. 13, 23, 3.—**2.** *A complaint, indisposition; an accident, misfortune, mishap, failure*: corporum offensiones, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 31: graves solent offensiones esse ex gravibus morbis, si qua culpa commissa est, id. Fam. 16, 10, 1: habet enim nihil quod in offensione deperdat, i. e. if he loses his cause, id. Div. in Caecil. 22, 71: offensiones belli, misfortunes, defeats, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: offensionum et repulsarum ignominia, i. e. refusals, id. Off. 1, 21, 71.—**C.** *That which causes one to offend or sin, a stumbling-block* (eccl. Lat.): unusquisque offensiones oculorum suorum abiciat, Vulg. Ezech. 20, 7: nemini dantes ullam offensionem, id. 2 Cor. 6, 3: lapis offensionis, id. 1 Pet. 2, 8 al.

offensiuncula, ae, f. dim. [offensio, II. B.], a slight offence, disgust, displeasure; a slight mishap (class.): si qua offensiuncula facta est animi tui, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 4: in ista aedilitate offensiuncula accepta, some slight checks, id. Planc. 21, 51.

offenso, avi, ātum, i, v. freq. a. [1. offendo], to strike or dash against (not in Cic. or Caes.). **I. Lit.**: sponte sua offensando ut semina rerum, Lucr. 2, 1059; so id. 6, 1053: omnes offensare capita, dash their heads against the wall, Liv. 25, 37.—**II. Trop.**, to stumble, trip, fall in speaking, Quint. 10, 7, 10.—(Offensatus, Quint. 10, 3, 20, is false reading for offensator, q. v.)

offensor, ōris, m. [id.], an offender, injurer (eccl. Lat.): in gratiam suis cum offensoribus redire, Arn. 7, 216.

1. offensus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from 1. offendo.

2. offensus, ūs, m. [1. offendo], a striking against, a shock (poet. and in post-class. prose). **I. Lit.**, Lucr. 2, 223; 4, 359; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.—**II. Transf. a.** *A lighting upon, meeting with*: per offensum armorum, Stat. Th. 12, 283.—**b.** *An offence, vexation, annoyance*: sin vita in offensu est, Lucr. 3, 941.

offerentia, ae, f. [offero], a presenting, offering (eccl. Lat.): causarum, Tert. adv. Marc. 24.

offero (obf-), obtūli, oblātum, v. a. [ob-fero], to bring before; to present, offer; to show, exhibit (class.; cf. obicio, ostendo). **I. In gen.**: incommode illis fors obtulerat adventum meum, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 10; cf.: opportune te obtulisti mihi obviam, id. Ad. 3, 2, 24; id. Hec. 5, 3, 10; Cic. Att. 3, 10, 2: strictamque aciem venientibus offert, presents, opposes, Verg. A. 6, 291: speciem offerre, to present a false appearance, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81.—**In pass.**: offerri, mid., to show one's self, appear; to meet, encounter: multis in difficillimis rebus praesens auxilium ejus (numinis) oblatus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 108: oblata religio est, a religious scruple struck him, id. Fam. 10, 12, 3: metu oblato, id. ib. 15, 1, 5: lex quaedam videbatur oblata, id. Phil. 1, 2, 4.—**II. In partic. A.** *To offer, expose; to bring forward, adduce*: ne offeramus nos periculis sine causa, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83; so, se morti, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: se ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 32: obtulimus nos ad prima pericula, Ov. M. 13, 42: vitam in discrimen, Cic. Sest. 28, 61: moram offerre alicui, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 30: nam tu nunc vides pro tuo caro capite carum offerre me meum caput vitiatum, id. Capt. 2, 2, 34: sponte sua leto caput obvis optulit ipse, Lucr. 3, 1041; cf. Cic. Sull. 30, 84; id. Sest. 1, 1; Liv. 3, 1, 31, 50: criminibus oblatis, brought forward, adduced, Cic. Lael. 18, 65.—**B.** *To offer, proffer; to bring, cause, occasion, confer, bestow; to inflict, etc.* (cf. promitto, recipio, infero): foedus, Verg. A. 12, 109: in omnia ultro suam offerens operam, Liv. 40, 23: di tibi semper omnia optata offerant, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 21: alicui optatissimum beneficium, Caes. B. G. 6, 42: hoc tantum boni, quod vobis ab dis immortalibus oblatus et datum est, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 49: datum atque oblatus, id. Verr. 1, 1, 1; 2, 4, 49, § 103: ut nunc hac re mihi opem et auxilium offeras, bring me aid and assistance, help me, Lucil. ap. Non. 360, 25: laetitiam, to procure, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 18: alicui injuriam, id. ib. 5, 1, 14: vitium virgini, id. ib. 3, 3, 23: stuprum alicui, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99: mortem alicui, id. Sest. 21, 48: sibi molestiam atque aerumnam offerre, to bring, procure, occasion, Lucil. ap. Non. 360, 23: occasio ad oc-

cupandam Asiam oblata, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 4: seque offert suscepturum, offers, Tac. A. 11, 33: rusticus offerebat se intercessurum senatus consulto, id. ib. 16, 26: oblata facultate in castra sese receperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 72.—**2.** In eccl. Lat. (a) *To offer to God, to consecrate, dedicate*, Prud. Cath. 5, 150; Vulg. Exod. 38, 24; 39, 32.—(β) *To offer up, sacrifice*, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 2: Domino, Vulg. Gen. 4, 3: pro filio, id. ib. 22, 13: ex scelere, id. Prov. 21, 27: semet ipsum Deo, id. Heb. 9, 14 et saep.

offertor (obf-), ōris, m. [offero], an offerer (late Lat.), Commod. Instruct. 39.

offertorium (obf-), ii, n. [id.], a place to which offerings were brought, an offertory (eccl. Lat.): offertorium tali ex causa sumpsit vocabulum. Fertum enim dicitur oblatio, quae altari offertur, et sacrificatur a pontificibus, a quo offertorium nominatur, quasi propter fertum, Isid. Orig. 6, 19.

* **1. offermenta** (obf-), ae, f. [id.], a present; comically, of a stripe, cut: offermenta in tergo habere, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 48.

* **2. offermenta**, ōrum, n. [id.], offerings: offermenta dicebant quae offerebant (sc. dis), Paul. ex Fest. p. 188 Müll.

offex, icis, m. [officio], a hinderer: offex, impeditor, qui officit, Gloss. Isid.

officialis, e, adj. [officium], of or belonging to duty, office, or service, official (post-class.). **I. Adj.**: libri officiales, which treat of duties, Lact. 6, 11, 9; 6, 18, 15: operae, official performances, Dig. 38, 1, 6.—**II. Subst.**: officialis, is, m., a magistrate's servant or attendant, an official (for the class apparitor), App. M. 1, p. 113 fin.: praefecti, Dig. 36, 4, 5; Paul. Sent. 5, 12, 6: universi officiales diversorum officiorum, Cod. Th. 8, 7, 2; Inscr. Orell. 2952.—**B.** In gen., a servant, attendant: aemulationi occurrant necesse est officiales suae, ira, discordia, odium, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 25.

officialitas, ātis, f. [officialis], a body of attendants (late Lat.), Inc. Qu. ex Utroq. Test. 101.

officina, ae, f. [contr. from opificina, from opifex; the uncontracted prim. form, **opificina**, is still found in Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 7, and Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 83 fin. Mail], a workshop, manufactory (class.; cf. fabrica). **I. Lit.**: nec enim quicquam ingenium potest habere officina, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: instituit officinam Syracusis in regia maximam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54: armorum, a manufactory of arms, Caes. B. G. 1, 34; Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 13; Nep. Ages. 3, 2; for which, ferraria, Auct. B. Afran. 20: aerario-rium, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 23: fullonum, id. 35, 11, 40, § 149: pictoris, id. ib. platarum, id. 35, 12, 45, § 155: tingentium, id. 9, 38, 62, § 133: tonstrinarum, id. 36, 22, 47, § 165 al.: promercalium vestium, a shop in which garments are made for sale, Suet. Gram. 23: cetariorum, a place where fish are salted, Col. 8, 17: officina monetarum, Liv. 6, 20: dum graves Cyclopium Volcanus ardens urit officinas, Hor. C. 1, 4, 9.—**2.** In partic., in econom. lang. = ornithon, a place where fowls are kept, in order to lay their eggs and hatch their young, a poultry-house or yard, Col. 8, 3, 4.—**B. Transf.**, a making, formation: in magnis corporibus facilis officina sequat materia fuit, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 2.—**II. Trop.**, a workshop, manufactory, laboratory: mathematici, poetae, musici, medici denique ex hac tamquam omnium artium officina profecti sunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 3, 7: falsorum commentariorum, et chirographorum officina, id. Phil. 2, 14, 35: nequitiae, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: dicendi, id. Brut. 8, 32: sapientiae, id. Leg. 1, 13, 36: spirandi pulmo, Plin. 11, 37, 72, § 188: rhetoris, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 57: ex rhetorum officinis, id. Or. 3, 12: domus ejus officina eloquentiae habita est, id. ib. 13, 40: corruptelarum omnis generis, Liv. 39, 11, 6; cf. 39, 8, 7: crudelitatis, Val. Max. 3, 1, 2: humanarum calamitatum, Sen. Contr. 5, 33, 2.

officinātor, ōris, m. [officina], one who keeps a workshop, a master-workman, an artificer, artist (post-Aug.), Vitruv. 6, 11: noster, App. M. 9, p. 219, 28; Inscr. Orell. 1090: OFFICINATORES ET NVMYLARI OFFICINARVM ARGENTARIARVM, ib. 3226: OFF. and OFFIC. MONETAE, ib. 3227.

† **officinātrix**, icis, f. [officinātor], a

Woman that keeps a workshop, Inscr. Orell. 4257.

officio (obf-), ēci, ectum, 3, v. n. and a. [ob-facio], to come in the way of, to hinder, oppose, thwart, obstruct (class.; syn. obsto). **I.** Lit. (a) *Neutr.*: nunc quidem paululum, inquit, a sole: offererat videlicet apricanti, hindered him from sunning himself, stood before him so as to intercept the sunshine, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92: luminibus, to obstruct one's light: jus vel altius tollendi aedes aut non tollendi, ne luminibus vicini officiatur, Gai. Inst. 2, 31; Dig. 8, 2, 2; 10; 23; 39, 1, 5 et saep.—So, in a fig.: nec mentis quasi luminibus offit altitudo fortunae et gloriae, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43: demoliri ea, quorum altitudo offeret auspiciis, id. Off. 3, 16, 66: ipsa umbra terrae soli officiens noctem efficit, intervening before, id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: cum alii in angustiis ipsi sibi properantes offerent, Sall. J. 58, 6: hostium itineri, id. ib. 52, 6: prospectui, Auct. B. Afr. 52.—(β) *Act.* (only ante- and post-class.): quapropter simul inter se retrahuntur et extra Officiuntur, are impeded, Lucr. 2, 156; 4, 763; 5, 776 (iter, Auct. B. Afr. 61, is prob. a gloss).—**II.** Trop., to stand in the way of, to oppose, obstruct, to be detrimental or hurtful to, to hurt (cf.: obsisto, adversor, noceo): promitto tibi non offerturum, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 97: cur te mihi offers, ac meis commodis, officio simulato, officis et obstat? Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 112; cf. id. ib. 2, 6: consiliis alicujus, Sall. C. 27, 4: timor animi auribus officit, id. ib. 58, 2: nomini, i. e. famae, Liv. praef. 1: officium laetis frugibus herbae, hurt by shutting off light and moisture, Verg. G. 1, 69: lactucae officium claritati oculorum, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 68.—With *quominus*: nec vero Isocrati, quominus haberetur summus orator, officit, quod, etc., Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 6.

Officiosa, ae, f. [officius], a Roman surname, Inscr. Malvas. Marm. Fels. p. 57.

officiōse, adv., v. officiosus fin.

officiōsitas, ātis, f. [officius], obligingness, complaisance, readiness to serve (post-class.), Sid. Carm. 23, 478.

officiōsus, a, um, adj. [officius]. **I.** Full of courtousness or complaisance, obliging, ready to serve (esp. towards one's superiors; class.; syn. studiosus): homo, Cic. Fam. 13, 21, 2: amicitia, id. Planc. 19, 46: sedulitas, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8: voluntas, Ov. P. 3, 2, 17.—**Comp.**: estne quisquam, qui tibi officiosior, liberaliorque videatur? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 18; id. Att. 13, 45, 3.—**Sup.**: officiosissima natio candidatorum, Cic. Pis. 23, 55; for which with *summe*: homines Lampsaeni summe in omnes cives Romanos officiosi, id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63.—**II.** Dutiful, in accordance with duty: dolor, Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 70: labores, id. Mil. 5, 12: pietas, Sen. Ep. 99, 18.—**B. Subst.**: **officiōsus**, i, m., an official or attendant at a bath, Petr. 92.—Hence, adv.: **officiōse**, courteously, obligingly (class.): officiose et amice factum, Cic. Lael. 20, 81: aliquid facere, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 247 P.: scribere, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 1.—**Comp.**: gratum etiam Pilia (fecit), sed illa officiosius, quod, etc., Cic. Att. 6, 1, 22.—**Sup.**: officiosissime venit ad me, Plin. Ep. 10, 21 (32) init.

officiperda, ae, m., and **officiperdus**, i, m. [officius-perdo]. **I.** One who makes an ill use of the favors of others, Cato, Distich. 3, 87.—**II.** One who throws away his labor, is not rewarded: officiperdi, qui sui laboris non habent remunerationem, Gloss. Isid.

officiūm, ii, n. [for officium, opus and facio], qs. that which one does for another, a service, whether of free will or of (external or moral) necessity (class.; cf.: studium, beneficium, meritum, munus). **I.** A voluntary service, a kindness, favor, courtesy, rendered to one whose claim to it is recognized; while beneficium is a service rendered where there is no claim: officium esse filii, uxoris, earum personarum, quas necessitudo suscitavit et ferre opem jubet, Sen. Ben. 3, 18, 1. **A.** In gen.: altera sententia est, quae definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrant, id. ib. 20, 71: nihil est vicissitudine studiorum officiorumque jucundius, id. ib. 14, 49: filicem cum officio vicini decidere, so as to do him a service, Col.

2, 14, 6: summo officio praeditus homo, exceedingly obliging, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51, § 135.

—**B.** In partic. **1.** A ceremonial observance, ceremony, attendance (on a festive or solemn occasion; mostly post-Aug.): officio togae virilis interfui, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 2: sine solenni officio, Suet. Claud. 2: per solenne nuptiarum celeberrimo officio deductum ad se, id. Ner. 28; cf. id. Claud. 26: ad officium venire, id. Calig. 25: relicto statim novorum consulum officio, id. Caes. 50: in officio salutationis, id. Aug. 27: vitans praeter navigantium officia, id. Tib. 12: officia prosequentium, id. Caes. 71: quod supremis in matrem officiis defuisset, at the payment of the last offices, at the funeral, Tac. A. 5, 2: officium cras Primo sole mihi peragendum in valle Quirini, a ceremonial visit, Juv. 2, 133 sq.; 3, 239.—**2.** In mal. part., compliance, favor, Prop. 3, 15, 24; Ov. Am. 1, 10, 46; 3, 7, 24; cf. virile, Theod. Prisc. 2, 11: puerile, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 5; Petr. 140.—**II.** In gen., an obligatory service, an obligation, duty, function, part, office (so most freq. in prose and poetry of all periods): nulla vitae pars neque publicis neque privatis neque forensibus neque domesticis in rebus, neque si tecum agas quid, neque, si cum altero contrahas, vacare officio potest: in eoque et colendo sita vitae est honestas omnis et in negligendo turpitudine, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 2, 4 sq.: perfectum officium rectum opinor vocemus, quod Graeci καθήκοντα: hoc autem commune καθήκον vocant, id. ib. 1, 3, 8; an id doles, quia illi suum officium non colunt, quom tu tuum facis? Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 34; id. ib. 1, 1, 39; id. Pers. 4, 4, 66: meminisse officium suum, to remember one's duty, id. Trin. 3, 2, 71.—Also, subject, a sense of duty: si quis aegre ferat nihil in se esse virtutis, nihil officii, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 61: quicquid in eum iudicii officique contuleris, id. Fam. 10, 1 fin.: intellegere, utrum apud eos pudor atque officium an timor valeret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 14: suum facere, to do one's duty, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 44: omnibus officiis amicitiae servatis, observe all the obligations of friendship, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 3: exsequi, id. Att. 3, 15, 4: fungi officio, id. Fam. 3, 8, 3: satisfacere officio, to perform, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 47: officium suum deserere, to disregard one's duty, not perform it, id. Off. 1, 9, 28: discedere ab officio, id. ib. 1, 10, 32: deesse officio suo, id. Fam. 7, 3, 1: officii duxit, considered it his duty, Suet. Tib. 11.—Of animals: canes funguntur officiis luporum, act the part of, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 46.—Of things: neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 3: officium corporis, the function or property of a body, Lucr. 1, 336 and 362.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Lit., an official duty, a service, employment, business (class.): toti officio maritimo M. Bibulus praepositus cuncta administrabat, naval service, Caes. B. C. 3, 5 fin.; 3, 8: celeriter equitatus ad cotidianum itineris officium revertitur, id. ib. 1, 80: confecto legationis officio, id. ib. 3, 103: destringor officio, Plin. Ep. 7, 15, 1: officium (scribae), Nep. Eum. 1, 5.—**2.** Transf., an office, appointment (post-Aug.). **a.** Laboriosissimum et maximum, office, Plin. Pan. 91: nova officia excogitavit, Suet. Aug. 37; cf.: novum officium instituit a voluptatibus, id. Tib. 42: obligationes, quae non propriis viribus consistunt, neque officio iudicis, neque praetoris imperio neque legis potestate confirmantur, Dig. 44, 7, 27: qui ex officio pro aliis interveniunt, by virtue of their office, ib. 21, 1, 31, § 14: ministerii, Vulg. Exod. 28, 35: sacerdotum, id. Num. 7, 8.—**b.** Transf., in concr. (a) The officials or attendants on a magistrate—officialium corpus (post-class.): sub praetextu adventus officiorum vel militum, Dig. 1, 18, 6; 21, 2, 74: deponere aliquid apud officium, id. 2, 4, 17: officia palatina, officers at the imperial court, Treb. Poll. Gall. 17, 8.—(β) An office or court of a magistrate: ipse me Regulus convenit in praetoris officio, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 11.

offigo (obf-), xi, um, 3, v. a. [ob-figo], to drive in, fix in, fasten (ante- and post-class.): furcas circum offigito, Cato, R. R. 48, 2; Lex Puteol. ap. Grut. 207, 1: ita densos offigunt implicantes ramos, Liv. 33, 5, 10 Drak. N. cr.: in cruccum currere... ut offigantur bis pedes, bis braccia, Plaut.

Most. 2, 1, 13: manum alicujus ad ostii tabulam grandi clavo, App. M. 4, p. 147, 3.

Offilius (Ofil-), ii, m., the name of a Roman gens.—Esp.: A. Offilius, a celebrated lawyer, a friend and at one time a creditor of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 7, 21; 16, 24, 1; id. Att. 13, 37, 4; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 44.

offirmatē (obf-), adv., v. offirmo, P. a. fin.

offirmatus (obf-), a, um, Part. and P. a., from offirmo.

offirmo (obf-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [ob-firmo], to render firm, durable, or steadfast (class. only in the P. a.). **I.** Lit.: pertica, quā stabuli fores offirmari solebant, arrepta, to fasten, bolt, App. M. 7, p. 200: corium, id. ib.—**II.** Trop., to hold fast to, persevere in: certum offirmare est viam me, quam decrevi persequi, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 4: se, to persist, be obstinate, id. Heaut. 5, 5, 8: vir impius procaciter offirmat vultum suum, Vulg. Prov. 21, 29: faciem, id. Ezek. 4, 3: spiritus, id. Dan. 5, 20.—So without se, neutr.: censen' posse me offirmare? Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 11.—With inf.: offirmastin' oculture, quo te immittas, pessum? Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 40.—Hence, **offirmatus (obf-)**, a, um, P. a., firm, resolute, obstinate: animus fortis atque offirmatus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 15: satin offirmatum quod mihi erat, id me exorat, settled, resolved on, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 83.—**Comp.**: mihi videtur illius voluntas obstinatio et in hac iracundia offirmatio, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 1.—**Adv.**: **offirmatē (obf-)**, firmly, stubbornly (post-Aug.): offirmate resistere, Suet. Tib. 25.

offila, v. offula.

* **offlecto (obfl-)**, ēre, v. a. [ob-flecto], to turn about: navem, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 74.

offoco (obf-), collat. form **offuco**; v. in the foll., ēre, v. a. [ob-fauc], to strangle, choke, suffocate (post-class.): cum offocandas invicem fauces praebuissent (al. effo candas), Flor. 2, 11, 6; Sen. Brev. Vit. 2, 3: quicumque fluctus ejus offocant, Tert. Idol. 24: offucare aquam in fauces ad sorbendum dare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 192 Müll.

offrenatus (obfr-), a, um, Part. [ob-freno], bridled; only trop., curbed, tamed (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 96: Cerberus, App. M. 6, p. 181, 8; id. Mag. p. 323, 26.

offringo (obfr-), ēgi, actum, 3, v. a. [ob-frango], t. t. of agriculture, i. q. iterare, to plough a second time; to cross-plough: terram cum primum arant, proscindere appellant; cum iterum, offringere dicunt, to cross-plough, Varr. R. R. 1, 29; id. ib. 32: glaebas, Col. 2, 11, 3; cf.: offringi terra dicitur, cum iterum transverso sulco aratur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 199 Müll.

offucia, ae, f. [ob-fucus], a paint, wash for the face (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: pigmentum ullum, neque cerussam Melinum neque aliam ullam offuciam, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 107.—**II.** Trop., a trick, delusion, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 123: id praestigiarum atque offuciarum genus, delusions, Gell. 14, 1, 2.

† **offuco**, v. offoco.

† **offudas**, fallacias, Paul. ex Fest. p. 192 Müll. (al. offucias; v. offucia).

offula (sync. offila), ae, f. dim. [offa], a little bit, a small piece (peculiar to the vulg. lang.; cf. Suet. Claud. 40): offula dicta, ut offa minima e suere, Varr. L. L. 5, § 110 Müll.: offulam cum duabus costis, id. R. R. 2, 4, 11: carnis, spissae componuntur, Col. 12, 53, 4: polentae caseatae, App. M. 1, p. 103, 34: panis, Veg. Vet. 4, 18; cf. Pall. 1, 29, 4.—Prov.: quis potest sine offula vivere? Claud. ap. Suet. Claud. 40.—**Transf.**, as a term of abuse applied to a bad slave: quid faciat crucis offila, corvorum cibaria? this gallows-bird, Petr. 58.

offulcio (obf-) (si), tum, 4, v. a. [ob-fulcio], to stop up (Appul.): vulnus spongia offulciens, App. M. 1, p. 108, 17: multis lacinis offulto vulnere, id. ib. 4, p. 147, 14.

offulgēo (obf-), si, 2, v. n. [ob-fulgeo], to shine against or upon; to appear (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: continuo nova lux oculis offulsit, Verg. A. 9, 110: dextrum offulsi conatibus omen, Sil. 13, 114: species mei amici, Ps. Quint. Decl. 9, 7.—**II.** Trop.: lucrum, Ps. Quint. Decl. 12, 4: ortus imperii nostri, Cod. Theod. 2, 8, 25.

offultus, a, um, Part., from offulcio.

offundo (obf-), ūdi, ūsum, 3, v. a. [ob-

undo]. **I.** To pour before or around; to pour out, pour down (class.). **A.** Lit.: cibum (avibus), Plaut. As. 1, 3, 64; id. Trin. 4, 3, 84.—**2.** Transf., mid., to pour itself out; to spread, extend: ut piscibus aqua, nobis aër crassus offunditur, i. e. surrounds us, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81: rubor gravissimis quoque viris offunditur, Sen. Ep. 11, 3: cum ignis oculorum cum eo igne, qui est ob os ofusus, se confudit, Cic. Univ. 14: asinus offunditur, tumbles down, App. M. p. 144, 23.—**B.** Trop., to pour or spread out any thing over a person or thing: quasi noctem quandam rebus offundere, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 6: haec indoctorum animis offusa caligo est, id. Tusc. 5, 2, 6: tamquam si offusa rei publicae sempiterna nox esset, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: omnium rerum terrorem oculis et auribus, Liv. 28, 29: caliginem oculis, id. 26, 45: pavorem incompotitis, id. 10, 5: errorem alicui, to cause, id. 34, 6: quibus tenebris est offusa hominis cogitatio, Lact. de Ira, 1, 5; id. Inst. 7, 24, 7.—**II.** To spread over, i. e. to cover a thing with something.

A. Lit.: ut obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, eclipsed, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45: oculi clarissima in luce tenebris ofusi, Val. Max. 2, 7, 6.—**B.** Trop.: offusus pavore, overcome, Tac. A. 11, 31: Marcello meum pectus memoria obfudit, has filled, Cic. Marcell. 4, 10 dub.: non existimare se tantis tenebris offusam esse rem publicam, Val. Max. 3, 8, 3; 2, 7, 6.

offuscatio (obf-), ōnis, f. [offusco], a darkening, obscuring; only trop., a vilifying, degrading (eccl. Lat.): deorum, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10; id. Res Carn. 43; Vulg. Eccclus. 41, 24.

offusco (obf-), āre, v. a. [ob-fusco], to darken, obscure; only trop., to vilify, degrade (eccl. Lat.): justitiam, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12: aliquid, id. Spect. 22: quoniam offuscata sum, Ambros. in Ps. 118, Serm. 2, § 9.

offusus (obf-), a, um, Part., from offundo.

Offilius, v. Offilius.

† **ogdoas,** ādis, f. = ὀγδόη. **I.** In gen., the number eight (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 36, n. 9.—**II.** In partic., one of the sons of Valentinus, Tert. adv. Val. 7 and 20; id. Anim. 37.

oggannio (obg-), ōvi or ōi, itum, 4, v. n. [ob-gannio], to yelp, snarl, or growl at (ante- and post-class.): ogganniunt, Enn. ap. Non. 147, 11: quin centies eadem impere atque ogganniam, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 16: habet haec se quod, dum vivat, usque ad aurem ogganiat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 41: aliquid in aurem alicuius, App. M. 2, p. 115, 16.

oggero (obg-), ēre, v. a. [ob-gero], to proffer, bring, give (Plautin.): (amor) amaram ad satietatem oggerit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 72: osculum alicui, id. Truc. 1, 2, 8; id. Ps. 3, 2, 23.

Oglasa, ae, f., an island near Corsica, now Monte Christo, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 80.

Ogulnius, ii, m., a Roman proper name, Liv. 10, 6; 27, 3.

Ogyges, is, **Ogygus,** i, and **Ogygius,** ii, m., = Ὀγύγιος, Ὀγυγίος, Ὀγυγίος, the mythic founder and king of Thebes, in Boeotia, in whose reign a great deluge is said to have occurred: oppidum Thebae, quod rex Ogyges aedificavit, Varr. R. 2, 1, 2: ante cataclysmum Ogygi, id. ib. § 3: hoc factum Ogyge rége dicebant, Varr. Fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 8.—Form Ogygus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 179 Müll.—Form Ogygius, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 8.—Hence, **A. Ogygiadae,** ārum, m., the descendants of Ogyges, poet. for the Thebans, Stat. Th. 2, 586.—**B. Ogygius,** a, um, adj., = Ὀγυγιός, Ogygian, poet. for Theban: deus, i. e. Bacchus, who was especially honored at Thebes, Ov. H. 10, 48; also, Lyaeus, Luc. 1, 675: populus, the Thebans, Sen. Oedip. 589: chelys, i. e. of Amphion, king of Thebes, Sid. Carm. 16, 3: Ogygia moenia, i. e. Thebae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 178 Müll.

Ogygia, ae, f. **1.** One of the seven daughters of Amphion and Niobe, Hyg. Fab. 69.—**2.** A gate at Thebes, Hyg. Fab. 69.—**3.** An island near Italy, in which Calypso was said to have dwelt, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 96.

Ogygiadae, ārum, v. Ogyges, A.

Ogygius, a, um, v. Ogyges, B.

oh, interj., an expression for the most various emotions of the mind—for surprise, both joyful and painful; for great pleasure or sorrow; for earnest wishing, admiration, aversion, etc.—*oh! O! ah! oh!* tibi ego ut credam, furcifer? Ter. And. 3, 5, 12: oh, iniquus es, id. Heaut. 5, 3, 8: oh perii! Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 19: oh, probus homo sum, id. Most. 1, 3, 86.—Repeated, oh, oh, oh, as an exclamation of lamentation, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 6: oh, oh, as an exclamation of exultation, id. Most. 1, 4, 12 (al. oh, al. ohoho).

ohē, interj., *ho! holloa! soho! ho there!* ohē, inquam, si quid audis, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 4: ohe, Jam satis est, id. Stich. 5, 4, 52; Hor. S. 1, 5, 12; id. ib. 2, 5, 96; so Mart. 4, 91, 1 and 9.

oho, interj., an exclamation of surprise or joy, *oho! aha! oh, amabo, quid illuc non properas?* Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 51; id. Ps. 4, 2, 32 (dub. in both passages; al. ohe).

ohoho, v. oh.

oi, interj., an exclamation of complaint, of one weeping: *Ph. I intro nunc jam. Do. Oi! ei!* Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 47: oi! hui! id. Phorm. 4, 3, 58.

oica, ae, f., a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 176; Isid. Orig. 16, 12, 1.

oici, interj., a cry of lamentation, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 47; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 58.

Oileus (trisy.), ēi (ēi) and ēōs, m., = Ὀϊλεύς. **I.** A king of Locris, father of the Ajax who violated Cassandra, and who was called, from his parentage, Ajax Oilei (to distinguish him from Ajax Telamonius), Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 71: nec mihi Oilei proferatur Ajax, Lucil. ap. Non. 158, 12: unius ab noxam et furias Ajacis Oilei, Verg. A. 1, 41; in the form Oileos, Ov. M. 12, 622: multos, inquit Antonius, possum tuos Ajaces Oileos nominare, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 265.—Transf., Ajax: fulmine et ponto moriens Oileus, Sen. Med. 662.—**B.** Hence, **1. Oileus,** a, um, adj., Oilean: Ajax, i. e. the son of Oileus, Hyg. Fab. 81; Dict. Cret. 1, 17.—**2. Oiliades,** ae, m., = Ὀϊλιάδης, the son of Oileus, i. e. Ajax (al. Oilides), Sil. 14, 479.—**3. Oilides,** ae, m., victor Oiliide, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 117 (dub.); Müll. Oiliade.—**II.** One of the Argonauts, Hyg. Fab. 14.

oinos, a, um, an archaic orthog. for unus, q. v.

† **oinorsei,** for universi, q. v.

olax, ācis, adj. [oleo], smelling, having a smell, odorous (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 1, § 82.

Olbia, ae, f., = Ὀλβία, the name of several cities. **I.** A city in Pamphylia, Plin. 5, 27, 26, § 96.—**II.** A city in Bithynia, afterwards called Nicæa, now Izmîd, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148.—Hence, **B. Olbianus,** a, um, adj.: sinus, now Golfo d'Izmîd, Mela, 1, 19, 4.—**III.** A city in Gallia Narbonensis, Mela, 2, 5.—**IV.** A city in Sardinia, now Terranova, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 7; 2, 8, 1; Flor. 2, 2, 6; Val. Max. 5, 1, 2.—Hence, **Olbiensis,** e, adj., of or belonging to Olbia, Olbian: epistula, from Olbia, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7: ager, the territory of Olbia, Liv. 27, 6.

Olbiopolis, is, f., a city in Sarmatia, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 82.—Hence, **Olbiopolita,** ae, adj., of or belonging to Olbiopolis or Olbia, in Sarmatia; only plur. subst., the inhabitants of that place, Capitol. Anton. 9.

(olca, a false reading in Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 176; v. oica.)

* **Olcades,** um, m., a people in Hispania Tarraconensis, beyond the Ebro, Liv. 21, 5.

Olciniates, ium, m., the inhabitants of Olcinium, a seaport in Illyricum, the modern Dulcigno: immunes fore Olcinias, Liv. 45, 26, 2.

† **olea,** ae (dat. plur. oleabus, Gell. ap. Charis. 1, 40), = ἔλαια. **I.** Lit., an olive, olive-berry: olea ab elaea, Varr. L. L. 5, § 108 Müll.: oleas caducas, et albas condire, Cato, R. R. 58: oleam cogere, legere, stringere, verberare, id. ib. 144; cf. Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 12; Verg. G. 2, 302 al.—**II.** Transf., an olive-tree, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 9: agricola cum florem oleae videt, bacam quoque se visurum putat, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 16; so id. Rep. 3, 9, 15; Quint. 8, 6, 48; 8, 3, 8; 10: ure maris oleas, Ov. F. 4, 741; Vulg. Isa. 17, 6; 24, 13.

oleaceus, a, um, adj. [oleum], of the olive-tree; hence, like oil, oily (Plinian): liquor, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 179 (al. oleique): folia oleacea (al. folia violae), id. 21, 4, 10, § 18.

oleagineus, oleaginus, and oleaginus, a, um, adj. [olea]. **I.** Of or belonging to the olive-tree (for the class, olearius): oleagineum seminarium, Cato, R. R. 48: radix, Verg. G. 2, 31: virgulae, Nep. Thras. 4, 1: oleagineis coronis ministri triumphantium utebantur, quod Minerva dea belli esse putabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 192 Müll.—**II.** Resembling an olive-tree or an olive: vitis oleagina, Col. 3, 2, 27 dub.: uva, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 38.—**B.** Olive-colored: berrylli oleagini, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 77.

oleamen, inis, and oleamentum, i, n. [oleum], an oil-ointment, Scrib. Comp. 222; 269.

olearis, e, adj. [id.], of or belonging to oil, oil-: oleares cotes, i. e. which are moistened with oil, oil-stones, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 146.

olearius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to oil, oil- (class.): cella vinaria, olearia, Cato, R. R. 3; Cic. Sen. 16, 56: dolia, Plin. 15, 8, 8, § 33: mercatores, Dig. 50, 4, 5.—**II.** Subst.: **olearius, ii, m.,** an oil-grinder or oil-seller: in velabro olearii, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 29: diligentes, Col. 12, 50, 13.

Oleáros (-us) or Oliaros (-us), i, f., = Ὀλέαρος, Ὀλίαρος, one of the Cyclopes, near Paros, now Antiparos, Mela, 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 67; Verg. A. 3, 126.—Form Oliaros, Ov. M. 7, 469.

oleastellus, i, m. dim. [oleaster], a Calabrian species of olive-tree, Col. 12, 49, 3.

oleaster, stri, m. [olea], the wild olive-tree, oleaster: oleaster, ἀγριελεία, Gloss. Philox.; Verg. G. 2, 182; 314; Ov. M. 14, 525; Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 129; 16, 44, 89, § 240; 15, 4, 5, § 19; Vulg. Rom. 11, 17 and 24.

oleastrum, i, n., i. q. oleaster, Calp.

oleatus, a, um, adj. [oleum], moistened with oil, put up in oil (post-class.): pultes oleatae, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 208; Vulg. Num. 11, 8.

† **olefaccio, ēre, v.** olfacio.

oleitas, ātis, f. [olea], the olive-gathering, olive-harvest (ante- and post-class.): ubi vindemia et oleitas facta erit, Cato, R. R. 68; id. ib. 144; Minuc. Fel. 17, 9; Mamert. Grat. Act. 22.

Olenides, ae, v. 1. Olenos.

Olenie, ēs, f., v. 2. Olenos.

1. Olenius, a, um, v. 2. Olenos.

2. Olenius, ii, m., a centurion under Drusus, Tac. A. 4, 72.

1. Olenos or -us, i, m., = Ὀλένος, the husband of Lethæa, who was changed with her into a stone, Ov. M. 10, 69.—Hence, **II. Olenides, ae, m.,** = Ὀλενίδης, the son of Olenus: Phocæque Oleniden, Val. Fl. 3, 204.

2. Olenos or -us, i, f., = Ὀλένος, an ancient city in Achaia, between Patræ and Dymo, now Kato Akhaia, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13.—**B.** A city in Ætolia, Hyg. Astr. 2, 13; Sen. Troad. 826.—Hence, **C. Olenie, ēs, f. adj.,** Olenian; poet. for Achaian, Ætolian: capra Olenie, i. e. the goat of Amalthea, Manil. 5, 130.—**D. Olenius, a, um, adj.,** = Ὀλενίος, Olenian; poet. for Achaian, Ætolian: capella, Ov. F. 5, 113: pecus, the goat of Amalthea, id. H. 18, 188: Tydeus, of Calydon, in Ætolia, Stat. Th. 1, 402.

olens, entis, Part. and P. a., from oleo.

olentia, ae, f. [oleo], a smell, scent (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 22.

† **olentica, grum, n.** [id.], stinking places, Paul. ex Fest. p. 192 Müll.

olenticetum, i, n. [id.], a stinking place, a dungheap, in trop. signif. (post-class.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 9: olenticeta et fetutina, App. Mag. p. 278, 7.

1. oleo, lūi, 2 (collat. form **olo, ēre; pres. subj.** olat, Afran. ap. Non. 147, 2; olant, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 56; id. Most. 1, 3, 121; Pompon. ap. Non. 147, 5), v. n. and a. [root od-; cf. Gr. ὀζω; v. odor], to smell (class.; cf. odor, fragro). **I.** To emit a smell, to smell of any thing. **A.** Lit., constr. absol. or with acc., less freq. with abl. of that of which any thing smells: quid (jura) olant, nescias, nisi id unum, male ut olere intellegas, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 120 sq.; id. Truc. 2, 4, 3: rosa recens a longin-

quo olet, sicca propius, Plin. 21, 7, 18, § 37: oient, salsa sunt, ut tangere non velis, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 35: mulieres ideo bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1; cf. Mart. 2, 12: hesperis noctu magis olet, Plin. 21, 7, 18, § 39: ceram crocum olere, *of wax*, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: olet unguenta, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37: unguenta exotica, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 41: vina fere dulces oluerunt mane Camenae, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 5.—With *abl.*: cur nardo flammae non olere meae? Prop. 5, 7, 32: Arabo rore, Ov. H. 15, 76: sulphure, id. M. 5, 405.—In a bad sense: cui os oleat, i. e. *who has a foul breath*, Dig. 21, 1, 12; cf. Mart. 12, 87.—**B.** Trop., *to smell of, savor of any thing; to indicate, betray any thing: quid igitur? quid olet?* responde! Pen. Furtum, scortum, prandium, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 60: nihil olere peregrinum, *to savor of, betray*, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 44: nihil ex Academia, id. N. D. 1, 26, 72: malitiam, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: verba alumnorum olent, *betray*, Quint. 8, 1, 3.—**II.** *To betray itself or be observed by its smell: aurum huic olet, i. e. he smells out, observes that I have money*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 39: non olet, unde sit, quod dicitur cum illis? *don't you perceive whence it comes?* Cic. Or. 45, 154.—Hence, **olens**, entis, *P. a., smelling, odorous* (mostly poet.): **A.** Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odoriferous: rami olentes, Verg. G. 1, 188: serpylla, Verg. G. 4, 30: olentia pascua, Ov. A. 1, 95: mentae, id. M. 10, 729: Hymettus, Stat. Th. 12, 622.—**B.** Lit., *stinking, foul, rank*: leno, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 111: maritus (i. e. hircus), Hor. C. 1, 17, 7: immundus olentia sudor Membra sequebatur, Verg. G. 3, 564: Medi ora, id. ib. 2, 134: fornix, Hor. S. 1, 2, 30: stagna Palici, i. e. olentia sulphure, Ov. P. 2, 10, 25: agri (from dead bodies), Luc. 7, 821.—**2.** Trop.: quaedam, *musty*, Tac. Or. 22, 32.

† **oleo**, ēre, *2. root al-; Sanscr. ar-, to rise; cf.: indoles, almus, alumnus, etc.*, *to increase, grow; found only in the compounds: adoleo, aboleo, etc.*

oleomella, ae, f. [oleum-mel], *a fruit-tree peculiar to Syria*, Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 11.

oleoselinum, i, n. [oleum-selinon], *a plant resembling parsley*, Isid. Orig. 17, 11, 3.

oleosus, a, um, adj. [oleum], *oily, full of oil* (Plin.), semen, Plin. 27, 12, 81, § 106: butyrum, id. 28, 9, 35, § 134.

oleraceus, v. holeraceus, etc.
† **olesco**, ēre, *v. inch. n.* [2. oleo], *to grow: suboles ab olescendo, id est crescendo dicatae*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 309 Müll.

† **olēto**, i, v. a. [2. oletum], *to foul, defile*, Front. Aequaed. 97.

1. oletum, i, n. [olea], *a place planted with olive-trees; an olive-yard* (ante-class. for the class. olivetum), Cat. R. R. 3, 5.

2. oletum, i, n. [oleo], *filth, dirt, excrement* (very rare): oletum, sterces humanum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 203 Müll.: veto quisquam faxit oletum, Pers. 1, 112.

† **olēum**, i, n., = *ἐλαιον*, oil, olive-oil.

I. Lit., Cat. R. R. 64 sq.; Varr. R. R. 1, 55; Col. 12, 50; Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 21; Lex. Thor. lin. 95 Rudorff p. 191: instillare oleum lumini, Cic. Sen. 11, 36: juvenis Nudatos umeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Verg. A. 5, 135; Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 21: ungere caules oleo meliore, Hor. S. 2, 3, 125; Inscr. Orell. 748: BALNEVM OVM OLEO GRATVITO DEDIT, ib. 3738.—As a fig. of softness, gentleness: oleo tranquillo, *quieter, gentler, stiller than oil*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 66.—Prov.: oleum et operam perdere (alluding to nocturnal labors), *to lose one's time and trouble, to spend them in vain*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 119; Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: ne et opera et oleum philologiae nostrae perierit, id. Att. 2, 17, 1; cf.: ante lucem cum scriberem contra Epicureos, de eodem oleo et operā exaravi nescio quid ad te, id. ib. 13, 38, 1: petit hic labor) plus temporis atque olei plus, Juv. 7, 99: oleum addere camino, *to add oil to the fire*, i. e. *to aggravate an evil*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 321 (cf. the Gr. *πῖττι καὶ ἐλαίῳ πῦρ κατασβέννυται*).—**II.** Trop. **A.** The palæstra (from the use of oil to anoint the bodies of wrestlers): ego eram decus olei, Cat. 63, 65.—**B.** Transf., *literary contests or rhetorical exercises*: genus verborum nitidum, sed palæstrae magis et olei, quam huius civilis turbae ac fori, *more proper for exercises in the school or for disputations, than for use in public*, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 81.—**C.** (In eccl.

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Lat.) *The spirit, inspiration: unxit te Deus oleo exultationis*, Vulg. Heb. 1, 9; id. Isa. 61, 3.

olfacio, ēci, actum, 3 (uncontracted collat. form **olefacio**: olefacit, olefecit, olefactum, Not. Tir. p. 167), v. a. [oleo-facio], *to smell, scent something* (class.; syn. odoror). **I.** Lit.: ea, quae gustumus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: unguentum, Cat. 13, 13: laurus folia trita olfactaque, *smelled*, Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 157: githusum, olfactum, id. 20, 17, 71, § 183 (olefactum, Jahn).—**Absol.**: delphini sagacissime olfaciunt, *have a very keen scent*, Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137.—**B.** Trop., *to smell, scent, surmise, detect any thing: non sex totis mensibus olfecissem, quam, etc.*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 43: nummum, Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 11: nomen poetæ, Petr. 93.—**II.** *To cause to smell of any thing: si ad matris mamam (agnus) non accedet, admovere oportet et olfacere labra lacte*, Varr. R. 2, 2, 16.

olfactatrix, icis, f. [olfacio], *she who scents or observes*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 239.

olfacto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [olfacio], *to smell at any thing* (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vestimentum, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 56: membrana olfactata, Plin. 28, 16, 63, § 225 (al. olefacta): pulei ramum, id. 20, 14, 54, § 155.—**II.** Trop., *to smell, sniff, detect, perceive: vires caelum olfactantes*, Plin. 18, 35, 88, § 364.

* **olfactoria**, ae, f. [olfacio], *a nose-gay, bouquet*, Front. de Orat. p. 1 Mai.

olfactoriolum, i, n. dim. [olfactorium], *a little smelling-bottle, scent-bottle* (post-class.): olfactoriola vascula sunt muliebria, in quibus odoramenta gestantur, Isid. Orig. 19, 31; Vulg. Isa. 3, 20, et Hier. in loc.

olfactorium, ii, n. [olfacio], *a nose-gay or smelling-bottle* (post-Aug.), Plin. 30, 11, 29, § 97; id. 20, 9, 36, § 92.

olfatrix, icis, f., v. 1. for olfactatrix (q. v.), Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 239.

1. olfactus, a, um, Part., from olfactio.

2. olfactus, ūs, m. [olfacio]. **I.** Lit., *a smelling, smell* (post-Aug.): thymi, Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 156 (al. olfacto thymo); 32, 3, 13, § 28; 35, 15, 51, § 182.—**II.** Transf., *the sense of smell: delphini nec olfactus vestigia habent*, Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137; 10, 70, 90, § 194.

olficus, a, um, adj. [olfacio], *smelling, in a play on the word Alphicus*, Mart. 9, 96, 1.

Olīaros, for Olearos, q. v.

olīdus, ā, um, adj. [oleo], *smelling, emitting a smell* (mostly post-Aug.): vasa picata bene olida, Col. 12, 17: bene olidae amphorae, id. 12, 38, 4.—Of a bad smell, stinking, rank: olida capra, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 29: praesaepia, Juv. 8, 157: senex, Suet. Tib. 45: vulpes, Mart. 10, 37, 13: aures, Plin. 25, 5, 18, § 40.—**Sup.**: basia olidissima, Petr. 21.

† **oligochrōnūs**, a, um, adj., = *ὀλιγοχρόνιος*, *lasting but a short time, short-lived* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 3, 5.

olim, adv. [ole, olle, ollus or olus, archaic for ille, with locative ending -im, = illo tempore, v. Brix ad Plaut. Trin. 523], lit., *at that (sc. remote) time; hence, I.* Of past time, *some time ago, once upon a time, once, formerly, in time past, whilom, erst* (freq. and class.; syn. quondam): versibus quos olim Fauni vatesque caneant, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 19, 76 (Ann. v. 222 Vahl.): ut fuit olim Sisyphus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 46: sic enim olim loquebantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183: olim, vel nuper, id. Div. 2, 25, 55; so corresp. to hoc tempore, id. Fam. 7, 24, 1: olim... mox, Tac. H. 1, 67: ut erant olim, Cic. Att. 12, 39, 2; cf.: alium esse censes nunc me, atque olim, Ter. And. 3, 3, 13; Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 2: gens olim armis, mox memoria nominis clara, Tac. H. 7, 67: fuit olim senex: ei filiae Duae erant, *there was once an old man*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 33.—**B.** Transf. **1.** From the meaning in times past is derived that of *since ever* (Germ. von jeher), *what used to happen, was, is, the old custom; hence, in propositions which state, as the result of experience, that any thing is wont to take place, at times* (only ante-class. and poet.): nunc lenonum plus est fere, Quam olim muscarum, *st.* cum caletur maxime, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 45; cf. id.

Mil. 1, 1, 2; id. Poen. 1, 2, 143; cf. also id. Trin. 2, 4, 123: saxum tumidis submersum tunditur olim fluctibus, etc., Verg. A. 5, 125; id. ib. 8, 391: ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi Doctores, Hor. S. 1, 1, 25 Orell.: ut calceus olim, Si pede major erit, subvertet, si minor, uret, id. Ep. 1, 10, 42; id. C. 4, 4, 5: parentis olim si quis impiā manu Senile guttur fregerit, id. Epod. 3, 1: ut olim Amisso dubiae rege vagantur apes, Ov. F. 3, 555: color oris erat, qui frondibus olim Esse solet seris, id. ib. 6, 149; id. M. 14, 429: an quid est olim homini salute melius? *ever*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 128: vestra meos olim si fistula dicat amores, *if ever*, Verg. E. 10, 34.—**2.** *Now for a long time, this good while, long ago* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): olim non librum in manus sumpsit: olim nescio, quid sit otium, Plin. Ep. 8, 9, 1: audio quid veteris olim moneatis amici, Juv. 6, 346: nullas mihi epistulas mittas, Plin. Ep. 1, 11, 1: provisum erat, Tac. A. 13, 15: corruptis moribus, id. ib. 14, 15: olim jam nec perit quicquam mihi nec acquiritur, Sen. Ep. 77, 3.—**III.** Of the future, *one day, on a future day, at a future time, hereafter* (rare but class.): audire edepol lubet. St. Primum omnium olim terra quom proscinditur, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 122: utinam coram tecum olim, potius quam per epistulas! Cic. Att. 11, 4, 1: exoriare aliquis ultor... Nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires, Verg. A. 4, 625; cf.: non si male nunc et olim Sic erit, Hor. C. 2, 10, 17: forsitan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Verg. A. 1, 203: numquid ego illi Imprudens olim faciam simile? Hor. S. 1, 4, 137: vir nominabitur, Quint. 10, 1, 104.

† **Olīpor**, ōris, m. [prob. from Auli puer, like Marci-por, Quintipor], *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Murat. 154, 2.

Olīsipo and **Olīsippo** (Ulys-), ōnis, m., *a city of Lusitania, the modern Lisbon*, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 116; 8, 42, 67, § 166: Olisippo, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19: Ulysippo, Mel. 3, 1, 6.—Hence, **Olīsipōnensis** (Ulys-), e, adj., *of or belonging to Olīsipo: promontorium*, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 113.—**Plur. subst.**

Olīsipōnenses, ium, m., *the inhabitants of Olīsipo, the Olīsiponians*, Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 9.

olītor (better **holītor**), ōris, m. [holus], *a kitchen-gardener, cabbage-gardener*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 7; Varr. L. L. 6, § 20 Müll.; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 38; Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 2; Col. 10, 229; 11, 1, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 36.

olītorius (or, better, **holītorius**), a, um, adj. [olitor], *of or belonging to a kitchen-gardener or to vegetables: forum olitorum erat antiquum, macellum, ubi olerum copia*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 146 Müll.; so, forum, *the green-market*, Liv. 21, 62: ostia, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 125: rotæ, id. 19, 5, 23, § 64 Sillig N. cr.: hortii, Dig. 50, 16, 198.

olīva, ae, f. [ἐλαία]. **I.** An olive, Col. 12, 50, 5; 2, 22, 4; Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 9; Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 90; Afran. ap. Non. 478, 26: lecta de pinguisissimis Oliva ramis arborum, Hor. Epod. 2, 56: olea duarum vel trium olivarum in summitate rami, Vulg. Isa. 17, 6.—**II.** Lit., *an olive-tree*: Aristaeus, qui olivae inventor dicitur, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45; 2, 8, 22: erum an bacis opulentet olivae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2: numquam fallens, id. Epod. 16, 45: clivus Olivarum, *the Mount of Olives*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 15, 30: mons Olivarum, id. Zach. 14, 4.—**B.** Transf. (poet.).

1. An olive-branch: undique decerpam fronti praeponere olivam, Hor. C. 1, 7, 7.—**2.** A staff of olive-wood, an olive-staff, Ov. M. 2, 681.

olīvans, antis, Part. as subst. [oliva], *an olive-gatherer* (post-Aug.), Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 12.

olīvārius, a, um, adj. [id.], *of or belonging to olives, olive-* (post-Aug.; perh. only post-class. for olarius): olivariae metretae (al. oleariae), Col. 12, 49, 11: molae, Dig. 33, 7, 21.

† **olīveta** and **olīvita**, ae, f. [id.], *the olive-harvest: olivetam dicebant ab oleis ut a vino vindemiam*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 192 Müll.: olivetam antiqui dicebant, quom olea coquebantur... quamvis quidam olivetatem eam dicant, id. ib. p. 202 Müll. N. cr.

olīvētum, i, n. [id.], *a place planted with olive-trees, an olive-grove* (class.): quo pluris sint nostra oliveta, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 16: vineta, segetes, oliveta, id. N. D. 3, 36, 86;

Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3; Col. 3, 11, 3; 5, 9, 1 sq.: veteris proverbii meminisse convenit, eum qui aret olivetum, rogare fructum; qui stercoret, exorare; qui caedat, cogere, id. 5, 9, 15: facere, to plant, Calp. Fragm. 6, 16: vineta et oliveta, Vulg. Deut. 6, 11.—Hence, Mons Oliveti, the mountain of Olivet, or of the olive-grove, east of Jerusalem (= mons Olivarum, v. oliva), Vulg. Matt. 21, 1; 26, 30; id. Act. 1, 12.

olivifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [oliva-fero], olive-bearing (poet.): Mutuscae, Verg. A. 7, 711: arva, i. e. Sabina, Ov. F. 3, 151: corona, of olive-branches, Mart. 12, 99, 1: Eutrotas, Stat. Th. 4, 227.

olivitas, ātis, f. [oliva], the olive-gathering, olive-harvest, Varr. ap. Non. 148, 4; Col. 12, 47, 11; 12, 50, 15; 52.—In plur.: largissimis olivitatibus exuberare, Col. 1, 1, 5; cf. oliveta.

olivitor, ōris, m. [id.], one who plants and tends olive-trees, an olive-dresser (post-class. for olitor): colles exercebant vinitori et olivitori, Sid. Ep. 2, 9 (App. Flor. n. 15 dub.; al. olitori).

olivo, āre, v. olivans.

olivum or **olivom**, i, n. [id.]. **I.** Lit. **A.** Oil (poet. and in post-class. prose for oleum): eme die caecā hercle olivum, id. vendito oculatā die, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 67; id. As. 2, 4, 26; id. Ps. 1, 2, 76; Lucr. 2, 392; id. 6, 1073: inoleus, id. 2, 850: pingue, Verg. E. 6, 68; Ov. M. 10, 176: perfundere pisces olivo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 50: si ex olivis meis olivum feceris, Gai. Inst. 2, 79.—**B.** Trop., the palæstra (from the use of oil to anoint wrestlers): cur olivum vitat? Hor. C. 1, 8, 8; cf. oleum.—**II.** Transf., an ointment, unguent: Syrio fragrans olivo, Cat. 6, 8; Prop. 4, 16, 31.

olla, ae (old form **aula**: aulas antiqui dicebant, quas nos dicimus ollas, quia nulla litteram geminabant. Itaque aulicicia exta, quae in ollis coquebantur, dicebant, id est elixa, Fest. p. 23 Müll.—Examples with aula, for olla, are found in Cato, R. R. 52, 1; 81; 85 sq.; Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 20; 22; 3, 6, 44; 47; 4, 2, 4; 7; id. Capt. 1, 1, 21; 4, 2, 66 et saep.; Inscr. Orell. 2473; 3001; 4537 sqq.; cf. also Non. 543, 8), f. [root uk-, Sanscr. ukha, pot; aula for ankula], a pot or jar: quadrilibrem aulam onustam auro habeo, Plaut. Aul. 5, 1, 2; Varr. ap. Non. 543, 12: ollam denariorum implere, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 4: actilis, Col. 8, 7: monendus qui vasa emittitur est, ne bibulas aut male coctas emat, id. 12, 43, 11: ET OLLAS PRECATI SVNT, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. tab. 41 a; cf. Marini Atti, p. 593: grandes fumabant pulvis ollae, Juv. 14, 171.—For preserving the ashes of the dead, Inscr. Grut. 865, 10; cf. Inscr. Orell. 4544; Jahn, Specim. Epigr. p. 29 sq.—Prov.: olla male fervet, the pot boils poorly, i. e. the affair looks bad, Petr. 38, 13: ipsa holera olla legit, the pot culls its own herbs, i. e. serves itself, Cat. 94, 2: vultus rediguntur in ollam, made as black as a pot, Vulg. Joel, 2, 6.—**2.** Trop.: olla cuius rubigo in ea est, i. e. the city full of the vile, Vulg. Ezech. 24, 6.

ollaris, e, adj. [olla], of or belonging to a pot, preserved in pots, potted (post-Aug.): uvae ollares, Mart. 7, 20, 9; Col. 12, 43, 1.

† **ollarium**, ii, v. ollarius, II.

ollarius, a, um, adj. [olla], of or belonging to pots, pot- (post-Aug.), Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 98: † fusor, a pot-founder, pot-caster, Inscr. Grut. 630, 9.—**II.** Subst.: † **ollarium**, ii, n., the receptacle for the jars of ashes in tombs, Inscr. Fabr. p. 13, n. 60; cf. Fabr. p. 10 sq.

† **olle**, old form for ille, q. v.

ollicula, ae, f. dim. [olla], a little pot (post-class.): ollicula aerea, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

ollula, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little pot (ante- and post-class.), Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2; App. M. 2, p. 117, 41: sub ollulā cinis, Arn. 5, 18.

ollus, a, um, old form for ille, q. v.

olma, ae, f., the plant ebullum, among the Dacians, App. Herb. 91.

ōlo, ēre, v. oleo init.

† **ōlolygon**, ōnis, m., = ὀλογγών, the croaking of the male frog, to attract the female, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 172.

1. olor, ōris, m., a swan (poet. and in

post-Aug. prose for cygnus): ad vada Maeandri concinit albus olor, Ov. H. 7, 2: arguti, Verg. E. 9, 36: nivei, Val. Fl. 6, 102: purpurei, Hor. C. 4, 1, 10; Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 63 et saep.: olorum morte narratur flebilis cantus, id. ib.

2. olor, ōris, m. [olo, oleo], a smell, odor (only ante- and post-class.): litterā commutata dicitur odor olor, hinc olet et odorari, Varr. L. L. 6, § 83 Müll.: olore spurcissimi umoris perfusus, App. M. 1, p. 110, 2 dub.; Arn. 2, 85 (al. odores).

ōlorifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [1. olor-fero], swan-bearing (poet.): Padus, Claud. Ep. ad Ser. 12.

ōlorinus, a, um, adj. [1. olor], of or belonging to a swan or swans (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pennae, Verg. A. 10, 187: alae, Ov. M. 10, 718: color, i. e. white, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 163 (al. orobini): OLORINO DE IOVE, i. e. in the form of a swan, Inscr. Grut. 99, 3.

ōlostrae, ārum, m., a people of India, Luc. 3, 249; cf. Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 76.

1. olus, v. holus.

† **2. Olus**, i, another form for Aulus, Inscr. Orell. 1943; 2712; cf. olipor.

† **olvatum** Antistius Labeo ait esse mensurae genus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 205 Müll.; v. Müll. s. v.

ōlybrius (**ōlybrius**, Anth. 2, p. 287), ii, m., the surname of several Roman consuls. To one of them, the consul Anicius Olybrius, is addressed a poem of Claudian.—Hence, **ōlybriacus**, a, um, adj., Olybrian: genus et nomen, Prud. ap. Symm. 1, 556.

ōlympēni, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of the city of Olympus, in Lycia: agri Olympenorū, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5.

ōlympia (anciently **ōlimpus** and **ōlimpus**), ae, f., = Ὀλυμπία, a sacred region in Elis Pisatis, with an olive wood, where the Olympian games were held; there, too, were the famous temple and statue of Juppiter Olympius: cum Olympiam venisset, maximā illā quinquenniali celebritate ludorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127; id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: cum uno die duo suos filios victores Olympiae vidisset, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111; 2, 20, 46; Auct. Her. 4, 3, 4; Liv. 26, 24, 14.—Hence, **A. olympiacus**, a, um, adj., = Ὀλυμπιακός, Olympic: cursus, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 4: palma, Verg. G. 3, 49: corona, Suet. Ner. 25: rami, i. e. oleaster, Stat. Th. 6, 554: palæstra, Luc. 4, 614.—**B. olympiānus**, a, um, adj., Olympic (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 35.—**C. olympicus**, a, um (gen. plur. Olympicum for Olympiarum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 23), adj., = Ὀλυμπικός, Olympic (poet. and in post-class. prose): pulvis, Hor. C. 1, 1, 3: certamen, Just. 12, 16, 6; 13, 5, 3.—**D. olympius**, a, um, adj., = Ὀλύμπιος, Olympic (class.): certamina, the Olympic games, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 59: ludi, id. Stich. 2, 1, 34: delubrum Olympii Jovis, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 2; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 14. There was also a temple of Juppiter Olympius in Athens, Suet. Aug. 60; and in Syracuse, Liv. 24, 21: equa, that had run in the Olympic races, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 181.—**2. Subst. a. olympius**, ii, m., an appellation bestowed on distinguished men by the Greeks and Romans; of Pericles, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 74; Val. Max. 5, 10, 1 ext.; on coins, also of the Roman emperors, Hadrian and Commodus, Eckhel D. N. t. 6, p. 518.—**b. olympium**, ii, n., the temple of the Olympic Juppiter, Liv. 24, 33, 3.—**c. olympia**, ōrum, n., Gr. τὰ Ὀλύμπια (sc. ἱερά), the Olympic games held every four years at Olympia: sic ut fortis equus, spatium qui saepe supremo Vicit Olympia, in the Olympic games (Gr. Ὀλύμπια νικᾶν), Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 5, 14 (Ann. v. 442 Vahl): ad Olympia proficisci, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 144: magna coronari Olympia (Gr. Ὀλύμπια τὰ μεγάλα; opp. to the games held elsewhere), Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 50: Olympiorum solenne ludicrum, Liv. 28, 7: Olympiorum victoria, the victory in the Olympic games, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41.—**E. olympias**, ādis, f., = Ὀλυμπιάς, an Olympiad, the period of four years that elapsed between the Olympic games, and which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time: centum et octo annis, postquam Lycurgus le-

ges scribere instituit, prima posita est Olympias, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18: si Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septuaginta, id. ib. 2, 10, 18; 2, 15, 28: ante primam Olympiadem condita, id. ib. 2, 23, 42: sexta Olympiade, Vell. 1, 8, 1.—In the poets sometimes for lustrum, i. e. a period of five years: quinquennis Olympias, Ov. P. 4, 6, 5: ter senas vidit Olympiadas, Mart. 7, 40, 6.—**F. olympiæum**, i, n., = Ὀλυμπιεῖον, a temple of the Olympic Juppiter, Vell. 1, 10, 1.

ōlympiādes, um, f., v. 1. Olympus, I. B.

1. olympias, ādis, f., v. Olympia, E. **2. olympias**, ādis, f., = Ὀλυμπιάς, the daughter of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, consort of king Philip of Macedonia and mother of Alexander the Great, Cic. Div. 1, 23; 2, 66; id. N. D. 2, 27; Curt. 5, 2, fin.

3. olympias, ādis, m., = Ὀλυμπιάς, a north-west wind, that blows on the island of Euboea, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120; 17, 24, 37, § 232.

ōlympicus, a, um, v. Olympia, C.

ōlympiæum, i, v. Olympia, F.

ōlympio, ōnis, m., the name of a character in Plaut. Cas.

ōlympiōdōrus, i, m., = Ὀλυμπιόδορος, a Greek proper name. So the instructor of Epaminondas on the flute, Nep. Ep. 2, 1.

ōlympiōnices, ae, m., = Ὀλυμπιονίκης, a victor at the Olympic games: Atynas pugil, Olympionices, Cic. Fl. 13, 31; id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111.—As adj.: Olympionicarum equarum, Col. 3, 9, 5.

ōlympiscus, i, m. dim. [Olympio], a caressing form for Olympio: Olympisce mi, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 14.

1. olympus, a, um, v. Olympia, D.

1. olympus and **-pos** (anciently written **ōlimpus**), i, m., = Ὀλύμπος. **I.** The name of several mountains, the most celebrated of which is one on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly (now Lacha), of great height, and consequently regarded as the seat of the gods, Mel. 2, 3, 2; 4, 8, 15: Musae quae pedibus magnum pulsatis Olympum, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 20 Müll.: his diis Heliconae atque Olympo attribuerunt homines, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7: frondosus, Verg. G. 1, 282: opacus, Hor. C. 3, 4, 52: nubes excedit Olympum, Luc. 2, 271.—**B.** Transf., poet. for heaven: caelum dicunt Graeci Olympum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 20; Verg. E. 6, 86: longus Olympus, the distant heavens, id. G. 3, 223: annuit (Juppiter) et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, id. A. 9, 106: stelliger, Sen. Herc. Oct. 1907.—Hence, **ōlympiādes**, um, f., the Muses (perh. only acc. to the foll. remark): caelum dicunt Graeci Olympum montem in Macedonia omnes, a quo potius puto Musas dictas Olympiadas, Varr. L. L. 7, § 20.—**II.** Of other mountains. **A.** In Bithynia, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148.—**B.** In Mysia, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 142.—**C.** In Galatia, Liv. 38, 18, 15; 38, 20, 2.—**D.** In Lycia, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 31.—**E.** In Ionia, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 118.—**F.** In Peloponnesus, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 352.

2. olympus, i, f., a city in Cilicia, named from a neighboring mountain, now the ruins of Deliktash: Olympum cepit, urbem antiquam et omnibus rebus auctam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 56 (Zumpt N. cr.); Flor. 3, 6, 5; Eutr. 6, 3.—**II.** A city of Lycia, named from a neighboring mountain, Cic. Ac. 1, 21, 56.

3. olympus, i, m., a famous flute-player, pupil of Marsyas, Ov. M. 6, 393; id. P. 3, 3, 42; Hyg. Fab. 165; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 29.

ōlynthus or **-os**, i, f., = Ὀλυνθος, a city of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia, now Agia Maria, or Aio Mamas, Mel. 2, 2, 9; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 42; Nep. Pel. 1, 2; Juv. 12, 47.—Hence, **II. Olynthus**, a, um, adj., of Olynthus, Olynthian, Curt. 8, 8, 19.—Subst. **A. Olynthia**, ae, f., the region about Olynthus, Varr. R. R. 1, 44.—**B. Olynthus**, ii, m., an Olynthian, Sen. Contr. 5, 10, 34.—Usually in plur.: **Olynthii**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Olynthus, the Olynthians, Nep. Timoth. 1, 2; Just. 8, 3, 10; 7, 4, 6.

†*ōlyra*, ae, f., = *ὄλυρα*, a kind of grain, called also *arinca*, which greatly resembles spelt. Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 92; 22, 25, 57, § 121.

ōlyssippo, v. Olisipo.
Omāna, ae, f., a town in Arabia. Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 149. — Hence, *Omānus*, a, um, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 145.

†† *ōmāsūm* or *ōmāssūm*, i, n. [Gallic; v. infra], *bullock's tripe* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): *omāsum* *βόειον κόπεον* *λιπαρόν τῇ τῶν Γάλλων γλώττῃ*, Gloss. Philox.: *patinas cenabat omasi*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 34; Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 180. — Transf.: *pingui tentus omaso*, with his fat paunch, Hor. S. 2, 5, 40.

† *ombria*, ae, f., = *ὀμβρία*, a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 176.

omen (old form **osmen**), īnis, n. [omen quod ex ore primum elatum est, osmen dictum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 76 Müll.; cf.: osmen, e quo s extritum, id. ib. 7, § 97: omen velut oremen, quod fit ore augurium, quod non avibus aliove modo fit, Fest. p. 195 Müll.; perh. orig. osmen, for ausmen; root audio, that which is heard; hence, in gen.].

I. Lit., any indication or action regarded as a foreboding, a foreboding, prognostic, sign, token, omen (class.; cf. prodigium): di te deaque omnes faxint cum istoc omine, with your forebodings, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 33: neque solum deorum voces Pythagoraei observaverunt, sed etiam hominum, quae vocant omina, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: ea quae divina testimonia vocant, ex responsis, oraculis, ominibus, Quint. 5, 7, 35: mi pater, inquit (filiola L. Pauli), Persa (catellus) perit. Tum ille Accipio, inquit, mea filia, omen, I take it as a good omen (of a victory over king Perses), Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103: ingens omen magni triumphi, Juv. 4, 125: qui discedens necum ita locutus est, ut ejus oratio omen fati videretur, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9: quibus Antonius (o di immortales, avertite et detestamini, quae hoc omen!) urbem se divisurum esse promissit, id. ib. 4, 4, 10; cf.: atque hoc quidem detestabile omen avertat Jupiter, id. ib. 11, 5, 11; id. Div. 2, 40, 83: exire malis ominibus, id. Sest. 33, 72: quam (rem) tu ipse ominibus optimis prosequeris, id. Fam. 3, 12, 2: cum bonis ominibus incipere, Liv. praef. fin.: i secundo omine, go in God's name, good luck attend you, Hor. C. 3, 11, 50: impios parvae recinentis omen Ducat, id. ib. 3, 27, 1: (Mater juvenem) Votis, ominibus et precibus vocat, id. ib. 4, 5, 13: quod di prius omen in ipsum convertant, Verg. A. 2, 190: quod acceperunt pro omine, Vulg. 3 Reg. 20, 33. — **II.** Transf.

A. A solemn assurance, condition: ea lege atque omine, ut, etc., Ter. And. 1, 2, 29. — **B.** A solemn usage: hic sceptrā accipere et primos attollere fasces Regibus omen erat, Verg. A. 7, 174. — **C.** Prima omina = nuptiae, as accompanied with auspices, Verg. A. 1, 346; cf.: Contineant nobis omina prima fidem, Prop. 3, 20, 24 (4, 20, 14 M.).

ōmentātus, a, um, adj. [omentum], filled with omentum (post-class.): isicia omentata, Apic. 2, 1.

ōmentum, i, n., the fat-skin, adipose membrane; fat, esp. in men (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ast illi tremat omento popa venter, Pers. 6, 74. — **B.** In partic. **1.** The membrane which encloses the bowels, the caul, Cels. 4, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 80, § 204. — **2.** The bowels, Pers. 2, 47: porci, Juv. 13, 116. — **II.** Transf., any skin which envelops an internal part of the body, a membrane, Macr. S. 7, 9; of the meninges, id. ib. 7, 9.

(*ōminālis*, e, a false read. for inominalem, Gell. 5, 17 fin.)

***ōminatio**, ōnis, f. [ominor], a foreboding, prognostic, Paul. ex Fest. p. 88 Müll.

***ōminator**, ōris, m. [id.], a diviner, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 90.

ōmīno, āre, v. ominor init.

ōminor, ātus, 1, v. dep. (ante-class. act. collat. form **ōmīno**, āre: ut tibi bene sit, qui ominas, Pompon. ap. Non. 474, 11) [omen], to forebode, prognosticate, to augur, presage, predict, prophesy (class.; syn.: divino, auguro, auspicio, vaticinor): malo (alienae) quam nostrae (rei publicae) ominari, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 74: melius, quae so, ominare, id. Brut. 96, 329: felix faustumque

imperium, Liv. 26, 18, 8: ac prope certā spe ominatos esse homines finem, etc., id. 44, 22, 17: vera de exitu Antonii, Vell. 2, 71, 2: optamus tibi ominamurque in proximum annum consulatum, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 5; cf.: clamor militum et sibi adversa, et Galbae prospera ominantium, wishing, Suet. Ner. 48. — Of things: naves cum comaeu teram repetendam sese venisse, as if they had divined, had had a presentiment, Liv. 29, 35, 1; cf. Weissenb. ad id. 27, 31, 3: male ominatis Parcite verbis, words of evil omen, Hor. C. 3, 14, 11.

ōminōse, adv., v. ominosus fin.

ōminōsus, a, um, adj. [omen], full of foreboding, portentous, ominous (post-Aug.): mons avibus obscentis ominosus, Messala ap. Gell. 13, 14, 6: res, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 11. — Adv.: **ōminōse**, ominously: ominose retentus, Ps.-Quint. Decl. 6, 5.

ōmissio, ōnis, f. [omitto], an omitting, omission (post-class.): laudis, Symm. Ep. 3, 48; 10, 62.

ōmissus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from omitto.

ōmitto, īsi, issus, 3, v. a. [ob-mitto], to let go, let loose, let fall. **I.** Lit. (rare; perh. not in Cic.; cf.: amitto, dimitto): aliquam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 2; id. Stich. 2, 2, 11: mulierem, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 18: habenas, to let go, Tac. H. 1, 86: arma, to let fall, Liv. 21, 11: animam, to give up the ghost, to die, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 85. — **II.** Trop. (class.). **A.** In gen., to lay aside, let go, give up, dismiss, neglect, disregard: omittere tristitiam, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 3: iracundiam, id. ib. 4, 7, 36: noxiam, to leave unpunished, id. Eun. 5, 2, 14: apparatus, Liv. 37, 10: nec nostrae nobis utilitates omittendae sunt, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42: omittite timorem, lay aside, id. Rep. 6, 10, 10: voluptates, id. Fin. 1, 10, 36: omnibus omissis his rebus, laying aside all those things, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: primam navigationem ne omiseris, do not neglect, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3: teneo quam optabam occasionem neque omittam, id. Leg. 1, 2, 5: hostes, Just. 1, 8, 6: ducum officia, id. 11, 9, 8. — **B.** In partic. **1.** To pass over, say nothing of, omit, in speaking (cf.: relinquo, praetereo): ut omittam cetera quae sunt innumerabilia, Cic. Brut. 76, 266; cf.: ut alia omittam, id. Quint. 22, 70: omitto illa vetera, quod, etc., id. Att. 8, 3, 3: innumerabiles viros, id. Rep. 1, 1, 1: de re ditit, id. Pis. 22, 51: de me, id. Rab. Post. 12, 34; Lact. 4, 24, 6. — **2.** Of an action, to leave off, give over, cease doing any thing (syn. desino). — With inf.: iratus esse, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 26: rogare, id. ib. 4, 4, 90: lugere, Cic. Brut. 76, 266: curare aliquid, id. Cael. 22, 54: mirari, Hor. C. 3, 29, 11. — Hence, **ōmissus**, a, um, P. a., negligent, heedless, remiss (ante-class.): animo esse omissio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 9. — Comp.: ab re Omissior, in respect of property, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 44.

ōmento (obm-), āre, v. n., to wait anywhere, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest. p. 190 Müll.; cf.: omentat, expectat, dictum a mantando, id est diu manendo, Placid. p. 492.

***ōmnīcānus**, a, um, adj. [omnis-cano], that sings everything or everywhere: oratio, App. Flor. p. 349, 24.

***ōmnīcarpus**, a, um, adj. [omnis-carpus], that crops everything: capra carpa, a quo scriptum Omnicarpae caprae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 97 Müll.

ōmnīciens, entis [omnis-cieo], all-stirring, all-exciting: sensus, Lucr. 2, 942 Bern. (dub.; Munro, omnituentes).

ōmnīcolor, ōris, adj. [omnis-color], of all colors (post-class.): pictura, Prud. σρεφ. 12, 39.

ōmnīcrēans, antis [omnis-creo], all-creating, Aug. Conf. 11, 13 init.

ōmnīfariā, adv., v. omnifarius fin.

ōmnīfariū, a, um, adj. [omnis], of all sorts. — As adj. only in the gloss: omnifarius, πᾶσιος, Gloss. Philox. (in Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 16, read omnifarius). — Hence, **ōmnīfariū**, adv., on all sides, on every hand, everywhere, in every way (post-class. and rare): cum Oceanus omnes terras omnifariam et undiqueversum circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13, 20; Macr. S. 7, 13 med.; Capitol. M. Aur. 11.

***ōmnīfer**, ēra, ērum, adj. [omnis-fero],

all-bearing, all-sustaining: vultus, Ov. M. 2, 275.

ōmnīfluentia, ae, f. [omnis-fluo], superfluity of all things, Placid. ap. Auct. Class. 3, p. 118 Mai.

ōmnīformis, e, adj. [omnis-forma], of all shapes (post-class.): mundus receptaculum omniformium specierum, App. Trism. pp. 78, 98: machina, Prud. σρεφ. 10, 339.

1. omnīgēnus, a, um, adj. [omnis-genus], of all kinds (poet. and in post-class. prose): omnigenūque deūm monstra, Verg. A. 8, 698: omnigenū genitor deūm, Mart. Cap. 9, § 912: doctrinae, Gell. 14, 6, 1 (but in Lucr. 2, 759; 821 al. Lachm. reads omne genus).

2. omnīgēnus, a, um, adj. [omnis-gigno], all-begetting, all-producing (post-class.): Pater, Prud. ap. Symm. 1, 12.

ōmnīmēdens, adj. [omnis-medeo], all-healing (post-class.): Dominus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 45.

ōmnīmōdis, adv., in every way or manner, wholly, fully (= omnibus modis; cf.: multimodis, mirimodis; only Lucretian and late Lat.), Lucr. 1, 683; 2, 489; 700; 3, 406; 5, 718; 1024; App. Flor. 1, p. 342, 17.

ōmnīmōdo (also written separate, **ōmnī mōdo**), adv. [omnis-modus], by all means, in all ways, entirely, altogether, wholly (not ante-Aug.): evitemus omnimodo, ne deliberasse videamur, Sen. Ben. 2, 1, 1: non omnimodo res ea desperationem habet, Cels. 7, 4, 3 fin.; Gell. 18, 15, 2; Dig. 29, 2, 11.

ōmnīmōdus, a, um, adj. [id.], of all sorts or kinds (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 306, 14: vocolae, id. M. 5, p. 169, 35: gloria ejus, Vulg. Isa. 66, 11.

ōmnīmorbīa, ae, f. [omnis-morbus], all-disease, the name of a plant regarded as a panacea: polion a Graecis, a Latinis omnimorbīa, quod multis morbis subveniat, Isid. Orig. 17, 9.

ōmnino, adv. [omnis]. **I.** In gen., altogether, wholly, entirely, utterly, at all (syn.: prorsus, penitus): Neoptolemus apud Ennium philosophari sibi ait necesse esse, sed paucis: nam omnino haud placere, entirely, i. e. constantly, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 1; v. also id. de Or. 2, 37, 156 (Enn. Trag. v. 417 Vahl): non omnino jam perii: est reliquum quō peream magis, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 80: defensionum laboribus aut omnino aut magnā ex parte liberatus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 1: ut non multum aut nihil omnino Graecis cederetur, not at all, id. ib. 1, 3, 5: ita fit ut omnino nemo esse possit beatus, id. ib. 2, 6, 16: id agimus ut id in sapiente nullum sit omnino, id. ib. 3, 10, 22; cf. id. Off. 2, 1, 3: Clodium sanxisse, ut vix aut omnino non posset... infirmari sua lex, not at all, id. Att. 3, 23, 2: non omnino quidem, sed magnam partem, id. Fam. 9, 15, 3: quae aut omnino aut certe facilius consequentur, id. Balb. 19, 43: eos omittamus, qui omnino nusquam reperitur, id. Lael. 6, 21: causas omnino numquam attigerunt, id. de Or. 2, 13, 55: non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed quae dicit idem valent, absolutely, i. e. expressly, explicitly, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: omnino, quod cupis, efficias, Cat. 98, 5: non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis, Verg. A. 9, 248: ne faciam, inquis, Omnino versus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 6: nihil omnino, te recitante placet, Mart. 3, 45, 4. — With *omnis*: non ego omnino lucrum omne esse utile homini existimo, all and every, of all kinds whatever, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 75: hoc genus et cetera necessaria et omnino omnis argumentatio, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 46, 86: vis et injuria et omnino omne, quod obfuturum est, id. ib. 2, 53, 164: sin omnino interierint omnia, id. Fam. 6, 2, 6; v. also the foll. — With *prorsus*: non justa, injusta, prorsus omnino obsequor, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 33. — **II.** In partic. **A.** With numerals, in all, altogether, only, but, just (= οἱ πάντες): quinque omnino fuerunt, Cic. Clu. 28, 76: diebus omnino decem et octo, Caes. B. G. 4, 19 fin.: sane frequentes fulminis: omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: erant omnino itinera duo, there were only two ways, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: duae omnino civitates, id. ib. 4, 38: cum omnino non essent amplius centum, Nep. Pelop. 2, 3: expeditionem unam omnino suscepit, Suet. Claud. 17: semel omnino eam viderat, Curt. 4, 10,

24.—**B.** In concessive clauses, *by all means, indeed, doubtless, yes, certainly, to be sure.* — With *sed*: restricti omnino esse nullo modo debemus, *sed* in deligendis idoneis iudiciis et diligentiam adhibere, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62: danda opera est omnino . . . *sed*, etc., id. ib. 2, 20, 71; *so id.* de Or. 2, 21, 89: pugnans omnino, *sed* cum adversario facili, id. Ac. 2, 6, 84.—With *autem*: omnino est amans sui virtus . . . ego autem non de virtute nunc loquor, id. Lael. 26, 98.—**C.** In making a statement of general application, *in general, generally, universally*: de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33: plurimumque poetis nostris, omninoque Latinis litteris luminis attulisti, id. Ac. 1, 3, 9; Plin. Ep. 5, 4, 3.—At the beginning of a general proposition: omnino fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 66: omnino omnium horum vitiolorum atque incommodorum una cautio est, ut, etc., id. Lael. 21, 78.—**D.** After *non modo* (non), in a climax: non modo imperator, *sed* liber habendus omnino non est, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 33: non modo tantam causam perorare, *sed* omnino verbum facere, id. Quint. 24, 77: quos ego non modo reges appellatos, *sed* omnino natos nesciebam, id. Fam. 9, 15, 13; cf. id. Caecin. 13, 36.

omninominis, *e*, *adj.* [omnis-nomen], *of every name*: hunc vero innominem vel potius omninominem, siquidem sit unus et omnia, ut sit necesse aut omnia esse ejus nomine aut ipsum omnium nominibus nuncupari, App. Ascl. 20, p. 303.

omniparens, *tis*, *adj.* [omnis-parens], *all-bearing, all-producing* (poet. and in post-class. prose); *so*, per terras omniparentes, Lucr. 2, 706: terra, Verg. A. 6, 595; App. M. 6, p. 177, 24: dea Syria, id. ib. 8, p. 213, 9 (but in id. Mund. p. 67, 12, the correct read. is omnia parentis).

omnipater, *tris*, *m.* [omnis-pater], *the father of all, the universal father* (post-class.): Deus, Prud. *στέφ.* 3, 70.

omnipavus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [omnis-paveo], *all-fearing* (post-class.): panphobi, quos nos omnipavos dicere poterimus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 12, 108.

* **omnipēritus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [omnis-peritus], *skilled in all things, all-skilful*: Aetis suis omnipērita suis, Albinov. 2, 110.

omnipollens, *tis*, *adj.* [omnis-polleo], *all-powerful, almighty* (post-class.): Deus, Prud. *Apoth.* praef. 31.

omnipotēns, *ntis*, *adj.* [omnis-potens], *all-powerful, almighty, omnipotent* (poet. and in post-class. prose), Enn. ap. Non. 111, 15 (Trag. v. 202 Vahl.): Juppiter, id. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 254 (Ann. v. 446 Vahl.); Cat. 64, 171: pater, Ov. M. 1, 154.—*Absol.*: arcuit omnipotens, Ov. M. 2, 505; *so*, annuit omnipotens, id. ib. 14, 816: Neptunus, Turp. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73: regina, i. e. Juno, Val. Fl. 1, 81: fortuna, Verg. A. 8, 334: Juppiter, Val. Max. 1, 6, 12 *init.*—*Comp.*: nam si ideo omnipotens Pater, qui Filium habet, omnipotentior ergo esse potuit, si plures haberet, Ambros. Fide, 4, 8, § 85.—*Sup.*: deus ille omnipotentissimus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 17 *med.*; Aug. Conf. 1, 4: creator, id. Civ. Dei, 21, 9.—*Very freq.* in eccl. Lat., with Dominus, Deus, etc.; and as *subst.*: **Omnipotēns**, *ntis*, *m.*, *the Almighty*: Omnipotens nomen ejus, Vulg. Exod. 15, 3: nec Omnipotens subvertet iudicium, id. Job, 34, 12.—Hence, *adv.*: **omnipotentē**, *almightily, omnipotently*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 27 *init.*

omnipotentia, *ae*, *f.* [omnipotens], *almighty power, omnipotence* (post-class.), Macr. S. 1, 16.

omnis, *e* (omnia is freq. a dissyl. in the poets, as Verg. G. 4, 221; id. A. 6, 33; Lucr. 1, 1106 Lachm.), *adj.* [etym. dub.]; perh. akin to ambo and Gr. *ὅλος* (syn.: cunctus, universus), *all, every*: omnium rerum, quas ad beate vivendum sapientia comparaverit, nihil esse majus amicitia, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 65: ego nulle omnium neque populorum neque regum . . . non ausim me comparare, Liv. 37, 53, 20: nemo omnium imperatorum, qui vivunt, id. 42, 34, 7.—With *sup.*: cur, si cuiquam novo civi potuerit adimi civitas, non omnibus antiquissimis civibus possit, *all, even of the oldest families*, Cic.

Caecin. 35, 101: id effugiet qui non omnia minima repetet, id. Part. Or. 17, 60.—*Cf.* with *etiam*: ut omnium tibi auxilia adjungas, etiam infimorum, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 12: omnibus tuis etiam minimis commodis, Treb. Pol. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 1; Sall. C. 44, 5: Nero ad omnes etiam minimos Circenses commeabat, Suet. Ner. 22.—But with *summa, extrema, and ultima*, the *neutr. plur.* omnia is often closely connected in a distributive sense (=quidquid summum, etc.): a te, qui nobis omnia summa tribuis, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 15: *sed* is omnia summa sperans aedilicis est mortuus, id. Brut. 28, 109: constituit extrema omnia experiri, Sall. C. 26, 5: quod omnia ultima pati quam se regi tradere maluissent, Liv. 37, 54, 2: omnes omnium ordinum homines, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 20: omnibus precibus petere contendit, *with prayers of every kind, most urgently*, Caes. B. G. 5, 6.—*Esp.* as *subst.*: **A. omnes**, *ium*, *comm.*, *all men, all persons*: quis est omnium, qui? etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: unus ex omnibus, id. de Or. 1, 22, 99.—With *gen. part.*: Macedonum omnes, Liv. 31, 45, 7: praetorum, nisi qui inter tumultum effugerunt, omnes interficiuntur, id. 24, 32, 8; cf. id. 10, 31, 5; cf. also: ut omnes Tarquiniae gentis exules essent, id. 2, 2, 11: omnes Hernici nominis, id. 9, 42, 11.—**B. omnia**, *ium*, *n.*, *all things*: omnium nomine quicumque ludos faciunt, etc., id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: omnia facere, *to do every thing, make every exertion, spare no pains*, Cic. Lael. 10, 35: omnia fore prius arbitratus sum, quam, etc., *I should have believed any thing rather than that*, etc., id. Att. 8, 11, 5: omnia mihi sunt cum aliquo, *I agree with him on all topics, in all points* (but mihi omnia communia sunt is the better read., Baiter), id. Fam. 13, 1, 2: in eo sunt omnia, *every thing depends on that*, id. ib. 15, 14, 5: omnia, quae sunt ad vivendum necessaria, id. Off. 1, 4, 11; 1, 43, 153; id. Fam. 4, 3, 3: omnia, quaecumque agimus, Liv. 30, 31, 6: esse omnia alicui, *to be one's all*, Ov. H. 12, 162: Demetrius iis unus omnia est, Liv. 40, 11: per omnia, *in all points, in every thing, in every respect*, Quint. 5, 2, 3: vir alioqui per omnia laudabilis, Vell. 2, 33: plebes omnia quam bellum malebat, Liv. 2, 39, 8; Sall. J. 79, 7; cf. Cic. Quint. 26, 82: eadem omnia, *just the same*: mihi certum est efficere in me omnia eadem, quae tu in te facis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 23: alia omnia, *just the contrary*: te alia omnia, quam quae velis, agere, moleste ferrem, Plin. Ep. 7, 15, 2; cf. alius, 6: omnia, adverbially, *altogether, entirely, in every respect*: tramites, omnia plani et ex facili mobiles, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 25, 3: omnia Mercurio similis, *in all respects*, Verg. A. 4, 558.—**II.** In *sing.*, *every, all, the whole*: militat omnis amans, *every lover, all lovers*, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 1: quia sine omni malitia'st, *without any* (colloq. for sine ullā), Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 57; *so*, sine omni periculo, Ter. And. 2, 3, 17; but: ne sine omni quidem sapientia, *not without all knowledge, a complete philosophy*, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 5: cum omnis honestas manet a partibus quattuor, id. Off. 1, 43, 152: materia ad omnem laudem, et publice, et privatim, etc., *every kind of*, Liv. 6, 22, 6: castra plena omnis fortunae publicae privataeque, id. 22, 42, 6: cenare holus omne, *every kind of*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 2: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, *the whole of Gallia*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; cf.: omnis insula est in circuitu vicies centena millia passuum, id. ib. 5, 13: caelum, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112: corpus intenditur, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 56: sanguinem suum omnem profundere, *every drop of, all*, id. Clu. 6, 18: omnis in hoc sum, *I am wholly engaged in this*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 11.—With *plur. verb.*: omnis Graecia decorare, etc., Cat. ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19.—As *subst.*: **omne**, *is*, *n.*, *every thing*: nos autem, ab omni quod abhorret ab oculorum auriumque adprobatione, fugiamus, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128 *al.*—Hence, *adv.*: **omnino**, *q. v.*

omniscius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [omnis-scio], *omniscient* (eccl. Lat.), Ps.-Aug. Spec. 16.

omnisonus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [omnis-sono], *uttering all kinds of sounds* (post-class.): harmonia, Paul. Nol. Carm. 24, 81: mela, Mart. Cap. 9, § 912.

omnitēns, *ntis*, *adj.* [omnis-tenens],

holding all things, all-swaying (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 5, 202.

omnitēns, *entis*, *adj.* [omnis-tueor], *all-seeing* (poet. and in post-class. prose), Lucr. 2, 942; Val. Fl. 5, 247: sol, App. Mundo, p. 71, 23.

omnivagus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [omnis-vagus], *roving everywhere, omnivagant*: Diana, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68; Varr. Atac. in Anth. Lat. 2, p. 337 Burm. dub. (al. omnivomus).

* **omnivölus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [omnis-volo], *willing every thing*: omnivoli furta Jovis, Cat. 68, 140.

* **omnivörus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [omnis-voro], *all-devouring, omnivorous*: boves, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94.

† **omophāgia**, *ae*, *f.*, = *ὀμοφαγία*, *the eating of raw flesh* (eccl. Lat.), Arn. 5, 169.

† **omphacium**, *ii*, *n.*, = *ὀμφάκιον*, *the oil or juice of unripe olives or grapes*, Plin. 12, 27, 60, § 130; 14, 16, 18, § 98.

† **omphacocarpus**, *i*, *m.*, = *ὀμφακόκαρπος*, *a plant, called also aparine*, Plin. 27, 5, 15, § 32 (al. omphalocarpus).

omphacōmel, *mellis*, *n.*, = *ὀμφακόμελι*, *a sirup made of omphacium*, Pall. 9, 13 *lemm.*

Omphālē, *ēs*, *f.*, = *Ὀμφάλη*, *a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served*, Hyg. Fab. 32; Prop. 4, 10, 17; Ov. F. 2, 305; Stat. Th. 10, 646; cf. Preller's Gr. Mythol. 2, p. 158.

omphālōcarpos, *v.* omphacocarpus.

omphālos, *i*, *m.*, = *ὀμφαλός*, *the navel* (pure Lat. umbilicus); *transf.* for the centre (in post-class. poetry), Aus. Idyll. 11, 60.

† **onager** and **onāgrus**, *i*, *m.*, = *ὄναγρος*, *a wild ass, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 3; cf. Col. 6, 37, 3; Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 174: timidi*, Verg. G. 3, 409: pulcher, Mart. 13, 100, 1; Vulg. Psa. 103, 11; id. Osee, 8, 9.—**II.** *Transf.*, *a military engine for discharging large stones*, Veg. Mil. 4, 22; Amm. 23, 4, 4.

onāgos, *i*, *m.*, = *ὄναγος*, *an ass-driver*, Plaut. As. prol. 10.

Onchesmites, *ae*, *m.*, = *Ὀνχησμίτης*, *a wind blowing from Onchesmus* (Ὀνχησμός), *a harbor of Epirus*, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 1.

Onchestus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *of or belonging to the city of Onchestus, in Boeotia*, Ov. M. 10, 605.

1. Onchestus, *i*, *f.*, *a city of Boeotia*; v. Onchestus.

2. Onchestus, *i*, *m.*, *a river in Thesaly*, Liv. 33, 6.

onco, *äre*, *v. n.*, *to bray*, like an ass: oncat asellus, Auct. Carm. Philom. 55.

† **oncoma**, *ätis*, *n.*, = *ὄγκωμα*, *a tumor* (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

ōnear, *ätis*, *n.* [*ὄνειαρ*, refreshment], *a plant, the same with the onotheras*, q. v., Plin. 26, 11, 69, § 111.

onerarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [onus], *of or belonging to burden, transport, or carriage; that bears a burden, carries freight* (class.): jumenta, *beasts of burden*, Liv. 41, 4: navis, *a ship of burden*, Sisenn. ap. Non. 536, 5 (opp. acturaria); Caes. B. G. 4, 22; 25 *al.*; Liv. 22, 11, 6.—Also *subst.*: **oneraria**, *ae*, *f.*, *a ship of burden, a merchant-vessel, a transport*, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 2.

ōneratus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* and *P. a.*, *from onero*.

ōnero, *ävi*, *ätum*, *1. v. a.* [onus]. **I.** *To load, lade, burden, freight with any thing* (class.). **A.** Lit.: navim magnam multis mercibus, Plaut. Men. prol. 25: naves, ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque, paulo facit humiliores, *for loading expeditiously*, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: jumenta, Sall. J. 75, 6: naves commeatu, etc., id. ib. 86, 1: costas aselli pomis, Verg. G. 1, 274: tauri cervix oneratur aratro, *is loaded, burdened*, Ov. A. 1, 19: aures lapillis, id. ib. 3, 129; cf.: umerum pallio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 4: ventrem, *to load, fill*, Sall. Or. Rep. Ord. 1: epulis onerari, *to overload, gorge one's self*, Ov. P. 1, 10, 31: vino et epulis onerati, Sall. J. 76, 6: cibus, qui in aegritudine alat neque oneret, *without oppressing the stomach*, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 48: vaccas, *to cause them to be covered*, Pall. 8, 4.—**2.** *Transf.*, in gen., *to load, cover* (poet.): dapibus mensas onerare, *to cover*, Verg. G. 4, 133: manusque ambas jaculis oneravit acutis, id. A. 10, 868: jaculo palmas oneravit acuto, i. e. armed, id. ib. 11, 574 (but armavit is the better read.; v. Forbig ad loc.): membra

sepulcro, id. ib. 10, 558; cf.: ossa aggere terrae, id. ib. 11, 212: aliquem saxo, to stone, Phaedr. 3, 2, 4.—**B.** Trop., to load, burden, weary; to oppress, overwhelm, overload (with good or evil; cf. Forbig. ad Verg. A. 10, 620), etc.: me amoenitate oneravit dies, has overwhelmed me, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 7: laetitia senem, id. ib. 4, 2, 47: malignitate omnis mortalis, id. ib. 3, 1, 5: diem commoditatibus, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 1: aliquem mendaciis, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 7; cf. Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 61: iudicem argumentis, id. N. D. 3, 3, 8: aethera votis, Verg. A. 9, 24: verbis lassas onerantibus aures, Hor. S. 1, 10, 10: aliquem pugnis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 172: maledictis, id. Ps. 1, 3, 123; cf. contumeliis, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99; for which only absol. Sejanum, Tac. A. 4, 68: aliquem injuriis, Ter. And. 5, 1, 8: aliquem malis, Verg. A. 4, 549: aliquem laudibus, Liv. 4, 13: spe praemiorum, id. 35, 11: promissis, Sall. J. 12, 3: honoribus, Just. 5, 4, 13.—**C.** Transf., to make heavier or more burdensome, to render more oppressive, to heighten, to aggravate (only since the Aug. per.; esp. freq. in Tac. and the younger Plin.): injuriam aliquis invidiā, Liv. 38, 56 fin.: pericula aliquis, Tac. A. 16, 30: curas, id. H. 2, 52: delectum avaritiā et luxu, to aggravate, make worse, render more odious, id. ib. 4, 14: onerat te quaesturae tuae famā, quam ex Bithyniā optimam revertis, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 8; 1, 8, 5; id. Pan. 24, 1; 73, 6.—**II.** To load, slow, or heap up any thing in any thing (poet.): vina cadis, Verg. A. 1, 195: canistris Dona Cereris, id. ib. 8, 180.—Hence, **oneratus**, a, um, *P. a.*, filled, full; with gen.: oneratus frugum et floris Liberi, Pac. ap. Non. 498, 12 (Trag. Rel. p. 95 Rib.).—**B.** Loaded, i. e. deceived, befooled: ille est oneratus recte, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 115: ego illum probe jam oneratum huc admovebo, id. Mil. 3, 3, 61.

onerōse, adv., v. onerosus fin.
onerōsitas, ātis, *f.* [onerōsus], burden-omeness, burden (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Cult. Fem. 7.

onerōsus, a, um, *adj.* [onus], burdensome, heavy, oppressive (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: gravis, difficilis). **I.** Lit.: praeda, Verg. A. 9, 384.—Of food that is difficult of digestion and causes oppression: cibus etiam valentibus onerosus, Plin. 23, 7, 62; § 115: (ervum) capiti et stomacho onerosum, id. 22, 25, 73; § 153.—**Comp.**: aer est onerosior igni, Ov. M. 1, 53.—**II.** Trop., burdensome, onerous, irksome: onerosior altera sors est, Ov. M. 9, 675: donatio, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 3: quam sit onerosum succedere bono principi, id. Pan. 44, 7: consolatores, Vulg. Job. 16, 2.—Hence, adv.: **onerōse**, *adv.*, *post-class.* (post-class.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 11.—**Comp.**: onerosius, Cassiod. Anim. 11.

Onēsikritos, i, m., = Ὀνησίκριτος, an historian, a native of Aegina; he was the chief pilot (praefectus classis) of Alexander the Great, Curt. 9, 10, 3; 10, 1, 10; Gell. 9, 4, 3; Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 81.

Onēsimum, i, m., and **-a**, ae, *f.*, = Ὀνησίμος, n., a Roman surname, Inscr. Grut. 646, 6; Vulg. Col. 4, 9.

Onēsipaurus, i, m., the name of a Roman slave, Inscr. Grut. 883, 1.

Onēsiphōrus, i, m., = Ὀνησίφορος, a Roman surname, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 286, 3; Vulg. 2 Tim. 1, 16.

Onēsīs, is and idis, *f.*, = Ὀνήσις, a Roman surname, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 477, 4; 269, 4.

Onēsitrophus, i, m., a Roman surname, Inscr. Fabr. p. 84, n. 144.

onirocritēs, ae, m., = ὀνειροκρίτης, an interpreter of dreams (post-class.), Fulg. Myth. 1.

oniros, i, m., = ὀνειρος (dream), the wild poppy, so called from its soporific qualities, App. Herb. 53.

oniscus or **-os**, i, m., = ὀνίσκος, a wood-louse, millepede, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 136; 30, 8, 21, § 54.

onitis, idis, *f.*, = ὀνίτις, a plant, otherwise unknown; a kind of origanum, Plin. 20, 17, 67, § 175; App. Herb. 122.

Onitus, i, m., = ὀνείτρος (purchased), the name of a slave, Inscr. Grut. 633, 6.

Onoba, ae, *f.*, a city in Hispania Baetica, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 10; Mel. 3, 1, 3

† onōbrŷchis, idis, *f.*, = ὀνόβρυχis, a plant, called also palmes asini, Plin. 24, 16, 98, § 155 (al. onēobrŷches).

onōcardion, ii, n., a plant, called also chamaeleon, App. Herb. 25.

† onōcentaurus, i, m., = ὀνοκένταυρος, an ass-centaur, a fabulous animal, Isid. Orig. 11, 3, 39: et occurrent daemonia onocentauris, Vulg. Isa. 34, 14.—Transf., of an impure person, Hier. in Isa. 6, 13, 22.

† onōchiles, is, and **onōchelīs**, is, *f.*, and **onōchilon**, = ὀνοχειλές, ὀνοχειλῆς, a plant, a kind of bugloss, Plin. 22, 21, 25, § 51.

† onōcoetes, ae, m., = ὀνοκοίτης, he who lies in an ass's manger, a mocking epithet applied by the heathen to Christ, Tert. Apol. 16; cf. id. ad Nat. 1, 14 (al. **onōnychites**, ae, m., = ὀνονυχίτης, he who has an ass's hoof, likewise applied to Christ).

† onōcrōtālus, i, m., = ὀνοκρόταλος, the pelican, Plin. 10, 47, 66, § 131; Mart. 11, 21, 10; Vulg. Lev. 11, 18; id. Deut. 14, 18.

onōmastus, i, m., and **-a**, ae, *f.*, = ὀνομαστός, -η, a Roman surname, Liv. 39, 34; 40, 8; Tac. H. 1, 25; 1, 27; Inscr. Murat. 1144, 1; Inscr. Fabr. p. 751, n. 587.

† onōmatōpoeia, ae, *f.*, = ὀνοματοποιία, the forming of a word to resemble in sound the thing it signifies, onomatopoeia, Charis. p. 245 P.

† onōnis (anōnis), idis, *f.*, = ὀνώνις, a plant, the tall reed-narrow: Ononis antiquorum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 16, 58, § 58 (better anōnis).

† onōnychites, ae, v. Onocoetes.

† onōpordon, i, n., = ὀνόπορδον, a plant, St. Mary's thistle, Plin. 27, 12, 86, § 110 dub.; al. onōprādon.

† onōpyxos, i, m., a plant of the thistle kind, Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 94.

† onosma, ātis, n., = ὀνοσμα, a plant, a kind of anchusa, Plin. 27, 12, 86, § 110.

onōtheras (-ra), ae, m., = ὀνοθήρας, a plant, also called onear, q. v., Plin. 26, 11, 69, § 111; 26, 14, 87, § 146.

onōtheris, idis, *f.*, = ὀνοθηρίς, and **onōthūris**, a plant, the same as onotheras, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 167.

† onūris, is, *f.*, = ὀνούρις, a plant, called also onōthēra, Plin. 26, 11, 69, § 111 (al. onēar).

onus (in good MSS. also wr. **honus**), ēris, n. [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. anas, a wagon for freight], a load, burden (cf. pondus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: oneris maximi pondus, Vitruv. 10, 8: onus sustinere, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 68: cum gravius dorso subit onus (asellus), Hor. S. 1, 9, 20: tanti oneris turris, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: ad minimum redigi onus, Ov. M. 14, 149.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of goods, baggage, etc., a load, lading, freight, cargo: insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeaebant, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55: onera afferuntur, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 104: (naves) ad onera et ad multitudinem iumentorum transportanda paulo latiores, Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 2: iumentis onera depone, loads, packs, id. B. C. 1, 80.—**2.** Poet., the burden of the womb, the fetus, embryo: gravidū ventris, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 1; id. F. 2, 452; id. H. 4, 58; Phaedr. 1, 18, 5.—**3.** The excrement: ciborum onera reddere, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 97: duri ventris solvere, Mart. 13, 29, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** A burden, in respect of property, i. e. a tax or an expense (usually in the plur.): municipium maximis oneribus pressum, Cic. Fam. 13, 7, 2: haec onera in dites a pauperibus inclinata, Liv. 1, 43: patria, Suet. Calig. 42: haerere in explicandis oneribus, id. Dom. 12 init.: oneribus novis turbantur provinciae, Tac. A. 4, 6.—**B.** A load, burden, weight, charge, trouble, difficulty of any kind (so most freq. in Cic.; cf. molestia): magni sunt oneris: quicquid imponas, vehunt, capable of bearing great burdens, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 95: quae (senectus) plerisque senibus sic odiosa est, ut onus se Aetna gravius dicant sustinere, Cic. Sen. 2, 4: onus atque munus magnum, id. de Or. 1, 25, 116: hoc onus si vos adlevabit, id. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: officii, id. ib.: probandi, the burden of proof, obligation to prove, Dig. 31, 1, 22; Cic. Rep. 1, 23, 37: oneri esse, to be a burden, Liv. 23, 43; Vulg. 2 Reg.

15, 33: neque eram nescius, quantis oneribus premerere suscepturum rerum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2: epici carminis onera lyra sustinere, Quint. 10, 1, 62.—**C.** (Eccl. Lat.) The burden of a prophecy, the woes predicted against any one: Babylonis, Vulg. Isa. 13, 1: Tyri, id. ib. 23, 1.—With subj. gen.: Domini, Vulg. Jer. 23, 33: verbi Domini, id. Zach. 12, 1.

onusto, āre, i, v. a. [onustus], to burden, load (only late Lat. and in Part. pass.): virgo reguli partu onustanda, Aug. Serm. 3 in Nat. Dom. 2. Verg.: nomen sollicitudinibus onustatum, Cassiod. H. E. 10, 33; Vulg. Judith, 15, 7.

onustus (hōnust-), a, um, *adj.* [onus], loaded, laden, burdened, freighted, etc. (class.). **I.** Lit.: asellus onustus auro, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 12 (dub.): naves onustae frumento, id. Off. 3, 12: currus quinque liberis, Tac. A. 2, 41: magna vis camelorum onusta frumenti, id. ib. 15, 12.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Filled, full, abounding in: ager praeda onustus, Sall. J. 87, 1: pharetrae tellis, Tac. A. 12, 13.—**2.** With gen.: auri, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 10.—**2.** Full, satisfied with food (ante-class.): quia sum onusta mei ex sententiā, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 7; id. Merc. 4, 4, 6: corpus, overloaded, Lucr. 3, 113.—**II.** Trop., loaded, burdened (ante-class.): omnes exegit foras onustos fustibus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 7: corpus, burdened, weighed down with years, id. Men. 5, 2, 5: onustum pectus porto laetitia lubentiaque, id. Stich. 2, 1, 3: fidicina dolis astutitibus, full of, id. Ep. 3, 2, 39: corpus hesternis vitis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77.—Sup.: carri onustissimi, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 2, 26, 14.

onychintinus, v. onychitinus.

† onychinus, a, um, *adj.*, = ὀνυχίνος. **I.** Of the color of the finger-nail, nail-colored: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55: pruna, Col. 12, 10.—**II.** Of the marble called onyx: lapis, Vulg. Gen. 2, 12.—As subst.: onychinus, the onyx, Vulg. Exod. 39, 13.—Transf., resembling the onyx (poet.): of the coating of ice on rivers: tegimen onychinum, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7 fin.—Subst.: **onychina** (sc. vasa), n. plur., vessels of onyx, Lampr. Heliog. 32.

onychipuncta, ae, *f.*, a precious stone, called also jasponyx, Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118 (al. onychi juncta).

† onychitinus, a, um, *adj.*, = ὀνυχίτινος, of or belonging to onyx (post-class.): crustae (al. onychintinae), Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

† onychitis, idis, *f.*, = ὀνυχίτις, another name for onyx, Plin. 34, 10, 22, § 103.

onychius, a, um, *adj.* [onyx], of or belonging to onyx: onychius lapis, i. e. onyx, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10.

Onytes, is, m., the name of a Rutulian warrior, Verg. A. 12, 514.

† onyx, ŷchis, m. and *f.*, = ὄνυξ (a finger-nail; hence, from its color). **I.** Fem., a kind of yellowish marble, onyx, of which vessels of many kinds were made; it was also used for inlaying floors, Plin. 36, 7, 12, § 59: totaque effusus in aula Calabatur onyx, Luc. 10, 116: calcatusque tuo sub pede lucet onyx, Mart. 12, 50, 4.—**B.** Masc., a vessel of onyx, an onyx-box: nardi parvus onyx, Hor. C. 4, 12, 17: murrheus, an ointment-box, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 9), 22; cf.: Syrio munere plenus onyx, id. 2, 10 (3, 5), 14.—In this signif. also as fem.: unguentum fuerat, quod onyx modo parva gerebat, Mart. 7, 94, 1.—**II.** A yellowish precious stone, an onyx, Plin. 37, 6, 24, § 90.—**III.** The female of a mussel of the scallop species, Plin. 32, 9, 32, § 103.

Onōae, another form of Oeōnae, q. v.

opacitas, ātis, *f.* [opacus], shadiness, shade (post-Aug.), Col. 8, 17: amoena, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 197: noctium, id. 2, 11, 8, § 52: ramorum, id. 17, 1, 1, § 5: arborum, Tac. A. 11, 3.

opāco, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [id.], to cover with shade, to shade (class.): syn.: obscuro, obumbrō). **I.** Lit.: platanus ad opacandum hunc locum patulis est diffusa ramis, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28; cf. id. Fragg. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: ubi pinguem dives opacat Ramus humum, Verg. A. 6, 195: humum taxus opacat, Luc. 6, 645: (sol terras) modo his modo illis ex partibus opacat, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49.—**B.** Transf., to cover (poet.): opacat flore lanugo genas, Pac. ap. Fest. s. v.

genas, p. 94 Müll.: opacat tempora pinus, Sil. 13, 331. — **II.** Trop., to darken, obscure, Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 1, 2.

opacus, a, um, adj. **I.** In the shade, shaded, shady (class.): opaca vocantur umbrosa, Fest. p. 185 Müll.: ripa, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15: frigus, shady coolness, cool shade, Verg. E. 1, 53: vallis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5. — **Comp.**: locus umbrā opacior, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25. — **Sup.**: opacissima nemorum pascua, Col. 6, 22. — **Neutr. absol.**: colores, qui in opaco clarius micant, in the shade, Plin. 10, 20, 22, § 43. — So in plur. with gen.: per opaca locorum, through shady places, Verg. A. 2, 725; 6, 633. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Darkened as if by shades, dark, obscure (poet. and in post-class. prose): nox, Verg. A. 4, 123: domus Cyclopi, id. ib. 3, 619: nubes, Ov. A. A. 2, 619: mater, i. e. the earth, id. M. 2, 274: crepuscula, in the lower regions, id. ib. 14, 122: vetustas, Gell. 10, 3, 15: mons, Vulg. 1 Reg. 23, 14. — **2.** Bushy, thick: barba, Cat. 37, 19. — **II.** That gives or casts a shade, shady (poet.): nemus, Verg. A. 8, 107: ilex, id. ib. 11, 851: herba, Ov. M. 3, 438.

Opalia, ium, n., a festival celebrated on the 19th of December, in honor of the goddess Ops, Varr. L. L. 6, § 22 Müll.; cf.: Opalia dies festi, quibus supplicatur Opi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 185 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 10.

Opalis, e, adj. [2 Ops], of or belonging to Ops: Opale sacrum, i. e. the Opalia (v. Opalia), Aus. Eccl. Fer. Rom. 15 (al. Opis ante sacrum).

Opalus, i, m., a precious stone, opal, Plin. 37, 6, 21, § 80; Isid. Orig. 16, 12.

opella, ae, f. dim. [opera], little or light pains, labor, service (poet.): parva, Lucr. 1, 1114: forensis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8.

opera, ae, f. [opus], service, pains, exertion, work, labor (opus is used mostly of the mechanical activity of work, as that of animals, slaves, and soldiers; opera supposes a free will and desire to serve). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: omnes, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: sine hominum manu atque operā, id. ib. 2, 4, 14: operam exigere, id. ib. 1, 13: perdere, id. de Or. 1, 28, 126: praebere amicis, id. Brut. 47, 174: in re ponere, id. Clu. 57, 157: curamque in rebus honestis ponere, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: et laborem consumere in aliquā re, to bestow labor and pains on any thing, id. de Or. 1, 55, 234: studiumque in res obscuras conferre, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: tribuere rei publicae, id. Div. 2, 2, 7: sumere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 31, § 69: impendere, id. ib. 2, 2, 30, § 68: polliceri, Sall. C. 28, 1; 40, 6: insumere, Liv. 10, 18: dicare alicui, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 12: interponere, to bestow, employ, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19, 63: ipse dabat purpuram tantum, amici operas, gave their work thereto, i. e. wrought it, id. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 59: pleraque sunt hominum operis effecta, id. Off. 2, 3, 12: ibo, atque illam adducam, Quam propter opera est mihi, on whose behalf I am engaged, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 93: operam navare, Cic. Fam. 15, 12, 2; Liv. 25, 6, 15. — **B.** In partic., a service, rendering of service: Cn. Papius, qui est in operis ejus societatis, in the service of the society or company, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 3: operae forenses, id. Fin. 1, 4, 10: P. Terentius, qui operas in portu et scripturā pro magistro dat, serves as director, id. ib. 13, 65, 11: ferrum istud bonas edet operas, will do good service, Sen. Prov. 2, 10: musis operas reddere, to do service to, to serve, Cic. Fam. 16, 10, 2: dare operas alicui, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 11. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Care, attention, exertion bestowed on any thing: deditā operā, seriously, with a purpose, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 29. — So esp. freq., **1.** Operam dare, to bestow care or pains on, to give attention to any thing. — **Constr.** with dat., with ut or ne (simul studere). (a) With dat.: dant operam simul auspicio augurioque, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 81 Vahl): dare operam funeri, to attend, Cic. Att. 15, 1, 1: bellis, Sive foro, Ov. R. Am. 165: amoris, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 58: liberis (to the begetting of children), Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3: memoriae alicujus, to attend to what brings a person to mind, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 1: tonsori, to get shaved, Suet. Aug. 79: alicui, to attend to one, listen to him, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 52: sermoni, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 4: amico, to serve, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 17: me huic dedisse ope-

ram malam, that I have done him an ill turn, id. Capt. 3, 5, 43. — **For dat. the acc. with ad occurs:** benigne operam detis ad nostrum gregem, Plaut. Cas. prol. 21. — (β) With ut and subj.: da operam, ut valeas, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A. 5: omnem operam do, ut cognoscam, Sen. Contr. 4, 24, 15; id. Vit. Beat. 3, 2. — (γ) With ne: dent operam consules, ne quid respubica detrimenti capiat, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: ego omnem operam dabo, ne pervenire ad me erubescat, Sen. Polyb. 13, 3: studiosae te operam dare, ut ne quid meorum tibi esset ignotum, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1. — (δ) With subj. alone: dabo operam, quoad exercitus huc summittatis, etc., Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 6. — (e) With inf.: id scire, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 38. — **2.** In abl.: operā meā, tuā, etc., through my (thy, etc.) means, agency, fault: fateor Abisse eum abs te, meā operā atque astutiā, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 21: quid mihi nisi malum vostra operā est? id. Ps. 1, 2, 50: non meā operā, neque pol culpā evenit, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 31: meā operā, Q. Fabi, Tarentum recepit, Cic. Sen. 4, 11. — **3.** Unā or eādem operā, in the same manner, at the same time (ante-class.): unā operā mihi sunt sodales, quā iste, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 31: eādem operā a praetore sumam syngrapham, id. ib. 2, 3, 89. — **4.** Operā, by experience (ante-class.): nam te omnes saevum commemorant... ego contra operā expertus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 7: id operā expertus sum esse ita, id. Bacch. 3, 2, 3: magis non factum possum velle quam operā experiri persequi, id. Capt. 2, 3, 65. — **5.** Operae pretium, v. pretium, II. B. — **B.** Leisure, spare time for any thing (class., but in the phrase operae est, only ante-class. and Livian): operae ubi mihi erit, ad te venero, as soon as I can spare the time, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 30: si operae illi esset, if he had time, Liv. 5, 15, 4; 8, 44, 36: dicam, si tibi videam esse operam, aut otium, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 15: operae non est, id. ib. 5, 2, 77: quos tu operam gravare mihi, id. Rud. 2, 4, 21: de verbis, quos tibi a me scribi vis, deest mihi quidem opera, I have not time or leisure, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 4. — **C.** In concr. **1.** A day's work or labor (usu. in plur.): quaternis operis singula jugera confodere, Varr. R. R. 1, 18: puerilis una opera, Col. 11, 2, 44: bubulcorum operae quatuor, id. 2, 13: operae (filiorum) locari possunt, Paul. Sent. 5, 1, 1. — **2.** A day-laborer, journeyman; also, in gen., a laborer, workman (usu. in plur.): ipse dominus dives operis et laboris expertus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 16: plures operas conducere, Col. 3, 21: nona, a ninth laborer (on his farm), Hor. S. 2, 7, 118; Suet. Oct. 3. — Hence, transf., in a bad sense: operae, hired aiders, abettors, tools, etc. (of political or theatrical parties): mercenariae (corresp. to multitudo conducta), Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22; cf.: erat mihi contentio cum operis conductis et ad diripiendam urbem concitatis, id. Sest. 17, 38: Claudianae, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2; cf. id. Att. 4, 3, 3: theatrales, parties for the purpose of applauding, theatrical factions, Tac. A. 1, 16: VETERES A SCENA, Inscr. Grut. 467, 7. — **3.** That which is wrought or produced, a work: operae araneorum, i. e. spiders' webs, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 19: exstabit opera peregrinationis hujus, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 6.

opērans, antis, Part. and P. a., from operor.

opērārius, a, um, adj. [opera], of or belonging to labor (class.): homo, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 8: pecus, working-cattle, Col. 6, 2, 15: vinum, for working-men, Plin. 14, 10, 12, § 86. — **II.** Subst. **A.** opērārius, ii, m., a laborer, workman, operative: habere oportet operarios quinque, Cato, R. R. 10, 1: operarius rusticus, the peasant as a day-laborer, Edict. Diocl. 7, 1; cf.: operarius agrarius, Vulg. Ecclus. 37, 13: quos singulos sicut operarios barbarosque contemnas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 104: quidam operarii linguā celeriter exercitātā, fluent talkers, bad orators, id. de Or. 1, 18, 83: operarium nobis quandam oratorem facis, underworkman, id. ib. 1, 62, 263: si quid actum erit, quod isti operarii minus commode persequi possent, i. e. scribes, secretaries, id. Fam. 8, 1, 2. — **B.** opērāria, ae, f., a work-woman, in a comic lusus verbb., Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 41.

opēratiō, ōnis, f. [oporor], a working, work, labor, operation (not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** In gen.: insidiantur aquantibus (api-

bus) ranae, quae maxima earum est operatio, cum sobole faciant, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 61; 11, 24, 28, § 80; Vitr. 2, 9. — **II.** In partic. **A.** A religious performance, service, or solemnity, a bringing of offerings: operationes denicales, offerings, Fest. s. v. privatae feriae, p. 242 Müll.; Inscr. a. 286, p. Chr. ap. Orell. 2234. — **B.** In Christian authors, beneficence, charity, Lact. 6, 12; Prud. Psych. 573.

opērātivus, a, um, adj. [id.], creative, formative (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Quaest. 63.

opērātor, ōris, m. [id.], a worker, operator (post-class.), Firm. Math. 3, 9; Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 3; id. Apol. 23 fin. al.; Lact. 6, 18, 13; Vulg. Prov. 22, 2.

opērātorius, a, um, adj. [id.], creating, forming, Ambros. Hexaem. 1, 1, 1; id. Fug. Saec. 2, 11.

opērātrix, icis, f. [operator], she that works, a worker, effector, producer (eccl. Lat.): vis operatorix, Tert. Anim. 11: mortis, id. ib. 52: sapientia, creative wisdom, Ambros. Spir. Saec. 2, 9, § 92.

opērātus, a, um, P. a., v. operor fin. B. **operculo**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [operculum], to furnish or cover with a lid, to cover (post-Aug.): dolia, Col. 12, 30, 1: vasa, id. 12, 15, 2: operculati favi, id. 11, 2, 50; 57.

operculum, i, n. [operio], a cover, covering, lid (class.): quibus operibantur operimenta et pallia opercula dixerunt, Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.: aspera arteria tegitur quasi quodam operculo, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; Col. 8, 8, 7: sorba in urceolos plicatos adicito et opercula plicata imponito, id. 12, 16, 4: ambulatorium, a movable cover, Plin. 21, 14, 47, § 80. — **Prov.**: patellae dignum operculum, like to like, Hier. Ep. 1, 7; cf. id. ib. 127 (16), n. 9. — Of the covering of walls, wainscoting, panel-work: OPERCVLA ABIEGNIA IMPONITO, Lex Puteol. Grut. 207, col. 2.

opēritum (sync. opermentum; al. opēritum, Prud. Psych. 461), i, n. [id.], a covering, cover, lid (class.): quibus operibantur operimenta et pallia opercula dixerunt, Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.: operimenta decem, Cato, R. R. 10: equis paria operimenta erant, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 770: nuces gemino protectae operimento, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 86: fulmen, quo dolia exhaustiuntur intactis operimentis, the lids, id. 2, 51, 52, § 137: oculorum, id. 8, 42, 64, § 156: testei, id. 11, 37, 55, § 153; a coverlet, covering for a bed: lectuli, Vulg. Deut. 27, 20: de cubili, id. Prov. 22, 27: redditur terrae corpus et ita locatum ac situm quasi operimento matris obducitur, *Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56. — Trop. p.: operimenta animae, Ambros. Noë et Arca, 29, § 112.

opērio, ūi, ertum, 4 (archaic fut. operibo: ego operibo caput, Pompon. ap. Non. 507, 33; imperf. operibat, Prop. 4, 12, 35), v. a. [pario, whence the opp. aperio, to uncover; cf. paro], to cover, cover over any thing (class.; syn.: tego, velo, induo). **I.** Lit. **A.** Operire capita, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 34; cf.: capite operto esse, Cic. Sen. 10, 34: operiri umrum cum toto jugulo, Quint. 11, 3, 141; id. praef. § 24. — **E s p.**, of clothing: aeger multā veste operiendus est, Cels. 3, 7 fin.; so in Vulg. Isa. 58, 7; id. Ezech. 18, 7 et saep.: fons fluctu totus operiretur, nisi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 118: summas amphoras auro et argento, Nep. Hann. 9, 3: mons nubibus, Ov. P. 4, 5, 5: (rhombos) quos operit glacies Maetica, Juv. 4, 42. — **Comically**: aliquem loris, to cover over, i. e. to lash soundly, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 28: reliquias malae pugnae, i. e. to bury, Tac. A. 15, 28: operiet eos formido, Vulg. Ezech. 7, 18; id. Jer. 3, 25. — **B.** Transf., to shut, close (syn.: claudo, praeccludo, obsero): fores, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 1: ostium, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 33: iste opertā lecticā latus est, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 106: oculos, to shut, close (opp. patefacere), Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150; cf.: opertos compressosve (oculos), Quint. 11, 2, 76. — **II.** Trop. **1.** To hide, conceal, keep from observation, dissemble: quo pacto hoc operiam? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 6 Benti. (al. aperiam): non in oratione operiendā sunt quaedam, Quint. 2, 13, 12: quotiens dictu deformia operit, id. 8, 6, 59; cf. id. 5, 12, 18: luctum, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 6: domestica mala tristitia, Tac. A. 3, 18. — **2.** To overwhelm, burden,

as with shame, etc. (only in *part. perf. pass.*): contumeliosus operatus, loaded, overwhelmed, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 111; cf.: iudicia operata dedecore et infamia, id. Clu. 22, 61: infamia, Tac. H. 3, 69.—3. Of sin, to atone for, cover, cause to be forgotten (eccl. Lat.): qui converti fecerit peccatorem, operiet multitudinem peccatorum, Vulg. Jac. 5, 20; id. 1 Pet. 4, 8.—**operatus**, a, um, *P. a.*, hidden, concealed (class.): opera quae fuere, aperta sunt, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 9: res, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 5: opera bella, Verg. G. 1, 465: cineres, Hor. C. 2, 8, 9: hamum, id. S. 1, 16, 50.—As *subst.*: **operatum**, i, n., a secret place or thing, a secret; an ambiguous answer, dark oracle, etc.: Apollinis opera, the dark, ambiguous oracles, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 115: telluris opera subire, the depths, Verg. A. 6, 140: operatum Bonae Deae, the secret place or secret service, Cic. Par. 4, 2, 32: litterarum, a secret, Gell. 17, 9, 22.—*Adv.*: **operatē**, covertly, figuratively (post-class.): operatē et symbolice, Gell. 4, 11, 10.

opērior, v. operior.

operimentum, v. operimentum *init.*

opēro, āvi, 1, v. a., post-class. collat. form of operor, q. v.

opēror (collat. form **opēro**, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 33; Commod. 30, 14), ātus, 1, v. dep. n. [opus], to work, labor, toil, take pains; to be bustled (not in Cic. or Cæs.).—*Constr. absol.* or with *dat.* **I. Lit. A.** In gen. (a) *absol.*: seniores (apes) intus operantur, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 21: servi, qui operari in agro consueverunt, Dig. 28, 5, 35.—(b) With *dat.*, to bestow pains upon a thing; to devote one's self to, be engaged in or occupied with a thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): reipublicae, Liv. 4, 60, 2: conubilis arisque novis operari, Verg. A. 3, 136: orandis capillis, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 23: in cute curanda, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 29: textis Minervae, Tib. 2, 1, 65: materiis caedendis, Tac. H. 5, 20: studiis litterarum, id. A. 3, 43: scholae, Quint. 10, 3, 13; Suet. Claud. 19: auditioni in scholis, Plin. 26, 2, 6, § 11; Val. Max. 8, 7, 4 *ext.*: rebus domesticis, Col. 12, 4, 3: reipublicae, Dig. 48, 5, 15.—**B.** In part. c., in relig. lang., to serve the gods, perform sacred rites, to honor or celebrate by sacrifices (for which: operam dare rebus divinis, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 26): operari est deos religiose et cum summa veneratione sacrificiis litare, Non. 523, 9; Pompon. ap. Non. 523, 13: illum Dianae sanctum diem, Afran. ib. 14: sacra refer Cerefer laetis operatus (=sacrificans) in herbis, Verg. G. 1, 339; cf.: Cynthia jam noctes est operata decem, Prop. 2, 33, 2 (3, 31, 2); and: mulier justis operata sacris, Hor. C. 3, 14, 6: sacris, Liv. 1, 31, 8: superstitionibus, id. 10, 39, 2: viditque se operatum, et sanguine sacro respersa praetexta, Tac. A. 2, 14: Vesta, fave: tibi nunc operata resolvimus ora, the mouth devoted to thee, Ov. F. 6, 249: janua matutinis operatur festa lucernis, Juv. 12, 92.—**II. Transf. 1.** To work, have effect, be effectual, to be active, to operate (post-class.): nihil denique praetermitteret, quod ad crudelitatem videretur operari, to be effectual, Capitol. Maxim. 13: ad sui dispendium, to avail, Cod. Just. 5, 12, 7: venenum operatur, operates, Lampr. Commod. 17.—2. Act. (eccl. Lat.) (a) To work, carry into effect, administer: iustitiam, Lact. 6, 12, 38; 6, 13, 4; 6, 24, 4: scelus, Vulg. Lev. 20, 12: miracula, Ambros. in Luc. 4, § 47.—(b) To work, produce by working, cause: in vobis sollicitudinem, Vulg. 2 Cor. 7, 11: mortem, id. ib. 7, 10: gloriae pondus, id. ib. 4, 17: opera, id. Joan. 9, 4.—Hence, **A. operans**, ātis, *P. a.*, active, efficient, effectual (post-Aug.): operantes apēs spectare, Plin. 21, 14, 47, § 80.—*Comp.*: bonitas operantior, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 4.—*Neutr. adv.*: aridas vaporaciones operantius mederi quam cataplasmata, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 89.—*Sup.*: clysteres adhibere operantissimos, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 39.—**B. operatus**, a, um, *P. a.* 1. Pass., performed, effected (eccl. Lat.): tot charismata perperam operata, Tert. Praescr. 29.—2. Act., efficacious, effective: fallaciae vis operator, Tert. Anim. 57.

operōse, āvis, v. operosus *fin.*

operositas, ātis, *f.* [operosus], excessive pains, overmuch nicety, elaborate workmanship (post-Aug.): est etiam, quae ne-

pericia vocatur, supervacua, ut sic dixerim, operositas, Quint. 8, 3, 55: operositas suadendi, Tert. Anim. 2 *fin.*: vitreorum, Vop. Tac. 11.

opērosus, a, um, *adj.* [opera]. **I. Taking great pains, painstaking, active, busy, industrious, laborious** (class.; syn.: laboriosus, industrius): senectus, opp. to languida aique iners, Cic. Sen. 8, 26: colonus, Ov. Nuce. 57: cultibus ambae, id. Am. 2, 10, 5.—*Poet.* with *Gr. acc.*: Cynthia non operosa comas (al. comis), Prop. 5, 8, 52.—*Poet.* with *gen.*: vates operose dierum, in regard to, Ov. F. 1, 101.—*Sup.*: Syria in hortis operosissima, exceedingly industrious in gardening, Plin. 20, 5, 16, § 33.—**B. Transf.**, of a medicine, active, efficacious, powerful, drastic (poet.): herbae, Ov. M. 14, 22.—**II. That costs much trouble, troublesome, toilsome, laborious, difficult, elaborate** (syn. difficilis): labor operosus et molestus, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59: artes, handicrafts, id. Off. 2, 5, 17: opus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1: res, Liv. 4, 8: templa, costly, sumptuous, Ov. M. 15, 667: moles mundi, the artfully constructed fabric of the universe, id. ib. 1, 258: castaneae cibo, hard to digest, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93: carmina, elaborate, Hor. C. 4, 2, 31.—*Comp.*: ne quis sepulcrum faceret operosius, quam quod decem homines effecerint triduo, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64: divitiae operosiores, Hor. C. 3, 1, 48; 3, 12, 5.—Hence, *adv.*: **operose**. **A. Lit.**, with great labor or pains, laboriously, carefully (class.): nec fiat operose, Cic. Or. 44, 149: vina condita, Ov. F. 5, 269.—*Comp.*: dicemus operosius, more precisely, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 238.—**B. Transf.**, exactly, accurately (post-Aug.): dicemus mox paulo operosius, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 238.

opertāneus, a, um, *adj.* [opertus], concealed, secret (post-Aug.): opertanea sacra, the secret rites of the Bona Dea, Plin. 10, 56, 77, § 156: di opertanei, who dwell in the bowels of the earth, Mart. Cap. 1, § 44.

opertē, āvis, v. operio, *P. a. fin.*

* **opertio**, ōnis, *f.* [operio], a covering, a cover (for operimentum), Varr. L. L. 5, § 72 Müll.

operto, āre, v. freq. a. [id.], to cover (ante-class.): operat saepe opertit, Fest. p. 191 Müll.; Enn. ap. Non. 223, 30 (Ann. v. 500 Vahl): continuo operata denuo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 75 Fleck. (Ritschl, operi).

opertōrium, ii, n. [id.]. **I. In gen.**, a cover (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 87, 2; Vulg. Exod. 36, 19.—*Trop.*: peccati, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Ser. 7, § 31; id. Cant. Cantic. 3, § 2.—**II. In part. c.** 1. A garment, Vulg. Psa. 101, 27.—2. A grave (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 3, 12.

opertum, i, n., v. operio *fin.*

1. opertus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from operio.

2. opertus, ūs, *m.* [operio], a covering (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 310, 15; Macr. S. 7, 9, 26.

opērula, ae, *f. dim.* [opera], a little trouble, slight service (post-class.), Dig. 50, 14, 3.—**II. Transf.**, earnings, gain (post-class.): operulas merere, App. M. 1, p. 105, 31.

opes, opum, v. ops.

opetis, is, *f.*, a plant, called also aristolochia, App. Herb. 19.

† **Opellius**, ii, m., a Roman surname, Inscr. Grut. 463, 2.

† **Opeltes**, ae, m., = Ὀφελτης, a proper name. **I. Son of Lycurgus, king of Thrace**, Stat. Th. 5, 538.—**II. A Trojan warrior, father of Euryalus**, Verg. A. 9, 201.—**III. One of the Etruscan seamen**, Ov. M. 3, 605.—**IV. A Cyzicene**, Val. Fl. 3, 198.

ophēostāphylē, es, *f.*, v. ophiostaphylē.

† **ophiāca**, ōrum, *n. plur.*, = τὰ ὀφιακά, poems or treatises on serpents, Plin. 20, 23, 96, § 258.

Ophias, ādis, *f.*, the daughter of Ophius, Ov. M. 7, 383.

ophicardēlos or **us**, i, m., a precious stone; otherwise unknown; perh. a kind of onyx, Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 177.

ophici, ōrum, *m.* [ὀφεις], of or belonging to snakes, Snake-men, an old name of the Capuans (because their territory abounded in snakes), Serv. Verg. A. 7, 730.

† **ophidion**, ii, n., = ὀφίδιον (little snake), a fish resembling the conger, Plin. 32, 9, 35, § 109; 32, 11, 53, § 149.

Opheogenēs, um, m., = Ὀφιογενής, a people of Asia Minor, who cured snake-bites, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 894 P.; Plin. 7, 2, § 13; 28, 3, 6, § 30.

ophiomachus, i, m., = ὀφιομάχος (fighting with serpents); hence, a kind of locust, Vulg. Lev. 11, 22.

† **1. ophion**, ōnis, m., = ὀφίων, a fabulous animal of Sardinia, Plin. 28, 9, 42, § 151; 30, 15, 52, § 146.

2. ophion, ōnis, m., = Ὀφίων, a proper name. **I. One of the giants**, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 348.—**II. One of the companions of Cadmus**; hence, **ophionius**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Ophion; poet for Theban: Ophionia caedes, i. e. of Pentheus, Sen. Oedip. 483.—**III. The father of Amycus, the Centaur**; hence, **ophionides**, ae, m., the son of Ophion, the Ophionides, of Amycus, Ov. M. 12, 245.

Opheophagi, ōrum, m., = Ὀφιοφάγοι, snake-eaters, a people of Africa, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 169; Mel. 3, 8, 8; Sol. 33, 17.

† **ophiostaphylē** (ophēos-), es, *f.*, = ὀφιοσταφυλή (snake-grape), a kind of caper-bush: quidam id cynosbaton vocant, alii ophiostaphylen, Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127.

† **ophiostaphylon**, i, n., = ὀφιοστάφυλον, i. q. vitis alba, the white vine, white bryony: vitis alba est, quam Graeci ampeleucen, alii ophiostaphylon... appellant, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21 (dub.; Jahn, staphylen).

Ophir, indecl. (= Ὀφείρ), a region in Southern Arabia, Vulg. 3 Reg. 9, 28; id. 1 Par. 29, 4.—Hence, **Ophirius**, a, um, of or from Ophir, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 193.

† **Ophtae**, ārum, m., = Ὀφίται, Snake-worshippers, a sect so called, Isid. Orig. 8, 5; Tert. Praescr. 47.

† **1. ophites**, ae, m., = ὀφίτης (snake-stone), a kind of marble spotted like a snake, serpentine-stone: ophites serpentum maculis similis, unde et nomen accepit, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 55; 36, 22, 43, § 158; Mart. 6, 42, 15; Luc. 9, 714.

2. ophites, ae, m., = Ὀφίτης, a son of Hercules, Hyg. Fab. 32.

† **ophitis**, idis, *f.*, = ὀφίτις, for 1. ophites.

† **Opheuchus**, i, m., = Ὀφιοῦχος, the Serpent-holder, a constellation: quem claro perhibent Ophiuchum nomine Graii, Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 109 ex Arat.; Manil. 1, 331.

† **1. ophiusa** or **ophiussa**, ae, *f.*, = ὀφιοῦσα or ὀφιοῦσσα, a magical herb growing on the island of Elephantine, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 163.

† **2. ophiusa** or **ophiussa**, ae, *f.*, = ὀφιοῦσα (-ούσσα). **I. An ancient name of Cyprus**, whence **ophiussus**, a, um, *Cyprian*: arva, Ov. M. 10, 229.—**II. The name of several islands**, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 78; 5, 31, 36, § 132; 4, 12, 20, § 61; 5, 32, 44, § 151.—**III. A town in Pontus**, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 82.

Ophiussus, v. 2. Ophiusa, I.

† **ophrys**, ōs, *f.*, = ὀφρίς, a plant with two leaves, twiblade, bifol, Plin. 26, 15, 93, n. 2, § 164.

ophthalmia, ae, *f.*, = ὀφθαλμία, an inflammation of the eye, Boëth. ex Arist. Topic. 3, p. 689.

† **ophthalmias**, ae, m., = ὀφθαλμίας, a fish (in pure Lat. oculata), Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 70.

† **ophthalmicus**, i, m., = ὀφθαλμικός, an oculist (post-Aug.), Mart. 8, 74, 1.

† **opicerda** or **ovicierda**, ae, *f.*, sheep's dung, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. suicerda, p. 302 Müll. dub.

opīcillum, i, n. *dim.* [ops], a little help (ante-class.): in uxorulae opīcillum, Varr. ap. Non. 83, 25.

† **Opiconsiva** or **Opeconsiva**, ōrum, n., the festival of Ops Consivia, celebrated on the 25th of August: Opeconsiva dies ab dea Ope Consivia, quoque in Regia sacrum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 21 Müll.; Calend. Maff. ap. Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 396 and 311.

opīcus, a, um, *adj.* [a fuller form for Opsus, Obscus, and Opscus, lit. Oscan; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 188 Müll.; hence, transf.], clownish, rude, stupid, ignorant, foolish (not

in Cic.) : (Graeci) nos quoque dictitant barbaros et spurcius nos quam alios opicos appellatione foedant, M. Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14 : ut nostri opici putaverunt, Gell. 13, 9, 4 : chartae, rough, coarse, unpolished, Aus. Prof. 22 : amica, Juv. 6, 454 : opici mures, barbarians of mice, that gnaw books, id. 3, 207.

opidum, i, n., v. oppidum.

opifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [ops-fero], aid-bringing, helping (poet. and in post-Aug. prose) : deus, Ov. M. 15, 653 : FORTVNA, Inscr. Orell. 1753.—Of things : folia, Plin. 16, 13, 24, § 64 : fidem opiferam sociūm advocant, Enn. ap. Non. 144, 14 (p. 109, v. 165 Vahl.).

opifex, icis, comm. [opus-facio], one who does a work. **I.** Lit., a worker, maker, framer, fabricator (class.) : cf. faber, artifex, operarius. **A.** In gen. : opifex aedificatorque mundi deus, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18 : rerum or aeternus, Col. 3, 10, 10 ; cf. opifex natura, Plin. 31, 1, 1, § 1 : calor, Lact. 2, 9, 22 : sylvestres apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.—**B.** In partic., a workman, mechanic, artist, artisan, etc. : opifices omnes in sortidā arte versantur, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150 ; cf. id. N. D. 2, 60, 150 ; id. Fl. 8, 18 ; id. Rep. 1, 22, 35 : opifices atque servitia, Sall. C. 50, 1 : hoc (instrumento) ego non artem credo egere, sed artificem, Quint. 2, 21, 24.—**II.** Trop. : verborum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34 : dicens esse rhetorice persuadendi opificem, id. est περὶ τοῦ δημιουργοῦ, Quint. 2, 15, 4.—Poet. with inf. : mire opifex... marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, Pers. 6, 3.

opificia, ae, f., v. officina init.

opificium, ii, n. [opifex], a working, the doing of a work, a work (ante- and post-class.), Varr. R. R. 3, 16 : in opificiis opera, App. Flor. n. 9.

Opigēna, ae, f. [Ops-gigno], the mid-wife, an epithet of Juno, as the tutelār goddess of lying-in women, Mart. Cap. 2, § 149 ; cf. Opigenam Junonem matronae colebant, quod ferre eam opem in partu laborantibus credebant, Fest. p. 200 Müll.

opilio and **upilio**, ōnis, m. [for ovilio, from ovis], a shepherd : etiam opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 36.—Form upilio, Verg. E. 10, 19 ; Col. 7, 3, 13 ; Dig. 32, 1, 60 ; Vulg. Gen. 38, 12.—**II.** A kind of bird, otherwise unknown, Fest. p. 191 Müll.

Opilius, i, m., a Roman surname. **I.** Aurelius Opilius, a grammarian and author, Suet. Gram. 6.—**II.** Another Aurelius Opilius, a physician, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38.—**III.** M. Opilius Severus Macrinus, emperor of Rome, A.D. 218, Eutr. 8, 21.

opimatus, a, um, P. a., v. opimo fin.

opime, adv., v. opimus fin.

Opimiānus, a, um, v. Opimius, B.

opimitas, ātis, f. [opimus], plentifulness, abundance, prosperity (ante- and post-class.) : opimitates maximae, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 2 ; id. As. 2, 2, 16 : praedarum, Amm. 19, 11.

Opimius (old orthog. **Opēmius**, Eckh. D. N. 5, p. 264), i, m., **Opimia**, ae, f., the name of a Roman gens. **I.** L. Opimius, consul A.U.C. 633, Cic. Brut. 83, 287 ; id. Cat. 1, 2, 4.—**2.** Q. Opimius, consul A.U.C. 600, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 277.—In fem. : Opimia, a Vestal, Liv. 22, 57.—Hence, adj. **A.** **Opimius**, a, um, of or belonging to an Opimius : basilica Opimia, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 156.—**B.** **Opimiānus**, a, um, of or belonging to an Opimius, Opimian : Opimianum vinum ; and absol. as subst. : **Opimianum**, i, n., very celebrated wine of the vintage of A.U.C. 633, when Opimius was consul, Mart. 3, 82, 24 ; 9, 87, 1 ; 10, 49, 2 ; Petr. 34 ; cf. Cic. Brut. 83, 287 ; Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 55 ; 14, 14, 16, § 94.

opimo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [opimus], to fatten, make fat (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit. : turtures, Col. 8, 7, 5 ; 8, 9, 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of the soil, to make fruitful, to fertilize : terram, App. de Mundo, p. 68, 6.—**2.** To enrich, to make rich or abundant, to fill, load : auctumnum ; Pomona, tuum September opimat, Aus. Ecl. de Mensib. 9.—**II.** Trop., to honor, glorify : numina victimis, Mart. Cap. poet. 9, § 914.—**B.** To enrich, Aus. Ep.

15, 1.—Hence, **ōpimatus**, a, um, P. a., fat (post-class.) : abdomen, Aus. Idyll. 10, 105.

opimus, a, um, adj. [ob, and obsolete pimo, to swell, make fat ; akin to Gr. πῖον, πίμην] ; cf. pinguis, fat, rich, plump, corpulent ; of a country, etc., rich, fertile, fruitful. **I.** Lit. : regio opima et fertilis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14 : campus, Liv. 31, 41 : arva, Verg. A. 2, 782 : Larissa, Hor. C. 1, 7, 11 : vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.—Of living beings : boves, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 100 : victima, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 49 : habitus corporis, Cic. Brut. 16, 64 : stabulis qualis leo saevit opimis, of fat cattle, Val. Fl. 6, 613.—Comp. : membra opimiora, Gell. 5, 14, 25.—Sup. : boves septem opimissimos, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Enriched, rich : opimus praeda, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 132 : accusatio, enriching, gainful, id. Fl. 33, 81 : alterius macrescit rebus opimis, i. e. prosperity, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 57 : cadavera, from which their spoilers enrich themselves, Val. Fl. 3, 143 : opus opimum casibus, rich in events, Tac. H. 1, 2.—**B.** In gen., rich, abundant, copious, sumptuous, noble, splendid : dote altitili atque opimā, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 72, 18 : divitiae, id. Capt. 2, 2, 31 : opima praeclearaque praeda, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3, 8 : dapes, Verg. A. 3, 224 : quaestus, Plin. 10, 51, 72, § 142 : palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 181 : animam exhalare opimam, victorious, Juv. 10, 281.—So esp. : opima spolia, the arms taken on the field of battle by the victorious from the vanquished general, the spoils of honor, Liv. 1, 10 ; 4, 20 ; cf. aspicie, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis Ingredditor, Verg. A. 6, 856.—Also, in gen., the arms taken from an enemy's general in single combat, Liv. 23, 46 ; Verg. A. 10, 449 ; cf. Fest. p. 186 Müll. : opimum belli decus, honorable, high, noble, Curt. 7, 4, 40 : triumphus, Hor. C. 4, 4, 51 : gloria, Val. Max. 4, 4, 10 fin.—As subst. : **opima**, ōrum, n., honorable spoils, Plin. Pan. 17.—**C.** In rhet., gross, overloaded : opimum quoddam et tamquam adipale dictionis genus, Cic. Or. 8, 25 : Pindarus nimis opimā pinguique faciundā esse existimabatur, Gell. 17, 10, 8.—Hence, adv. : **opime**, richly, sumptuously, splendidly (ante-class.) : instructa domus opime atque opipare, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 6 ; Varr. L. L. 5, § 92 Müll.

opinabilis, e, adj. [opinor], that rests on opinion or conjecture ; conjectural, imaginary (class.) : hanc omnem partem rerum opinabilem appellabant, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 31 ; cited ap. Non. 148, 26 : artes, quae conjecturā continentur et sunt opinabiles, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24 : mediocritates, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 74 (opp. naturales) : amor (opp. naturalis), Gell. 12, 1, 23.

opinatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a supposing, opining ; a supposition, conjecture, imagination, fancy, opinion, belief (class.) : opinionem volunt esse imbecillam assensionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15 ; id. Ac. 2, 25, 78 : haec autem opinatio est iudicatio se scire, quod nesciat, id. Tusc. 4, 11, 26 ; cf. the context : mordax et inepta, Val. Max. 1, 8, 8 : (Tullius) quid super tali opinacione sentiret, Arn. 3, 6.

opinātor, ōris, m. [id.]. ***I.** A supposer, conjecturer : ego vero ipse et magnus quidam sum opinator, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66.—**II.** Under the emperors, one who collected the tribute-corn in the provinces for the army, Cod. Just. 12, 38, 11 ; cf. Cod. Th. 7, 4, 26 ; 11, 7, 16.

1. **opinatus**, a, um, P. a., v. opinor fin. ***2.** **opinatus**, ūs, m. [opinor], opinion, supposition, imagination : propter opinatus animi, Lucr. 4, 465.

opinio, ōnis, f. [id.], opinion, supposition, conjecture, imagination, fancy, belief (class.). **I.** In gen. : apud homines barbaros opinio plus valet saepe, quam res ipsa, Cic. Fragm. Scaur. 7 : est ergo aegritudo opinio recens mali praesentis... laetitia opinio recens boni praesentis... metus opinio impendentis mali... lubido opinio venturi boni, etc., id. Tusc. 4, 7, 14 ; cf. id. ib. 4, 11, 26 : magna nobis pueris opinio fuit, L. Crassum non plus attigisse doctrinae, quam, id. de Or. 2, 1, 1 : ut opinio mea est, as I suppose, as I believe, id. Fam. 9, 11, 1 : ut opinio mea fert, as I believe, id.

Font. 13, 39 : mea fert opinio, ut, etc., Dig. 24, 1, 32 : cuius opinionis etiam Cornelius Celsus est, Celsus also is of this opinion, Col. 2, 12, 6 : Romulus habuit opinionem esse, etc., held the belief that, Cic. Div. 2, 33, 70 : fuisse in illa populari opinione, to be of an opinion, id. Clu. 51, 142.—More rarely : allicujus opinionis esse, Col. 2, 12, 6 : in eadem opinione fui... te venturum esse, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, 3 : in quā me opinione sine causā esse, ne quis credat, Liv. 44, 38, 4 : fuerunt in hac opinione non pauci, ut, etc., Quint. 3, 3, 11 ; cf. id. 4, 1, 28 : cum etiam philosophi Stoicae disciplinae in eadem sint opinione, ut censeant, etc., Lact. 2, 5, 7 ; 3, 8, 32 : cui opinioni nos quoque accedimus, Quint. 2, 15, 29 : ipse eorum opinionibus accedo, qui, etc., Tac. G. 4 : adducere aliquem in eam opinionem, ut, to make one believe, Cic. Caecin. 5, 13 : Pisidae in opinionem adducuntur perfugas fecisse, ut, etc., Nep. Dat. 6, 6 : praebere opinionem timoris, to convey the impression, occasion the belief that one is afraid, Caes. B. G. 3, 17 : afferre alicui, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 46 : incidere in opinionem, to fall into the belief, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1 : in opinionem discedere, to come to the opinion, Cic. Fam. 6, 14, 2 : opinione duci, to be led by one's belief, id. Mur. 30, 62 : contra (praeter) opinionem, contrary to one's expectation : dicere contra opiniones omnium, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 45 : etsi praeter opinionem res ceciderat, Nep. Milt. 2, 5.—With comp. : opinione citius, quicker than had been supposed, Varr. ap. Non. 356, 27 : istuc curavi, ut opinione illius pulchrior sis, handsomer than he imagines, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 23 : opinione melius res tibi habet tua, si, etc., id. Cas. 2, 5, 30 : opinione celerius, Cic. Fam. 14, 23.—**II.** In partic. **A.** The repute of a man, the esteem, reputation in which others hold him, the opinion, estimate, expectation formed of him. **a.** In gen. : opinione fortasse nonnullā, quam de meis moribus habebat, Cic. Lael. 9, 30 : integritatis meae, id. Att. 7, 2, 5 : non fallam opinionem tuam, id. Fam. 1, 6, 2 : genus scriptorum tuorum vicit opinionem meam, exceeded my expectation, id. ib. 5, 12, 1 : venit in eam opinionem Cassius, ipsum finxisse bellum, Cassius fell under suspicion of having, was believed to have, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 2 : summam habere justitiae opinionem, Caes. B. G. 6, 24 ; 7, 59 : quorum de justitia magna esset opinio multitudinis, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42 : (Porus) bellum jam pridem, audita Alexandri opinione, in adventum ejus parabat, Just. 12, 8, 2.—**B.** Absol., reputation : ne opinio quidem et fama, cui soli servit (poetae), etc., Tac. Dial. 10 init. : cupidi opinionis, Quint. 12, 9, 4 : affert et ista res opinionem, id. 2, 12, 5.—**C.** Bad repute, reputation for evil : malignitatis opinionem vereri, Tac. Dial. 15 : invidiae et ingrati animi, Liv. 45, 38, 6.—**B.** A report, rumor : divulgatā opinione tam gloriosae expeditionis, Just. 42, 2, 11 : quae opinio erat edita in vulgus, Caes. B. C. 3, 29, 3 : exiit opinio, proximo lustro descensurum eum ad Olympiam, Suet. Ner. 53 : opinio etiam sine auctore exierat, eos conspirasse, etc., Liv. 3, 36, 9 : opinionem serere, to spread a report, Just. 8, 3, 8 : opiniones bellorum, Vulg. Matt. 24, 6 ; id. Marc. 13, 7.

opiniōsus, a, um, adj. [opiniō], fixed or set in opinion (rare) : Antipater et Archidemus opiniosissimi homines, *Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 143 dub. ; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35.

opiniuncula, ae, f. dim. [id.], a slight opinion (late Lat.) : tenuis opiniuncula, Salv. Avarit. 5.

opino, āre, v. opinor fin. **opinor**, ātus, 1, v. dep. [etym. dub. ; perh. akin to Gr. ὀπείσθαι ; root ὀ-, to be of opinion, to suppose, imagine, conjecture, deem, believe, think, judge (freq. and class. ; syn. : arbitror, reor, censeo, sentio, credo) ; constr. with acc., an obj.-clause, with de, or absol. : aliquid, Cic. Mur. 30, 62 : quoad opinatus sum, me in provinciam exiturum, etc., id. Fam. 7, 17, 2 : de vobis hic ordo opinatur non secus ac, etc., think, id. Pis. 20, 45 : male de Caesare, to have a bad opinion of, to think ill of, Suet. Aug. 51 : servus gravissime de se opinans, id. ib. 67 : de rege durius, Just. 12, 5, 8.—Parenthet. : opinor or ut opinor, as I think, as I believe, according to my opinion : Dem. Per mare

ut vectus, nunc oculi terram mirantur tui. *Char.* Magis opinor, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 35: Cepius, opinor, olim: non omnibus dormio, Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 1: sed, opinor, quiescamus, id. Att. 9, 6, 2: a primo, ut opinor, animantium ortu petitur origo summi boni, id. Fin. 2, 10, 31: opinor concedes, multo hoc esse gravius, id. Div. in Caecil. 16, 54; so Hor. S. 1, 3, 53; id. Ep. 1, 16, 78.

1. Act. collat. form **opino** (ante-class.): ita sapere opino esse optimum, Enn. ap. Non. 475, 5 (Trag. v. 181 Vahl.); so Pac. Caecil. and Plaut. ib.—**2. opinatus**, a, um, in pass. signif. as *P. a.*, *supposed, imagined, fancied* (class.): bona, mala, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 11; 3, 11, 24: interdicta est mathematicorum callida impostura, et opinatae artis persuasio, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 2, 1.—Post-class., *celebrated, renowned, illustrious, famous*: certamen, Amm. 21, 6, 3.—*Sup.*: opinatissima insula, Flor. 2, 7, 8 dub.: civitas, Vulg. Judith, 2, 13.

opinus, a, um, v. necopinus and inopinus.

opipare, adv., v. opiparus *fin.*

opiparis, e, v. opiparus *init.*

opiparus, a, um (post-class. collat. form **opiparis**, e), adj. [ops-paro], *richly furnished, rich, splendid, sumptuous* (ante- and post-class.): opiparum magnarum copiarum apparatus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 188 Müll.: Athenae, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 1: opimitates, id. Capt. 4, 1, 2: obsonia, id. Mil. 2, 1, 29: munera, App. M. 5, p. 165, 37.—In the form opiparis, App. M. 1, p. 113, 13.—*Adv.*: **opipare**, *richly, splendidly, sumptuously* (class.): instructa domus opime atque opipare, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 6: apparatus convivii, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58; cf. id. Att. 13, 52, 1; App. M. 5, p. 162, 14.

1. Opis, is, f., = Ὀπιδίς. **I.** A nymph in the train of Diana, Verg. A. 11, 836; cf. Macr. S. 5, 22.—**II.** A Naiad, Verg. G. 4, 343.

2. Opis, v. 2. Ops.

opisthodomus, i, f., = ὀπισθόδομος, the back part of a temple or house, an *opisthodomus*, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 8 Mai.

opisthographus, a, um, adj., = ὀπισθογράφος, written on the back (as, of the paper, etc.), *opisthographic* (post-Aug.): commentarii, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17.—*Subst.*: **opisthographum**, i, n., that which has been written upon on the back: testari in opisthographo, Dig. 37, 11, 4.

opisthotonia, ae, f., = ὀπισθοτονία, a disease in which the head is drawn backwards, *opisthotomy* (post-class.); opp. emprosthotonia, in which the head is drawn forwards, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 6; cf. Hier. Ep. ad Ephes. 6, 4; v. opisthotonos.

opisthotonicus, a, um, adj., = ὀπισθοτονικός, laboring under opisthotomy (post-Aug.): sanat opisthotonicos, Plin. 20, 18, 75, § 197.

opisthotōnos, i, m., = ὀπισθότονος, a disease in which the body is violently curved backwards, a form of lock-jaw (post-Aug.), Plin. 28, 12, 52, § 192; 23, 1, 24, § 48 (written as Greek, Cels. 4, 3, § 3).—**II.** A disease that causes a person to fall backwards (eccl. Lat.), Hier. 3 Ep. ad Ephes. 6, 4.

Opiter, itēris and itris (cf. Prisc. p. 695 P.; gen. Opetris; cf. Borghes. Framm. de' Fasti Cons. 1, p. 66), m. [ob-pater], a Roman praenomen: Opiter est, cujus pater avo vivo mortuus est, Fest. p. 184 Müll.: Opiter Verginius, Liv. 2, 17; 2, 54.

Opitergium, ii, n., a city of Italy, in the territory of the Veneti, now Oderzo, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130; Tac. H. 3, 6.—Hence,

II. Opiterginus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Opitergium, Opitergian, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126.—*Plur. subst.*: **Opitergini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Opitergium, the Opitergians, Flor. 4, 2, 33.

opition, ōnis, m., = ὀπιών, a bulbous root used for food, a kind of onion, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95.

opitulatio, ōnis, f. [opitulator], a helping, assisting, help, assistance (post-class.), Arn. 4, 129; Dig. 4, 4, 1; Vulg. 1 Cor. 12, 28.

opitulātor (**opitulus**), ōris, m. [id.], helper, aider, succor (post-class.): opitulus Juppiter, et opitulātor dictus est, quasi opitulator, Paul. ex Fest. p. 184 Müll.: soda-

lis opitulātor, App. Flor. 3, p. 353, 25; Hier. in Isa. 7, 17, § 10.

opitulatus, ūs, m. [opitulator], a helping, help, aid (post-class.): ejus opitulatu, Fulg. Myth. 3, 8.

opitūlor, ātus, i (old inf. pres. opitulārier; v. in the foll.), v. dep. n. [ops-tulo, whence tuli], to bring aid; to help, aid, assist, succor (class.; syn.: adjuvo, subvenio, auxilior, succorro): amanti ire opitulatum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 27: amicum amico opitulārier, id. Curc. 2, 3, 54: sontibus, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 3: inopiae, to relieve, Sall. C. 33, 2: permultum ad dicendum, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 7: frequentatio, quae conjecturalibus causis opitulatur, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 53.—(β) With contra, to be good against, to relieve; of remedies: contra vanas species opitulāri, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 103.

Act. collat. form opitūlo, āre (ante-class.): corrige, opitula, Liv. And. ap. Non. 475, 11.

opitūlus, i, m., v. opitulator.

opituma, i, q. optima, Inser.; v. bonus.

opium or **-on**, i, n., = ὀπιον, poppy-juice, opium, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 199; 25, 10, 81, § 130.

opobalsamētum, i, n. [opobalsamum], a place planted with balsam-trees (post-class.): silva palmeto et opobalsameto distinguitur, Just. 36, 3, 3.

opobalsamum, i, n., = ὀποβάλσαμον, the juice of the balsam-tree, opobalsam, balsam, balm, Stat. S. 3, 2, 141; Just. 36, 3, 4; Plin. 37, 13, 78, § 204.—Used for embalming bodies, Inscr. Grut. 692, 10.—**II.** Hence, in gen., perfume: hirsuto spirant opobalsama collo Quae tibi, Juv. 2, 41.

opocarpāthōn, i, n., = ὀποκάρπαθων, the juice of the carpathum, Plin. 28, 10, 45, § 158.

opopānax, ācis, m., = ὀποπάναξ, the juice of the herb panax, Plin. 20, 24, 100, § 264.

oporicē, ēs, f., = ὀπωρική, a medicine prepared from tree-fruits (quinces, etc.), Plin. 24, 14, 79, § 129.

oporōtheca, ae, or **oporōthecē**, ēs, f., = ὀπωροθήκη, a place for keeping fruits, a fruit-room, fruitery (ante-class.), Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 2; 1, 2, 10.

oportet, it, 2, v. impers. [2. opus], it is necessary, needful, proper, becoming, or reasonable; it behooves; I (thou, he, etc.) must or ought (cf.: opus est, necesse est, debeo; oportet denotes the necessity of reason or duty, necesse est that of compulsion).—*Constr.* class. with a subject-clause, the subj., or absol.; late Lat. also with ut and subj. tamquam ita fieri non solum oportet, sed etiam necesse esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39, § 84: hoc fieri oportet et opus est, id. Att. 13, 25, 1: ted ipsum oportet hoc profiteri et proloqui, Enn. ap. Non. 232, 24 (Trag. v. 384 Vahl); cf.: qui alteri exitium parat, eum scire oportet sibi paratam pestem parare, id. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39 (Trag. v. 22 ib.): hanc scire oportet, filia tua ubi sit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 51: servum hercle te esse oportet et nequam et malum, you must be a truly good-for-nothing slave, id. Poen. 5, 2, 70: non oportuit relictas (i.e. relictas esse ancillas), Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 6: adulescenti morem gestum oportuit, id. Ad. 2, 2, 6: ut ut erat, mansum tamen oportuit, he ought to have stayed, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 26: nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium, Cic. Lael. 17, 61: pecunia, quam his oportuit civitatibus pro frumento dari, that was to be given, id. Verr. 2, 3, 75, § 174: unde habes, quaerit nemo, sed oportet habere, Juv. 14, 207.—With subj.: ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redundet oportet oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 20: me ipsum ames oportet, non mea, id. Fin. 2, 26: valeat possessor oportet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 49.—Also (late Lat.) constr. with ut and subj., Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 10; Boeth. Consol. Phil. 1, pros. 4.—*Absol.*: si denique aliquid non contra ac liceret factum diceretur, sed contra atque oporteret... est enim aliquid, quod non oporteat, etiam si licet: quicquid vero non licet, certe non oportet, Cic. Balb. 3, 7; cf.: ne quid fiat secus quam volumus quamque oportet, id. Att. 6, 2, 2: alio tempore atque oportuerit, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: longior quam oportet sermo, Quint. 8, 3, 53;

cf. id. 8, 2, 23; 9, 4, 144.—(β) *Plur.* (ante-class.): ut ea, quae oportuerint, facta non sint, Caecil. ap. Prisc. p. 827 P.: haec facta ab illo oportebant (al. oportebat), Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 25; cf. id. And. 3, 2, 1.

ōpos, i, m., = ὀπός, juice, sap, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 96.

oppallesco (**obp-**), pallūi, 3, v. n. *incho.* [ob-palleo], to turn pale (post-class.): carni-fex stupore oppalluit, Prud. στέφ. 1, 92; Coripp. Joann. 6, 156.

oppando, pandi, pansum, or passum, 3, v. a. [ob-pando], to spread or stretch out against or before, to spread out (post-class.): aliquid ad flatus helices, Grat. Cyn. 55: cornibus oppansis et summā fronte coruscum (of the cross of Christ), Prud. Psych. 410: aulae vice oppansā, Tert. Apol. 48 *fin.*; Hier. Ep. ad Galat. 1, v. 11, 12; Vulg. Exod. 35, 12.—Hence, **oppansum** (**-passum**), i, n., a covering, envelope (eccl. Lat.): corporis, Tert. Anim. 53.

oppango (**obp-**), pēgi, pactum, 3, v. a. [ob-pango], to fasten or fix on, to affix (ante-class. and in post-Aug. prose): ubi saviūm oppēgit, fugit, imprinted, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 60: repagula, quae... ex contrario oppanguntur, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. repagula, p. 281 Müll.

oppansum, i, n., v. oppando *fin.*

oppansus, a, um, *Part.*, from oppando.

oppassus, a, um, *Part.*, from oppando.

oppecto (**obp-**), ēre, v. a. [ob-pecto], to comb off; transf., of eating, to pluck or pick off, to pick, to eat: nimio melius oppectuntur frigida, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 31.

***oppēdo** (**obp-**), ēre, v. n. [ob-pedo], to break wind at any one; trop. for to deride, mock, insult; with dat.: curtis Judaeis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 70.

opperior (**obp-**), pēritus and pertus, 4 (arch. forms, *ful.* opperibor, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 107 al.; *inf.* opperiri, id. ib. 2, 3, 5; v. infra; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 51), v. dep. n. and a. [kindred with experior, from perior, whence peritus]. **I.** *Neutr.*, to wait (class.; syn.: exspecto, praestolor): opperiri expectare, Fest. p. 187 Müll.: pol. quamquam domi cupio, opperiar, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 23: vel sex mensis opperibor, id. Ps. 1, 3, 89: non quis parumper durare opperiri? id. Truc. 2, 3, 5: aut ibidem opperiar, aut, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 10, 1: ego in Arcano opperiar, dum ista cognosco, id. ib. 10, 3, 1: unam praeterea horam ne oppertus sies, wait a whole hour, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 30.—Followed by ut with subj.: simul opperians, ut terrestri copiae traicerentur, Liv. 42, 48, 10; Tac. A. 15, 68; Tiro ap. Gell. 6, 3, 42.—**II.** *Act.*, to wait for, await, expect a person or thing. (a) With a personal object: servom, quem ego me jusseram hic opperiri, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 18: abi intro: ibi me opperire, Tert. And. 3, 2, 43: hostem, Verg. A. 10, 771: imperatorem, Tac. A. 4, 66.—(β) With an inanim. object: seni non otium erat, id. sum opperitus, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 101: tempora sua, Liv. 1, 56, 8: tempus dextrum, to wait for the right time, Sil. 5, 85.

oppessulatus (**obp-**), a, um, *Part.*, from the obs. oppessulo [ob-pessulus], bolted or barred (post-class.): janua firmiter oppessulatam pulsare, App. M. 1, p. 112, 11: januae, Amm. 31, 13, 15.

oppētītus (**obp-**), a, um, *Part.*, from oppeto.

oppeto (**obp-**), īvi and īi, itum, 3, v. a. [ob-peto], to go to meet, to encounter (an evil, esp. death; class.; syn.: obo, occumbo, intereo): malam pestem, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38 (Trag. v. 15 Vahl.); so, pestem, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 7.—Esp.: mortem, to encounter death, for to perish, die (only of a violent or unnatural death), Enn. ap. Non. 507, 19 (Trag. v. 235 Vahl.): cum milites pro salute populi Romani mortem oppetiverint, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38; cf.: clarae mortes pro patriā oppetitae, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 116: poenas superbiae, to suffer for one's pride, Phaedr. 3, 16, 2.—**II.** In partic., pregn. for oppetere mortem, to perish, die (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quis ante ora patrum Trojae sub moenibus altis Contigit oppetere, Verg. A. 1, 96; 11, 268; 12, 543: eodem mari, Tac. A. 2, 24: non senio, sed fame, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 15: gloriosā morte, to die a glorious death, Prud. στέφ. 10, 65.

oppexus (**obp-**), ūs, m. [oppecto], a

combing, dressing of hair: crinium regali-
um, App. M. 11, p. 261, 15.

oppico (obp-), āre, v. a. [ob-pico], to
smear over or seal up with pitch (ante-
class.): corticem oppicato, Cato, R. R. 120.

oppidāneus, a, um, adj. [oppidum],
of a town (post-class.), Cod. Th. 12, 1, 38 sq.

oppidānus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or in
a town other than Rome (since urbanus
signifies, of Rome, from the capital); some-
times in a depreciating sense, opp. to urba-
nus, of or belonging to a small town, pro-
vincial (class.): senex quidam oppidanus,
Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240: oppidanum et incon-
ditum genus dicendi, id. Brut. 69, 242: lasci-
via, Tac. A. 14, 17.—Subst.: **oppidānus**,
i, m., a townsman: oppidani domus, Liv.
29, 9, 2.—In plur.: **oppidāni**, ōrum, m.,
the inhabitants of a town other than Rome,
townsmen, townsfolk (esp. when besieged),
Caes. B. G. 2, 33; 7, 12; 13; 58; Liv. 36, 25.

oppidatim, adv. [id.], by towns, in the
towns, in every town (post-Aug.): ludos op-
pidatim constituerunt, Suet. Aug. 59: cum
oppidatim victimae caederentur, id. Galb.
18.

oppidō, adv. [etym. dub.; cf. ἔμπεδον;
v. oppidum], very, very much, completely,
exceedingly, exactly, precisely (already obs.
in the time of Quint.: oppido sunt usi
paululum tempore nostro superiores,
Quint. 8, 3, 25. Confined altogether to
familiar discourse; we meet with no ex-
ample of oppido in Cicero's orations): op-
pido, valde multum. Ortum est autem
hoc verbum ex sermone inter se confabu-
lantium, quantum quisque frugum faceret,
utque multitudo significaretur, saepe re-
spondebatur, Quantum vel oppido satis
esset. Hinc in consuetudinem venit,
ut diceretur oppido pro valde multum,
Fest. p. 184 Müll.: oppido interii, I am
completely done for, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 143:
perii, id. Aul. 3, 1, 4: iratus, greatly, Ter.
Phorm. 2, 2, 3: oportune, id. Ad. 3, 2, 24:
ridiculus, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 259: pauci, id.
Fam. 14, 4, 4: inter se differunt, id. Fin. 3,
10, 33: adulescens, Liv. 42, 28, 13: peram-
bula aedis oppido tamquam tuas, just as if
they were, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 122.—Also, as an
affirmative reply to a question: Omnene?
Oppido, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 29.—In a lusus
verbb. with oppidum: lignum a me toto
oppido et quidem oppido quaesitum, App.
Mag. p. 326; Vulg. Gen. 19, 3; id. 2 Par. 35,
23: oppido quam, exceedingly, Vitr. 8, 3:
oppido quam breve intervallum, Liv. 36,
25, 3: oppido quam parva, id. 39, 47, 2.

oppidulum, i, n. dim. [oppidum], a
small town (class.), Cic. Att. 10, 7, 1; id. Q.
Fr. 2, 12, 1: mansuri oppidulo, quod versu
dicere non est (viz. Equus Tuticus), Hor. S.
1, 5, 87.

oppidum, i (gen. plur. oppidūm, Sulp.
ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; old abl. plur. oppedeis,
Lex. Servil.), n. [ob pedum; Gr. πῆδος;
Sanscr. pada-m, on or over the plain]. **I.**
A town (of towns other than Rome, which
was called Urbs; though occasionally the
term oppidum was applied to Rome)
(class.): oppidum ab opi dictum, quod
munitur opis causā, ubi sit: et quod
opus est ad vitam gerendum, Varr. L. L.
5, § 141 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 202: hi coetus
(hominum) sedem primum certo loco do-
miciliorum causā constituerunt, quam cum
locis manumque saepissent, ejusmodi con-
junctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem
appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41: Athenas
anticum opulentum oppidum Contempla,
Enn. ap. Non. 470, 5 (Trag. v. 324 Vahl.):
fortunatum oppidum, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 81:
Segesta est oppidum pervetus in Sicilia,
Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72: praesidia in oppi-
dis, id. Att. 8, 11, B, § 1: Romana per oppi-
da, Verg. G. 2, 176: urbe (i. e. Romā) oppido-
ve ullo, Suet. Oth. 1.—Constr. with gen.,
of name of a town: Antiochia, Cic. Att. 5,
18, 1.—Of Rome: per totius oppidum, all
through the town, i. e. Rome, Varr. L. L. 6,
§ 14 Müll.: eos (legatos) in oppidum intro-
mitti non placuit, Liv. 42, 36: oppidum
Martis, Mart. 10, 30, 2.—In like manner op-
pidum denotes Athens, Nep. Milt. 4, 2; and
Thebes, id. Pel. 1, 2.—In a fig. of an old
man: ad hoc ego oppidum vetus continuo
legiones meas Protinus adducam: hoc si
expugno, etc., Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 12.—**B.**

Transf., the inhabitants of a town: illic
oppida tota canem venerantur, nemo Dian-
nam, Juv. 15, 8.—**II.** A fortified wood or
forest, among the Britons, Caes. B. G. 5, 21.
—**III.** The barriers of the circus (ante-
class.): in circo primo unde mittuntur
equi, nunc dicuntur carceres, Naevius op-
pidum appellat, Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.;
cf. Fest. p. 184 ib.

oppignērator (obp-), ōris, m. [op-
pignero], one who takes a pledge, who lends
on a pledge, (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 215.

oppignēro (obp-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.
[ob-pignero], to give as a pledge, to pledge,
pawn (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: libelli
pro vino etiam saepe oppignerabantur, Cic.
Sest. 51, 110: anulum, Mart. 2, 57, 7.—**II.**
Trop.: filiam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 46: verbo
se oppignerare, Sen. Ben. 3, 5, 2.

oppilatio (obp-), ōnis, f. [oppilo], a
stopping up, obstructing (post-class.): na-
rium, Scrib. Comp. 47.

oppilo (obp-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [ob-
pilo], to stop up, shut up (rare but class.);
syn.: obturo, obstruo, claudio): metretam
novam amurcā colluito, oppilato, Cato, R. R.
100; Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 135: ostia, Lucr. 6,
725: scalis tabernae oppilatis, Cic. Phil. 2,
9: clausae portae et oppilatae, Vulg. 2 Esdr.
7, 3.

oppingo, v. oppango.

Oppius, i, m.; **Oppia**, ae, f., the name
of a Roman gens. **1.** C. Oppius, a friend
of Caesar, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14 al.—**2.** L. Op-
pius, a Roman knight, Cic. Fl. 13, 31.—**3.**
P. Oppius, a quaestor, defended by Cicero;
v. the fragm. in Orell. p. 444.—In fem.: Op-
pia, the wife of L. Mindius, Cic. Fam. 13,
28, 2; v. also Juv. 10, 220 Jan.; id. 10, 322.
—Hence, **Oppius**, a, um, adj., of or be-
longing to an Oppius, Oppian: Oppia lex,
proposed by the people's tribune, C. Oppius,
against women's extravagance in dress, Liv.
34, 1; Tac. A. 3, 33; 34: Oppius mons, one
of the summits of the Esquiline Hill, Varr.
L. L. 5, § 50 Müll.; Fest. s. v. septimontium,
pp. 340 and 348 Müll.; cf. Becker's
Antiq. 1, pp. 521, 534.

oppileo (obp-), ēvi, ētum, 2, v. a. [ob-
pleo, plenus], to fill completely, to fill up, fill
(class.). **I.** Lit.: saucii opplent porticus,
Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38 (Trag. v. 16
Vahl): ager oppletus imbrum fremitu,
Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 12 (Trag. v. 196
Vahl): oppleta tritici granaria, Plaut. Truc.
2, 6, 42: aedis spoliis, id. Ib. 2, 6, 41; Varr.
R. R. 1, 8, 5: nives jam omnia oppleverant,
Liv. 10, 46.—**B.** Transf.: alienus odor
nares opplet, Varr. R. R. 3, 4, 3.—**II.**
Trop.: jam opplebit auris meas sua vani-
loquentia, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 14: haec opinio
Graeciam opplevit, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 63: men-
tes angustae, oppletae tenebris ac sordibus,
id. Red. in Sen. 4, 10.

oppletus, a, um, Part., from oppleo.

***opploō (obp-)**, āre, v. n. [ob-ploro],
to cry or wail at, against, or in any thing:
aurebus meis, Auct. Her. 4, 62, 65.

oppōno (obp-), pōsi (in Plaut. pōsivi),
situm, 3 (sync.: oppostus for oppositus, Lucr.
4, 150), v. a. [ob-pono], to set or place against,
to set or station before or opposite, to oppose
(class.; cf. obicio, offero, adversor). **I.**
Lit. **A.** In gen.: se venientibus in iti-
nere, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: huic equites, id. ib.
3, 75: turrim ad introitum portūs, id. ib. 3,
39: armatos homines ad omnes introitus,
Cic. Caecin. 8, 27: Eumenem adversariis,
Nep. Eum. 3, 2: (Hannibali) opposuit natu-
ra Alpemque nivemque, Juv. 10, 152.—To
place or put before, to hold before: ante
oculos opposuit manum, Ov. F. 4, 178: ocu-
lis manūs, id. ib. 3, 46: manum fronti, id.
M. 2, 276: gallinae se opponant (pullis), Cic.
N. D. 2, 52, 130: foraminis oculos, to keep be-
fore the opening, Petr. 96: eos opponi om-
nibus contionibus auctores ad perniciem
meam, represented, held up as, Cic. Sest. 19,
42: licet antestari? ego vero Oppono auri-
culam, offer, present, Hor. S. 1, 9, 76: op-
positas habere fores, i. e. closed, Ov. H. 17, 8.
—To apply, as a remedy: brassicam, Cato, R.
R. 157.—**B.** In partic., to set against as
a pledge, to pledge, wager, mortgage: pono
pallium: ille suum anulum opposivit, Plaut.
Cure. 2, 3, 77: potes mutuam drachmam
me dare? Ps. Vix hercle opino, etsi me
opponam pignori, id. Ps. 1, 1, 84: ager op-

positus est, pignori ob decem minas, Ter.
Phorm. 4, 3, 56; Vulg. 2 Esdr. 5, 3.—So, with
a play upon both meanings: villula nostra
non ad Austri flatus opposita est, verum ad
milia quindecim, mortgaged, Cat. 26, 1 sq.
—**C.** To expose, lay bare or open, abandon:
opponere se periculis pro re publica, Cic.
Balb. 10, 26: Saguntinis pro nudatā moeni-
bus patriā corpora opponentibus, Liv. 21,
8: nudatas radices hiberno frigori, Plin. 17,
28, 47, § 262.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.,
to set before, bring forward, set before the
eyes or mind, to oppose, adduce, allege: pe-
ricula intenduntur, formidines opponantur,
Cic. Quint. 14, 47: ut ante occupet (orator),
quod videat opponi, id. Or. 40, 138; id. Top.
24, 92; 25, 96: auctoritatem suam, id. Ac.
2, 20, 64: his quattuor causis totidem medi-
cinae opponuntur, id. de Or. 2, 83, 339: op-
posuisti semel Ciceronis nostri valetudi-
nem: conticui, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8 (10), 1: muri
causam, id. Off. 3, 10, 41.—**B.** In partic.
1. To speak against, oppose, object, reply,
adduce in contradiction: quid opponas,
si negem, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 8: non minore
auctoritatem, id. Ac. 2, 20, 6: iis opposuit
sese Socrates, id. Brut. 8, 31: quid habes
quod mihi opponas? id. Phil. 2, 4, 8 sq.: ut
opponeret Stoicis, summum bonum esse
frui iis rebus, id. Ac. 2, 42, 131.—**2.** To set
against, oppose, by way of comparison:
multis secundis proeliis unum adversum,
et id. mediocre, opponerent, Caes. B. C. 3,
73; Phaedr. Epil. 2: rationibus labores, Cic.
Rep. 1, 3, 4: quotiens quis dixerit, occidit
Alexander Persarum multa milia, opponetur
et Callisthenem, Sen. Q. N. 6, 23, 2; id.
Ep. 117, 5; 118, 8 sq.; cf.: felicia tempora,
quae te Moribus opponunt! Juv. 2, 39.—**C.**
Jusjurandum alicui, to impose an oath on
one, Dig. 37, 14, 6.—Hence, **oppositus**, a,
um, P. a., placed or standing against or
opposite, lying over against, opposed to, op-
posite (class.): moles oppositae fluctibus,
Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14: luna opposita soli, id. Div.
2, 6, 17: oppositam petens contra Zancleia
saxa Rhegion, Ov. M. 14, 47.—Trop.: Nar-
bo . . . propugnaculum istis ipsis nationi-
bus oppositum, Cic. Font. 1, 3.—**2.** Subst.:
opposita, ōrum, n. plur., opposite, i. e.
contradictory propositions, opposites (post-
class.): opposita (ἀντικείμενα Graeci dic-
unt), Geil. 16, 8, 13.

† **oportō (obp-)**, āre, to bring: por-
tat, subportat, oportat, Not. Tir. p. 11.

opportūne, adv., v. opportunus fin.

opportunitas (obp-), ātis, f. [oppor-
tunus]. **I.** In gen., fitness, convenience,
suitableness (class.; syn. occasio; cf.: co-
pia, facultas): loci, local advantages, Caes.
B. G. 3, 14: corporis, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: anu-
li, id. Off. 3, 9, 38: membrorum, id. N. D. 1,
33, 92: aetatis, Sall. J. 6, 3.—**II.** In par-
tic. **A.** A fit, opportune, or favorable
time, a favorable opportunity: optima op-
portunitate ambo autem venistis, Plaut.
Merc. 5, 4, 3; so id. Ep. 2, 2, 19: scientia
opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum tem-
porum, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142: omni negotio
est, Vulg. Eccl. 8, 6.—Personified as
a goddess, Opportunity, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 3.—
B. An advantage: tales igitur inter viros
amicitia tantas opportunitates habet, Cic.
Lael. 6, 22: opportunitate aliqua data, if
some advantage offered itself, Caes. B. G. 3,
17.

opportūnus (obp-), a, um, adj. [ob-
portus, lit., at or before the port; hence],
I. In gen., fit, meet, convenient, suitable,
seasonable, opportune (class.; syn.: com-
modus, utilis): tempus actionis opportu-
num, Graece εὐκαιρία, Latine appellatur
ocasio, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142: aetas opportu-
nissima, id. Fam. 7, 7, 2: nihil opportunius
accidere vidi, id. ib. 10, 16, 1.—Subst.: **op-
portūna**, ōrum, n., fit or convenient things:
locorum opportuna, Tac. A. 4, 24.—**II.** In
partic. **A.** Advantageous, serviceable,
useful: ceterae res, quae expetuntur, op-
portunae sunt singulae rebus singulis, Cic.
Lael. 6, 22.—**B.** Fit, suitable, adapted to
any thing: ad omnia haec magis opportu-
nus nemo est, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 47.—**C.** Ex-
posed, liable to any thing: Romanus ce-
dentem hostem effuse sequendo opportu-
nus huic eruptioni fuit, Liv. 6, 24: inju-
riae, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 98: opportuniora
morbis corpora, id. 18, 7, 12, § 68.—Hence,
adv.: **opportūne**, fitly, seasonably, op-

portunately (class.), Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 1: venisse, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16: locus opportune captus ad eam rem, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: opportune, importune, in season and out of season, Vulg. 2 Tim. 4, 2.—*Comp.*: opportunus alio loco referendus, Gal. Inst. 2, 97.—*Sup.*: nuntiis opportunissime allatis, Caes. B. C. 3, 101; Liv. 32, 18.

oppōsitio (obp-), ōnis, f. [oppōno], an opposing, opposition (class.): disparatum est id, quod ab aliquā re per oppositionem negationis separatur, hoc modo: sapere, et non sapere, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42; Gell. 6, 1, 4: scientiae, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 20.

1. oppōitus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from oppōno.

2. oppōsitus, ūs, m. (in sing. used only in abstr.) [oppōno]. **I.** A placing or setting against, an opposing; with obj.-gen.: laterum nostrorum oppōitus et corporum pollicemur, Cic. Marc. 10, 32; Sil. 10, 212.—*With subj.-gen.*: lunae, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25.—**II.** A placing or laying before, an interposition, intervention: oppōitus globi noctem afferente, Plin. 2, 71, 73; § 181: aedium, Gell. 4, 5, 3.—**III.** A citing or bringing forward against one: oppōitus horum vocabulorum commotus, Gell. 14, 5, 4.

oppressio (obp-), ōnis, f. [opprimō]. **1.** A pressing down, Vitr. 10, 3, 3; trop., force, violence (class.), Ter. Ad. 2, 30.—**2.** Violent seizure: occupatio fori, oppressio curiae, Cic. Dom. 3, 5.—**3.** Oppression, overthrow: legum et libertatis, Off. 3, 21, 83.—**4.** (Late Lat.) Med. t. t., = κατὰ ληψιν, a catalepsy, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10, 56; id. Tard. 2, 5, 86.

oppressiuncula (obp-), ae, f. dim. [oppressio], a slight pressing, gentle pressure: papillarum horridularum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 66.

* **oppressor**, ōris, m. [opprimō], a crusher, destroyer: oppressores dominationis, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16.

1. oppressus (obp-), a, um, Part., from opprimo.

2. oppressus (obp-), ūs, m. [opprimō], a pressing down, pressure (poet. and in post-class. prose): in oppressu valido, Lucr. 1, 851: montis, Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

opprimo (obp-), essi, essum, 3, v. a. [ob-premo], to press against, press together; to press down (class.; syn. obruo). **I.** Lit.: voluit deus ora loquentis opprimere, to close, Ov. M. 3, 295: oculos, to press together, i. e. close the eyes, sc. of a dying person, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8: fauces manu, Suet. Calig. 12: flammam in ore, to repress, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 122 (Trag. v. 437 Vahl.).—*To press down*: taleam pede, to press into the ground, Cato, R. R. 45; Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 27: opprimi ruinā conclavis, to be crushed, Cic. Div. 2, 8, 20: terrā oppressus, id. ib. 2, 23, 51: classem, to sink, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33: senem injectū multae vestis, to smother, stifle, Tac. A. 6, 50; so, dormiens oppressit eum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 3, 19; Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14.—**B.** Transf.: oppressit jaculo redeuntē ad frenā leonem, struck down, Val. Fl. 3, 24.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To press together; to close, shut: os opprimere, shut your mouth! hold your tongue! Plaut. As. 3, 2, 40; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 93.—**B.** To press or bear down: opprimere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4.—**C.** To put down, suppress, quell, check, quash: quae oratio a censore opprimenda est, Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 30: sine tumultu rem omnem opprimere, Liv. 2, 4: tumultum, id. 31, 11: fraudem, to baffle, thwart, id. 26, 6; Vulg. Lev. 24, 16.—**D.** To overthrow, overwhelm, crush, overpower, prostrate, subdue: reliquias huius belli, Cic. Fam. 10, 20, 3: Graeciam, Nep. Them. 8, 2: nationem, Cic. Font. 12, 36: invidiam acerbitate, Nep. Dion. 6: libertatem, to put an end to, destroy, id. Alcib. 3, 3: ut extinctae potius amicitiae, quam oppressae esse videantur, Cic. Lael. 21, 78: aliquem iniquo iudicio, id. Quint. 2, 7: intolerandam potentiam, to overthrow, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 36: aliquem, to crush one with false accusations, Liv. 2, 52; cf.: insontem oblato falso crimine; id. 1, 51: quaestionem, id. 26, 15: si oppressa foret securā senectus (i. e. securus senex), Juv. 10, 75: litteras, to utter indistinctly, to mumble, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133.—*In gen.*, to have the upper hand, get the best of it, be victorious, Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 10.—**E.** To load, overwhelm, bear down, overcome: op-

primi aere alieno, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 8: invidiā, id. ib. 2, 4, 4: totius corporis doloribus, id. Fam. 9, 14, 3: metu, Liv. 24, 33: timore, Caes. B. G. 4, 15: senatus oppressus et afflictus, Cic. Red. in Sen. 7, 18.—**F.** To fall upon, surprise, take by surprise, come upon unexpectedly, seize, catch (syn.: adior, invado): occasionem opprimere, to seize, embrace, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 15: imprudentem, Ter. And. 1, 3, 22: incautos, Liv. 26, 12: Antonium mors oppressit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 91, § 213: ne subito a me opprimantur (sc. interrogando), id. ib. 2, 4, 67, § 150: oppressi luce copias instruunt, Auct. B. G. 8, 14: rostra, to make one's self master of, occupy, Cic. Clu. 40, 110.—**G.** To bury, hide, conceal, suppress: quod quo studiosius ab ipsis opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 121: iram, Sall. J. 72, 1: ita ejus rei oppressa mentio est, Liv. 23, 22: infamiam, Just. 12, 13, 10.—**H.** To force a woman, commit a rape upon (late Lat.), Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 12; 14, 32; id. Gen. 34, 2; id. Ezech. 2, 2, 11.

opprōbramentum (obp-), i, n. [opprobrio], a reproach, disgrace (ante-class.): opprobriamentum, aut flagitium muliebre, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 84 (420 Ritschl).

opprōbratio (obp-), ōnis, f. [id.], a reproaching, upbraiding, (post-class.): opprobriatione permotus, Gell. 12, 12, 4: reprehensionis, id. 2, 7, 13.

opprōbrīōsus (obp-), a, um, adj. [opprobrium], opprobrious (post-class.), Cod. Just. 1, 3, 41; Ambros. Cain et Abel, 1, 4, 14.

opprōbrum (obp-), i, n. [opprobrio], a reproach, scandal, disgrace, dishonor, opprobrium (not in Cic. or Caes.; syn.: dedecus, probum, infamia): vereor, ne civitati meae sit opprobrio, si, etc., lest it should be a reproach, Nep. Con. 3, 4: et turpitudine generis opprobrio multis fuit, Quint. 3, 7, 19: opprobria culpa, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 10.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A reproach, taunt, abuse, abusive word or language: morderi opprobriis falsis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38: fundere, id. ib. 2, 1, 146: dicere, Ov. M. 1, 758; Inscr. Lanuv. (133 B.C.) ap. Mommsen de Collegiis fin.—**B.** Of persons, a reproach, disgrace (like the Gr. ἐλεγχος and δνειδος): opprobria Romuli Remique, Cat. 28, 14: Cecropiae domus aeternum opprobrium, Hor. C. 4, 12, 7: pagi, id. ib. 2, 13, 4; Ov. M. 8, 155: majorum, Tac. A. 3, 66.

opprōbro (obp-), no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [ob-probrum], to reproach, taunt, upbraid (ante- and post-class.; syn.: vituperare, obijuro, reprehendo): opprobriare, probum obicere, Fest. p. 187 Müll.: egone id exprobre, qui mihi met cupio id opprobriari? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 143: rus alicui, id. Truc. 2, 2, 25: adversariis, Gell. 17, 1, 11: mollities cuidam opprobriata acerbe, id. 3, 5 in lenn.

opugnantiā, ae, f. [oppugno], resist-ance, opposition (late Lat.), Dion. Exig. Epist. de Rat. Paschae, p. 513 M.

opugnatio (obp-), ōnis, f. [id.], a storming, assaulting, besieging; an attack, assault, siege (class.). **I.** Lit.: de oppidorum opugnacionibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: opugnatio Gallorum, i. e. their method of besieging, Caes. B. G. 2, 6, 2; 7, 29, 2: propulsare, Cic. Cael. 9, 20: relinquere, to raise, Tac. A. 15, 16: opugnacione civitas cingitur, Macr. S. 3, 9, 6.—**II.** Trop., an assault, attack with words, an accusation, etc.: totum genus opugnacionis huius propulsare debetis, Cic. Cael. 9, 20; id. Vatin. 2, 5: sine opugnacione, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8, 1.

opugnator (obp-), ōris, m. [id.], an assaulter, attacker, assailant (class.). **I.** Lit.: patriae, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8: opugnatores, opp. obsessi, Tac. H. 3, 71.—**II.** Trop.: meae salutis, Cic. Planc. 31, 76.

opugnatorius (obp-), a, um, adj. [opugnator], of or belonging to a siege (only in Vitr.): res, Vitr. 10, 22; id. 10, 19.

1. oppugno (obp-), āvi, ātum (old inf. fut. oppugnassere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 55; v. Roby, Gram. 1, 197 sq.), 1, v. a. [ob-pugno], to fight against, to attack, assail, assault, storm, besiege, war with (class.; cf.: obsideo, occupo). **I.** Lit.: omnes Galliae civitates ad se oppugnandum venisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: aggeribus, vineis, turribus oppugnabam oppidum, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3; id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 20; id. Har. Resp. 4, 6: ca-

stra, Caes. B. G. 6, 41: locum, id. ib. 5, 21: clamor oppugnantis, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 375 Müll. (Ann. v. 408 Vahl.): castelli oppugnandi spes, Liv. 21, 57: se Macedoniam oppugnaturum dicebat, id. 42, 32: oppugnante aliquo, Just. 9, 5, 4: quoniam externo hoste oppugnarentur, id. 18, 2, 2: Methonam urbem, id. 7, 6, 14: 25, 4, 7: nos et civitatem, Vulg. 1 Macc. 11, 50.—**II.** Trop., to attack, assault, assail: non oportuisse Metellum, patrem tuum, oppugnari a me, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 6: pecuniā aliqueum, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: rem, id. de Or. 2, 38, 161: aliqueum clandestinis consiliis, id. Or. 66, 223: aequitatem verbis, id. Caecin. 24, 67: consilia aliqueus, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 154: delictum, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 52: senem, to lay siege to, circumvent, id. Ep. 1, 2, 60: sonipes celer... Oppugnat frenis, struggles against, resists, Coripp. Joann. 4, 468.

2. oppugno (obp-), no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [ob-pugno], to beat with fists, to buffet (Plautin.): os, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 56.

oppūto (obp-), āre, v. a. [ob-puto], to prune (post-Aug.), Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156.

* **oppūvio**, āre, v. a., to beat, strike: oppuviat, verberat, a puvendo, id est feriendo, Fest. p. 188 Müll.

oprimementum, v. operimentum.

1. ops, ōpis (nom. sing. does not occur; and the dat. perh. only in Front. Ep. ad Verr. 6 fin.; abstr. ope, but opi, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 141), f. [Sanscr. ap-nas, gain; Gr. ὄψος, wealth; cf.: opulentus, copia = co-opia]. **I.** Power, might, strength, ability, in abstr.: Romani scalis summā nituntur opum vi, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 168 Vahl.); so Verg. A. 12, 552: summā ope niti, Sall. C. 1, 1: omni ope atque operā enitar, will employ all my strength and efforts, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 5: omnibus viribus atque opibus repugnare, with all our powers, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: quācumque ope possent, id. Mil. 11, 30: grates persolvere dignas Non opis est nostrae, is not in our power, Verg. A. 1, 601.

B. In concr., means of any kind that one possesses; property, substance, wealth, riches, treasure; military or political resources, might, power, influence, etc. (in this signif. mostly in plur.; cf.: facultates, copiae, divitiae): ut scias, quanto e loco, Quantis opibus, quibus de rebus lapsa fortuna accidit, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 396 Vahl.): nos tamen estichus pro opibus nostris moenia, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 13: condere, to hoard up treasures, Verg. G. 2, 507; cf.: magnas inter opes inops, Hor. C. 3, 16, 28; 2, 12, 22: ruris parvae, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 59: amplae, Plin. 9, 35, 59, § 122: vita opibus firma, copiis locuples, gloriā ampla, virtute honesta, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 1: cui tenues opes, nullae facultates, exiguae amicorum copiae sunt, id. Quint. 1, 2: in bonis numerabis divitias, honores, opes, id. Fin. 5, 27, 81; cf.: divitiae ut utare, opes ut colare, honores ut laudare, id. Lael. 6, 22: opibus et copiis affluentes, id. Agr. 2, 30, 82: opes violentas concupiscere, id. Phil. 1, 12, 129: Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum fuerint Danaī, Verg. A. 2, 4: ad divos adeunto caste, pietatem adhibento, opes amovento, lay aside display or show, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19.—*In sing.*: vidi ego te, astante ope barbaricā, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 120 Vahl.); so, barbarica, Verg. A. 8, 685.—**II.** Aid, help, support, assistance, succor (syn.: subsidium, suppetiae, auxilium): opis egens tuae, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 126 Vahl.): pro factis reddere opis pretium, id. ap. Sen. Ep. 18, 5 (Epigr. v. 6 ib.): arripe opem auxiliumque ad hanc rem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 65; Cic. Att. 9, 16, 1: sine tuā ope, id. Att. 16, 13, c. 2: aliquid opis rei publicae tulissimus, id. Fam. 4, 1, 1: opem petere ab aliquo, id. Tusc. 5, 2, 5: confugere ad opem alicuius, id. Font. 11, 35: ferte opem, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67 (Trag. v. 86 Vahl.): exitum superabat opem, i. e. baffled medical skill, Ov. M. 7, 527: afferre opem, to yield assistance, id. ib. 8, 601: admovere, id. R. Am. 116.

2. ōps, ōpis (nom. sing. Opis, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 52; Hyg. Fab. 130), f. [a personification of 1. ops], the goddess of plenty, riches, and power, the wife of Saturn, and the patroness of husbandry; identical with Terra: Jovi... Ope gnato, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 2; Varr. L. L. 5, § 57; 64 Müll.; Enn. ap.

Lact. 1, 14 (Euhem. n. 3 and 4, pp. 169 and 170 Vahl.); Macr. S. 1, 10; Cic. Univ. 11; id. Phil. 1, 7, 17; Ov. M. 9, 498.

Opscus, i, v. Oscil.

opsonium, v. obsonium.

optabilis, e, adj. [opto], *to be wished for, desirable* (class.): quae expetenda atque optabilia videntur, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 221: mihi pax imprimis fuit optabilis, id. Phil. 7, 3, 7: tempus, Ov. M. 9, 758: quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 33.—**Comp.**: bono viro optabilis, Cic. Pis. 14, 33.—**Sup.** seems not to occur.—**Adv.**: **optabiliter**, *desirably* (post-class.).—**Comp.** optabilis, Val. Max. 5, 1, 6 ext.

optatio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a wishing; a wish* (class.). **I.** In gen.: Theseo cum tres optationes Neptunus dedisset, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94.—**II.** Rhet. fig., *the expression of a wish*: optatio atque execratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 32; 9, 2, 3.—**III.** *A choosing, choice*, Symm. Ep. 1, 1.

optativus, a, um, adj. [id.], *of or belonging to a wish, expressing a wish, optative* (post-class.): modus optativus, *the optative*, Diom. p. 330 P.: adverbium, Mart. Cap. 3, § 310.

optatō, adv., v. opto, P. a. fin.

optatus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from opto.

† **opticē**, ēs, f., = ὀπτική, *optics*: optices non ignarus, Vitruv. 1, 1, 4.

optimas (**optim-**), ātis, adj. [optimus], *of or belonging to the best or noblest, aristocratic*: res publica, quae ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optimati et populari confusa modice, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 41 (from Non. 342, 31): matronae opulentae, optimates, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1 (Trag. v. 294 Vahl.).—Hence, subst.: **optimas** (**optim-**), ātis, usually in plur.: **optimates** (**optim-**), um and ium, comm., *the adherents of the best men*, in a political sense, i. e. *the aristocratic party, the aristocrats* (opp. populares, the popular party; cf.: primores, proceres): qui ita se gerebant, ut sua consilia optimo cuique probarent, optimates habebantur... sunt principes consilii publici, sunt, qui eorum sectam sequuntur, Cic. Sen. 45, 96: cum (summa rerum) est penes delectos, tum illa civitas optimatum arbitrio regi dicitur (opp. to the regnum and the civitas popularis), id. Rep. 1, 26, 42; so, in optimatum dominatu, id. ib. 1, 27, 43: contra voluntatem omnium optimatum, id. Inv. 2, 17, 52: plebis, et optimatum certamina, Tac. A. 4, 32: omnes optimates Juda et Jerusalem, Vulg. Jer. 27, 20 et saep.—In sing.: dum pudet te parum optimatem esse, Cael. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 9, A. 2.

optimē (**optim-**), adv., v. bonus fin.

optimifas, ātis, f. [optimus], *excellence* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 4, § 369.

optimus (**optim-**), v. bonus.

1. optio, ōnis, f. [opto], *choice, free choice, liberty to choose, privilege, option* (class.): optio haec tua est, utram harum vis conditionem, accipe, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 13: nec mihi jus meum optinendi optio est, id. Cas. 2, 19: utro frui malis, optio sit tua, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: vobis datur, utrum velitis, you have your choice, id. Caecin. 23, 64: potestatem optionemque facere alicui, ut eligat, to let a person have his choice, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: eligendi cui patroni daretur optio, id. Brut. 50, 189: hiberna legionis eligendi optio delata commodum, id. Att. 4, 19, 2 (4, 18, 3): optionem tribuere, Sulp. Sev. p. 191 Horn.: optionem proponere, Ambros. Poenit. 2, 6, 50; Aug. Trin. 14, 19: triumphus tibi datur optio, Vulg. 2 Reg. 24, 12; id. 1 Par. 21, 10: tutoris, selection, Gai. Inst. 1, 150.

2. optio, ōnis, m. [id.], *a helper whom one chooses for himself, an assistant* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** In gen.: tibi optionem sumito Leonidam, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 88: fabricae, Dig. 50, 6, 6.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., *an adjutant*, Tac. H. 1, 21; id. A. 1, 25; Varr. L. L. 5, § 91 Müll.: in re militari optio appellatur is, quem decurio aut centurio optat sibi rerum privatarum ministrum, quo facilius obeat publica officia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 184 Müll.: optio qui nunc dicitur, antea appellabatur accensus. Is adjutor dabatur centurioni a tribuno

militem: qui ex eo tempore, quem velint, centurionibus permissum est optare, et nomen ex facto sortitus est, Fest. p. 198 Müll.: optiones ab optando appellati, quod, etc., Veg. Mil. 2, 7.—Very freq. in inscrr., Grut. 551, 3; Malv. Marm. Fels. p. 317 et saep.

optiōnātus, ūs, m. [2. optio], *an adjutancy* (ante-class.), Cato ap. Fest. p. 201 Müll.

optivus, a, um, adj. [opto], *chosen* (poet. and in post-class. prose): cognomen, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 101: optivi vocantur hi (tutores) qui ex optione sumuntur, Gai. Inst. 1, 154 (opp. to dativi).

opto, āvi, ātum, 1 (optassis for optaveris, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 75), v. a. [root op, whence Gr. ὀπτο, ὀψομαι; qs. to look out, pick out, = legere, eligere], *to choose, select* (ante-class. and poet.; syn. deligo): utrum vis, opta, dum licet, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 14; id. Aul. prol. 11: sapientius opta, Ov. M. 2, 102: non video hic, quid magnopere optem, Lucil. ap. Non. 358, 13: inhoneste parare divitias, Ter. And. 4, 5, 2: locum tecto, Verg. A. 1, 425: locum regno, id. ib. 3, 109: externos duces, id. ib. 8, 503: L. Furium optavit, Liv. 6, 25.—Hence, in relig. lang.: optatam hostiam, alii optimam, appellat eam, quam aedilis tribus constitutis hostiis optat, quam immolari velit, Fest. p. 186 Müll.—**II.** Transf., *to wish, wish for, desire* (the predominant signification of the word; cf.: volo, cupio, desidero, aveo): tua vita optanda est, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 12: nihil nisi quod honestum sit, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 66: aliquid votis, Verg. A. 10, 279: vestitus, quem cupimus optamusque, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 2: fortunam, id. Pis. 14, 32.—With ut (class. and freq.): (Phaethon) optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94: numquam a dis immortalibus optabo... ut, etc., id. Cat. 2, 7, 15.—With subj.: optavi, peteres caelestia sidera tarde, Ov. Tr. 2, 57.—With inf.: hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 29: cujus integrā re consilium exquirere optassem, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 2: officia mandare, deponere optantibus, id. Pan. 87, 2: Darius equestri proelio decernere optabat, Curt. 3, 11, 1, 4, 12, 4: meliores liberos habere, Suet. Oth. 1 fin.; Tac. Or. 9.—With acc. and inf.: impleri sinus optabamus, Quint. 10, 7, 23: ex India sospitem ipsum reverti, Curt. 10, 1, 7: quem te esse opto, Cic. Fam. 10, 20, 3: omnes mortales sese laudari optant, Enn. ap. Aug. Trin. 13, 6 (Ann. v. 551 Vahl.).—**Absol.**: optare hoc quidem est, non docere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 30; cf. id. Ac. 2, 38, 121; id. Fat. 20, 47: optare alicui aliquid, *to wish one any thing, in a good sense*: equidem tibi bona optavi omnia, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 25: tibi optamus eam rem publicam, in qua, etc., Cic. Brut. 97, 331; but mostly in a bad sense (= imprecari): si totum exercitum mortem mihi optasse crederem, Liv. 28, 27, 10: quid mali feci, ut mihi peiorem reditum quam exitum optares? Sen. Ben. 6, 37, 2: furorem et insaniam optare alicui, id. Pis. 20, 46; id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: aliquid ab aliquo, *to desire, require, demand any thing of any one*: quodvis donum et praemium a me optato, id. optatum feret, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 27: hoc et pallidus optas, pray for, Juv. 10, 189.—Hence, **optatus**, a, um, P. a., *wished, desired, longed for, agreeable, pleasing, pleasant, dear* (class.): optati cives, populares, incolae, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 1: rumores, Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 1: gloria, Juv. 10, 187.—**Comp.**: nihil mihi fuit optatius, quam, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 1.—**Sup.**: vale, mi optime et optatissime frater, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8, 2.—**B.** Subst.: **optātum**, i, n., *a wish, desire*: di tibi semper omnia optata offerant, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 21; cf. offerant, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 105: eveniunt optata deae, Ov. M. 6, 370: impetrare optatum, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94: praeter optatum meum, against my wish, id. Pis. 20, 46: meis optatis fortuna respondit, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1: mihi in optatis est, it is my wish, I wish, id. ib. 2, 13, 2.—Hence, **adv.**: **optatō**, according to one's wish (class.): optato venire, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 26: mihi veneris, Cic. Att. 13, 28, 3: optato ventis aestate coortis, Verg. A. 10, 405.

†† **optostrōtum**, i, n. [ὀπτός-στρωτόν], *a brick pavement*, Not. Tir. p. 164.

optumē (**optim-**), adv., v. bonus fin.

optūmus (**optim-**), v. bonus.

† **optūtū**, quasi optuitu, a verbo, quod est tuor; et significat video, Fest. p. 188 Müll.

ōpūlens, entis, v. opulentus.

ōpulentia, ae, f. [opulens], *riches, wealth, opulence* (not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit.: habemus publice egestatem, privatim opulentiam, Sall. C. 52, 22: opulentia negligentiam tolerabat, id. ib. 52, 9: Trojae opulentia, Verg. A. 7, 262: metallorum, Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 207.—In plur.: deos decent opulentiae et factiones, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 69; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 17: copiis atque opulentis antea, Gell. 20, 5, 8.—**B.** Transf., like opes, resources, power, of a people: invidia ex opulentia orta est, Sall. C. 6, 3; Nep. Cim. 2, 5: Lydorum, Tac. A. 4, 55.—**II.** Trop., richness, etc.: linguae, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 21.

ōpulentitas, ātis, f. [id.], *wealth, power* (ante-class.): quasi ejus opulentitatem revereris, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 35: nostra, Caecil. ap. Non. 146, 14.

ōpūlento, āre, v. a. [id.], *to make rich, to enrich* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): erum bacis olivae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2: mensam pretiosis dapibus, Col. 8, 1, 2.

ōpūlentus, a, um (less freq. **ōpūlens**, entis, Sall. J. 69, 3; Nep. Chabr. 3, 3; App. M. 10, p. 248, 11; Aus. Idyll. 2, 7), adj. [ops, cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 92 Müll.], *rich, wealthy, opulent* (syn.: dives, locuples; opp. inops, Cic. Lael. 13, 46; id. Off. 2, 20, 70; class.). **I.** Lit.: opulenti, terrestribus rebus copiosi, Fest. s. v. opis, p. 187 Müll. (**a**) **Absol.**: magnae gentes opulenta, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll.; so, oppidum, id. ap. Non. 470, 4 (Trag. v. 324 Vahl.); Caes. B. C. 3, 80: opulentissima civitas, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: opulenta matronae, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6 (Trag. v. 294 Vahl.); for which: opulens matrona, App. M. 10, p. 248, 11.—(**β**) With abl.: opulentus auro adulescens, rich in gold, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 117: pars Numidiae agro virisque opulentior, Sall. J. 16, 5; cf.: gens opulentissima viris armisque, Liv. 1, 30, 4: exercitus victor opulentusque praeda, id. 4, 34, 4: templum donis opulentum, Verg. A. 1, 447.—(**γ**) With gen., rich in any thing: copia Ruris honorum opulenta, Hor. C. 1, 17, 16: provincia pecuniae opulenta, Tac. H. 2, 6 fin.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Rich, fine, splendid: opulentum opsonium, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 64: opulentissima dona, Suet. Aug. 30: oratio, Gell. 7, 3, 54: opulentissimus liber, id. 14, 6 fin.: opulenta requies, Vulg. Isa. 32, 18.—**B.** Of respectability or rank, respectable, powerful, noble: opulenti pariter atque ignobiles, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4, 3 (Trag. v. 230 Vahl.): reges, Sall. C. 53, 3: opulenter factio, Liv. 32, 32.—Hence, **adv.**: **ōpūlentē** et **ōpūlenter**, richly, sumptuously, splendidly (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): neque illos arte colam, me opulenter, Sall. J. 85, 34: opulente ornata domus, App. Mag. p. 333, 11.—**Comp.**: ludos opulentius instructusque facere, Liv. 1, 35; 7: epulari, Inst. 3, 3, 5.

* **ōpūlesco**, ēre, v. inch. n. [ops], *to grow rich*: in patriis opulescere campis, Furius poët. ap. Gell. 18, 11, 4 (also ap. Non. 148, 17).

ōpūlus, i, f., *a kind of maple-tree*: in arboribus, quas vocant opulos, Varr. R. R. 1, 8; Col. 5, 6, 4; 5, 7, 1 al.; Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 12.

† **ōpūncūlo**, ōnis, m. [opilio], *a bird that imitates the shepherd's song*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 191 Müll.

ōpūntius, a, um, v. 3. Opus, II.

1. ōpus, ēris, n. [Sanscr. ap-as, work; whence apuas, gain; v. ops; cf. also Germ. ūben]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *work, labor* (cf.: labor, ars, opera): quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae, in doing your work, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 21: menses octo continuos opus hic non deficit, cum vas nullum fieret, nisi aureum, Cic. Ver. 2, 4, 24, § 54: oratio in causarum contentione magnum est quoddam opus, atque haud sciam, an de humanis operibus longe maximum, id. de Or. 2, 17, 71.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Work, art, workmanship: natura et opere munitus, Caes. B. G. 5, 21.—**2.** Of agricultural labor: opus faciam, ut defatiger usque, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 14; Cic. Sen. 7, 24: grave Martis opus, Verg. A. 8, 515.—**3.** Of honey-making: foris

pascuntur (apes), intus opus faciunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.—**4.** Of literary labor: (Graeci) opus quaerunt, *seek employment*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 81; cf. Liv. 5, 3.—**5.** In mal. part., Plaut. As. 5, 2, 23.—**II.** Transf., *a work* that has been done or made. **A.** *A military work*, either *a defensive work, fortification, or a work of besiegers, a siege-engine, machine*, etc.: nondum opere castrorum perfecto, Caes. B. C. 2, 26; so, opere perfecto, id. B. G. 1, 8; Nep. Them. 7, 1: Mutinam operibus munitionibusque saepit, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 20: operibus Toletum cepit, Liv. 35, 22; 37, 5.—**B.** Any result of labor. **1.** Of public works, esp. buildings: aedium sacrum, publicorumque operum depopulatio, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12; Liv. 1, 56, 2; 1, 57, 1; Quint. 3, 11, 13: de extruendis reficiendisve operibus, Suet. Tib. 30: opera, templum theatrumque, id. Calig. 21; cf. of an aqueduct, etc., id. Claud. 20: in titulis operum, in *public inscriptions*, id. ib. 41 *fin.*—**2.** Of writings, *a work, book*: habeo opus magnum in manibus, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 3: an pangis aliquid Sophocleum? Fac opus appareat, id. Fam. 16, 18, 3: quod Homerus atque Vergilius operum suorum principis faciunt, Quint. 4, 1, 34; 3, 6, 64; 10, 1, 83.—**3.** Of a work of art: quorum iste non opere delectabatur, sed pondere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 124: hydria Boëthi manu facta praeclearo opere, *of admirable workmanship*, id. ib. 2, 4, 14, § 32: haec omnia antiquo opere, id. ib. 2, 4, 21, § 46.—**C.** In gen., *a deed, action, performance, business*: miserum est opus, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 2: ut si mures corroserint aliquid, quorum est opus hoc unum, monstrum putemus, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59: opus meae hastae, Ov. M. 11, 12.—**For** magno opere, tanto opere, quanto opere (and, joined in one word, magnopere, tantopere, quantopere), lit., *with great, such, or what labor*, v. h. vv.—**D.** Esp. (eccl. Lat.). **1.** *A work of superhuman power, a miracle*, Vulg. Joh. 5, 36; 7, 21; 14, 10.—**2.** Bona opera, = καλὰ ἔργα, *good works, deeds wrought by grace*, Cypr. Ep. 18, 2; Lact. 3, 9, 15; 6, 18, 9; Vulg. Matt. 5, 16.—**III.** Transf., *abstr. in nom. and acc., need, necessity*; hence, **A.** Opus est, *it is needful, wanting; there is need of, use for*: opus est mihi, tibi, etc., *I (thou, etc.) have need of, need, want*. It is contrasted with necesse est: emas non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est. Quod non opus est, asse carum est, Cato ap. Sen. Ep. 94, 28. Also with indigere: ait (Chrysippus) sapientem nullā re indigere, et tamen multis illi rebus opus esse, contra stulto nullā re opus est, nullā re enim uti scit, sed omnibus eget, Sen. Ep. 9, 12. The person who needs any thing is put in the *dat.*, and the thing needed in the *nom.* or *abl.* (prop. *abl. instrum.*): opus est mihi, *I have work with, i. e. I need*, rarely in the *gen.*, *acc.*, *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or with *ut*. (a) *With the nom.* of the thing needed as subject: materiem, et quae opus sunt, dominus praebibit, Cato, R. R. 14, 3: minus multi opus sunt boves, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 4: maritimi milites opus sunt tibi, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 61: dux nobis et auctor opus est, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 1: huius nobis exempla permulta opus sunt, id. Inv. 2, 19, 57: ullā in re, quod ad valetudinem opus sit, id. Fam. 16, 4, 2: si quid opus erit in sumptum, id. Att. 5, 8, 2: parari, quae ad transitum Hellesponti opus essent, Liv. 37, 18, 10: quae curando vulnere opus sunt, id. 1, 41, 1; cf.: ferociora utraque quam quietis opus est consiliis, id. 30, 30, 11; cf. with esse: nil sibi divitias opus esse, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 15.—(β) *With abl.*: magistratibus opus est, *there is need of, they are needed*, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 5: viro et gubernatore opus est, Liv. 24, 8: opus est auctoritate tuā, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3: non longis opus est ambagibus, Ov. M. 4, 475: nunc opus est leviori lyrā, id. ib. 10, 152.—**With pers. subj.** (very rare): responderunt regem discordiis opus esse, Just. 11, 7, 10.—**So with abl. of the part. perf.**: maturato opus est, *there is need of haste, it is necessary to act speedily*, Liv. 8, 13; cf.: erat nihil cur proproperato opus esset, *of haste*, Cic. Mil. 19, 49 (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 464, A, 1).—**With abl. of the sup.**: ita dictu opus est, *it is necessary to say, I must say*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 68: quod scitu opus est, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 28.—(γ) *With gen.*: ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse, Liv. 22, 51: quanti argenti opus fuit, id. 23, 31.—(δ) *With acc.* (ante-class.): puero opus est cibum, Plaut. Truc. 5, 10; 1, 1, 71: opus est modum unum

(calcis), Cato, R. R. 15.—(ε) *With inf.*: quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde affirmare? Cic. Att. 7, 8, 1.—**Ellipt.**: quid opus est plura? (sc. proferre), Cic. Sen. 1, 3.—(ζ) *With acc. and inf.*: nunc opus est te animo valere, Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 2.—(η) *With ut*: opus nutrici autem, utrem ut habeat veteris vini largire, Plaut. Truc. 5, 11; Tac. Dial. 31 *init.*; Vulg. Johan. 2, 25; 16, 30.—(θ) *With subj. alone*: non est opus affingas aliquid, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 11.—(ι) *Absol.*: sic opus est, Ov. M. 1, 279.—**2.** Sometimes opus est is employed without the notion of strict necessity, as i. q. expedit, juvat, conducit, *it is good, useful, serviceable, beneficial*: atque haud sciam, an ne opus sit quidem, nihil umquam omnino deesse amicis, Cic. Lael. 14, 51; id. Off. 3, 11, 49; id. ib. 3, 32, 114; Hor. S. 1, 9, 27; 2, 6, 116.—**B.** Opus habere, *to have need of* (very rare); with *abl.*, Col. 9, 1, 5: opus habere ut, Ambros. de Fide, 5, 17, 213; cf.: non dicimus opus habere, sed opus est mihi, Diom. 301 P.

3. Opūs, ōntis, *f.*, = Ὀπών, *a town of Locris, in Greece, now Kardenitza*, Liv. 28, 7; Ov. P. 1, 3, 73.—**Hence, II. Opūntius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Opuntian*: sinus, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27: Philodamus, *of Opus*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 44, § 109.—**In plur.**: **Opūntii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Opus, the Opuntians*, Liv. 28, 6 *fin.*

Opusculum, i, n. *dim.* [l. opus], *a little work* (class.): Myrmecides minutorum opusculorum fabricator, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 120: accipies igitur hoc parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractoribus noctibus, id. Par. proem. § 5: Cassi Parmensis, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 3: mea, id. ib. 1, 19, 35.

1. ōra, ae, *f.* [kindred with Sanscr. avāra, ripa ceterior fluminis], *the extremity of a thing; the border, brim, edge, margin, end, boundary*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.; syn.: limbus, fimbria, instita, margo): omnes avidi spectant ad carceris oras, *at the barriers*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 88 Vahl.): oras pocula circum, Lucr. 4, 12: (clipei), Verg. A. 10, 243: vestimentorum, Fest. p. 182 Müll.; Vulg. Exod. 26, 10; id. Hag. 2, 13: gemmae, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 180: vulneris, Cels. 5, 26, 23: aether, extrema ora et determinatio mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 101: cf.: regiones, quarum nulla esset ora, nulla extremitas, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102.—**B.** In partic., *the coast, sea-coast* (syn.: litus, ripa): Graeciae, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 1: Asiae, Nep. Alc. 5, 6: maritima, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: Jordanis, Vulg. 1 Macc. 9, 43; but transf.: ora maritima, *the inhabitants of the coast, people of the maritime districts*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 23, 67. So, jam Miseneensem classem et pulcherrimam Campaniam oram descripsit, Tac. H. 3, 60.—**C.** Transf. **1.** *A region, climate, country*: quacumque in orā ac parte terrarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 164: gelida, Hor. C. 1, 26, 4: conexa arborum ratio est, quas in oras debent spectare, Plin. 17, 2, 19 (al. horas): Troiae qui primus ab oris Italian . . . venit, Verg. A. 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 97; 10, 706.—**2.** Poet.: luminis orae, *the world, the earth, life, light*: tu produxisti nos intra luminis oras, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64 (Ann. v. 118 Vahl.); cf.: sum (i. e. eum) quae dederit in luminis oras, id. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. sum, p. 298 Müll. (Ann. v. 165 Vahl.); Lucr. 1, 22: inde enascitur atque oras in luminis exit, id. 1, 170; 1, 179; cf. id. 5, 224; 781: quem Rhea sacerdos Furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras, Verg. A. 7, 660: sponte suā quae se tollunt in luminis oras, id. G. 2, 47: Acherontis orae, *the lower regions*: animas Acheruntis in oras Ducere, Lucr. 6, 763.—**3.** *A zone*: globum terrae duabus oris distantibus habitabilem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68.—**4.** *A rope or cable by which a ship or boat is fastened to the shore*; opp. ancoralia, *the anchor-cables*: cum alii resolutis oris in ancoras evecti tenentur, alii, ne quid teneat, ancoralia incidunt, Liv. 22, 19, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.: ne hostes cum suis simul inrupment, trahunt scalas orasque et ancoras praecidunt, id. 28, 36, 11; cf.: sublatæ sunt ancorae, solvimus oram, profectus sumus, Quint. 4, 2, 41; Ep. ad Tryph. 3.—**II.** Trop. (very rare, and only poet.): quis potis- ingentes oras evolvere belli? qs. *to unroll the edges of the picture of this war*, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 178 Vahl.);

imitated by Virgil: aspirate canenti . . . Et mecum ingentis oras evolvite belli, Verg. A. 9, 528; cf. Serv. ad loc.: in luminis oras eruere, *to bring to light*, Lucr. 5, 1455.

2. ōra (Hōra), ae, *f.*, *the name of Hersilia, as a goddess*, Ov. M. 14, 851.

† **ōrābilis**, e, *adj.* [oro], *exorable*, Not. Tir. p. 106.

ōrāculārius, a, um [oraculum], *dealing in or uttering oracles*; *prophetic*: habuit autem oracularios servos, qui illum pessum dederunt, Petr. S. 43.

ōrāculum (sync. oraculum: ex oraculo, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42, or Trag. v. 65 Vahl.; plur. oracula, Att. ap. Non. 488, 2, or Trag. Rel. p. 185 Rib.; Ov. M. 1, 321), i, n. [oro], *a divine announcement, an oracle* (class.). **I.** Lit.: oracula ex eo ipso appellata sunt, quod inest in his deorum oratio, Cic. Top. 20, 77: quid enim oraculum? nempe voluntas divina hominis ore enuntiata, Sen. Contr. 1 praef.: edere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; petere a Dodonā, id. Div. 1, 43, 95: quaerere, Verg. G. 4, 449: poscere, id. A. 3, 456: consilere, Ov. M. 3, 8: Delphici oracula cessant, Juv. 6, 555.—**II.** Transf.

A. In gen., *a prophetic declaration, a prophecy*: exposui somnii et furoris oracula, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 70; 1, 50, 115.—**B.** *A place where oracular responses were given, an oracle*: illud oraculum Delphi tam celebre, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37: Hammonis, Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107: Delphicum, Macr. S. 1, 18, 4.—**2.** Esp. (eccl. Lat.), *the mercy-seat*, the place in the tabernacle in which the presence of God was manifest, Vulg. Exod. 25, 18; 40, 18: oraculum templi, sanctum sanctorum, id. 3 Reg. 8, 6.—**C.** *An oracular saying, oracle pronounced by a man*: haec ego nunc physicorum oracula fundo, Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 66: inde illa reliqua oracula: nequam agricolam esse, etc., Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 40.—**D.** *An imperial rescript*, Just. Inst. 1, 11, 11.

ōrārium, ii, n. [l. ōs], *a napkin, handkerchief*, Lucil. ap. Non. 539, 22: oculum ligavit orario, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8, 7.—**Used** in signifying applause, Vop. Aur. 48 *fin.*

ōrārius, a, um, *adj.* [l. ora], *of or belonging to the coast* (post-Aug.): naves, coasting-vessels, coasters, Plin. Ep. 10, 15 (26); cf. naviculae, id. ib. 10, 28, 2.

Ōrāta, ae, *m.*, *an appellation bestowed on a certain Sergius, on account of his fondness for the gili beam* (aurata, orata, v. auro, P. a. *fin.*), Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 10; Col. 8, 16, 5; Fest. p. 182 Müll.

* **ōrātim**, adv. [l. ora], *coastwise, from coast to coast*, Sol. 3 dub. (al. moratim).

ōrātiō, ōnis, *f.* [oro], *a speaking, speech, discourse, language*. **I.** In gen., *the connection of words to express thought*: non est autem in verbo modus hic, sed in oratione, id est, in continuatione verborum, Cic. 3, 42, 167. **1.** *Speech, the power or faculty of speech, the habit or use of language*: quae (ferae) sunt rationis et orationis expertes, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 50: natura vi rationis hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vitae societatem, id. ib. 1, 4, 12.—**2.** *Speech, language, utterance*; opp. to fact, action, etc.: lenitudo orationis, mollitudo corporis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: idque videns Epicurus re tollit, oratione relinquit deos, id. N. D. 1, 44, 123: qui sunt leves locutores . . . eorum orationem bene existimatum est in ore nasci, non in pectore, Gell. 1, 15, 1: nam quid te igitur rettulit beneficium esse oratione, si ad rem auxilium emortuum est, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 19: ut in vitā, sic in oratione, nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre, Cic. Or. 21, 70: qualis homo ipse esset, talem ejus esse orationem; orationi autem facta similia, factis vitam, id. Tusc. 5, 16, 47: partes igitur orationis secundum dialecticos duae, nomen et verbum, parts of speech, Prisc. 2, 4, 15.—**3.** Hence, *a mode of speaking; a kind, manner, style of speech; language*: quin tu istanc orationem hinc veterem atque antiquam amoves. Nam proletario sermone nunc utere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 155: nam opulenti cum loquuntur pariter atque ignobiles, eadem dicta eademque oratio aequa non aequae valet, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4, 3: quam tibi ex ore orationem duriter dictis dedit, id. ap. Non. p. 512, 8: aliam nunc mihi orationem despoliat praedicat, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 52: Creta est profecto horum hominum oratio, quam ora-

tionem hanc aures dulces devorant, id. Poen. 5, 2, 9: (Andria et Perinthia) non ita sunt dissimili argumento, sed tamen Dissimili oratione, Ter. And. prol. 11.—Esp. (in gram.): oratio obliqua, *indirect speech*, the use of dependent clauses in citing the language of others: quam (orationem) obliquam Pompeius Trogus exposuit (opp. to conciones directae), Just. 38, 3, 11.—Hence, **4. Mode of speech, language, use of language, style:** mollis est enim oratio philosophorum, Cic. Or. 19, 64: (fabulae) tenui oratione et scripturâ levi, Ter. Phorm. prol. 5: ut Stoicorum est astrictior oratio aliquantoque contractior, quam aures populi requirunt, sic illorum (Peripateticorum) liberior et latior, quam patitur consuetudo iudiciorum et fori, Cic. Brut. 31, 120: orationem Latinam efficit profecto legendis nostris plenior, id. Off. 1, 1, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 1.—**5. Esp. the language of any people or nation:** Timaeus in historiis quas oratione Graecâ composuit, Gell. 11, 1, 1: semper cum Graecis Latina (exempla) conjungi... ut par sis in utriusque orationis facultate, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1.—**II. in partic., formal language, artificial discourse, set speech** (opp. to sermo, ordinary speech, conversational language): mollis est oratio philosophorum et umbratilis, nec verbis instructa popularibus nec vincita numeris, sed soluta liberis: itaque sermo potius quam oratio dicitur. Quamquam enim omnis locutio oratio est, tamen unus oratoris locutio hoc proprio dignata nomine est, Cic. Or. 19, 64; cf.: et quoniam magna vis orationis est eaque duplex, altera contentionis, altera sermonis, contentio disceptationibus tribuitur iudiciorum, contentio, senatus, sermo in circulis, disputationibus, congressionibus familiarium versetur, sequatur etiam convivia, id. Off. 1, 37, 132.—Hence, **B. A set speech, harangue, discourse, oration:** (oratio) ut gravis, ut suavis, ut erudita sit, ut liberalis, ut polita, ut sensus, ut doloris habeat quantum opus sit, non est singularum articulo: in toto spectantur haec corpore, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96; cf. the context: illam orationem disertam sibi et oratoriam videri, fortiter et virilem non videri, id. ib. 1, 54, 231: hanc habere orationem mecum principio institui, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 21: pleraque scribuntur orationes habitae jam, non ut habeantur, Cic. Brut. 24, 91: non est haec oratio habenda apud imperitam multitudinem, id. Mur. 29, 61: ignarus faciundae ac poliendae orationis, id. de Or. 1, 14, 63: in orationibus hisce ipsis iudiciorum, contentio, senatus, id. ib. 1, 16, 73: quanta illa, di immortales, fuit gravitas, quanta in oratione majestas! sed adfuitis, et est in manibus oratio, id. Lael. 25, 96: qui orationem adversus rem publicam habuissent, eorum bona in publicum adducebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 18, 5: ab adolescentiâ confectis orationes, Nep. Cat. 3, 3: Catonis aliae acerbae orationes extant, etc., Liv. 39, 42, 6: oratio plebi acceptior, id. 3, 69: accurata et polita, Cic. Brut. 95, 326: longa, Liv. 34, 5: acris et vehementes, Quint. 5, 13, 25: admirabilis, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 94: angusta et concisa, opp. collata et diffusa, id. Or. 56, 187: aspera, tristis, horrida, neque perfecta neque conclusa, opp. laevis et structa et terminata, id. ib. 5, 20: circumcisa et brevis, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 4: rotunda et undique circumcisa, Quint. 8, 5, 27: cohaerens, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 173: concinna, id. ib. 3, 25, 98: stabilis, opp. volubilis, id. Or. 56, 187.—**III. Transf. A. The power of oratory, eloquence:** tantam vim habet illa, quae recte a bono poetâ dicta est, flexamina atque omnium regina rerum oratio, ut non modo inclinantem excipere aut stantem inclinare, sed etiam adversantem ac repugnantem ut imperator fortis ac bonus capere possit, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: satis in eo fuisse orationis atque ingenii, id. Brut. 45, 165: non enim verendum est ne te in tam bonâ causâ deficiat oratio, Lact. 2, 3.—**B. Prose** (opp. to poetry): et in poematis et in oratione, Cic. Or. 21, 70.—**C. (In gram.) A sentence, a clause expressing a complete sense:** oratio est ordinatio dictionum congrua sententiam perfectam demonstrans, Prisc. 2, 4, 15: oratio dicitur liber rhetoricus, necnon unaquaeque dictio hoc saepe nomine nuncupatur cum plenam ostendit sententiam, id. ib.: defectio litterae, et syllabae, et dic-

tionis, et orationis, id. 17, 1, 5.—**D. (Under the empire.) An imperial message, rescript:** orationes ad senatum missae, Suet. Ner. 15: oratio principis per quaestorem ejus audita est, Tac. A. 16, 27: orationesque in senatu recitaret etiam quaestoris vice, Suet. Tit. 6; cf. id. Aug. 65.—**E. A prayer, an address to the Deity** (eccl. Lat.): respice ad orationem servi tui, Vulg. 3 Reg. 8, 28: per orationes Dominum rogantes, id. 2 Macc. 10, 16: pernoctans in oratione Dei, id. Luc. 6, 12.—Also *absol.*, *prayer, the habit or practice of prayer:* perseverantes in oratione, Vulg. Act. 1, 14: orationi instate, id. Col. 4, 2; cf. Gell. 13, 22, 1.

oratiuncula, ae, f. *dim.* [oratio], a little speech, a brief oration (class.), Cic. Brut. 19, 77; id. Att. 13, 19, 2; 15, 3, 2; Quint. 4, 3, 17: aureola, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43.

orātus, arch. for Horatius, v. Vahl. ad Enn. Ann. v. 164, p. 27.

orator, ōris, m. [oro, one who speaks].

I. A speaker, orator (very common in all periods and styles of writing): eum (oratorum) puto esse, qui et verbis ad audiendum jucundis et sententiis ad probandum accommodatis uti possit in causis forensibus atque communibus. Hunc ego appello oratorem, eumque esse praeterea instructum voce et actione et lepore quodam volo, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 213: is orator erit, mea sententiâ, hoc tam gravi dignum nomine, qui, quaecumque res inciderit, quae sit dictione explicanda, prudenter et compositae et ornate et memoriter dicet cum quadam actionis etiam dignitate, id. ib. 1, 15, 64; id. Or. 19, 61: spernitur orator bonus, horridus miles amator, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 273 Vahl.): additur orator Cornelius suaviloquenti Ore, id. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 58 (Ann. v. 304 ib.): oratorem celeriter complexi sumus, i. e. *eloquence*, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5.—**B. Esp. 1. The orator, i. e. Cicero**, Lact. 1, 9, 3.—**2. Title of a treatise by Cicero:** Orator, Cic. Fam. 15, 20.—**II. A speaker, spokesman of an errand or embassy:** aequom'st eram oratores mittere ad me, donaueque, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 18; cf. id. Most. 5, 2, 21; id. Poen. 1, 2, 145.—*Esp.*, an ambassador charged with an oral message: orator sine pace redit regique refert rem, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 41 Müll. (Ann. v. 211 Vahl.): Aetolos pacem velle de eâ re oratores Romam profectos, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 182 Müll.: oratores populi, summi viri; Ambraciâ veniunt huc legati puplice, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 35: Velentes pacem petitum oratores Romam mittunt, Liv. 1, 15: foederum, pacis, belli, induciarum oratores fectales iudicesve sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: mittor et Iliacas audax orator ad arces, Ov. M. 13, 196: centum oratores augusta ad moenia regis Ire jubet, Verg. A. 7, 153; Cic. Brut. 14, 55.—**III. One who prays or supplicates for any thing, an entreater, beseecher, suppliant** (Plautin.), Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 145; so in the twofold signif. of *ambassador and beseecher*, id. Stich. 3, 2, 39.

oratorie, adv., v. oratorius fin.

oratorius, a, um, adj. [orator]. **I. Of or belonging to an orator, oratorical** (class.), Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: ornamenta, id. Brut. 75, 261: vis dicendi, id. Ac. 1, 8, 32: ars, Quint. praef. § 17: gestus, id. 11, 3, 125: compositio, id. 1, 8, 13: virtus, id. 3, 1, 10; 6, 3, 39: ingenium, Cic. Brut. 29, 110.—**B. Subst.: oratoria**, ae, f. (sc. ars), the oratorical art, oratory, Quint. 2, 14, 1; 2.—**II. Of or belonging to praying; hence, subst.: oratorium**, ii, n. (sc. templum), a place of prayer, an oratory (eccl. Lat.): in oratorio nemo aliquid agat, nisi, etc., Aug. Ep. 109: Judith ingressa est oratorium, Vulg. Judith, 9, 1.—Hence, adv.: **oratorie**, oratorically (class.): pulchre, et oratorie dicere, Cic. Or. 68, 227: loqui, Auct. Her. 4, 56, 69; Quint. 9, 1, 13; opp. to tragice, comice, Sen. Ep. 100, 10.

oratrix, icis, f. [id.]. **I. She that prays or beseeches, a female suppliant** (rare but class.): me oratricem haud sprevisi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 80: pacis et foederis, *Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14.—**II. A trans. of ῥητορικὴ, rhetoric, oratory**, Quint. 2, 14, 1.

oratum, i, n. [oro], a prayer, entreaty, supplication: cum orata ejus reminiscor, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 25; 4, 1, 60.

oratus, us (only in *abl. sing.* and *plur.*),

m. [oro], a praying, entreating; a request, entreaty (very rare but class.): oratu tuo, Cic. Fl. 37, 92: illarum oratu, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 17; Sid. Ep. 9, 14 *in it.*: magnis oratibus, Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 4.

orbatio, ōnis, f. [orbo], a depriving, privation (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 87, 35.

orbator, ōris, m. [id.], one who deprives others of children or parents, a bereaver (poet.): nostri orbator, Achilles, Ov. M. 13, 500.

orbefacio, ĕre, v. a. [orbus-facio], to bereave, to make an orphan: orbefacio, ὀρφαρίζω, Gloss. Philox.

Orbelus (-lōs), i, m., = Ὀρβηλός, a mountain on the borders of Macedonia and Thrace: Orbelus, Mel. 2, 2, 2; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.

orbiculāris, e, adj. [orbiculus], circular, orbicular, an appellation of a plant: herba, App. Herb. 17; cf. Marc. Emp. 4.

orbiculātim, adv. [id.], circularly, in circles or rings (post-Aug.), Plin. 11, 37, 67, § 177; Macr. S. 7, 9, 3.

orbiculatus, a, um, adj. [id.], circle-shaped, rounded, circular, orbiculate (class.): mala, round apples, an excellent kind of apple, Varr. R. R. 1, 59; Col. 5, 10, 19; 12, 45, 5; Pall. Febr. 25, 18; Macr. S. 3, 19, 2.—Hence, *transf.*: malis orbiculatis pastis, i. e. *well-fed*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 1: capita caulium, Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 133: ambitus foliorum, id. 24, 15, 87, § 137.

orbiculator, ōri, v. *dep.* [id.], to go round in a circle: orbiculatur, κυκλεύει, Gloss. Philox.

orbiculus, i, m. *dim.* [orbis], a small disk; a sheave, roller, pulley, etc. (ante-class. and post-Aug.), Cato, R. R. 3, 6; 22, 2; Col. 4, 30, 4; Vitruv. 10, 5: radix concisa in orbiculos, cut in little disks or slices, Plin. 25, 13, 94, § 148; Inscr. Orell. 2519.—*Esp.*, the nave of a wheel, Vitruv. 10, 2, 9.

orbicus, a, um, v. orbitus.

***orbifico**, āre, v. a. [orbus-facio], to bereave, make childless: orbifico liberorum leto, Att. ap. Non. 179, 26 (Trag. Rel. p. 161 Rib.).

(**orbile**, a false read. for orbis... ligneus, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15.)

Orbilus, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. So, Orbilus, a grammarian in Rome in the time of Cicero, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 71; Suet. Gram. 9.

orbis, is (nom. orbs, Ven. Carm. 8, 5.—*Abl. regul.* orbe; but orbi, Lucr. 5, 74: ex orbi, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16; Rutil. ap. Charis. p. 112 P.: orbi terrae, in the meaning in the world, Cic. Sest. 30, 66; so, orbi terrarum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 38, § 82 Halm; id. Dom. 10, 24; id. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 112 P.), m. [etym. dub.], perh. akin to Sanscr. dhvar, bend, twist, any thing of a circular shape, a ring, round surface, disk, hoop, orbit, orb, a circle (class.; cf.: circus, circulus, gyros, spirâ). **I. Lit.:** in orbem torquere, Cic. Univ. 7: curvare aliquid in orbem, Ov. M. 2, 715: certumque equitavit in orbem, id. ib. 12, 468.—Of a ring: et digitum justo commodus orbe teras, fit exactly, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 6: unionium, roundness, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 113.—Of a circle formed by men: ut in orbem conisterent, place themselves in a circle, form a circle, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: cum illi, orbe facto, se defenderent, id. ib. 4, 37: orbem volventes suos increpans, Liv. 4, 28: in orbem pugnare, id. 28, 22, 15: in orbem sese stantibus equis defendere, id. 28, 33, 15: stella (φαῖθων) eundem duodecim signorum orbem annis duodecim conficit, the zodiac, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52: lacteus, the Milky Way, id. Rep. 6, 16, 16.—Of the orbit of a heavenly body: sidera circulos suos orbisque conficiunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15.—Of a serpent, the windings, coils: immensis orbibus angues Incumbunt pelago, Verg. A. 2, 204.—Of a circular surface or disk: orbis mensae, a round table-top, Ov. H. 17, 87; cf. Juv. 11, 122.—Also, simply orbes, a round table, Mart. 2, 43; Juv. 1, 137.—Of a quail or discus: ictus ab orbe, Ov. Ib. 590.—Of the scale of a balance: instabilis natat alterno depressor orbe, Tib. 4, 1, 44.—Of a mirror: addidit et nitidum sacris crinibus orbem, Mart. 9, 18, 5.—Of a shield: illa (hasta) per orbem Aere cavum triplici... Transiit, Verg. A. 10, 783; Petr. 89.—Of a mosaic pavement of rounded pieces

of marble, Juv. 11, 175.—Of a scale, one side of a balance, Tib. 4, 1, 44.—Of the millstones of an oil-mill, Cato, R. R. 22.—Of the wooden disk placed over olives in pressing them, Cato, R. R. 18.—Of the hoop or tire of a wheel: rotarum orbes circumacti, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 52.—Of the wheel itself: undaque jam tergo ferratos sustinet orbes, Verg. G. 3, 361.—Hence, the wheel of fortune, Tib. 1, 5, 70; Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 7; id. P. 2, 3, 56.—Of the socket of the eye: inanem luminis orbem, Ov. M. 14, 200.—Of the eye itself: gemino lumen ab orbe venit, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 16: ardentem oculorum orbes ad moenia torsit, Verg. A. 12, 670.—Of the sun's disk or orb: lucidus orbis, Verg. G. 1, 459.—Of the moon's disk or orb: quater junctis implevit cornibus orbem Luna, quater plenum tenuata retexit orbem, Ov. M. 7, 530.—Of the circle of the world, the world, the universe: Jupiter arce sua totum cum spectet in orbem, Ov. F. 1, 85: renatus, the new-born day, Sil. 5, 56: terrarum orbes, the circle or orb of the earth, the world (since the ancients regarded the earth as a circular plane or disk): permittitur infinita potestas orbis terrarum, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 33: ager Campanus orbis terrae pulcherrimus, id. ib. 2, 28, 76; id. Sest. 30, 66: cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditor orbis? Verg. A. 1, 233; cf. id. ib. 7, 224.—Also, simply orbis (so mostly poet.): hic, ubi nunc Roma est orbis caput, arbor et herbae, Ov. F. 5, 93: unus, Juv. 10, 168; 4, 148: universus, Vulg. Luc. 2, 1; id. Apoc. 12, 9.—Hence, a country, region, territory: Eo dives ab orbe reddit, the East, Ov. F. 3, 466: Assyrius, Juv. 2, 108: noster, Plin. 12, 26, § 45.—A kind of fish, Plin. 32, 2, 5, § 14 Sillig; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 6.—**II.** Trop., a circle. **A.** Of things that return at a certain period of time, a rotation, round, circuit: ut idem in singulos annos orbis volveretur, Liv. 3, 10: insigne regium in orbem per omnes iret, in rotation, id. 3, 36: orbis hic in re publica est conversus, the circle of political changes, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.—**B.** Orbis doctrinae, an encyclopædia: orbis ille doctrinae quam Graeci ἐγκύκλιον παιδείαν vocant, Quint. 1, 10, 1.—**C.** Of speech, a rounding off, roundness, roundity: circuitum, et quasi orbem verborum conficere, Cic. de Or. 3, 51, 198: orationis, id. Or. 71, 234: historia non tam finitos numeros quam orbem quandam contextumque desiderat, Quint. 9, 4, 129.—**D.** A circle or cycle of thought: sententiae Pyrrhonis in hunc orbem quem circumscripsimus, incidere non possunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 23; cf. circa vilem patulumque orbem, Hor. A. P. 132.—**E.** Esp.: in orbem ire, to go the rounds, go around: quinque dierum spatio fiebat imperium ac per omnes in orbem ibant, in turn, Liv. 1, 17, 6; 3, 36, 3.

orbita, ae, f. [orbis]. **I.** A track or rut made in the ground by a wheel. **A.** Lit. (class.): impressa orbita, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2; id. Verr. 2, 3, 3, § 6; Verg. G. 3, 293; Liv. 32, 17.—**B.** Trop., a track, course, path (ante-class. and poet.): neque id ab orbita matrum familias institui, quod, etc., Varr. ap. Non. 542, 28; Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 227; a beaten path, Quint. 2, 13, 16: veteris culpa, i. e. bad example, Juv. 14, 37.—**II.** An impression, mark left by a ligature: vinculi, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 210.—**III.** A circuit, orbit: orbita lunae, Auct. Aetn. 230: lunaris illa orbita, Sen. Q. N. 7, 10, 2.

Orbitanium, i, n., a city in Samnium, Liv. 24, 20.

orbitas, ātis, f. [orbis], bereavement of parents or children, of a husband or other dear person; childlessness, orphanage, widowhood (class.). **I.** Lit.: in orbitatem liberos producere, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 105: bonum liberi, misera orbitas, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: familiaris, Liv. 26, 41, 9: mea, quod sine liberis sum, Curt. 6, 9, 12: tutorem institui (filiorum) orbitati, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228: horum uxores cum viderent exilio additam orbitatem, Just. 2, 4, 4: maximā orbitate rei publicae virorum talium, at a time when the state is greatly in want of such men, Cic. Fam. 10, 3, 3.—In plur.: orbitates liberum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16; 5, 9, 24; 3, 24, 58; Lact. 1, 21, 11; Sol. 40, 44; Arn. 5, 188.—**II.** Transf., in gen., a deprivation or loss of a thing (post-Aug.): luminis (of an eye), Plin. 7, 37, 37; § 124: tecti, id. 35, 3, 6, § 17.—Absol., blindness, App. M. 8, 12 fin.

orbītōsus, a, um, adj. [orbis], full of cart-ruts (poet.), Verg. Cat. 8, 17.

orbītūdō, inis, f. [orbis], bereavement, orphanhood (ante-class. for orbitas): misere orbitudinis, Att. ap. Non. 146, 17; Pac. and Turp. ib. 18 sq.

orbītus, a, um [orbis], circular (ante- and post-class.): motu, Varr. ap. Non. 148, 16; Arn. 2, 83 (others read orbico; cf. Oehler ad Varr. Sat. Menipp. p. 139).

Orbius clivus, a place in Rome, Paul. ex Fest. p. 182 Müll.; the same called Urbius clivus, Liv. 1, 48, 6; cf. Becker's Antiq. 1, p. 526.

orbo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [orbis], to deprive or bereave of parents, children, or other dear persons; to make fatherless, motherless, childless, etc. (class.; syn.: privo, viduo). **I.** Lit.: filio orbatus, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 30: mater orbata filio, id. Clu. 15, 45: orbatura patres fulmina, Ov. M. 2, 391.—Of animals: catulo lactente orbata leaena, Ov. M. 13, 547.—**II.** Transf., in gen., to deprive, bereave, strip of any (esp. a precious) thing: pater me lumine orbavit, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 250 P. (Trag. v. 351 Vahl.): Italiam juventute, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: patria multis claris viris orbata, id. Fam. 4, 9, 3: sensibus, id. Ac. 2, 23, 74: tantā gloriā orbatus, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: forum voce eruditā spoliatum atque orbatum, id. Brut. 2, 6.—Poet.: orbatae caligant vela carinae, Stat. S. 5, 3, 138.

Orbōna, ae, f. [id.], the tutelary goddess of parents bereft of their children, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 63; cf. Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 16; Arn. 4, 131; Tert. ad Nat. 2, 14.

orbū, a, um, adj. [kindr. with Gr. ὀρφανός; cf. Fest. p. 183 Müll.], bereaved, bereft, of parents or children; parentless, fatherless, childless (class.; cf. pupillus). **I.** Lit.: senex, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 39; cf.: parens liberorum an orbis sit, Quint. 5, 10, 26; 7, 4, 23: filii mei, te incolui, orbi non erunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 10.—With gen.: Memnonis orba mei venio, Ov. M. 13, 595.—With ab: a totidem natis orba, Ov. H. 6, 156.—Of beasts: liberis orbae oves, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 38.—Subst.: orba, ae, f., an orphan; ut orbae, qui sunt genere proximi, iis nubant, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 75; Quint. 7, 4, 24.—Also, = vidua, a widow: censa civium capita centum quatuor milia... praeter orbos orbasque, orphans and widows, Liv. 3, 3, 9 (for which: praeter pupillos et viduas, id. Epit. 59; cf. Becker's Antiq. 2, 2, p. 205).—**II.** Transf., deprived, bereft, destitute, devoid of any thing, esp. of something precious: arce et urbe orba sum, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 114 Vahl): plebs orba tribunis, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9: ab optimatibus contio, id. Fl. 23, 54: rebus omnibus, id. Fam. 4, 13, 3: forum libitibus, Hor. C. 4, 2, 43: regio animantibus orba, without inhabitants, Ov. M. 1, 72: verba viribus, id. H. 21, 142: fide pectora, id. Am. 2, 2, 42: orbus omnibus sensibus, Vell. 1, 5, 4: cubile, empty, widowed couch, Cat. 66, 21: palmites, bereft of buds, Col. 4, 27.—(β) With gen.: orbis auxilique opumque, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 19: pedum, Lucr. 5, 840: luminis, Ov. M. 3, 518.

1. orca, ae, f. [cf. ὀρχα], a kind of whale, an orc, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A large-bellied vessel, a butt, tun (cf.: seria, dolium): orca genus marinae beluae maximum dicitur: ad cuius similitudinem vasa quoque ficaria orcae dicuntur: sunt enim teretes, atque uniformi specie, Fest. p. 180 Müll.: orcae in Hispania fervore musti ruptae, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 6; Col. 12, 15, 2: Byzantia orca (which had contained pickled tunny-fish), Hor. S. 2, 4, 66; cf. Pers. 3, 76.—**B.** A tunnel used for throwing dice, a dice-box: angusta, Pers. 3, 50: interim dum contempler orcam, taxillos perdidit, Pompon. ap. Prisc. p. 615 P. (Com. Rel. p. 214 Rib.).

2. Orca, ae, m., a Roman surname, e. g. Valerius Orca, Cic. Fam. 13, 4 sq.

Orcadēs, um, f., islands near Scotland, now the Orkneys, Mel. 3, 6, 7; Tac. Agr. 10; Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 103.—Acc. plur.: Orcadas, Juv. 2, 161.

orcē, v. oco.

Orchāmus, i, m., = Ὀρχαῖος, a king of Babylonia, the father of Leucothōē, Ov. M. 4, 212.

orchās, ādis, f., a kind of edible olive of an oblong shape, Verg. G. 2, 86; cf. Macr. S. 3, 20.

† **orchēsta**, ae, m., = ὀρχηστῆς, a dancer, a pantomime (late Lat.): orchestarum loquacissimae manus, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.

† **orchēstōpōlārius**, ii, m., = ὀρχηστόπολος, a juggler, tumbler, dancer (post-class.), Firm. Math. 8, 15.

† **orchēstra**, ae, f., = ὀρχήστρα. **I.** The place where the Senate sat in the theatre, the orchestra: in orchēstrā senatorum sunt sedibus loca destinata, Vitruv. 5, 6; Juv. 7, 47; Suet. Caes. 39; id. Aug. 35; 44; id. Claud. 21 et saep.—**B.** Transf., the Senate (poet.): similesque videbis Orchēstram et populum, Juv. 3, 178.—**II.** Another place on the stage, acc. to Fest. p. 181 b; cf. Müll. ad h. l.

† **orchōn**, ii, n., = ὀρχις, testiculus, a plant, called also testiculata, App. Herb. 82.

† **orchis**, is, f., = ὀρχις. **I.** A plant, a kind of olive, Col. 5, 8, 4; id. Arb. 17, 3; Pall. Febr. 18, 4.—**II.** Another plant, so called from the shape of its roots, the orchis: mirabilis est orchis herba, sive serapias, gemina radice testiculis simili, Plin. 26, 10, 62, § 95.

† **orchita** or **-es**, ae, m., and **orchitis**, is, f., = ὀρχιτις, a kind of olive of an oblong shape: albam pauseam, vel orchitam, vel radiolum, Col. 12, 49, 2; 12, 50, 1; Cato, R. R. 6, 1; 7, 4; cf. Varr. R. 1, 60; Paul. ex Fest. p. 180 Müll.

Orchius, a, m. and f., the name of a Roman gens.—So, C. Orchius, a tribune of the people, 572 A.U.C., by whom the Lex Orchia was proposed, Macr. S. 3, 17, 2; Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Sest. p. 310, 32 Bait.

Orchōmēnus or **-os**, i, m. or f. (and **-on** or **-um**, i, n.), = Ὀρχομένιος. **I.** The son of Athamas and Themisto, Hyg. Fab. 1.—**II.** A city in Boeotia, Caes. B. C. 3, 55; Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 226.—**III.** A city in Thessaly: Minyus, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29.—Hence, **B.** **Orchōmēnius**, a, um, adj., = Ὀρχομένιος, Orchomenian: lacus, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 168: calamus, id. 16, 36, 66, § 164.—Plur. subst.: **Orchōmēni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Orchomenos, the Orchomenians, Nep. Lyt. 3, 4; Just. 11, 3.—**IV.** A city in Arcadia, Liv. 32, 5: sub Orchomenon, Ov. M. 5, 607: Orchomenum, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20.

Orchus, i, m., = Orcus: Orchi traditus thesauro, Naev. ap. Gell. 1, 24, 2.

Orchīniānus, a, um, adj. [Orchus], of or belonging to Orcus or to the dead (poet.): sponda, i. e. a bier, Mart. 10, 5, 9.

Orcinus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to the realms of the dead: liberti, set free by the last will of their masters, Dig. 26, 4, 3, § 3; ib. 33, 8, 22; ib. 40, 5, 30, § 12 al.: senatores, who had got into the Senate by means of Caesar's testament, Suet. Aug. 35.

Orcivius, a, name of a Roman gens; esp. C. Orcivius, Cicero's colleague as praetor, Cic. Clu. 34, 94; 53, 147; cf. id. Or. 48, 160.

orcūla, ae, f. dim. [1. orca], a small tun, a cask (ante- and post-class.): oleas in orcūlam calcato manibus siccis, Cato, R. R. 117; Auct. de Limit. p. 253 Goes.

orcūlaris, e, adj. [orcūla], of or belonging to a cask or rundlet (post-class.): termini, Auct. de Limit. p. 251 Goes.

Orcus, i, m. [kindr. with ἔρκος and the Lat. urgeo: Orcum quem dicimus, ait Verrius ab antiquis dictum uragum, Fest. p. 202 Müll.—Hence, prop., that which impels, constrains, confines], the Lower World, the abode of the dead, Orcus: Acherusia templa alta Orcli, salvete infera, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Trag. v. 107 Vahl.); Lucr. 1, 115; 6, 762: Minos sedet arbiter Orcli, Prop. 4, 18, 27; Verg. A. 6, 273.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The god of the infernal regions, Orcus, Pluto: Orcus recipere ad se hanc noluit, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 6: bene vale, apud Orcum te video, id. As. 3, 16: ut Verres alter Orcus, venisse Ennam, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 111: pallidus, Verg. G. 1, 277.—**B.** Death (mostly poet.): horrefactis accubant vocibus Orcum, Lucr. 5, 996; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 178: Orcum morari, to hesitate to die, id. C. 3, 27, 50: rapacis Orcli fine destinata, id. ib. 2, 18, 30: cum Orco rationem habere, to risk one's life, Varr. R.

R. 1, 4: janua haec Orci, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 1.

† **orcynus**, *i. m.*, = ὀρκυνος, a large sea-fish of the tunny species, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

ordēum, and its derivv., *v. hord.*

ordia prima, for primordia, Lucr. 4, 28.

ordinālis, *e. adj.* [ordo], that denotes an order of succession, ordinal: nomen, an ordinal numeral (primus, secundus, etc.), Prisc. p. 581 P. al.

ordinariē, *adv.*, *v. ordinarius fin.*

ordinarius, *a. um, adj.* [ordo], of or belonging to order, orderly; according to the usual order, usual, customary, regular, ordinary (not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Of persons. **A.** In gen.: ordinarii consules, regular, elected in the usual manner at the beginning of the year (opp. suffecti), Liv. 41, 13: pugiles (with legitimi), Suet. Aug. 45; cf. consulatus, id. Galb. 6: gladiatores, Sen. Ep. 7, 3: ordinarius hominem Oppius ait dici solum scurras et improbum... At Aelius Stilo, qui minime ordine viveret... Sunt quidam etiam, qui manipulare, quia infimi sit ordinis, appellatum credant ordinarium, Fest. p. 182 Müll. — **B.** In partic., *subst.*: **ordinarius**, *i. m.* **1.** An overseer who keeps order, Dig. 14, 4, 5. — **2.** In milit. lang., a centurion of the first cohort, Inscr. Grut. 542, 8; Veg. Mil. 2, 15; cf. Mommsen, Tribus, p. 123; Anmerk. 112.

II. Of inanim. and abstr. things: oleum, oil obtained in the usual manner from sound, ripe olives (opp. to oleum cibarium, made of bad olives picked up from the ground), Col. 12, 50, 22: vites, standing in regular order, id. 3, 16, 1: silices, stones so laid that those of each row cover the joints of the row beneath it, Vitr. 2, 8: consulatus, regular, Suet. Galb. 6: consilia, usual, ordinary, Liv. 27, 43: oratio, regular, connected (opp. to brevium or summarium), Sen. Ep. 39, 1: philosophia non est res successiva: ordinaria est, domina est, it must be constantly practised, must govern all the relations of life, id. ib. 53, 9: fuit ordinarius, loqui, etc., it was usual, customary, Dig. 38, 6, 1: jus (opp. to extraordinarium), ib. 14, 4, 5. — Hence, *adv.*: **ordinariē**, in order, orderly, methodically (eccl. Lat. for ordine, ordinatim), Tert. Res. Carn. 2.

ordinatē, *adv.*, *v. ordino, P. a. fin.*

ordinatim, *adv.* [ordinatus], in order or succession; in good order. **I.** Lit.: honores ordinatim petere in re publica, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3: ille iit passim, ego ordinatim, in good order, with unbroken ranks, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2. — **II.** Transf., regularly, properly: musculus ordinatim structus, Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 5.

ordinatio, *ōnis, f.* [ordino], a setting in order, regulating, arranging; an order, arrangement, regulation (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: architectura constat ex ordinatione, quae Graece τάξις dicitur, et ex dispositione. Ordinatio est modica membrorum operis commoditas separatio, universaeque proportionis ad symmetriam comparatio, Vitr. 1, 2. — Of vines, Col. 4, 29, 12. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., an ordering, regulating, orderly arrangement: comitiorum, Vell. 2, 124, 3: anni, Suet. Aug. 31: vitae, Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 4: mundus est ornata ordinatio dei munere, App. de Mundo, 1, p. 251. — **B.** In partic. **1.** An orderly regulation of state affairs, rule, government: quid ordinatione civilis? ... quam turpe, si ordinatio eversione, libertas servitute mutetur? Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 8. — **2.** An appointing to office, installation of magistrates, governors: cur sibi visum esset ordinatione proximā Aegypti praeficere Metium Rufum, Suet. Dom. 4. — **3.** A regulation, ordinance, decree, edict of an emperor: cum rerum omnium ordinatio... observanda sit, tum, etc., Plin. Ep. 10, 58 (66), 10. — **4.** (Eccl. Lat.) Ordination: episcopalis, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 fin.: clerici, August. Bon. Conj. 24; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 36. — **5.** Transf.: dispositis ordinationibus, in ranks, rows, App. M. 10, p. 253.

ordinativus, *a. um, adj.* [id.], indicating or signifying order (post-class.): principatus, Tert. adv. Herm. 19: adverbial, Prisc. p. 1022 P.

ordinator, *ōris, m.* [id.], an orderer,

regulator, arranger (post-Aug.): litis, *i. e. pleader*, Sen. Ep. 109: omnium, Hilar. Trin. 4, 12, 14. — **II.** An ordainer, one authorized to ordain, Ambros. in 2 Tim. 4, 13.

ordinatrix, *icis, f.* [ordinator], she that orders or arranges (eccl. Lat.): mens ordinatrix rerum omnium, Aug. Ep. 56.

ordinatus, *a. um, Part. and P. a.*, from ordino.

ordino, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.* [ordo], to order, set in order, arrange, adjust, dispose, regulate. **I.** In gen. (class.; syn.: dispenso, dispono): copias, Nep. Iph. 2, 2; so, milites, Liv. 29, 1: agmina, Hor. Epod. 17, 9; and: aciem, Just. 11, 9, 8: arbusta latius sulcis, Hor. C. 3, 1, 9: vineam paribus intervallis, Col. 3, 13: res suas suo arbitrio, Sen. Ep. 9, 14: partes orationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 9: item, id. de Or. 2, 10, 43: causam, Dig. 40, 12, 24: iudicium, ib. 40, 12, 25: testamentum, ib. 5, 2, 2: bibliothecas, Suet. Gram. 21. — **B.** Transf.: cupiditates improbas, to arrange, draw up in order of battle, Sen. Ep. 10, 2: publicas res (= συντάττειν, componere), to draw up in order, to narrate the history of public events, Hor. C. 2, 1, 10 (antiquitatem) totam in eo volumine exposuerit, quo magistratus ordinavit, *i. e. recorded events according to the years of the magistrates*, Nep. Att. 18, 1: cum omnia ordinarentur, Cic. Sull. 19, 53. — **II.** In partic. (post-Aug.). **A.** To rule, govern a country: statum liberarum civitatum, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 7: Macedoniam, Flor. 2, 16: provinciam, Suet. Galb. 7: Orientem, id. Aug. 13. — **B.** To ordain, appoint to office: magistratus, Suet. Caes. 76: tribunatus, praefecturas, et ducatus, to dispose of, give away, Just. 30, 2, 5; so, filium in successionem regni, Just. 17, 1, 4. — Hence, **C.** (Eccl. Lat.) To ordain as a priest or pastor, to admit to a clerical office, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 36; cf.: in ministerium sanctorum ordinaverunt se ipsos, Vulg. 1 Cor. 16, 15. — Hence, **ordinatus**, *a. um, P. a.*, well ordered, orderly, ordained, appointed (class.): compositus ordinatusque vir, Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 3: igneae formae cursus ordinatos definiunt, perform their appointed courses, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 101. — **Comp.**: vita ordinator, Sen. Ep. 74, 25: pars mundi ordinator, Sen. Ira, 3, 6. — **Sup.**: meatus ordinatissimi, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 42. — Hence, *adv.*: **ordinatē**, in an orderly manner, in order, methodically (not in Cic. or Caes.; cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 811; *v. ordinatim*): tamquam (astra) non possent tam disposite, tam ordinate moveri, Lact. 2, 5, 15: ordinate disponere, Auct. Her. 4, 56, 69 dub. — **Comp.**: ordinatus retractare, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19 init. — **Sup.**: ordinatissime subjunxit, Aug. Retract. 1, 24.

ordior, *orsus, 4 (fut. ordior for ordiar*: non parvam rem ordior, Att. ap. Non. 39, 22; part. perf. orditus, Sid. Ep. 2, 9; Vulg. Isa. 25, 7), *v. dep.*, lit., to begin a web, to lay the warp; hence, also, in gen., to begin, undertake a thing: ordiri est rei principium facere, unde et togae vocantur exordia, Fest. p. 185 Müll.; cf. Isid. 19, 29, 7: telam, Hier. in Isa. 9, 30, v. 1; Vulg. Isa. 25, 7. **I.** Lit., to begin to weave a web, to weave, spin: araneus orditur telas, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 80. — So of the Fates: Lachesis plenā orditur manu, Sen. Apoc. 4: (Parca) hominis vitam orditur, Lact. 2, 10, 20. — **II.** In gen., to begin, commence, set about, undertake (class.; syn.: incipio, inchoo, infiti); constr. with acc., *de, inf.*, or *absol.* (a) With acc.: reliquas res, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2: alterius vitae quoddam initium ordimur, id. Att. 4, 1: reliquos, to relate, describe, Nep. Alc. 11, 6: querelae ab initio tantae ordiendae rei absint, Liv. praef. § 12: majorem orsa furem, Verg. A. 6, 386. — (b) With *de*: paulo altius de re ordiri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 105. — (c) With *inf.*: ea, de qua disputare ordimur, Cic. Brut. 6, 22: cum adulescens orsus esset in foro dicere, id. ib. 88, 301: cum sic orsa loqui vias, Verg. A. 6, 125: et orsa est Dicere Leuconoe, Ov. M. 4, 167: tunc sic orsa loqui, id. ib. 4, 320. — (d) *Absol.*, to begin, commence, set out, take or have a beginning: unde est orsa, in eodem terminat oratio, Cic. Marcell. 11, 33: Veneris contra sic filius orsus, thus began (to speak), Verg. A. 1, 325: sic Juppiter orsus, id. ib. 12, 806; so commonly with specification of

the point from which: unde ordiri rectius possumus quam a natura? Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37 init.: a principio, id. Phil. 2, 18, 44: a facillimis, id. Fin. 1, 5, 13: a capite, Plin. 25, 11, 83, § 132. — (e) Of things or subjects, to begin, to be begun (where the verb may be taken in pass. sense): termina ab atra bile orsa mortifera sunt, Cels. 2, 8: cum ex depressiore loco fuerint orsa fundamenta, Col. 1, 5, 9: sed ab initio est ordiendus (Themistocles), *i. e. I must begin (his life) at the beginning*, Nep. Them. 1, 2; cf.: ab eo nobis causa ordiendae est, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21.

orditus, *a. um, Part.*, from ordior.

ordo, *inis, m.* [from root or; Sanscr. ar-, to go, strive upward; cf. orior, through an adj. stem ordo-; *v. Corss. Krit. Beitr.* p. 108], a regular row, line, or series, methodical arrangement, order (class.; syn.: series, tenor). **I.** In gen.: ordinem sic definiunt compositionem rerum aptis et accommodatis locis, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142: vis ordinis et collocacionis, id. ib. 1, 40, 142: arbores in ordinem satae, *i. e. planted in a quincunx*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7; cf. Cic. Caecil. 8, 22; id. Sen. 17, 59. — **B.** Esp., right order, regular succession: fatum appello ordinem seriemque causarum, Cic. Div. 1, 55, 125: nihil esse pulchrius in omni ratione vitae dispositione atque ordine, Col. 12, 2: adhibere modum quandam et ordinem rebus, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 17: mox referam me ad ordinem, will soon bring myself to order, return to order, id. Ac. 2, 20, 67: res in ordinem redigere, to reduce to order, Auct. Her. 3, 9, 16; so, in ordinem adducere, Cic. Univ. 3: ordinem conservare, id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: eundem tenere, to preserve, id. Phil. 5, 13, 35: sequi, id. Brut. 69, 244: immutare, to change, id. Or. 63, 214: perturbare, to disturb, id. Brut. 62, 223: cogere or redigere in ordinem, to reduce to order, to humble, degrade: decemviri quereutes, se in ordinem cogi, Liv. 3, 51, 3, 35; Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 1; Quint. 1, 4, 3; so, in ordinem redactus, Suet. Vesp. 15; cf. trop.: gula reprimenda et quasi in ordinem redigenda est, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 5. — **C.** Adverb. expressions. **1.** Ordine, in ordinem, per ordinem, in ordine, ex ordine, in order, in turn: Hegioni rem enarrato omnem ordine, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 53; Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 17; Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 28: interrogare, Cic. Part. 1, 2: tabulae in ordinem confectae, id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: ordine cuncta exposuit, Liv. 3, 50, 4; 30, 15, 1: sortiti nocte singuli per ordinem, Quint. 4, 2, 72: hos Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thyrsis, Verg. E. 7, 20; id. A. 6, 629: ut quisque aetate et honore antecederet, ita sententiam dixit ex ordine, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 143: ordine se vocante, when his turn came, Macr. S. 2, 2, § 12: in ordine vicis, Vulg. Luc. 1, 8. — **2.** Ordine, regularly, properly, appropriately: omnia ut quidque Egisti ordine scio, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 15: rem demonstravi ordine, id. Mil. 3, 3, 2; id. Capt. 2, 3, 17 Brix ad loc.: an id recte, ordine, e re publica factum esse defendes? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 194: si hoc recte atque ordine factum videtur, id. Quint. 7, 28. — **3.** Ex ordine, in succession, without intermission: vendit Italiae possessiones ex ordine omnes, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 4: septem illum totos perhibent ex ordine menses Flevisse, Verg. G. 4, 507; cf. id. A. 5, 773. — **4.** Extra ordinem. **a.** Out of course, in an unusual or extraordinary manner: extra ordinem decernere provinciam alicui, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: crimina probantur, in an illegal manner, Dig. 48, 1, 8. — **b.** Extraordinarily, *i. e. uncommonly, eminently, especially*: ad eam spem, quam extra ordinem de te ipso habemus, accedunt tua praecipua, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, 3. — **II.** Transf. concr. **A.** In gen. **1.** Tres ordines lapidum, three courses of stones, Vulg. 3 Reg. 6, 36. — In building, a row, course, or layer of stones, etc.: obstructis in speciem portis singulis ordinibus caespitum, Caes. B. G. 5, 51: alius insuper ordo adicitur, id. ib. 7, 23: tot premit ordinibus caput, tiers or layers of ornaments, Juv. 6, 502. — **2.** A row of benches or seats: terno consurgunt ordine remi, in three rows of oar-banks, Verg. A. 5, 120: sex ordinum navem invenit Xenagoras, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208. — In the theatre, a row of seats: post senatores ex veteri instituto quatuordecim graduum ordines equestri ordini assignati fuere, Suet.

6, 20, 23, § 76: ab aliquo habere, *to draw one's origin from, descend from*, id. 15, 14, 15, § 49: trahere, id. 5, 24, 21, § 86: PATRONVS AB ORIGINE, i. e. *from his ancestors*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 101, n. 232.—**B.** In partic.: *Origines, the title of a work by Cato upon the early history of the Italian cities*, Nep. Cat. 3, 3: quod (M. Cato) in principio scripsit Originum suarum, Cic. Planc. 27, 66; id. Sen. 11, 38.—Hence, in allusion to this title: quam ob rem, ut ille solebat, ita nunc mea repetet oratio populi origines; libenter enim etiam verbo utor Catonis, Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A race, stock, family, Ov. M. 1, 186: ille tamen nostrā deducit origine nomen, Verg. A. 10, 618: Vitelliorum originem alii aliam tradunt: partim veterem et nobilem, partim vero novam et obscuram, atque etiam sordidam, Suet. Vit. 1.—Of animals, Verg. G. 3, 473.—**B.** Of persons, *an ancestor, progenitor, founder*: Aeneas, Romanae stirpis origo, Verg. A. 12, 166: celebrant carminibus antiquis Tuisconem deum terrā editum, et filium Mannum, originem gentis conditorum, Tac. G. 2: hujus origo Ilus, Ov. M. 11, 755: mundi melioris origo, the creator, id. ib. 1, 79; cf. Stat. Th. 1, 680: eaeque (urbes) brevis multum auctae, pars originibus suis praesidio, aliae decori fuere, *their mother-cities*, Sall. J. 19, 1; so Liv. 26, 13; 38, 39; also in sing., id. 37, 37; Inst. 23, 1.

2. Origo, inis, f., *a female proper name*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 55.

† **ōridā**, ae, f., = ὀρίδα *Ethiopian bread*, Apic. 2, 2.

ōrīnē, ēs, f., *Orine*, = Ὀρεινή, sc. γῆ (the hill country). **A.** A region of Judea, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70.—**B.** A Roman surname, Inscr. Murat. 1295, 3.

ōrīōla, i. q. horiōla, q. v.

ōrion (ōrion, Verg. A. 1, 535; 4, 52), ōnis et ōnis, m., = Ὠρίων, the constellation Orion, whose rising and setting are attended by storms; acc. to the myth, a hunter transported to heaven, Ov. F. 5, 493; Hyg. Fab. 195; Verg. A. 1, 535; 4, 52; Hor. C. 1, 28, 21; 3, 27, 18; Lact. 4, 5, 21 et saep.

ōrior, ortus, fut. part. oriturus, 4 (but with some forms of the 3d conj.: oritur, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 305 Müll.; Gell. 4, 17, 14; cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 26; Lucr. 3, 272; Verg. A. 2, 411; 680; Hor. S. 1, 5, 39; Ov. M. 1, 774 et saep.: oreris, id. ib. 10, 166; imperat. orere, Val. Max. 4, 7, 7: impf. subj. oreretur, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 59; and oreretur and oreretur are the more usual forms in the best MSS.; cf. Haase in Reisig's Vorles. p. 251; Neue Formenl. 2, p. 418 sq.), v. dep. [root or-; Sanscr. ar-; Gr. ὀρνυμι, ὀρίνω; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. 348 sq.]. **I.** In gen., of persons, *to rise, bestir one's self, get up, etc.*: consul oriens nocte diceret dictatorem, Liv. 8, 23.—**B.** Esp., of the heavenly bodies, *to rise, become visible, appear*: stellae, ut quaeque oriturque caditque, Ov. F. 1, 295: ortā luce, in the morning, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: orto sole, at sunrise, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112: postera lux oritur, id. S. 1, 5, 39; cf.: crassa pulvis oritur, Enn. ap. Non. 205, 28.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to come forth, become visible; to have one's origin or descent, to spring, descend from; to grow or spring forth; to rise, take its origin; arise, proceed, originate* (syn. nascor): hoc quis non credat abs te esse ortum? Ter. And. 3, 2, 9: Rhenus oritur ex Lepontiis, takes its rise, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: Maeander ex arce summā Celaenarum ortus, Liv. 38, 13, 7: Tigris oritur in montibus Uxiurum, Curt. 5, 3, 1: fons oritur in monte, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 2: Durius amnis oritur in Pelendoniis, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 112: amnis Indus in Cibyrtarum jugis, id. 5, 28, 29, § 103: ibi Caicus amnis oritur, id. 5, 30, 33, § 125: incliti amnes Caucasus monte orti, Curt. 8, 9, 3: Rhenus Alpium vertice ortus, Tac. G. 1, 2: clamor, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: oritur controversia, arises, Cic. Clu. 69, 161: unde oritur nox, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 193 Müll. (Ann. v. 407 Vahl.): tempestas, Nep. Tim. 3, 3: monstrum mirabile, Verg. A. 2, 680: ulcera, Cels. 6, 13: ea officia, quae oriuntur a suo cuiusque genere virtutum, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 69: id facinus ex te ortum, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 67: tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, I have caused you no injury, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 35: quod si nunquam oritur, ne occidit quidem um-

quam, comes into being, Cic. Rep. 6, 24, 27.—Of persons, *to be born*: in quo (solo) tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 4: pueros orientes animari, at birth, id. Div. 2, 42, 89: ex concubina, Sall. J. 108, 1; to be descended from: pterosque Belgas esse ortos a Germanis, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; to begin, commence, take its beginning: ab aliquo sermo oritur, Cic. Lael. 1, 5.—Hence, **A.** oriens, entis, P. a.; as subst. m. **1.** The rising sun, morning sun: et me saevus equis oriens afflavit anhelis, Verg. A. 5, 739; id. G. 1, 250.—**2.** The quarter where the sun rises, the East, the Orient (opp. to occidentes, the West, the Occident): ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: aestivus, the quarter where the sun rises in summer, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 105: hibernus, Col. 1, 6: vernus, Gell. 2, 22, 7.—**3.** Poet. for day: septimus hinc oriens cum se demiserit undis, Ov. F. 1, 653.—**B.** ortus, a, um, P. a., sprung, descended, born; constr. with ex, ab, and (partic. with poets and since the Aug. per.) with simple abl. (a) Class. usually with ab: a me ortus, Cic. Planc. 27, 67: quoniam ab illo (Catone) ortus es, id. Mur. 31, 66; Nep. Att. 18, 3; Hor. S. 1, 5, 55: maternum genus ab regibus ortum, Suet. Caes. 6: a liberatoribus patriae ortus, Liv. 7, 32, 13: homo a se ortus, without noble or famous ancestors: ego a me ortus et per me nixus (opp. adjuvari commendatione majorum), Cic. Planc. 27, 67; id. Phil. 6, 17.—(b) Less freq. with ex and name of person: ex Tantalō, Quint. 9, 3, 57; but with ex and the name of a place, family, order, class, etc., freq. and class.: ex eodem loco ortus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: ortus ex eā familiā, quā, etc., Liv. 7, 10, 3: ex concubina, Sall. J. 5, 7; 108, 1; Liv. 1, 34, 6: ex patricio sanguine, id. 6, 40, 6.—(c) With abl. alone (except with loco and genere, mostly poet. and post-Aug.): eā familiā ortus, Sall. C. 31, 7: oritur Saturno, Hor. C. 1, 12, 50; 4, 5, 1; 3, 6, 33; 4, 6, 32; id. Ep. 1, 6, 22: ortus sorore ejus, Liv. 8, 3, 7: paelice, id. 39, 53, 3: orti Atticis, Vell. 1, 4 init.: antiquis nobilibus, Quint. 3, 8, 31: Germanicum Druso ortum, Tac. A. 1, 3: Thessalis, id. ib. 6, 34; 12, 53; 15, 72: regiā stirpe, Curt. 4, 1, 17: oppido Ferentino, Suet. Oth. 1: equestri familiā, id. Aug. 2: magnis e centurionibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 73.

† **ōripēlārgus**, i, m., = ὀρειπελαργός, the mountain-stork, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8.

† **ōripūtīdus**, a, um, adj. [l. os-putidus], that has a stinking mouth: oriputidus, ὀρίστομος, Gloss. Philox.

Oritae, ārum, m., a nation of Ichthyophagi, on the borders of India, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 30; id. 6, 23, 25, § 95.

ōrites, ae, m., or **ōritis**, idis, f., v. oritis.

Orithyia (quadrismyl.), ae, f., = Ὀρείθυια, a female proper name. **I.** A daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens; who became by Boreas the mother of Calais and Zetes, Ov. M. 6, 683; Verg. G. 4, 463; id. A. 12, 83; Sil. 8, 5, 16; Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3.—**II.** A queen of the Amazons, Just. 2, 4, 17.

† **ōritis**, idis, f., = ὀρίτης, a precious stone (by some called sideritis), otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 176.

ōriundus, a, um, adj. [orior]. **I.** Descended, sprung from any person or place (rare but class.): o sanguinem dis oriundum, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41 (Ann. v. 117 Vahl.): Poenos Didone oriundos, id. ap. Prisc. p. 685 P. (Ann. v. 300 Vahl.): caelesti semine, Lucr. 2, 991: ab ingenuis, *Cic. Top. 6, 29: ex Etruscis, Liv. 2, 9: liberis parentibus, Col. 1, 3, 5: unde oriundi sient, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 6: quod inde oriundus erat, plebi carus, Liv. 2, 32.—**II.** Born, originating in, springing from: haud repudio Carthaginem: inde sum oriundus, I was born there, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 95: oriundi ab Syracusis, Liv. 24, 6: ORIVNDVS LEFTI, Inscr. Don. 6, 167: ORIVNDVS GAZA, ib. 168.—Of things: Egone apicularum congestum opera non feram, Ex dulci oriundum? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 11: fluens aqua e montibus oriunda, derived, Col. 1, 5: Albā oriundum sacerdotium, Liv. 1, 20, 3.

Ormenis, idis, f., = Ὀρμενίς, the female descendant (granddaughter) of Ormenius, i. e. Astydamia; voc.: Ormeni nympha, Ov. H. 9, 50.

ormēnos, i, m., a kind of samphire, Plin. 26, 10, 61, § 94.

orminalis and **horminalis**, is, f. [horminum], a plant, called also satyrion, App. Herb. 15.

orminos, i, m., wild asparagus, Plin. 20, 10, 43, § 110.

(**ornāmen**, inis, n. [orno], an old reading for ornamentum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 587.)

† **ornāmentārius**, a, um, adj. [ornamentum], adorned with the insignia of an office, without filling the office itself: DECVRIO, Inscr. Donat. 349, 1.

ornāmentum, i, n. [orno]. **I.** In gen., apparatus, accoutrement, equipment, furniture, trappings, etc. (class.): sine ornamentis, i. e. naked, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 109: ceterae copiae, ornamenta, praesidia, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24; id. Verr. 2, 5, 32, § 83: ornamenta bubus, ornamenta asinis instrata tria (collar, saddle, etc.), Cato, R. R. 11, 4: per ornamenta percussus, i. e. arms, Sen. Ep. 14, 14.—Esp. of a player's wardrobe, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 16 sq.; id. Pers. 1, 3, 19; Plin. 2, 3, 4, § 8, as translation of κόσμος.—**II.** In partic., an ornamental equipment, ornament, mark of honor, decoration, embellishment, jewel, trinket. **A.** Lit.: pecuniam, omniaque ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum contulit, jewels, Caes. B. C. 2, 18; so Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 90; Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 9: quae (urbs) praesidio et ornamento est civitatis, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: ipse ornamenta a chorago haec gumpit, i. e. a dress, costume, attire, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 16: AB ORNAMENTIS, one who has charge of the imperial ornaments, Inscr. Grut. 578, 9: ornamenta triumphalia, consularia, etc., the insignia of triumphing generals, consuls, etc. (The emperors distributed, honoris causa, such ornaments to men who had distinguished themselves): pluribus triumphalia ornamenta decernenda curavit, Suet. Aug. 38: decem praetoriis viris consularia ornamenta tribuit, id. Caes. 76: ornamenta uxoria, title, rank, id. Ner. 35.—**B.** Trop., an ornament, a distinction: decus atque ornamentum senectutis, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199: Q. Hortensius, lumen atque ornamentum rei publicae, ornament, pride, id. Mil. 14, 37: vir optimus, et inter praecipua saeculi ornamenta numerandus, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 1: ornamentis afficere aliquem, Cic. Ba'b. 19, 43: quaecumque a me ornamenta ad te proficiscuntur, id. Fam. 2, 19, 2: honoris, id. Cat. 3, 11, 26: ornamenta atque insignia honoris, id. Sull. 31, 88.—**2.** Esp., rhetorical ornament: oratoria ornamenta dicendi, Cic. Brut. 75, 261; 37, 140: so, dicendi, id. de Or. 2, 28, 22: sententiarum, id. Brut. 37, 140.

ornātē, adm, v. orno, P. a. fin.

ornātio, ōnis, f. [orno], an adorning, adornment, ornament (not ante-Aug., and very rare), Vitr. 5, 8, 8: orationes templi, Inscr. Orell. 775: STATVAE, Inscr. ap. Nov. Lett. di Firenze, t. ii. p. 600.

ornātor, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** An adorning, dresser (not ante-Aug., and very rare): deorum ornatores, Firm. Astron. 3, 6, 9: HVIVS LOCI, Inscr. Orell. 3171.—**II.** An office under the emperors: ORNATOR GLABR. (i. e. glabrum, puerorum delicatum), Inscr. Orell. 694.

ornātrix, icis, f. [ornator], a female adorning, a tire-woman, a slave who dressed her mistress's hair (poet. and post-Aug.; esp. freq. in inscrr.), Ov. A. A. 3, 239; id. Am. 1, 14, 16: matris meae, Suet. Claud. 40; Inscr. Orell. 2878; 2933; 4443; Schol. Juv. 6, 477.

ornātūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [ornatus], fine, smart (Plautin.): muliercula, Plaut. Cist. Fragn. p. 19 Mai.

ornātūra, ae, f. [orno], ornament, trimming, esp. of the borders of a fine dress (post-class.), Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

1. ornātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from orno.

2. ornātus, ūs (gen. ornati, Ter. And. 2, 2, 28; dat. ornatu, C. Caes. ap. Gell. 4, 16, 8), m. [orno] (class.; cf.: cultus, munditia), a furnishing, providing, preparing; a preparation. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (very rare): in ornatibus publicis (i. e. epulis, conviviis), Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 17: in adibus nihil ornati, no preparation (for the wedding), Ter. And. 2, 2, 28: Pompeis emptus

ornatus (trapeiti), Cato, R. R. 22, 3. — **B.** In part. *an adornment, decoration, embellishment, ornament* (class.): portarum, itinerum, locorumque omnium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51. — **2.** Transf. in concr. *splendid dress, attire, apparel*: ornatus appellatur cultus ipse, quo quis ornatur, Fest. p. 184 Müll.: nauclicus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 41: vide ornatus hic satine me concedet? id. Ps. 4, 1, 24: militaris, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: regalis, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69: equus regio ornatu instructus, *trappings*, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154 dub. (Jan.: regio instratu ornatus). — So of a woman's head-dress, Ov. A. A. 3, 138; Verg. A. 7, 74: corporis ornatum exuere, Juv. 10, 321. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *furniture, accoutrements, equipage*: eloquentia quocumque ingreditur, eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 23: ornatus autem verborum duplex, unus simplicium, alter collocatorum, id. Or. 23, 80. — **B.** In part. *a decoration, ornament*: aedilitatis, Cic. Dom. 43, 111: afferre ornatum orationi, id. Or. 39, 134. — *Of the world*, corresp. to the Gr. κόσμος, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 119: hic tantus caeli ornatus, id. N. D. 2, 44, 115; cf. Plin. 2, 4, 3, § 8: caeli et terra et omnis ornatus eorum, Vulg. Gen. 2, 1.

1. orneus, a, um, adj. [ornus], of the wild mountain-ash: frons, Col. 11, 2, 82.

2. Orneus, i, m., = Ὀρνέος, a Centaur at the wedding of Pirithous, Ov. M. 12, 302.

† **ornithias**, ae, m., = ὀρνίθια, the bird-wind, a wind that blows in spring and brings with it the birds of passage: Favoniam quidam a. d. VIII. Cal. Mart. Chelidoniam vocant, ab hirundinis visu: nonnulli vero Ornithian, uno et sexagesimo die post brumam, ab adventu avium, flantem per dies novem, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122; Vitruv. 1, 6; App. Mund. p. 62; Col. 11, 2, 21. — The Etesiae are also sometimes called Ornithiae, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 127.

† **ornithogale**, es, f., = ὀρνιθογάλη, a plant, the star of Bethlehem, Plin. 21, 17, 62, § 102.

† **ornithon**, onis, m., = ὀρνιθών, a bird-house, poultry-house (pure Lat. aviarius): ornithonas dico omnium alitum, quae intra parietes villae solent pasci, Varr. R. 3, 3, 1; 3, 4, 2; Col. 8, 3, 1.

orno, avi, atum, 1 (old form of the perf. ORNAVET, Column. Rostr.; v. infra), v. a. [perh. root var. cover; Sanscr. varna-, color], to fit out, furnish, provide with necessities; to equip, to get ready, prepare (class.; syn. exorno, concino). **I.** In gen.: age nunc, orna te, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 10: prandium domi, id. Rud. 1, 2, 53: ornatur ferro Enn. ap. Gell. 16, 10 (Ann. v. 190 Vahl): alicquem armis, Verg. A. 12, 344: decemviro apparitoribus, scribis, librariis, praecombibus, architectis, praeterea mulis, tabernaculis, centuriis, suppellectili, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: alicquem pecunia, Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 3: CLASSESQUE NAVALIS-PRIMOS-ORNAVET, fitted out, Column. Rostr.: maximas classes, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; cf. Liv. 9, 30: naves, id. 40, 26: convivium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 44: copias omnibus rebus, id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 20: provincias, to furnish money, arms, and attendants to governors setting out for their provinces, id. Att. 3, 24, 1; id. ib. 4, 18, 2; Liv. 40, 36, 5; so, consules, id. ib. — Hence, to trim, provide with oil: lampades, Vulg. Matt. 25, 7. — **II.** In part., to ornament, adorn, embellish, deck, set off. **A.** Lit.: Italiam ornare quam domum suam, maluit: quamquam, Italiā ornatā, domus ipsa mihi videtur ornatio, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 76: scuta ad forum ornandum, Liv. 9, 40: cornua sertis, Verg. A. 7, 488: monilia collum, Ov. M. 5, 52. — Of dressing the hair, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 5: capillos, id. ib. 2, 7, 23; Prop. 1, 2, 1. — **B.** Trop., to adorn, decorate, set off; to commend, praise, extol; to honor, show honor to, distinguish: alicquem magnificentius augere atque ornare, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 94: seditiones ipsas, id. ib. 2, 28, 124: alicquem suis sententiis, id. Fam. 15, 4, 11: dicere, laudandum adolescentem, ornandum, tollendum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 1: civitatem omnibus rebus, Caesar. B. G. 7, 33: alicquem maximis beneficiis, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5: alicquem laudibus, id. Phil. 2, 11, 25: egressum alicquem frequentia sua, id. Pis. 13, 31: candidatum suffragio, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 8: alicquem ornare, to bestow honor upon,

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advance to honor, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: hederā poetam, Verg. E. 7, 25. — Ironically: ornatus esses, would have been rewarded, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 22. — Hence, **ornatus**, a, um, P. a.

A. Fitted out, furnished, provided with necessities, equipped, accoutred, splendidly furnished (class.; syn.: instructus, praeditus): sapiens plurimis artibus instructus et ornatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112: scutis telisque parati ornatique, id. Caecin. 21, 60: equus ornatus, Liv. 27, 19: elephantus, Nep. Hann. 3, 4: naves paratissimae, atque omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caesar. B. G. 3, 14: fundus, Cic. Quint. 31, 98: Graecia copiis non instructa solum, sed etiam ornata, not provided merely, but also splendidly furnished, id. Phil. 10, 4, 9. — Transf.: ingenio bono, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 89. — **B.** In part., ornamented, adorned, decked, decorated, embellished, handsome, ornate: sepulcrum floribus ornatum, Cic. Fl. 38, 95. — **Comp.**: nihil ornatus, Cic. Sen. 16, 67. — Esp., adorned with all good qualities, excellent, distinguished, eminent, illustrious: lectissimus atque ornatissimus adolescens, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 9, 29: in dicendo, id. de Or. 1, 10, 42; id. ib. 1, 11, 49: homo ornatissimus loco, ordine, nomine, virtute, ingenio, copiis, honorē, respectē, id. Verr. 2, 1, 48, § 127: ornati elaboratius versus, embellished, id. Or. 11, 36: oratio, id. de Or. 1, 12, 50: locus ad dicendum ornatissimus, admirably adapted, id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 1. — Hence, adv.: **ornate**, with ornament, ornamentally, ornately, elegantly (class.): dicere, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53: apte, distincte, ornate dicere, id. Off. 1, 1, 2. — **Comp.**: causas agere ornatus, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1. — **Sup.**: causam ornatissime et copiosissime defendere, Cic. Brut. 5, 21.

ornus, i, f., the wild mountain-ash: steriles orni, Verg. G. 2, 111; Hor. C. 3, 27, 58; Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 73; Col. Arbor. 16; Juv. 1, 41. — **II.** Transf., a lance made of the wood of this tree: vibrabilis ornus Achilli, Aus. Ep. 24, 108.

oro, avi, atum, 1 (orassis for oraveris, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 63), v. a. and n. [1. os, to speak]: oro ab ore, Varr. L. L. 6, § 76 Müll. **I.** In gen. (so obsol.): orare antiquos dixisse pro agere testimonio est, quod oratores dicti et causarum actores et qui rei publicae mandatas causas agebant, Fest. p. 198 Müll.: bonum aequumque oras, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 151: talibus orabat Juno, Verg. A. 10, 96. — **II.** In part. **A.** To treat, argue, plead (as an ambassador, advocate, etc.; class., but very rare; cf. ago): REM VBI PAGVNT ORATO, Fragm. XII. Tab.: matronis ipsi, quae raptae erant, orantibus, i. e. at their mediation, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 13: causam capitis, to argue, plead, id. Brut. 12, 47: orandae litis tempus accommodare, id. Off. 3, 10, 43: si causa oranda esset, Liv. 39, 40, 6: causas melius, Verg. A. 6, 849: cum eo de salute sua agit, orat atque obsecrat, treats, speaks, Caesar. B. C. 1, 22: causam dixit et ipse pro se oravit, plead his own cause, Liv. 39, 40, 12. — **2.** Of oratorical speaking, eloquence (freq. in Quint.): ars orandi, the oratorical art, art of oratory, Quint. proem. § 4; id. 2, 15, 20; 9, 4, 3: orandi scientia, id. 1, 10, 2: orandi studium, id. 9, 4, 110; 8, 6, 20. — **B.** To pray, beg, beseech, entreat one (the predom. signif. in all periods and styles; syn.: rogo, obsecro, obtestor, supplico, precor); constr. usually with acc. of the pers. and of the thing, and with ut, ne (the less freq. constructions, v. infra). (a) With acc. of the pers. and of the thing: illud te ad extremum et oro et hortor ut, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, § 46: multa deos orans, Verg. A. 9, 24: alicquem libertatem, Suet. Vesp. 16. — (β) With acc. of the pers. only: virginem orare, Liv. Andron. ap. Diom. p. 379 P.: cum desubito me orat mulier, Enn. ap. Non. 517, 15 (Cax. v. 9 Vahl); cf.: socer Non orandus erat, sed vi faciendus Erechtheus, not to be entreated, but compelled, Ov. M. 6, 701: Lydia, dic per omnes Te deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando perdere, Hor. C. 1, 8, 2. — (γ) With acc. of the thing for which one asks: gnato uxorem, to request a wife for one's son, Ter. And. 3, 2, 48: legati Romam missi, auxilium ad bellum orantes, to ask assistance, Liv. 21, 6: opem rebus affectis orantes, id. 6, 9: auxilia, Tac. A. 2, 46. — (δ) With ut: rogat

oratu te Chrysogone, ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: te, C. Flave, oro et obtestor, ut, etc., id. Planc. 42, 104: te etiam atque etiam oro, ut, etc., id. Att. 11, 1, 2: hoc me a vobis orare Jupiter jussit, ut, etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 64. — (e) With subj.: orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 101: et vocet oro, Verg. A. 11, 442: idque sinas, oro, Ov. P. 4, 1, 19. — (ζ) With ne: rogat eos atque orat, ne, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 39, § 96: quod te, Aesculapi, et te, Salus, ne quid sit hujus, oro, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 3. — (η) With the imper.: absiste inceptis, oro, Sil. 11, 336. — With imper. and acc. of person, Verg. A. 2, 143; 4, 319; 10, 61 and 905. — (θ) With inf. or an object-clause: jampridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat, Verg. E. 2, 43; id. A. 6, 313; 9, 231; Tac. A. 6, 2; 12, 9: vel Aegypti praefecturam concedi sibi oraret, Suet. Ner. 47. — (i) With ab and abl. of a person, followed by ut or ne: primum hoc abs te oro, ni me inexorabilem faxis, Pac. Tr. 122: oravitque a suis, ut, etc., Gell. 17, 10, 7: oratus ab Artorio, ne in castris remaneret, Vell. 2, 70, 1. — (κ) With cum aliquo: quod tecum pater orat, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 198 Müll. (Ann. v. 20 Vahl): si in mecum oraret, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 15: tecum oro et quaeso, ut, id. Curc. 3, 1, 62: egi, atque oravi tecum, uxorem ut duceres, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 64; cf. Caesar. B. C. 1, 22; cited above, II. A. — (λ) With pro and the abl.: nec pro civibus se orare, sed pro, etc., Just. 11, 4, 4: ut Octavius orandus sit pro salute cujusquam civis, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16, 2; cf.: ut pro illā ores, ut sit propitius (deus), Plaut. As. 4, 1, 38. — **h.** Oro te, I pray thee, pritheē, parenthetically, a formula of politeness (cf. quaeso): dic, oro te, clarius, Cic. Att. 4, 8, 1; Sen. Vit. Beat. 7, 1; Liv. 5, 5, 1; cf. Cic. Att. 7, 16, 3. — **C.** To pray, to supplicate God (eccl. Lat.): act.: oravit Dominum, Vulg. Judic. 13, 8: orationem quam orat, id. 3 Reg. 8, 29; id. 2 Par. 6, 21: filios, id. Job. 19, 17: Deum, id. Eccles. 50, 24: orationes longas, id. Matt. 23, 14. — More often neutr.: pro te, Vulg. Gen. 20, 7: ut audias, id. ib. 43, 20: in loco isto, id. 3 Reg. 8, 30: contra viam civitatis, id. ib. 8, 44: ad Dominum, id. 4 Reg. 4, 33: cum lacrimis, id. Tob. 3, 1: unus orans et unus maledicens, id. Eccles. 34, 29: spiritu et mente, id. 1 Cor. 14, 15: mulierem decalvatam orare non decet, Ambros. in Luc. 6, § 19: orandi gratia, Lact. 4, 15, 20. — Hence, P. a. as subst.: **orans**, antis, m., an orator: orantes, Tac. Dial. 6, 6.

Orōanda, ae, f., a city in Pisidia, Liv. 38, 37. — Hence, **A. Orōandenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Orōanda: legati Orōandensium, Liv. 38, 18. — **B. Orōandicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Orōanda: Orōandicus ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 50: tractus, Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 147. — **C. Orōandes**, a part of the Taurus range, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 98.

orōbanchē, es, f., = ὀροβάχνη, a plant, broom-rape, choke-weed, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155.

orōbēthron, i, n., another name for the plant hypocisthus, Plin. 26, 8, 31, § 49.

† **orōbias**, ae, m., = ὀροβία, a kind of incense, in small grains, resembling the chickpea, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 62.

† **orōbinus**, a, um, adj., = ὀροβίνος, of or resembling the chickpea: color, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 163.

† **orōbitis**, is, f., = ὀροβίτις (like the chickpea; hence, sc. chrysocolla), borax dyed of a yellowish color by means of the plant lutum, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 89.

orōbus, i, m., = ὀροβός, the bitter vetch, Plin. Val. 1, 58; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19, 113.

Orōdes, is (gen. also Orōdi, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 1 Orell. N. cr.; id. ib. 5, 21, 2; id. Fam. 15, 1, 2), m., = Ὀρόδης, a male proper name. **I.** A king of the Parthians, who took Crassus prisoner and put him to death, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14; Vell. 2, 46, 4; Flor. 3, 11, 4. — **II.** Orōdes, son of the former, Tac. A. 6, 35. — **III.** A king of the Colchians, Flor. 3, 5, 28. — **IV.** A king of the Albanians, Eutr. 6, 11. — **V.** The name of a warrior slain by Mezentius, Verg. A. 10, 732.

Orōetes, ae, m., a commander of the Medes under Darius, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92; Val. Max. 6, 9 fin.

Öromēdon, ontis, m., = Ὀρομέδων, one of the giants, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 48.

Örontes, is or ae (gen. Öronti, Verg. A. 1, 220), m., = Ὀρόντης. **I.** The principal river of Syria, now *Nahr El-Asky*, Mel. 1, 12, 5; Plin. 5, 21, 18, § 79; Prop. 2, 23 (3, 17), 21. — Hence, **Öronteus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Örontes, Örontian; poet. for Syrian: Örontea myrrha, Prop. 1, 2, 3. — **II.** A chief of the Lycii and companion of Aeneas, Verg. A. 1, 113; 220.

Öropus, i, m., = Ὀρώπος, a town of Boeotia, on the borders of Attica, now Öropo, Cic. Att. 12, 23, 2; Liv. 45, 27; Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24.

Örosius, ii, m., an ecclesiastic of Tarragona, in Spain, who flourished A. D. 500; he wrote, by the advice of St. Augustine, and to confute the pagans, a history from the beginning of the world to his own times: *Historiarum libri VII. adversus Paganos*.

orozełum, i, n., a plant, called also chamaepitys, App. Herb. 26.

Orphaicus, a, um, v. Orpheus, C.

örphanötröphium, ii, n., = ὀρφανοτροφίον, an orphan-asylum (post-class.), Cod. Just. 1, 2, 17; 22.

örphanötröphus, i, m., = ὀρφανοτρόφος, a bringer-up of orphans, a foster-father of orphans, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 32; Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 405.

örphanus, i, m., = ὀρφανός, an orphan, Ven. Fort. 4, 25, 11; Ambros. Serm. 24, § 3; Vulg. Ps. 9, 34; 67, 5; id. Johan. 14, 18.

(örphas), v. l. Öv. Hal. 104 for orphus, q. v.)

Orpheus (dissyll.), i (Gr. dat. Orphei, Verg. E. 4, 57; Gr. acc. Orphēa, Verg. E. 6, 30; Öv. P. 3, 3, 41; Orphēa, id. M. 10, 3; voc. Orpheu, Verg. G. 4, 494; Öv. M. 11, 44), m., = Ὀρφεύς, the famous mythic singer of Thrace, son of Egeus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice; after her death he led her back from the Lower World, but lost her on turning to look at her, breaking his promise to Pluto. He was one of the Argonauts, Hor. C. 1, 12, 8; Öv. M. 10, 3 sq.; 11, 5 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 164; 251; Verg. E. 4, 55; Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107 et saep. — Hence, **A. Orphēus**, a, um, adj., = Ὀρφεύς, of or belonging to Orpheus, Orphean (poet.): vox, Öv. M. 10, 3; Iyra, Prop. 1, 3, 42. — **B. Orphicus**, a, um, adj., = Ὀρφικός, of or belonging to Orpheus, Orphic (class.): carmen, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107; sacra Orphica, id. 3, 23, 58; versus, Macr. S. 1, 18, 17. — **C. Orphaicus**, a, um, adj., = Ὀρφαϊκός, Orphic. — In plur. subst.: **Orphäici**, örüm, m., the Orphics, the followers of Orpheus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

* **Örphnē**, es, f., Örphne, = Ὀρφνη (Darkness), a nymph, Öv. M. 5, 539.

örphus, i, m., = ὀρφός, a sea-fish, the gilt-head, Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152; Öv. Hal. 104.

(örhöpygum), ii, a false read. for orthopygium, q. v.)

orsa, örüm, n. [ordior]. **I.** Beginnings, commencements, an undertaking, attempt: ut (di) orsis tanti operis successus prosperos darent, Liv. praef. fin.: Orsa juvare, Val. Fl. 1, 21. — **II.** In partic., words, speech (poet.): sic orsa vicissim Ore refert, Verg. A. 7, 435; 10, 632; 11, 124; Val. Fl. 5, 472; Menandri, i. e. carmina, Aus. Idyll. 4, 46.

Orses, ae, m., the name of a Trojan warrior, Verg. A. 10, 748.

Örsilöche, es, f., the name of the Tauric Diana, Amm. 22, 8.

Örsilöchus, i, m., the name of a Trojan warrior, Verg. A. 11, 636.

örsinus, i, a kind of crocus, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67. — Perh. an error in the MSS. for orsinus, or oreinos; cf. Jan. ad loc.

orsörus, a, um, adj. [ordior], belonging to a loom: in palo orsorio, S. S. Judic. 16, 13; id. ap. Auct. de Promiss. et Praedict. Dei, 2, 22, 45 (where the Vulg. reads alia omnia).

1. orsus, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. ordior.

2. orsus, üs, m., [ordior], a beginning, commencement; an undertaking, attempt (poet.): pectoris, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30, 63; tenuis, Verg. Cul. 1.

örthägoriscus, i, m., = ὀρθαγορίσκος,

the pig-fish, so called from the noise it was said to make when taken, Plin. 32, 2, 9, § 19.

örthampēlos, i, f., = ὀρθάμπελος, a straight vine, a vine that grows upright, and needs no support, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

örthembasis, is, f., = ὀρθός-ἐμβασις, a straight step, Not. Tir. p. 152.

örthius, a, um, adj., = ὀρθίος, high, lofty (post-class.): carmen quod orthium dicitur (Gr. νόμος ὀρθίος), Gell. 16, 19, 14: orthius (pes), qui ex tetrasemi elatione, id est arsi, et octasemi positione constabit: ita ut duodecim tempora hic pes receperisse videatur, Mart. Cap. 9, § 985.

örthöcissos, i, f., = ὀρθόκισσος, a kind of tall ivy (opp. to the chamaecissos), Col. 11, 2, 30.

örthöcolus, a, um, adj., = ὀρθόκωλος, stiff in the joints (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 2, 54.

örthodoxus, a, um, adj., = ὀρθόδοξος, orthodox (post-class.): viri, Auct. ap. Hier. Ep. 19: religio, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 12: ecclesia, ib. 1, 2, 14. — Hence, **orthodoxē**, adv., Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1219.

örthögönus, a, um, adj., = ὀρθογώνιος, right-angled, rectangular, orthogonol: trigonum, Vitr. 10, 11: ossicla, Aus. praef. ad Idyll. 13.

örthögrophäa, ae, f., = ὀρθογραφία. **I.** Orthography (post-Aug.): orthographia, id est formula ratiouae scribendi a grammaticis instituta, Suet. Aug. 88; id. Gram. 19; Quint. 1, 4, 17; 1, 7, 11. — **II.** In architecture, an elevation, front view of a building, Vitr. 1, 2.

örthögrophus, a, um, adj., = ὀρθογράφος, orthographic (post-class.): veritas, Mart. Cap. 1, § 65. — **II.** Subst.: **orthögrophus**, i, m., = ὀρθογράφος, an orthographer, Cassiod. Orthogr. p. 2320 P.

orthomastius, a, um (= ὀρθομάστιος, from ὀρθός, mastós), high-breasted: mammarum effigie orthomastia mala, a kind of large apple, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51.

örthophallicus, a, um, adj., = ὀρθός-φαλλικός, i. e. obscene, Varr. ap. Non. 101, 3 dub.

örthopnoea, ae, f., = ὀρθόπνοια, difficulty of breathing, asthma, orthopnoy, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 37; plur., id. 21, 20, 83, § 142.

örthopnöicus, a, um, adj., = ὀρθοπνοϊκός, asthmatic, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 193; 24, 16, 92, § 145.

örthopsalticus, a, um, adj., = ὀρθοψαλτικός, with high, full playing: psalterium, Varr. ap. Non. 101, 1; cf. Oehler ad Varr. Sat. Menipp. p. 179.

örthöpygium, ii, n., = ὀρθοπύγιον, the rump and tail feathers of birds, Mart. 3, 93, 12 (al. orthopygium = ὀρροπύγιον, of the same meaning).

Örthösia, ae, f., = Ὀρθωσία. **I.** A city in Phoenicia, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78. — By Prisc. Perieg. 856, called **Orthösis**, idis. — **II.** A city in Caria, on the Mæander, Liv. 45, 25; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108.

örthostata, ae, m., = ὀρθοστάτης (that stands upright), in archit., the facing of a wall (pure Lat. frons), Vitr. 2, 8; 10, 19 fin.

(**örthrägöris**, i, m., = ὀρθραγορίσκος, v. l. ap. Plin. 32, 2, 9, § 19, for orthagoriscus, q. v.)

Örthus, i, m., = Ὀρθρος. **I.** Geryon's dog, Sil. 13, 845. — **II.** A Roman surname, Inscr. Gud. 269, 2.

örthus, a, um, adj. [2. ortus], of or belonging to rising, rising (post-class.), App. M. 3, p. 141, 23: cardo, the eastern quarter of the heavens, Manil. 3, 188.

Örtöna, ae, f., the capital city and port of the Erentani in Latium, now Örtöna, Liv. 2, 43, 2; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106 (Jan. Hortona).

Örtospanum (Hör-), i, or **Örtöpana**, örüm, n., an ancient city of Bactriana; form Örtospanum, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 61; form Örtöpana, Amm. 23, 6, 70.

1. ortus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from orior, q. v. fin. B.

2. ortus, üs, m. [orior]. **I.** A rising of the heavenly bodies (opp. occasus; class.): solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, obitus motusque cognoscere,

Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128: primi sub lumina solis et ortus, Verg. A. 6, 255: (sol) ab ortu ad occasum comeans, from east to west, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: solis, sunrise, i. e. the orient, the east, id. Cat. 3, 8: tum bis ad occasum, bis se convertit ad ortus, Öv. M. 14, 386: nitido ab ortu, id. ib. 2, 112: signorum, Verg. E. 9, 46: ortus lucis, Vulg. Sap. 16, 28. — **II.** A rise, beginning, origin (cf. origo): tribuniciae potestatis, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19: juris, id. ib. 1, 6, 20: Favonii, Plin. 17, 9, 8, § 57: materno ortu, Öv. M. 13, 148: ab Elide ducimus ortum, we are sprung, derive our origin, id. ib. 5, 494: ortus nascentium, the birth, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91; id. Tusc. 1, 38, 91: Cato ortu Tusculanus, by birth, id. Leg. 2, 5. — Of a river, the source: donec venias ad fluminis ortus, Öv. M. 11, 139. — Of plants, the springing up, growth, Lucr. 5, 211.

1. ortýgia or **ortýga**, ae, f. [ὄρτυξ], a quail, Hyg. Fab. 53.

2. Ortýgia, ae, or **Örtýgiē**, es, f., = Ὀρτυγία. **I.** Another name for the isle of Delos, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 72; Öv. M. 15, 337; Fest. p. 183 Müll. — Hence, **Örtýgius**, a, um, adj., Örtygian: dea, i. e. Diana, Öv. M. 1, 694: boves, of Apollo, bred in Delos, id. F. 5, 692. — **II.** An island which forms a part of the city of Syracuse, now Siracusa, Verg. A. 3, 694; Öv. M. 5, 499; id. F. 4, 471.

örtygömētra, ae, f., = ὀρτυγομήτρα, quail-mother, a bird that leads the quails in their migrations across the sea, the landrail: ortygomētra duce, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 66. — **II.** Transf., a quail, Tert. adv. Psych. 16; Vulg. Sap. 16, 2, 19, 12.

örtyx, ügis, f., = ὄρτυξ, a plant, Plin. 21, 17, 61, § 101.

örüm, i, v. aurum init.

örýx, ügis, m., = ὄρυξ, a kind of wild goat or gazelle: Gaetulus oryx, Juv. 11, 140; Mart. 13, 94, 2; Vulg. Deut. 14, 5; cf. Plin. 2, 40, 40, § 107.

örýza (öriza), ae, f., = ὄρυζα, rice, Hor. S. 2, 3, 155; cf. Plin. 18, 7, 13, § 71; Cels. 2, 21.

1. ös, öris (no gen. plur.), n. [kindr. with Sanscr. āśya, os, vultus, facies], the mouth (syn. bucca): quam tibi ex ore orationem duriter dictis dedit, Enn. ap. Non. p. 512, 8: ex ore in ejus os inflato aquam dato palumbo, Cato, R. R. 90: ad haec omnia percipienda os est attissimum, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: oris hiatus, id. ib. 2, 47, 122: os tenerum pueri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126: fetidum, Cic. Pis. 7, 13: trilingue, Hor. C. 2, 19, 31: os loquentis Opprimere, Öv. M. 3, 296: in ore omnium esse, to be in everybody's mouth, to be the common talk: in ore est omni populo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 13: istius nequitiam in ore vulgi atque in communibus proverbis esse versatam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 121: Harmodius in ore est, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 116: in ore omnium, id. Verr. 2, 2, 23, § 56: habere aliquid in ore, to have a thing in one's mouth, be constantly talking of it, id. Fam. 6, 18, 6; id. ib. 5, 16, 2; id. Fin. 3, 11, 37; id. Att. 14, 22, 2: posebatur ore vulgi dux Agricola, with one voice, one consent, unanimously, Tac. Agr. 41. — So, uno ore, unanimously, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 20; id. And. 1, 1, 69; Curt. 10, 2, 18; Cic. Lael. 23, 86; Sen. Ep. 81, 31: uno omnes eadem ore fremebant, Verg. A. 11, 132: volito vivus per ora virum, soon become famous, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34 (Epigr. v. 4 Vahl.): virum volitare per ora, Verg. G. 3, 9: in ora vulgi, or hominum pervenire, or abire, to get into people's mouths, become the common talk; Cat. 40, 5; Liv. 2, 36, 3: ire per ora Nomen, Sil. 3, 135: hic Graeca doctrina ore tenus exercitus animus bonis artibus non induerat, i. e. only as far as his tongue, only so as to talk, Tac. A. 15, 45. — Hence, os suum aperire (eccl. Lat.), to begin to speak, Vulg. Job, 33, 2; id. Eccles. 51, 33 et saep.: os allicujus aperire, to cause to speak, id. Ezech. 33, 22; cf. id. ib. 24, 27; 3, 27. — But: aperuerunt super me os suum, sicut leo, threatened, Vulg. Ps. 21, 13: os sublinere alicui, to cheat, befool, v. sublinio. — **B.** Esp.: pleno ore, i. e. heartily, zealously: ea nescio quomodo quasi plenior ore laudamus, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen.: the face, countenance (syn.: vultus, facies), acutis oculis, ore rubicundo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 118: figura oris, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 26: irato

rum, Cic. Off. I, 29, 102: in ore sunt omnia, in eo autem ipso dominatus est omnis oculorum, i. e. every thing depends on the countenance, id. de Or. 3, 59, 221: in tuo ore vultusque acquiesco, id. Deiot. 2, 5: concedas hinc aliquo ab ore eorum aliquantisper, come out from them, out from their presence, leave them alone, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 11.—So of lower animals: insignis et ore Et rutilis clarus squamis, Verg. G. 4, 92: ore rubicundo (gallina), Plin. 10, 56, 77, § 156: ales cristati cantibus oris, Ov. M. 11, 597: coram in os aliquem laudare, to praise one to his face, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5: alicui laedere os, to insult one to his face, id. ib. 5, 4, 10: praebere os, to expose one's self to personal insults, id. ib. 2, 2, 7; so, os praebere ad contumeliam, Liv. 4, 35: in ore parentum liberos jugulat, before their parents' eyes, Sen. Ben. 7, 19, 8: quae in ore atque in oculis provinciae gesta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 33, § 81: in ore omnium cotidie versari, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: ut esset posteris ante os documentum Persarum sceleris sempiternum, id. Rep. 3, 5, 15: illos aiunt epulis ante ora positos excruciarum fame, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 10, 13: ante ora conjugum omnia pati, Liv. 28, 19, 12.—So of the face, front, as indicative of modesty or impudence: os habet, linguam, perfidiam, —Engl. cheek, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 33: os durum! you brazen face! Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 36: os durissimum, very bold, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: impudens, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 49: quo redibo ore ad eam, quam contempserim? with what face? id. Phorm. 5, 7, 24; cf. id. ib. 5, 9, 53; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 22; Liv. 26, 32.—Hence, transf., boldness, effrontery, impudence: quod tandem os est illius patroni, qui, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175: nostis os hominis, nostis audaciam, id. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 48; id. Rab. Post. 12, 34: non, si Appii os haberem, id. Fam. 5, 10, a, 2; id. ib. 9, 8, 1.—On the contrary: os molle, modest, bashful: nihil erat mollius ore Pompeii, Sen. Ep. 11, 3.—**B.** The head: Gorgonis os pulcherrimum, cinctum anguibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 124: truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. A. 1, 61.—**C.** Speech (poet.): ora sono discordia signant, Verg. A. 2, 423.—**D.** A mouth, opening, entrance, aperture, orifice: os leonidis aedium, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 41: porta velut in ore urbis, Liv. 25, 11 fin.: ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, Verg. A. 2, 482: Ponti, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 129: os atque aditus portus, id. ib. 2, 5, 12, § 30: specus, entrance, Tac. A. 4, 59: vascula oris angustis, Quint. 1, 2, 28: ulceris, Verg. G. 3, 454: Tiberis, Liv. 1, 33: venarum, Cels. 2, 7.—Also of the sources of a stream: fontem superare Timavi, Unde per ora novem, etc., Verg. A. 1, 245.—**E.** The beak of a ship: ora navium Rostrata, Hor. Epod. 4, 17.—**F.** Os leonis, lion's-mouth, a plant, Col. 10, 98.—**G.** The edge of a sword: interfecit in ore gladii, Vulg. 1 Reg. 15, 8; id. 4 Reg. 10, 25 et saep.

2. os, ossis (collat. form **ossum**, i, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 112 P.; Att. ap. Prisc. p. 750 ib.; Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 2, 196: **ossu**, u, Charis. p. 12 P.—In plur.: ossa for ossa, freq. in inscr., Inscr. Orell. 2906; 4361; 4806; Inscr. Osann. Syll. p. 497, 1; Cardin. Dipl. Imp. 2, 11: ossuum for ossium, Prud. *στέφ. 5, 111*), n. [prop. ossis for ostis, kindred with Sanscr. *asthi*, os; Gr. *ὀστέον*; Slav. *kostj*], a bone (class.). **I.** Lit.: quid dicam de ossibus? Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: cur hunc dolorem cineri ejus atque ossibus inussisti? (i. e. mortuo), id. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 113; id. ib. 2, 5, 49, § 128: ossa legere, to gather up the bones that remain after burning a corpse, Verg. A. 6, 228; Sen. Ira. 2, 33, 6: condere, to bury, Verg. A. 5, 47: ossa legere, to extract fragments of bone from a wound, Sen. Ben. 5, 24, 3; id. Prov. 3; Quint. 6, 1, 30: tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens, in his bones, i. e. in his inmost part, in his soul, Verg. A. 5, 172: cui versat in ossibus Durus amor, id. G. 3, 258; id. A. 6, 55; cf. Vulg. Job. 4, 14.—**B.** Transf., the hard or inmost part of trees or fruits: arborum ossa, i. e. the inside wood, the heart, Plin. 17, 27, 43, § 252: olearum ac palmularum, i. e. the stones, Suet. Claud. 8.—**II.** Trop., the bones, the solid parts or outlines of a discourse: utinam imitarentur (Atticos dicendo), nec ossa solum, sed etiam sanguinem, Cic. Brut. 17, 68; cf. id. Fin. 4, 3, 6; Quint. 1, p. 34.

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Osca, ae, f., a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Huesca, in Aragon, Vell. 2, 30, 1; Flor. 3, 22, 9.—Hence, **Oscensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Osca, a town of Spain, *Oscan*: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 57: argentum, with the *Oscan stamp*, Liv. 34, 10.—In plur.: **Oscenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Osca, the *Oscans*, Caes. B. C. 1, 60; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

Oscē, adv., v. *osci fin.*
oscēdo, inis, f. [kindr. with *oscito*], **I.** An inclination to yawn (post-class.), Gell. 4, 20.—**II.** A sore in the mouth of children, *aphthae*, Ser. Samm. 14, 216; Isid. 4, 8, 17.
oscen, inis, m. (but f. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 67; Plin. 10, 19, 22, § 43) [obscen, from obs-cano], a singing-bird, esp. in the auspices; a divining-bird, from whose notes auguries were taken (e. g. the raven, crow, owl): aves aut oscines sunt, aut praepetes: oscines, quae ore futura praedicunt; praepetes, quae volatu augurium significant, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 361; Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 13: oscinem corvum prece suscitabo, Hor. C. 3, 27, 11; Plin. 10, 19, 22, § 43; App. de Deo Soc. p. 45, 29: Phoebeus, i. e. the crow metamorphosed by Phabus, Aus. Idyll. 11, 15.

Oscensis, v. *Osca*.
Osci, ōrum, m., the *Oscans*, a primitive people of Campania; in more ancient times called also **Opici** and **Opsci** (**Obsci**), Verg. A. 7, 730; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 198 Müll.—Hence, **II. Oscus**, a, um, adj., *Oscan*: ludi, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: lingua, Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll.; Verg. A. 7, 730; Liv. 10, 20, 8: ludicrum, Tac. A. 4, 14.—Adv.: **Oscē**, in *Oscan*: qui Osce et Volsee fabulantur: nam Latine nesciunt, Titin. ap. Fest. p. 198 Müll.: dicere aliquid, Varr. L. L. 5, § 131 Müll.: scire, Gell. 17, 17, 1.

† **oscillans**, antis, subst., v. *oscillo fin.*
oscillatio, ōnis, f. [oscillo], a swinging (post-Aug.), Petr. 140, 9: dies festus oscillationis, a festival celebrated at Athens in honor of Erigone, Hyg. Fab. 130.

† **oscillo**, āre, v. n. [2. oscillum], to swing, swing one's self: oscillum Santra dici ait, quod oscillat, id est inclinent, praecipitesque in ore ferantur, Fest. p. 194, 9 and 10 Müll.—Pass.: osculor, Mythogr. Lat. 1, 19 fin.—Hence, **oscillans**, antis, P. a.; as subst., a swinger: oscillantes, ait Cornificius, ab eo, quod os celare soliti personis propter verecundiam, qui eo genere lusus utebantur, Fest. p. 194 Müll.

1. oscillum, i, n. dim. [1. os; lit. little mouth; hence], **I.** A little cavity in the middle of leguminous fruits, where the germ sprouts forth: oscilla lupinorum, Col. 2, 10, 3.—**II.** A little image of the face, a little mask of Bacchus, hung from trees, so as to be easily moved by the wind: tibique (Bacche) Oscilla ex alta suspendunt mollia pinu, Verg. G. 2, 389; cf. Serv. ad loc.; Macr. S. 1, 7, 11.

2. oscillum, i, n. [ob- or obs-cillo], a swing, Fest. p. 194 Müll.; Verg. G. 2, 389 (v. Serv. ad loc.); Tert. Pall. 1 fin.

oscines, v. *oscen*.
oscitabundus, a, um, adj. [oscito], gaping, yawning (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 2, 2.
oscitans, Part. and P. a., from *oscito*.
oscitanter, adv., v. *oscito*, P. a. fin.
oscitatio, ōnis, f. [oscito], an opening of the mouth wide, a gaping. **I.** In gen.: conchas pandentes sese quādam oscitatione, a gaping, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 107.—**II.** In partic., a gaping, yawning, Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 42; Gell. 4, 20, 9; Mart. 2, 6, 4.—**B.** Trop.: sed Bruti senis oscitationes, tediousnesses, tedious writings, Stat. S. 4, 9, 20: non ipse (Judeus) nostrā oscitatione solvatur, by our languid speaking, Quint. 11, 3, 3.

oscito, āre, v. n., and **oscitor**, āri, v. dep. (inf. *oscitari*, Turp. ap. Non. 322, 18; or Com. Rel.-v. 15 Rib.) [oscio], to open the mouth wide, to gape. **I.** Of plants, to open, uncloset: oscitat in campis caput a cervicē revulsam, of the plant lion's-mouth, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 10, 396; cf. Col. 10, 260; and: (arborum) folia cotidie ad solem oscitant, turn towards the sun, Plin. 16, 24, 36, § 88.—**II.** Of living beings, to gape, yawn: ut pandiculans oscitatur, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 80; *Lucr. 3, 1065: clare ac sonore oscitavit, Gell. 4, 20, 8:—

With acc.: quid adhuc oscitamus crapulam hesternam, August. Ver. Rel. 3.—**B.** Trop., to be listless, drowsy, inactive (cf.: dormio, sterto): cum majores (calamitates) impendere videantur, sedetis et oscitami, i. e. are listless, idle, negligent, Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48; cf. the foll.—Hence, **oscitans**, antis, P. a., listless, sluggish, lazy, negligent (class.): interea oscitantes opprimi, Ter. And. 1, 2, 10: quae Epicurus oscitans allucinatus est, qs. half asleep, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72.—Of abstract things: oscitans et dormitans sapientia, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144.—*Adv.: **oscitanter**, carelessly, negligently: quod ille tam solute egisset, tam leniter, tam oscitanter, Cic. Brut. 80, 277.

osculābundus, a, um, adj. [osculor], kissing (post-Aug.), Suet. Vit. 2.—With acc.: manum sacerdotis, App. M. 11, 6, p. 259; id. Mag. 94, p. 333.

† **Osculāna** pugna in proverbio, quo significabatur, victos vincere, quia in eadem et Valerius Laevinus imperator Romanus a Pyrrho erat victus, et brevi eundem regem devicerat Sulpicius..., Fest. p. 197 Müll. (leg. Asculana; cf. Turneb. Advers. 3, 11).

osculatio, ōnis, f. [osculor], a kissing (rare but class.), Cic. Cael. 20, 49; Cat. 48, 5.—**II.** In med. lang.: venarum, the inoculation of blood-vessels, Gr. *ἀσκήσις*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 10, 121 and 123.

1. osculo, āre, v. a. [1. os, ōris], = *ἀσκήσις*, to supply with a mouth or outlet, to extend a channel, e. g. the veins, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 10, 123.

2. osculo, āre, v. a. (old collat. form of osculor), to kiss: osculavi caput, Titin. ap. Non. 476, 32: osculato tuo capite, App. M. 2, p. 117, 23: genua sibi osculari patiebantur, Capitol. Max. Juv. 2, § 7.

osculor, ātus, 1 (old form **ausculor**, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 42; id. Merc. 3, 3, 14; old inf. *oscularier*; v. infra), v. dep. [osculum], to kiss (class.). **I.** Lit.: compellando blanditer, ausculando, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 69: eam vidisse cum alieno oscularier, kissing each other, id. Mil. 2, 2, 88: osculari atque amplexari inter se, id. ib. 5, 1, 40: ille autem me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. Rep. 6, 14, 14: eum complexus, osculatusque dimisit, id. Att. 16, 5, 2: simulacrum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: osculetur me osculo oris sui, Vulg. Cant. 1, 1.—**II.** Transf., to make much of, to value, prize: inimicum meum sic amplexabantur, sic osculabantur, Cic. Fam. 11, 9, 10: scientiam juris tamquam filiolam, id. Mur. 10, 23.

osculum (**ausculum**, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 84; **osclum**, id. Truc. 1, 2, 8), i, n. dim. [1. os], a little mouth, pretty mouth, sweet mouth (cf.: labium, labellum). **I.** Lit. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): videt oscula, quae, etc., Ov. M. 1, 499, 10, 344: delibare, to touch, i. e. to kiss, Verg. A. 12, 434; id. G. 2, 523; Mart. 11, 92, 7; Suet. Aug. 94; Petr. 126; App. M. 3, p. 137, 41.—**II.** Transf., a kiss (freq. and class.; syn.: basium, suaviū): utinam continuo ad osculum Atticae possim currere, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 1: oggerere, to give, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 8: alicui ferre, id. Ep. 4, 2, 4; Cic. Fragm. ap. Non.: capere, to take, Ov. H. 13, 120: figere, to imprint, Verg. A. 1, 687: carpere, Ov. H. 11, 117: sumere, id. ib. 13, 141: eripere, Tib. 2, 5, 91: jacere, Tac. H. 1, 36: accipere et dare, Ov. H. 15, 132: detorquere ad oscula Cervicem, Hor. C. 2, 12, 25: rapere, to snatch, steal, Val. Fl. 1, 264: breve, a brief, hasty kiss, Tac. Agr. 4: osculi jus, the right of kissing between relatives of both sexes, Suet. Claud. 26: in osculo sancto, Vulg. Rom. 16, 16.

Oscus, a, um, v. *osci*.

Osdroēna, ae, f., = *Ὀσδρονή*, a country in the western part of Mesopotamia, the modern *Diar Mochar*, Amm. 14, 3, 2; 14, 8, 7.—Its inhabitants are called **Osdroēni**, ōrum, m., Eutr. 8, 3.

Osi, ōrum, m., a people of Germany, on the banks of the Danube, Tac. G. 28; 43.

Osinus, ii, m., king of Clusium, and ally of Aeneas, Verg. A. 10, 655.

Osireostaphē, ēs, f., = *Ὀσίριος-ταφή* (Osiris-grave), a plant, called also *Osiritis*, App. Herb. 86.

Osiris, is and Idis, m., = *Ὀσίρις*. **I.**

An Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis, Tib. 1, 7, 27; 29; 43; Ov. M. 9, 692; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 60; Juv. 8, 29; Macr. S. 1, 21.—**II.** *Name of a warrior slain by Thymbræus*, Verg. A. 12, 458.

Osiritis, *idis, f.*, the name of a plant, also called Osireostaphe or cynocephalea, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 18.

osor (**ossor**, Plaut. 1.1. infra), *ōris, m.* [odil], *a hater* (ante- and post-class.): uxoris suae osor, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 9 Fleck. (Ussing, osor): hominum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 15; Pacat. Pan. Th. 20, 5; Aus. Ep. 4, 24: mulierum, Plaut. Poen. prol. 74; cf.: osorem dixerunt, qui aliquem odisset, Paul. ex Fest. p. 196 Müll.

Ospāgus, *i, m.*, a river in Macedonia, Liv. 31, 39.

ospicor, *āri*, an old orthogr. for **auspicor**, Quadrig. ap. Diom. p. 378 P.

† **ospratura**, *ae, f.*, = *ὀσπριον*, the purchase of pulse (post-class.), Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 19 dub. (al. hospitatura).

Ossa, *ae, f.* (*m.*, Ov. M. 1, 155), = *ὄσσα*, a high mountain in Thessaly, now Kissovo, Mel. 2, 3, 2; Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30: ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossam, Verg. G. 1, 281: Ossan, Ov. F. 1, 307.—Hence, **Ossacus**, *a, um, adj.*, *Ossæan*: saxa, Verg. Cir. 33: rupes, Luc. 6, 334: media, Stat. Th. 2, 82: Ossæi bimembres, i. e. the Centaurs who dwell about Ossa, id. ib. 12, 554.

ossarium, *ii, v.* ossuarius, **II.**

osseus, *a, um, adj.* [2. os], of bone, bone- (post-Aug.): cuneus, Col. 5, 11: cultelli, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 115.—**II.** *Like bone, hard as bone, bony*: manus, Juv. 5, 53: ilex, Plin. 16, 38, 73, § 186: cutis, Cassiod. Var. 10, 30.

ossiculāris, *e, adj.* [ossiculum], of or belonging to the small bones (post-class.): medicamentum, Veg. Vet. 4, 28.

ossiculatim, *adv.* [id.], by bones, bone by bone (ante-class.): legere aliquem, Caecil. ap. Non. 147, 29.

ossiculum, *i, n. dim.* [2. os], a small bone, ossicle (post-Aug.), Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 134; Gell. 6, 1, 10: MEA (al. OSSVCULA), Inscr. Fabr. p. 420, n. 381.

ossifragus, *a, um, adj.* [2. os-frango], bone-breaking, Cass. Sev. ap. Sen. Contr. 5, 33.—**II.** *Subst.*: **ossifragus**, *i, m.*, and

ossifraga, *ae, f.*, the sea-eagle, osprey, Plin. 10, 7, 8, § 20; 30, 7, 20, § 63: accipitres, atque ossifragæ, Lucr. 5, 1079; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 59.

ossilago, *inis, f.* [2. os], a hardness as of bone, a bony hardness (post-class.): tumor ossilagini similis, Veg. Vet. 2, 22.—**II.** = Ossipaga, Arn. 4, p. 131.

† **ossilegium**, *ii, n.* [2. os-lego], a bone-gathering: ossilegium, *ὀστολόγιον*, Gloss. Philox.

† **ossilēgus**, *a, um, adj.* [ossilegium], a bone-gatherer: ossilegus, *ὀστολόγος*, Gloss. Philox.

Ossipaga (**Ossipanga**, **Ossipāginal**), *ae, f.* [2. os-pango], bone-fastener, the goddess who caused the bones of children to become firm and solid, Arn. 4, 1131.

ossosus, *a, um, adj.* [2. os], bony (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Salut. praec. 36.

ossuārium, *ii, n.*, v. ossuarius, **II.**

ossuarius, *a, um, adj.* [2. os], of or for bones, bone- (post-class.): OLLA OSSVARIA, a vase to contain the bones of a corpse, a bone-urn, Inscr. Orell. 2896.—**II.** *Subst.*:

ossuārium (also written **ossarium**), *ii, n.*, a receptacle for the bones of the dead, a bone-vault, charnel-house, Dig. 47, 12, 2; Inscr. Orell. 4511; 4556.

ossuculum, v. ossiculum.

ossum, *i, n.*, v. 2. os.

ossuosus, *a, um, adj.* [2. os], full of bones (post-class.): loci, Veg. Vet. 2, 13.

ostendo, *di, sum*, and *tum* (ostensus, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 892 P.; Luc. 2, 192: ostentus, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45; Pac. and Varr. ap. Prisc. l. l.; Tac. H. 1, 78: ostensurus, Suet. Ner. 13; App. ap. Prisc. p. 892 P.: ostenturus, Cato. Or. 52, 2; v. also the apoc. form: ostende ostendam, ut permultis aliis exemplis ejus generis manifestum est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 201 Müll.; perh. used by Cato, v. Müll. ad loc., and cf. the letter E); v. a. [obs-tendo], to stretch out or spread before one; hence, to expose to view, to show,

exhibit, display (syn.: monstro, exhibeo).

I. Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** Ostendo manus, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 17: os suum populo Romano ostendere audent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 1: pectora, Sil. 2, 669: umeros, Verg. A. 5, 376: dentem, Suet. Vesp. 5: se, to show one's self, appear, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 5: aciem, to display, Liv. 29, 7: equites sese ostendunt, show themselves, appear, Caes. B. C. 1, 63.—**2.** Transf.: vocem, to make heard, Phaedr. 1, 13, 9.—**B.** In partic., to lay open, expose (poet.): Aquiloni glaebas, Verg. G. 2, 261: lucos Phoebo, Stat. Th. 6, 90: ager qui soli ostentus erit, Cato, R. R. 6, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to show, disclose, exhibit, manifest: ille dies cum gloria maximā sese nobis ostendat, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 880 P. (Ann. v. 384 Vahl.): non ego illi extemplo ita meum ostendam sensum, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 21: verum hoc facto sese ostendit, he has exposed himself, id. As. 5, 2, 12: sententiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 7: potestatem, id. Eun. 5, 8, 3: spem, metum, i. e. to promise, threaten, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 75 et saep.—With two acc.: aliquem nocentem, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 2; cf. Tit. ap. Gell. 2, 27, 5.—Mid., to show itself, appear: nisi cum major spes ostenderetur, Suet. Aug. 25.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To show, express, indicate by speech or signs; to give to understand, to declare, say, tell, make known, etc. (syn.: indico, declaro, significo).—With acc.: illud ostendit, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 4.—With obj. or rel.-clause: ostendit se cum rege colloqui velle, Nep. Con. 3, 2: quid sui consilii sit, ostendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 3.—**Absol.**: ut ostendimus supra, as we showed above, Nep. Ages. 1, 5: sed aliter, atque ostenderam, facio, Cic. Fam. 2, 3, 2: signum est per quod ostenditur idonea perficiendi facultas esse quaesita, Auct. Her. 2, 4, 6: primum ostendendum est, id. ib. 2, 16, 23.—**2.** To hold up conspicuously, flourish (ironically): sed quaedam mihi magnifica et praeclara ejus defensio ostenditur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 1.—Hence, **osten-**

tus, *a, um, P. a.* **A.** Exposed (ante-class.): ager soli ostentus, Cato, R. R. 6, 2; so id. ib. 6, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1; 1, 25.—**B.** *Subst.*:

ostentum, *i, n.* **I.** Lit., a prodigy, wonder, that announces something about to happen, a portent (class.; syn.: monstrum, portentum): praedictiones vero et praesensiones rerum futurarum quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea, quae futura sunt, ostendi, monstrari, portendi, praedici? ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7; cf. id. Div. 1, 42, 93; id. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 108; Suet. Caes. 32.—**2.** Transf., a wondrous thing, prodigy: scis Appium ostenta facere, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 4: ostenti prorsus genus, Just. 10, 1, 6.

ostensio, *ōnis, f.* [ostendo], a showing, exhibiting, manifestation (post-class.): nova ostensio, App. M. 3, p. 133, 19; Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 11: HOMINVM ARMIGERORVM, a mustering, parade, Inscr. Salm. ad Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33: si in me est iniquitas haec, da ostensionem, expose, make manifest, Vulg. 1 Reg. 14, 41: secretorum, id. Dan. 5, 12.

ostensiōnālis, *e, adj.* [ostensio], that serves for parade or display (post-class.): milites, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

ostensor, *ōris, m.* [ostendo], a shower, exhibitor (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 11.

ostensus, *a, um, Part.*, from ostendo.

† **ostentabilis**, *e, adj.* [ostento], worth showing, worth seeing: ostentabilis, *ἐπιδεικτικός*, Gloss. Philox.

† **ostentaculum**, *i, n.* [id.], for ostentum, a sign, indication: ostentat, ostentaculum, Not. Tir. p. 19.

ostentāmen, *inis, n.* [id.], show, display (post-class.), Prud. Psych. 203.

ostentārius, *a, um, adj.* [ostentum], of or relating to prophetic indications, prophetic (post-class.): ostentaria novitas (al. ostentatoria), Mart. Cap. 2, § 151.—**II.** *Subst.*: **ostentarium**, *ii, n.*, a book of prognostics: Tuscum, Macr. S. 3, 7: arborarium, id. ib. 2, 16.

ostentāticus or **-tius**, *a, um, adj.* [ostento], that serves for display, ostentatious (post-class.): virginitas, Tert. Virg. Vel. 3.

ostentatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.]. **I.** In gen.,

a showing, exhibition, display (very rare): in armorum magis quam togarum ostentatione, Plin. Pan. 56 fin.: cognomen Impe-riosi... ab ostentatione saevitiae ascitum, from an open display, Liv. 7, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** An idle show, vain display, pomp, parade, ostentation (the predom. signif. of the word): vitanda etiam ingenii ostentationis suspicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 333: magnifica et gloriosa, id. Fl. 22, 52: insolens, id. Par. 6, 1, 42: et gloria, id. Rab. Post. 14, 38: inanis et simulatio, id. Off. 2, 12, 43: et venditatio, id. Lael. 23, 86: sui, Caes. B. C. 1, 4.—In plur.: multorum annorum ostentationes meas nunc in discrimen esse adductas, that my many years' boastful promises (of an able administration) are now brought to the test, Cic. Att. 5, 13, 1.—**B.** A false, deceitful show, pretence, simulation, deception: consul veritate, non ostentatione popularis, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 23; cf.: ut in fronte ostentatio sit, intus veritas occultetur, id. Fin. 2, 24, 77: doloris, feigned pain, Sen. Ep. 99, 15: (captivi) producti ostentationis causā, Caes. B. C. 3, 71 fin.: qui latius ostentationis causā vagarentur, id. B. G. 7, 45.

ostentator, *ōris, m.* [ostento], a vain, self-satisfied exhibitor, a displayer, parader, boaster, vaunter: ostentatores meri, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 15: ostentatorem pecuniae gloriosum describere, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: factorum, Liv. 1, 10: omnium, quae diceret, Tac. H. 2, 80: rector juveni et ceteris periculatorum praemiorumque ostentator, id. A. 1, 24.

ostentatōrius, v. ostentarius.

ostentatrix, *icis, f.* [ostentator], she that displays or boasts (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: immodica sui ostentatrix, App. Mag. p. 323, 11.—**II.** Trop.: pompa ostentatrix vani splendoris, Prud. Psych. 439.

† **ostentifer**, *era, rum, adj.* [ostentum-fero], portentous: ostentiferum, *τεπατώδες*, Vet. Gloss.

ostento, *āvi, ātum* (inf. pass. ostentari, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 129), *1, v. freq.* a. [ostendo], to present to view, to show, exhibit (class.). **I.** In gen.: alicui jugula sua pro capite alicuius, to present, offer, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 4: aliquem, Verg. A. 12, 479: campos nitescentes, id. ib. 6, 678: Sidonias opes, id. ib. 4, 75: passum capillum, Caes. B. G. 7, 48: liberos, Suet. Aug. 34: quo res sapsa loco sese ostentat, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 325 Müll. (Ann. v. 372 Vahl).—**II.** In partic. **A.** To show off with vanity or boastfulness, to display, make a display of, boast of, vaunt: amorem tibi meum, Cic. Fam. 10, 3, 4: quid me ostentem, why should I make a display of myself? id. ib. 1, 4, 3: et prae se ferre, id. Att. 2, 23, 3: memoriae ostentandae causā, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47: clientelas, Dolabell. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 2: triumphos suos, Sall. J. 31, 10: eum ipsum alius, id. ib. 49, 4: se in aliis rebus, to exhibit themselves, Cic. Cael. 28, 67: Ambiorigem ostentant fidei faciundae causā, Caes. B. G. 5, 41.—**B.** To hold out or up as an example: desine Tyriden vultuque et murmure nobis Ostentare, Ov. M. 13, 350.—**C.** To hold out for the purpose of offering or giving; to proffer, promise: alterā manu fert lapidem, panem ostentat alterā, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 18: agrum, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 78: praemia, Sall. J. 66, 1; 89, 1; cf.: praemia modo, modo formidinem, id. ib. 23, 1: praedam, id. ib. 68, 3.—**D.** To hold out in a threatening manner; to threaten, menace: caedem, servitutem, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 1: periculum capitis, id. Clu. 8, 25: minas, Liv. 2, 42.—**E.** To show by speech or signs; to indicate, point out, signify, reveal, disclose: (largitio) verbis ostentari potest, re verā fieri, nisi exhausto aeriario, nullo pacto potest, Cic. Agr. 2, 4, 18: tibi me istis esse familiarem, id. Fam. 9, 6, 2: principem, to reveal, Plin. Pan. 4, 7.—With rel.-clause: ostentans, quanta eos... invidia maneret, showing, declaring, Suet. Caes. 14.

ostentum, *i, n.*, v. ostendo fin.

1. ostentus, *a, um, Part.* and *P. a.*, from ostendo.

2. ostentus, *ūs, m.* [ostendo]. **I.** In gen., a showing, exhibiting, display (not in Cic. or Caes.): corpōra extra vallum abjecta ostentui, as a public spectacle, Tac. A. 1, 29: atrocitatis, Dig. 20, 1, 48.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Show, parade, external ap-

pearance: nova jura Cappadociae dedit ostentui magis, quam mansura, Tac. H. 1, 78.—**B.** A sign, proof: ut Jugurthae scelerum ostentui essem, Sall. J. 24, 9; also a pretence, a sign given to deceive, id. ib. 46, 6: ut ostentui esset, multum vitalis spiritus egestum, as a proof that, Tac. A. 15, 64; cf.: ostentui clementiae suae, id. ib. 12, 14 fin.: ostentui habere, Vulg. Heb. 6, 11.

† **ostes**, ae, m., = ὄστης, a kind of earthquake, App. de Mundo, p. 65, 30.

Ostia, ae, f., and **Ostia**, ōrum, n. [ostium; cf. Engl. mouth, in Ply-mouth, Yar-mouth, etc.], a seaport town in Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius, still called Ostia: Ostiam urbem ad exitum Tiberis in mare fluentis Ancus Marcius rex condidisse fertur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 197 Müll.; cf.: urbs, quam secundum ostium Tiberis (Ancus Marcius) posuit, ex quo etiam Ostiam, id. s. v. Quiritium, p. 254 ib.; Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. quae, p. 258 ib. (Ann. v. 145 Vahl.): in ore Tiberis Ostia urbs condita, Liv. 1, 33 fin.; Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 5.—Form Ostia, ōrum, Liv. 9, 19, 4; 23, 37, 1.—Hence, **II. Ostiensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Ostia, Ostian (class.): Ostiensis ager, Cic. Att. 12, 23, 3; Liv. 8, 12: populus, id. 27, 38: quaestor (L. Saturninus), Cic. Sen. 17, 39: portus, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 14: provincia, the duty of one of the quaestors to superintend the aqueducts leading to Rome, and the supplying of Rome with corn, Cic. Mur. 8, 18; Suet. Claud. 24: in commodum, the capture of the Roman fleet by pirates at Ostia, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33.

ostiarius, ii, v. 2. ostiarius, II.

1. ostiarius, ii, v. 2. ostiarius, I.

2. ostiarius, a, um, adj. [ostium], of or belonging to the door: ancilla, portress, Vulg. Johan. 18, 17; usu. subst. **I. ostiarius**, ii, m., a door-keeper, porter (syn.: janitor, portitor), Varr. R. 1, 13; Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 64; Vulg. 1 Par. 9, 22.—By the rich they were, in early times, occasionally chained up, Suet. Rhet. 3.—In the Christian church, a sexton, Cod. Th. 1, 3, 6; 16, 2, 27.—**II. ostiaria**, ae, f., a female door-keeper, portress, Ambros. in Luc. 10, § 75; Vulg. 2 Reg. 4, 5; id. Johan. 18, 16.—**III. ostiarium**, ii, n., a tax upon doors, a door-tax: columnaria, ostiaria, frumentum, vecturae imperabantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32 (called exactio ostiorum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5).

ostiati, adv. [id.]. **I.** Lit., from door to door, from house to house (class.): ostiati oppidum compilare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53: agere crimen, to enumerate the several houses where a crime was perpetrated, id. ib. 4, 22, § 48: nec scrutanda singula et velut ostiati pulsanda, Quint. 5, 10, 112.—**II.** Transf., by particulars or details (post-class.): quicumque ostiati cupit noscere (wishes to know the particulars), legat, Vop. Carin. 17.

Ostiensis, e, v. Ostia, II.

ostigo, mis, f., in the lang. of shepherds, a kind of eruption or scab on lambs, also called mentigo, Col. 7, 5, 21; v. mentigo.

ostiolum, i, n. dim. [ostium], a little door (post-Aug.), Col. 8, 14, 1: ostiola, olitoria, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 125: abscondita, Vulg. Dan. 14, 20.

ostium, ii, n. [kindred with Sanscr. osthā, labium; Slav. ōsta, the same; cf. os], a door (class.; cf.: porta, janua; fores, valvae). **I.** Lit.: omnia istaec auscultavi ab ostio, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 9: observare, id. Mil. 2, 3, 81: rectum ostium, the front-door (cf. posticum); Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 58 Brix ad loc.: aperire, to open, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 35: operire, to shut, id. Phorm. 5, 3, 33: obsistere intus, to bolt, id. Eun. 4, 6, 25: obdere pessulum ostio, id. ib. 3, 5, 55: concrepuit ostium a Glycerio, id. And. 4, 1, 58: inscribat aliquis arse verse in ostio, Afran. ap. Fest. p. 18 Müll.: ostium limenque carceris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: aperto ostio dormire, id. Rosc. Am. 23, 65: quaerere ab ostio, id. de Or. 2, 68, 276: exactio ostiorum, doctax, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5; v. 2. ostiarius, III.: sepulcri, Dig. 43, 23, 11.—**II.** Transf., a mouth, an entrance of any kind: Acheruntis ostium in nostris agro, Plaut. Trin. 2,

4, 124: aperto ex ostio Alti Acheruntis, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: sacra Inferni ostia, Verg. G. 4, 467; id. A. 6, 109: ne in rimis areae grana oblitescant, et ostia aperiant muribus ac formicis, entrances, Varr. R. 1, 51, 1: portūs, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 118: fluminis, mouth, id. Phil. 2, 11, 26; Liv. 24, 40; 44, 6; 44, 45; cf. Rhodani, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: Tiberinaque ad ostia venit, Ov. M. 15, 728; cf. Verg. A. 1, 13: Oceani, i. e. the Strait of Gibraltar, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; Mel. 3, 9, 3.—Fig.: ego sum ostium ovium, Vulg. Johan. 10, 7.

† **ostocōpos**, i, m., = ὀστοκόπος, bone-racking, a disease (as if the bones were giving way; post-class.), Ser. Samm. 48, 892; Pelag. Vet. 3, 10.

Ostorius, i, m., the name of several Romans. **I.** Ostorius Sabinus, a Roman knight, Tac. A. 16, 23; 16, 30: quaestor, id. ib. 16, 33.—**II.** P. Ostorius Scapula, praetor in Britain, Tac. A. 12, 31: bello egregius, id. Agr. 14.—**III.** M. Ostorius Scapula, son of Publius, Tac. A. 12, 31; put to death by Nero, id. ib. 16, 15.

† **ostrācias**, ae, m., and **ostrācit**, idis, f., = ὀστράκας, ὀστράκίτης, a semigem, prob. hornstone or chalcedony, Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 177.

† **ostrācites**, ae, m., = ὀστράκίτης, a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 36, 19, 31, § 139.

† **ostrācit**, idis, f., = ὀστράκίτης. **I.** Hornstone; v. ostracias.—**II.** A kind of cadmia, Plin. 34, 10, 22, § 103.

† **ostrācium** or **ostrāceum**, ii, n., = ὀστράκιον, a mussel, also called onyx, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 134.

† **ostrea**, ae, f., and (rarely) **ostreum**, i, n., = ὀστρεον, an oyster, mussel, sea-snail (class.). (a) Form ostrea, Enn. Heduph. 2 (p. 166 Vahl.); Lucil. ap. Non. 216, 6; Afran.; Turp. and Varr. ib.; Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8; Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 216, 14: ostrearum vivaria, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168.—(β) Form ostreum: luna alit ostrea, Lucil. ap. Gell. 20, 8, 4; id. ap. Non. 216, 16; Varr. ib. 20: ostrea Circeis, Miseno oriuntur echini, Hor. S. 2, 4, 33; Ov. F. 6, 174; Juv. 4, 142.—In sing. collect.: ostrei testas siccas tondere, Pall. 1, 41, 3.

ostrearius, a, um, adj. [ostrea], of or belonging to oysters, oyster- (post-Aug.): panis, oyster-bread, bread eaten with oysters, Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105.—**II.** Subst.: **ostrearium**, ii, n., an oyster-bed, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 160: in Balano locare, Macr. S. 2, 11.

ostreatus, a, um, adj. [id.]; qs. covered with oyster-shells; hence, transf., rough, scabby: quasi ostreatum tergum ulceribus (i. e. verberibus), Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 186.

ostreōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], abounding in oysters: Cyzicus ostreosa, Auct. Priap. 77; comp., Cat. 18, 4.

ostreum, i, n., v. ostrea.

ostriago, mis, f., a plant, otherwise unknown, App. Herb. 28.

ostriacolor, ōris, adj. [ostrium-color], purple-colored (poet.), Sid. Carm. 5, 18.

ostriifer, ōra, ōrum, adj. [ostrium-fero], containing or abounding in oysters (poet.): Abydos, Verg. G. 1, 207: Geraestus, Val. Fl. 1, 456: Chalcedon, Luc. 9, 959.

ostrius, a, um, adj. [ostrium], purple (ante-class. and poet.): supparum, Varr. ap. Non. 549, 12: rucula, Turp. ib.: colores, Prop. 4, 12, 7: torus, id. 1, 14, 20: tunica, id. 3, 27, 26.

Ostrogothus, i, or **Ostrogotha**, ae, m., an Ostrogoth: Ostrogothum continere, Sid. Carm. 2, 377; id. Ep. 8, 9: imperium Ostrogothae vastarent, Jornand. Reb. Get. 47; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 153.

† **ostrium**, i, n., = ὀστρεον. **I.** Lit., the blood of the sea-snail, purple (cf.: murex, purpura): ostro Perusae vestes, Verg. A. 5, 111; Vitr. 7, 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Stuff dyed with purple, a purple dress, purple covering, purple: textilibus si in picturis ostroque rubenti Jacteris, Lucr. 2, 35: stratoque super discumbitur ostro, on purple-covered couches, Verg. A. 1, 700: Sarrano dormire ostro, id. G. 2, 506: velare umeros ostro, id. A. 7, 814; 4, 134; Prop. 4 (5), 3, 51: cenae sine aulaeis et ostro, Hor. C. 3, 29, 15; id. Ep. 1, 10, 26.—**B.** The brilliancy of purple, purple, Auct. Aetnae. 332.

† **ostrya**, ae, and **ostrys**, ōs, f., = ὀστρύα, ὀστρύς, a tree with hard wood, perh. the common hornbeam, Plin. 13, 21, 37, § 117.

ōsus and **ōsūrus**, a, um, Part., v. odi.

† **ōsyris**, is, f., = ὀσυρίς, a plant, prob. the broom-like goose-foot or summer cypress, Plin. 27, 12, 88, § 111.

Ōtācilus, i, m., **Ōtācilia**, ae, f., the name of a Roman gens. So, **1.** Otacilius Crassus, an adherent of Pompey, Caes. B. C. 3, 28 sq.—**2.** T. Otacilius, a praetor, Liv. 22, 56.—In fem.: OTACILIA, Inscr. Grut. 29, 2; Eckh. D. N. 7, p. 332.—Hence, **II.** OTACILIANA VILLA, of an Otacilius, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 577.

† **ōtācustes**, ae, m., = ὠτακουστής, a listener, eavesdropper, spy (post-class.): otacustarum relatio, App. de Mundo, p. 69, 31.

Ōtho, ōnis, m., = Ὀθων, a Roman surname. **I.** L. Roscius Otho, a knight, a friend of Cicero, and author of the law that the knights should occupy the first fourteen seats in the theatre next to the orchestra, Cic. Mur. 19, 40; cf. Ascon. ad Cornel. p. 79 Orell.—Hence, sic libitum vano, qui nos distinxit, Othoni, Juv. 3, 159.—**II.** M. Salvius Otho, a Roman emperor, whose biography is given by Suetonius: mollis Otho, Mart. 6, 32, 2; Juv. 2, 99.—Hence, **B.** **Ōthonianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the emperor Otho, Ōthonian: Ōthoniani duces, of the emperor Otho, Tac. H. 2, 24: partes, id. ib. 2, 33.

† **ōthenna**, ae, f., = ὀθοννα, a Syrian plant, Plin. 27, 12, 85, § 109.

Ōthreptē, ēs, f., one of the Amazons, Hyg. Fab. 963.

Othryades, ae, m., = Ὀθρυάδης, a male proper name. **I.** The son of Othrys, i. e. Panthus: Panthus Othryades, Verg. A. 2, 319.—**II.** A Spartan general, who, in a battle against the Argives, was the sole survivor, Ov. F. 2, 665; Val. Max. 3, 2, 4 ext.

Othrys, ōs, m., = Ὀθρυς, a mountain in Thessaly, now Ierako: Homolen Othrymque nivalem Linquentes, Verg. A. 7, 675; cf. Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30: totus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1168.—Acc. to the later poets, situated in Thrace, Stat. Th. 4, 655; Val. Fl. 1, 24.—Hence, **Othrysian**, a, um, adj., Othrysian: Othrysias prunas (al. Odrysias), Mart. 10, 7, 2: orbis (al. Odrysius), i. e. Thrace, id. 7, 8, 2.

† **ōtia**, ae, f., = ὠτίον (little ear), a kind of mussel, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

ōtiabundus, a, um, adj. [otior], having or enjoying leisure, keeping holiday (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 4, 18.

* **ōtiolum**, i, n. dim. [otium], a little leisure: otiolum meum, my little bit of leisure, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 3, 1.

ōtior, ātus, i, v. dep. [id.], to have or enjoy leisure, to be at leisure, to keep holiday (rare but class.): cum se Syracusas otia, non negotiandi causā contulisset, *Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: domesticus otior, I idle about at home, Hor. S. 1, 6, 128.

ōtiōse, adv., v. otiosus fin.

ōtiōsitas, ātis, f. [otiosus], leisure, idleness (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: multam malitiam docuit otiositas, Vulg. Eccles. 33, 29.—**II.** Transf., a writing composed at leisure moments (post-class.): suas otiositates edere, the fruits of leisure, poems, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

ōtiōsus, a, um, adj. [otium], at leisure, unoccupied, disengaged, unemployed, idle (class.; cf. feriatus, immunis; opp. negotiosus). **I.** Of persons. **A.** In gen.: nimis otiosum te arbitror hominem esse, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 34; 40: quamvis etiam maneo otiosus hic, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 15: cum essem otiosus domi, Cic. Brut. 3, 10: rebus humanis aliquos otiosos deos praeficeret, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Without official employment, free from public affairs: quo in studio hominum quoque ingeniosissimorum otiosissimorumque totas aetates videmus esse contritas, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 219: quem locum nos otiosi convertimus, in an interval of leisure, id. Div. 2, 30, 63: Graeculum se atque otiosum putari maluit, id. Sen. 51, 110: numquam se minus otiosum esse, quam cum otiosus, that he was never less at leisure than when

free from official business, Cato ap. Cic. Off. 3, 1, 1: cum a te tua promissa flagitabam, ad urbem te otiosissimum esse arbitrabar, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 3: cum otiosus stilum prehenderat, id. Brut. 24, 93.—**2.** With respect to participation, *quiet, unconcerned, indifferent, neutral*: spectatores otiosi Leuctricae calamitatis, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 26: quidam enim non modo armatis, sed etiam otiosis minabantur, id. Marcell. 6, 18.—**3.** Without excitement, *quiet, passionless, calm, tranquil*: etiam istos, quibus odio est otium, quietissimos atque otiosissimos reddam, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 102: vide ut otiosus sit, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 10; Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3.—**4.** Of style, *tedious, dull*: (Cicero) lentus est in principiis, longus in narrationibus, otiosus circa excessus, Tac. Or. 22.—**5.** That has leisure for any thing; with *gen.*: studiorum otiosi, Plin. H. N. praef. § 6.—Hence, **C.** Subst.: **otiosus**, i. m., a private person, *one not in official life*: et facilius et tutior vita est otiosorum, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 70: otioso vero et nihil agenti privato, ... quando imperium senatus dedit? id. Phil. 11, 8, 20.—**2.** Non-combatants, civilians: crudeliter enim otiosis minabantur, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 3 (B. and K. otiosissimi): militare nomen grave inter otiosos, Tac. Agr. 40.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, *at leisure, free, idle, unemployed*: otioso in otio animus nescit, quid velit, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 256 Vahl.): ego, cui fuerit ne otium quidem umquam otiosum, Cic. Planc. 27, 66: pecuniae, *idle, unemployed* (opp. occupatus), Plin. Ep. 10, 62, 1: senectus, Cic. Sen. 14, 49: his supplicationum otiosis diebus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 3: quid quiete otiosius animi, Sen. Ira, 2, 13, 4.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Idle, useless, unprofitable, superfluous* (cf.: ignavus, iners, desidiosus): sententiae, Quint. 1, 1, 35: sermo, id. 8, 2, 19: otiosissimae occupationes, Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 4; so, otiosum esse persequi singula, Lact. 2, 4, 28; cf. Min. Fel. 23, 1.—**2.** *Quiet, free from any thing*; with *ab.*: animo nunc jam otioso esse impero, Ter. And. 5, 2, 1: ab animo, id. Phorm. 2, 26, 2: a metu, Gell. 2, 29, 9: quid est animi quiete otiosius, Sen. Ira, 2, 13, 2.—**3.** *With a quiet or gentle motion, quiet, gentle*: fons vel rivus huc conveniat otiosus, *flowing quietly, gently*, Pall. 1, 37, 3.—Hence, *adv.*: **otiose**. **A.** Lit., *at leisure, at ease, without occupation*: vivere, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 97: inambulare in foro, Liv. 23, 7 fin.: sequi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 8: ire, id. Ep. 5, 1, 21: magnast res, quam ego tecum otiose, si otiumst, cupio loqui, id. Aul. 4, 10, 41.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Calmly, quietly, without haste, gently, gradually*: ambula ergo cito. Sy. Immo otiose, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 14; cf. id. Truc. 1, 2, 66 (opp. to properare): bene et otiose percoquere, Cato, R. 76 fin.: contemplari unumquodque otiose et considerare coepit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15, § 33: quaerere, id. Fin. 4, 13, 22: segniter, otiose, neglegenter, contumaciter omnia agere, Liv. 2, 57.—**2.** *Free from fear, quietly, fearlessly*: ademptum tibi jam faxo omnem metum, in aurem utramvis otiose ut dormias, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 100.

† **otis**, idis, f., = *otis*, a species of bustard, Plin. 10, 22, 29, § 57; 30, 14, 45, § 131. **otium**, ii, n. **I.** In gen., *leisure, vacant time, freedom from business* (class.; opp. negotium; cf.: immunitas, vacatio): otio qui nescit uti plus negoti habet, Quam, etc., Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 252 Vahl.): fecero; quamquam haut otium est, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 36: tantumne ab re tuast oti tibi? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 23: clarorum virorum atque magnorum non minus otii quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, Cato ap. Cic. Planc. 27, 66: in otio de negotiis cogitare, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 1: otium inertissimum et desidiosissimum, id. Agr. 2, 33, 91.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Ease, inactivity, idle life* (cf.: ignavia, desidia, inertia): vitam in otio agere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 9: hebescere et languescere in otio, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4: propter desidiam in otio vivere, id. Agr. 2, 37, 103: otio tabescere, id. Att. 2, 14, 1: languere otio, id. N. D. 1, 4, 7: otium segne trahere, Tac. H. 4, 70: magna otia caeli, Juv. 6, 394: otium sine litteris mors est, Sen. Ep. 82, 2: ducere otia segnia, Ov. P. 1, 5, 44: exercere otia molli cura, Sil. 15, 707.—**B.** *Leisure, time for any thing*; esp. for literary occupation: otium moderatum atque honestum, Cic. Brut. 2, 8: ad scriben-

dum, id. Or. 1, 1, 3: otium consumere in historia scribenda, id. Or. 2, 13, 57: otium litteratum, id. Tusc. 5, 36, 105: Tusculani requies atque otium, id. Or. 1, 52, 224: studiosum, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11: abundare otio et studio, Cic. Or. 1, 6, 22: otium rei si sit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165: otium habere ad potandum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 3: auscultandi, time to hear, id. Ad. 3, 65: horum libros delectationi causa, cum est otium, legere soleo, when I have time, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59: si modo tibi est otium, if you have time, id. Part. Or. 1, 1: otium studio suppeditare, to devote time to study, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1: cum in otium venerimus, Cic. Att. 1, 7: me alebat Parthenope studiis florentem ignobilis oti, i. e. unwearily, peaceful leisure, Verg. G. 4, 564.—**2.** The fruit of leisure: otia nostra, i. e. my poems, Ov. Tr. 2, 224.—**C.** Rest, repose, quiet, peace (opp. bellum), Ter. Ad. prol. 20: pax, tranquillitas, otium, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 102: mollia peragebant otia, enjoyed calm repose, Ov. M. 1, 100: multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: res ad otium deducere, id. ib. 1, 5: valde me ad otium pacemque convertio, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 5: ex maximo bello tantum otium totius insulae conciliavit, Nep. Tim. 3, 2: studia per otium celebrata, in times of peace, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: ab hoste otium fuit, Liv. 3, 32: ab seditionibus urbanis, id. 3, 35: otium bello (rogare), Hor. C. 2, 16, 5; 4, 15, 18: quies aëris et otium et tranquillitas, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2, 8: operis otium, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 25.—**D.** Adv. **1.** Abl. otio, at leisure, leisurely: quam libet lambe otio, Phaedr. 1, 24, 6.—**2.** Per otium, at leisure: spolia legere, Liv. 27, 2.

† **otopēta**, ae, m., = *ωτοπετής*, long-eared (pure Lat. auritus) poet. for hare, Petr. 35.

† **1. otus**, i, m., = *ὄτος* or *ὄτος*, a kind of owl, the horned owl, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 66.

2. Otus (also **Otos**, **Ōthos**, and **Oetus**), i, m., the name of a giant: immanis Otos, Verg. Cul. 233; cf. Hyg. Fab. 28.

Oufens and **Oufentinus**, a, um, v. Uf.

ovalis, e, adj. [ovo], of or belonging to an ovation (post-class.): ovalis corona murtea est: ea utebantur imperatores qui ovantes urbem introibant, Gell. 5, 6, 20; cf. Fest. p. 195 Müll.

ovanter, adv. v. ovo fin.

† **ovarius**, ii, m. [ovum], an egg-keeper (who took charge of the new-laid eggs), Inscr. Collect. Ferrar. Opusc. 9, p. 179.

ovatio, ōnis, f. [ovo], an ovation, i. e. a lesser triumph, in which the general, after an easy, bloodless victory, or after a victory over slaves, made his public entrance into the city, not in a chariot, as in the greater triumph, but simply on horseback or on foot. The token of a bloodless victory was a wreath of myrtle around his brows; cf. Fest. p. 195 Müll.; Gell. 5, 6, 20; Plin. 15, 29, 38, § 125: fuit de servis ovatione contentus, Flor. 3, 19, 8.

1. ovatus, a, um, Part., from ovo.

2. ovatus, a, um, adj. [ovum]. **I.** Egg-shaped, ovate (post-Aug.): aliis ovata species, Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85; App. M. 10, p. 254 med.—**II.** Having ovate spots: lapis Numidicus, Plin. 35, 1, 1, § 3.

3. ovatus, ōis, m. [ovo], a shouting, rejoicing (poet.), Val. Fl. 6, 187.

ovēcula, v. ovicula.

oviarius (collat. form † **oviarius**): conductoribus gregum oviariorum, Inscr. Momms. 4916), a, um, adj. [ovis], of or belonging to sheep, sheep- (post-Aug.): pecus (al. oviaricum), Col. 7, 6, 1.—**II.** Subst.: **oviaria**, ae, f., a flock of sheep, Varr. R. 2, praef. § 6.

ovicerda, ae, f., v. opicerda.

* **ovico**, i, v. a. [ovum], to mix with the white of an egg, Plin. Val. 1, 17.

ovicula (ōvē-), ae, f. dim. [ovis], a little sheep (post-class.): ovicula, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 3, 21: ovicula, Tert. Pall. 3.—**Q.** Fabius Max. Cunctator Ovicula dictus est a morum clementia, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 43.

Ovidius, ii, m., Ovid, the name of a Roman gens.—So esp.: P. Ovidius Naso, a celebrated Latin poet, Quint. 10, 1, 88; Sen. Ep. 79, 5; Ov. Tr. 2, 119.—**A** contemporary of Martial, Mart. 7, 44, 1; 7, 45, 6.

ovile, is, n. [ovis]. **I.** A sheepfold (syn.

caula). **A.** Lit.: non lupus insidias explorat ovilarum circum, Verg. G. 3, 537; id. A. 9, 59; Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 79.—**2.** A fold for goats: aliis in ovilibus haedi, Ov. M. 13, 828.—**B.** Fig., the church or fold of Christ, Vulg. Johan. 10, 1, 16.—**II.** Ovile, an enclosed space in the Campus Martius, where the Romans voted at their comitia, Liv. 26, 22; Juv. 6, 528.—**Plur.**, Luc. 2, 197; cf. Serv. Verg. E. 1, 34.

ovilio, ōnis, m. [ovis], a shepherd (post-class. for opilio): pastores oviliones, Dig. 33, 7, 26.

ovilis, e, adj. [id.], of or for sheep, sheep- (ante- and post-class.): stercus, Cato, R. R. 39, 1: stabulatio, App. M. 4, p. 145, 13: grex, Dig. 7, 8, 12, § 2 al.—Hence, subst. ovile, q. v.

ovillinus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to sheep (post-class.): lac, sheep's milk, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 3: caro, multon, id. ib. 6.

ovillus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to sheep, sheep- (class.): caseus, Cato, R. R. 76, 2: grex, Liv. 22, 10: pecus, Varr. R. 2, 2, 6; Col. 7, 2, 6: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 124.

Ōvinus, ii, m. [id.], a Roman surname: nomina multa habemus ab utroque pecore, a minore Porcius, Ōvinus, Caprilus, Varr. R. 2, 1, 10.

ōvinus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to sheep, sheep's (post-class.): cauda, Ser. Sann. 14, 264.

oviparus, a, um, adj. [ovum-pario], that lays eggs, oviparous (post-class.): vivipari et ovipari: ita enim appello, quae Graeci ζωτόκα, και ωτόκα, App. Mag. p. 298, 24: fetus, Fulg. Myth. 1, 12; Aus. Idyll. 10, 132.

ōvis, is (class. ovim, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 26; al. ovem; abl. ovi, acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, § 66 Müll.), f. (m., Varr. ap. Non. 216, 23: ovis mas, Varr. L. L. 5, 98; cf.: ovis semimas, Ov. F. 1, 588; cf. Fest. p. 195 Müll.) [kindr. with Sanscr. avi, ovis; Lith. awis; Slav. ovjza; Gr. οἰς; cf. also Goth. avistr, ovile], a sheep (class.). **I.** Lit.: oves scabrae, glabrae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 140: cum servit maxime, tam placidum quasi ovem reddo, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 18; Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: multae dictione ovium et boum, id. Rep. 2, 9, 16: ovis bona, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 11: aurata, Ov. H. 6, 2: infirmiae, Hor. Epod. 2, 10: lanigera, Verg. A. 3, 660: Milesiae, Col. 7, 2, 3: nigra, Verg. A. 4, 546: pinguis, id. E. 6, 5: placida, Ov. M. 13, 927: custos ovium, Verg. G. 1, 17: magistri ovium, id. E. 2, 33: tondere oves, Hor. Ep. 2, 10.—**Prov.**: ovem lupi committere, to appoint the wolf shepherd, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16; cf.: O praeclarum custodem ovium, ut ajunt, lupum, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., wool: et niveam Tyrio murice tingit ovem, Tib. 2, 4, 28.—**B.** Sheep, for simpton, nunny, fool, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 3, q. v. 15.

Ōvinus, a, name of a Roman gens.—Hence, **I. Ōvinus**, Cic. Att. 16, 1, 5.—**II.** Ōvia, wife of L. Lollius, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 4; 12, 24, 1; 13, 22, 4.

Ovo, ātum (first pers. pres. indic. and perf. forms not in use: ovet, Stat. Sil. 4, 1, 8: ovaret, id. Th. 1, 153: ovandi, Suet. Claud. 1; Gell. 5, 6: ovaturus, Sol. 45), 1, v. defect. n. [cf. Sanscr. root u-, avate, to roar; Gr. αἶω, αἶνω, to shout], to exult, rejoice. **I.** In gen. (mostly poet.): ovantes Horatium accipiunt, Liv. 1, 25: laetus ovant nunc laude virum, Val. Fl. 4, 342.—Of inanim. subjects: currus ovantes, Prop. 3, 7 (4, 8), 53: ovat Africus, rages, Val. Fl. 2, 506.—**II.** In partic., to celebrate or keep an ovation, to triumph in an ovation (v. ovatio; freq. and class.): ovantem in Capitolium ascendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195: ovans urbem ingrederetur, Liv. 5, 31: ovans triumphavit, made his triumphal entry on foot, Vell. 2, 96, 3; Suet. Tib. 2: ovatum aurum, brought in in triumph, taken as spoil, Pers. 2, 55.—Hence, **P. a.**: **ovans**, antis, exulting, joyful, triumphant: socii comitentur ovantes, Verg. G. 1, 346; cf.: ovantes gutture corvi, i. e. singing, uttering exultant cries, id. ib. 1, 423; id. A. 3, 189; 4, 543.—**Transf.** of things: prosequar et currus utroque ab litore ovantes, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 53: lyra, Stat. S. 1, 2, 249: patria, Juv. 8, 28.—Hence, 1285

ōvanter, adv., *exultingly* (post-class.): *ovanter accurrat*, Tert. adv. Val. 28.

ōvum, i, n. [ὄν, i. e. ὄφον]. **I.** Lit., *an egg*: *ovum parere*, to lay, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 57; Varr. R. 3, 9, 8: *edere*, Col. 8, 3, 4: *ponere*, Ov. M. 8, 258: *efferre*, Verg. G. 1, 379: *eniti*, Col. 8, 11, 8 sq.: *facere*, Varr. R. 3, 9, 17: *pullos ex ovis excuderunt*, to hatch, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130 B. and K. (al. *excluserunt*): *incubare ova*, to sit on, brood on, hatch, Varr. R. 3, 9, 8; 12; for which: *incubare ovis*, Col. 8, 11, 14: *supponere ova*, id. 8, 6, 1: *an pulli rostellis ova percuderint*... nam saepe propter crassitudinem putaminum erumpere non queunt, Col. 8, 5, 14: *quatenus in pullos animalis vertier ova cernimus alitum*, Lucr. 2, 927. — Also of the *spawn* of fish, etc.: *etsi pisces, ova cum genuerunt relinquunt*, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129: *testudines autem et crocodilos dicunt*... *obruere ova*, id. ib. 2, 52, 129: *saepius et tectis penetralibus extulit ova*... *formica*, Verg. G. 1, 380; Plin. 10, 52, 74, § 145: *ovi putamen*, *an eggshell*, Col. 8, 5, 14: *cortex ovi*, Ser. Samm. 28, 531. — The Romans usually began their meals with eggs and ended them with fruit; hence, *integram famem ad ovum affero*, until the egg, i. e. the beginning of the meal, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 1; and: *ab ovo Usque ad mala citaret*, Io Bacche! i. e. from the beginning to the end, Hor. S. 1, 3, 6. — Acc. to the myth, Leda became pregnant by Jupiter, who visited her in the shape of a swan; she laid two eggs, one by Jupiter, and the other by Tyndarus; from the former of which were born Pollux and Helen, and from the latter Castor and Clytemnestra; hence, *nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo*, Hor. A. P. 147: *Castor gaudet equis, ovo prognatus eodem Pugnus, from the same egg*, i. e. of the same parentage, id. S. 2, 1, 26. — In the circus seven wooden eggs were set up, one of which was removed at the completion of each circuit; hence, *non modo ovum illud sublatum est, quod, etc.*, Varr. R. 3, 1, 2: *ova ad notas curricula numerandis*, Liv. 41, 27, 6. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *An egg-shell* (as a measure), *an egg-shellful*, Plin. 22, 25, 67, § 137. — **B.** *An egg-shape, oval shape*, Calp. Ecl. 7, 34.

† **oxalis**, idis, f., = ὄξαλις, a sort of sorrel, garden sorrel, Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 231.

† **oxalmē**, es, f., = ὄξάλμη, a pickle or sauce made of vinegar and brine, Plin. 23, 2, 29, § 61 (al. *oxyalme*).

† **Oxartes**, is, m., a Persian, the father of Roxana, the wife of Alexander the Great, Curt. 10, 3, 11.

† **Oxathres**, is, m., brother of the Persian king Darius Codomannus, Curt. 3, 11, 8.

† **oximē**, v. ociter, under ocior.

† **Oximum**, i, n., a city in Italy, also called Auximum, Liv. 41, 21.

† **Oxiones**, um (acc. -as), m., a people in Sarmatia, Tac. G. 46, 6.

† **Oxos** or **-us**, i, m., = ὄξος, the Oxus, a river in Asia, which rises on the borders of Hyrcania and Sogdiana, and flows into the Caspian Sea, now the Amu or Jihon, Mel. 3, 5, 6; Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48; Curt. 7, 4, 5.

† **Oxus**, i, v. Oxos.

† **oxybāphus**, i, m., = ὀξυβάφον, lit. a vinegar-cup (pure Lat. acetabulum); hence, a liquid measure containing fifteen drachms (post-class.), Rhem. Fan. Ponder. 75; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 26.

† **oxycédros**, i, f., = ὀξύκεδρος, a species of cedar with pointed leaves, Plin. 13, 5, 10, § 52.

† **oxy-cōmīna**, drum, n. plur., pickled olives (al. oxycominia), Petr. 66.

† **oxygāla**, ae, f., = ὀξύγαλα, τό (sour milk), the thick part of curdled milk, curds, Col. 12, 8. — Acc. to the Gr., as a neutr., Plin. 28, 9, 35, § 134.

† **oxygārum**, i, n., = ὀξύγαρον, a sauce of vinegar and garum, Mart. 3, 50, 4.

† **oxylāpāthum**, i, n., = ὀξυλάπαθον, a kind of sorrel, sharp-pointed dock, Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 231.

† **oxymēli**, itis, and **oxymel**, mellis, n., = ὀξύμελι, vinegar-honey, a mixture of vinegar and honey, oxymel, Plin. 23, 2, 29, § 60. — Also written oxymelli: *brassica ex aceto oxymelli et sale sparsa* (al. oxymelle, al. oxymela), Cato, R. R. 157; Col. 12, 58, 3.

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† **oxymōrus**, a, um, adj., = ὀξύμωρος, acutely silly: *oxymora verba, expressions which at first sight appear absurd, but which contain a concealed point*; so especially of such apparently contradictory assertions as: *cum tacent clamant*, etc. (Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 21), Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1.

† **oxymyrsinē**, es, f., = ὀξυμυρσίνη, the plant prickly-myrtle, butcher's-broom (pure Lat. ruscus), Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 27.

† **oxypaederōtinus**, a, um, adj., = ὀξυπαιδερῶτινος, opal-colored: *vestes*, Vop. Aur. 46.

† **oxypōrus**, a, um, adj., = ὀξυπόρος, that passes quickly through, penetrating; of food, easily digested; of medicine, that operates quickly: *moretum*, Col. 12, 56; Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 65; 20, 23, 96, § 256; 24, 8, 36, § 55; Stat. S. 4, 9, 36.

* **Oxyrrhōe** or **Oxýrae**, es, f., = Ὀξυρρόη, one of Actæon's hounds, Hyg. Fab. 181.

† **oxys**, ūos, m., = ὀξύς (sharp). **I.** Common wood-sorrel, Plin. 27, 12, 89, § 112. — **II.** A kind of sharp rush, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 112.

† **oxysacchārum**, i, n., = ὀξυσάκχαρον, vinegar-sugar, a drink made of vinegar and sugar, Constant. Afer. 7, 1.

† **oxyschoenos**, i, m., = ὀξύσχοινος, a kind of rush, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 112.

† **oxytōnon**, i, n., = ὀξύτονον, wild poppy, App. Herb. 53.

† **oxytriphylon**, i, n., = ὀξυτρίφυλλον, sharp-leaved trefoil, Plin. 21, 9, 30, § 54.

† **oxyzōmus**, a, um, adj., = ὀξύζωμος, seasoned with sour sauce (post-class.): *pullus*, Apic. 6, 9.

† **ozaena**, ae, f., = ὄζαινα. **I.** A kind of polypus: *ozaena*, dicta a gravi capitis odore, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 89. — **II.** A polypus in the nose: *narium ozaenae*, Plin. 25, 13, 104, § 165.

† **ozaenitis**, idis, f., = ὀζαινίτις, bastard nard, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 42.

† **ozaenōsus**, a, um, adj. [ozaena, II.], affected with a polypus of the nose (late Lat.): *loca*, Pelag. Vet. 16.

† **Ozogardana**, ae, f., a city of Mesopotamia, Amm. 24, 2, 3.

† **Ozomēnē**, es, f., the wife of Thaumias and mother of the Harpies, Hyg. Fab. 14.

† **ozymum**, i, n., v. ocinum.

P.

P, p, the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, the character for which is derived from the ancient form of the Greek π (P or p), as is shown by inscriptions and coins, which exhibit the P in these forms.

The P-sound, like the K- and T-sounds, was not aspirated in the ancient language; whence the spelling τριπυρ for triumph, in the Song of the Arval Brothers.

As an initial, P combines, in pure Latin words, only with the consonants l and r; the combinations pn, ps, and pt belong to words borrowed from the Greek, with the sole exception of the pron. suffix *pte*. — Hence it often disappears before t; as *το-LOMĒA*, Inscr. Fabr. 9, 438. — It has also been dropped before l in the words *lanx*, Gr. πλαξ; *latus*, Gr. πλατός; later, Gr. πλίνθος, linter, Gr. πλυντήρ, and others (Corss. Ausspr. 1, 114). — As a medial, its combination with s and t was so acceptable to the Latins that ps and pt are often put for bs and bt; so, *opsidesque* and *optenvi* in the Epitaphs of the Scipios; and so, too, in later inscrt.: *apsens*, *apsenti*, *svpsig-nare*, etc., and in MSS. — A final p occurs only in the apocopated volup.

For the very frequent interchange of p and b, see under B. — P is put for v in opilio for ovilio, from ovis. — An instance of its commutation with palatals appears in *lupus* and *λύκος*, and perhaps also *spolium* and *σκύλον*, *spuma* and O. H. G. *scum*, Germ. Schaum, as, on the other hand, *equus* and *ἵππος*, *palumba* and *columba*, *jecur* and *ἥπαρ*; cf., also, the letter Q. — Its commutation with a lingual is shown in *pavo* and *παῶς*, and perh. also in *hospes* and *hostis*.

— P is assimilated to a following f in offi-

cina for opificina, and is altogether elided by syncope in Oscan for Opiscus. — It is euphonicly inserted between *ms* and *mt*: *sumpsi*, *sumptum*, *hiemps* for *hiems*; cf.: *exemplum*, *templum*, and late Lat. *dampnum*. — It is suppressed in *amnis* for *ap-nis* from *apa* = *aqua*.

As an abbreviation, P denotes most frequently the prænomen *Publius*, but also stands for *parte*, *pater*, *pedes*, *pia*, *pondo*, *populus*, *posuerunt*, *publicus*, etc. P. C. stands for *patres conscripti*, *patronus civitatis* or *coloniae*, *ponendum curavit*, *potestate censoria*, etc. P. M. *pontifex maximus*, *patronus municipii*, *posuit merito*. P. P. *pater patriae*, *praepositus*, *primi pilus*, *pro parte*. P. R. *populus Romanus*. P. S. *pecunia sua*.

Pa pro parte (leg. patre) et po pro potissimum positum est in Saliari carmine, Fest. p. 205 Müll.

† **pābillus**, i, m. dim. [pabo], a small wheelbarrow (late Lat.), Lampr. Elag. 29.

† **pābo**, ōnis, m., a one-wheeled vehicle, a wheelbarrow: *pabo vehiculum unius rotæ*, Gloss. Isid.

† **pābulāris**, e, adj. [pabulum], of or fit for fodder: *vicia*, Col. 2, 14, 1; Pall. 1, 6, 14; Plin. 18, 16, 41, § 142.

† **pābulārius**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to fodder or pasture: *PABVLARIO-RVM COLLEGIVM*, perh. the farmers of the public pastures, Inscr. Don. cl. 9, n. 3 and 20.

† **pābulātio**, ōnis, f. [pabulor], pasture. **I.** Lit., Varr. R. 3, 16; Col. 7, 9 fin. — **II.** Transf., in milit. language, a collecting of fodder, a foraging: *omnes nostras pabulationes frumentationesque observabat*, Caes. B. G. 7, 16; 1, 15: *premi pabulatione*, id. B. C. 1, 78: *pabulatione intercludi*, id. B. G. 7, 44; Hirt. B. G. 8, 7, 11.

† **pābulātor**, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** A fodderer, a herdsman; only according to the gloss: *pabulator pastor, qui bubus pabula praebebat*, Isid. Gloss. — **II.** In milit. lang., a forager, Caes. B. C. 1, 55; id. B. G. 5, 17; Hirt. B. G. 8, 11; Liv. 27, 43; 29, 2.

† **pābulātorius**, a, um, adj. [pabulator], of or for fodder: *corbis*, Col. 6, 3, 5; 11, 2, 99.

† **pābulor**, ātus, i, v. dep. n. and a. [pabulum]. **I.** Neutr. **A.** To eat fodder, to feed, graze (syn. pascor): *capella placide et lente pabulatur*, Col. 7, 6, 9; 8, 15, 6: *pabulantia jumenta*, Front. p. 2203 P. — **B.** To seek fodder, seek for food; hence, in gen., to seek a subsistence; of fishermen: *ad mare huc prodimus pabulatum*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 6. — **2.** In partic., in milit. lang., to forage: *angustius pabulantur*, Caes. B. C. 1, 29; 1, 40; Liv. 6, 30: *cum Caesar pabulandi causā tres legiones misisset*, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: *pabulantes nostros profligant*, Tac. A. 12, 38 fin. — * **II.** Act., to nourish, manure: *fimo pabulandae sunt oleae*, Col. 5, 9, 13.

† **pābulōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.], abounding in fodder (late Lat.): *insula*, Sol. 22, 2.

† **pābulum**, i, n. [from the root pa, whence also *pa-co*], food, nourishment. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of men (only poet.): *dura mundi*, Lucr. 5, 944: *dura* (of the human food of Polyphemus), Val. Fl. 4, 105; Stat. Th. 12, 566. — **B.** Of animals, food, fodder (very freq. and class.): *bubus pabulum parare*, Cato, R. R. 54, 1: *pabulo pecoris student* (Numidae), Sall. J. 90, 1: *secare pabulum*, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: *supportare*, id. B. C. 3, 58: *consumere*, id. B. G. 7, 18: *conquirere*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10: *comparare*, Nep. Eum. 8: *hirundo Pabula parva legens*, Verg. A. 12, 475: *pabula decerpere*, Ov. M. 13, 943: *pabula carpsit ovis*, id. F. 4, 750; id. P. 1, 2, 122: *praebere feris*, Lucr. 4, 685; 5, 991: *pabula laeta*, id. 2, 364; 875: *luna feras ducit ad pabula*, Petr. 100: *viciam conserere in pabulum*, Col. 11, 2, 71: *cervi noctu procedunt ad pabula*, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117: *subus serpentes in pabulo sunt*, id. 11, 53, 115, § 279: *ager frugum pabulique laetus*, i. e. food for men and beasts, Sall. H. 2, 91 Dietsch; id. J. 90, 1. — **II.** Trop., food, nourishment, sustenance (class.): *Acheruntis pabulum, food for Acheron* (said of one who deserves to die), Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 11: *piscibus in alto credo praeibent pabulum*, id. Rud. 2, 6, 29: *amoris*, Lucr. 4, 1063: *est*

enim animorum ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 127: studii atque doctrinae, id. Sen. 14, 49: dederatque gravi nova pabula morbo, Ov. M. 8, 876.—Of *manure*: pabula fesso praebere novali, Col. 10, 84; 2, 5, 1.—Of *nourishment for the mind*: quasi pabula quaedam animo ad sublimiora scandendi conquiens, Amm. 14, 5, 6.

pac-, v. pag-.

pacalis, e, adj. [pax], of or belonging to peace, peaceful (poet.): olea, Ov. M. 6, 101: laurus, peaceful, that betokens peace, id. ib. 15, 591: flammae, on the altar of the goddess of peace, id. F. 1, 719.

pacate, adv., v. 2. paco, P. a. fin.

pacatio, ōnis, f. [2. paco], a peace-making, pacification, peace, Front. Strat. praef.

pacator, ōris, m. [id.], a peace-maker, pacificator, subjugator (post-Aug.): gentium, Sen. Ben. 5, 15, 6: terrarum, id. ib. 1, 13, 3: orbis, id. Herc. Oet. 1990: terrae Iberae, Sil. 16, 246: Nemeae, id. 2, 483: Rheni, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 13: orbis, Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. 7, p. 190.

pacatorius, a, um, adj. [pacator], peace-promoting, pacific (post-class.): iudicium, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

Pacatula, ae, f. dim. [pacata], a female proper name, Hier. Ep. 128, n. 4.

pacatum, i, n., v. pacatus, under 2. paco.

pacatus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from 2. paco.

Paccius, ii, m., a poet mentioned by Juvenal, 7, 12.

Pacensis, e, adj. [Pax Julia]. **I.** Of or belonging to the city of Pax Julia (in Lusitania), the modern *Beja*; hence, **Pacenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of that city, Inscr. Grut. 199, 4.—**II.** Pacensis colonia, the city of Forum Julii, the mod. *Fregus*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35.—**III.** The colony of Deultum, in Thrace, the mod. *Derkon*, Num. ap. Mionnet. Descr. des Medaill. 1, p. 383.

Pachynum, i, n., and **Pachynus** (-os), i (Pachynus, Avien. Perieg. 645; Prisc. Perieg. 492), m. and f., = Πάχυνος, the south-eastern promontory of Sicily, looking towards Greece, now *Capo Passaro*: ipisus promontorium Pelorus vocatur vergens in Italiam, Pachynum in Graeciam, Lilybaeum in Africam, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 87: classis Pachynum appulsa, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 87; Liv. 25, 27: metas lustrare Pachyni, Verg. A. 3, 429; 7, 289: obversa Pachynos ad austros, Ov. M. 13, 725; voc. Pachyne, id. ib. 5, 351.

Pacida, v. Pagidas, II.

Pacidianus, i, m., a famous gladiator, whose combat with Aeserninus, the Samnite, mentioned by Lucilius, became proverbial, Lucil. ap. Non. 393, 30; Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 17; id. Tusc. 4, 21, 48; id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 2; Hor. S. 2, 7, 97 (al. Placidianus).

pacifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [pax-fero], peace-bringing, that makes or announces peace, peaceful, pacific (poet. and post-class.): sermo, Luc. 3, 305: oliva, Verg. A. 8, 116: laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 133; of the same: virga, Val. Fl. 4, 139.—A frequent epithet of the gods; of Mercury: Cyllenius, Ov. M. 14, 291; so Inscr. Orell. 1411; of Jupiter, Inscr. Gud. 7, 7; of Mars, Inscr. Orell. 1353; of Apollo, Inscr. Grut. 38, 7; of Hercules, ib. 49, 1; 1013, 4; of Minerva, Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, 228; of Genius (perh. of Mercury), Inscr. Orell. 1412: Christus, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 21.

† **pacifēro**, āre [id.], to keep peace: pacifēro, εἰρήνην ἄγω, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pacificatio, ōnis, f. [pacifico], a peace-making, pacification (class.): spes pacificationis, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 4: opem et gratiam aliqujus ad pacificationem quaerere, id. ib. 9, 11, 2; id. Fam. 10, 27, 2: ubi ista pacificatio perpetrari nequivit, Gell. 7, 3, 3.

pacificator, ōris, m. [id.], a peace-maker, pacificator (class.; cf. pacator): Allobrogum, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2: Servius pacificator, id. ib. 15, 7, 1; Liv. 27, 30, 4; Quint. 11, 3, 119: Karthaginiensium, Just. 18, 2, 4.

* **pacificatorius**, a, um, adj. [pacificator], peace-making, pacificatory: legatio, Cic. Phil. 12, 1, 3.

pacificē, adv., v. pacificus fin.

pacifico, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (ante- and post-class.; also, **pacificor**, ātus, v. dep.; v. in the foll., and cf. Prisc. p. 799 P.) [pax-facio], to make or conclude a peace (not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit.: quo Metellus initio, Jugurtha pacificante, praesidium imposuerat, at the beginning of Jugurtha's negotiations for peace, Sall. J. 66, 2: legati pacificatum venerunt, Liv. 5, 23; cf. id. 7, 40; Vulg. Col. 1, 20.—(β) As a deponent: pacificari cum altero statuit, Just. 6, 1, 2: pacificatus cum Carthaginiensibus, id. 23, 1, 1: set satine tecum pacificatus sum, Antipho? have I quite made my peace with you? i. e. are you entirely reconciled? Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 14.—**II.** Transf., in gen., to pacify, appease (poet.): caelestes pacificasset, Cat. 68, 75: divos, Sil. 15, 423: mentem suam, to soothe, quiet, Sen. Agam. 224: aures Pieris modis, Claud. in Ruf. 2, praef. 20.

pacificus, a, um, adj. [id.], peace-making, pacific, peaceable (class.): persona, *Cic. Att. 8, 12, 4: securae, the axes in the fasces of the lictors, Luc. 7, 63: Janus, Mart. 8, 66.—Plur. as subst.: beati pacifici, Vulg. Matt. 5, 9.—Esp.: victimae pacificae, peace-offerings, Vulg. Exod. 29, 28: hostiae, id. ib. 32, 6.—As subst.: **pacifica**, ōrum, n., peace-offerings: obtulit pacifica, Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 17 et saep.—Hence, adv.: **pacificē**, pacifically, peaceably (post-class.): consilere, Cypr. Ep. 41; Vulg. Gen. 26, 31.

† **pacio**, ōnis, f., a contract, covenant (ante-class. for pactio): pacionem antiqui dicebant, quam nunc pactionem dicimus: unde et pacisci adhuc et paco in usu remanet, Fest. p. 250 Müll. (perh. too, ap. Fest. s. v. nuptias, p. 170, instead of ratio we should read pacio, acc. to the conject. of Dac. on the preced. passage).

pacisco, ēre, 3, v. n. and a. [collat. form of dep. paciscor, q. v.], to agree, contract, bargain, covenant (class. only in perf. part. pass.): id quoque paciscunt, Naev. ap. Non. 474, 17: paciscit, obsides ut redant, id. ib. 18.—Hence, **pactus**, a, um, in pass. signif., agreed upon, settled, determined, covenanted, stipulated (class.). **A.** In gen.: pactum pretium, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 107: pacta praemia, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 2: dies, id. Cat. 1, 9, 24: merces, Hor. C. 3, 3, 22: foedus, Cic. Sest. 14, 33: cum hoste pactae induciae, id. Off. 1, 10, 33.—In the abl. absol.: quidam pacto inter se ut victorem res sequeretur, ferro decreverunt, by agreement, Liv. 28, 21, 5; Sil. 14, 97.—**B.** In partic., betrothed: haec tibi pacta'st Callicli filia, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 69: cujus filia pacta est Artavasis filia, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 2: alii pacta puella, Tac. A. 1, 55: Turnus, cui pacta Lavinia fuerat, Liv. 1, 2: conjux, Verg. A. 10, 722.—Hence, as subst. **1. pacta**, ae, f., a betrothed woman: gremiis abducere pactas, Verg. A. 10, 79: pacta ejus, Menelai filia, Vell. 1, 1, 3; Juv. 6, 200.—**2. pactus**, i, m., a betrothed husband, a man engaged or promised in marriage: proles Amisum didicere patrem, Marpissaque pactum, Stat. Th. 3, 172.—**3. pactum**, i, n., an agreement, covenant, contract, stipulation, compact, pact (cf.: conventio, pactio, obligatio): pactum est, quod inter aliquos convenit, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 68; cf. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20: pacta et promissa semper servanda sint, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92: mansit in condicione atque pacto, id. Verr. 1, 6, 16: pacti et conventi formula, id. Caecin. 18, 51; cf.: ex pacto et convento, id. Att. 6, 3, 1: pacta conventaque, Sen. Ben. 3, 15, 1: stare pacto, Liv. 9, 11: pactum violans, Vulg. Mal. 2, 10 et saep.—Hence (eccl. Lat.), the covenant of God: dereliquerunt pactum Domini, Vulg. Deut. 29, 25; id. 3 Reg. 11, 11; id. 2 Par. 6, 14.—Poet.: sacrum, i. e. a marriage-contract, Val. Fl. 8, 401; cf. Juv. 6, 25.—(β) Transf., in gen., abl. pacto (like ratione and modo), manner, way, means (class.): percontat Aeneas, quo pacto Troiam urbem liquerit, Naev. Bell. Pun. 2, 1: si non fecero ei male aliquo pacto, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 27; id. Am. prol. 137: nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit, how, Cic. Mur. 21, 43; id. Quint. 17: non tacebo umquam alio pacto, nisi, etc., Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 46: aliquo pacto verba his dabo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 13: quoquo pacto tacito est opus, id. Ad. 3, 2, 44: si nullo alio

pacto, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 71: alio pacto docere, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: fieri nullo pacto potest, ut, etc., id. Fin. 1, 8, 27; Ter. And. 1, 5, 12: servi mei si me isto pacto metuerent, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 10; 1, 8, 13: hoc pacto, Verg. G. 2, 248.

paciscor, pactus, 3, v. dep. n. and a. (act. collat. form, v. supra) [1. paco], to make a bargain, contract, or agreement with any one; to covenant, agree, stipulate, bargain, contract respecting any thing (cf.: transigo, stipulor, pango). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (a) *Neutr.*: pacisci cum illo paulula pecunia potes, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 24; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36; Ov. M. 4, 702: paciscitur magna mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus, ut, etc., Liv. 25, 33; cf.: pacti sunt inter se, ut die statuta, Just. 1, 10, 4; 16, 4; 7; 38, 3, 5; cf. esp. id. 3, 6, 10: votis pacisci, Ne Cyprae Tyriaque merces Addant avaro divitias mari (= votis transigere cum dis), Hor. C. 3, 29, 59: de mercedibus, Suet. Gram. 7.—(β) *Act.*: quae pacisci modo scis, set quod pacta's, non scis solvere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 89: argentum, id. ib. arg. 1, 9: quam (provinciam) sibi pactus erat, Cic. Sest. 25, 55: rem, Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20: pecuniam cum aliquo, Auct. B. Alex. 55: omnibus proscriptis, reditum salutemque pactus est, Vell. 2, 77, 2: ab aliquo vitam, Sall. J. 26, 1; so, pactus in singulos (homines) minas decem a tyranno, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 99: cum Xerxe nuptias filiae, Just. 2, 15, 14.—With object-clause: Leucippo fieri pactus uterque gener, Ov. F. 5, 702: dimitti (eum) pactus, si, etc., Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 18.—In part. fut. pass.: ut firma fierent paciscenda, Amm. 31, 12, 13.—**B.** In partic., of a marriage-contract, to betroth a woman (syn.: despondeo, spondeo): ex qua pactus esset vir domo, in matrimonium duceret, Liv. 4, 4, 9: Etutam pacto fratri eum invdisse, id. 44, 30, 4.—**II.** Trop., to barter, hazard, stake (poet.): vitam pro laude, Verg. A. 5, 230: letum pro laude, id. ib. 12, 49: aevum pro luce, Stat. Th. 1, 317.

† **1. paco**, ēre, prim. of paciscor and pango, to make or come to an agreement, to agree together respecting any thing: NI CVR EO PACIT TALIO ESTO, Lex XII. Tab.; cf. Dirks, Uebers. p. 516 sq.

2. paco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [pax], to bring into a state of peace and quietness, to make peaceful, to quiet, pacify, subdue, soothe (class.; cf.: pacifico, placō). **I.** Lit.: pacare Amanum, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8: omnem Galliam, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: qui nuper pacati erant, id. B. G. 1, 16: civitates, id. ib. 7, 65: Hispanias, id. B. C. 1, 85: bimarem Isthmon, Ov. M. 7, 405: regiones, Hirt. B. Alex. 26: Asiam, Just. 38, 7, 2: Erymanthi nemora, Verg. A. 6, 803: MARE A PRAEDONI-BVS, Monum. Ancyrr. fin. ap. Grut. 233; Ov. F. 2, 18.—**II.** Transf., of things as objects: incultae pacantur vomere silvae, are subdued, tilled, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 45: et pacare metu silvas, Manil. 4, 182: saltus remotos pacabat cornu, Stat. Th. 4, 250: incertos animi aestus, to quiet, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 225; cf. feras, to tame, Aus. Epigr. 1, 19: dolorem, id. Idyll. 6, 100.—Hence, **pacatus**, a, um, P. a., pacified, quieted, peaceful, quiet, calm, tranquil, undisturbed (opp. hostilis; class.). **A.** Lit.: pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30: in provincia pacatissima, id. Lig. 2, 4: pacatissima et quietissima pars, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: nec hospitale quicquam pacatumve, Liv. 21, 20: pacato agmine transire, id. 40, 47: pacati status aëris, Lucr. 3, 292: pacata posse omnia mente tueri, Lucr. 5, 1203: mare, Hor. C. 4, 5, 19: vultus, Ov. F. 1, 3: pacatus mitisque adsis, id. M. 431: coloni, Manil. 4, 141.—As subst.: **pacatum**, i, n., a friendly country: vagi milites in pacato, Liv. 8, 34: ex pacatis praedas agere, i. e. from countries at peace with Rome, Sall. J. 32, 3: qui medius inter pacata et hostilia fuit, Danubius et Rhenus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 7, 1.—**B.** Trop.: oratio pacator, Cic. Brut. 31, 121: cujus ne pacatam quidem nequitiam quisquam ferre posset, id. Phil. 5, 9, 24.—And in the *neutr.* as subst.: nec diu in pacato mansit gens, on friendly terms, Liv. 23, 27, 9.—Hence, adv.: **pacatē**, peacefully, quietly (post-Aug.).—*Comp.*: pacatius ad reliqua secessimus, Petr. 10; Aug. Ep. 111.—*Sup.*: pacatissime et commodissime, Aug. Soliloq. 2, 7.

Pacōnius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. So M. Paconius, Cic. Mil. 27, 74; another M. Paconius, Suet. Tib. 61; Tac. A. 3, 66.

Pacōrus, i, m. **I.** A son of Orodes, king of Parthia, the conqueror of Crassus; he was afterwards conquered by Ventidius Bassus, the legate of Antony, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 1; id. Fam. 15, 1, 2; Just. 42, 4, 6; 16.—**II.** Pacorus II., a king of the Parthians in the time of Domitian, Plin. Ep. 10, 16, 2; Mart. 9, 36, 3.—**III.** A Roman surname, Inscr. Grut. 39, 4; 102, 1.

pacta, ae, f., v. pactus, under pacisco fin. 1.

* **pacticius** or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [paciscor], agreed upon, stipulated, Gell. 1, 25, 8.

* **pactilis**, e, adj. [pango], plaited together, wreathed: corona, Plin. 21, 3, 8; § 11 (opp. sutilis).

pactio, ōnis, f. [paciscor]. **I.** In gen., an agreeing, covenanting; an agreement, covenant, contract, bargain, pact (syn. pactum): est autem pactio duorum plurimum in idem placitum et consensum, Dig. 2, 14, 1: in pactationibus faciendis legem spectare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 12: pactationem facere de aliquā re, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 34, and 14, 40: nefarias cum multis pactiones conflare, id. Har. Resp. 20, 42: pactationem cum aliquo facere, ut, etc., id. Att. 4, 18, 2: condiciones pactionesque bellicas perturbare perjurio, id. Off. 3, 29, 108; id. Caecin. 18, 51: arma per pactationem tradere, Liv. 9, 11: summa fide in pactatione manere, Nep. Ag. 2, 4: tabulis pactationibus pacem facere, conditions, id. Dion. 5: interposita pactatione, Just. 7, 6, 4; 22, 2, 3: pactationem de republica facere, id. 35, 1, 4: collegam suum Antonium pactatione provinciae perpulserat, ne, etc., by making over to him his province according to agreement, Sall. C. 26, 4: pactationem nuptialem facere, Liv. 4, 4: praemiorum, a promise, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 13, 31.—**II.** In partic. **A.** An agreement, compact, between the farmers general and the inhabitants of a province: pactiones cum aliquo conficere, Cic. Fam. 13, 65, 1; id. Att. 5, 13, 1.—**B.** A corrupt bargaining, an underhand agreement or compact: nonnullas pactationis suspicionem non vitasse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7; § 17: Aulum spe pactationis perpulit, uti, etc., Sall. J. 38, 2; cf. id. C. 26, 4.—**C.** A truce: aut pax aut pactio, Flor. 4, 12, 24.—**D.** Pactio verborum, a form of words: ex pactatione verborum, quibus iurandum comprehenditur, on account of the form of oath, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46; cf.: deos cum pactationibus adorare et formulis, Arn. 7 med.—**E.** A marriage-contract: hic eam rem volt, scio, mecum adire ad pactationem (=mecum pacisci), Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 25.

pactitius, a, um, v. pacticius.

* **pactiuncula**, ae, f. dim. [pactio], an agreement: pactio, pactiuncula, Not. Tir.

Pactōlus, i, m., = Πακτωλός, a river in Lydia which was said to bring down golden sands, the mod. Sarabak, Verg. A. 10, 142; Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 110; Hyg. Fab. 191; Ov. M. 11, 142: Pactolus aureas undas agens, Varr. ap. Non. 243, 20.—Prov., of wealth: tibique Pactolus fluat, Hor. Epod. 15, 20; cf. Prop. 1, 14, 11; Juv. 14, 299.—Hence, **II.** **Pactōlis**, idis, f. adj., of or belonging to the Pactolus: nymphae Pactolides, Ov. M. 6, 16.

* **pactor**, ōris, m. [paciscor], one who makes a contract, a contractor, negotiator: societatis pactors, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 55.

pactum, i, n., v. pacisco fin.

Pactūmējus, i, m., a supposititious son of Cándida, Hor. Epod. 17, 50.

1. pactus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from pacisco.

2. pactus, a, um, Part., from pango.

3. pactus, i, m., v. pacisco fin.

Pactyē, cs, and **Pactya**, ae, f., = Πακύν, a town of Thrace, now Doghan Arslan, Nep. Alc. 7, 4; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 48.

Pacuvius (Pacūs), i, m., the name of a Roman gens. So esp. Pacuvius, a celebrated Roman poet, a native of Brundisium, nephew of Ennius, and contemporary of P. Scipio Africanus, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 1, 1; id. Brut. 64, 229; id. Fin. 1, 2, 4; id. Or. 11, 36; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 56; Quint. 10, 1, 97. He is also said to have distinguished himself as a painter, Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 19.—Sync. form:

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Pacui discipulus dicitur, porro is fuit Ennius' musarum, Varr. ap. Non. 88, 4; Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 19 Jan.—Hence, **II.** **Pacūvianus**, a, um, adj., Pacuvian: physicus, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: testudo, described by Pacuvius, Tert. Pall. 3: ex quibus est Pacuvianum illud: nam si qui, etc., that Pacuvian verse, Gell. 14, 1, 34.

Padaei, ōrum, m., a people of farther India, at the mouth of the Indus. Acc. to Herodotus (3, 99) they were cannibals.—Sing. collect.: vicinus Phoebo tenet arva Padaeus, Tib. 15, 1, 145.

Padanēus, a, um, v. Padus, A.

Pādānus, a, um, v. Padus, B.

†† **pādī**, ōrum, m. [Gallic], pitch-pines, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 117.

Pādus, i, m., the Po, the principal river of Italy, Liv. 5, 33, 10; Mel. 2, 4, 4 sq.; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 117: sive Padi ripis, Verg. A. 9, 680: populiferque Padus, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 32.—Hence, **A.** **Pādānēus**, a, um, adj., of or on the Po: silvae, Sol. 33.—**B.** **Pādānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Po: silvae, Sol. 20: culices, Sid. Ep. 1, 8.

Pādūsa, ae, f., a canal running from the Po to Ravenna, now the canal of St. Alberti: piscosae amne Padusae, Verg. A. 11, 457; cf. Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 119.

Paean, ānis, m., = Παιών. **I.** An appellation of Apollo, as the healing deity: signum Paeanis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 127: Paean voca, Ov. M. 14, 720; Juv. 6, 172; cf. Fest. p. 222 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 17.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A religious hymn, orig. in honor of Apollo, but also transf. to other deities, a festive hymn, hymn of triumph or praise, a paean: conclamant socii laetum paean secuti, Verg. A. 10, 738; id. ib. 6, 657: Herculeum paean canunt, Stat. Th. 4, 157: paeanum citare, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251.—As a simple exclamation, like hymenaeae: dicite io Paean, et io bis dicite Paean, shout huzza! Ov. A. 2, 1.—**B.** The prevailing foot in the versification of such hymns, consisting of one long syllable and three short ones, Cic. Or. 64, 215 and 218 (commonly written paean, q. v.).

Paeanitis, idis, f., and **paeanites**, acc. em or en, m., a precious stone, now unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 180.—Form in -tes, Sol. 9, 22; Prisc. Perieg. 440; Isid. Orig. 14, 4, 13.

Paecantiādes, **Paecantiūs**, **Paecās**, v. Poent.

paecantis, idis, m., a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Sol. 9; Isid. Orig. 14, 4.

paedāgōga, ae, f. [paedagogus], a governess, Hier. Ep. 128, n. 4.

paedāgōgātus, ūs, m. [id.], education, instruction (post-class.), Tert. adv. Val. 13.

paedāgōgiānus, a, um, adj. [paedagogium], of or belonging to the paedagogium (post-class.): puer, Amm. 26, 6, 15; 29, 3, 3: qui ministeriales et paedagogiani existunt, reared to serve at court, Cod. Th. 8, 7, 5.

† **paedāgōgium**, ii, n., = παιδαγωγείον, the place where boys of servile birth intended for pages were educated, the pages' hall (not ante-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., the boys in a paedagogium: paedagogium pretiosa veste succingitur, Sen. Vit. Beat. 17, 2; id. Ep. 123, 7.—**B.** In partic., boys reared for vice: ingenuae conditionis paedagogia, Suet. Ner. 28; cf. Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 152.

paedāgōgo, āre, v. a. [paedagogus], to educate, instruct (ante- and post-class.): depulsum mamma paedagogandū accipit, Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. repotia, p. 281 Müll.; Fulg. Planc. Contin. Virg. fin.

† **paedāgōgos**, i, m., = παιδαγωγός, lit. a slave who took the children to school and had the charge of them at home, a governor, preceptor, pedagogue (cf. praeceptor).

I. Lit.: non paedagogum jam me, sed Ludum vocat, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 31: nutrices et paedagogi, Cic. Lael. 20, 74: tamquam quicquam aliud sit sapiens quam humani generis paedagogus, Sen. Ep. 89, 11: de paedagogis hoc amplius, ut aut sint eruditi plane, aut se non esse eruditos sciunt, Quint. 1, 1, 8; cf. id. 1, 1, 11; 1, 2, 10; 25, 1, 3, 15; 6, 1, 41 et saep.—Terence jestingly

gives the name paedagogus to a young man who accompanied his sweetheart to and from school, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 94.—(β) **Adj.**: lex paedagoga, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 681 (cf.: lex paedagogus, Vulg. Gal. 3, 24).

—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., a leader, guide, Suet. Galb. 14: unicuique nostrum paedagogum dari deum inferioris notae, Sen. Ep. 110, 1; cf. id. ib. 50, 2; Col. 1, 1, 13.—**B.** A pedant: hic dux, hic ille est paedagogus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 32; cf. Suet. Ner. 37.

† **paedēros**, ōtis, m., = παιδέρως. **I.** A precious stone. **A.** An opal, Plin. 37, 6, 22, § 84.—**B.** An amethyst, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 123.—**II.** A plant, a kind of bear's-foot, Plin. 22, 22, 34, § 76.

Paedia, ae, f., = παιδεία (personified), a doctrine, learning, Mart. Cap. 7, 728; cf. id. 6, 578.

paedicator, ōris, m. [1. paedico], one given to unnatural vice, Licin. Calv. ap. Suet. Caes. 49.

1. paedico (pēdico), Auct. Priap. 68), āre, v. a. [παίδικός], to practise unnatural vice. **I.** Lit.: amores, Cat. 21, 4: puerum, Mart. 11, 94, 6.—Of various forms of unnatural lewdness, Mart. 11, 104, 17; id. 7, 67, 1.—**II.** Transf., of the tunic, Mart. 11, 99, 2.

2. paedico, ōnis, m. [1. paedico], one who practises unnatural vice, Mart. 6, 33, 1; 12, 86, 1.

paedidus, a, um, adj. [paedor], nasty, filthy, stinking: paedidos sordidos significant atque obsoletos: tractum vocabulum a Graeco, quia παῖδες, i. e. pueri, talis sint aetatis, ut nesciant a sordibus abstinere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 222 Müll.: senex, Lucil. ap. Non. 166, 13 (al. perditus, al. arthriticus): paedidissimi servi, Petr. 34, 5.

paedor, ōris, m. [root pu-; Sanscr. pūje, to be rotten, stink; Gr. πύθωμαι, πύον; cf. pus, puter, etc.], nastiness, filth (syn.: illuvies, sordes). **I.** Lit.: barba paedore horrida, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: membra horrida paedore, Lucr. 6, 126; plur., Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: exuere paedorem, Tac. A. 6, 44: longus in carcere paedor, Luc. 2, 72; Sen. Agam. 991.—**II.** Transf., a stink, stench (post-class.): sine paedore, Aug. Civ. Dei. 14, 24.

paegniārius, a, um, adj. [paegnium], of or belonging to play. Thus the name paegniarii was given to gladiators who fought only in jest, Suet. Calig. 26: APRILIS PAEGNIAR., Inscr. Orell. 2566.

Paegnium, ii, n., = Παιγνιον (playing), a Roman slave-name, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 20.

paalex (pēlex), and, only in inscriptions, **pellex**, icis, f. [akin to Sanscr. pallavaka, girl; Gr. παλλακή, concubine], a kept mistress, concubine of a married man. **I.** Lit.: antiqui proprie eam pelicem nominabant, quae uxorem habenti nubebat. Cui generi mulierum etiam poena constituta est a Numā Pompilio haec lege: paelex aram Junonis ne tangito, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 222 Müll.; cf. Gell. 4, 3, 3: libro Memoriarum Masurius scribit: pelicem apud antiquos eam habitam, quae, cum uxor non esset, cum aliquo tamen vivebat eamque nunc vero nomine amicam, paulo honestiore concubinam appellari, Dig. 50, 16, 144; Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 39; id. Merc. 4, 1, 24 et saep.—With gen. of the wronged wife: filiae paelex, Cic. Clu. 70, 199; id. Or. 30, 108: tunc eris et matris paelex et adultera patris? Ov. M. 10, 347: illa Jovis magni paelex, metuenda sorori, id. H. 14, 95: fugit (Medea) ultra paelicem, Magni Creontis filiam, Hor. Epod. 5, 63: horrida, Juv. 2, 57.—Poët., of the cows, as rivals of Pasiphaë, who had become enamoured of a bull, Ov. A. A. 1, 321.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A kept mistress, concubine, in gen. (post-class.): virginem constupratam servo suo paelicem dederat, Curt. 10, 1, 5: Artaxerxi regi Persarum ex paelicibus centum et quindecim filii fuere, Just. 10, 1, 1; cf.: Granus Flaccus scribit, pelicem quosdam vocare eam, quae uxoris loco sine nuptiis in domo sit, Dig. 50, 16, 144.—**B.** A male prostitute (post-class.), Paul. ex Fest. p. 222 Müll.: Dola-bella eum (Caesarem) pelicem reginae (appellavit), as the favorite of King Nicomedes, Suet. Caes. 49; in apposition, pelices ministri, Mart. 12, 97, 3.—**C.** Comically,

a substitute: quoties pelex culcita facta mea est (sc. matellae), Mart. 14, 119, 2.

Pacligni, v. Peligni.

paeminosus, a, um, *adj.* In econom. lang., *full of chinks, uneven, rough*: area, Varr. R. R. 1, 51 (cited Non. 163, 14).

paene (less correctly **pene**), *adv.* [etym. dub.], *nearly, almost, as I may say* (class.): fores paene effregisti, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 4; id. Am. 4, 2, 6; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 26; id. Truc. 2, 6, 37: aliquem paene perdere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 10: paene amicus, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1: paene communis, id. ib. 15, 1, 1: Brutum non minus amo, quam tu: paene dixi quam te, id. Att. 5, 20, 6; id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: non solum in omnibus civitatibus, sed paene etiam in singulis domibus, factiones sunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: quam paene furvae regna Proserpinae... vidimus, Hor. C. 2, 13, 21: paene manu, quod amo, tanta est vicinia, tango: Saepe sed, heu! lacrimas hoc mihi paene movet, Ov. H. 18, 179.—Rarely with *subj.*: nisi nostri equites acutius vidisset, paene concedente adversario superasset, Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 1: legiones duas paene delessent, ni, etc., Amm. 16, 2, 10.—Paene sometimes follows the word it qualifies: omnibus par paene laus tribuitur, Cic. de Or. 3, 7, 28: totidem paene reperiantur cuncta, id. ib. 3, 9, 34: cuncta paene, id. ib. 3, 32, 127; 3, 55, 209: divini paene est viri, id. Rep. 1, 29, 45; 2, 20, 35; id. Div. 1, 1, 2; id. Leg. 2, 4, 4: et crescere paene opus, Liv. 31, 1, 5; 3, 53, 7; 9, 7, 1; 4, 27, 11: nuda paene cathedra, Juv. 1, 65.—*Sup.*: ita mea consilia perturbat paenissimum (penissime), *utterly, completely*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 127: me paenissimum perdidit, id. Aul. 3, 4, 7: paenissimum eo alicui sublinere, id. ib. 4, 6, 2; App. M. 8, p. 203; id. Mag. p. 336, 25; cf. Prisc. p. 608 and 1008 P.

paeninsula (**pēn-**), ae, f. [paene-insula], a peninsula, Liv. 26, 42; Cat. 31, 1; Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95.

paenitendus, **paenitens**, v. paenitēo *fin.*

paenitentia, ae, f. [paeniteo], *repentance, penitence* (not in Cic.; cf. Aus. Ep. 12, 10).—*Absol.*: celerem paenitentiam sequi, Liv. 31, 32: nec poenā commilitonum exterit, nec paenitentia conversi, Tac. A. 1, 45: fidelissimum est ad honesta ex paenitentia transitus, Sen. Q. N. 3, praef. 3.—*Plur.*: serae dant poenas turpes paenitentiae, Phaedr. 1, 13, 2.—With *gen.*: coepti, Quint. 12, 5, 3: dicti, id. 9, 2, 60: gestae rei, Plin. 17, 12, 19, § 94; 10, 23, 33, § 67: paenitentiam agere, to *repent*: eo usque processum est, ut non paenitendum pro non acturo paenitentiam dixerit (Sallustius), Quint. 9, 3, 12: ejus (facinoris), Curt. 8, 6, 23; Plin. Ep. 7, 10, 3; Sen. Suas. 6, 11; 7, 10; Vulg. Matt. 3, 2 al.

paenitentiālis, is, m. (sc. presbyter) [paenitentia], a priest appointed to hear the confession of penitents; a confessor, Inscr. Murat. 419, 2; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 35.

paenitēo (less correctly **poen-**), ui, no *sup.*, ēre, 2, v. a. and *impers.* [root in poena, q. v.; Gr. ποινή]. **I. Pers.** **A.** *Act.*, to cause to repent, to displease (ante-class. and late Lat.): et me quidem haec conditio nunc non paenitet, *causes me no regret*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 50: quod male emptum est semper paenitet, Cat. ap. Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 26: paenitemini et credite Evangelio, *repent*, Vulg. Marc. 1, 15; id. Act. 3, 19.—**B.** *Neutr.*, to repent, be sorry: momenta certaminum assuefaciebant militem minus jam tandem aut virtutis aut fortunae paenitere suae, Liv. 22, 12, 10: etiam nunc paenitere suā sponte Aequos quam pati hostilia malle, id. 3, 2, 4: Athenienses primi paenitere coeperunt, Just. 11, 3, 3: paenituit populus, Vulg. Eccl. 48, 16: non vult paenitere, id. Apoc. 2, 21.—*Esp.*, in *part. pres.*: Lepidus paenitens consili, Sall. H. 1, 49 Dietsch: paenitens facti, Suet. Vit. 15; cf. id. Claud. 43 *init.*; cf. II. A. ε and infra.—**II. Impers.** **A.** *It repents one, etc.*, i. e. I, you, etc., *repent*; I, etc., *repent*, am sorry, grieve, rue, etc. (a) *Aliquem alicujus rei*: non paenitere me consilii de tuā mansione, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 8: quem... in eam diem vitae non paenituerat, Just. 13, 1, 5: neque te, neque quemquam arbitror tuae paenitendum laudis, App. ap. Non. 158, 5: galeatum sero duelli paeni-

tet, Juv. 1, 170.—(β) *Alicujus rei* alone: bonae mentis paenitisset, Sen. Q. N. 4, praef. 7: paenitebatque modo consilii, modo paenitentiae ipsius, Curt. 10, 7, 12.—(γ) *Aliquem* alone: si eos quidem non paeniteret, Cic. Fam. 9, 5, 2.—(δ) *With acc. of person*, foll. by *inf.*: efficiunt ut me non didicisse minus paeniteat, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 77.—(ε) *With neutr. pron. as subj.* (cf. I. B. supra; Zumpt, Gr. § 442, explains the *pron.* in these passages as *acc.*, but v. Krebs, Antibar. p. 876): sapientis est nihil, quod paenitere possit, facere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: sequitur ut nihil paeniteat, id. ib. 5, 18, 53: quaeri oportet utrum id facinus sit, quod paenitere fuerit necesse, id. Inv. 2, 13, 43.—(ζ) *Foll. by rel. adverb. clause*: etsi solet cum, cum aliquid fecit, paenitere, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 1.—(η) *With quod*: valde ego ipsi, quod de sua sententia decesserit, paenitendum puto, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 6: paenitet quod non ab adultero coepi, Quint. Decl. 335.—(θ) *With dat. of agent*: consilii nostri... nobis paenitendum, Cic. Fam. 9, 5, 2.—(ι) *Absol.*: tanta vis fuit paenitendi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79: corrigere errorem paenitendo, id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 6, 24: Sallustius usque eo processit, ut non paenitendum pro non acturo paenitentiam dixerit, Quint. 9, 3, 12: paenitet et torqueor, Ov. P. 1, 2, 60; Prud. Cath. 2, 26.—**B.** *It discontents or displeases one*, i. e. one is vexed, angry, offended, dissatisfied (class.; cf. taedet). (a) *Aliquem alicujus rei*: ut me imperii nostri paeniteret, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16: num hujusce te gloriae paenitebat? id. Phil. 1, 13, 33; cf. id. Rep. 3, 35, 47: num igitur, si ad centesimum annum vixisset, senectutis suae eum paeniteret? id. Sen. 6, 19: paenitere se virum suarum, Liv. 8, 23: paenituit multos vanae sterilitis cathedrae, Juv. 7, 203.—(β) *With quod and subj.*: se paenitere, quod animum tuum offenderit, Cic. Att. 11, 13, 2.—**C.** *It concerns, is a care to, makes anxious, dissatisfies*; and with negative, it is enough, satisfies (mostly ante-class.): an paenitet te, quanto hic fuerit usui? *are you not satisfied?* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 71: paenitetne te, quot ancillas alam? id. Truc. 2, 6, 52: duas dabo, una si parum est; et si duarum paenitebit, addentur duae, *are not enough, not satisfactory*, id. Stich. 4, 1, 34: an paenitebat flagitii te auctore quod fecisset Adulescens? *was it not enough?* Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 12; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 20; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 20: an paenitet vos, quod saluum atque incolumem exercitum traderim? Caes. B. C. 2, 32: quod a senatu quanti fiam minime me paenitet, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 2; cf. tam diu velle debetis (discere), quoad te quantum proficias non paenitebit, id. Off. 1, 1, 2.—Hence, **A. paenitens**, entis, *P. a., repenting, repentant, penitent*. (a) *Absol.*: optimus est portus paenitenti mutatio consilii, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 7.—(β) *With gen.*: Lepidum paenitentem consilii, Sall. ap. Charis. p. 224 P.—(γ) *With de*: signa paenitentis de matrimonio dederat, Suet. Claud. 43.—Hence, *adv.*: **paenitenter**, with regret, *repentantly* (late Lat.): auguria paenitenter omitta, Min. Fel. Oct. 26.—**B. paenitendus**, a, um, to be repented of, *blamable, objectionable* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **1.** Affirmatively: itaque hic ager sive exercetur, seu cessat, colono est paenitendus, Col. 3, 2: paenitendae rei recordatio, Sen. Brev. Vit. 10, 2.—**2.** With a negative: sub haud paenitendo magistro, Liv. 1, 35, 5; 25, 6, 10; 40, 6, 3: dicta non paenitenda, Gell. 1, 3, 2: gens Flavia reipublicae non paenitenda, Suet. Vesp. 1.

paenitēor, ēri [collat. form of paeniteo], to repent, Vulg. Marc. 1, 15; id. Act. 3, 19.

paenitūdo, inis, f. [paeniteo], *repentance* (ante- and post-class. for paenitentia), Pac. ap. Non. 152, 30; 169, 25; Sid. Ep. 6, 9; Hier. Ep. 84; Ambros. Laps. Virg. 8, 33.

1. paenūla (**pēn-**), ae, f., a woollen outer garment covering the whole body, a kind of cloak or mantle, worn on journeys, and also in the city in rainy weather (cf. laena, lacerna): paenulam in caput induce, ne te noscat, Pompon. ap. Non. 537, 8; so Lucil. ib.: paenula irretitus, Cic. Mil. 20, 54: incolumi Rhodos... facit quod Paenula solstitio, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18; Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 190: non quarenda est homini, qui habet virtutem, paenula in imbri, Varr. ap. Non. 537, 12: et

multo stillaret paenula nimbo, Juv. 5, 79; cf. Varr. ap. Non. 1, 1: paenulis intra Urbem frigoris causa ut senes uenterent, permisit... matronas tamen intra Urbem paenulis uti vetuit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 27; Vulg. 2 Tim. 4, 13.—In later times also worn by orators, Tac. Or. 39.—Prov.: paenulam alicui scindere, i. e. to press one strongly to stay (opp.: vix paenulam alicui attingere), Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.—**II.** Transf., a covering, cover, envelope, protection, Varr. ap. Non. 448, 27: libertas paenulast tergo tuo, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 75 Lorenz: ne paenula desit olivis, Mart. 13, 1, 1: supra catinum paenula, ut infundibulum inversum, est attemptata, Vitruv. 10, 12.

2. Paenūla, ae, m., a Roman surname, Liv. 25, 19, 9.

paenulārius, ii, m. [paenula], a maker of mantles or mantillas, *paenula-maker*: consequitur paenularium, Novat. ap. Non. 148, 33 (acc. to Non., paenularium is a neutr., having the sense of theca et vagina paenula, a receptacle in which the paenula is kept): CN. COSSUTIVS PAENVLARIUS, Inscr. Grut. 646, 5.

paenulātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], wearing the paenula, Cic. Mil. 10, 28; 20, 54; Sen. Ben. 3, 28, 4; Mart. 2, 57; Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

paenulēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of the paenula, paenulean, Lampr. Diadum. 2.

paenultimus (**pēn-**), a, um, *adj.* [paene-ultimus], the last but one (post-class. for proximus a postremo, Cic. Or. 64, 217): paenultima meta November, Aus. Ecl. Quotae Cal. Sint Mens. 12.—**II.** Subst.: **paenultima**, ae, f. (sc. syllaba), the penultimate syllable, the penult: paenultimum circumflectere, Gell. 4, 7, 2.

paenūria, ae, f., v. penuria.

† **pacon**, ōnis (**pacon**, ānis, Cic. Or. 64, 215 v. h. v.), m., = παίων, a metrical foot of four syllables, three short and one long (and which, acc. to the position of the long syllable, is called primus, secundus, tertius, quartus), Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 183; Quint. 9, 4, 47; 87; 110; Diom. p. 477 P.; Don. p. 1739 ib.; Mar. Vict. p. 1957.

Paeōnes, um, m., = Παιώνες, a people of Macedonia, in that part of it afterwards called Emathia, the Paeonians, Ov. P. 2, 2, 77; id. M. 5, 313.—*Sing.*: **Paeōn**, ōnis, m., = Παιών, a Paeonian, Liv. 42, 51, 6.—Hence, **A. Paeōnia**, ae, f., = Παιονία, the country of the Paeonians, Emathia, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 33; Liv. 40, 3.—**B. Paeōnis**, idis, f., a female Paeonian: Paeōnis Euphie mater fuit, Ov. M. 5, 303.—**C. Paeōnius**, a, um, *adj.*, = Παιώνιος, of or belonging to Paeonia, Paeonian: gentes, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.

† **1. paeōnia**, ae, f., = Παιωνία, the peony, so named after its discoverer, Paeon, Plin. 25, 4, 10, § 29.

2. Paeōnia, ae, v. Paeones, A. **paenonicus**, a, um, *adj.* [pacon], of or belonging to the foot pacon, paenonic: metrum, Diom. p. 506 P.

Paeōnis, idis, v. Paeones, B.

1. Paeōnius, a, um, v. Paeones, C. **2. Paeōnius**, a, um, *adj.*, = Παιωνιος, of or belonging to the god of medicine (Παίων), healing, medicinal (poet.): herbae, Verg. A. 7, 769: ope Paeonia, Ov. M. 15, 535: fontes, Sil. 14, 27: unda, Claud. Apon. 67: cura, id. B. Get. 121.

Paestum, i, n., a city of Lucania, formerly called Posidonia, celebrated for its twice-blowing roses, now Pesti: biferique rosaria Paesti, Verg. G. 4, 119; cf. Ov. M. 15, 708; Prop. 5, 5, 61: oppidum Paestum Graecis Posidonia appellatum, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 71.—Hence, **II. Paestānus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Paestum, Paestan: sinus, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1: rosae, Ov. P. 2, 4, 28.—In plur.: **Paestāni**, ōrum, m., the Paestans, Liv. 37, 10.

* **paetulus**, a, um, *adj.* [paetus], having a slight cast in the eye, slightly blink-eyed: redeo ad deos: equos si non tam strabones, at paetulos esse arbitramur? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80; cf. paetus.

1. paetus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.], having leering eyes, with a cast in the eyes, blinking or winking with the eyes, blink-eyed; esp. as an epithet of Venus, prettily leering, with a pretty cast in her eyes, pret-

tilty blinking: *paetus*, μῶψ τοῖς ὀμμοῖν, Gloss. Philox.: uni animalium homini depravantur oculi: unde Strabonem et Paetorum cognomina, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. valgos, p. 375 Müll.: strabonem Appellat paetum pater, Hor. S. 1, 3, 45.—Of Venus: non haec res de Venere paeta strabam facit? Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 684 P.: si paeta est, Veneri similis, Ov. A. A. 2, 659: Minerva flavo lumine est, Venus paeto, Auct. Priap. 37.

2. Paetus, i, m., a surname. **1. Q.** Aelius Paetus, consul with M. Junius Pennus, A.U.C. 587.—**2. P.** Aelius Paetus, an augur, Liv. 27, 36.—**3. L.** Papirius Paetus, a friend of Cicero, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 7; 2, 1, 12. To him are addressed the letters of Cicero, ad Fam. 9, 15–26.

Pagae, arum, f., a city in Megaris, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 23; Mel. 2, 3, 10.—Hence, **Pagaei**, orum, m., the people of Pagae, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 23.

Paganālia, ium, n. [pagus], the festival of the pagus, celebrated in January; the country festival, rural festival, Varr. L. L. 6, § 24; cf. id. ib. 6, § 26 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 16.

paganicus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to the country, rural, rustic. **I.** Lit.: paganicae feriae, Varr. L. L. 6, § 26 Müll.; cf. Paganalia: IOVI PAGANICO SACR., Inscr. Orell. 1250.—*Absol.*: bona habere in pagano (sc. solo or agro), Cod. Just. 6, 21, 1; cf. paganus: pila paganica, a ball stuffed with down, used at first in the country, but afterwards also in the city, Mart. 7, 32, 7: pluma, id. 14, 45, 1; cf. Becker, Gall. 3, p. 94.—**II.** In eccl. Lat., heathenish, pagan, Salv. Gub. 1.

paganismus, i, m. [paganus], heathenism (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Divers. Quaest. 83, q. 83 init.

paganitas, atis f. [id.], heathenism, paganism (post-class.): stolidae paganitatis error, Cod. Th. 15, 5, 5.

paganus, a, um, adj. [pagus]. **I.** Of or belonging to the country or to a village, rustic: PORRICVS, Inscr. (A.U.C. 659) Orell. 3793: lex, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 28: foci, Ov. F. 1, 670.—**B.** Subst.: **paganus**, i, m., a countryman, peasant, villager, rustic: nulli pagani aut montani, Cic. Dom. 28, 74: pagani vel decuriones, Cod. Th. 7, 21, 2.—**II.** Opposed to military, civil, civic: vel paganus est peculium vel castrense, Cod. Just. 3, 28, 37.—As subst.: **paganus**, i, m., a civilian, a citizen, Tac. H. 3, 24: paganorum turba, Suet. Galb. 19: milites et pagani, Plin. Ep. 10, 18, 2; Juv. 16, 33.—**III.** Transf., rustic, unlearned: cultus, Plin. Ep. 7, 25, 6; cf. semipaganus.—**B.** In eccl. Lat. (like gentilis) for heathen, pagan (opp. Jewish or Christian); and subst., a heathen, a pagan: ritus cultusque, Cod. Th. 16, 7, 2: sacerdotes paganae superstitionis, ib. 16, 10, 20; Ter. Cor. Mil. 11: deorum falsorum multorumque cultores paganos vocamus, Aug. Retract. 2, 43; Hier. in Ps. 41: ex locorum agrestium compitis et pagis pagani vocantur, Oros. 1 praef.

Pagāsa, ae, and **Pagāsae**, arum, f., = Παγασαί, a maritime town of Thessaly, afterwards called Demetrias, where the Argo was built: urbem Pagasam amplexus, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Prop. 1, 20, 17.—*Plur.*, Val. Fl. 8, 451; Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29.—Hence, **A. Pagāsaeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Pagasa, Pagasae: sinus, Mel. 2, 3, 6: colles, Ov. F. 5, 401: puppis, the Argo, id. M. 7, 1; also called carina, id. ib. 13, 24: Jason, id. ib. 8, 349: conjux Pagasaea, i. e. Alceste, id. A. A. 3, 19.—**B. Pagāsēus**, a, um, adj., Pagasae: puppis, the Argo, Val. Fl. 1, 422.—**C. Pagāsicus**, a, um, adj., Pagasae: sinus, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; 4, 12, 23, § 72.

pāgātīm, adv. [pagus], by districts or villages, in every village: templa pagatim sacrata, Liv. 31, 26; 31, 30.

† **pāgeiei**, v. pagus init.

pāgella, ae, f. dim. [pagina], a little page, Cic. Fam. 11, 25 fin.; Vulg. Jer. 36, 23.

† **pāges**, compactio, unde compages et propagare, Non. 64, 28.

Pagidas or **Pagida**, ae, m. **I.** A river in Africa, Tac. A. 3, 20.—**II.** A river in Phoenicia, near Mount Carmel, also called Belus, Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 75 (Jahn, Pacida).

pāgina, ae, f. [root pag- (pak-), of pango, πῆννμι; v. pagus], a written page or leaf: paginae dictae, quod . . . in illis versus panguntur, id est figuntur, Fest. p. 221 Müll. **I.** Lit.: cum hanc paginam tenebam, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10: complere paginam, id. Att. 13, 34: tantas paginas commovere, id. Fin. 4, 19, 53; Plin. 13, 12, 24, § 80: censoriarum legum paginae, id. 8, 51, 77, § 209: millesima pagina, Juv. 7, 100.—*Prov.*: fortuna paginam utramque facit, fills both sides of the account, confers both good and ill fortune (alluding to account-books, in which the receipts were written on one page and the expenses on the opposite one), Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 22.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A page, for any writing, a letter, book, etc.: varie sum affectus tuis litteris: valde priore paginā perturbatus, paulum alterā recreatus, Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 1: respondi postremae tuae paginae, id. Att. 6, 2, 3: lasciva est nobis pagina, vita proba, Mart. 1, 5, 8: profana, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 301.—**B.** A leaf, slab: vel tabellas qualescumque marmoreas aut paginas imprimemus, Pall. 6, 11 fin.: insignis honorum, a plate on which are engraved a person's titles and honors, Juv. 10, 58.—**C.** In vine-dressers' lang., four rows of vines joined together in a square, a bed or quarter, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169.

pāginalis, e, adj. [pagina], of or belonging to a page, paper: stili cura, Ennod. 2, 13: commercium, id. 2, 16.

pāginātus, a, um, adj. [id.], joined together (post-class.): navis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 353.

pāginūla, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little page, Cic. Att. 4, 8, 2; Not. Tir. p. 124.

pagmentum, i, n. [pago], that is joined together (compactio, res compacta): qui sunt ante secundum pagmentum, Vitr. 4, 6 fin. (al. secundum antepagmentum).

† **pago**, ēre, v. pango init.

† **pāgrus** (phagr-) or **pāger** (ph-), ri, m., = πάγρος (págrōs), a fish, otherwise unknown: pagrus fluviatilis, Plin. 32, 10, 38, § 113; 9, 16, 2, § 57.

pāgur, i, m., a fish, otherwise unknown (perh. = preced.): rutilus pagur, Ov. Hal. 107.

† **pāgūrus**, i, m., = πάγουρος, a kind of crab-fish, perh. a punger, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97; Pall. 1, 35.

pāgus, i (old gen. PAGEIEI, which prob. is an error for PAGEI, Inscr. Orell. 3793), m. [root pak-, pag-, to make fast or firm, whence pango, pax, pagina; Gr. πῆννμι, πάγος, etc.; prop., a place with fixed boundaries; hence], a district, canton, province (opp. to the city), the country (cf. vicus): paganalia (feriae sunt eorum) qui sunt aliquotus pagi, Varr. L. L. 6, § 24; cf. id. ib. § 26 Müll.: Lemonia tribus a pago Lemonio appellata est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15: pagos et compita circum, Verg. G. 2, 382: omissis pagis vicisque, Tac. A. 1, 56: MAGISTER PAGI, a country magistrate, Inscr. Orell. 3793 sq.: si me toto laudet vicinia pago, Juv. 14, 154.—Of the districts, cantons, of the Gauls and Germans: in Galliā . . . in omnibus pagis partibusque, Caes. B. G. 6, 11; 1, 12; 4, 1; 22; 6, 23; 7, 64; Tac. G. 39: cum Alamannorum pagos aliquos esse reputaret hostiles, Amm. 18, 2, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The country people: festus in pratis vacat otioso Cum bove pagus, Hor. C. 3, 18, 11: pagus agat festum, Ov. F. 1, 669.—**B.** Novem Pagī, a city in Belgic Gaul, now Dieuze, Amm. 16, 2, 9 (al. Decem Pagī).

pāla, ae, f. [contr. from pagela, from pago, pango: pala a pangendo, Varr. L. L. 5, § 134 Müll.], a spade. **I.** Lit.: palas vendundas sibi ait . . . ut hortum fodiat, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 58: sarcula VIII, palas IV, Cato. R. R. 10, 3: palas innoxus, Liv. 3, 26: juncosus ager verti pala debet, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 46: palis laxatus, id. 17, 17, 27, § 123; Col. 10, 45.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A peel for putting bread into the oven, Cato. R. R. 11 fin.—**B.** A winnowing-shovel, Tert. Praescr. 3; so Juvenc. 1, 371.—**C.** The bezel of a ring = funda: palam anuli ad palmam convertere, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38.—**D.** The shoulder-blade, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 35; id. Tard. 3, 2.—**E.** An Indian tree, the plantain-tree: Musa Paradisiaca, Linn.; Plin. 12, 6, 12, § 24.

pālābundus, a, um, adj. [pālōr], wandering about, straggling (post-class.): Judaei dispersi palabundi, Tert. Apol. 21: equites, Auct. Itin. Alex. 56 Mai: oves, Cypr. Ep. 42, 4.

† **palacrāna** or **palacurna**, ae, f. [Span.], an ingot of gold, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 77.

Palaemon, ōnis, m., = Παλαίμων. **I.** A sea-god, formerly called Melicerta, the son of Athamas and Ino: O Palaemon, sancte Neptuni comes, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 70; Cic. N. D. 3, 15, 39; Verg. A. 5, 823; Ov. M. 4, 542; id. H. 17, 159.—Hence, **B. Palaemonius**, a, um, of or belonging to the sea-god Palaemon, poet. for Corinthian, Stat. Th. 2, 380: Palaemoniae coronae, won at the Isthmian games, which were celebrated in honor of Palaemon, Claud. Cons. Mall. Th. 289.—**II.** Remmius Palaemon, a Roman grammarian in the time of Tiberius and Claudius, Quint. 1, 4, 20; 1, 5, 60; Suet. Gram. 23; Juv. 6, 451; 7, 215; Pers. 2, 86.—**III.** A shepherd, Verg. E. 3, 50.

Palaeno, ūs or ōnis, f., one of the Danaides, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Palaepharsalus, i, f., Old Pharsalus, a town of Thessaly, near Pharsalus, Liv. 44, 1; Auct. B. Alex. 1; Eutr. 6, 16.

Palaephātius, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Palaephatus (a Grecian mythographer), Palaephatus, Verg. Cir. 87.

Palaepōlitānus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Campanian city Palaepolis, joined to Neapolis, Palaepolitānus.—Subst.: **Palaepōlitāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Palaepolis, Liv. 8, 22.

Palaestē, ēs, f., = Παλαιστή, a seaport in Epirus, Caes. B. C. 3, 6 fin. dub. (al. Pharsalia).—Hence, **II. Palaestinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Palaeste or Epirus (as the entrance to the Lower World), Palaestian: Palaestinae deae, the Furies, Ov. F. 4, 236 (where Meletinas is a better reading): arenae, Luc. 5, 460.

† **pālaestes**, ae, m., = παλαιστής, a wrestler, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 27 fin.

Palaestina (Pālest-), ae, and **Palaestinae**, ēs, f., = Παλαιστίνη, the country of Palestine, in Syria, Mel. 1, 11, 2; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66 sq.—Hence, **A. Palaestinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Palestine: aqua, the Euphrates, Ov. F. 2, 464: Syrus, Tib. 1, 8, 17 (7, 18): Palaestini simul Hebraeique liquores, Stat. S. 5, 1, 213.—In plur.: **Palaestini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Palestine, Ov. M. 4, 46; Hier. in Isa. 14, 29: the Philistines, Vulg. Gen. 21, 33.—**B. Palaestinensis**, e, adj., Palestinian, Spart. Sev. 9.

† **pālaestra**, ae, f., = παλαίστρα, a wrestling-school, wrestling-place, place of exercise, palaestra, where youths, with their bodies naked and anointed with oil, practised gymnastic exercises. Such palaestrae were also attached to private houses: in palaestram venire, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 20; cf. id. ib. 3, 3, 27: in palaestra atque in foro, id. Am. 4, 1, 3: statuas in palaestra ponere, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 14, § 36: pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris, Verg. A. 6, 642.—Of the palaestrae in private houses, Varr. R. R. 3, 13: (Fibrenus) tantum completitur quod satis sit modicae palaestrae loci, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.—**II.** Transf.

A. A wrestling in the palaestra, the exercise of wrestling: non utuntur in ipsa lusione artificio proprio palaestrae, sed indicat ipse motus, didicerint palaestram an nesciant, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 73: exercent patrias oleo labente palaestras Nudati socii, Verg. A. 3, 281: corpora agresti nudant palaestrae, id. G. 2, 531: uncta palaestra, Ov. H. 19, 11: nitida palaestra ludere, id. ib. 16, 149; cf. Luc. 4, 615.—Mercury was regarded as the founder of wrestling combats, Hor. C. 1, 10, 4; Luc. 9, 661.—**B.** In the lang. of comedy, a brawl, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 34; Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 20.—**C. Exercises in the school of rhetoric, rhetorical exercises, a school of rhetoric, a school**: nitidum genus verborum sed palaestrae magis et olei, quam huius civilis turbae ac fori, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 81: non tam armis institutus, quam palaestra, id. Brut. 9, 37: sic adjuvet, ut palaestra histriomem, id. Or. 4, 14; 56, 186; cf. id. ib. 68, 228: Antipater habuit (in scribenda historia) vires agrestes ille quidem, atque horridas sine nitore ac palae-

strā, id. Leg. 1, 2, 6.—***D.** *An art or skill:* utemur eā palaestrā, quam a te didicimus, Cic. Att. 5, 13, 1.

palaestric and **palaestricōs**, *adv.*, v. **palaestricus** *fin.*

† **palaestricus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *παλαίστριος*, of or belonging to the palaestra, *palaestric*: pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico hoc habemus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 7: palaestrici motūs, the motions of a dancing-master, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: magister, Quint. 2, 8, 7; cf. doctores, id. 12, 2, 12: facies decora et suci palaestrici plena, App. Mag. p. 315.—Sarcastically of Verres: palaestricus praetor, because he illegally decided a cause in favor of a company of wrestlers, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 54.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. palaestricus**, i, m., a teacher of the art of wrestling, Quint. 1, 11, 15.—**B. palaestrica**, ae, f., the art of wrestling, Quint. 2, 21, 11.—Hence, *adv.* **1. palaestricē**, after the manner of the palaestra: palaestricē spatiari in xysto, Cic. Opt. Gen. 3.—**2.** In the Greek form **palaestricōs**, = *παλαίστριος*, the same (ante-class.), Afran. ap. Non. 154, 12 (Com. Rel. p. 157, v. 154 Rib.).

† **palaestrita**, ae, m., = *παλαίστριτης*, the director of a wrestling-school, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, § 36; 2, 2, 22, § 54: lubricus palaestrita, Mart. 3, 58, 25.—**II.** In gen., a wrestler: artifex, Amm. 15, 3, 4.

palaga, ae, f., an ingot of gold [Span.], Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 77 (al. palacra).

palam, *adv.* and *prep.* [locative form; cf.: clam, perperam, etc.; root pal-, pla-; as in *παλῆς*, planus; cf. pellis; hence, on the surface, on the open plain, and so, openly, publicly, undisguisedly, plainly (cf.: publice, vulgo, aperte; opp.: clam, occulte, secreto, etc.; class.). **I.** Lit.: haec quae in foro palam Syracusis... gesta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 33, § 81: auferre argentum palam atque aperte, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 68; so, non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac palam elaboratur, Cic. Or. 12, 38; and: palam agere coepit et aperte dicere occidentum Milonem, id. Mil. 9, 25; cf. also id. Verr. 1, 7, 18: PALAM LVCI, Tab. Bant. vers. 15; so ib. vers. 22; cf.: arma in templum Castoris luce palam comportarentur, Cic. Pis. 10, 23: ut luce palam in foro saltet, id. Off. 3, 24, 93: gaudia clamque palamque, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 247 Vahl.); Cic. Cael. 9, 20: non per praestigias, sed palam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53: non occulte sed palam, id. ib. 2, 4, 22, § 49: palam... obscurus, id. Ac. 2, 5, 13: bestiae furtim frunntur (frumento), domini palam et libere, id. N. D. 2, 63, 157: palam ante oculos omnium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 65; Verg. A. 9, 153: nec palam nec secreto, Liv. 44, 34; cf. Tac. A. 2, 72: palam... intus, id. ib. 4, 1: quod palam abnuerat inter secreta convivii largitur, id. H. 2, 57; in late Lat.: in palam, Vulg. Sap. 14, 17; id. Luc. 8, 17.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Palam est or factum est, it is public, well known: palam est res, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 18: haec commemorare quae sunt palam, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: palam ante oculos omnium esse, id. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 65: palam factum est, id. Att. 13, 21, 3: hanc res palam factā, Nep. Han. 7, 7; cf.: palam facere suis, quo loco Eumenēs esset, id. ib. 11, 1: hujus de morte ut palam factum est, id. Dion. 10, 2; cf.: cum exspirasset Tarquinius, celatā morte, suas opes firmavit: tum demum palam factum est, etc., Liv. 1, 41 *fin.*: et nondum palam facto vivi mortuique, id. 22, 55, 3: cui palam facti parricidii obnoxius erat, id. 40, 56, 3; so (euphemist.), ut de Claudio palam factum est, when the death of Claudius was announced: cogitur Cato incumbens gladio simul de se ac de republicā palam facere, Sen. Tranq. 16, 1: idem nobis prophetae palam faciunt, Lact. 7, 13.—With subject-clause: pisces audire palam est, it is well known, Plin. 10, 70, 89, § 193: dicere, to say openly, Suet. Caes. 27: palam ferente Hannibale ab se Minucium, se ab Fabio victum, making no secret of it, Liv. 22, 29, 6.—**B.** Prep., with abl., analogous to clam and coram, before, in the presence of one (not ante-Aug., and mostly poet.): te palam, Hor. Epod. 11, 19: meque palam de me tuto male saepe loquuntur, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 39: meque palam, id. A. A. 2, 549: Marte palam, id. ib. 2, 569; Albin. 1, 444: rem creditori palam populo solvit, Liv. 6, 14, 5: palam omnibus, id. 25, 18: palam senatu, Aur. Vict. Caes. 5.

Pālāmēdes, is, m., = *Παλαμήδης*, son of Nauplius, king of Euboea, who lost his life before Troy, through the artifices of Ulysses, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; id. Off. 3, 26, 98; Auct. Her. 2, 19, 28. He is said, by observing the flight of cranes, to have invented the letters Θ, Ξ, Φ, X, acc. to others the letters γ and Δ, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 192; Mart. 13, 75, 2.—Hence, **A. Pālāmēdeus**, a, um, *adj.*, Palamedean, Manil. 4, 206.—**B. Pālāmēdiacus**, a, um, *adj.*, Palamedic: Palamediaci calculi, the counters in the game of draughts which Palamedes invented, Cassiod. Var. 8, 31.—**C. Pālāmēdicus**, a, um, *adj.*, Palamedic, Aus. Techn. de Monosyll. 25.

pālangae, v. **phalangae**.

pālangarius (**pālang-**), v. 1. **phalangarius**.

Pālantiēis, um, m., = *Παλάντιεις*, the immigrants who accompanied Evander, Varr. L. L. 5, § 53 Müll. *N. cr.*

Pālanto, ūs, f., the wife of Latinus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 53 Müll. *N. cr.*

pālara, ae, f., a bird, otherwise unknown: dulce palara sonat, quam dicunt nomine drostam, Auct. Carm. Phil. 11.

pālārīs, e, *adj.* [1. palus], of or belonging to pales or stakes: silva palaris, from which pales are fetched, Dig. 7, 1, 9.—**II.** *Subst.* **pālāria**, ium, n., the exercise of tilting against a stake; also, the place of this exercise, Veg. Mil. 1, 11; 2, 23; cf. Charis. p. 21 P.

pālāsēa and **plāsēa**, ae, f., the tail-piece or buttock of an ox offered for sacrifice, Arn. 7, 230.

† **pālātha**, ae, f., = *παλάθη*, dried fruit, usually figs, Vulg. Reg. 16, 1; id. Judith, 10, 5.

Pālātīnus, a, um, v. **Palatium**, II.

pālātio, ōnis, f. [1. palus], a driving in of pales or stakes, Vitruv. 2, 9.

Palatium (**Pal-** or **Pall-**, Mart. 1, 70, 5; 9, 102, 13), ii, n., = *Παλάτιον*, *Παλάντιον* [root pa-, to protect, nourish; Sanscr. pala, shepherd; cf. Gr. αἰ-πόλος οἰο-πόλος; Lat. pasco], one of the seven hills of Rome, that which was first built upon, Varr. L. L. 5, § 53 Müll.; cf.: Palatium id est mons Romae, appellatus est, quod ibi pecus pascebat balare consueverit, vel quod palare, id est errare, ibi pecudes solerent; alii, quod ibi Hyperborei filia Palanto habitaverit, quae ex Hercule Latinum peperit, alii eundem, quod Pallas ibi sepultus sit, aestimant appellari, Fest. p. 220 Müll.—Augustus had his residence on the Palatine; hence, since the Aug. period, **B. Transf.** **palatium**, ii, n., a palace: palatia fulgent, Ov. A. A. 3, 119: secreta palatia matris, the temple of Cybele, Juv. 9, 23: magni palatia caeli, the palace of the sky (of the seat of Jupiter), Ov. M. 1, 176; Vulg. 3 Reg. 16, 18 et saep.—**II.** Deriv. **Pālātīnus** (**Pal-** or **Pall-**, Mart. 8, 39, 1; 9, 24, 1; 9, 79, 2; 9, 86, 7; 11, 8, 5; 13, 91, 1), a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Palatium, Palatine: pastores, Varr. L. L. 5, § 54 Müll.: Evander, Verg. A. 9, 9: colles, Ov. M. 15, 560: aves, the vultures which Remus saw on the Palatium, id. F. 5, 152: Apollo, so called because he had a temple on the Palatine Hill, built by Augustus, in which also was a library founded by him, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 17; Suet. Aug. 29: dei, Mart. 5, 19, 4: ludi, which Livia caused to be celebrated in honor of Augustus, Suet. Calig. 56: colossus, the colossal statue of Nero, on the Palatium, Mart. 8, 60, 1; cf. Suet. Ner. 31; id. Vesp. 18: Palatina pars urbis, the tenth region, also called simply Palatina, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13: Palatina tribus, one of the four city tribes: Calvu' Palatina vir nobilis ac bonu' bello, Lucil. ap. Non. 462, 28: C. Claudius C. F. Palatina, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 43, § 107; Inscr. Grut. 36, 11 et saep.—*Subst.* **Pālātīni**, ōrum, m., the people of the Palatine Mount, Col. 1, 3, 7.—**B. Transf.**, of or belonging to the imperial palace, imperial: palatina laurus, which stood in front of the imperial palace, Ov. F. 4, 953: atriensis, Suet. Calig. 57: domus, id. Aug. 29: cubile, Juv. 6, 117: officia, offices about the court, Aur. Vict. Ep. 14 *fin.*; Treb. Gall. 17.—As *subst.* **Pālātīnus**, i, m., an officer of the palace, a chamberlain: Par-

thenius palatinus, Domitian's chamberlain, Mart. 4, 45, 2; cf. id. 8, 28: Tonans, i. e. Domitian, id. 9, 40, 1.

† **Pālātūa**, ae, f., the tutelary goddess of the Palatine, Varr. L. L. 7, § 45 Müll.—Hence, **A. Pālātūalis**, e, *adj.*, of or belonging to Palatua: flamen, Varr. L. L. 7, § 45 Müll.; cf.: Palatualis flamen constitutus est, quod in tutelā ejus deae Palatium est, Fest. p. 245 Müll.; Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 45 ib. (Ann. v. 125 Vahl.).—**B. Pālātuar**, āris (euphon. for Palatual), n., an offering made at Rome on the Palatine, Fest. s. v. septimontium, p. 348 Müll.

pālātum, i, n., and (rarely) **pālatus**, i, m. [perh. from root pa- of pasco], the palate. **I.** Lit.: suave domini, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 7: nec enim sequitur, ut, cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: quae (voluptas) palato percipitur, id. ib. 2, 10, 29: boum dare membra palato, Ov. M. 15, 141: subtile palatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38: nigra subest udo tantum cui lingua palato, Verg. G. 3, 388; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 47; cf.: cum balba feris annoso verba palato, Hor. S. 2, 3, 274: torpente palato, Juv. 10, 203.—In plur.: palata docta et erudita, Col. 8, 16, 4.—**B. Trop.**, the palate, as the organ of taste and judgment: (Epicurus) dum palato quid sit optimum judicat, Cic. N. D. 18, 49: orationis condimentum, quod sentitur latente iudicio velut palato, Quint. 6, 3, 19.—***II.** Transf. (of the form of the palate), a vault: caeli, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 38 (Enn. p. 177, n. 19 Vahl.).

pālātus, i, v. **palatum** *init.*

† **pālē**, ēs, f., = *πάλη*, a wrestling (in post-Aug. poets): unctā pale, Stat. Th. 6, 829: liquidam nodare (al. nudare) palem, id. Ach. 2, 441: jocos, palem, rudentem, Sid. Carm. 23, 302.

pālēa, ae, f. [kindred with Sanscr. pala, stramen; cf.: pollen, pulvis, *παλῖνός*], chaff, Varr. R. R. 1, 50 *fin.*: surgentem ad Zephyrum paleae jactantur inanes, Verg. G. 3, 134; Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 297; Col. 2, 9, 15; 6, 2, 3; 7, 3, 22 al.; Vulg. Matt. 3, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A. Dross**: palea aeris, Plin. 34, 13, 36, § 134.—**B. The wattles or gills of a cock**, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5; Col. 8, 2, 9.—**C. Straw**, Vulg. Judic. 19, 19; id. Isa. 11, 7.

pālēālis, e, *adj.* [palea], of or belonging to chaff: uva, preserved in chaff, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 29; 3, 21, 204.

pālēar, āris, n. [id.], the skin that hangs down from the neck of an ox, the dew-lap: Sen. Hippol. 1041.—(8) *Plur.*: a collo palearibus demissis, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: palearia pendula, Ov. M. 2, 854; 7, 117: a mento palearia pendent, Verg. G. 3, 53; Col. 6, 1, 3; Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 179; Stat. Th. 3, 332.—**II.** Transf., the throat: revocat palearibus herbas, Calp. Ecl. 3, 17.

pālēāris, e, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to chaff: arista, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 284.

pālēārium, ii, n. [id.], a chaff-loft, Col. 1, 6, 9.

pālēātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], mixed with chaff: lutum, Col. 5, 6, 13; 12, 43, 1; Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 65.

Pāles, is, f. (m., Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 1; Mart. Cap. 1, § 50; Arn. 3, 113), the tutelary deity of shepherds and cattle: Pales dicebatur dea pastorum, cujus festa Palilia dicebantur; vel, ut alii volunt, dicta Palilia, quod pro partu pecoris eidem sacra fiebant, Fest. p. 222 Müll.: ipsa Pales agros... reliquit, Verg. E. 5, 35: silvicolam tepido lacte precare Palem, Ov. F. 4, 746; Tib. 1, 14, (36): fecunda, Calp. Ecl. 7, 22.

Pālestīnus, v. **Palaestinus**.

Pālica, ae, f., a town in Sicily.—Hence, **Pālicī**, ōrum, m., the Palicans, Sil. 14, 219.

Pālicānus or **Pālikānus**, i, m., a Roman surname in the gens Lollii, which sprang from the Sicilian town of Palica, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 100; id. Att. 1, 1, 1; 1, 18, 5: M. Lollius Palicanus, Val. Max. 3, 8, n. 3.

1. Pālicī, ōrum (*sing.*: **Pālicus**, i, m., Verg. A. 9, 585; Ov. P. 2, 10, 25), m., the sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia or Aetna; they were worshipped at Palica in Sicily, where there was a temple and two lakes sacred to them, as enforcers of oaths, promoters of fertility, and as sea-gods, Macr. S.

5, 19; Serv. Verg. A. 9, 584: stagna Palicorum, Ov. M. 5, 406; Stat. Th. 12, 155.

2. Pālicī, v. Palica.

Pālicia, ium, v. Palilis, II.

Pālicius, a, um, adj. [Palilia], of or belonging to the *Palilia*, *Palilian*: *Palici*—um sidus, the *Hyades*, because they vanished in the evening twilight on the festival of the *Palilia*, Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 247.

Pālis, e, adj. [Pales], of or belonging to *Pales*: flamma *Palilis*, a fire of straw and hay, over which the rustics leaped at the feast of *Pales*, Ov. F. 4, 798: festa *Palilia*, id. M. 14, 774; Tib. 2, 5, 87.—Also as subst.:

II. Pālicia, ium (euphon. collat. form *Parilia*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9; Col. 7, 3, 11; Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 69 et saep.; cf. Prob. ad Verg. G. 3 init.; Charis. p. 43 P.; Mar. Vict. p. 2470 P.), n., the feast of *Pales*, the shepherd festival, celebrated on the 21st of April, the anniversary of the foundation of Rome, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 15; Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98; cf. also Ov. F. 4, 721; Tib. 2, 5, 89; *Parilia*, Prop. 5, 1, 19; 5, 4, 75; Pers. 1, 72; Serv. Verg. G. 3 init.; Fest. p. 236 Müll.—Hence,

Parilicius, a, um, occurring at the time of the *Parilia*, Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 247.

† **pāliologia**, ae, f., = παλιολογία, the emphatic repetition of a word or idea, Mart. Cap. 5, § 533, who cites from Cic. Cat. I, 1, 3: nos, nos, dico aperte, nos consules desumus.

† **pālimbaccchius**, ii, m., = παλιμβακχεῖος, in prosody, i. q. antibaccchius, an antibaccchic, — Quint. 9, 4, 82; Diom. pp. 461 and 476 P.

† **pālimpissa**, ae, f., = παλίμπισσα, pitch boiled twice, Plin. 24, 7, 24, § 40.

† **pālimpestus**, i, m., = παλίμψηστος, a parchment from which the old writing has been erased for the purpose of writing upon it again, a *pālimpest*, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2; Cat. 22, 5.

† **pālinodia**, ae, f., = παλινωδία, the repetition of a song. I. Lit., Amm. 18, 5, 4.—II. Transf., a recantation, *pālinode*: *pālinodiam* canere, to recant, Macr. S. 7, 5.

Pālinūrus, i, m., = Παλινούρος, the pilot of *Aeneas*, who fell asleep at the helm and tumbled into the sea off the coast of *Lucania*, whence the name of the promontory near the spot (now perh. Punta dello Spartimento), Verg. A. 5, 847; 871; 6, 337; 381; Luc. 9, 42; Mel. 2, 4, 9; Hor. C. 3, 4, 28.—In a lusus verb. with *pālun* *ōrēiv*, iterum meliore, Mart. 3, 78, 2.

* **pālitan**, antis, Part., from the obsol. *pālito*, wandering about: quom (haec oves) eunt sic a pecu *pālitan*tes, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 4; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

pāluraeus, a, um, adj. [*pālurus*], covered with *Christ's*-thorn: *prata*, Fulg. Myth. 1 init.

† **pālurus**, i, m., = παλίουρος, a plant, *Christ's*-thorn, Verg. E. 5, 39; cf. Plin. 24, 13, 71, § 115; 16, 30, 53, § 121; Vulg. Isa. 34, 13.

palla, ae, f. [kindred with *pellis*; cf. Doed. Syn. 5, p. 211], a long and wide upper garment of the Roman ladies, held together by brooches, a robe, mantle (cf.: *stola*, *peplum*, *chlamys*), Plaut. As. 5, 2, 35; id. Men. 1, 2, 21; 56; id. Truc. 5, 54; Hor. S. 1, 2, 99; id. Epod. 5, 65: pro longae tegmine *pallae* *Tigridis* exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendens, Verg. A. 11, 576: *palla* superba, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 26: obscura, Mart. 11, 104, 7: scissa *pallā*, Juv. 10, 262; cf. Becker, Gall. 3, p. 144 (2d edit.).—II. Transf. A. In the poets also of a garment worn by men, e. g. of the dress of a tragic actor: *personae pallae*que repertor honestae *Aeschylus*, Hor. A. P. 278; Ov. Am. 2, 18, 15; 3, 1, 12; of the *cithara*-player *Arion*, id. F. 2, 107; of *Phaëbus*, id. M. 11, 166; id. Am. 1, 8, 59; Tib. 3, 4, 35; of *Boreas*, Ov. M. 6, 705; of *Mercury*, Stat. Th. 7, 39; of *Osiris*, Tib. 1, 8, 47; of *Bacchus*, Stat. Ach. 10, 262; of *Jason*, Val. Fl. 3, 718.—B. An under-garment: *citharoedus palla inaurata indutus*, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: *pallamque* induta rigentem insuper aurato circumvelatur amictu, Ov. M. 14, 262; Val. Fl. 3, 525: *Gallica*, Mart. 1, 93, 8; Stat. Th. 7, 39; App. Flor. 15.—C. A curtain: περιπέτρεμα, vélum; *palla*, Gloss. Philox.: cum inter diocentes et audientem *palla* interesset, Sen. Ira. 3, 22, 2.

† **pallāca**, ae, f., = παλλακή, a concu-

bine (pure Lat. *paelex*), Suet. Vesp. 21; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 86.

pallācana, ae, f., a kind of onion, a leek, also called *gethyum*, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 105.

Pallādium, ii, v. 1. *Pallas*, II. B.

1. **Pallādus**, a, um, v. 1. *Pallas*, II. A.

2. **Pallādus**, ii, m., a Roman surname. So, *Palladius Rutilius Taurus Aemilianus*, probably a Roman by birth, who lived in the fourth century of the Christian era, the author of a work on agriculture, in fourteen books.

Pallantēum, i, v. 2. *Pallas*, II. A. 2.

Pallantēus, a, um, v. 2. *Pallas*, II. A.

Pallantias, ādis, v. 2. *Pallas*; II. B.

Pallantis, idis and idos, v. 2. *Pallas*, II. C.

Pallantius, a, um, v. 2. *Pallas*, II. D.

† **pallāris**, e, adj. [*palla*], of or belonging to the *palla*: *palla*, *pallaris*, Not. Tir. p. 157.

1. **Pallās**, ādis and ādos, f., = Παλλάς.

A. Surname of the Greek goddess *Athena*, and hence of the corresponding *Minerva* of the Romans, the goddess of war and wisdom; the inventress of working in wool, and of the cultivation of the olive, on which account the olive-tree was sacred to her: *Pallas Minerva* est dicta, quod *Pallantem* *Gigantem* interfecit, vel, sicut putabant, quod in *Pallante palude* nata est, Fest. p. 220 Müll.: *Pallas* . . . *Proeliis* *audax*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 20; Ov. M. 5, 263: *Palladis ales*, the owl, Ov. F. 2, 89: *Pallados arbor*, the olive-tree, id. A. 2, 518; cf.: *rami* *Palladis*, Verg. A. 7, 154: *irata* *Pallade*, i. q. *invita* *Minervā*, Ov. F. 3, 826.—B. Transf.

1. *Oil*: *infusa* *Pallade*, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 4: *pinguis*, id. H. 19, 44.—2. The olive-tree: *dat quoque baciferam* *Pallada* *rurus* *ager*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 8.—3. The *Pallādium*: *Helenum* *rapta* *cum* *Pallade* *captum*, Ov. M. 13, 99: *Pallade* *conspecta*, id. Tr. 2, 293.—4. The number seven, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; Mart. Cap. 7, § 738.—5. For *Vesta*, because the *Palladium* stood in the temple of *Vesta*: *Pallados ignes*, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 45.—

II. Deriv. A. **Pallādus**, a, um, adj., = Παλλάδιος, of or belonging to *Pallas*, *Palladian*: *numen* *Palladium*, i. e. *Pallas*, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 12: *aegis*, of *Pallas*, Luc. 7, 570: *Palladiā* *gaudent* *silvā* *vivacis* *olivae*, Verg. G. 2, 181: *latices*, *oil*, Ov. M. 8, 275: *corona*, an olive-wreath, id. A. 1, 727: *arx*, *Troy*, Prop. 3, 7 (4), 8, 42: *arces*, *Athenae*, Ov. M. 7, 399: *honores*, *shown* to *Pallas*, id. H. 17, 133: *pinus*, the *Argo*, because built under *Minerva's* direction, Val. Fl. 1, 475: *metus*, *inspired* by *Pallas*, id. 6, 408: *forum*, the *Roman* *forum*, because there stood a temple of *Minerva*, Mart. 1, 3, 8: *Palladia* *Alba*, because *Domitian* caused the *Quinquatria* in honor of *Pallas* to be annually celebrated there, id. 5, 1, 1; cf. Suet. Dom. 4: *Palladia* *Tolosa*, because the sciences flourished there, Mart. 9, 100, 3: *manus*, i. e. *skillful*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 5: *ars*, Mart. 6, 13, 2: *lotos*, the *flute*, id. 8, 51, 14.—B. Subst.

Pallādium, ii, n., the image or statue of *Pallas*, which, in the reign of *Ilus*, fell from heaven at *Troy*, and during the *Trojan* war was carried off by *Ulysses* and *Diomed*, because the fate of the city depended on the possession of this image. It afterwards came from *Greece* to *Rome*, where *Metellus* saved it from the temple of *Vesta* when the latter was burned down, Verg. A. 2, 166; Sil. 9, 531; Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 29; Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 227; Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24; id. Scaur. 2, 48; Plin. 7, 43, 45, § 141; cf. Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 1 sq.; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 31.

2. **Pallas**, ādis (voc. *Pallā*, Verg. A. 10, 411 al.; also *Pallas* and *Pallan*, acc. to *Prisc.* p. 702), m., = Παλλάς, the name of several mythic and historical personages. A. Son of *Pandion*, the father of the fifth *Minerva*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59; Ov. M. 7, 500.—B. A king of *Arcadia*, the great-grandfather of *Evander*, Verg. A. 8, 54 Serv.—C. Son of *Evander*, Verg. A. 8, 104.—D. One of the giants, Claud. Gigant. 94; Fest. s. v. *Pallas*, p. 220.—E. A freedman of the emperor *Claudius*, proverbial for his wealth; slain by *Nero*, Plin. Ep. 7, 29; 8, 6; Tac. A. 12, 53; Juv. 1, 109; Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 134.—II. Deriv.

A. **Pallantēus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Pallas* (the ancestor of

Evander), *Pallantian*: *moenia* *Pallantea*, i. e. of the city of *Pallanteum*, in *Italy* (v. in the foll.), Verg. A. 9, 196 and 241: *apex*, of the *Palatine*, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 644.

—2. Subst.: **Pallantēum**, i, n. a. A city in *Arcadia*, the residence of *Pallas*, Liv. 1, 5 init.; Just. 43, 1.—b. The city founded by *Evander* in *Italy*, on the site where *Rome* afterwards stood, Verg. A. 8, 54; 341.—B. **Pallantias**, ādis, f., *Aurora*, so called because descended from *Hyperion*, the uncle of the giant *Pallas*, Ov. F. 4, 373; id. M. 9, 420.—C. **Pallantis**, idos and idis, f., *Aurora* (v. *Pallantias*, supra), Ov. M. 15, 700.—Transf., the day, Ov. F. 6, 567.—D. **Pallantius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Pallas*, *Pallantian*: *Pallantius* *heros*, i. e. *Evander*, Ov. F. 5, 647.

Pallātus, v. *Palatinus*.

Pallēne, ēs, f., = Παλλήνη, a peninsula and town of *Macedonia*, on the *Thermaic Gulf*, also called *Phlegra*, where the battle between the gods and the giants took place, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36; Ov. M. 15, 356; Val. Fl. 2, 17; Sen. Herc. Fur. 979.—Hence, A. **Pallēnaeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Pallene*, Luc. 7, 150: *triumphi*, Stat. S. 4, 2, 56.—B. **Pallēnensis**, e, adj., *Pallēnian*: *ager*, Liv. 44, 10: *isthmus*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36.

pallens, entis, Part. and P. a., from *palleo*.

pallēo, ui, 2, v. n. [Sanscr. *palitas*, gray; Gr. *πᾶλλος*, *πᾶλιδνός*, *πολιός*; cf. *pullus*], to be or look pale. I. Lit.: *sudat*, *pallet*, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 84: *pallent* *amisso* *sanguine* *venae*, Ov. M. 2, 824: *metu* *sceleris* *futuri*, id. ib. 8, 465: *timore*, id. F. 2, 468: *mea* *rugosa* *pallebunt* *ora* *senectā*, Tib. 3, 5, 25: *morbo*, Juv. 2, 50: *fame*, Mart. 3, 38, 12.—Esp. of lovers: *pallent* *omnis* *amans*; *hic* *est* *color* *aptus* *amanti*, *must* *look* *pale*, Ov. A. A. 1, 729; Prop. 1, 9, 17.—Also through indolence, Mart. 3, 58, 24.—B. Transf.

1. To be or look *sallow*, or *yellow*: *saxum* *quoque* *palluit* *auro*, Ov. M. 11, 110: *arca* *pallent* *nummis*, Mart. 8, 44, 10; id. 9, 55, 1; so, to become *turbid*: *Tagus* *auriferis* *pallet* *turbatus* *arenis*, Sil. 16, 561.—2. To lose its natural color, to change color, to fade: *et* *numquam* *Herculeo* *numine* *pallet* *ebur*, *always* *remains* *white*, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 82: *sidera* *pallent*, Stat. Th. 12, 406: *ne* *vicio* *caeli* *pallent* *aegra* *seges*, Ov. F. 1, 688: *pallet* *nostris* *Aurora* *venenis*, id. M. 7, 209: *pallere* *diem*, Luc. 7, 177.—(β) With acc.: *multos* *pallere* *colores*, to change color often, Prop. 1, 15, 39.—II. Trop. A. To grow pale, be sick with desire, to long for, eagerly desire any thing: *ambitione* *malā* *aut* *argenti* *pallet* *amore*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 78: *nummo*, Pers. 4, 47.—B. To grow pale at any thing, to be anxious or fearful.—With dat.: *pueris*, i. e. on account of, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 7: *ad* *omnia* *fulgura*, Juv. 13, 223: *Marco* *sub* *iudice* *palles*? Pers. 5, 8.—(β) With acc.: *scatentem* *Belluis* *pontum*, Hor. C. 3, 27, 26: *fraternos* *ictus*, Petr. 122; Pers. 5, 184.—C. To grow pale by excessive application to a thing: *iratum* *Eupolidem* *praegrandi* *cum* *senē* *palles*, *read* *yourself* *pale* *over* *Eupolis*, Pers. 1, 124: *nunc* *utile* *multis* *Pallere*, i. e. *studere*, Juv. 7, 96: *vigilandum*, *nitendum*, *pallendum* *est*, of close study, Quint. 7, 10, 14.—Hence, **pallens**, entis, P. a., pale, wan (poet. and in post-Aug. prose).

A. Lit.: *simulacra* *modis* *pallentia* *miris*, Lucr. 1, 123: *umbrāe* *Erebi*, Verg. A. 4, 26: *animae*, id. ib. 4, 242: *regna*, of the *Lower World*, Sil. 13, 408; cf. *undae*, i. e. the *Styx*, the *Cocytus*, Tib. 3, 5, 21: *persona*, Juv. 3, 175: *pallens* *morte* *futura*, Verg. A. 8, 709: *pallentes* *terrore* *puellae*, Ov. A. 3, 487.—2. Transf. a. Of a faint or pale color, pale-colored, greenish, yellowish, dark-colored: *pallentes* *violae*, Verg. E. 2, 47: *arva*, Ov. M. 11, 145: *gemmae* *viridi* *pallens*, Plin. 37, 8, 33, § 110: *hedera*, Verg. E. 3, 39: *herbae*, id. ib. 6, 54: *lupini*, Ov. Med. Fac. 69: *faba*, Mart. 5, 78, 10: *sol* *jungere* *pallentes* *equos*, Tib. 2, 5, 76: *toga*, Mart. 9, 53, 8.—b. Poet., that makes pale: *morbi*, Verg. A. 6, 275: *philtia*, Ov. A. A. 2, 105: *curae*, Mart. 11, 6, 6: *oscula*, Val. Fl. 4, 701.—B. Trop., pale, weak, bad: *fama*, *pale*, Tac. Or. 13 fin.: *mores*, *bad*, *vicious*, Pers. 5, 15.

pallesco, palliī, 3, v. incho. n. [*palleo*], to grow or turn pale. I. Lit.: *ut* *qui* *timent*,

sanguine ex ore decedente pallescant, Gell. 19, 4, 4: pallescere curis, Prop. 1, 13, 7: nulla pallescere culpa, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 61: pallescet super his, *will turn pale with emotion*, id. A. P. 429: umbratica viâ pallescere, Quint. 1, 2, 18; 12, 10, 76. — **II.** Transf., *to turn pale, sallow*: pallescunt frondes, *withers, fade*, Ov. A. 3, 704: viso pallescit flamma veneno, Val. Fl. 7, 586; Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 66.

palliastrum, *i. n.* [pallium], *a ragged, sorry mantle*, App. M. 1, p. 104, 28; id. Flor. p. 350.

palliatus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *dressed in a pallium, cloaked*, usually said of Greeks. **I.** Lit.: isti Graeci palliati, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 9: Graeculus iudex modo palliatus, modo togatus, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14; Suet. Caes. 48: Pythagoras, Val. Max. 2, 6, 10: palliata signa Phidiae, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54: illi palliati topiariam facere videantur, i. e. *Grecian statues*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5: fabulae palliatae, comedies in which Greek characters were introduced in the Greek dress (opp. the fabulae togatae, in which Roman manners and dresses predominated), Varr. ap. Diom. 4, p. 487 P.; Don. Fragm. ante Comm. in Ter. — **II.** Trop., *covered, protected*, Val. Max. 3, 8, 3.

pallidulus, *a, um, adj.* *dim.* [pallidus], *paleish, somewhat pale*, Cat. 65, 6; Juv. 10, 82.

pallidus, *a, um, adj.* [paleo], *pale, pallid* (cf.: lividus, luridus). **I.** Lit.: vides ut pallidus omnis Cenâ desurgat dubia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 76: ora buxo Pallidiora, Ov. M. 4, 134; Prop. 5, 5, 72: Asturii scrutator pallidus auri, Luc. 4, 298; id. 1, 618: recto vultu et pallidus, i. e. *well or sick*, Juv. 10, 189: oriens, Plin. 18, 35, 78, § 342: stellae, quae sunt omnium pallidissimae, id. 2, 25, 22, § 89.—Esp. of the Lower World: pallida turba, Tib. 1, 10, 38: ditis profundi Pallida regna, Luc. 1, 456: pallida Leti loca, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 109 Vahl): equus, Vulg. Apoc. 6, 8. — **B.** Transf. **1.** That makes pale, pallid: pallida mors, Hor. C. 1, 4, 13: vina, Prop. 5, 7, 36: aconita, Luc. 4, 322. — **2.** Musty, mouldy: vetustate ficus fit pallidior, Varr. R. R. 1, 67. — **3.** Livid: hospes inauratâ pallidior statuâ, Cat. 81, 4. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Pale with love, in love, Prop. 4, 7, 28: pallidus in lentâ Naide Daphnis erat, Ov. A. A. 1, 732; id. Am. 3, 6, 25. — **B.** Pale with fright, affrighted, Ov. H. 12, 97; 1, 14.

palliōlatim, *adv.* [pallium], *dressed in a mantle* (very rare): palliōlatim amictus, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 29: saltare, Front. Orat. 1 Mai.

palliōlatus, *a, um, adj.* [palliolum], *covered with a cloak-cape or hood*: palliōlatus novo more praesedit, Suet. Claud. 2; Mart. 9, 33, 1: tunicae palliōlatae, hooded mantles, Vop. Bonos. 15; cf. Dig. 34, 2, 39.

palliolum, *i. n. dim.* [pallium]. **I.** Lit., *a small Greek mantle or cloak*: saepe est etiam sub pallio sordido sapientia, Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: palliolium in collum conice, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 10: ferrugineum, id. Mil. 4, 4, 42; Mart. 11, 27, 8: operatus palliolo, App. M. 1, p. 111; Mart. 11, 27, 8; Juv. 3, 95. — **II.** Transf., *a covering for the head, a hood*: palliolium, sicut fascias et focalia et aurium ligamenta, sola excusare potest valetudo, Quint. 11, 3, 144; Ov. A. A. 1, 734; Sen. Q. N. 4, 13, 9.

pallium, *i. n.*, *a covering, cover* [cf. palla]. **I.** In gen.: **a.** A coverlet: et gravius justo palla pondus habent, Ov. H. 21, 170: onerosa palla iactat, Juv. 6, 236: tunc queror in toto non sidere palla lecto, Prop. 5, 3, 31; Suet. Ner. 84. — **b.** A pall: arrepto pallio retexi corpora, App. M. 3, p. 133, 23; id. Flor. p. 342, 27. — **c.** A curtain: quae festis suspendam palla portis? Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 726. — **II.** In partic., *a Greek cloak or mantle*; esp. as the dress of the Grecian philosophers. The Romans were accustomed to wear it only when they resided among Greeks. It was also the dress of the hetaerae, both Greek and Roman, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 93; Ov. Am. 1, 4, 50; id. A. A. 1, 153: pallium in collum conicere (as was customary with persons about to exert themselves), id. Capt. 4, 1, 12: soles mihi date: pallium inice in me huc, id. Truc. 2, 5, 26; id. Capt. 4, 2, 8: umerum pallio

onerare, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 4: cum iste cum pallio purpureo talariis tunica versaretur in conviviis muliebribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 31: consularis homo soccos habuit et pallium, id. Rab. Post. 10, 27: amica corpus ejus texit suo pallio, id. Div. 2, 69, 143: cum pallio et crepidis inambulare in gymnasio, Liv. 29, 19: togam veteres ad calceos usque demittebant ut Graeci pallium, Quint. 11, 3, 143.—Fig.: solos esse Atticos credunt quâdam eloquentiae frugalitate contentos, ac semper manum intra pallium continentis, *speaking with calmness and reserve*, Quint. 12, 10, 21; cf. id. 11, 3, 138.—*Plur.* for *sing.*, Ov. A. A. 1, 153.—Prov.: tunica propior pallio est, *the shirt is nearer than the coat*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 30: a togâ ad pallium, *of sinking from a high to a lower rank*, Tert. Pall. 5.—**B.** Transf. **1.** The toga, and, in gen., *an upper garment* of any kind, Mart. 3, 63, 10; 8, 59, 9; 11, 16, 5; 11, 23, 12.—**2.** Since the pallium was the philosopher's cloak, *a philosophic career or habit*: ad pallium reverti, Anm. 25, 4, 4.

pallor, *oris, m.* [paleo], *pale color, paleness, wanness, pallor*. **I.** Lit.: pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: albus ora pallor inficit, Hor. Epod. 7, 15: luteus, id. ib. 10, 16; id. S. 2, 8, 35; 2, 18, 25: partemque coloris Luridus exsangues pallor convertit in herbas, Ov. M. 4, 267; cf.: gelidus pallor, id. Tr. 1, 4, 11: confuderat oris exsanguis notas pallor, Curt. 8, 3, 13: pallor ora occupat, Verg. A. 4, 499: femineus pallor in corpore, Plin. Pan. 48, 4: Aurorae, Stat. Th. 2, 334.—Esp. of lovers: tinctus violâ pallor amantium, Hor. C. 3, 10, 14; cf. Ov. M. 8, 790; Prop. 1, 5, 21.—Of the Lower World: pallor hiemsque tenent late loca senta, Ov. M. 4, 436; Luc. 5, 628.—*Plur.*: quae palloribus omnia pingunt, Lucr. 4, 336: tot hominum pallores, *the paleness of death*, Tac. Agr. 45, 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Mustiness, mouldiness: pallor, tineae omnia cadunt, Lucil. ap. Non. 462, 26: venti umidi pallore volumina (bibliothecarum) corrumpunt, Vitruv. 6, 7: ne (dolia) pallorem capiant, Col. 12, 50, 16; 12, 41, 4.—**2.** A disagreeable color or shape, unsightliness: palloribus omnia pingunt, Lucr. 4, 311: pallorem ducere, Ov. M. 8, 759: obscurus solis, in an eclipse, Luc. 7, 200; Plin. 2, 30, 30, § 98.—**II.** Trop., *alarm, terror*: palla pallorem incutit, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 46: hic tibi pallori, Cynthia, versus erit, Prop. 2, 5, 30: quantus pro conjuge pallor, Stat. S. 5, 1, 70: notare aliquem pallore, Luc. 8, 55.—Hence, **B.** Pallor, personified as the god of fear, Liv. 1, 27, 7; Lact. 1, 20, 11.

pallula, *ae, f. dim.* [palla], *a little cloak or mantle*: consessa pallula est, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 32; 2, 2, 16; 2, 6, 55.

1. palma, *ae* [παλάμη; Sanscr. phal, to open], *f.*, *the palm of the hand*. **I.** Lit., Cic. Or. 32, 113; Cels. 8, 18: cavis undam de flumine palmis sustulit, Verg. A. 8, 69: aliquid palmâ concutere, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 7: faciem contundere palmâ, Juv. 13, 128: os hominis liberi manus suae palmâ verberare, Laber. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** (Pars pro toto.) The hand: compressant palma an prorecta ferio? Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 53: palmarum intentus, Cic. Sest. 55, 117: passis palmis salutem petere, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: teneras arcebant vincula palmas, Verg. A. 2, 406: duplices tendens ad sidera palmas, id. ib. 1, 93: amplexus tremulis altaria palmis, Ov. M. 5, 103; Val. Fl. 8, 44.—**B.** The sole of a goose's foot: palmas pedum anseris torere, Plin. 10, 22, 27, § 52.—**C.** The broad end or blade of an ear: palmarum pulsus, Laber. ap. Non. 151, 27: caerulea verrentes abiegnis aequora palmis, Cat. 64, 7; Vitruv. 10, 8.—**D.** A palm-tree, a palm, φοῖβος: ab ejus summo, sicut palmae, rami quam late diffunduntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 26; Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 39: in palmarum foliis primo scriptitatum, id. 13, 11, 21, § 69; 16, 42, 81, § 223; Gell. 3, 6, 2: arbor palmae, Suet. Aug. 94: ardua, Verg. G. 2, 67: viridis, Ov. A. A. 2, 3: arbuto palmarum dives Idume, Luc. 3, 216.—*Sing. collect.*: umbrosa, Juv. 15, 76.—Hence, **2.** Transf. **a.** The fruit of the palm-tree, *d' date* (poet.): quid vult palma sibi rugosaque carica? Ov. F. 1, 185; Pers. 6, 39.—**b.** A palm-branch, e. g. which was suspended in wine to make it sweeter,

Cato, R. R. 113; Col. 12, 20, 5.—**c.** Hence, also, *a broom made of palm-twigs*: ten' lapides varios lutulenta radere palmâ, Hor. S. 2, 4, 83 (pro scopis ex palmâ confectis, Schol.); Mart. 14, 82.—**d.** A palm-branch or palm-ureath, as a token of victory: eodem anno (461 A.U.C.)... palmae primum, translati e Graeciâ more, victoribus datae, Liv. 10, 47; cf.: more victorum cum palmâ discucurrit, Suet. Calig. 32: IMP. CAES. EX SICILIA EID. NOV. TRIVMPHAVIT, PALMAM DEDIT, *dedicated to Jupiter*, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 607; so very frequently: palmam dare, Tabulae Fastorum Triumph., v. Bullet. Instit. Archaeol. 1861, p. 91; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 2, 4; hence, **e.** Transf., *a token or badge of victory, the palm or prize*; and still more gen., *victory, honor, glory, pre-eminence*: antehac est habitus parvus... is nunc in aliam partem palmam possidet, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 32: plurimarum palmarum gladiator, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: cum palmam jam primum acceperit, id. Brut. 47, 173: quos Elea domum reducit Palma caelestis, Hor. C. 4, 2, 17: quam palmam utinam di immortales tibi reservent, Cic. Sen. 6, 19: docto oratori palma danda est, id. de Or. 3, 35, 143; id. Att. 4, 15, 6; id. Phil. 11, 5, 11: alicujus rei palmam alicui deferre, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227; cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 1: palmâ donare aliquem, Ov. A. A. 2, 3: arboriter pugnae possuisse nudo Sub pede palmam Fertur, Hor. C. 3, 20, 11.—Of things: Siculum mel fert palmam, *bears away the palm, has the preference*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 14.—**f.** Hence, in gen., *the topmost twig or branch of any tree*: quae cujusque stipitis palma sit, Liv. 33, 5, 10; cf. Curt. 4, 3, 10 (Mütz.).—**g.** Poet., of the victor himself: post Helymum subit et jam tertia palma Diore, Verg. A. 5, 339; Sil. 16, 504, 574.—**h.** Of horses: Eliadum palmas equarum, Verg. G. 1, 59.—**k.** Also, of one about to be conquered, and who is to become the prize of the victor: ultima restabat fuis jam palma duobus Virbius, Sil. 4, 392.—**l.** A branch on a tree, esp. on a vine, —palmes, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 202; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3; Col. 3, 17, 4; 4, 15, 3; 4, 24, 12 sq.—**f.** The fruit of an Egyptian tree, Plin. 12, 22, 47, § 103.—**g.** An aromatic plant growing in Africa and Syria, Plin. 12, 28, 62, § 134 (= elate).—**h.** A marine plant, Plin. 13, 25, 49, § 138.—**k.** A town in the Balearic islands, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 77.

2. palma, *ae, a*, collat. form for parma, v. parma init.

palmâris, *e, adj.* [1. palma]. **I.** A hand's-breadth, or palm, in length, width, etc.: virgulae, Varr. R. R. 1, 35: spatia, Col. 8, 3; 11, 3: scrobes, Pall. 3, 24: palmarum in minutum contrahi, Arn. 6, 204.—**II.** Of palms, full of palms, palm-: lucus, Anm. 24, 4, 7.—**B.** Trop., *that merits the palm or prize, excellent* (class.): statua, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 15: sententia, id. N. D. 1, 8, 20: dea, the goddess of victory, because she is represented with a palm-branch, App. M. 2, p. 116, 2.

palmârius, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to palms*: Insula Palmaria, the Isle of Palms in the Tyrrhenian Sea, now Palmarola, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81.—**II.** Transf., *subst.*: **palmâri-um**, *ii, n.* * **A.** That which deserves the prize, a masterpiece: id vero est, quod ego mihi puto palmarium, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 8.—**B.** The fee of a successful advocate, Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 12; cf. palmarium, ἀξίωμα, Gloss. Philox.

† **palmâtias**, *ae, m.*, = παλματίας, *a slight earthquake*, App. de Mundo, p. 65, 20.

palmâtus, *a, um, Part. and P. a.*, from palmo.

palmensis, *e, adj.* [1. palma], *made from palms*: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 67.

palmês, *itis, m.* [1. palma, II. E.], *a young branch or shoot of a vine, a vine-sprig, vine-sprout* (syn. pampinus). **I.** Lit.: palmites vitium sarmata appellatur, quod in modum palmarum humanarum virgulas quasi digitos edunt, Fest. p. 222 Müll.: palmitum duo genera sunt, alterum pampinarium, alterum fructuarium, Col. 5, 6, 26 sq.; id. 3, 10, 14; 4, 22, 10; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175; 14, 1, 3, § 10: jam laeto turgent in palmitibus gemmae, Verg. E. 7, 48: stratus humi palmes, Juv.

8, 78; Ov. F. 1, 152: ego sum vitis, vos palmites, Vulg. Johan. 15, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A vine; a vineyard: Icaro nemorosus palmita Gaurus, Stat. S. 3, 1, 147; Mart. 8, 40, 1.—**B.** In gen., a bough, branch: crudus arboris, Luc. 4, 317: palmites arborum, Curt. 4, 3, 10 (where Müllzell reads palmas); Plin. 13, 4, 7, 30: opaco palmita bacae, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 217.

palmetum, i, n. [1. palma], a palm-grove, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 184: Hiericus palmetis consita, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70; cf. Tac. H. 5, 6.—In sing., Just. 36, 3, 4.

palmeus, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** A hand's-breadth, or palm, in length, width, etc.: orchis herba, caule palmeo, etc., Plin. 26, 10, 62, § 95.—**II.** Of or made of palms, palm: tabulae, Vit. 10, 20: tegetes, Col. 5, 15: vinum, Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 79: sporta, Pall. 3, 27.

palmeus and **palmicus**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or made of palms, palm: palmicea sporta, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 11 and 14.

palmyra, fēra, fērum, adj. [1. palma-fero], palm-bearing, abounding in palms, palmiferous: Memphim palmiferamque Pharon, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 8: Thebae, Prop. 5, 5, 25: Idume, Sil. 3, 600; cf. palmiferos Arabas, Ov. M. 10, 478.

palmiger, gēra, gērum, adj. [1. palma-gero], palm-bearing, holding a palm-branch: Nemea, Plin. 35, 4, 10, § 27.

palmipedalis, e, adj. [palmipes], a foot and a palm in height, breadth, etc.: limen altum palmipedale, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14: malleolus, Col. 3, 19, 1: cardines, Vit. 10, 20.

1. palmipes, pēdis, adj. [1. palma-pes], broad-footed: volucres aut palmipedum in genere sunt, uti anseres, etc., Plin. 10, 11, 13, § 29; 11, 47, 107, § 256.

2. palmipes, pēdis, adj. [palmus-pes], a foot and a palm high: palmipedi intervallo, Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 143: gradus spectaculorum ne minus alti sint palmipede (al. palmopede), Vit. 5, 6 fin.

(**palmiprimus**, a false reading for pharnuprius, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 102.)

Palmira, ae, v. Palmiura.

palmus, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [1. palma]. **I.** To make the print or mark of the palm of one's hand, Quint. Decl. 1, 12; v. in the foll. P. a.—**II.** To tie up a vine: palmare hoc est materias alligare, Col. 11, 2, 96.—Hence, **palmatus**, a, um, P. a.

A. Marked with the palm of a hand: palmatus paries, bearing the mark of a (bloody) hand, Quint. Decl. 1, 11 and 12, pp. 30 and 31 Burm.: cervi palmati, with antlers shaped like the palm of a hand, Capitol. Gord. 3 fin.—**B.** Containing the figure of a palm-tree: lapis, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 134.—**2.** Worked or embroidered with palm-branches: tunica, usually worn by generals in their triumphal processions, Liv. 10, 7; 30, 15 fin.: togae, Mart. 7, 2, 8; vestis, Val. Max. 9, 1, n. 5.—Also, subst.: **palmāta**, ae, f., Vop. Prob. 1, 5 fin.; 8, 6; 8; Pacat. Pan. ad Theod. 9; Sid. Carm. 5, 4: palmatus consul, clothed with the palmata tunica, Hier. Ep. 23, 3: statua, Treb. Poll. Claud. 2.

palmōsus, pēdis, v. palmipes.

palmōsus, a, um, adj. [1. palma], abounding in palm-trees: palmosa Selinus, Verg. A. 3, 705.

palmula, ae, f. dim. [id.], the palm of the hand. **I.** Lit., Varr. ap. Non. 372, 29: saevientes, App. M. 8, p. 105, 17; 3, p. 138, 27.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The blade of an oar, an oar: palmulae appellantur remi a similitudine manus humanae, Fest. p. 220 Müll.; Verg. A. 5, 163.—**2.** The wing of a bird: color psittacus viridis et intimis plumulis et extimis palmulis (al. parmulis), App. Flor. p. 348, 31.

B. The fruit of the palm-tree, a date, Varr. R. R. 1, 67; 2, 1, 27; Cels. 2, 20; Suet. Aug. 76; Claud. 8.

palmulāris, e, adj. [palmula], of or with the palm of the hand: frictus, Mart. Cap. 8, 271, § 805.

palmus, i, m. [1. palma], the palm of the hand. **I.** Lit.: manus palmum, Vit. 2, 3: Graeci antiqui doron palmum vocabant: et ideo dora muñera, quia manu darentur, Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 171.—**II.** Transf., as a measure of length, a span, or twelve

digits, Varr. R. R. 3, 7: amomum frutex myrtuosus, palmi altitudine, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48: minor, a smaller measure, a palm, or four digits, acc. to Vit. 3, 1, 5.

Palmīra (Palmira), ae, f., = Παλμύρα, Παλμύρα, a city of Syria, whose ruins still remain, the seat of the empire of Odenathus and Zenobia, Plin. 5, 25, 21, § 86; 6, 28, 32, § 144.—Hence, **Palmīrēnus (Palmīr-)**, a, um, adj., of Palmīra: solitudines, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 87.—Subst.: **Palmīrēna**, ae, f., the country around Palmīra, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 143; and **Palmīrēnus**, i, m., an epithet of the emperor L. Domitius Aurelius, on account of his victory over Palmīra, Inscr. Grut. 276, 5.

1. pālo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [1. palus], to support with pales, stakes, or props; to prop up: reliquae partes vinearum nunc palandae et alligandae sunt, Col. 11, 2, 16: ut vitis paleatur, id. 11, 2, 16 fin.; Pall. 12, 15.

2. pālo, āre, 1, v. n., v. palor init.

pālōr, ātus (gen. plur. part. palantūm, Sil. 5, 445), 1, v. dep. (act. collat. form pālō, āre, Sulp. Sat. 1, 43 Wernsd.; Poët. Lat. Min. 3, p. 90) [cf. Sanscr. pad, go; Gr. πούς, ποδός; Lat. pes], to wander up and down, to wander, wander about; to be dispersed, to straggle (not in Cic. or Caes.; most freq. in part. pres.; syn.: vagor, erro). **I.** Lit.: palantes comites quom montes inter opacos Quaeirunt et magna dispersos voce ciemus, Lucr. 4, 575; cf. id. 5, 973: vagi per agros palantur, Liv. 5, 44; cf. vagi palantesque per agros, id. 21, 61, 2; Sall. J. 18, 2; 44, 5: agmen per agros palatur, Liv. 27, 47: palantes in agris oppressit, id. 1, 11: palantes extra castra, Tac. A. 1, 30: boves palati ab suis gregibus, Liv. 22, 17, 4: palatos aggressus, id. 35, 51: ex fuga palati, id. 8, 24; 3, 5: palantes error de tramite pelit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 49: terga dabant palantia Teucris, Verg. A. 12, 738: palantia sidera, Lucr. 2, 1031; so, palantesque polo stellas, Verg. A. 9, 21; Plin. 9, 35, 55, § 111: palanti amni (Nilo), Plin. Pan. 30, 3: insectari palantes hostes, Just. 15, 3, 11: palantia monstra, Val. Fl. 4, 506.—**II.** Trop.: errare atque viam palantes quaerere vitae, Lucr. 2, 10: palantes homines passim ac rationis egentes, Ov. M. 15, 150.

pāpābilis, e, adj. [1. palpo], that can be touched, that may be felt, palpable (late Lat.): tenebrae crassitudine pāpabiles, Oros. 1, 10: tenebrae, Hier. in Isa. 10, 32, 14.

pāpāmen, īnis, n. [id.], a stroking, caressing (late Lat.), Prud. Ham. 302.

pāpāmentum, i, n. [id.], a stroking, flattering (post-class): muliebria pāpamenta, Amm. 27, 12, 6.

pāpātio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** A stroking, flattering, flattery: aufer hinc pāpationes, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 43.—**II.** Trembling, terror (eccl. Lat.): tenebrae et pāpātio, Vulg. Isa. 32, 14.

pāpātor, ōris, m. [id.], a stroker; trop., a flatterer: perjurus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 38; plur., id. Men. 2, 1, 35.

pāpēbra, ae, f. (collat. form pāpēbrum, i, n., Non. 218, 19; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1), an eyelid (usually in plur.; cf. cilium). **I.** Lit.: palpebrae sunt tegmenta oculorum... munitaeque sunt palpebrae tamquam vallo pilorum, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: ipsae palpebrae, quibus mobilitas inest, et palpitatio vocabulum tribuit, etc., Lact. Opif. Dei, 10 init.; Lucr. 4, 952: Regulum resectis palpebris vigilando necaverunt, Cic. Pis. 19, 43; cf. Tuberio ap. Gell. 6, 4, 3.—In sing., Cels. 5, 26, 23.—**II.** Transf. **1.** Plur., the eyelashes, Plin. 11, 37, 56, § 154; 25, 13, 99, § 156.—**2.** Plur., the eyes (eccl. Lat.): palpebrae ejus interrogant filios hominum, Vulg. Ps. 10, 4.

pāpēbrālis, e, adj. [palpebra], of or on the eyelids: pāpēbrales setae, Prud. Ham. 880.

pāpēbrāris, e, adj. [id.], of or for the eyelids: collyria pāpēbraria, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 2 fin.

pāpēbratio, ōnis, f. [palpebro], a blinking with the eyes, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 36; id. Tard. 1, 5, 148.

pāpēbro, āre, 1, v. n. [palpebra], to wink frequently, to blink, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10, 70.

pāpēbrum, i, v. palpebra init.

palpitatio, ōnis, f. [palpito], a frequent and rapid motion, a palpitation: cordis, a palpitation of the heart, Plin. 32, 5, 18, § 49: oculorum, a blinking, id. 32, 10, 46, § 132: partium singularum, id. 11, 4, 3, § 10.

palpitatus, ūs (only in the abl. sing.), m. [id.], a frequent and rapid motion, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 90.

palpito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. n. [palpo], to move frequently and quickly, to tremble, throb, pant, palpitate. **I.** Lit.: cor palpitat, *Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: radix micat ultima linguae, Utque salire solet mutilata cauda colubrae, Palpitat, Ov. M. 6, 559: cerebrum uni homini in infantia palpitat, Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 134: in ovo gutta sanguinis salit palpitante, id. 10, 53, 74, § 148; 11, 37, 65, § 173.—E s p. of persons or animals in the agony of death, to struggle, be convulsed: palpitat et positas aspergit sanguine mentes, Ov. M. 5, 40: semianimes palpitantesque, Suet. Tib. 61: jam palpitat arvis Phaedium, Stat. Th. 8, 439; 9, 756; Calp. Ecl. 2, 62.—In mal. part., Juv. 3, 134.—Of things: hic arduus ignis Palpitat, Juckers, Stat. Th. 12, 70.—**II.** Trop.: animum palpitantem percussit, Petr. 100.

1. palpo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., and **palpor**, ātus [palpus; cf. Gr. ψάλλω], 1, v. dep. a., to stroke, to touch softly, to pat (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. mulceo).

I. Lit.: modo pectora praebet Virgineā palpada manu, Ov. M. 2, 867 Jahn M. cr.: palpat lupos, Manil. 5, 702: cum equum permulsit quis vel palpat est, Dig. 9, 1, 1: tamquam si manu palpetur, Schol. Juv. 6, 196: animalia blandi manu palpat magistri, Prud. steff. 11, 91.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To caress, coax, wheedle, flatter. (a) Absol.: hoc sis vide ut palpat! nullus est quando ocepit, blandior, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 57; Lucil. ap. Non. 472, 6: palpabo, ecquonam modo possim, etc., Cic. Att. 9, 9, 1: nihil asperum tetrumque palpati est, Sen. Ira. 3, 8, 7.—(β) With dat.: quam blande mulieri palpat, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 9: cui male si palpere, recalcitrat undique tutus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 20: scribenti palpare, Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 2.—(γ) With acc.: quem munere palpat Carus, Juv. 1, 35; App. M. 5, p. 172, 39.—**B.** To feel one's way (late Lat.): et palpes in meridie, sicut palpare solet caecus in tenebris, Vulg. Deut. 28, 29; id. Job. 5, 14.

2. palpo, ōnis, m. [1. palpo], a flatterer, Pers. 5, 176.

palpus, i, m. (nom. not in use) [1. palpo], the soft palm of the hand (Plautin.): timidam palpo percutit, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 28: palpo percutis, id. Merc. 1, 2, 42: mi obtrudere non potes palpum, id. Ps. 4, 1, 35.

Paltus (-tos), i, n., = Πάλτος, a city in Syria, Plin. 5, 20, 18, § 79; Mel. 1, 12, 5 (as Greek, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13).

Pālūda, ae, f. (dressed in the military cloak), an epithet of Minerva, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll. (Ann. v. 510 Vahl); cf.: paluda a paludamentis, Varr. l. l.

pālūdamentum, i, n. [kindred with pallium, q. v.], a military cloak, soldier's cloak. **I.** In gen. (very rare; cf.: sagum, trabea): cognito super umeros fratris paludamento sponsi, quod ipsa confecerat, Liv. 1, 26; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 539, 3.—**II.** In partic., a general's cloak (freq.): paludamenta (sunt) insignia atque ornamenta militaria... quae propterea, quod conspiciuntur qui ea habent, ac fiunt pālam, paludamenta dicta, Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll.; cf.: omnia militaria ornamenta paludamenta dici (ait Veranius), Fest. p. 253 Müll.; Liv. 9, 5: paludamento circum laevum brachium intorto, id. 25, 16 fin.: coccum imperatoris dicitur paludamentis, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 3; Vall. Max. 1, 6, 11: indutus aureo paludamento, Aur. Vict. Epit. 3: Agrippina, the mother of Nero, wore a paludamentum of cloth of gold at the naval combat exhibited by the emperor Claudius, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 63 (acc. to Tac. A. 12, 56: ipse Claudius, insigni paludamento neque procul Agrippina chlamyde auratā praesidere).—Ut illi, quibus erat moris paludamento mutare praetextam, i. e., to exchange civil administration for

military command, Plin. Pan. 56, 4; cf.: togam paludamento mutavit, i.e. peace for war, Sall. Fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 24.

paludatus, a, um, *adj.*, dressed in a military cloak (v. paludamentum). **I.** In gen. (very rare): virgines, Fest. p. 329 Müll. — Hence, a soldier: qui invident stipendia paludatis, Sid. Ep. 5, 7. — **II.** In partic., dressed in a general's cloak (class. and common): cum proficisceremini paludati in provincias... consules vos quisquam putavit? Cic. Pis. 13, 31; cf. id. Sest. 33, 71; id. Att. 4, 13, 2: Pansa noster paludatus a. d. III. Kalend. Jan. profectus est, Cic. Fam. 15, 17, 3: ut paludati (consules) exeant, Caes. B. C. 1, 6, 6: non paludati, sine lictoribus, Liv. 41, 10: praesedit paludatus, Suet. Claud. 21; cf. Tac. A. 12, 56: cumque paludatis ducibus, Juv. 6, 399; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 31: aula, i. e., imperial, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 596.

paludester, tris, tre, *adj.* [2. palus], marshy, swampy (late Lat.): illuvies, Cassiod. Var. 2, 32.

paludicola, ae, *comm.* [2. palus-colo], a dweller in fens or marshes (post-class.): paludicolae Sicambri, Sid. Ep. 4, 1 fin.: Ravenna, id. ib. 7, 17.

paludifer, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [2. palus-fero], marsh-making, swamp-making: aquae, Auct. Carm. Philom. 42.

paludigena, ae, *adj. gen. comm.* [2. palus-gigno], marsh-born, that grows in marshes: paludigena papyrus, Poët. in Anth. Lat. 2, p. 462 Burn.

paludivagor, a, um, *adj.* [2. palus-vagor], wandering about or among morasses (poet.): alumni, Avien. Perieg. 312.

paludosus, a, um, *adj.* [2. palus], fenny, boggy, marshy (poet.): humus, Ov. M. 15, 268; Prop. 4 (5), 6, 77: Nilus, Stat. S. 3, 2, 108: Ravenna, Sil. 8, 602.

palum, i, v. 1. palus *init.*
palumba, ae, v. palumbes.

palumbus, is, or **palumbis**, is, m. [palumbes], a kind of hawk which attacks doves: palumbarius, = *παλumboσός*, Gloss. Philox.

palumbus, is, or **palumbis**, is, m. and f. (collat. form **palumbus**, i, m., Cato, R. R. 90; Col. 8, 8; Mart. 13, 67, 1: **palumba**, ae, f., Cels. 6, 6, 39) [cf. Sanscr. kadamba, diver; Gr. *κόλυμβος*, columbia], a wood-pigeon, ring-dove: macroscopus palumbes, Lucil. ap. Non. 219, 6; Pompon. ib. 9; Varr. R. R. 3, 9; Cic. poet. ap. Serv. Verg. E. 1, 58: raucae, tua cura, palumbes, Verg. E. 1, 58: aëriae palumbes, id. ib. 3, 69: fronde novā puerum palumbes Texere, Hor. C. 3, 4, 12; cf. id. S. 2, 8, 91. — Prov.: palumbem alicui ad aream adducere, to furnish one a good opportunity to do a thing, to bring the fish to one's net, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 63: duae unum expetitis palumbem, the same cock-pigeon, i. e. the same lover, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 17. — Palumbus was also the name of a gladiator; hence, in a double sense: Palumbum postulantibus daturum se promisit, si captus esset, Suet. Claud. 21.

Palumbinum, i, n., a town of the Samnites, Liv. 10, 45.

palumbinus, a, um, *adj.* [palumbes], of wood-pigeons: caro, Plin. 30, 12, 36, § 110: finium, id. 30, 8, 21, § 67: ovum, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 13.

palumbulus, i, m. *dim.* [id.], little wood-pigeon, little dove, as a term of endearment (post-class.): teneo te meum palumbulum, meum passerem, App. M. 10, p. 249, 16; id. ib. 8, p. 213, 33.

palumbus, i, m., v. palumbes *fin.*

1. palus, i, m. (*neutr.* collat. form **palum**, i, Varr. ap. Non. 219, 18) [for pagus (cf. *dim.* paxillus); root pag-; Sanscr. pācas, snare; Gr. *πῆγνυμι*, fasten; Lat. pangere; cf.: pignus, pax], a stake, prop, stay, pole. **I.** Lit. (very freq. and class.; syn.: sudes, stipes): ut figam palum in parietem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4; id. Men. 2, 3, 53: damnati ad supplicium traditi; ad palum alligati, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 5, § 11: palis adungere vitem, Tib. 1, 8 (7), 33; Ov. F. 1, 665: palos et ridicas dolare, Col. 11, 2, 11; Varr. l. 1. — The Roman soldiers learned to fight by attacking a stake set in the ground, Veg. Mil. 1, 11; 2, 23; hence, aut quis non vidit vulnera pali? Juv. 6, 246. — And, transf.: exerceamur ad palum: et, ne

imparatos fortuna deprehendat, fiat nobis paupertas familiaris, Sen. Ep. 18, 6. — In the lang. of gladiators, palus primus or palusprimus (called also machaera Herculeana, Capitol. Pert. 8), a gladiator's sword of wood, borne by the secutores, whence their leader was also called primus palus, Lampr. Commod. 15; Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 694. — Prov.: quasi palo pectus tundor, of one astonished, stunned, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 2. — **II.** Transf., = membrum virile, Hor. S. 1, 8, 5.

2. palus, ūdis (*nom. sing.* palūs, Hor. A. P. 65; but usually palūs, Verg. A. 6, 107; v. infra; *gen. plur.* paludum, Caes. B. G. 4, 38, 2 Oud.; rarely paludium, Liv. 21, 54, 7 Drak.; Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 174; Just. 44, 1, 10; Eum. Pan. Const. Aug. 12, 2), f. [= Gr. *πῆλος*, mud; cf. Sanscr. palvala, pool; perh. -ud of the stem = *ūdōp*, water], a swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen, pool (cf.: stagnum, lacus). **I.** Lit.: ille paludes siccare voluit, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7: paludes emere, id. Agr. 2, 27, 71: palus erat non magna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: propter paludes exercitui aditus non est, id. ib. 2, 16: Cocytus tardaque palus inamabilis undā, Verg. G. 4, 479: sterilisve diu palus aptaque remis, Hor. A. P. 65: udae paludes intumescere aestu, Ov. M. 1, 737: stagnata paludibus ument, id. ib. 15, 269: nigra, Tib. 3, 3, 37: exusta, Verg. G. 3, 432: alta, id. ib. 4, 48: putida, Cat. 17, 10: nebulosa, Sil. 8, 382: sordida, Stat. S. 4, 3, 8. — Hence, Palus Maeotis, = Lacus Maeotis, now the Sea of Azof, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168; Mel. 1, 19. — **II.** Transf. **A.** A reed that grows in marshes: tomentum concisa palus Circense vocatur, Mart. 14, 160, 1; 11, 32, 2. — **B.** Water: (cymba) multam accepit rimosa paludem, Verg. A. 6, 414.

palusca, ficus, a kind of fig, Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 16 dub.

paluster, tris, tre (*masc.* palustris, Col. 8, 14, 2), *adj.* [2. palus], fenny, marshy, swampy. **I.** Lit.: locus, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: ager, Liv. 36, 22; 22, 2: ulva, Verg. G. 3, 175; Col. 8, 14, 2: ranae, Hor. S. 1, 5, 14; cf. calami, Ov. M. 1, 706. — In *plur. subst.*: **palustria**, ium, n., swampy places, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110; Vulg. Ezecch. 47, 11. — **II.** Trop.: lux, i. e., a filthy, vicious life, Pers. 5, 60.

Pamisis, i, m., = *Πάμισος*. **I.** A river in Messenia, Plin. 4, 3, 7, § 15; Mela, 2, 3, 9. — **II.** A river in Thrace, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30.

pammacharius, ii, m. [pammachum], the victor in the pammachum, Hier. in Ps. 36, § 5.

pammachum (-chium), i, n., = *παμμάχιον*, an athletic contest, consisting of wrestling, boxing with the naked fists, and boxing with the cestus: in quibus (ludis) contendit pammachum (al. pammacho) quod nos pancratium vocamus, Hyg. Fab. 273; Inscr. Fabr. p. 106, n. 226.

Pammenes, is, m., a Greek rhetorician, instructor of Brutus, Cic. Brut. 97, 332; id. Or. 30, 105; id. Att. 5, 20, 2. — Hence, **Pammenia**, ōrum, n., of or belonging to Pammenes: Pammenia illa mihi non placent, those views of Pammenes, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 10.

Pamphagus, i, m., the name of a dog, Ov. M. 3, 210.

Pamphilus, i, m., = *Πάμφιλος*, a Greek proper name. **I.** A disciple of Plato, whom Epicurus heard, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72. — **II.** A celebrated painter, a native of Amphipolis, the instructor of Apelles, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 75; 35, 11, 40, § 123. — **III.** A rhetorician, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81; Quint. 3, 6, 33.

Pamphylia, ae, f., = *Παμφυλία*, a country on the sea-coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia, Mela, 1, 14; Liv. 33, 41, 6; Plin. 5, 27, 26, § 96; Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; Stat. S. 1, 4, 77. — Hence, **Pamphylus**, a, um, *adj.*, Pamphylian: tellus, Luc. 8, 249: mare, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 129. — In *plur.*: **Pamphylii**, ōrum, m., the Pamphylians, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 25.

pampinaceus, a, um, i, q. pampineus; Col. 12, 20, 5 dub.

pampinari, a, um, *adj.* [pampinus], of or belonging to tendrils, that has tendrils: palmitum quo genera sunt: alterum, quod, quia primo anno plerumque

frondem sine fructu affert, pampinariū vocant, etc., Col. 5, 6, 29: sarmentum, id. 3, 10, 5: virga, id. 3, 10, 7: materiae, id. 4, 24, 11. — (β) *Subst.*: **pampinariū**, ii, n., i. q. pampinariū sarmentum, a tendril-branch, leaf-branch, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 157; 17, 22, 35, § 181.

pampinatio, ōnis, f. [pampino], a breaking off of superfluous tendrils and leaves of vines, a lopping or trimming of vines: ut frequenti pampinatione supervacua detrahantur, Col. 4, 6, 1; cf. id. 4, 6, 1, § 5; 4, 7, 1; 4, 28, 1; Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 7: prima, Col. 11, 2, 38: verna, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 190.

pampinator, ōris, m. [id.], one who plucks or lops off the superfluous tendrils and leaves of vines, a vine-trimmer, Col. 4, 10, 2: industrius, id. 4, 27, 5.

1. pampinatus, a, um, *Part.*, from pampino.

2. pampinatus, a, um, *adj.* [pampinus], having tendrils and leaves. **I.** Lit.: lanceam argenteam pampinatam librarum triginta, Gallien. Ep. ap. Treb. Claud. 17, 5. — **II.** Transf., tendril-shaped, tendril-like, Plin. 16, 42, 82, § 225.

pampineus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], full of tendrils or vine-leaves, consisting of tendrils: uvae, Ov. P. 3, 1, 13: vites, id. ib. 3, 8, 13: umbrae, Verg. E. 7, 58: auctumnus, id. G. 2, 5: hastae, wrapped round with vine-leaves, id. A. 7, 396: habena, id. ib. 6, 804: ratis, decked with vine-branches, Prop. 3, 15 (4, 16), 26: juga, Mart. 10, 93, 2: odor, the perfume of wine, Prop. 2, 24 (3, 31), 30: corona, of vine-leaves, Tac. A. 11, 4: ulmus, Calp. Ecl. 2, 59.

pampino, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [id.], to pluck or lop off the superfluous tendrils, shoots, and leaves of vines, to trim vines. **I.** Lit.: pampinare est ex sarmento coles qui nati sunt, de iis qui plurimum valent, primum ac secundum, nonnumquam etiam tertium relinquere, reliquos decerpere, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2; Cato, R. R. 33, 3: pampinandi modus, Col. 5, 5, 14: vineas, Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 254; Col. Arb. 11. — **II.** Transf., in gen., to trim or prune trees: salix non minus, quam vinea pampinator, Col. 4, 31, 2; 5, 10, 21; 11, 2, 79 saep.

pampinosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], full of foliage, leafy, branchy: vitis, Col. 5, 5, 14; Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21.

pampinus, i, m. and f. (in fem.: circumflua pampinus, Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 366: opaca, id. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 5; cf. Donat. p. 1747 P.; Serv. Verg. E. 7, 58, acc. to whom Varro often used the word as a fem.) [root pamp-, pap-, to swell, v. pōpulus; cf. papula, pustule], a tendril or young shoot of a vine (cf. palmes). **I.** Lit., Col. 4, 22, 4: ex gemmis pampini pullulant, id. 3, 18, 4: pampinus detergere, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175: detrahare, id. 17, 22, 35, § 193. — **2.** A vine-leaf, the foliage of a vine: involvulus, quae in pampini folio intorta implicat se, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 64: uva vestita pampinis, Cic. Sen. 15, 53: male defendet pampinus uvas, Verg. G. 1, 448: ornatus viridi tempora pampino Liber, Hor. C. 4, 8, 34: pampini densitas, Col. 3, 2, 11. — **II.** Transf., a clasper or tendril of any climbing plant, Plin. 16, 35, 63, § 153; 9, 51, 74, § 163.

Pan, Pānōs (acc. Pāna), m., = *Πάν*, Pan, the god of the woods and of shepherds, the son of Mercury and Penelope, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56; Hyg. Fab. 224: Pan erat armenti custos, Pan numen equarum, Ov. F. 2, 277: Panos de more Lycaei, Verg. A. 8, 344. He was represented under the form of a goat; hence, semicaper Pan, Ov. M. 14, 515; cf. Sil. 13, 327. His mistress, Syrinx, was transformed, at her request, by the nymphs into a thicket of reeds, from which Pan made the shepherd's pipe (*σύριγξ*), Lucr. 4, 586; Ov. M. 1, 691. He is also said to have fallen in love with Luna, and to have gained her favor by the present of a ram, Verg. G. 3, 391 Serv. In war he was regarded as the producer of sudden, groundless (panic) terrors, Val. Fl. 3, 46 sqq. — He was called at a later period the god of All (*τὸ πᾶν*), Macr. S. 1, 22. — **II.** In *plur.*: Panes, gods of the woods and fields resembling Pan, Ov. H. 4, 171; id. M. 14, 638. — *Gen.* Panum, Mela, 3, 9, 6. — *Acc.* Panas, Col. poet. 10, 427.

panāca, a kind of drinking-vessel, Mart. 14, 100 in lemm.

† **1. panācea**, ae, f., **panāces**, is, n., also **panax**, ācis, m., = *πανακεία*, *πανακέρ*, *παναξ*. **I.** An herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases, all-heal, *panacea*, *catholicon*; on the different kinds, v. Plin. 25, 4, 11, § 30 sq.: odorifera *panacea*, Verg. A. 12, 419: *panaces* ipso nomine omnium morborum remedia promittit, Plin. 25, 4, 11, § 30: *panax* levi et subactā terrā rarissime disseritur, Col. 11, 3, 29. **II.** A plant, called also *ligusticum silvestre*: *ligusticum silvestre* *panacem* aliqui vocant, Plin. 19, 8, 50, § 165. — Form *panaces*, Plin. 20, 16, 60, § 168. **III.** A plant: *pastinaca opopanax*. — Form *panax*, Plin. 12, 26, 57, § 127.

2. Personified: **Pānācea**, ae, f., one of the four daughters of *Æsculapius*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137.

3. **Pānācea**, ae, f., a city in Crete, Mela, 2, 7.

panācinus, a, um, adj. [*panacea*], made of the *panacea*: *clyster*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 7, 95.

Pānaenus, i, m., a famous painter, brother of the sculptor *Phidias*, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 54; 35, 8, 34, § 57.

Pānaetius, ii, m., = *Παναίτιος*, a celebrated Stoic, a native of Rhodes, the instructor and friend of *Scipio Africanus the Younger*, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90; id. de Or. 1, 11, 45; id. Off. 1, 12; 3, 2, 7; id. Tusc. 1, 32, 79; Hor. C. 1, 29, 14; Vell. 1, 13, 3.

Pānaetolicus, a, um, adj., = *Παναητικός*, of or belonging to the whole of *Ætolia*, *Panaetolian*: *concilium*, Liv. 31, 32, 3; 35, 32, 8.

Pānaetolium, i, n., = *Παναητώλιον*, the council of the whole of *Ætolia*, a general assembly or congress of the *Ætolians*: *concilium Aetolorum* quod *Panaetolium* vocant, Liv. 31, 29, 1; Weissenb. ad Liv. 31, 32, 3. **II.** A very high mountain in *Ætolia*, now *Vīna*, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6.

panāricium, ii, n. [corrupted from *paronychium*], a disease of the finger-nails, App. Herb. 42.

panāriolum, i, n. dim. [*panarium*], a small bread-basket, Mart. 5, 49, 10.

panārium (*pann-*), ii, n. [*panis*], a bread-basket: hinc *panarium*, ubi id (*sc. panem*) servabant, sicut *granarium*, ubi *grānum* frumenti condebant, unde id dictum, Varr. L. 5, § 105 Müll.; Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 3; Suet. Calig. 18; Stat. S. 1, 6, 31.

† **panārius**, ii, m. [id.], a bread-seller: *panārius*, *ἄροσιπώλης*, Vet. Gloss.

† **panāthenāicon**, i, n., = *παναθηναϊκόν*, an ointment made in Athens, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 6.

Panāthenāicus, a, um, adj., = *Παναθηναϊκός*, of or belonging to the *Panathenaea* (a popular festival of the Athenians); hence, subst. **I. Panāthenāica**, ōrum, n. (*sc. solemnia*), the *Panathenaea*, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 3, 113. **II. Panāthenāicus**, i, m. (*sc. liber*), a holiday oration of *Isocrates* pronounced at the *Panathenaea*, Cic. Or. 12, 38; id. Sen. 5, 13; cf. Aus. Prof. 1, 13.

panax, ācis, v. *panacea*.

† **pancarpineus**, a, um, adj. [*pancarpus*], composed of all kinds of fruits: *cibus*, Varr. ap. Non. 264, 27.

† **pancarpius** and **pancarpus**, a, um, adj., = *παγκάρπιος* and *παγκάρπος*, consisting or composed of all kinds of fruits. **I.** Lit.: *pancarpie*, *dicuntur coronae ex vario genere florum factae*, Fest. p. 220 Müll.: *Jesus cognominant Soterem et Christum* ... Quam propius fuit de Atticis historiis *pancarpiam* vocari (alluding to the olive-branch, ornamented with all sorts of fruits, which was carried about by boys in Athens on a certain festival), Tert. ad Val. 12. **II.** Transf., of all sorts: nomine *pancarpi*, qui in ludicris muneribus edi solet, propter omnium generum, quae inerant, bestias, exagitatis *Arca* Noe, Aug. adv. Secund. 23.

Panchaeus, v. *Panchaia*, A.

Panchaia, ae, f., = *Παρχαία*, a fabulous island in the Erythraean Sea, east of Arabia, rich in precious stones, incense,

myrrh, etc.: totaque turiferis *Panchaia* pinguis arenis, Verg. G. 2, 139: (*phoenicem*) deferre nidum prope *Panchaia* in Solis urbem, Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 4: *dives*, Tib. 3, 2, 23; Val. Fl. 6, 119; Claud. III. Cons. Honor. f. — Hence, **A. Panchaeus**, a, um, adj., *Panchaeus*: odores, Lucr. 2, 417; Verg. G. 4, 379; Ov. M. 10, 478. — Plur. as subst.: **Panchaei**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Panchaia*, Mela, 3, 8. — **B. Panchaicus**, a, um, adj., *Panchaeus*: *resinulae*, Arn. 7, 233. — **C. Panchaius**, a, um, adj., *Panchaeus*: tellus (al. *Panchaea*), Ov. M. 10, 309: *cinnama*, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 94.

panchrestarius, ii, m. [*panchrestus*], a confectioner: *coquos*, *panchrestarios*, Arn. 2, 70.

† **panchrestus** (*panchristus*), a, um, adj., = *παγχρηστος*, good or useful for every thing: *medicamenta*, Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 146; 23, 7, 71, § 136. **II.** Transf., ironically: cum omnes ejus comites iste sibi suo illo *panchresto* medicamento amicos reddidisset, by his sovereign remedy, i. e. money, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 65, § 152.

† **panchrōmos**, i, m., = *παγχρωμος* (all-colored), a plant, called also *verbenaca*, App. Herb. 3.

† **panchrus**, i, m., = *παγχρους* (of all colors), a variegated precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 178.

† **Panchrysos**, on, adj., = *παγχρυσος*, all golden: *Berenice* urbs, quae *Panchrysos* cognominata est, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 170.

pancratias, ae, m., for *pancratiastes*, a *pancratiast*, v. l. ap. Gell. 13, 27, 3 (al. *pancratiastae*).

† **pancratiastes**, ae, m., = *παγκρατίας*, a combatant in the *pancratium*, a *pancratiast*: *Diagoras* tres filios adulescentes habuit, unum pugilem, alterum *pancratiasten*, tertium luctatorem, Gell. 3, 15, 3; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 57, 59; Quint. 2, 8, 13.

* **pancratice**, adv., after the manner of the *pancratiasts*: *pancratice* atque *athletice* valere, i. e. heartily, finely, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 14.

† **pancratium** (-tion), ii, n., = *παγκράτιον*. **I.** A complete combat; a gymnastic contest which included both wrestling and boxing; cf. Quint. 2, 8, 13: et patitur duro vulnera *pancratio*, Prop. 4, 13, 8; Sen. Ben. 5, 3, 1: *Autolyco* *pancratio* victor, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79; cf. id. 35, 11, 40, § 139; Inscr. Fabr. p. 100, n. 226. **II.** The herb succory, Plin. 20, 8, 30, § 74. **III.** A plant, called also *scilla pusilla*, Plin. 27, 12, 92, § 118.

† **pancratius**, a, um, adj., = *παγκράτιος*, *Pancraticus*: *metrum* *pancraticum*, a trochaic metre, consisting of a monometer hypercatalectus, Serv. Centimetr. p. 1819 P.

1. **Panda**, ae, f. [2. *pando*], a Roman goddess; acc. to Aelius ap. Non. 44, 7, Ceres; Varro, however, distinguishes her from Ceres, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 22, 4: quod T. Tatius, Capitolinum ut capiat collum, viam *pandere* atque *aperire* permissum est, dea *Panda* est appellata vel *Pantica*, Arn. 4, 128: *Panda*, *ἐρίνης θεός*, Gloss. Philox.

2. **Panda**, ae, m., a Scythian river, Tac. A. 12, 16.

Pandae, ōrum, m., a people of India: gens sola *Indorum* regnata feminis, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 76. — Hence, **Pandaeus**, a, um, adj., of the *Pandae*: gens, Sol. 52.

Pandana, ae, f. [2. *pando*], one of the oldest gates of Rome, so called because it always stood open: *Saturnia porta*, quam *Junius* scribit, ibi, quam nunc vocant *Pandana*, Varr. L. 5, § 42 Müll.; Sol. 1, 13: *Pandana porta* dicta est *Romae*, quod semper pateret, Fest. p. 220 Müll.

Pandarus, i, m. **I.** A leader of the Lycians, auxiliary of the Trojans, Verg. A. 5, 496. **II.** A son of *Alcanor*, companion of *Aeneas*, slain by *Turnus*, Verg. A. 9, 672 sq.; 11, 396.

Pandātaria (-eria or -oria), ae, f., a small island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, a place of exile under the emperors, now the island of *Vandoliva*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 5; 3, 5, 7; Plin. 3, 6, 11, § 82; Suet. Tib. 53; Tac. A. 1, 53; 14, 62; Mart. Cap. 6, § 644; Mela, 2, 7.

* **pandatio**, ōnis, f. [1. *pando*], a warping of wood, Vitr. 7, 1.

† **pandecter**, ōris, m., = *πανδεκτήρ* (all-containing), the title of the fourth book of the work of *Apicius*.

† **pandectes** or -ta, ae, m., = *πανδέκτης*, a book that contains every thing, a complete repertory, an encyclopedia, a title frequently given to books; cf. Gell. 13, 9, 4; Plin. H. N. praef., § 24. **I.** In gen.: novissime *Tiro* in *Pandecte* non recte dici ait, Charis. p. 186 P. **II.** In partic.: **Pandectae**, ōrum, m., the title of the collection of Roman laws made by order of *Justinian* from the writings of Roman jurists; the *Pandects*, Just. Ep. ad Sen. § 1.

† **pandemus**, a, um, adj., = *πανδημος*, affecting all the people, public, general: *lues*, an epidemic, Amm. 19, 4, 7.

† **pandicularis** dicebatur dies idem et *communicarius*, in quo omnibus diis communiter sacrificabatur, Fest. p. 220 Müll.

pandiculor, āri, v. dep. [2. *pando*], to stretch one's self: ut *pandicularis* oscitatur, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 80; cf.: *pandiculari* dicuntur, qui toto corpore oscitantes extenduntur, eo quod *pandi* fiunt, Fest. p. 220 Müll.

Pandion, ōnis, m., = *Πανδιών*. **I.** A king of Athens, father of *Progne* and *Philomela*, Hyg. Fab. 48; Ov. M. 6, 426; 676: *Pandionis* populus, i. e. the Athenians, Lucr. 6, 1143: *Pandione* nata, i. e. *Progne*, Ov. M. 6, 634. — Transf., for the nightingale, Ov. P. 1, 3, 39: *Cecropiae* *Pandionis* arces, Mart. 1, 26, 3. — Hence, **B. Pandionius**, a, um, adj., *Pandionian*: *Pandioniae* *Athenae*, Ov. M. 15, 430: *Pandionia* *Orithyia*, the sister of *Pandion*, Prop. 1, 20, 31: *res Pandioniae*, the Athenian state, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 506: *arces*, the citadel of Athens, id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 19; also called mons, Stat. Th. 2, 720: *volucres*, the nightingale and the swallow, Sen. Octav. 8: *cavea*, the Athenian theatre, Sid. Carm. 23, 137. **II.** A son of *Jupiter* and *Luna*, Hyg. Fab. praef.

1. **pando**, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. and n. [for *spando*; root *spa-*; Sanscr. *spha-*, spread, grow; Gr. *σπάω*; cf. *spatium*]. **I.** Act., to bend, bow, curve any thing (cf.: *flecto*, *curvo*): *pandant* enim *posteriora*, Quint. 11, 3, 122: *manus* leviter *pandata*, id. 11, 3, 100. — (β) *M. id.*, to bend itself, to bend: in inferiora *pandantur*, Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 223; 16, 39, 74, § 189; 16, 40, 79, § 219: *apes* *sarcinā* *pandatae*, id. 11, 10, 10, § 21: *firmiora* *juga* sunt *alliganda*, ut *rigorem* habeant *nec* *pandantur* *onere*, *fructuum*, Col. 4, 16, fin. **II.** Neutr., to bend itself, to bend: *ulmus* et *fraxinus* *celeriter* *pandant*, Vitr. 2, 9, 6, 11.

2. **pando** *pandi* (acc. to *Prisc.* p. 891 P.), *passum*, and less freq. *pansum* (v. *Neue*, *Formenl.* 2, p. 567 sq.), 3, v. a., to spread out, extend; to unfold, expand [from the root *pat* of *pateo*, cf. *πετάω*, q. v.] (syn.: *explano*, *explico*, *extendo*). **I.** Lit.: *pandere* *palmas* *Ante* *deum* *delubra*, Lucr. 5, 1200; so, *ad solem* *pennas*, Verg. G. 1, 398: *retia*, Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 29: *telas* in *parietibus* *latis*, *sime*, id. 29, 4, 27, § 87: *aciem*, to extend, deploy, = *explicare*, Tac. H. 2, 25; 4, 33: *rupem* *ferro*, i. e.: *split*, Liv. 21, 37: *utere velis*, *Totos* *pande* *sinus*, Juv. 1, 150. — (β) With *se* or *pass*, to spread one's self, stretch, open out, extend, etc.: *immensa* *panditur* *planities*, Liv. 32, 4: *dum* *se* *cornua* *latus* *pandunt*, id. 2, 31: *rosa* *sese* *pandit* in *calices*, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14: *ubi* *mare* *coepit* in *latitudinem* *pandi*, id. 6, 13, 15, § 38: *si* *panditur* *ultra* (*gremium*), i. e. is not yet full, Juv. 14, 327. **2.** In partic., in econom. lang., to spread out to dry, to dry fruits: *ficos* *pandere*, Col. 2, 22, 3: *uvae* in *sole*, id. 12, 39, 1. **B.** Transf. **1.** To throw open, to open any thing by extending it (mostly poet.; syn.: *patefacio*, *aperio*, *recludo*): *pandite* atque *aperite* *propterea* *januam* *hanc* *Orci*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 1: *pandite*, *sulti* *genas* (i. e. *palpebras*), Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. *genas*, p. 94 Müll. (Ann. v. 521 Vahl.); *dividimus* *muros* et *moenia* *pandimus* *urbis*, Verg. A. 2, 234: (*Cerberus*) *tria* *guttura* *pandens*, id. ib. 6, 421: *limina*, id. ib. 6, 525: *agros* *pungues*, to lay open, i. e. to plough up, till, Lucr. 5, 1248: *piceae* *tantum* *taxique* *nocentes* *interdum* *aut* *hederae* *pandunt* *vestigia* *nigrae*, *disclose*, Verg. G. 2, 257: *torridam* *incendio* *rupem* *ferro* *pandunt*, *lay open*, *split*, Liv. 21, 37, 3: *pandite* *nunc* *Helicon*, *deae*, Verg. A. 7, 641; 10, 1. **M. id.**, to open itself, to open: *panduntur* *inter* *ordi-*

nes viae, Liv. 10, 41: cum caudā omnis jam panditur Hydra, i. e. *displays itself*, Cic. Arat. 449.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To spread, extend*; and with *se*, *to spread or extend itself*: cum tempora se veris florentia pandunt, Lucr. 6, 359: illa divina (bona) longe iateque se pandunt caelumque contingunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 76: quarebam utrum panderem vela orationis, id. ib. 4, 5, 9: umbriferos ubi pandit Tabrica saltus, Juv. 10, 194.—Mid.: ab aquilone panditur malum super omnes, Vulg. Jer. 1, 14; see also under *P. a. B.*—**B.** *To open*: viam alicui ad dominationem, Liv. 4, 15: viam fugae, id. 10, 5.—**2.** In partic., *to unfold* in speaking, *to make known, publish, relate, explain* (mostly poet.): omnem rerum naturam dictis, Lucr. 5, 54: primordia rerum, id. 1, 55: res altā terrā et caligine mersas, Verg. A. 6, 267; 3, 252; 3, 479: nomen, Ov. M. 4, 679: fata, Lucr. 6, 590: Hesiodus agricolis praecepta pandere orsus, Plin. H. N. 14, 1, 1, § 3.—Hence, **A.** **pansus**, a, um, *P. a.*, spread out, outspread, outstretched, extended (rare and mostly post-Aug.): manibus et pedibus pansis, Vitr. 3, 1: suppliciter pansis ad numina palmis, Germ. Arat. 68: sago correctus panso, Amm. 29, 5, 48: pansis in altum brachiis, Prud. Cath. 12, 170: panso currere carbaso, id. adv. Symm. praef. 1, 48.—**B.** **passus**, a, um (cf.: ab eo, quod est pando passum veteres dixerunt, non pansum, etc., Gell. 15, 15, 1, *P. a.*, outspread, outstretched, extended, open. **1.** Lit.: velo passo pervenire, under full sail, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 45; so, velis passis pervehi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: passis late palmis, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: passis manibus, Plin. 7, 17, 17, § 77; Gell. 15, 15, 3: crinis passus, and more freq. in plur., crines passi, loose, dishevelled hair: capillus passus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 56; Caes. B. G. 1, 51; 7, 48; Liv. 1, 13; Verg. A. 1, 480 et saep.—Hence, verba passa, loose, relaxed, i. e. prose, App. Flor. 2, 15, p. 352, l. 2.—**2.** Transf. (a) *Spread out to dry* (v. supra, l. 2); hence, dried, dry: urvae, i. e. raisins, Col. 12, 39, 4; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 4 Mai; Vulg. Num. 6, 4; so, acini, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16: racemi, Verg. G. 4, 269: rapa, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 127: uva passa pendilis, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 99: lac passum, boiled milk, Ov. M. 14, 274.—Hence, (β) Transf.: rugosi passique senes, dried up, withered, Lucil. ap. Non. 12, 5 (Sat. 19, 11).—Hence, subst.: **passum**, i, n. (sc. vinum), wine made from dried grapes, raisin-wine: passum nominabant, si in vindemia uvam diutius coctam legerent, eamque passi essent in sole aduri, Varr. ap. Non. 551, 27; Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 51: passo psythia utilior, Verg. G. 2, 93; Juv. 14, 271; cf. Col. 12, 39, 1; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81; Pall. 11, 19, 1: passum quo ex sicciore uva est, eo valentius est, Cels. 2, 18.—**3.** Trop.: verba passa, prose (post-class.), App. Flor. p. 352, l. 1.

Pandora, ae, f., = Πανδώρα, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 19, f. [Πανδώρα, gifted by all], the first woman, made by Vulcan at Jupiter's command, and presented with gifts by all the gods, the wife of Epimetheus and mother of Pyrrha, Hyg. Fab. 142.—Prov.: Pandora Hesiodi, of a work executed by several hands, Tert. adv. Val. 12.

pandōrius or **pandūrius**, i, m., i. q. pandura, Isid. Orig. 3, 20, 8.

Pandōsia, ae, f., = Πανδωσία. **I.** A city in Epirus, on the Acheron, now Kastri, Liv. 8, 24; Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4.—**II.** A city of the Bruttians, near the modern Mendocino, Liv. 8, 24; Just. 12, 2, 4.

Pandrosos, i, f., = Πανδρόσος, daughter of Cecrops and sister of Aglauros and Herse, Ov. M. 2, 559; 2, 738.

pandūra, ae, f., and **pandūrium**, ii, n., = πανδύρα, a musical instrument of three strings, invented by Pan, Isid. Orig. 3, 20: hircipodem (i. e. Pana) pandura... Faunum tibia decuerunt, Mart. Cap. 9, § 906; 9, § 924.

pandūrizo, āre, v. n. [pandura], to play the pandura, Lampr. Elag. 32.

pandus, a, um, adj. [2. pando], bent, crooked, curved (mostly poet.; syn.: curvus, uncus): carina, Enn. ap. Vet. Schol. in Stat. Achill. 1, 558 (Ann. v. 560 Vahl.); Verg. G. 2, 445: ramī, Ov. M. 14, 660: juga, id. Am. 1, 13, 16: juvencae pandis cornibus, id. M. 10, 271: delphinae, id. Tr. 3, 10, 43:

rostrum, id. M. 10, 713: asellus, crook-backed, id. A. A. 1, 543: pandā urceus ansā, Mart. 14, 106, 1; Sil. 3, 277.—In prose: hominem nigrum et macrum et pandum, Quint. 6, 3, 58: cupressus et pinus habentes umoris abundantiam in operibus solent esse pandae, to warp, Vitr. 2, 9.—**II.** **Pandus**, i, m., a Roman surname: Latinus Pandus, Tac. A. 2, 66.

pāne, is, v. panis.

pānēgŷricus, a, um, adj., = πανηγυρικός, of or belonging to a public assembly or festival; hence, subst.: **pānēgŷricus**, i, m., the festival oration of Isocrates, in which he eulogized the Athenians, Cic. Or. 11, 37; Quint. 10, 4, 4.—**II.** Transf., praising, laudatory, eulogistic: libelli, panegyrics, Aus. Prof. 1, 13.—More freq. subst.: **pānēgŷricus**, i, m., a eulogy, panegyric, Quint. 2, 10, 11; cf. id. 3, 4, 14: etiam malos panegyricis mendacibus adulantur, Lacf. 1, 15, 13.

pānēgŷrista, ae, m., = πανηγυρστής, a eulogist, panegyrist, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

pānēros, ōtis, or **pānērastos**, f., = πανέρος, a precious stone, supposed to have the property of making fruitful, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 178.—**II.** **Pānēros**, a Roman surname, Suet. Ner. 30.—As a slave-name, Inscr. Marin. Fr. Arv. p. 631.

Pangaeus, i, m., and **Pangaea**, ōrum, n., = Πάγκαλον ὄρος, a mountain of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia, near Philippi, now Pilaf Tepeh: Mons Pangaeus, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40: flerunt Rhodopeiae arces Altaque Pangaea, Verg. G. 4, 462; Lucr. 1, 679.—Hence, **II.** **Pangaeus**, a, um, adj., Pangaeum; also for Thracian (late poet.): nemora, Sil. 2, 73: juga, Val. Fl. 4, 631: arx, id. l. 575.

pango, nxi, nctum, and pēgi or pēpigi, pactum (v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 474 sq.), 3, v. a. [root pac-; Sanscr. pāca, band, fetter; Gr. πήγνυμι, fix; πάχυν, frost; πάσσαλος, peg, etc.; cf.: pagus, pagina, paciscor; old form **paco**, pagus; cf.: rem ubi pacunt, XII. Tab. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20; v. Prisc. 894 P.], to fasten, make fast, fix; to drive in, sink in (syn.: figo, configo). **I.** Lit.: pangere, figere; unde plantae pangi dicuntur, Fest. p. 213 Müll.: clavum, Liv. 7, 3; v. clavus: tonsillam pegi laevo in litore, Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. tonsilla, p. 356 Müll.; Col. poet. 10, 252; Pall. 3, 9, 7.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To set, plant any thing: ramulum, Suet. Galb. 1: vicena millia malleolorum, Col. 3, 12, 3: lactucam id. 11, 3, 26: taleam olearium, id. 11, 2, 42; hence, transf.: filios, to beget children, Tert. Apol. 9 fin.—**2.** To set or plant any thing with any thing: ipse seram vites pangamque ex ordine colles, Prop. 3, 17 (4. 16), 15: vitaria malleolis, Col. 11, 2, 18.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Versus carmina or facta (like componere), to make, compose, write, record: hic vostrum panxit maxuma facta patrum, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34 (Epigr. v. 2 Vahl. p. 162; but the verse: horrida Romeum certamina pango duellum, is spurious): carmina, Lucr. 4, 8: versus de rerum naturā, id. 1, 25: aliquid Sophocleum, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 3: ἀνέκδοτα, id. Att. 2, 6, 2: poemata, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 40: chartas, Mart. 11, 3, 7: pangendi facultas, Tac. A. 14, 16; Val. Max. 2, 1, 10: de pangendo nihil fieri potest, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 2.—**B.** In gen., to make: neque prima per artem temptamenta tui pepigi, Verg. A. 8, 142.—**C.** To fix, settle, determine, agree upon, agree, covenant, conclude, stipulate, contract (class., but only in the perf. forms; for the pres. and fut. pacisci was used; v. Quint. 1, 6, 10 sq.: paciscor facit et pepigi et pactus sum, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 144; cf.: paciscor, stipulor, despondeo): ducentis Philippis rem pepigi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 38: pactam rem habeto, id. Poen. 5, 3, 38: terminos, quos Socrates pepigerit (al. pegerit), Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56: fines, id. Pis. 16, 37.—With ne: si quis pepigerit ne illo (medicamento) usquam postea uteretur, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92; so Tac. A. 13, 14: pacem nobiscum pepigistis, ut, etc., Liv. 9, 11: inducias pepigisse, id. 27, 30: non fuit armillas tanti pepigisse Sabinas, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 49: resumere libertatem occultis insidiis pepigerant, Tac. A. 14, 31: cui pretium pepigerat, id. ib. 14, 42.—Freq. of a marriage contract, to promise, engage, pledge, etc.: habeo n. pactam (Soro-

rem)? Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 99; 5, 2, 59: quod pepigere viri, pepigerunt ante parentes, Cat. 62, 28: te peto quam lecto pepigit Venus aurea nostro, Ov. H. 16, 35: haec mihi se pepigit; pater hanc tibi, id. ib. 20, 157.

pāngōnius, ii, or **pāngōnus**, m., = παγγώνιος, a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 178.

Pānhormus and **Pānhormitānus**, v. Panormus.

pānicellus, i, m. dim. [panis], a little loaf, Plin. Val. 1, 6.

pānicēus, a, um, adj. [id.], made of bread: mensae, i. e. huge loaves, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 257.—As subst.: **Pānicēus**, i, m., an inhabitant of Breadville: opus est Paniceis, milites paniceī (a comic expression), Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 59.

pānicium, ii, n. [id.]. **I.** Any thing baked, as bread, cakes, etc., Cassiod. Var. 9, 5.—**II.** = panicum, Italian panic-grass, Paul. Nol. Ep. 3 ad Sev.; Edict. Diocl. p. 27; cf. Not. Tir. p. 112.

pānicōctārius, a, um, adj. [paniscoquos], bread-making (late Lat.): mulier, Petr. Chrysol. Serm. 99.

pānicūla (also **pānūcula**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 220 Müll.; and contr. **pānūla**, Non. 149, 22), ae, f.; also **pāniculus**, i, m. dim. [panus], a tuft, a panicle on plants. **1.** Lit.: tu legiones difflavisti spiritu, quasi ventus folia aut paniculum tectorum, a tuft of thatch, i. e. of reeds used for thatching, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 17; cf. id. Rud. 1, 2, 34; Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 49: Graecula rosa convolutis foliorum paniculis, id. 21, 4, 10, § 18: panicum a paniculis dictum, id. 18, 7, 9, § 53.—**II.** Transf., a swelling, tumor, Scrib. Comp. 82; App. Herb. 13.

pāniculus, i, m., v. panicula.

panicum, i, n., Italian panic-grass: panicum italicum, Linn.; Caes. B. C. 2, 22; cf. Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 53.

pānifex, ficis, m. [panis-facio], a bread-maker, baker, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2; cf.: panifex, ἄρτοποιός, Gloss. Philox.

pānifica, ae, f. [id.], a female baker; plur., Vulg. 1 Reg. 8, 13.

pānificium (**panēf-**), ii, n. [id.], the making of bread. **1.** Lit.: a pane et faciendū panificium coeptum dici, Varr. L. 5, § 105 Müll.—**II.** Transf., any thing baked, as bread, cakes, etc., Cels. 2, 18: verbenas coronasque et panificia libertus obtulisse ei visus est, offering-cakes, Suet. Vesp. 7.

pānion, ii, n., a plant, also called satyrium, App. Herb. 15.

Pānionius, a, um, adj., = Πανώνιος, of or belonging to all Ionia, sacred to all Ionia, Panionian: regio omnibus Ionibus sacra et ideo Panionia appellata, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113: Apollo, Vitr. 4, 1.—(β) Subst.: **Pānionium**, ii, n., i. q. regio Panionia: ibi est Panionium, sacra regio, et ob id eo nomine appellata, quod eam communiter Iones colunt, Mel. 1, 17, 2.

pānis, is, m. (neutr. collat. form **pāne**, is, Plaut. ap. Non. 218, 12, and Charis. p. 69 and 114 P.; v. infra; cf. also: non item apud vos est positum hoc panē et hic panis? etc., Arn. 1, 36.—In gen. plur., panium, acc. to Caes. ap. Charis. p. 69 and 114 P.; panum, acc. to Prisc. p. 771 P.) [from the root pa, to feed; whence also πάσμαι, pabulum, and pasco], bread, a loaf. **1.** Lit.: tunc farinam aquā sparsit et assiduā trachtatione perdomuit finxitque panem, etc., Sen. Ep. 90, 23: a pistore panem petimus, vinum ex oenopoli, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 48: haec sunt ventris stabilitamenta: pane et arsā bubulā, etc., id. Curb. 2, 3, 88: quin tu rogās, Purpureum panem an punicum soleam ego esse, id. Men. 5, 5, 19: sordidus, id. As. 1, 2, 16: panis rubidus, id. Cas. 2, 5, 1: cibarius panis, coarse bread (v. cibarius), Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: secundus, black bread, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123: ater, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17: durus ac sordidus, Sen. Ep. 119, 3: siccus, dry bread, id. ib. 83, 6: panis plebeius, siligneus, id. ib. 119, 3; cf.: panis tener et niveus mollique siligine factus, Juv. 5, 70: vetus aut nauticus, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 138: lapidosus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 91: fermentatus, Vulg. Lev. 7, 13: azymus, id. Exod. 29, 2: subcinericius, id. ib. 12, 39: oleatus, id. Num. 11, 8: molliā panis, the crumb, Plin.

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13, 12, 26, § 82: panis crusta, *the crust*, id. 29, 4, 23, § 75: bucella panis, *a mouthful*, Vulg. Gen. 18, 5: mucida caerulei panis consumere frusta, Juv. 14, 128. — **B.** In partic., *a loaf*: comesse panem tres pedes latum potes, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 1, 8: bini panes, id. Pers. 4, 3, 2: ex hoc effectos panes, jaciebant, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 48, 2: panes et opsonia, Suet. Calig. 37: panes quos coxerat tradidit, Vulg. Gen. 27, 17: tortam panis unius, id. Exod. 29, 23: quinque panes, id. Johan. 6, 9: cum esuriente panem suum dividere, Sen. Ep. 95, 51: frange esurienti panem tuum, Vulg. Isa. 58, 7. — Hence, **II.** Transf. **1.** Food in general: non in solo pane vivit homo, Vulg. Luc. 4, 4; id. 2 Thess. 3, 12; and trop. of food for the soul, spiritual nourishment: ego sum panis vitae, *the food which gives life*, id. Johan. 6, 48; 6, 51, etc. — **2.** A mass in the shape of a loaf, a loaf: panes aeris, Plin. 34, 11, 24, § 107: aut panes viridantis aphronitri, Stat. S. 4, 9, 37.

Pāniscus, i, m., = Πανίσκος. **I.** A little Pan, a rural deity: si Nymphae, Panisci etiam et Satyri, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43; id. Div. 1, 13, 23; 2, 21, 48. — **II.** A Roman surname, Inscr. Gud. 172, 3.

pannārius, a, um, adj. [pannus], of or pertaining to cloth; subst.: **pannāria**, ōrum, n., presents of cloth, Stat. S. 1, 6, 31.

† **panneus**, a, um, adj. [id.], ragged, tattered: panneus, πάκνος, Gloss. Philox.

pannicula, v. panicula.

panniculārius, a, um, adj. [panniculus], of or belonging to rags or tatters: panicularia causa, Dig. 48, 20, 6. — **II.** Subst.: **panniculāria**, ōrum, n., rags, tatters, ragged clothes, Dig. 48, 20, 6.

1. panniculus, i, m. dim. [pannus], a small piece of cloth, a rag, Cels. 7, 20; cf. id. 6, 18, 8: panniculus bombycinus, a light, short garment, Juv. 6, 258. — **II.** **Panniculus**, i, m., the name of a mime, Mart. 2, 72, 4; 3, 86, 3; 5, 61, 12.

2. panniculus, v. panicula.

Pannōnia, ae, f., = Παννώνια, a country lying between Dacia, Noricum, and Illyria, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147; Ov. Tr. 2, 225. — Hence, **A. Pannoniacus**, a, um, adj., Pannonian: augures, Spart. Sev. 10. — **B.** **Pannonicus**, a, um, adj., Pannonian: bella, Suet. Aug. 20: catiae, Mart. 13, 69, 1: Pannonicae stirpis canes, Nemes. Cyn. 126: pilei, Veg. Mil. 1, 20. — **C. Pannonis**, idis, f. adj., Pannonian: Pannonis ursa, Luc. 6, 220. — **D. Pannonius**, a, um, adj., Pannonian; subst.: **Pannonius**, ii, m., a Pannonian: fallax Pannonius, Tib. 4, 1, 109: ferox, Stat. S. 1, 4, 78. — More freq. plur., Tac. A. 15, 10; Suet. Tib. 17; Stat. S. 1, 4, 78; Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 191.

pannositas, ātis, f. [pannosus], raggedness, flabbiness: cutis veluti ruginosa vel sulcata pannositas, quam Graeci πάκνωσιν vocant, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 86.

pannōsus, a, um, adj. [pannus], full of rags, ragged, tattered. **I.** Lit.: homines, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 5; Just. 2, 6, 19; 21, 5, 5: aedilis, Juv. 10, 102. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Rag-like, flabby, shrivelled, wrinkled: macies, Sen. Clem. 2, 6, 2: mammae, Mart. 3, 72, 3: faex aceti, that looks like rags, mothery, Pers. 4, 32. — **B.** Ragged, tattered, poor: resculae, App. M. 4, p. 148, 1.

pannūcēatus, a, um, adj. [pannuceus], ragged, tattered: Pannuceati, the title of a comedy of Pomponius, Non. 18, 21; 31; 19, 22 et saep.

pannūceus and **pannūcius**, a, um, adj. [pannus], ragged, tattered. **I.** Lit.: vestis, Petr. 14. — Subst.: **pannūcea**, ōrum, n., rags, Paul. Nol. Carm. 2, 12. — **II.** Transf., wrinkled, shrivelled, flabby: māla, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 52; Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15: Baucis, Pers. 4, 21; Mart. 11, 46, 3.

pannūlus, i, m. dim. [id.], a small piece of cloth, a rag, Amm. 31, 2, 5. — **II.** Plur.: **pannūli**, ōrum, m., rags, ragged clothes, App. M. 7, p. 190, 16.

† **pannuncularia**, ōrum, n., i. q. panicularia (v. panicularius): pannus, pannunculus, pannuncularia, Not. Tir. p. 155.

† **pannunculus**, i, m., i. q. paniculus; v. the preced. art.

pannus, i, m. (neutr. collat. form **pan-**

num, i, Nov. ap. Non. 218, 27. — **Dat.** and **abl. plur.** pannibus, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 40 P.; Pompon. ap. Non. 488, 32) [πῆνος; Dor. πᾶνος], a cloth, a garment. **I.** Lit.: albo Fides Velata panno, Hor. C. 1, 35, 21; Mart. 2, 46, 9: eventus viridis panni, Juv. 11, 198. — Esp. of torn, worn-out clothes, rags, tatters: pannis annisque obsitus, Ter. Eun. 2, 5; Lucr. 6, 1269; Sen. Contr. 1, 6; id. Ep. 20, 8: rara in tenui facundia panno, Juv. 7, 145; Petr. 83 fin. — **II.** Transf. **A.** A rag: unus et alter Adsutur pannus, Hor. A. P. 15; id. Epod. 17, 51: membraque vinxerunt tinctis ferrugine pannis, Ov. Ib. 235; Sen. Ira, 3, 19, 3; Plin. 29, 6, 36, § 114; Col. 6, 12: panno rubro fugare armentum, Gai. Inst. 3, 202. — **B.** A head-band, fillet, Val. Max. 7, 2, n. 5 ext.; 6, 2, n. 7. — **C.** A bag, satchel, Petr. 135. — **D.** A (perh. rag-like) substance that grows on the tree aegilops, besides its acorns, Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 33. — **E.** Plur., an infant's swaddling-clothes: panni infantiae, Vulg. Job. 38, 9; id. Luc. 2, 12.

† **pannūvellum**, ii, n., the wound-up yarn of the woof, the bobbin of the shuttle, with the yarn wound upon it, Varr. L. L. 5, § 114 Müll.

† **pannūchismus**, i, m., = παννυχισμός, a watching all night long, Arn. 5, 173.

† **pannūchius**, a, um, adj., = παννυχιος, that lasts all night: negotium, Marc. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 5 Mai.

† **Pānomphaeus**, i, m., = Παννομφαῖος (the author of all oracles), an epithet of Jupiter, Ov. M. 11, 198.

1. Pānōpē, ēs, and **Pānōpēa**, ae, f., = Πανόπη, a sea-nymph: Pānōpēa virgo, Verg. A. 5, 240; 5, 825: Pānōpē matertera, Albin. 1, 435.

2. Pānōpē, ēs, f., a town in the south of Phocis: Pānōpēs arva, Ov. M. 3, 19; Stat. Th. 7, 344.

Pānōpiōn, ōnis, m. [πανωπιών, all eye], a Roman surname, Val. Max. 6, 8, 6.

Pānōmitānus (Panh-), a, um, v. Panormus, i. B.

Pānōrmus (Panh-), i, f., and **Pānōrmum (Panh-)**, i, n., = Πάνορμος, the name of several cities. **I.** A city in Sicily, the modern Palermo: oppida Panormum, Solus, etc., Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90: tergemino venit numero fecundo Panormus, Sil. 14, 262: judicia Panhormi, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 63. — Hence, **B. Pānōrmitanus (Panh-)**, a, um, adj., Pānōrmitan: legati Panhormitani, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 120: civitas, id. ib. 2, 3, 6, § 13. — **II.** A city of Samos, now Port Viskaraho, Liv. 37, 10 and 11. — **III.** A city of Crete, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.

pānōsus, a, um, adj. [panis], like bread: cibus panosus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 91; 2, 14, 203.

1. pansa, ae, adj. [pando], broad-footed, splay-foot, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 55.

2. Pansa, ae, m., a Roman surname, e. g. C. Vibius Pansa, Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 3; 15, 17, 3; id. Phil. 5, 19, 53; 11, 9, 22 et saep.; cf. Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 254; Juv. 8, 96.

(† **pansēbastus**, a false read. for panerastus; v. paneros, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 178.)

pansus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from 2. pando.

† **panṭāgāthus**, i, m., = πανταγᾶθος (all good). **I.** A bird of good omen, Lampr. Anton. Diadum. 4 fin. — **II.** A plant, also called pulegium, App. Herb. 92.

Pantāgiās, Pantēgiās, and Pantāgia, ae, m., = Πανταγίης, Πανταγίας, a small river in the eastern part of Sicily, between Megaris and Syracuse, now Fiume di Porcari: ostia Pantagiae, Verg. A. 3, 689 Serv.; (acc. -ien) Ov. F. 4, 471; (acc. -iam) Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 58.

Pantālēon, ontis, m., = Πανταλέων, a Greek proper name, Liv. 42, 15.

Pantarces, is, m. [πανταρκής, all-helping], a surname of Jupiter; also a proper name, Arn. 6, 199.

† **panṭēlium**, ii, n., = παντελείον (all-perfect), a holocaust offered in the worship of Mithras, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 358.

pantex, icis, and usu. plur., **pantices**, um, m., the paunch, the bowels (syn.: venter, ilia): eo vos vrostrosque pantices madafacitis, quom ego sim hic siccus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 50: et aestuantes docte solvis pan-

tices, i. e. sausages, Verg. Cat. 5, 31; Mart. 6, 64, 28. — In sing., Auct. Priap. 83, 19 dub.

Panthēon or **-um**, i, n., = Πάνθεον, Πάνθειον, the great temple of Jupiter, built by Agrippa, and restored by Hadrian, M. Aurelius, Septimius Severus, and Caracalla, now the Tempio di S. Maria Rotonda: Agrippae Pantheum, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 38 (but id. 36, 15, 24, § 102, read tectum insubitorum); 34, 3, 7, § 13; 9, 35, 58, § 121; cf. Inscr. Orell. 34; Spart. Hadr. 19; Amm. 16, 10, 14. — **II.** The statue of a god, adorned with the symbols of several other deities, Aus. Epigr. 30; Inscr. Grut. 1, 3 sq.; cf. Spon. Miscell. Antiq. p. 19.

1. panther, eris, v. 1. panthera.

† **2. panther**, eris, m., = πάνθηρον, a hunting-net for catching wild beasts: rete quoddam panther, Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll.

† **1. panthera**, ae, f., = πάνθηρ, like statera for στήλη (masc. collat. form **panther**, Auct. Carm. Phil. 50), a panther: pictarumque jacent fera corpora pantherarum, Ov. M. 3, 669; cf. Plin. 8, 17, 23, § 62: panthera imprudens olim in foveam decidit, Phaedr. 3, 2, 2. — The Romans were fond of introducing it in their combats of wild beasts, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 5; 8, 9, 3.

† **2. panthera**, ae, f., = πανθήρα, an entire capture, all that is caught at once: emere pantheram ab aucupe, Dig. 19, 1, 11, § 18.

panthērīnus, a, um, adj. [1. panthera], of a panther or panthers. **I.** Lit.: pelis, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 138. — **B.** Transf., spotted like a panther: mensae, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 96. — * **II.** Trop., cunning, crafty: pantherinum genus (hominum), Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 16.

Pantheum, i, v. Pantheon.

Panthius, ii, m., one of the fifty sons of Egyptus, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Panthōus and **Panthūs**, i, m., = Πάνθοος (-ους), the nephew of Hecuba and father of Euphorbus: Panthous Othryades, Verg. A. 2, 319: Panthous, Hyg. Fab. 115. — In voc. Panthu, Verg. A. 2, 322. — Hence, **II. Panthōidēs**, ae, m., the son of Panthous, Euphorbus. Pythagoras maintained that his soul animated the body of Euphorbus at the time of the Trojan war, and for this reason he was called Panthoides: Panthoides Euphorbus eram, Ov. M. 15, 161: habentque Tartara Panthōiden iterum Orco Demissum, Hor. C. 1, 28, 10.

Pantica, ae, v. 1. panta.

Panticapeum, i, n., a town on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, Kertch, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 78.

pantices, um, v. pantex.

Pantolābus, i, m. [παντολάβος, that takes all], the name of a parasite, Hor. S. 1, 8, 11; 2, 1, 22.

pantomīma, ae, f. [pantomimus], a female ballet-dancer, pantomime, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 12, 6.

pantomīmīcus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to pantomimes, pantomimic: ornamenta, Sen. Ep. 29, 12.

† **pantomīmūs**, i, m., = παντομίμος, a ballet-dancer, pantomime (cf.: ludius, mimus). Lit., Suet. Aug. 45; id. Calig. 36; 55; 57 al.; Macr. S. 2, 7; Sen. Ep. 95, 56; id. Q. N. 7, 32, 3.

† **pānucla**, ae, v. panicula init.

† **pānuncula**, ae, f. dim. [panus], the thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle, Not. Tir. p. 160.

† **pānus**, i, m., = πῆνος, Dor. πᾶνος, the thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle.

I. Lit.: intus modo stet rectus subteminis panus, Lucil. ap. Prisc. 3 fin., and ap. Non. 149, 24; cf.: panus trameae involucrium, quem diminutive pānuclum vocamus, Non. l. l. — **II.** Transf. **A.** A swelling, tumor: tumor quoque inguinum ex formae similitudine sic (sc. panus) vocatur, Non. 149, 24; Novat. ap. Non. 149, 28; Afran. ib. 25: panos aperit seum pecudum, Plin. 30, 8, 22, § 75; 24, 11, 58, § 97; 35, 17, 57, § 195: viscum panos mitigat, id. 24, 4, 6, § 11. — **B.** An ear of millet, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 54.

Panyasis, acc. sin., = Πανυσίας, a Grecian poet, a relative of Herodotus, Quint. 10, 1, 54.

1. pāpa (pappa), ae, f. [onomatopoeia], the word with which infants call for food: cum cibum ac potionem buas ac papas vocent, Varr. ap. Non. 81, 4.

2. pāpa, ae, m. [id.], a father, papa; hence, in eccl. writers, a bishop: optime papa, Prud. στερ. 11, 127; Tert. Pudic. 13.

3. Papa, a Roman surname, Inscr. Don. Cl. 7, n. 32.

† **pāpae**, interj., = παπαί, wonderful! how strange! indeed! papae! divitias tu quidem habuisti luculentas, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 33; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 29; id. Men. 5, 5, 20: papae! jugularas hominem, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 23; 3, 1, 26; Pers. 5, 79.

pāpārium, ii, n. [1. papa], pap, Sen. Contr. 2, 9.

† **papas (pappas)**, ae and ātis, m., = πάππας, a governor, tutor: timidus praegustet pocula papas, Juv. 6, 632; Inscr. Murat. 1297, 11.

pāpāver, ēris, n. (ante-class., m.) [etym. dub.; cf. root pa- of pasco, πέσμαι], the poppy. **I.** Lit.: papaver Gallicanum, Cato ap. Charis. p. 64 P.: sesamum papaveremque, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 113; v. infra, prov.; Varr. ap. Non. 220, 11: luteum, Cat. 19, 12: spargens soporiferum papaver, Verg. A. 4, 486; id. G. 4, 131: Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, id. ib. 1, 78: Cereale, id. ib. 1, 212: nigrum, Plin. 26, 8, 40, § 67; 20, 18, 76, § 198.—In plur.: summa papaverum capita, the heads of the tallest poppies, Liv. 1, 54, 6; Petr. poet. 132, 11.—**Prov.**: confit cito, Quam si formicis tu obicias papaverem, of any thing that quickly disappears, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 8.—**B.** Transf., a kernel, seed: papaver fici, fig-seed, Tert. Praescr. 36.—**II.** Trop.: dicta quasi papavere et sesamo sparsa, Petr. 1 fin.

pāpāverātus, a, um, adj. [papaver], made shining or white with poppies: toga, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195; cf. id. 19, 1, 4, § 21.

pāpāvercūlum, i, n. dim. [id.], a plant, called also leontopodium, App. Herb. 7.

pāpāverēus, a, um, adj. [id.], of poppies: comae, poppy-flowers, Ov. F. 4, 438.

Pāphiacus, a, um, **Pāphīe**, ēs, and **Pāphius**, a, um, v. 2. Paphos.

Pāphlago (-on), ōnis, m., = Παφλαγον, a Paphlagonian: Paphlagonum sata, Avien. Periég. 969; Curt. 6, 11, 4.—**Plur.**: Plaut. Pers. 3, 72.—Hence, **II. Pāphlagonius**, a, um, adj., Paphlagonian, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 5.—**Subst.**: **Pāphlagonia**, ae, f., the province of Paphlagonia, between Bithynia and Pontus, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 6; Liv. 1, 1; Mel. 1, 19, 8.

1. Pāphos or **-us**, i, m., = Πάφος, son of Pygmaion, and founder of the city of Paphos (v. 2. Paphos), Ov. M. 10, 297; Hyg. Fab. 242.

2. Pāphos (-us), i, f., = Πάφος, a city on the island of Cyprus, sacred to Venus, with a celebrated temple of Venus, the modern Baffo, Hor. C. 1, 30, 1; Mel. 2, 7, 5; Plin. 2, 96, 97, § 210; Tac. H. 2, 2: est celsa mihi Paphos, Verg. A. 10, 51: illa Paphon veterem linquens, Stat. Th. 5, 61: qui eum de Pharsalica fugā Paphum persecuti sunt, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 39.—Hence, **A. Pāphiacus**, a, um, adj., Paphian, Avien. Periég. 227.—**B. Pāphīe**, ēs, f., the Paphian, i.e. Venus: sive cupis Paphien, Mart. 7, 74, 4; Aus. Idyll. 14, 21.—**2.** A sort of lettuce that grew on the island of Cyprus, Col. 10, 193.

—**C. Pāphius**, a, um, adj., Paphian: Paphiae mýrti, Ov. A. A. 3, 181: Paphia Venus, Tac. H. 2, 2: lampades, the planet Venus, Stat. S. 5, 4, 8: Nicocles, of Paphos, Plin. 11, 37, 63, § 167.—In plur.: **Pāphii**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Paphos, Cic. Fam. 13, 48.—**2.** Paphii thýrsi, the stalks of the Cyprian lettuce, Col. 10, 370.

Pāpia lex, v. Papius.

pāpilio, ōnis, m. [cf. πάλλω, brandish; palpitare, pila], a butterfly, moth. **I.** Lit.: ferali mutant cum papilionibus figuram, Ov. M. 15, 374; cf. Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65; 21, 14, 47, § 81; 28, 10, 45, § 162.—Also of other winged insects, Plin. 11, 32, 37, § 112; 11, 23, 27, § 77.—**II.** Transf., a tent, pavilion: in expeditionibus apertis papilionibus prandit atque coenavit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 51; Spart. Pescen. 11; Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr.

16; Tert. ad Mart. 3; Vulg. Exod. 33, 8; id. Num. 16, 27; id. 2 Reg. 11, 11. The Fratres Arvales also made use of such tents when making their offerings in the grove of Dia, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. n. 41.

pāpiliuncūlus, i, m. dim. [papilio], a little butterfly, Tert. Anim. 32.

pāpilla, ae, f. dim. [papula], a nipple, teat, on the breast of human beings and of animals: papillae capitula mammarum dictae, quod papularum sint similes, Fest. p. 220 Müll.; Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 10; Plin. 11, 37, 69, § 181: delphinum, id. 11, 40, 95, § 235: uberis, Col. 9, 11, 4; Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., the breast: nudantes rejecta veste papillas, Cat. 66, 81: hasta sub exsertam donec perlata papillam Haesit, Verg. A. 11, 803: tunc nuda papillis constitit auratis, her breasts adorned with gold chains, Juv. 6, 122.—Of the male breast: infra laevam papillam, Suet. Oth. 11; cf. Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 22; Ov. Am. 1, 4, 37.—**B.** A pustule, pimple, Ser. Samm. 64, 1100; 10, 133.—**C.** A rose-bud, Auct. Pervig. Ven. 14; 21.

pāpillātus, a, um, adj. [papilla, II. C.], shaped like a bud: corymbus, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. 1, p. 699 Burm.; so Hier. Ep. 66, n. 1.

Pāpilus, i, m., a Roman surname, Mart. 4, 48.

Pāpinianus, i, m., a celebrated Roman jurist under Septimius Severus, beheaded at the command of Caracalla, Spart. Sever. 21; Caracall. 4; 8.—Hence, **II. Pāpinianista**, ae, m., a follower or admirer of Pāpinian, Just. in Ep. praef. Dig. 2.

Pāpinus, i, m., a mountain in Cisalpine Gaul, Liv. 45, 12.

Pāpirius, i (old form **Pāpisius**, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 2; Paul. ex Fest. p. 23; Fest. p. 242 Müll.), m., the name of a patrician and plebeian gens, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 2.—Thus, **1.** The dictator, L. Pāpirius Cursor, Liv. 8, 30; Cic. l. 1.—**2.** C. Pāpirius Carbo, the friend of Ti. Gracchus, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 35; id. Brut. 27, 43; 62, 221; id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5; Tac. Or. 34.—Hence, **A. Pāpirius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Pāpirius, Pāpirian: Pāpiria lex, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46: tribus, one of the rural tribes, Liv. 8, 37; Val. Max. 9, 10, 1; Fest. p. 232 Müll.; Inscr. Grut. 766, 2 et saep.—**B. Pāpirianus**, a, um, adj., Pāpirian: domus, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1: saevitia, Liv. 10, 3; cf. id. 8, 30: jus civile Pāpirianum, a juridical compilation of S. Pāpirius, Dig. 1, 2, 2.

Pāpius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens.—**1.** C. Pāpius, a tribune of the people, the originator of the lex Pāpia de peregrinis exterminandis, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 47.—**2.** M. Pāpius Mutilus, a consul, who, together with his colleague, Poppaeus, passed, in the reign of Augustus, the lex Pāpia Poppaea, for the promotion of marriages, Tac. A. 2, 32; 3, 25; 28; Suet. Claud. 23; id. Ner. 10; Aus. Epigr. 89.—**3.** Pāpia, wife of Oppianicus, Cic. Clu. 9, 27.—Hence, **Pāpius**, a, adj., of or belonging to the gens Pāpia: Pāpia tribus, Inscr. Grut. 307, 7; 879, 6 et saep.

papo, v. pappo.

pappa, v. papa.

pappas, v. papas.

pappo (papo), āre, v. a., to eat pap, to eat: liberto opus est quod pappet, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 62; Pers. 3, 17.

† **pappus**, i, m., = πάππος. **I.** An old man, Varr. L. L. 7, § 30 Müll.—**2.** A grandfather, Aus. Idyll. 4, 18.—**II.** The woolly, hairy seed of certain plants, Lucr. 3, 386 Lachm.; also ap. Fest. p. 220 Müll.: semen ei lanuginis, quam pappon vocant, Plin. 21, 16, 57, § 97.—**III.** A plant, also called erigeron: quare eam Callimachus acanthida appellat, alii pappum, Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 163.

pāpula, ae, f. dim. [root pamp-, pap, to swell; in Gr. πομφός; cf. 2. populus], a pustule, pimple, Cels. 5, 28, 18: ardentis, Verg. G. 3, 564: eruptiones papularum, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 67: rubentes papulas sanare, id. 26, 11, 73, § 120; Vulg. Lev. 14, 56.—**Prov.**: papulas observatis alienas obsiti plurimis ulceribus, i. e. you see the mote in your brother's eye, but not the beam in your own, Sen. Vit. Beat. 27.

pāpūlo, āre, v. n. [papula], to produce

pustules or pimples, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 3, 4.

pāpūracēus, a, um, adj. [papyrus], made of papyrus: Ellychnium papyraceum, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 168: naves, id. 6, 22, 24, § 82.

pāpūrifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [papyrus-fero], papyrus-bearing, that produces papyrus: papyrifer Nilus, Ov. M. 15, 753: amnis, id. Tr. 3, 10, 27.

pāpūrinus, a, um, adj. [papyrus], of or belonging to the papyrus plant: stilus, Varr. ap. Non. 168, 14.

pāpūrio, ōnis, m. [id.], a place where papyrus grows abundantly, Vulg. Exod. 2, 5.

pāpūrius, a, um, adj. [id.], of papyrus, of paper, Aus. Ep. 7, 47.

† **pāpūrus**, i, m. and f., and **pāpūrum**, i, n., = πάπυρος, the paper-reed, papyrus. **I.** Lit.: papyrus ergo nascitur in palustribus Aegypti, aut quiescentibus Nili aquis... triangulis lateribus, decem non amplius cubitorum longitudine in gracilitatem fastigatum, Plin. 13, 11, 22, § 71: in Euphrate, id. 13, 11, 22, § 73. Ships were made of it, id. ib.; Luc. 4, 136: in vasis papyri super aquas, Vulg. Isa. 18, 2; and sails and cordage from its bark, Cels. 5, 28, 12; Col. 6, 6, 4; Pall. 3, 33; also shoes, Mart. Cap. 2, § 115; Tert. Carm. ad Sen. 22; and wicks, Veg. Vet. 2, 57; the roots were used instead of wood, Plin. 13, 11, 22, § 72; and likewise for funeral piles, Mart. 10, 97, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A garment made from the bark of the papyrus: succinctus patriā papyro, Juv. 4, 24.—**B.** Paper made of papyrus-stalk (cf.: liber, charta), Juv. 7, 101; Cat. 35, 1; Mart. 3, 2, 4.

pār, pāris (collat. form of the nom. fem. paris, Atta ap. Prisc. p. 764 P.—**Abl.** pari and pare, acc. to Charis. p. 14 P.; Prisc. p. 763 ib.; the latter poet.—**Gen. plur.** usu. parium; parum, acc. to Plin. ap. Charis. p. 110 P.), adj. [cf. Sanscr. para, another, and prae], equal (cf.: aequus, similis). **I.** Lit.: par est, quod in omnes aequabile est, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 67: par et aequalis ratio, id. Or. 36, 123: aequo et pari jure cum civibus vivere, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: vita beata... par est similis deorum, id. N. D. 2, 61, 153: est finitimus oratori poeta ac paene par, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70: pari atque eadem in laude aliquem ponere, id. Mur. 9, 21: intelleges de hoc iudicium meum et homum par et unum fuisse, id. Sull. 2, 5: pares in amore atque aequales, id. Lael. 9, 32: libertate esse parem ceteris, id. Phil. 1, 14, 34: verbum Latinum (voluptas) par Graeco (ἡδονή) et idem valens, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12: pares ejusdem generis munitiones, of equal size, Caes. B. G. 7, 74: similia omnia magis visa hominibus, quam paria, Liv. 45, 43: pares similesque (affectus), Sen. Ira. 1, 19 et saep.: quod in re pari valet, valet in hac, quae par est... valet aequitas, quae paribus in causis paria jura desiderat, Cic. Top. 4, 23: si ingenia omnia paria esse non possunt; jura certe paria debent esse eorum inter se, qui sunt cives in eadem re publicā, id. Rep. 1, 32, 49: necesse est eam esse naturam, ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant, id. N. D. 1, 19, 50; id. Fam. 5, 2, 3: equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constiterunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: hi (equites), dum pari certamine res geri potuit, etc., i. e. horse-men against horsemen, id. B. C. 1, 51.—**Poet.**, with a respective gen. or inf.: aetatis mentisque pares, Sil. 4, 370: et cantare pares et respondere parati, Verg. E. 7, 5.—**(β)** The thing with which the comparison is made is most freq. added in the dat.: quem ego parem summis Peripateticis iudico, Cic. Div. 1, 3, 5: in his omnibus par iis, quos antea commemoravi, id. Clu. 38, 107: omni illi et virtute et laude par, id. Planc. 11, 27: isti pari in belligerando, id. Font. 12, 26: par anseribus, as large as, Juv. 5, 114: prodigio par, i. e. extremely rare, id. 4, 97.—In sup.: QVOVIS FORMA VIRTUTIS PARISYMA FIT, Epit. of the Scipios, Inscr. Orell. 550: parissumi estis hibus, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 20.—**A d v e r b.** (colloq. and very rare): feceris par vis ceteris factis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 3.—**(γ)** With gen. (with this case par is treated as a substantive; rare but class.), an equal, counterpart, etc.: ei erat hospes, par illius, Siculus, etc., his counterpart, Plaut. Rud. prol. 49: cujus paucos pares

haec civitas tulit, Cic. Pis. 4, 8: quem meis par huius erat, Luc. 10, 382: ubique eum parem sui invenies, Front. Ep. ad Amic. 1, 6: vestrae fortitudinis, Phaedr. 4, 15, 6. — (δ) With *abl.* (rare): scalas pares moenium altitudinis, Sall. H. Fragn. ap. Arus. Mess. p. 253 Lindem.: in qua par facies nobilitate sua, Ov. F. 6, 804. — (ε) With *cum* (class.): non praecipuum, sed parem cum ceteris fortunae condicionem subire, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 7: ut enim cetera paria Tiberoni cum Varo fuissent, etc., id. Lig. 9, 27: quem tu parem cum liberis tuis regni- que participem fecisti, Sall. J. 14, 9 (cited ap. Arus. Mess. p. 253 Lindem.; but in Cic. Phil. 1, 14, 34, read *parem* ceteris). — (ζ) With *inter se* (class.): sunt omnes pares inter se, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11; id. de Or. 1, 55, 236. — (η) With *et, atque* (*ac*) (class.): cum par habetur honos summis et infimis, Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 53: omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria et Coriolano, id. Brut. 11, 43: tametsi haudquam par gloria sequatur scriptorem et auctorem rerum, Sall. C. 3, 2: quos postea in parem juris libertatisque condicionem atque ipsi erant, receperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 28; so with *atque*, id. ib. 5, 13, 2: si parem sapientiam hic habet ac formam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 36: neque mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 3: in quo offensae minimum, gratia par, ac si prope adessemus, Sall. J. 102, 7. — (θ) The object of comparison is sometimes not expressed: cui repugno, quoad possum, sed adhuc pares non sumus, i.e. *not equal to the task, able*, Cic. Att. 12, 15: pari proelio, *indecisive*, Nep. Them. 3, 3: pares validaeque miscentur, Tac. G. 20: cum paria esse coeperunt, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 6: si periculum par et ardor certaminis eos irritaret, Liv. 24, 39, 6. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *Equal to, a match for* any one in any respect: quibus ne di quidem immortales pares esse possint, Caes. B. G. 4, 7 fin.: qui pares esse nostro exercitu (*dat.*) non poterint, id. ib. 1, 40, 7; cf. ille, quod neque se parem armis existimabat, et, etc., Sall. J. 20, 5: non sumus pares, *not on an equality*, Juv. 3, 104: exime hunc mihi scrupulum, cui par esse non possum, Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 2: habeo, Q. Fabi, parem, quem das, Hannibalem, *an opponent, adversary*, Liv. 28, 44: inter pares aemulatio, Tac. A. 2, 47: ope Palladis Tydiden Superis parem, Hor. C. 1, 6, 15. — **2.** *Equal in station or age, of the same rank, of the same age* (syn. *aequalis*): ut coeāt par Jungaturque pari, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25: si qua volēs apte nubere, nube pari, Ov. H. 9, 32; Petr. 25, 5. — **3.** *Pro v.*: pares vetere proverbio cum paribus facillime congregantur, i.e. *birds of a feather flock together*, Cic. Sen. 3, 7. — **3.** *Par est, it is fit, meet, suitable, proper, right.* (a) With a *subject-clause* (class.; syn.: oportet, aequum, justum est): amorin me an rei opsequi potius par sit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 6: posterius ista te magis par agere'st, id. Pers. 5, 2, 21: canem esse hunc par fuit, id. Curc. 1, 2, 17: par est primus ipsum esse virum bonum, tum, etc., Cic. Lael. 22, 82: sic par est agere cum civibus, id. Off. 2, 23, 83: dubitans, quid me facere par sit, id. Att. 9, 9, 2: quicquid erit, quod me scire par sit, id. ib. 15, 17: 2: quibus (ornamentis) fretum ad consulatus petitionem aggredi par est, id. Mur. 7, 15; id. Rab. Perd. 11, 31; cf. ex quo intellegi par est, eos qui, etc., id. Leg. 2, 5, 11. — (β) Ut par est (erat, etc.; class.): ita, ut constantibus hominibus par erat, Cic. Div. 5, 55, 114: ut par fuit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 10. — (γ) With *ut*: non par videtur neque sit consentaneum... ut, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 31. — **4.** *Par pari respondere, or par pro pari referre, to return like for like, of a repartee*: par pari respondet, Plaut. Truc. 5, 47; id. Merc. 3, 4, 44; id. Pers. 2, 2, 11; cf.: paria paribus respondimus, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 23: ut sit unde par pari respondeatur, id. ib. 16, 7, 6: par pro pari referto, quod eam mordeat, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55 Fleck. — *Umpfenb.*, cited ap. Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19 (Bentl. ex conject. par. pari; cf. Krebs, Antibarbar. p. 281, ed. 5). — **5.** *Paria facere, to equalize or balance a thing with any thing, to settle, pay* (post-Aug.): cum rationibus domini paria facere, *to pay*, Col. 1, 8, 13; 11, 1, 24. — (β) Trop.: cum aliter beneficium detur, aliter reddatur, paria facere difficile est, *to return like for like, to repay with the same coin*, Sen. Ben. 3, 9, 2: denique debet poe-

nas: non est quod cum illo paria faciamus, *repay him*, id. Ira, 3, 25, 1: nihili differamus, cotidie cum vitā paria faciamus, *settle our accounts with life*, id. Ep. 101, 7; Plin. 2, 86, 88, § 202; so, *parem rationem facere*, Sen. Ep. 19, 10. — **6.** *Ludere par impar, to play at even and odd*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248: August. ap. Suet. Aug. 71 fin. — **7.** *Ex pari, adverb., in an equal manner, on an equal footing* (post-Aug.): sapiens cum diis ex pari vivit, Sen. Ep. 59, 14.

II. Transf., subst. A. pār, pāris, m., a companion, comrade, mate, spouse: plebs venit, et adcumbit cum pare quisque suo, Ov. F. 3, 526: jungi cum pare sua, id. ib. 3, 193: edicere est ausus cum illo suo pari, quem omnibus vitis superare cupiebat, ut, etc., Cic. Pis. 8, 18. — *E sp., a table companion*, — *δμοκλινος*: atque ibi opulentus tibi par forte obvenit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 68 Brix ad loc.: cedo parem quem pepigi, id. Pers. 5, 1, 15 (v. also I. A. γ. supra). — **B. pār, pāris, n., a pair**: gladiatorum par nobilissimum, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 17: ecce tibi geminum in scelere par, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2: par nobile fratrum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 243: par columbarum, Ov. M. 13, 833: par mularum, Gai. Inst. 3, 212: par oculorum, Suet. Rhet. 5: tria aut quatuor paria amicorum, Cic. Lael. 4, 15: scyphorum paria complura, id. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 47: paria (gladiatorum) ordinaria et postulatia, Sen. Ep. 7, 3: pocula oleaginea paria duo, Lab. Dig. 32, 1, 30.

Hence, *adv.*: **pariter, equally, in an equal degree, in like manner, as well.** **A.** In gen.: dispartiantur patris bona pariter, Afran. ap. Non. 375, 1: ut nostra in amicos benevolentia illorum erga nos benevolentiae pariter aequaliterque respondeat, Cic. Lael. 16, 56: lactamur amicorum laetitia aequae atque nostrae, et pariter dolemus angoribus, id. Fin. 1, 20, 65: caritate non pariter omnes egemus, id. Off. 2, 8, 30: ut pariter extrema terminentur, id. Or. 12, 38; Phaedr. 5, 2, 10: et gustandi et pariter tangendi magna iudicia sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: nulla pro sociā obtinet, pariter omnes viles sunt, id. ib. 80, 7; Quint. 9, 3, 102: cuncta pariter Romanis adversa, Tac. A. 1, 64: tantumdem est; feriunt pariter, *all the same, nevertheless*, Juv. 3, 298. — (β) *With cum*: Siculi mecum pariter moleste ferunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 173: pariter nobiscum progredi, Auct. Her. 3, 1, 1; Verg. A. 1, 572. — (γ) *With ut, atque* (*ac*): is ex se hunc reliquit filium pariter moratum, ut pater avusque huius fuit, Plaut. Aul. prol. 21: pariter hoc ūt, atque ut alia facta sunt, id. Am. 4, 1, 11: vultu pariter atque animo varius, Sall. J. 113, 3: pariter ac si hostis adesset, id. ib. 46, 6. — (δ) *With et*: pariterque et ad se tuendum et ad hostem petendum, Liv. 31, 35: pariter et habitus et nomina edocebuntur, Quint. 1, 1, 25; Ov. M. 11, 556. — (ε) *With dat.* (in late poets, and once in Liv.): pariter ultimae (gentes) propinquis, imperio parerent, *the remotest as well as the nearest*, Liv. 38, 16; Stat. Th. 5, 121; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 166. — (ζ) *With qualis*: pariter suades, qualis es, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 37. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *Like simul, of equality in time or in association, at the same time, together*: nam plura castella Pompeius pariter, distindendae manūs causā, tentaverat, *at the same time, together*, Caes. B. C. 3, 52: pariter decurrere, Liv. 22, 4, 6: ut pariter et socii rem inciperent, id. 3, 22, 6; 10, 5, 7; 26, 48 fin.; cf.: plura simul invadimus, si aut tam infirma sunt, ut pariter impelli possint, aut, etc., Quint. 5, 13, 11; so, *pariter multos invadere*, id. 5, 7, 5: pariter ire, id. 1, 1, 14; 1, 12, 4; Tac. H. 4, 56; Plin. 26, 8, 40, § 66. — (β) *With cum* (so commonly in Cic.): conchyliis omnibus contingere, ut cum lunā pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33; cf. id. de Or. 3, 3, 10: studia doctrinae pariter cum aetate crescent, id. Sen. 14, 50: pariter cum vitā sensus amittitur, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: equites pariter cum occasu solis expeditos educit, Sall. J. 68, 2; 77, 1; 106, 5: pariter cum collegā, Liv. 10, 21, 14; 27, 17, 6. — (γ) *With et, atque, que*: inventionem et dispositionem pariter exercent, Quint. 10, 5, 14; 1, 1, 25: quibus mens pariter atque oratio insurgat, id. 12, 2, 28: seriis jocisque pariter accommodato, id. 6, 3, 110. — (δ) *With dat.* (poet.), Stat. Th. 5, 122: pariterque favillis Durescit glacies, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 165. — **2.** In order to give greater vivacity

to the expression, reduplicated: pariter, pariter, *as soon as* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hanc pariter vidit, pariter Calydōnius heros Optavit, Ov. M. 8, 324; Plin. Ep. 8, 23 fin. — **3.** *In like manner, likewise, also*: pariterque oppidani agere, Sall. J. 60, 1: postquam pariter nymphae incedere vidit, Ov. M. 2, 445.

parābilis, e, adj. [paro], *easily procured, easy to be had, of easy attainment* (class.): divitiae, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 36; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 33, 93: namque parabilem amo venerem facilemque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 119: cultus (corporis), Curt. 3, 5, 2; cf. id. 6, 2, 2; 8, 4, 14: res, Sen. Ep. 5, 4.

† parābōla, ae, and parābōle, es, f., = παραβολή, a comparison. **I.** Lit.: in omni parabole aut praecedit similitudo, res sequitur; aut praecedit res, similitudo sequitur, Quint. 8, 3, 77; 6, 3, 59: qui simpliciter et demonstrandae rei causā eloquebantur, parabolis referti sunt, Sen. Ep. 59, 5. — **II.** Transf., in eccl. Lat., *an allegorical relation, a parable*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5; Aug. Quaest. Evang. 2, 45; Vulg. Job, 27, 1; id. Matt. 13, 3 et saep. — **B.** *A proverb*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 32. — **C.** *A taunting speech*, Vulg. Hab. 2, 6. — **D.** *Any speech, esp. in phrase*: assumptā parabolā, Vulg. Num. 23, 7.

parābōlānus, i, m. [parabolus, lit., a reckless person], *a sick-nurse, esp. in infectious diseases*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 18; cf. Cod. Th. 16, 2, 42 and 43.

parābōlice, adv. [parabole], *metaphorically*: dictare aliquid, Sid. Ep. 5, 17; Hier. in Matt. 15, 15 sq.

† parābōlus, i, m., = παράβολος, a reckless fellow, who risks his life on any thing, Cass. Hist. Trip. 11, 17.

† parācentērium, ii, n., = παρακέντηριον, a surgical instrument for making a perforation, a couching-needle, Veg. Vet. 2, 18.

† parācentēsis, is, f., = παρακέντησις, a surgical t. t., a perforation, a couching or tapping, Plin. 25, 13, 92, § 144; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8; Veg. 1, 43, 3.

† parācharactēs, ae, m., = παραχαράκτης, a counterfeiter of coin, Cod. Th. 9, 21, 9.

parāchārazīmus, a, um, adj. [παράχαράζιμος], *counterfeit*: adulterinus: adulterina nomismata et paracharaxima, Cassian. Colat. 1, 20.

Parāchélois, idis and idos, f., = Παράχελως, a city in Thessaly, on the Aeche-lois, Liv. 39, 26.

† parāclētus (ē scanned short, Prud. Cath. 5, 160; id. στέφ. 10, 430) or **parāclītus** (i scanned short, Prud. Periēg. 2622), *i, m., = παράκλητος. I.* *An advocate, defender, helper, protector, comforter*, Tert. Verg. Vel. 1; id. Anim. 55; Res. Carn. f.: Vulg. Johan. 14, 16; 15, 26. — **II.** *One of the aeons of Valentinian*, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

† parācynanchē, es, f., = παρακύννη, an inflammation of one side of the throat, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 1, 3 (al. parasy-nanche).

†† parāda, ae, f. [perh. Celtīc], *a cover or an awning of a boat*: subter paradas jacens, Aus. Ep. 5, 25; Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

† parādiastōlē, es, f., = παραδιαστολή, a figure of speech, in which two different but similar things are put together and distinguished (pure Lat. distinctio), Rutil. Lup. Fig. Sent. 1, 4; Rufin. § 20 (written as Greek, Quint. 9, 3, 65).

† parādīgma, ātis, n., = παράδειγμα, in gram. and rhet. lang., an example, paradigm, Charis. p. 248 P.; Diom. p. 460 ib.; Don. Trop. p. 1779 ib. et saep.: parādīgmate Platonico plenius, Tert. Anim. 43.

parādīsiacus, a, um, adj. [paradisus], *of or belonging to Paradise, Paradiisiacal*: rosae, Ven. Fort. Carm. 6, 8, 1: Paradiisiaca sedes, Paradise, Alc. 1, 298.

parādīsicola, ae, comm. [paradisus-colo], *a dweller in Paradise, i.e. in heaven*, Prud. Hamart. 936.

† parādīsus, i, m., = παράδεισος, a park. **I.** Lit.: vivaria quae nunc vulgus, quos παραδείσους Graeci appellant, Gell. 2, 20, 4: in paradiso, hoc est in viridario, Aug. Serm. 343, n. 1; Vulg. Gen. 2, 8: malorum, *an orchard*, id. Cant. 4, 13. — **II.** Transf.

A. Paradise, the dwelling-place of the first human beings, the *Garden of Eden*, Hier. Ep. 52, n. 5: plantatus paradisi in Eden, id. ib. 69, n. 6.—**B. Paradise**, the abode of the blessed, Tert. Apol. 47; id. Carm. Judic. Dom. 195: Vulg. Eccus. 44, 16; id. Luc. 23, 43.—**III. A town of Cœlesyria**, Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 82.—**IV. A river in Cilicia**, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93.

† **paradoxus**, a, um, adj., = παράδοξος, marvellous, strange, contrary to all expectation, paradoxical; only subst. **I. paradoxus**, i, m., one who, contrary to expectation, has conquered both in the lucta and in the pancratium on the same day; in Gr. usu. called παραδοξονικός (late Lat.), Aug. Princip. Rhet. n. 9. The mines were also called paradoxoi, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 8, 184.—**II. paradoxum** or **-on**, i, n. **A. A figure of speech**: paradoxon, sive hypomone, sustentatio vel inopinatum. Hoc schema suspendit sensum: deinde subicit aliquid eo, contra expectationem auditoris, sive magnum sive minus; et ideo sustentatio vel inopinatum dicitur, Rufin. Fig. Sentent. § 34; Isid. 2, 21, 29.—**B. In plur.**: **paradoxa**, ōrum, n., = παράδοξα, the apparently contradictory doctrines of the Stoics: haec paradoxa illi, nos admirabilia dicamus, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 74; cf. (illa) mirabilia Stoicorum quae paradoxa nominantur, id. Ac. 2, 44, 136: quae quia sunt admirabilia contraque opinionem omnium, ab ipsis (Stoicis) etiam paradoxa appellantur, tentare volui, etc. id. Par. prooem. 4.

† **paraenesis**, is, f., = παραίνεσις, an exhortation, admonition, precept; gen. plur. paraeneseōn, Vulc. Avid. Cass. 3.

Paraetacēnē, ēs, f., = Παραετακηνή, a district of Persia: supra Paraetacenen et Persiden, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 131; Curt. 5, 13, 2.—Hence, **II. Paraetacae**, ārum, m., = Παραετακάι, the Paraetacenes, Nep. Eum. 8; called also **Paraetacēni**, Gr. Παραετακηνοί, Plin. 6, 26, 29, § 116.

Paraetōnium, ii, n., = Παραετόνιον, a seaport town in Northern Africa, between Egypt and the Syrtis, now Marsa Labeit, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 33; Ov. Am. 2, 13, 7; id. M. 9, 772.—Hence, **II. Paraetōnius**, a, um, adj., *Paraetōnian*: portus, Mela, 1, 8, 2.—Subst.: **paraetōnium**, ii, n., a certain white and pure chalk found near Paraetōnium, *Paraetōnium-white*, Plin. 35, 6, 18, § 36; 33, 5, 27, § 90; Vitr. 7, 7.—**B. Transf., Egyptian, African**: Paraetōnius Nilus, Stat. Th. 5, 12: urbs, i.e. Alexandria, Luc. 10, 9: litus, Egyptian, Claud. B. Gild. 160: serpens, African, Sil. 17, 450.

† **paragauda**, ae, and **paragaudis**, is, f., a border, lace, worked on a garment. **I. Lit.**: auratae paragaudae, Cod. Just. 11, 8, 2; Cod. Th. 10, 21, 1.—**II. Transf., a laced garment**: interulas paragaudas duces, Val. ap. Vop. Prob. 4: paragaudem triuicem unam, id. ap. Treb. Claud. 17.

† **paragōgē**, ēs, f., = παραγωγή, in gram., a lengthening of a word, the addition of a letter or syllable to a word, *paragoge* (e.g. facio, facesso), Charis. p. 226 P.; Diom. p. 309 ib.

† **paragōgīa**, ōrum, n., = παραγωγή, aqueducts, Cod. Just. 11, 42, 10.

† **paragramma**, ātis, n., = παράγραμμα, an error in writing, Hier. Ep. 71, n. 5.

† **Paralipōmēna**, ōrum, n., = τὰ παραλειπόμενα (things omitted, not related), the books of the Chronicles in the Bible, Hier. Ep. 53, n. 8.

† **paralius** (-os), on, adj., = παράλιος, that grows by the seaside, Plin. 20, 19, 78, § 206; 26, 8, 41, § 68.

† **parallellogrammus**, a, um, adj., = παραλληλόγραμμος, consisting of parallel lines: mensura, Front. Colon. p. 116 and 130 Goes.

parallelōnius, a, um, adj., i.q. parallelus, parallel: terminus, Auct. Limit. p. 310 Goes.

† **parallelus**, a, um, and **parallelus**, on, adj., = παράλληλος, parallel: parallelus linea, Vitr. 5, 8: circuli paralleli; or absol. paralleli, concentric circles on the celestial globe, *parallels of latitude*: no-

stri circulos appellavere, Graeci parallelos, Plin. 6, 33, 39, § 212; Mart. Cap. 8, § 817.

Parālus, i, m., = Πάραλος (of or belonging to the sea), an Athenian hero whose portrait was painted by Protogenes, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 101; 7, 58, 58, § 207; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135 Zumpt.

† **paralysis**, is, f., = παράλυσις, palsy, paralysis: paralyti mederi, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 14: paralyti periclitari, id. 20, 15, 59, § 165: adulescens, paralyisin cave, Petr. 120; Vulg. 1 Macc. 9, 55.

† **paralyticus**, a, um, adj., = παραλυτικός, struck with palsy, paralytic, Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 85; Petr. 131.—Esp., subst.: **paralyticus**, i, m., a paralytic, a palsied person: graditur paralyticus, Claud. Epigr. 49 fin.: paralyticos restringere, i.e. to heal, Tert. Apol. 21; Vulg. Matt. 4, 24; 9, 2.

† **paramesē**, ēs, f., = παραμῆση, the string next to the middle; hence, the next to the middle note, B b in the treble, Vitr. 5, 4.—**II. Transf., the ring-finger**; v. hypate.

paranarrhinon, i, n., the same as antirrhinum, Plin. 25, 10, 80, § 129.

† **paranēte**, ēs, f., = παρανήτη, the last string but one; hence, the note next to the highest, Vitr. 6, 1; cf. id. 5, 4.

† **parangarius**, a, um, adj., = παράγγαριος, that is done besides the service to which one is bound: praestatio, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 2.—**II. Subst.: parangaria**, ae, f., a service over and above that which one is bound to render, extra service, Cod. Just. 12, tit. 51; Cod. Th. 8, tit. 5.

† **paranympus**, i, m., = παράνυμφος, a bridesman, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 18; 6, 9; Ven. Fort. Carm. 8, 5, 305.—In fem.: **paranympa**, ae, a bridesmaid, = pronuba, Isid. Orig. 9, 7.

† **parapaestus**, i, m., = παράπαιστος, a foot in poetry: anapaestus, parapaestus, Not. Tir. p. 184.

Parāpāmisus, v. Paropamisus.

† **parapegma**, ātis, n., = παράπηγμα (something fixed on or hung up; hence), a table of astronomical calculations, made of brass, and fixed or suspended to a pillar, Vitr. 9, 7.

parāpētasiūs, a, um, adj., = παραπέτασιος, covering, that serves to cover or shelter; hence, aedificia parapetasia, penthouses, sheds, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 39.

† **parāpeteuma**, ātis, n., = παραπέτευμα, a ticket for which corn was received, a corn-ticket, Cod. Just. 11, 24, 2.

† **parāpherna**, ōrum, n., = παράφερνα, the separate possessions of a married woman, her property besides her dower, Dig. 23, 3, 9; Cod. Just. 5, 14, 8.

† **parāphoros**, on, adj., = παράφορος, bad, of an inferior sort: paraphoron alumen, Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 184.

† **parāphrasis**, is, f., = παράφρασις, a paraphrase: paraphrasi vertere, Quint. 1, 9, 2; 10, 5, 5.

† **parāphrastes**, ae, m., = παραφραστής, one that paraphrases, a paraphrast, Hier. praef. ad Libr. Reg. fin.

† **parāpiēnos**, i, m., = παράπινης, a foot in poetry (—), Diom. p. 478 P.

Parāpōtāmīa, ae, f., a district near the Tigris, Plin. 12, 28, 61, § 133.

parāpsis, v. paropsis.

1. parārius, a, um, adj. [par], of or belonging to a pair: pararium aes appellabatur id, quod equitibus duplex pro binis equis dabatur, Fest. p. 221 Müll.

2. parārius, ii, m. [paro], an agent, factor, broker, Sen. Ben. 2, 23, 2; so of the go-between in an intrigue, id. Contr. 2, 9; 3, 15, 2.

† **parāsanga**, ae, m., = παράσαγγη, a Persian league, a parasang, containing 30 stadia, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 124; Fest. p. 222 Müll.

† **parāscēvē**, ēs, f., = παρασκευή, the day of preparation, i.e. the day before the Sabbath, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12; id. adv. Psych. 14; Vulg. Matt. 27, 62; id. Luc. 23, 54.

† **parāsēmum**, i, n., = παράσημον, the ensign or flag of a ship, Vet. Schol. Juv. 4, 77.

† **parāsiōpēsis**, is, f., = παρasiώπησις, a figure of rhetoric, where one says he will not speak of such and such a thing, but, in the very act of so doing, suggests it: parasiōpēsis: hoc est, cum aliquid nos reticere dicimus et tamen tacitum intellegitur, Rutil. Lup. Fig. Sent. 2, 11.

parāsita, ae, f. [parasitus], a female parasite: cinifiones, parasitae, Hor. S. 1, 2, 98.—**II. Transf.**: imitatrix avis ac parasita, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 68.

parāsītaster, tri, m. [id.], a mean, sorry parasite: parasitaster parvulus, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 4; cf. Prisc. p. 610; 618 and 628 P.

parāsītatiō, ōnis, f. [id.], a playing the parasite, sponging, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 23.

parāsīticus, a, um, adj. [id.], parasitic: perjurationculae, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 77: ars, id. Capt. 3, 1, 9: mensa, Aug. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.

parāsitor, āri, v. dep. [id.], to play the parasite, to sponge: parasitarius, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 54: parasitando pascere ventres suos, id. Pers. 1, 2, 3.

† **parāsitus**, i, m., = παράσιτος, lit. one who eats with another; hence, **I. In gen.**, a guest (pure Lat. conviva): parasiti Jovis, the gods, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 7; App. M. 10, p. 246, 35.—Hence, parasitus Phoeboi, a player, actor, Mart. 9, 29, 9.—**II. In partic.**, in a bad sense, one who, by flattery and buffoonery, manages to live at another's expense, a sponger, toad-eater, parasite (syn. scurra): nos parasiti planius... Quasi mures semper edimus alienum cibum, etc., Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 7; cf. id. Pers. 1, 3, 3; id. Stich. 2, 1, 42: parasitorum in comoediis assentatio, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: edaces parasiti, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 173; Juv. 1, 139.—Comically, of a whip: ne ulmos parasitos faciat, that he will make his elm-twigs stick to me like parasites, i.e. give me a sound flogging, Plaut. Ep. 2, 3, 5.—The tutelary deity of parasites was Hercules, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 79.

† **parastās**, ādis, f., = παραστάς, a four-cornered pillar or column, a pilaster, Vitr. 10, 15; cf. parastata.

† **parastāta**, ae, f., = παραστάτης, a square pillar or column, a pilaster, Cato ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 11: columnae habentes post se parastatas, etc., Vitr. 5, 1 (al. parastaticae).

† **parastāticus**, a, um, adj., = παραστατικός, of or belonging to pilasters, parastatic, Inscr. Fabr. p. 688, n. 100.—**II. Subst.**: **parastatica**, ae, f., = παραστατική, **A. A square pillar or column, a pilaster**: columnae aque parastaticae (al. parastatae), Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52; Vitr. 9, 9; cf. Inscr. Labus Epigrafe Lat. Scop. ap. Egitto, p. 7.—**B. In plur.**: **parastaticae**, ārum, f., two bones in the knee of a horse, Veg. Vet. 4, 1.

† **parastichis**, īdis, f., = παραστιχίς, a word formed of the initial letters of verses, an acrostic, Suet. Gram. 6 (written as Greek, Gell. 14, 6, 4).

parāsynchronē, ēs, f., = παρasiνώνη, v. l. Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 1, 3; v. paracynanche.

† **parāsynchronis**, is, f., = παρasiνώνις, a secret, unlawful assembly: parasyntaxes et conventicula, Cod. Just. 1, 5, 8, § 3.

parātarius, a, um, adj. [1. paro], easily procured: parabilis, Apic. 8, 6 dub.

parātē, adv. v. 1. paro, P. a. fin.

parātio, ōnis, f. [1. paro], a preparing, getting, procuring (rare for comparatio; not in Cic.): nulla inest paratio, Afran. ap. Non. 219, 27: rerum, Dig. 30, 1, 39 fin.: regni, a striving after sovereignty, Sall. J. 31, 7.

parātor, ōris, m. [id.], a preparer, contriver (eccl. Lat.), Aug. c. Cresc. 1, 8.

† **paratragoedo**, āre, v. n., = παρατραγωδεῖν, to express one's self in a tragic, pompous manner: ut paratragoedat carnifex, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 17.

parātura, ae, f. [1. paro], a preparing, preparation. (post-class.): materiarum, Tert. Pall. 3 fin.: id. Spect. 4; id. Cor. Mil. 1; id. Virg. Vel. 12; Vulg. 2 Par. 5, 5.

1. parātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from 1. paro.

2. parātus, ūs, m. [1. paro], a preparing, fitting out, preparation, provision, = ap. paratus: nullum necessarium vitae cultum

aut paratum requirentis, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 53: paratu militum et armorum, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 2, 27, 2; Liv. 10, 41, 3 Drak. N. cr.: proviso ante funebri paratu, Tac. A. 13, 17: natalem Vitellii diem celebrare ingenti paratu, id. M. 8, 683: Tyrios induta paratus, clothing, id. F. 3, 627: ventris et ganeae, Tac. A. 3, 52: fortunae, id. ib. 11, 30.

† **paraverēdus**, i, m. [vox hibr., from παρά-verēdus], a horse for extraordinary occasions, an extra post-horse, Cod. Just. 12, 51, 2; 19; id. Th. 8, 15, 7; 15 sq.; Cassiod. Var. 5, 39; 11, 14.

† **parazōnium**, ii, n., = παραζώνιον, a dagger, Mart. 14, 32 in lemm.

Parca, ae, f. [root πλεκ-; cf. πλέκω, πλοκή; Lat. plecto, plico], one of the goddesses of Fate, whose Latin names are Nona, Decuma, and Morta, Caesell. Vindex ap. Gell. 3, 16, 11 (their Greek names are Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, Hyg. Fab. 171).—In sing.: Parca non mendax, Hor. C. 2, 16, 39: tenax veri, Pers. 5, 48: dura, Ov. P. 4, 15, 36.—Plur., the Fates: Parcae, Hesperides, etc.: quos omnes Erebo et Nocte natos ferunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44: Parcae fatalia nentes Stamina non ulli dissoluenda deo, Tib. 1, 7, 1: immites, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 13: iniquae, Hor. C. 2, 6, 9: veraces, id. C. S. 25: sic placitum Parcis, id. C. 2, 17, 16; Lact. 2, 10, 20; Verg. E. 4, 47; Juv. 12, 64.

parcē, adv., v. parvus fin. A.

parciloquium, ii, n. [parce-loquor], a speaking sparingly, reserve in conversation (post-class.), App. M. 5, p. 164, 34.

parcimōnia and **parcimōnium**, v. parsim.

parcīpromus, i, m. [parce-promo], one that gives sparingly, a niggard, curmudgeon (Plautin.): qui cum genis suis belligerant parcipromi, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 81; id. Ps. 5, 1, 22.

parcitas, ātis, f. [parcus], sparingness, parsimony (post-Aug.): animadversionum, Sen. Clem. 7, 22: moderatio, parcitas, sobrietas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8: ciborum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 118; Pall. 1, 26, 1.—2. Mercy, moderation: sine ulla parcitate verberare aliquem, Cassiod. 3, Hist. Eccl. 2; id. ib. 6, 12.

parciter, adv., v. parvus fin. B.

parco, pēperi, less freq. parsi (the former constantly in Cic. and Caes., the latter ante-class. and post-Aug.: parciui, Naev. ap. Non. 153, 21, or Com. 69 Rib.; part. fut. parsurus, Liv. 26, 13, 16; Suet. Tib. 62: parcurus, Hier. Ep. 14, 2), parsum, and less correctly parcitum, 3, v. n. and a. [for sparco; Gr. σπαρνός, rare; cf. Engl. spare; but v. also paucus, parvus], to act sparingly, be sparing with respect to a thing, to spare; constr. usually with dat. or absol.; ante-class. also with acc. I. Lit. A. Of things (rare but class.). (a) With dat.: nihil pretio parsi, filio dum parceret, Plaut. Capt. prol. 32: operae meae, id. Mil. 4, 9, 3: te rogo sumptu ne parcas, Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 2: non parcam operae, id. ib. 13, 27, 1: nec impensae, nec labori, nec periculo parsurum, Liv. 35, 44: petit, ne cui rei parcat ad ea perficienda, Nep. Paus. 2, 5.—(β) Absol.: frumentum se exigue dierum XXX. habere, sed paulo etiam longius tolerare posse parcendo, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 4.—Poet.: parcons=parcus: parcentes ego dexterās Odī. (=parcius administrantes vinum, flores, etc.), Hor. C. 3, 19, 21.—(γ) With acc. (ante-class. and poet.): oleas, Cato, R. R. 58: pecuniam, Plaut. Curc. 3, 11: argenti atque auri memoras quare multa talenta, Gnatis parce tuis, spare, reserve for your children, Verg. A. 10, 532 Serv.—Prov.: qui parci virgae odit filium, Vulg. Prov. 13, 24.—B. Of persons, to spare, have mercy upon, forbear to injure or punish (eccl. and late Lat.), usually with dat.: non pepercisti filio tuo, Vulg. Gen. 22, 16; id. 2 Pet. 2, 4 et saep.—II. Trop. A. To spare, i. e. to preserve by sparing, to use carefully, not to injure. (a) With dat.: tibi parce, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 112: iustitia autem praecipit, parcere omnibus, consulere generi hominum, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: aedificiis omnibus pu-

blicis et privatis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 54, § 120: amicitis et dignitatibus, id. Or. 26, 89; id. Phil. 2, 24, 59: non aetate confectis, non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: subjectis, sed debellare superbos, Verg. A. 6, 853: ne reliquis quidem nepotibus parsurus creditur, Suet. Tib. 62: alicuius auribus, i. e. to refrain from speaking on disagreeable topics, Cic. Quint. 12, 40; so, auribus et consuetudini, id. de Or. 3, 43, 170: valetudini, id. Fam. 11, 27, 1: famae, Prop. 1, 16, 11: oculis, i. e. to turn away one's eyes from an unpleasant sight, id. 4, 9, 35: luminibus, Tib. 1, 2, 33; Suet. Dom. 11: parci Cognatis maculis similisfera, Juv. 15, 159.—(β) With in and acc. (ante- and post-class.): neque parci in hostes, Lucr. 6, 399: parce in feminam, App. M. 1, p. 105, 39.—(γ) Absol. (poet.): thyrsos parcente ferit, i. e. lightly, Stat. Ach. 1, 572.—B. To abstain or refrain from doing a thing; to forbear, leave off, desist, stop, cease, let alone, omit (cf.: desino, mitto): meo labori non parsi, Cato ap. Fest. p. 242 Müll.; cf. Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 3; id. Pers. 2, 5, 11; so, neque parceretur labori, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 2: auxilio, to make no use of proffered assistance, id. Planc. 35, 86: lamentis, Liv. 6, 3: bello, abstain from, Verg. A. 9, 656: hibernis parcebat flatibus Euri, id. G. 2, 339: parce metu, cease from, id. A. 1, 257.—(β) With inf., to refrain, forbear (not in class. prose): visere opera tua, Cato, R. R. 1, 1: hancine ego vitam parsi perdere, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 2: proinde parce, sis, fidem ac iura societatis iactare, Liv. 34, 32: parcite, oves, nimium procedere, Verg. E. 3, 94: pias scelerare manus, id. A. 3, 42: defendere vinum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 58: ne parce dare, id. C. 1, 28, 23: parce postea paupertatem cuiquam obiectare, App. Mag. 23, p. 289, 3; Aug. Ep. 43, 24: ori, to refrain from speaking, Vulg. Job, 7, 11.—* (γ) With acc.: parci to linguam in sacrificiis dicebatur, i. e. coëreco, contineto, taceto, Fest. p. 222 Müll.—* (δ) With ab, to desist from: precantes, ut a caedibus et ab incendiis parceretur, Liv. 25, 25, 6; so with abl. alone: caede, Aus. Epigr. 130, 4.

parcus, a, um, adj., = παῦρος [v. parco], sparing in any thing, esp. in expenditure; in a good and bad sense, frugal, thrifty, economical; niggardly, penurious, parsimonious (syn.: tenax, restrictus). I. Lit. (a) Absol.: detrusisti me ad senem parcissimum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 9: patre parco ac tenaci, Cic. Cael. 15, 36: optimus colonus, parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus, id. de Or. 2, 71, 287: parcumque genus patiensque laborum, Ov. M. 7, 656: parca manu offerre aliquid, Hor. C. 3, 16, 43.—(β) With gen.: veteris non parcus aceti, Hor. S. 2, 2, 62: donandi parca juvenus, id. ib. 2, 5, 79: pecuniae, Tac. H. 1, 49: pecuniae parcus ac tenax, Suet. Tib. 46.—B. In gen., sparing, chary, moderate in any thing: operā haud fui parcus meā, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 14: nimium parcus in largiendā civitate, Cic. Balb. 22, 50: non tam vereor, ne me in laudibus suis parcum, quam ne nimium putet, Plin. Pan. 3, 3: quam modica cultu, quam parca comitatu, id. ib. 83, 7: civium sanguinis parcus, Tac. H. 3, 75: parcissimus somni, Luc. 9, 590: parcissimus vini, Suet. Aug. 77: acies non parca fugae, Sil. 10, 30: beneficiorum parcissimus aestimator, Plin. Pan. 21, 2: parcus Deorum cultor, Hor. C. 1, 34, 1: in libidinem projecti, in cibum parci, Just. 41, 3, 13.—With inf.: parcusque lacessere Martem, Sil. 1, 680: haud parci Martem coluisse, id. 8, 464.—In gen., moderate, not rash nor self-indulgent: somnus sanitatis in homine parco, Vulg. Ecclus. 31, 24.—Comp.: parciior somni, Just. 11, 13, 2.—Sup.: parcissimus somni, Luc. 9, 590.—II. Transf. spare, scanty, little, small, slight (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): parco sale contingere, Verg. G. 3, 403: tellus, Stat. S. 4, 5, 13: lucerna, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 60: vulnus, Sil. 16, 111: merito parciior ari meo, Ov. P. 1, 2, 98: quaeque sum vento lintea parca dari, id. H. 21, 79: optima mors parca quae venit apta die, after a short time, Prop. 3, 3, 40 (Parcae quae venit acta die, id. 3, 4, 18 Müll.): et brevis somnus, Plin. Pan. 49.—Adv., in two forms, parce (class.) and parciter (ante- and post-class.). A. Form parce. 1. Sparingly, frugally, thriftily; penuriously, parsimoniously: parce parcus, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 35: vivere parce, continenter, severe, so-

brie, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106; cf.: parce ac duriter se habere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 20: parce et duriter vitam agere, id. And. 1, 1, 47: nimium parce facere sumptum, id. ib. 2, 6, 19: frumentum parce et paulatim metiri, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: cur id tam parce tamque restricte faciant, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 42: parce seminat, Vulg. 2 Cor. 9, 6.—Comp.: implet manum parcius, Juv. 6, 546.—2. In gen., sparingly, moderately, cautiously: scripsi de te parce et timide, Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3: parce et molliter aliquem laedere, id. ib. 1, 9, 23: gaudere, Phaedr. 4, 16: mirari, Sil. 10, 474; 15, 756; Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 3; 5, 7, 4.—Comp.: parcius dicere de laude alicuius, Cic. Mur. 13, 29: parcius ista viris tamen obicienda memento, Verg. E. 3, 7: parcius Andromachen vexavit Achaia victrix, Ov. H. 8, 13: parcius quantium fenestras, rarely, seldom, Hor. C. 1, 25, 1; Quint. 9, 2, 69.—Sup.: civitatem Romanam parcissime dedit, Suet. Aug. 40: ut parcissime dicam, nemo historicorum commendavit magis, Quint. 10, 1, 101.—B. Form parciter, sparingly, Pompon. ap. Non. 515, 6: praelibare, Claud. Mam. praef.

† **pardālianches**, is, n., = παρδαλι-αγῆς, an epithet of a poisonous plant (aconitum) which chokes panthers, Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 7; 8, 27, 41, § 99; Sol. 17 fin.

† **pardālios**, ii, m., = παρδάλειος (sc. λίθος), a precious stone spotted like a panther, Jasper, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 190.

† **pardālis**, is, f., = παρδαλις, a female panther, Curt. 5, 1, 21.

pardālium, ii, n. [pardalis], a kind of ointment that smells like a panther, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 6.

† **pardus**, i, m., = πάρδος, a male panther: nunc varias (pantheras) et pardos, qui mares sunt, appellant in eo omni genere creberrimo in Africā Syriacque, Plin. 8, 17, 23, § 63; 10, 73, 94, § 202; 11, 37, 65, § 172; Juv. 11, 123.—Prov.: si mutare potest Aethiops pellem suam, aut pardus varietates suas, Vulg. Jer. 13, 23.

† **parēas** or **parias**, ae, m., = παρείας, a kind of snake, Luc. 9, 721; cf.: parreas serpens, qui semper in caudā ambulat et sulcum facere videtur, Isid. Orig. 12, 4.

† **parectatus**, a, um, adj., = παρέκτατος, grown up, marriageable (ante-class.), Lucil. and Varr. ap. Non. 67, 11 sq.

† **parēdros**, i, m., = πάρεδρος, that sits by one's side, remains with one: paderi spiritus, familiar spirits, Tert. Anim. 28.

† **parēgōria**, ae, f., = παρηγορία, alleviation, ease: paregorium praestare, App. Herb. 24.

parēgōricus, a, um, adj. [paregoria], alleviating, assuaging: adjutoria, Theod. Prisc. 1, 9: remedium, Marc. Emp. 36.

parēgōrizo, āvi, i, v. a. [id.], to soothe, alleviate, assuage (eccl. Lat.), Aug. in Psal. 122, 11.

† **parēlion**, i, n., = παρήλιον, a mock sun, parhelion: parelia sunt imagines solis in nube spissā et vicinā in modum speculi. Quidam parhelion ita definiunt: nubes rotunda et splendida, similisque soli, Sen. Q. N. 1, 11, 2: solent et bina fieri parelia, id. ib. 1, 13, 1.

1. **parens**, entis, Part. and P. a., from pareo.

2. **parens**, entis, m. and f. (gen. plur. parentum and parentium, cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 66 Müll.; Charis. p. 111 P.; Diom. p. 282 ib.: masculino genere parentem appellabant antiqui etiam matrem, Fest. p. 151 Müll.; so, Gracchus, Charis. p. 79 P.) [pario], a procreator, a father or mother, a parent; most freq. in the plur., parents. I. Lit.: SI PARENTEM PVER VERBERIT... DIVIS PARENTVM SACER ESTO, Lex regia: qui parentem aut hospitem Necasset, Enn. ap. Non. 153, 29 (Trag. v. 239 Vahl.): parens tuus, Cic. Sull. 29, 81; Hor. A. P. 313: illum et parentis crediderim sui Fregisse cervicem, id. C. 2, 13, 5: alma parens Idaea deum, Verg. A. 10, 252: an tu reris eum (Orestem) occisā insanuisse parente? etc., Hor. S. 2, 3, 134: imperator, qui sibi parentis loco esset, i. e. entitled to the reverence due a father, Liv. 4, 42, 8; cf.: (Lolliam) privignis parentis loco futuram, be a mother to them, Tac. A. 12, 2: parentis eam (Darii matrem) loco diligī colique, Curt. 5, 3, 11: per speciem honorandae parentis, Liv. 8,

22, 2; 26, 49, 13. — In *plur.*: quae (caritas) est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Lael. 8, 27: parentes cum liberis, Caes. B. G. 5, 14, 4; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 42, § 108: opus a parentibus maioribusque meis relicto, id. Rep. 1, 22, 35: in parentum loco, id. Planc. 11, 28. — Of animals, a *sire* or *dam*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7 *fin.*: gravida stans, Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 165; Cels. 6, 6, 39; Stat. Th. 10, 231. — **b.** Transf. (a) *Grandparents*, and, in gen., *progenitors, ancestors* (parentes, like patres, is used of the generations immediately preceding the present; all ancestors more remote than the grandparents are called *maiores*, Seyffert ad Cic. Lael. p. 260): Siciliam tantum ac Sardiniam parentibus nostris ereptas nostrā virtute recuperaturi essemus, Liv. 21, 43, 6: appellatio parentis non tantum pater, sed etiam avus et proavus, et deinceps omnes superiores continentur: sed et mater et avia et proavia, Dig. 50, 16, 51; cf. ib. 2, 4, 4; Fest. p. 221 Müll.; Cic. Inv. 1, 54, 103; Verg. A. 9, 3; 10, 76; 619: si patriam, parentes, antiqua mallent quam dominos et colonias novas, Tac. A. 1, 59; Dig. 23, 3, 5. — (β) *Relations, kinsfolk, kindred* (rare and not ante-Aug.): solent rei capitis adhibere vobis parentes. Duos ego fratres nuper amisi, Curt. 6, 10, 30; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 67; Capitol. M. Aur. 5; Flor. 3, 18, 5. — (Whether we are to take it in this sense in Liv. 34, 32, 12, is doubtful.) — **2.** Trop., a *father, founder, inventor, author* (class.): me quem nonnulli conservatorem istius urbis, quem parentem esse dixerunt, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: operum parens effectorque, id. Univ. 11: Socrates parens philosophiae, id. Fin. 2, 1, 1; cf.: Tullius facundiae Latinarumque litterarum parens, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 117; and: Homerus primus doctrinarum et antiquitatis parens, id. 25, 2, 5, § 11: (Mercurius) curvae lyrae parens, Hor. C. 1, 10, 6: eorum (rerum) parens est educatrixque sapientia, Cic. Leg. 1, 24, 62. — As an honorary appellation: quid prius dicam solitis Parentis Laudibus, i. e. *Jupiter*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 13: Latius, i. e. *Domitian*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 178.

parentalia, ium, v. parentalis, II. B. **parentalis**, e, adj. [2. parens], of or belonging to parents, *parental*: umbrae, of my parents, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 87. — **II.** In partic., of or belonging to the festival in honor of dead parents or relatives: dies, the day of the festival in honor of the dead, Ov. F. 2, 548: mos, i. e. the annually repeated combat of the birds which rose from Memnon's funeral pile, and which were therefore regarded as his children, id. M. 13, 619 (cf. id. Am. 1, 13, 4). — **B.** Subst.: **parentalia**, ium, n. **1.** A festival in honor of dead relations: ut parentalia cum supplicationibus miscerentur, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13; Inscr. Orell. 3927; 4084. — **Gen.**: PARENTALIORVM, Inscr. Orell. 3999. — **2.** The title of a work by Ausonius.

parentatio, ōnis, f. [parento], funeral obsequies for parents or near relatives (post-class.), Tert. Spect. 12.

parentela, ae, f. [2. parens], relationship (post-class.), Capitol. Gord. 23.

parentia, v. parentia.

‡ **parenticida**, ae, m. [parens-caedo], a parricide, Not. Tir. p. 79.

parento, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. [2. parens], to offer a solemn sacrifice in honor of deceased parents or relatives (cf.: lito, sacrifico). **I.** Lit.: cujus sepulcrum usquam exstet, ubi parentetur, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13: parentem Cethego, id. Fl. 38, 96: Februario mense mortui parentari voluerunt, id. Leg. 2, 21, 54: hostiā maximā parentare, id. ib. 2, 21, 54; Cenot. Pis. in Inscr. Orell. 643: mortui certe interdum parentatur, Sen. Ep. 122, 3; Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 118: non sacrificamus, nec parentamus: sed neque de sacrificio et parentato edimus, Tert. Spect. 13. — **II.** Transf., to revenge the death of a parent or near relative by that of another, to make therewith an offering to his manes: praestare omnes perferre acerbitates, quam non civibus Romanis, qui Genabī perfidiā Gallorum interissent, parentarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 17 *fin.*: parentandum regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, Liv. 24, 21; Curt. 7, 2, 29; 5, 6, 1: viginti legionum sanguine fratri parentare, Sen. Polyb. 16 (35), 2; Just. 12, 15, 6: ejus supplicio uxoris Manibus parentavit, id. 39, 3, 12;

so, Manibus eorum vastatione Italiae, etc., Flor. 2, 6, 8; 3, 21, 20: Memnonis umbris sollenni caede, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 3: eorum manibus sanguine, Amm. 15, 8, 6. — **B.** Trop., to appease, satisfy, etc.: internecone hostium justae irae parentatum est, Curt. 9, 5, 20; Flor. 2, 6, 8; 3, 21, 20; Just. 13, 3, 10; Petr. 81.

pārēo (parrēo), ūi, pāritum, 2, v. n. [intr. form of paro, to make ready; pārio, to bring forth; hence, to be ready, at hand], to come forth, appear, be visible, show one's self; to be present or at hand. **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): immolanti jocinera replicata paruerunt, Suet. Aug. 95: quoties paruit Hermogenes, Mart. 12, 29, 18: haec (fenestra) videt Inarimen, illi Prochyta aspera paret, Stat. S. 2, 2, 76: quae si parent simul, Quint. 1, 12, 4: caeli cui sidera parent, are open, intelligible, Verg. A. 10, 176; cf. Suet. Calig. 8. — So freq. in eccl. Lat.: parebit signum filii hominis in caelo, Vulg. Matt. 24, 30. — **Impers.**: paret = videatur: si paret eum dare oportere, Gai. Inst. 3, 91; 4, 4; 34 al. — **II.** In partic. **A.** To appear (as a servant) at a person's commands, to attend, wait upon (very rare, for the usual appere): magistratibus in provincias euntibus parere et praeministrare servorum vice, Gell. 10, 3, 19: ad memoriam, Spart. Pesc. 7. — **2.** Transf. **a.** To obey, be obedient to; to submit to, comply with (the class. signif. of the word; syn.: oboedio, obsequor, obtempero): parere, obedire, Fest. p. 221 Müll.: animadvertit ad dicto pare, Enn. ap. Cic. Rab. Post. 11, 29 (Trag. v. 299 Vahl.): hic parebit et oboediet praeccepto alicui veteri, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: oboedire et parere alicujus voluntati, id. N. D. 1, 8, 19: non ut pareret et dicto audiens esset huic ordini, etc., id. Phil. 7, 1, 2: (noster populus) in bello sic paret, ut regi, id. Rep. 1, 40, 163: legibus, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: religionibus, id. N. D. 2, 3, 8: imperio, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: populo patiente atque parente, Cic. Rep. 2, 36, 61: alicujus imperiis, Juv. 14, 331. — **Impers. pass.**: dicto paretur, Liv. 9, 32: remissius imperanti melius paretur, Sen. Clem. 1, 24, 1: ut arbitri sententiae pareatur, Dig. 4, 8, 23: si paritum fuerit conditioni, ib. 40, 4, 12. — **P. o. e. t.**, with respective acc.: non adeo parebimus omnia matri, Stat. Ach. 1, 660. — Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: lucra petitturas freta per parentia ventis Ducunt instabiles sidera certa rates, Tib. 1, 9, 9; cf. Ov. M. 8, 472; Quint. 11, 3, 65. — **b.** To be subject to, dependent on; to be subservient to: nulla fuit civitas, quin Caesari pareret, Caes. B. C. 3, 81: oppidum, quod regi paret, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 145: negat se ei parere posse qui se feminam malit esse, quam virum, Just. 1, 3, 3: quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, virtuti omnia parent, Sall. C. 2, 7; Hor. S. 2, 3, 96. — **c.** To submit to, comply with, indulge, gratify, yield to: necessitati, Cic. Or. 60, 202: et temporis et voluntati, id. Vat. 1, 2: cupiditatibus, id. Fin. 1, 16, 53: dolori et iracundiae, id. Att. 2, 21, 4: extremo furori, Val. Fl. 7, 154. — **d.** To yield to one's promises or representations, to fulfil, accomplish them; to satisfy, give, pay: promissis, Ov. F. 5, 504: pensionibus, Dig. 19, 2, 54: usuris, Cod. 4, 26, 8. — **B.** *Impers.*: paret, it is clear, evident, manifest (class.): quid porro quaerendum est? factumne sit? at constat. A quo? at paret, Cic. Mil. 6, 15. — Esp. in the formula si paret, if it appear, if it be proved, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 11; id. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 31; cf.: si paret adversum edictum fecisse, id. ib. 2, 3, 28, § 69; 2, 3, 22, § 55; Fest. p. 233 Müll.: paritum est, Dig. 31, 1, 67; ib. 6, 1, 5; Petr. 137; cf. II. 2, a. supra. — Hence, **parens**, entis, P. a., obedient: parentiores exercitus, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76 (al. paratiores). — **II.** Subst.: **parens**, entis, comm., a subject: parentes abunde habemus, Sall. J. 102, 7: vi quidem regere patriam aut parentes quamquam possis, etc., id. ib. 3, 2: ex voluntate parentum occupare principatum, Vell. 2, 108; and so Tac. A. 1, 59, acc. to Bötticher (but parentes, in this passage, signifies parents; cf. Kritze on Sall. C. 6, 5).

‡ **pārēōron**, i, n., = παρήγορον, a plant: Pythagoras heliotropion (vocat) pareoron, App. Herb. 49.

‡ **pārērgon**, i, n., = πάρεργον, an extra ornament: adjecerit parvulus naves longas

in iis, quae pictores parerga appellant, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 101; Vitr. 9, 9; Inscr. Grut. 59, 2; 77, 3 al. — *Plur.*: **Pāregera**, ōn, the title of a work by Attius, Non. 61, 24.

Parhēdrus, i, m., = Πάρηδρος, a male proper name, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 2; Inscr. Grut. 969, 7.

‡ **pārhippus**, i, m., = Πάρηππος, an extra horse above the number allowed, demanded by a person who travels by the public post, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 14; id. Just. 12, 51, 4.

‡ **pārhyptātē**, ēs, f., = παρηνπτή, the string next to the uppermost, the note next to the highest, Vitr. 5, 4.

‡ **pariambōdes**, is, n., = παριαμβόδης, the metrical foot — — — (e. g. pē-tiōnēs), Diom. p. 479 P.

‡ **pariambus**, i, m., = παριαμβος. **I.** A metrical foot consisting of a short and two long syllables (— — —), Diom. p. 475 P. — **II.** A metrical foot consisting of a long and four short syllables (— — — — —), Diom. p. 478 P. — **III.** A metrical foot consisting of two short syllables, commonly called a pyrrhichius, Diom. p. 471 P.; cf. Mar. Vict. p. 2486 ib.; Quint. 9, 4, 80.

Pāriānus, a, um, v. Parium, II.

parias, ae, v. pareas.

pariāto, ōnis, f. [1. pario], a balancing, settling of accounts, Dig. 12, 6, 67.

pariātor, ōris, m. [id.], a balancer, settler of an account, Dig. 35, 1, 79.

pariātoria, ae, f. [id.], a balancing, settling (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 61.

‡ **parici**, v. pariciidum.

paricida, -cidālis, -cidium, v. paricida, etc.

pariens, entis, Part., from 2. pario.

parientia, ae, f. [pareo], obedience (post-class. and dub.; others read patientia): parientiam accommodare, Cod. Just. 3, 4, 1: commodare, Cassiod. Var. 7, 27: monstrare, id. ib. 3, 24.

pariēs, ētis, m. (in Verg. A. 2, 442; 5, 589, pārietibus, quadrisyl.; see Carey's Lat. Prosody, § 47, p. 173) [kindr. with Sanscr. paryanta, from pari-yanta, margo; Gr. πῆρας, πέρας], a wall (cf.: murus, maceria): aut permaceat paries percussus trifaci, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. trifax, p. 367 Müll. (Ann. v. 524 Vahl.): tosti alti stant parietes, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 116 ib.): perfodere parietem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 64; id. As. 3, 2, 17: perforator parietum, a term of abuse, id. Ps. 4, 2, 24: quasi mus, in medio pariete vorsabere, id. Cas. 1, 52; id. Trin. 4, 3, 32: quae (domus nostra) non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 19; cf. id. ib. 3, 9, 14; id. Mil. 27, 75; id. Top. 4, 22: parietes disturbare, id. Par. 4, 1, 28: itaque parietes modo urbis stant; rem vero publicam penitus amissimus, the walls, the houses, id. Off. 2, 8, 29: interiores templi parietes, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 122: intra parietes aluit eam gloriam, quam, etc., id. Brut. 8, 32; id. Quint. 11, 38: parietes turris lateribus extruere, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: parietibus textum caecis iter, Verg. A. 5, 589: fissus tenui rimā paries, Ov. M. 4, 65: quae pro pariete subjectae et omni opere conjunctae, like a wall, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: non communione parietum sed propriis muris, Tac. A. 15, 43. — Of walls of wickerwork: et paries lento vimine textus erat, Ov. F. 6, 262: craticii parietes, Vitr. 2, 8; Plin. 35, 14, 48, § 169; 17, 10, 11, § 62: craticulam et parietes, the top and sides, Vulg. Exod. 30, 3. — **P. r. o. v.**: tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 54: utrosque parietes linere, to carry on both shoulders, Petr. 39: duos parietes de eadem fideliā dealbare, to kill two birds with one stone, Cur. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 2: in caducum parietem inclinare, to lean on a broken reed, Spart. Hadr. 23. — **II.** Trop.: neve inter vos significetis ego ero paries, partition-wall, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 14: densitatis, rampart, Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 62.

parietālis, e, adj. [paries], of or belonging to walls: parietalis herba, the herb pellitory, Marc. Emp. 13; cf. parietarius, II.

parietarius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to walls: structor, Firm. Math. 8, 24; Inscr. Rein. cl. 11, n. 112: pictor, Edict. Diocl. p. 19. — **II.** Subst.: **parietaria**, ae, f., the herb pellitory or parie-

tary: herbam perdicalem Latini muralem et parietariam, alii vitriariam appellant, App. Herb. 81.—Acc. to Aur. Vict. Epit. 41, Constantine the Great bestowed on the emperor Trajan, on account of the numerous inscriptions which he had caused to be placed on buildings, the sobriquet of herba parietaria (Anm. 27, 3, 7, has instead, herba parietina).

parietinus, a, um, *adj.* [paries], of or belonging to walls: parietina forma, the shape of a wall, Tert. Pud. 20: herba, v. parietarius, II.—**II.** Subst.: **parietinae**, arum, *f.* old fallen-down walls, ruins (class.): villarum, Sisenn. ap. Non. 141, 23: Corinthi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53; id. Fam. 13, 1, 3: aizoum minus in muris parietinisque nascitur, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 161; 24, 19, 119, § 183; Vulg. Ezech. 36, 4.—**Trop.**: in tantis tenebris et quasi parietinis rei publicae, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2.

Parilia, ium, v. Palilia, under Palilis.

parilicium, v. palilicium.

parilis, e, *adj.* [par], equal, like (ante-class. and poet.): et noctes pariles agitare diebus, Lucr. 1, 1067: aetas, Ov. M. 8, 631: vox, id. Tr. 1, 8, 26: furor, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 5 (but in Varr. L. L. 9, § 29 Müll., paria is the better reading; v. Müll. ad loc.).—**Adv.**: **pariliter**, equally, Charis. p. 191 P.

parilitas, atis, *f.* [parilis], equality (post-class.): virtutum, Gell. 14, 3, 8; so App. M. 2, p. 119, 14; Auct. Itin. Alex. 3 and 8 Mai.

pariliter, *adv.*, v. parilis *fin.*

Parilitus, a, um, Palilicium, q. v.

1. pario, avi, atum, 1, v. a. and n. [par].

I. Act. **A.** In gen., to make equal; hence, pass., with force of mid., to be equal (post-class.): pariri deo, Tert. Res. Carn. 6.—**B.** In part., to settle, pay in full a debt: nummos alicui, Dig. 40, 1, 4: QVISQVIS MENSIB. CONTINENTER NON PARIARIT, has not paid his share, Inscr. Lanuv. (a. p. Chr. 136) in Momms. Collegg. et Sodalicc. Romann.—In part. perf. mid.: PARIATVS, that has paid his share, Inscr. Lanuv. in Momms. Collegg. et Sodalicc. Romann.—**II.** Neutr., to be equal, Tert. Anim. 30 *fin.*; 32 *fin.*

2. pario, pēpōri, paritum, and partum, 3 (*ful. part.* parturam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 86; *ful. paribis* for paries, Pompon. ap. Non. 508, 3; *inf. parire*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 59 Müll., and in Diom. p. 378 P.; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Philarg. Verg. E. 2, 63), v. a. [cf. Gr. root *parō* in *ἐπαρῶ*, gave, *πέμπτω*, is fated; Lat. portio, partus, puerpera, perh. parare], to bring forth, to bear; of animals, to drop, lay, spawn, etc. (syn. gigno). **I.** Lit.: si quintum pareret mater ejus, asinum fuisse pariturum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267: ut ea liberos ex sese pareret, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3: gallinas teneras, quae primum parient, concludat, Cato, R. R. 89; so, quae gallina id ovum peperisset, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 57; cf.: ova parire solet, etc., Enn. l. 1 (Ann. v. 10 Vahl.): nam audivi feminam ego leonem semel parire, Plaut. l. 1.—Of plants, to flower, Plin. 16, 25, 39, § 94.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of males, to beget (poet.): apud tragicos: et jam leo pariet, at pater est, Quint. 8, 6, 34; Caecil. ap. Non. 464, 22 (in a corrupt passage).—**2.** In gen., to bring forth, produce: ligna putrefacta per imbres Vermiculos pariunt, Lucr. 2, 899: ut sarmentum in parientis colibus vires habeat majores, Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 41, 5: fruges et reliqua, quae terra pariat, Cic. N. D. 1, 2; Plin. 16, 37, 68, § 174; 31, 10, 46, § 112: spiritum, Vulg. Isa. 26, 18.—**II.** Trop., to produce, create, bring about, accomplish, occasion, devise, invent, procure, acquire, etc. (syn.: genero, creo, gigno): ars dicendi habet hanc vim, non ut aliquid pariat et procreet, verum ut eductet atque confirmet, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 356: qui famam multo peperere labore, Enn. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 4, 188 (Ann. v. 427 Vahl.): dolorem, voluptatem, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: disidium, Lucr. 1, 220: taedium, Quint. 9, 4, 43: spinosiora multa pepererunt, Cic. Or. 32, 114; so, quibus etiam verba parienda sunt, id. Fin. 3, 1, 3; and: hinc fabulae Scyllam et Charybdim peperere, Just. 4, 1, 13: ne quicquam nobis pariant ex se incommodi, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 17: alicui aegritudinem, id. Trin. 2, 3, 35: fiduciam, Sall. H. 1, 41, 22 Dietsch: alicui curas, Prop. 1, 18,

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23: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 41: sibi maximam laudem, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 47: meis laboribus dignitas salusque pariat, id. Cat. 4, 1, 1; id. Sull. 17, 49: praeda improbe parta, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: aliquem honeste partis bonis privare, id. Quint. 23, 74; id. Sull. 28, 77: sibi salutem, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: ante partam rei militaris gloriam amittere, id. B. G. 6, 39: gratiam ingentem apud aliqueum, Liv. 34, 44: sibi decus et victoriam, id. 30, 14: amicos officio et fide, Sall. J. 10, 4: alicui somnum mero, Tib. 1, 7, 27 (6, 23): qui sibi letum Insontes peperere manu, Verg. A. 6, 434; Tib. 4, 13, 20.—Hence, **partus**, a, um, *P. a.*, that has borne: parta nutrici consociata, etc., the ewe that has dropped the lamb, Col. 7, 4, 3.—**B.** Gained, acquired.—Hence, as subst.: **parta**, orum, *n.*, acquisitions, possessions: quod majus dedecus est parta amittere, quam omnino non paravisse, Sall. J. 31, 17; cf. id. C. 51, 42; id. H. 1, 41, 17 Dietsch: tantis parta malis cura majore metuque Servantur, Juv. 14, 303.

3. pario, ire, the ground form of aperio and operio.

Parion, v. Parium.

Paris, idis, *m.*, = Πάρις. **I.** The son of Priam and Hecuba, also called Alexandros. As soon as he was born, on account of an ominous dream of his mother, he was exposed on Mount Ida to perish; he was there reared by the shepherds, and there he decided the dispute between Juno, Pallas, and Venus in favor of the last, who promised him Helen, the most beautiful of women, as a reward; by carrying her off to Troy, he was the cause of the Trojan war, in which he fell by the arrow of Philoctetes: quapropter Parim pastores nunc Alexandrum vocant, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 82 Müll. (Trag. v. 74 Vahl.): culpatus Paris, Verg. A. 2, 602: iudicium Paridis spreataeque injuria formae, id. ib. 1, 27.—**Voc.**: Pari, Prop. 2, 2 (3), 47.—**B.** Cicero sarcastically applies the name of Paris to C. Memmius, on account of his relations with the wives of Lucullus and Pompey, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3.—**II.** The name of an actor, a freedman of Domitia, Suet. Dom. 3; Tac. A. 13, 21; Juv. 6, 87.—**III.** The name of a pantomime, Suet. Dom. 10.

Parisi, orum, *m.*, a people of Celtic Gaul, bordering on the Senones, Caes. B. G. 7, 4, 35; 75; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107. Their chief city, Lutetia Parisiorum (late Lat. also Parisii), stood on the isle of Paris, Caes. B. G. 6, 3; 7, 57; Amm. 20, 4, 11, 20, 5, 1.—Hence, **II. Parisiacus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Parisians, Parisian: arx, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 636: NAV-TAE, Inscr. Murat. 1066, 5.

1. parison, i, *n.*, = παρίσιον, an even balance in the members of a sentence, Mart. Cap. 5, § 531; written as Gr., Quint. 9, 2, 76.

paritas, atis, *f.* [par], equality, parity (post-class.): in impari paritas contineri nequit, Arn. 2, 78; Boeth. Arithm. 1, 5.

pariter, *adv.*, v. par *fin.*

parito, are, v. freq. a. [1. paro], to prepare, get ready, be about to do a thing (Plautin.): quo nunc ire paritas? Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 64.—With ut: equas viginti minas Paritas ut a me auferas? Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 71.

paritor, oris, *m.* [pareo], a servant, attending, body-guard (post-class.), Aur. Vict. Caes. 2 *fin.*

Parium, or -on, *ii, n.*, = Πάριον, a city of Mysia, on the Propontis, now Kamares, Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 61, 14; Mel. 1, 19; Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 141; Val. Fl. 2, 622.—Hence, **II. Parisianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Parium, Parian: civitas, Cic. Fam. 13, 53: colonia, i. e. Parium, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 48: colias, a kind of fish, id. 32, 11, 53, § 146 (better read. Partianus).

Parus, a, um, v. Paros, II.

1. parma (or in the collat. form **palma**, Tib. 1, 9, 82; and so many MSS. in Prop. 2, 19, 44 (3, 20, 8); 4 (5), 10, 40; Liv. 22, 1, 9), ae (old gen. parmae, Lucr. 4, 847), *f.*, = παρμή, a small, round shield, a target, carried by the light infantry and the cavalry. **I.** Lit.: confugit parmam, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 432 Vahl.); Varr. ap. Non. 552, 30: desiliunt ex equis, provolant

in primum agmen et pro antesignanis parmas obiciunt, Liv. 2, 20; 2, 6, 9; 31, 35 *fin.*: hic miles (veles) tripedalem parmam habet, id. 38, 21 *fin.*; 26, 4; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 554, 23: picta fulgebant, Prop. 4, 10, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., a shield (poet.): (Pallas) parmamque ferens hastamque timentem, Verg. A. 2, 175; 11, 693; Mart. 9, 21, 10.—**B.** A gladiator armed with a parma, a Threx (v. Threx) (poet.), Mart. 9, 69, 8.—**C.** The valve in a pair of bellows, Aus. Idyll. 10, 267.

2. Parma, ae, *f.*, the city of Parma, in Gallia Cispadana, between Cremona and Placentia, famed for its breed of sheep, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115; Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2; 10, 33, 4; Liv. 39, 55: velleribus primis Apulia, Parma secundis Nobilis, Mart. 14, 155, 1; cf. id. 2, 43, 4; 5, 13, 8.—Hence, **II. Parmensis**, e, *adj.*, of or belonging to Parma, Parman: Cassi Parmensis opuscula, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 3.—In plur.: **Parmenses**, ium, *m.*, the inhabitants of Parma, the Parmans, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 8; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, a.

parmatus, a, um, *adj.* [1. parma], armed with the parma: cohors, Liv. 4, 38, 3: ut parmat, novae cohorti hostium, locus datur, id. 4, 39, 1.

Parmenides, is, *m.*, = Παμενίδης, a celebrated Grecian philosopher, a native of Elea, who, with Zeno, was at the head of the Eleatic school, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 129; 2, 37, 118; id. N. D. 1, 11, 28.

Parmenio (-on), onis, *m.*, = Παμενίων, general and adviser of Philip of Macedon and of Alexander the Great.—Form Parmenio, Just. 12, 1, 3.—Form Parmenion, Curt. 7, 2, 8; Val. Max. 6, 4, ext. 3; Just. 12, 5, 3.

Parmensis, e, v. 2. Parma, II.

Parmessis, v. Permessis.

parmula, ae, *f.* dim. [1. parma], a little, round shield, a small target. **I.** Lit.: relicta non bene parmulā, Hor. C. 2, 7, 10; Fest. p. 238 Müll.—**II.** Trop.: parmulam ventilare, Front. Or. Ep. 1 Mai.

parmularius, ii, *m.* [1. parma, II. B.].

I. An adherent of the party of the Threces, who were armed with the parma, a Parmularian, Suet. Dom. 10; Quint. 2, 11, 2.—**II.** A servant of the pontifices armed with the parma, Inscr. Grut. 1087, 6.

Parnāsus and -os, also **Parnasus** or -os, i, *m.*, = Παρνασσός, afterwards Παρνασσός, a high mountain in Phocis with two peaks, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, at whose foot was the city of Delphi and the Castalian spring, now range of Liakhoura, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7: mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus, Nomine Parnasus, Ov. M. 1, 317: biceps, id. ib. 2, 221; Pers. prol. 2: uterque, Stat. Th. 7, 346: Parnasi deserta per ardua, Verg. G. 3, 291: Parnasus gemino petit aethera colle, Luc. 5, 72.—Hence, **A. Parnāsēus** (Parnass-), a, um, *adj.*, Parnassian: Phoebeus, Avien. Arat. 619.—**B. Parnāsias** (Parnass-), idis, *f.* *adj.*, Parnassian: lauro Parnaside vinctus, Ov. M. 11, 165.—**C. Parnāsius** (Parnass-), a, um, *adj.*, Parnassian: rupes, Verg. E. 6, 29: laurus, id. G. 2, 18: templa, of Apollo, Ov. M. 5, 278: Themis, so called because she possessed the Delphic oracle before Apollo, id. ib. 4, 642: vox, the Delphic oracle, Val. Fl. 3, 618: tu, precor, ignarum doceas, Parnasia, vatem, O muse! Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 71.

Parnes, ēthis, *m.*, = Πάρνης, a mountain range in Attica, on the borders of Boeotia, famous for its wine, and abounding in game, the modern Noyia: Parnesque benignus vitibus, Stat. Th. 12, 620; Sen. Hippol. 4.

1. paro, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [cf. Sanscr. par, piparmi, to lead to further; Gr. πόρος; Lat. porta, peritus; also -per in pauper], to make or get ready, to prepare, furnish, provide; to order, contrive, design, etc. (freq. and class.; syn.: apparō, comparo, acquiro); with personal, non-personal, and abstract objects; constr. usually with acc. or inf., rarely with ut, ne, or absol. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (a) With acc.: omne paratum est, Ut jussisti... prandium, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 14; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: turres, falces, testudinesque, Caes. B. G. 5, 42 *fin.*: incendia, Sall. C. 27,

2: ad integrum bellum cuncta parat, id. J. 73, 1; Ter. And. 4, 4, 2: quod parato opus est, para, id. ib. 3, 2, 43: quam hic fugam aut furtum parat? id. Phorm. 1, 4, 14; so with *acc.* of the act purposed: fugam, i. e. to prepare one's self for flight, Verg. A. 1, 360; Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1: filio lucum, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 13: cupiditates in animo, id. Phorm. 5, 4, 2: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: insidias alicui, Sall. C. 43, 2: defensionem, id. ib. 35, 2: leges, to introduce, id. ib. 51, 40: verba a vetustate repetita gratiam novitati similem parant, furnish, Quint. 1, 6, 39.—More rarely with *reflex. pron.* and *final clause*, or *ad* and *acc.*, or (mostly post-Aug.) with *dat.*: hisce ego non paro me, ut rideant, Ter. Eun. 2, 18; cf. quin ita paret se, ut, etc., id. Hec. 1, 1, 11: se ad discendum, Cic. Or. 35, 122: ad iter parare, Liv. 42, 53, 2; cf. huc te pares, haec cogites, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9: alterutri se fortunae parans, Vell. 2, 43, 2: se ad simile casum, Caes. B. G. 7, 41; Prop. 2, 24, 48 (3, 19, 32): multitudo, quam ad capiunda arma paraverat, Sall. C. 27, 4: parantibus utrisque se ad proelium, Liv. 9, 14, 1; 21, 31, 1: ad proelium vos parate, Curt. 4, 13, 10: foro se parant, Sen. Contr. praef. § 4.—*Pass.*: si ita naturā paratum esset, ut, etc., so ordered, ordained, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122: ut simul in omnia pareremur, may habituate ourselves, Quint. 11, 3, 25.—(β) With *inf.*, to prepare, intend, resolve, purpose, determine, be on the point of, be about to do any thing: signa sonitum dare voce parabant, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 46 Müll. (Ann. v. 447 Vahl.): maledictis deterrere (poētā), ne scribat, parat, Ter. Phorm. prol. 3: munitiones institutas parat perficere, Caes. B. C. 1, 83: omni Numidiae imperare parat, Sall. J. 13, 2: proficisci parabat, id. C. 46, 3 Kritz: in nemus ire parant, Verg. A. 4, 118: multa parantem Diceret, id. ib. 4, 390.—(γ) With *ut* or *ne* (very rare): aequum fuit deos paravisse, uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, have so ordered it, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 130; cf. Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122 supra: age jam, uxorem ut arcessat, paret, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 75: animo virili praesentique ut sis, para, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 64.—(δ) With *rel. clause*: quom accipisti, haud multo post aliquid quod poscas paras, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 16: priusquam unum dederis, centum quae poscat parat, id. Truc. 1, 1, 31.—*Absol.*, to make preparations, to prepare one's self (very rare): at Romani domi militiaeque intenti festinare, parare, alius alium hortari, etc., Sall. C. 6, 5: contra haec oppidani festinare, parare, id. J. 76, 4; 60, 1: iussis (militibus) ad iter parare, Liv. 42, 53.—*B.* In partic., of fate, to prepare, destine any thing (poet.): cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo, for whom the Fates prepare (death), Verg. A. 2, 121: quid fata parent, Luc. 1, 631; 6, 783: motus fata parabant, id. 2, 68; cf. sed quibus paratum est a Patre meo, Vulg. Matt. 20, 23.—*II.* Transf., to procure, acquire, get, obtain (freq. and class.). *A.* In gen.: jam ego parabo Aliquam dolosam fiduciam, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 37: at dabit, parabit, id. Ps. 1, 3, 49: ille bonus vir nobis psalterium Paravit, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 31; id. Eun. 4, 6, 32: eum mihi precatorem paro, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 49: cetera parare, quae parantur pecunia... amicos non parare, Cic. Lael. 15, 55: sibi regnum, Sall. C. 5, 6: exercitum, id. ib. 29, 3: commeatus, id. J. 28, 7: locum et sedes, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; 6, 22: quin ei velut opes sint quaedam parandae, Quint. 10, 1, 15: de lodice parandā, Juv. 7, 66.—*B.* In partic., to procure with money, to buy, purchase: in Piraeum ire volo, parare piscatum mihi, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 64: trans Tiberim hortos, Cic. Att. 12, 19, 1; id. Fl. 29, 71 fin.: jumenta, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: servi aere parati, Sall. J. 31, 11: argentō parata mancipia, Liv. 41, 6 fin.—Hence, *parātus*, a, um, *P. a.* prepared. *A.* In gen., ready (class.): ex paratā re imparatam omnem facis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 6; so (opp. imparata) id. Cas. 4, 4, 8: tibi erunt parata verba, haec homini verbera, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 114: quos locos multā commentatione atque meditatione paratos atque expeditos habere debetis, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118: propositum ac paratum auxilium, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 6, 22: omnia ad bellum apta ac parata, Caes. B. C. 1, 30; Plin. Pan. 88: obviis et paratus umor, id. Ep. 2, 17, 25: parata victoria, an

easy victory, Liv. 5, 6.—(β) With *inf.*: id quod parati sunt facere, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: audire, id. Inv. 1, 16, 23: paratos esse et obsides dare et imperata facere, Caes. B. G. 2, 3: omnia perpeti parati, id. ib. 3, 9: se paratum esse decertare, id. ib. 1, 44.—(γ) With *dat.* (not in Cic. or Caes.): vel bello vel paci paratus, Liv. 1, 1, 8: nec praedae magis quam pugnae paratos esse, id. 7, 16, 4: imperio, id. 9, 36, 8: ferri acies... parata neci, Verg. A. 2, 334: veniae, Ov. P. 2, 2, 117: animus sceleribus, Tac. A. 12, 47: provincia peccantibus, id. Agr. 6: athleta certamini parator, Quint. 8, 3, 10: castris ponendis, Liv. 33, 6: omnibus audendis paratissimus, Vell. 2, 56, 4.—*B.* In partic. *1.* Prepared, provided, furnished, fitted, equipped with any thing: intellegit me ita paratum atque instructum ad iudicium venire, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 7; cf. ad permovendos animos instructi et parati, id. Or. 5, 20: scutis telisque parati ornatique, id. Caecin. 21, 60; id. Tusc. 4, 23, 52; id. Fam. 2, 4, 2: quo parator ad usum forensis promptiorque esse possim, id. Div. in Caecil. 13, 41: paratus ad navigandum, id. Att. 9, 6, 2: ad omnem eventum paratus sum, id. Fam. 6, 21, 1; cf. in omnis causas paratus, Quint. 10, 5, 12; Sen. Contr. 3, 18, 3; Suet. Galb. 19: ad mentendum paratus, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: animo simus ad dimicandum parati, Caes. B. C. 3, 85 fin.: paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda, id. B. G. 1, 5: ad dicendum parati, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38.—(β) With *ab*: ab omni re sumus paratiores, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 6: si paratior ab exercitu esses, Cael. ib. 8, 10.—(γ) With *in* and *abl.*, well versed, skilled, experienced in any thing: Q. Scaevola in iure paratissimus, Cic. Brut. 39, 145: prompta et parata in agendo celeritas, id. ib. 42, 154: in rebus maritimis, id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55.—(δ) With *contra*: te contra fortunam paratum armatumque cognovi, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 1.—*2.* Of mental preparation, prepared, ready, in a good or bad sense: ut ad partes paratus veniat, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 1: fabulam compositam Volsci belli, Heronicos ad partes paratos, Liv. 3, 10, 10: ad quam (causarum operam) ego numquam, nisi paratus et meditatus accedo, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12: homo ad omne facinus paratissimus, id. Mil. 9, 25; id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17; 2, 2, 15, § 37; id. Quint. 11, 39: itane huc paratus advenis? Ter. And. 5, 4, 6; cf. philosophi habent paratum quid de quaque re dicant, Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 152.—Hence, *adv.*: *parātē*. *1.* Preparedly, with preparation: ad dicendum parate venire, Cic. Brut. 68, 241: paratius atque accuratius dicere, id. de Or. 1, 33, 150.—*2.* Transf. *a.* Carefully, vigilantly: id parate curavi ut caverem, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 9.—*b.* Readily, promptly: paratius venire, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: paratissime respondere, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 16. *3.* *paro*, ōnis, *m.*, = *παρόν*, a small, light ship, Cic. poet. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 20 (ed. Orell. IV. 2, p. 572); Gell. 10, 25, 5; cf.: parones navium genus, ad cuius similitudinem myoparo vocatur, Fest. p. 222 Müll. *† pārōcha*, *ae, f.*, = *παροχή*, a supplying of necessities to travelling public officers, purveyance (cf. parochus), Cic. Att. 13, 2, 2. *parōchensis*, *e, adj.* [parochus], parochial (eccl. Lat.): presbyteri, Montan. Ep. 1, 4. *parōchīa*, *ae, v.* parōecia. *† pārōchus*, *i, m.*, = *πάροχος*, a purveyor, a person who, for a certain sum, furnished travelling magistrates with necessities, as beds, hay, straw, salt, etc. (pure Lat. copiarus). *I.* Lit., Cic. Att. 13, 2, 2; Hor. S. 1, 5, 46.—*II.* Transf., an entertainer, host, Hor. S. 2, 8, 36. *† parōdia*, *ae, f.*, = *παρῳδία* (a counter-song), a reply retaining nearly the same words or the same turn, a parody, Ps.-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 29. *† pārōecia*, and, corrupted, *pārō-*

chīa, *ae, f.*, = *παροικία*, an ecclesiastical district, a parish: castellum ad paroeciam Hipponensis Ecclesiae pertinebat, Aug. Ep. 261; Hier. Ep. 51, n. 2: nulla in desolatis cura dioecesis paroichis, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 med.: tot enim Cyrus habet paroecias, Ep. Leon. 52, 4.—*II.* Transf., the place of jurisdiction of a parish: per rusticas solitudo paroecias, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 (al. paro-chias). *† pārōemīa*, *ae, f.*, = *παροιμία*, rhet. t. t., a proverb, Beda. Trop. 616, 15. *† pārōnōmāsia*, *ae, f.*, = *παρονομασία*, a figure of speech (pure Lat. agnominatio), Rutil. Lup. 1, 3, p. 11 Ruhnke. *† pārōnychia*, *ae, f.*, and *pārōnychium*, *i, n.*, = *παρωνυχία*, a whilow (pure Lat. reduvīa), Plin. 21, 20, 83, § 142; 23, 9, 81, § 163.—In *neutr.*, Petr. 31: ad paro-nychia et pterygia unguium, Plin. 24, 19, 119, § 182; 28, 8, 24, § 88. *Parōpamisus (Parāp-)* or *Parōpanisus (Parāp-)*, *i, m.*, = *Παροπάμισος* (Παράπ-). *I.* A high mountain beyond the Caspian Sea, now Hindu-Kuh or Hindu-Kusch, Mel. 1, 15, 2; 3, 7, 6; Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71; Curt. 7, 4, 15.—Hence, *B. Parōpamisadae (Parāp-)*, *arum, m.*, the inhabitants of that mountain, Curt. 7, 3, 4; 9, 8, 6.—The same: *Parōpamisii (Parāp-)*, Mel. 1, 2, 5.—*II.* A river in Northern Asia, prob. the modern Obi, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 94 (Sillig, Parapanisus). *paropsis (parap-)*, *idis, f.*, = *παροψίς* (prop. a side dish), a large square dish for the dessert, a dessert-dish; also a small dish in gen., Juv. 3, 142; Mart. 11, 27, 5; Suet. Galb. 12; Isid. 16, 20, 4; Petr. 50: parapsidem proicere, id. 34; Dig. 34, 2, 20; Vulg. Matt. 23, 25; 26, 23. *† pārōptus*, *a, um, adj.*, = *πάρωπτος*, roasted on the outside, slightly roasted: paro-ptus pullus, Apic. 6, 9. *Parōrea and Parōria*, *ae, f.*, = *Παρόρεια*, a region in Thrace, Liv. 39, 27; 42, 51. *Pāros (-us)*, *i, f.*, = *Πάρος*, one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble and as the birthplace of the poet Archilochus, now *Paro*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 67; Nep. Milt. 7, 2; Liv. 31, 15: marmoreamque Paron, Ov. M. 7, 465; cf.: Olearon niveamque Paron, Verg. A. 3, 126.—Hence, *II. Pārius*, *a, um, adj.*, *Parian*: crimine Pario accusatus, with respect to Paros (the failure to capture Paros), Nep. Milt. 8, 1: Glycerae nitor Splendentis Pario marmore purius, Hor. C. 1, 19, 5: marmor, Ov. P. 4, 8, 31; Petr. 126: lapis, Verg. A. 1, 592; Vulg. Esth. 1, 6: iambi, of Archilochus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 23.—In *plur.*: *Pārīi*, *orum, m.*, the inhabitants of Paros, the Parians, Liv. 31, 31; Nep. Milt. 7, 4; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 14. *† pārōtis*, *idis, f.*, = *παρωτίς*, a tumor near the ears, a parotis: parotidas tollere, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 229: parotidas reprimere, id. 20, 9, 36, § 95: comprimere, id. 28, 11, 48, § 177: cohíbere, id. 35, 17, 57, § 195: discutere, id. 20, 15, 59, § 167: lenire, id. 28, 7, 23, § 82: sanare, id. 20, 1, 2, § 4.—In *sing.*, Plin. 24, 5, 10, § 15 (in Cels. 5, 18, 18; 6, 16, written as Greek).—*II.* Transf., a bracket or console of a hyperthyrium, Vitruv. 4, 6, 4. *1. parra*, *ae, f.*, a bird of ill omen, the common or barn owl; acc. to others, the green woodpecker or the lapwing: picus et cornix ab laevā, corvus, parra ab dextera consuadent, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 12 Fleck.: impios parrae recinentis omen Ducat, etc., Hor. C. 3, 27, 1 Orell.; cf. Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 292. *2. Parra*, *ae, m.*, a Roman surname, Varr. R. R. 3, 5 fin. *Parrhāsia (Parrā-)*, *ae, f.*, = *Παρράσια*, a town of Arcadia, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20.—Hence, *A. Parrhasis*, *idis, f. adj.*, *Parrhasian*; poet. for Arcadian: Parrhasis ursa, the Great Bear, Ov. H. 18, 152: Arc-tos, id. Tr. 1, 3, 48: Parrhasides stellae, i. e. septentriones, id. F. 4, 577.—*Subst.*: Parrhasis erubuit, i. e. Callisto, Ov. M. 2, 460.—*B. Parrhāsius*, *a, um, adj.*, *Arcadian*: Parrhasius Evander, Verg. A. 11, 31: dea, i. e. Carmentis, the mother of Evander, Ov. F. 1, 618: nives, id. ib. 2, 276: virgo, i. e. Callisto, id. Tr. 2, 190: pennae, i. e. given by Mercury, who was an Arcadian, Luc. 9, 1305

660: triones, *Charles's Wain*, Mart. 6, 58, 1; called also Parrhasium jugum, id. 6, 25, 2: ursa, *the Great Bear*, id. 4, 11, 3: axis, *the north pole*, Sen. Herc. Oct. 1281. — 2. Transf., *Palatine, imperial* (because Evander the Arcadian settled on the Palatine Hill): Parrhasia domus, Mart. 7, 56, 2: aula, id. 7, 99, 3; 8, 36, 3; 12, 15, 1.

1. **Parrhasius**, a, um, v. Parrhasia, B.
2. **Parrhasius (Parra-)**, ii, m.;
Παρρᾱσιος, a celebrated Greek painter, a
native of Ephesus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 67 sq.;
Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 12; Hor. C. 4, 8, 6; Sen.
Contr. 5, 34.—Transf.: non multos apud
nos futuros Polyclitos et Parrhasios fuisse,
Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4.

† **parrhēsīastes**, ae, m., = παρρησια-
στής, *a free-speaker*, Sen. Ira, 3, 23.

parricida (pāricida; old collat. form of the *nom. sing.* PARRICIDAS, Fragn. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. parrici, p. 221 Müll.), *ae. comm.* [the etym. is disputed; most prob. it is for patricida, from pater-caedo, Quint. 8, 6, 35], the murderer of his or her father or parents, a parricide. **I.** Lit.: majores supplicium in parricidas singulare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25, 70: nisi forte magis erit parricida, si qui consularem patrem quam si humilem necarit, id. Mil. 7, 17; Sen. Clem. 1, 23, 2; Suet. Aug. 34: Telegoni jugat parricidae, Hor. C. 3, 29, 8; Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 149; cf. Sen. ad Marc. 26, 4; Vulg. 1 Tim. 1, 9.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The murderer of a near relative: parricida matris quoque aut fratris interfector, Quint. 8, 6, 35: Virginius occisā filiā, ne se ut parricidam liberum aversarentur, *cf.* Liv. 3, 50, 5; the murderer of his sister, Flor. 1, 3, 6; 3, 1, 6; cf.: Paul. Sent. 5, tit. 24.—* **B.** Adj.: parricida nex, fratricidal, Arn. 3, 115 *fm.*—**B.** The murderer of the chief magistrate (as the father of the country); of the murderers of Caesar: si parricidae (sunt), cur? etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 31 (v. the passage in connection); cf. id. Fam. 12, 3, 1: Brutus suarum prius virtutum quam patriae parentis parricida, Val. Max. 6, 4, 5; Aus. Caes. 21, 2.—**C.** The murderer of a free citizen, a murderer, assassin (syn.: sicarius, percussor): si qui hominem liberum dolo sciens morti duit, parricidas esto, Lex Numa Pompilii ap. Fest. p. 221 Müll.; Lex Tribunic. ap. Fest. s. v. Sacer Mons, p. 318 Müll.: parricida civium, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 29.—**D.** One guilty of high-treason, a traitor (qs. the murderer of his country), a rebel, a sacrilegious wretch, *cf.*: sacrum sacrove commendatum qui cleperit raperisque parricida esto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: magno cum dolore parricidarum, i. e. of Antony's adherents, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 5: parricidae reipublicae, of Catiline's associates, Sall. C. 51, 25; 14, 3: vos de crudelissimis parricidis quid statuatis cunctamini? id. ib. 52, 31: Catilinae obstreper omnes; hostem atque parricidam vocare id. ib. 31, 8; Flor. 4, 1, 10; Tac. H. 1, 85; id. A. 4, 34, 2.

* **parrīcīdātus**, ūs, m. [parricida],
parricide, Quint. 1, 6, 42.

paricidialis or **parricidialis** (**paric-**), *e. adj.* [*id.*], *pertaining to or producing the crime of parricide, parricidal, murderous*: INSIDIATORES, *Inscr.* Boeckh. Corp. 2971: *horror*, *Arn.* 3, 116: *manus*, *Prud. Ham.* 14 *praef.*: *scelus*, *Just.* 27, 1, 10; *cf.* 27, 1, 2: *discordiae*, *id.* 39, 3, 1: *bellum*, *i. e. the civil war*, *Flor.* 3, 21: *populus Judaeorum*, *Ambros.* *Cain* *et* *Abel*, 1, 2, 5; *Quint. Decl.* 4, 19; 17, 18. — *Adv.*: **parricidaliter**, *murderously*: *perire*, *Lampr. Alex. Sev.* 1: *Aug. En.* 168.

paricidium, *il*, *n*. [*id.*], *the murder of one's father or parents, parricide*. **I.** Lit.: *patris et patui paricidium*, Cic. Phil. 3, 18; *id. Rosc. Am.* 26, 73.—**B.** Trop., *paricide*: *vituperare quisquam vitae parentem* (philosophiam) *et hoc paricidio se inquinare audeat?* Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The murder of one's mother, brother, relation, etc.*: *matris*, Suet. *Nr.* 34: *fraternum*, Cic. Clu. 11, 31: *fratris*, Liv. 40, 24: *filii*, *id.* 8, 11: *patruis*, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 18: *lege* *Pompelia* *de paricidiis* *tenuetur*, *qui patrem, matrem, avum, aviam, fratrem, sororem, patruelem, matruelem, patrōnum, patrōnam* . . . *occidit*, etc., Paul. Sent. 5, 24, 1.—*Absol.*, Cic. *N. D.* 3, 26, 67: *Quint.* 9, 288: *Just.* 1, 9: *Ne*

parricidio macularent partus suos, nepotum illi, liberum hi progentium, Liv. 1, 13, 2; Just. 17, 1. — **B.** In gen., of any horrible crime; of the *murder of a free citizen*: facinus est vinciri civem Romani: scelus verberari: prope parricidium necari, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170. — Of *treason, rebellion* (cf. parricida, II. D.): patriae, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 17; id. Sull. 2, 7; id. Off. 3, 21, 83; publicum, Liv. 28, 29: parricidii quaestores appellabantur, qui solebant creati causâ rerum capitalium quaerendarum. Nam parricida non utique is, qui parentem occidisset, dicebatur, sed qualemcumque hominem indemnatum, Fest. p. 221 Müll. — Hence, **2.** Transf., a *name of the Ides of March*, as the day when Cæsar was killed: Idus Martias parricidium nominari (placuit), Suet. Caes. 88.

pars, partis (*gen. sing.* PARTVS, Inscr. Corp. Lat. 197, 12; *acc. partim*, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 94; Liv. 26, 46, 8; 31, 36, 9; 23, 11, 11; Sall. J. 89, 1; id. H. 2, 41, 1; v. infra *fin.*; *abl. parti*, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 14; Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 5; Lucr. 1, 1113; 4, 515; *nom. plur.* parteis, Varr. ap. L. 5, 4, 21; *pl. plur.* partum, Caes. Ar. Char. 5, 1; *pl. part.* por; Gr. ἔσπον, gave; πέσπονται, is given, destined; Lat. portio; cf. parare), *a part*, *piece*, *portion*, *share*, etc. **1.** In *gen.*: no expers parti esset de posteris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39: urbis, imperii, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 32, § 84: duae partes frumenti, id. ib. 3, 19, § 48: magna pars habuit publicorum, id. Rab. Post. 2, 4: dare partes amicis, id. ib.: Belgae pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: copias in quattuor partes distribuatur, Sall. J. 101, 3: locare agrum partibus, Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 3: pars occidentalis Jordanis, *the west side*, Vulg. Jos. 23, 4. — **2.** Magna, bona, multa, major, maxima pars, *many*, *a good many*, *the majority*: magna pars in iis civitatibus, Cic. Balb. 8, 21: major pars populi, id. Agr. 2, 9, 22: maxima pars hominum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 121; cf.: minor pars populi, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 18: multa pars mei, Hor. C. 3, 30, 6. — **3.** Pars, some, partitively (= partim): faciunt pars hominem, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 13; id. Most. 1, 2, 33; id. Capt. 2, 1, 36: pars levem ducere equitum jacturam; pars, etc., Liv. 22, 8; cf. id. 21, 7, 23; 20: pars triumphus suos ostendentes, Sall. J. 31, 10: posecebantque pericula, pars virtute, multi ferocia et cupidine praemiorum, Tac. H. 5, 11: tergora deripiunt costis et viscera nudant: Pars in frusta secant, Verg. A. 1, 212. — Rarely of a single person: cum pars Niliacae plebis, cum verna Canopi, Crispinus ventilet, etc., Juv. 1, 26. — **4.** Parte, *in part*, *partly*: (pomae) quae candida parte, rube rubent, Ov. M. 3, 483: melichloros est, gemitu pars flavus, parte melleus, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191. — Esp.: with magna, maxima, etc.: ab semisomnis ac maxima parte inermibus refringi, Liv. 9, 24, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.: invalido exercitu et magna parte pestilientia assumpto, id. 24, 34, 14: quod saxum magna parte ita proclive est, id. ib.; 41, 6, 6. — **5.** Pro parte, *for one's share or quota*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 145. — **6.** Ex parte, *in part*, *partly*: ex parte gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9: de decemviris sacrorum ex parte de plebe creandis, Liv. 6, 42, 2. — Esp., **b.** Ex ullâ, ex aliquâ, ex magna, ex maxima parte, *in any*, etc., *degree*, *measure*, etc.: si ullâ ex parte sententia hujus interdicti infirmata sit, Cic. Caecin. 13, 38; id. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: ex magna parte tibi assensum, id. Att. 7, 3, 3; aut omnino, aut magna ex parte, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 1: saucii ex magna parte milites, Liv. 21, 56, 8: ne minimâ quidem ex parte, *not in the slightest degree*, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76. — **7.** Parsibus partibus, *by a great deal*, *much*: omnibus partibus, *in all respects, altogether*: non multis partibus malit, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 36: quoniam numero multis partibus esset inferior, Caes. B. C. 3, 84; 3, 80: in Hortensii sententiam multis partibus plures ituros, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 2; Cacl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 3: omnium virorum bonorum vitam omnibus partibus plus habere semper boni quam mali, *in all respects, every way*, Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 91. — **8.** In parte, *in part*, *partly* (cf. ex parte, supra): in parte expeditior, in parte difficilior, Quint. 5, 7, 22; 11, 2, 34; in parte verum videtur, id. 2, 8, 6; 4, 5, 13; 10, 7, 25. — **9.** Pro meâ tuâ, suâ parte, or simply pro parte (*for the stronger pro vi* in

li parte, v. virilis, II. 2.), *for my, your, or his share, to the best of my, your, his, etc., ability*: quibus aliquid opis fortasse ego pro meâ, tu pro tuâ, pro sua quisque parte ferre potuisset, Cic. Fam. 15, 15, 3: pro meâ parte adjuvi, ut, etc., id. ib. 5, 2, 9: sciunt li, qui me norunt, me pro illâ tenui infirmâque parte id maxime defendisse, ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: quisquis adest operi, plus quam pro parte laborat, Ov. F. 4, 301.—Likewise, **10.** In partem, i. q. pro parte, *ἐν μέρος, for one's share, to the best of one's ability*: quodsi pudica mulier in partem juvet Domum (i. e. quae ad eam proprie pertinet), Hor. Epod. 2, 39 (for which: age sis tuam partem nunc iam hunc delude, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 89 Fleck., where others read tu in partem).—**11.** *Acc. absol.*: magnam, maximam partem, *in great part, for the most part*: magnam partem ex iambis nostra constat oratio, Cic. Or. 56, 189; Liv. 5, 14: maximam partem ad arma trepidantes caedes oppressit, id. 9, 37, 9: maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 1.—So, bonam partem, Lucr. 6, 1249.—**12.** In eam partem. **a.** *On that side*: in eam partem accipio, i. e. *in that sense*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 37: in eam partem peccant, quae cautior est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56.—**b.** *On that account, with that intent, to the end that*: moveor his rebus omnibus, sed in eam partem, ut salvi sint vobiscum omnes, Cic. Cat. 4, 2, 3: has litteras scripsi in eam partem, ne me motum putares, id. Att. 16, 1, 6.—**13.** In aliam partem, *in the opposite direction*: antehac est habitus parvus. . . is nunc in aliam partem palmam possidet, *for the opposite quality* Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 32.—**14.** In utramque partem, *on both sides, for and against, pro and con*: nullam in partem, *on neither side*: in mitiorem, in optimam partem, *in the most mild or most favorable manner*, Cic. Att. 15, 23 *init.*: magna vis est fortunae in utramque partem, vel secundas ad res, vel adversas, id. Off. 2, 6, 19: neutram in partem, id. ib.: neque ego ulam in partem disputo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 3, § 6: mitiorem in partem interpretari, id. Mur. 31, 64: in optimam partem aliquid accipere, id. Att. 10, 3, 2; id. Fam. 14, 2, 3: in partem aliquem vocare, *to call upon one to take his share, to summon to a division of any thing*, id. Caecin. 4, 12.—**15.** Nullâ parte, *by no means, not at all*, Ov. H. 7, 110; Quint. 2, 16, 18.—**b.** Omni parte, and omni a et ex parte, *in every respect, entirely*: gens omni parte pacata, Liv. 41, 34; Hor. S. 1, 2, 38: quod sit omni ex parte . . . perfectum, Cic. Lael. 21, 79: omnique a parte placebam, Ov. H. 15, 45.—**16.** Per partes, *partly, partially*: quod etsi per partes nonnumquam damnosum est, in summâ tamen fit compendiosum, Col. 1, 4, 5: per partes emendare aliquid, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 10; Dig. 12, 1, 13.—**17.** In omnes partes, *in every respect, altogether*: Brundisii jacere in omnes partes est molestum, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 2; id. Fam. 4, 10, 2; 13, 1, 2.

II. In partic. **A.** *A party, faction, side*, etc. (usu. in *plur.*; syn. *factio*). (a) *Sing.*: timeo huic nostrae partis, quid hic respondeat, Ter. And. 2, 5, 8: cum non liceret mihi nullius partis esse, Cic. Fam. 10, 31. 1: a parte heredum intraverant duo, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 10: nec ex advocatis partis adversae iudex eligendus, *of the opposite party*, Quint. 5, 6, 6; 7, 9, 14; 12, 9, 19 et saep.: ut alius in aliam partem mente aequo animo traheretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 21. — Hence, esp.: ex altera parte, *on the other hand*: omnia ex altera parte collocata, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 11: si videatis catenas, non minus profecto vos ea species moveat, quam si ex altera parte cernatis, etc., Liv. 22, 59, 15: idem ex altera parte et ancilla fecit, Petr. 18 *fin.*: parvuli amplexi patrem tenebant. Ex altera parte uxor maritum oculis fatigabat, Just. 23, 2, 9; cf. Cic. Or. 32, 114. — (β) *Plur.* (class.; esp. freq. in Tac.), Cic. Phil. 13, 20, 47: erat, inquit, illarum partium, id Quint. 21, 69: in duas partes discedunt Numidae, Sall. J. 13, 1: ita omnia in duas partes abstracta sunt, id. ib. 41, 5: mihi a spē, metu, partibus rei publicae animus liber erat, id. C. 4, 2: ducere aliquem in partes, Tac. A. 15, 51: trahere, id. ib. 4, 60: transire in partes, id. H. 1, 70. — **B.** In *plur.*, *a part, character*, on the stage: primas partes qui aget, is erit Phor-

mio, the first part, the principal character, Ter. Phorm. prol. 27: cur partes seni Poëta dederit, quae sunt adulescentium, a *youthful part*, id. Heaut. prol. 1; 10: esse primarum, secundarum, aut tertiariarum partium, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 51: servus primarum partium, id. Fl. 27, 65.—**2.** Transf. beyond the lang. of the theatre, a *part, function, office, duty*, etc.—In *plur.* (class.): sine illum priores partes hosce aliquot dies Apud me habere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 71: in scribendo priores partes alicui tribuere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 4: puero me hic sermo inducit, ut nullae esse possent partes meae, so *that I could not take a part in it*, id. Att. 13, 19, 4: constantiae, moderationis, temperantiae, verecundiae partes, id. Off. 1, 28, 98: has partes lenitatis et misericordiae, quas me natura ipsa docuit semper egi libenter, id. Mur. 3, 6: partes accusatoris obtinere, id. Quint. 2, 8; id. Rosc. Am. 34, 95: tuum est hoc munus, tuae partes, etc., id. Fam. 11, 5, 3: promitto atque confirmo, me... imperatoris suscepturum officia atque partes, id. ib. 3, 10, 8: Antonii audio esse partes, ut de tota eloquentia disserat, id. de Or. 2, 7, 26: transactis jam meis partibus ad Antonium audiendum venistis, id. ib. 2, 4, 15; id. Att. 7, 26, 2: ut ad partes paratus veniat, *qs. prepared to act his part*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5; so, ad partes parati, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 87; cf. Liv. 3, 10; Gai. Inst. 4, 160; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 14, 3, 2.—In *sing.* (mostly post-Aug.): haec igitur tibi reliqua pars est... ut rem publicam constituas, etc., Cic. Marc. 9, 27: pars consilii pacis, Tac. H. 3, 46: videri alia quoque hujus partis atque officii, Quint. 11, 3, 174: pars defensoris tota est posita in refutatione, id. 5, 13, 1: negligentiae, humilitatis, id. 9, 4, 35 et saep. (v. Bonnell, Lex. Quint. p. 627).—**C.** A lot, portion, fate: hancine ego partem capio ob pietatem praecipuam? Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 4.—**D.** A portion, share, of food, Petr. 33: equiti Romano avidius vescenti partes suas misit, Suet. Calig. 18.—Also, the remains of a meal, App. M. 2, p. 125 med.—**E.** A task, lesson: puer frugi est, decem partes dicit, Petr. 75, 4; 46, 3; 58, 7; Inscr. Grut. 625, 8; Inscr. Orell. 2872.—**F.** A part, place, region, of the earth.—In *plur.*, Cic. Fam. 12, 7, 2: Orientis partes, id. Mur. 41, 89: in extremis ignoti partibus orbis, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 3; cf. Ruhnck. on Ov. H. 18, 197.—**G.** In counting or calculating, a part, fraction; one half, one third, etc., as the context indicates: tres jam copiarum partes, fourths, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: agri partes duae, thirds, Liv. 8, 1: duabus partibus peditum amissis, id. 21, 40: multae novem partes, tenths, Nep. Timol. 4.—**H.** A part of the body, member: nam lingua mali pars pessima servi, Juv. 9, 121.—Esp., the private parts, Ov. F. 1, 437; id. A. A. 2, 584; Auct. Priap. 30; 38; Phaedr. 4, 7.—Of a testicle, Col. 7, 11.—Hence, adv.: **partim** (old acc. *sing.*), partly, in part, a part, some of, some. **A.** Lit. (a) With *gen.*: cum partim illorum saepe ad eundem morem erat, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 13, 2: atque haud scio an partim eorum fuerint, qui, etc., id. ib. 7, 3, 16: utrum negligentia partim magistratum, an, etc., nescio, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 10, 13, 4: Brutios Apulosque, partim Samnitium ac Lucanorum defecisse ad Poenos, Liv. 23, 11.—So, repeated: corpora partim Multa virum terrae infodiunt avectaque partim Finitimos tollunt in agros, Verg. A. 11, 204: partim... partim: cum partim ejus prae-dae profundae libidines devorassent, partim nova quaedam et inaudita luxuries, partim etiam, etc., Cic. Pis. 21, 48: eorum autem ipsorum partim ejus modi sunt, ut, etc., id. Off. 2, 21, 9; 72; id. de Or. 2, 22, 94; 1, 31, 141: partim copiarum ad tumulum expug-nandum mittit, partim ipse ad arcem ducit, Liv. 26, 46: eorum autem, quae objecta sunt mihi, partim ea sunt, etc., id. 42, 41, 2; Nep. Att. 7, 2.—(β) With *ex*: ex quibus partim tecum fuerunt, partim, etc., Cic. Vat. 7, 16: partim ex illis distracti ac dissipati jacent, id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: cum partim e nobis ita timidi sint, ut, etc.,... partim, etc., id. Phil. 8, 11, 32: ex dubiis partim nobis ipsis ad electionem sunt libera, partim aliorum sententiae commissae, Quint. 3, 4, 8.—(γ) Absol. (so most freq.): animus partim uxoris misericordia Devinctus, partim victus hujus injuriis, partly, ... partly; in part, ... in part, Ter. Rec. 1, 2, 92

sq.: partim quae perspexi his oculis, partim quae accepi auribus, id. ib. 3, 3, 3: amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5: diuturni silentii... non timore aliquo, sed partim dolore, partim verecundia, finem hodiernus dies attulit, id. Marc. 1, 1; Quint. 7, 1, 3: partim quod... partim quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 6, 3: partim ductu, partim auspiciis suis, Suet. Aug. 21: partim cupiditate... partim ambitione... partim etiam inscientia, Quint. 12, 11, 14: Scipio dux partim factis fortibus partim suapte fortuna quadam ingentis ad incrementa gloriae celebratus converterat animos, Liv. 29, 26, 5: postea renuntiavit foro partim pudore, partim metu, Suet. Rhet. 6.—Sometimes *partim* is placed only in the second member of a partitive proposition: Caesar a nobilissimis civibus, partim etiam a se omnibus rebus ornatis, trucidatus, Cic. Div. 2, 9, 23; id. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 158.—Sometimes it corresponds to *alius, quidam*, etc.: bestiarum terrae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, aliae quasi accipites, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: multa inusitata partim e caelo, alia ex terra oriebantur, quaedam etiam, etc., id. Div. 1, 42, 93: quibusdam placuisse mirabilia quaedam, partim fugiendas esse nimias amicitias, Cic. Am. 13, 45: castra hostium invadunt, semisomnos partim, alios arma sumentes fugant, Sall. J. 21, 2: Gaetulorum accepimus, partim in tuguriis, alios incul-tus vagos agitare, etc., id. ib. 19, 5; 38, 3; 40, 2; cf. id. ib. 13, 2; Gell. 2, 22, 1.—**B.** Transf. 1. For the most part, chiefly, principally (ante-class.): mirum quin tibi ego crederem, ut ipse idem mihi faceres, quod partim faciunt argentarii, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 28: bubulcis obsequitur, partim quo libentius boves curent, Cato, R. R. 5, 6; 6, 3.—2. Of time, sometimes (late Lat.), Scrib. Comp. Med. 53.

parsimonia (parcimonía), ae (col-lat. form, PARCIMONIVM, Inscr. Donat. 35, 4), f. [parco], sparingness, frugality, thrift, parsimony. **I.** Lit.: dies noctesque estur, bibitur, neque quisquam parsimoniam adhibet, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 78: parsimonia et duritia, id. ib. 1, 2, 75; id. Truc. 2, 2, 55; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 32; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 7: res familiaris conservatur diligentia et parsimonia, id. Off. 2, 24, 87: non intellegunt homines, quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia, id. Par. 6, 3, 49: instrumenti et suppellectilis, Suet. Aug. 73.—In *plur.* (ante- and post-class.): veteres mores veteresque parsimoniae, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 21: adesto castis, Christe, parsimoniis, i. e. at the fasts, Prud. Cath. 7, 3: sine parsimonia, lavishly, Amm. 15, 4, 8.—Prov.: sera parsimonia in fundo est, it is too late to spare when all is spent, Sen. Ep. 1, 5 (cf. the Gr. δὲ ἐνι πυθμένι φειδῶ, Hesiod. 'Erg. 369).—**II.** Trop.: sunt pleraque aptae hujus ipsius orationis parsimoniae, Cic. Or. 25, 84 (v. the passage in connection).

† **parsimōnium** (parc-), ii, v. parsimonia *init.*

Parstrymōnia, ae, f., a tract of country on the Strymon, in Thrace, Liv. 42, 51.

Parthāon, ōnis, m., = Παρθίων, son of Agenor and Epicaete, king of Cadydon, and father of Ceneus: ego te simitu novi cum Parthaeone, I know you as well as I do Parthaeon, i. e. not at all, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 45: Parthaeone nate, i. e. Ceneus, Ov. M. 9, 12; cf. Hyg. Fab. 175; 239 and 242.—Hence, **A. Parthāonides**, ae, m., a descendant of Parthaeon: Parthaeonides dux, i. e. Tydeus, the grandson of Parthaeon; acc. to others, Meleager, the brother of Tydeus, Val. Fl. 3, 705.—**B. Parthāonius**, a, um, adj., Parthaeonian: Parthaeonia domus, the house of Ceneus, Stat. Th. 1, 670.

Parthēni or **Parthini**, ōrum, m., = Παρθεννοί or Παρθίνοι, a people of Illyria, near Dyrrhachium, Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145; Cic. Pis. 40, 96; Caes. B. C. 3, 11; 3, 41; Liv. 29, 12.—**II.** A people of Dalmatia, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 143.

Parthēnia, ae, f., another name for the isle of Samos, because Juno dwelt there when a virgin, Plin. 5, 31, 37, § 135; Lact. 1, 17.

† **Parthēniāe**, ārum, m., = Παρθενίαι (maidens' children), a name given to the colonists of illegitimate birth who emigrated with Phalantus from Sparta and founded

Tarentum, the Parthenians, Just. 3, 4, 7 (= spurii, id. 20, 1, 15).

Parthēniānus, a, um, v. Parthenius, V.

Parthēniās, ae, m., = Παρθενίας (maish). **1.** An epithet of Virgil, on account of the purity of his morals, Serv. Verg. A. praef.; Aus. Idyll. 13 fin.—**2.** A river in Asia, a tributary of the Tigris, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 129.

† **parthēnicē**, es, f., = παρθενική, a plant, called also parthenium, Cat. 61, 194.

† **parthēnicon**, i, n., = παρθενικόν, a plant, called also pulegium, App. Herb. 92.

parthēnis, idis, f., = παρθένis, a plant, called also artemisia, Plin. 25, 7, 36, § 73.

† **parthēnium**, ii, n., = παρθένιον, the name of several plants. **I.** A plant, called also perdicium, Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 43.—**II.** A plant, called also leucanthos or tamnacus, Plin. 21, 30, 104, § 176.—**III.** A plant, called also linzostis, hermupoa, and mercurialis, Plin. 25, 5, 18, § 38.—**IV.** A plant, called also chrysocolis, q. v.

Parthēnius, ii, m., = Παρθένιος. **I.** A mountain in Arcadia, now Partheni, Liv. 34, 26; Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 21.—**B.** Adj.: Parthenii saltus, Verg. E. 10, 57; so, nemus, Ov. M. 9, 188; Stat. Th. 4, 285: valles, Ov. H. 9, 49: antra, Prop. 1, 1, 11.—**II.** A river in Paphlagonia, now Barian Tchak, Mel. 1, 19; Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 5; Val. Fl. 5, 104; Ov. P. 4, 10, 49.—**III.** A Grecian erotic poet and grammarian, an instructor of Virgil, Suet. Tib. 70; Gell. 9, 9, 3; 13, 26, 1; Macr. S. 5, 17.—**IV.** A silversmith, famous in the time of Juvenal, Juv. 12, 43.—**V.** A male proper name, Mart. 9, 50, 3.—Hence, **Parthēniānus**, a, um, adj.: toga, given by Parthenius, Mart. 1, 1.

Parthēnon, ōnis, m., = Παρθενών, the celebrated temple of Athene on the Acropolis of Athens, the Parthenon, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54.—Hence, **II.** Transf., a portico in the villa of Pomponius Atticus, Cic. Att. 13, 40, 1.

Parthēnōpaeus, i, m., = Παρθενόπαιος, the son of Meleager and Alalanta, one of the seven who went against Thebes: inclutus armis Parthenopaues, Verg. A. 6, 480; Stat. Th. 4, 248; cf. Hyg. Fab. 99.

Parthēnōpe, es, f., = Παρθενόπη, one of the Sirens, who, on the departure of Ulysses, threw herself, for grief, into the sea, and was cast up on the shore where Naples afterwards stood; on this account that city was in early times called by her name, Sil. 12, 33; Verg. G. 4, 564; Ov. M. 15, 712.—Hence, **II. Parthēnōpeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Parthenope, i. e. to Naples, Neapolitan: moenia, Ov. M. 14, 101.

Parthēnōpōlis, is, f., = Παρθενόπολις, a city in Lower Moesia, on the Euxine Sea, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 44; Eutr. 6, 6.—**II.** A town in Bithynia, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 143.

Parthi, ōrum, m., = Παρθοί, the Parthians, a Scythian people, situated to the north-east of the passes of the Caspian and south of Hyrcania, famed in antiquity as roving warriors and skilful archers, Just. 41, 1, 2; Cic. Att. 5, 18, 1; id. Phil. 11, 14; Verg. G. 4, 314; Hor. C. 2, 13, 18; id. S. 2, 1, 15; Ov. A. A. 1, 209: Parthi mendacior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112; Tac. A. 2, 1; 6, 34; Vulg. Act. 2, 9.—In *sing.*, Inscr. Orell. 2982.—Collect., the Parthian, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 1: ecce! fugax Parthus, Ov. R. Am. 155: versis animosus equis, Hor. C. 1, 19, 12.—Hence, **A. Parthus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Parthians, Parthian: equitatus, Flor. 4, 9, 3: regnum, Plin. 37, 2, 8, § 2: bellum, with the Parthians, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 2; 12, 19, 2: damna, Luc. 1, 106: pellis, leather dyed of a scarlet-red, prepared by the Parthians, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7; hence, too: cingula, of Parthian leather, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 94: PARTHYCVS as a surname of the emperor Trajan, Inscr. Orell. 795 sq.; of the emperor Septimius Severus, ib. 905 sq.—**D. Parthēnē**, es, f., for Parthia, the

country of the Parthians, Parthiense, Parthia, Curt. 6, 2, 12; 6, 3, 3 et saep.—**E. Parthiēni**, ōrum, another name for Parthi, the Parthians, Curt. 4, 12, 11; 9, 10, 17.—**F. Parthiārius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Parthian peltry or wares: negotiatores, Imp. Const. Cod. Just. 10, 47, 7: PRAETOR, one who had jurisdiction over the dealers in Parthian peltry, Inscr. Grut. 350, 7.

Parthinus, v. 3. Parthus.

1. Parthus, a, um, v. Parthi, A.

2. Parthus, i, m., a Parthian; v. Parthi.

3. Parthus, i, f., a city in Illyria, near Dyrrachium; hence, **Parthini** (Parthēni), ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Parthus, Parthiniens, Mel. 2, 3, 11; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 143; Cic. Pis. 40, 96; Caes. B. C. 3, 11; 41; 42; Liv. 29, 12; 33, 34 fin.; Fasti Capitol. ap. Grut. 297; Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 607.—In sing.: **Parthinus**, i, m. **1.** An appellation of C. Asinius Pollio, the conqueror of the Parthians; hence, Parthina gens, of Asinius Pollio, Suet. Aug. 19.—**2.** In gen.: **Parthinus**, a surname, Inscr. Murat. 1186, 8.

partialiter, adv. [pars], partly (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 36.

Partianus, a, um, adj., a various read. for Parianus, Plin. 32, 10, 53, § 146.

partiarius, a, um, adj. [pars], that shares with another; shared, that is shared with another (ante- and post-class.): colonus, who pays his rent with a part of the produce, Dig. 19, 2, 25: pecora partiaria pasceda suscipere, so that their increase is shared between the owner and the herdsman, Cod. Just. 2, 3, 8: legatarius, to whom a share of the property is left, Gai. Inst. 2, 254; 257; Ulp. Fragm. 24, 25: res, that is shared with many: honor, App. M. 4, p. 156.—**B.** Abl. a verb.: partiario, on shares: calcem partiario coquendam dare, Cato, R. R. 16; 137; App. M. 9, p. 229 fin.—**II.** Subst.: **partiarius**, ii, m., a sharer, partaker: AGELEVLII, Inscr. Grut. 1004, 4: erroris, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16: sententiae, id. Res. Carn. 2.

partiātiūm, adv. [id.], in different parts or places (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

partibilis, e, adj. [id.], divisible (post-class.): anima, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 18 (al. partilis).

particeps, cipis, adj. [pars-cipio], sharing, partaking, participant (class.; syn.: consors, socius); constr. usually with gen., rarely also with dat. or with prep. **I.** Adj. (a) With gen.: fac particeps nos tuae sapientiae, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 81: nuntii, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 19: esse participem leti, i. e. to be mortal, Lucr. 3, 462: animus rationis compos et particeps, Cic. Univ. 8: fortunorum omnium socius et particeps, id. Font. 17, 47: artis, id. Div. 1, 18, 34; id. Inv. 2, 30, 92: virtutes ita copulae conaeque sunt, ut omnes omnium particeps sint, id. Fin. 5, 23, 67: praedae ac praemiorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: secreti honesti, Juv. 3, 52.—(b) With dat.: aliquid participem studiis habere, Ov. P. 2, 5, 41 (al. studii): aliquid consilii fortibus viris esse participem, Curt. 6, 7, 8; cf. id. 6, 36: sceleris in regem suum, id. 6, 24: Natalis particeps ad omne secretum Pisoni erat, Tac. A. 15, 50.—(γ) With a prep.: non licet donati obsoni me participem fieri, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 34 Speng.: particeps in tribulatione, Vulg. Apoc. 1, 9.—(δ) With a rel.-clause: is speculatum huc misit me, ut, quae fierent, fieret particeps, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 19.—**II.** Subst., a sharer, partaker, partner.—Esp. a comrade, fellow-soldier: praeda per particeps aequiter partita est, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. p. 512, 32: me et semul particeps meos praedam onerabo, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 14: praedam particeps petunt, id. Most. 1, 3, 154: meus particeps, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 98: hujus belli ego particeps et socius et adiutor esse cogor, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 5: in quadam conjuratione quasi particeps nominati, Suet. Calig. 56; cf. Curt. 6, 8, 5.

participalis, e, adj. [particeps], sharing, partaking, participant (ante- and post-class.): curae, Dig. 1, 11, 1 (al. principali).—In gram., **participialis**: verba, Varr. L. L. 10, § 34 Müll.

participatio, ōnis, f. [participio], a sharing, partaking, participation (post-class.); imperii, Spart. Jul. 6 fin.; Aug. Quaest. 83, n. 24; Vulg. 1 Cor. 10, 16.

participator, ōris, m. [participio], a participator (late Lat.), Just. Imp. Fid. Conf. ap. Agapet. Pap. Ep. 1.

participātum, i, n., v. participio fin.

participātus, ūs, m. [participio], a sharing, participation, partnership (post-class.), Spart. Sev. 8 fin.: ad participatum imperii Severum vocans, id. Pesc. 5: filio Diadumeno in participatum ascito, Capitol. Macr. 5; Mart. Cap. 1, § 20.

participialis, e, adj. [participium], in gram., of the nature of a participle, **participialis**: verba, Quint. 1, 4, 29; cf. so of supines and gerunds, Prisc. p. 808; 822 P.—Adv.: **participialiter**, in the manner of a participle, **participialiter**, Fest. s. v. ostentum, p. 194 Müll.; so id. ib. s. v. torrens, p. 352 Müll.

participium, ii, n. [particeps], a sharing, partaking, participation. **I.** Lit. (post-class.): omni illa participio in posterum abstinere, Cod. Just. 1, 4, 34, § 3.—Far more freq., **II.** Transf., in gram., a verbal form which partakes of the functions of a noun, a participle, Varr. L. L. 8, § 58; 9, § 110 Müll.; Quint. 1, 4, 19; 27; 1, 5, 47 et saep.

participo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. (collat. dep. form **participor**, Dig. 4, 4, 9, § 1) [id.], to share; viz., to cause to partake of, to impart; and also, to partake of, participate in (in both senses mostly ante- and post-class.; syn.: communico, partior, impartior). **I.** To make partaker of, to give a share of, to acquaint with, make privy to, impart, inform of any thing. **A.** Lit.: aliquem sermone suo de amicā eri, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 108: servum sui consilii, id. Cist. 1, 3, 17: ubi sint, quid agant, equi bene agant, Neque participant nos, neque redeunt, id. Stich. 1, 1, 33.—**Pass.**: non licet donati obsoni me participem fieri? **Ast.** Si volebas participari, etc., id. Truc. 4, 2, 34: uti dentes sensu participantur, Lucr. 3, 692: sequitur igitur, ad participandum alium ab alio homines naturā esse factos, Cic. Leg. 1, 12, 33.—**B.** Transf.: aliquid cum aliquo, to share with, impart to one: suas laudes cum aliquo, Liv. 3, 12, 5; Spart. Hadr. 26.—With dat. (late Lat.): non participabant aliis ii, quibus aliquid affluebat, Lact. 5, 6, 1.—**Pass.**: participato cum eo (fratre) regno, Just. 34, 2, 8: participato imperio, Treb. Gall. 12 init.: nec cum quoquam participatis nocturnis imaginibus, App. M. 8, 9, p. 205, 19.—**II.** To share in, partake of, participate in any thing: pestem parem, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39 (Trag. v. 22 Vahl.): lucrum, damnū, Dig. 17, 2, 55: consilium alicujus, Mamert. Grat. Act. Jul. init.: ad participandas ejusmodi voluptates, Gell. 15, 2, 7: de uno pane, Vulg. 1 Cor. 10, 17.—With abl. alone: patrio sepulchro participans, Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 10.—Hence, **participātum**, i, n. (lit. made to participate; hence), in gram., a participle (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 3, § 227.

particula, ae, f. dim. [pars], a small part, a little bit, a particle. **I.** In gen. (class.): tenuissimae particulae, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: ut ne qua particula in hoc sermone praetermissa sit, id. Rep. 1, 24, 38: caeli, id. ib. 1, 39, 179: justitiae, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: particula parva, id. Pis. 35, 85: arenae, Hor. C. 1, 28, 23: undique desectam, id. ib. 1, 16, 14: minutae rerum particulae, Quint. 3, 11, 21; cf. Val. Max. 6, 9, 7: malorum, Juv. 13, 14.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In rhet. lang., a clause of a sentence, Quint. 9, 4, 69; 4, 5, 25; 7, 10, 6; 8, 3, 63; 10, 3, 30.—**B.** In gram., a particle, Gell. 2, 17, 6; 2, 19, 3; 7, 7, 6; 11, 3, 2 et saep.

particulāris, e, adj. [particula], of or concerning a part, partial, particular (post-class.): propositiones aliae universales, aliae particulares, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 35, 34: publicatio, Cod. Just. 9, 6, 6.—Adv.: **particulārīter**, particularly, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 33, 32; so opp. generaliter, Firm. Math. 1, 5 fin.; opp. universaliter, Aug. Retract. 1, 5 fin.

particulatim, adv. [id.], part after part, bit by bit, one by one, piecemeal, singly, severally: si summam, non particulatim narrabimus; by particulars, Auct. Her. 1, 9: grex particulatim facilius quam universus

convalescit, Col. 7, 6, 5: quamvis fundus particulatim venerit, omnes partes servitus sequitur, Dig. 8, 3, 23; Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 2, 267; opp. ubique, Lact. 2, 10, 23: hominem particulatim ex carne facere, Sen. Ep. 24, 13; Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 2.

particulatio, ōnis, f. [particula], a dividing into small parts or pieces (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 953.

particūlo, ōnis, m. [particula], a sharer, partaker, participator (ante-class.): particulones dicti sunt coheredes, quod partes patrimonii sumant, Non. 20, 6 sq.

partilis, e, adj. [pars], divisible, single (post-class.): corporeum omne, quod partile, Aug. Trin. 12, 9; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 44: Nemesis partilibus praesidens fati, i. e. over the fate of individuals, Amm. 14, 11, 25.—Adv.: **partiliter**, partially, in part: cum ea, quae fiant, non partiliter fiant, sed ad census summam redeant, not in favor of a part, Arn. 1, 8; 6, 192.

partim, v. pars fin.

1. partio, ōnis, f. [pario], a bearing, bringing forth young (ante- and post-class.): horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partio, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 92; Afran. ap. Non. 217, 31: mulieris, Gell. 3, 16, 9; 12, 1, 20.—Of hens, a laying of eggs: hae (gallinae) ad partiones sunt aptiores, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 4.

2. partio, ii or ivi, itum, 4, v. a., and

partior, partitus (inf. dep. partirier, Aus. Epigr. 139, 8), 4, v. dep. [pars], to share, part; to divide, distribute (Cic., Caes., and Quint. use the verb. finit. almost exclusively in the dep. form; v. infra; but the part. perf. was employed by them also in a pass. sense; syn.: communico, participio). **I.** Lit. (a) Form **partio**, ire: tu partem laudis caperes, tu gaudia mecum Partisses, Lucil. ap. Non. 475, 23: aeternabilem divitiarum partissent, Aul. ib. 475, 24: praedam, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 5: bona sua inter aliquos, id. Mil. 3, 1, 113: bona testamento, Afran. ap. Non. 475, 21: (sol) aetheris oras Partit, Lucr. 5, 684: consules designati provincias inter se partiverant, Sall. J. 43, 1; Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: regnum Vangio ac Sido inter se partivere, Tac. A. 12, 30.—**Pass.**: pes enim, qui adhibetur ad numeros, partitur in tria, ut necesse sit partem pedis aequalem esse, etc., Cic. Or. 56, 188.—(b) Form **partior**, itus, iri: genus universum in species certas partietur ac dividet, Cic. Or. 33, 117; id. Rosc. Com. 17, 53: id ipsum in ea, quae deicit membra partitus est, id. Univ. 7: pupillis bona erepta cum eo partitus est, id. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: suum cum Scipione honorem partitur, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: id opus inter se Petreius atque Afranius partiuntur; id. ib. 1, 73 fin.; cf. id. ib. 1, 38, and Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 15: (praedam) socios partiri in omnes, Verg. A. 1, 194: partiri limite campum, id. G. 1, 126: tecum lucellum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 82: lintres, id. Ep. 1, 18, 61: qui numquam partitur amicū, solus habet, Juv. 3, 121.—(γ) In a dub. form: dulcemque in ambos caritatem partiens, Phaedr. 3, 8, 13; so, pensa inter virgines partientem, Just. 1, 3, 2.—The forms partiturus, Caes. B. C. 1, 4, 3, and partiendum, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22, are to be attributed, on account of the other examples of this word in Cic. and Caes. (v. supra), to partior.—(δ) Part. perf.: **partitus**, a, um, in pass. signif., shared, parted, divided, distributed: (animi natura) partita per artus, Lucr. 3, 710: divisio in sex partita, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 4: membra partita ac distributa, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119: Caesar partitis copiis cum C. Fabio legato, Caes. B. G. 6, 6; cf. partito exercitu, id. ib. 6, 33; 7, 24, 5: regionibus partitum imperium, Liv. 27, 7; Ov. A. A. 3, 593: carcerem partitos equos, parted, separated by the barriers, id. F. 4, 680.—Hence, **partitō**, adverb. abl., distributively: dividere, Reg. tit. 24, 25.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To cause to share or participate in any thing = participare: eandem me in suspicionem sceleris partivit pater, Enn. ap. Non. 475, 25 (Trag. v. 368 Vahl.).—**B.** Inter se, to agree among themselves: vos inter vos partite, Plaut. Am. 4, 4 (5), 1.—Hence, ***adv.**: **partitē**, with proper divisions, methodically: dicere, Cic. Or. 28, 99.

partitio, ōnis, f. [2. partio], a sharing, parting, partition; a division, distribution. **I.** In gen.: si quā in re discrepavit ab

Antonii divisione nostra partitio, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119: aequalibus praedae partitio, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: aerarii, id. Sest. 24, 54; esp., *the division of an inheritance*, id. Caecin. 5, 15; id. Leg. 2, 20, 50 sqq.: partitionem artium facere, id. de Or. 1, 6, 22; id. Fin. 1, 13, 45; Quint. 3, 4, 1: nec partitione minuitur, Aug. Civ. Dei. 10, 3 *init.*—**II.** In partic. **A.** In philos. lang., a *logical division into parts or members, a partition*: definitionum aliae sunt partitionum, aliae divisionum: partitionum, cum res ea, quae proposita est, quasi in membra discerpitur... divisionum autem definitio formas omnes complectitur, quae sub eo genere sunt, quod definitur, etc., Cic. Top. 5, 28; cf.: in partitione quasi membra sunt: ut corporis caput, uerum, manus, latera, crura, pedes et cetera: in divisione formae sunt, quas Graeci *idéas* vocant: nostri, si qui haec forte tractant, species appellant, id. ib. 6 *fin.*; so id. ib. 8, 34; Quint. 4, 5, 1 sqq.; 15, 10, 63; 7, 1, 1.—**B.** In rhet., a *rhetorical division into parts or heads, a partition*, the Gr. *διαίρεσις*; also used as a *title of rhetorical treatises*: recte habita in causâ partitio illustrem et perspicuam totam efficit orationem, Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 31 sq.; Quint. 1, 2, 13.—So the title of Cicero's treatise De Partitione Oratoriâ.

partitio, v. 2. partio, *Part. perf. fin.*

partitor, ōris, m. [partior], a *divider, distributor*: cum te partitorem ad partien- das merces missum putares, Cic. Vat. 5, 12 dub. (al. portitorem); cf. partitor, μερ- ιστής, Gloss. Philox.

partitudo, inis, f. [pario], a *bearing, bringing forth young, parturition* (ante- and post-class.): propinqua partitudo, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 36; 2, 3, 9 (both passages cited ap. Non. 217, 28 and 30); Cod. Th. 9, 42, 10; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 9, 3.

partitus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. partio.

partor, ōris, v. postpartor.

partuālis, e, adj. [2. partus], of or be- longing to bearing or birth: sanguis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20.

Partula, ae, f. [id.], the goddess who presides over birth, Tert. Anim. 37.

* **partura**, ae, f. [2. pario], bearing, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 26 (al. paritura).

parturibundus, a, um [parturio], in travail, De Mirac. S. Steph. 2, 2.

parturio, ōri, v. 2. *parturio*, a [2. pario], to desire to bring forth, to be in travail or labor; said of women and of animals. **I.** Lit.: vereor ne parturire intellegat, Ter. Hec. 3, 53; tu (Lucina) voto parturientis ades, Ov. F. 3, 256: parturiens canis, Phaedr. 1, 18, 3.—Prov.: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, said of those who promise great things, but accomplish little or nothing; like the Engl. expression, *great cry and little wool*, Hor. A. P. 139 (after the Greek proverb, ὄνειδος ὄρος, εἴτα μὴν ἀπέτε- κε); cf. also, Phaedr. 4, 21, 1 sq.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To be big or pregnant with any thing; to brood over, meditate, purpose, Cic. Mur. 39, 84: ut aliquando dolor populi Romani pariat, quod jamdiu parturit! id. Phil. 2, 46, 118; so, quod diu parturit animus vester, aliquando pariat, Liv. 21, 18, 12: ingentes parturit ira minas, Ov. H. 12, 208; cf.: filio mei quos iterum parturio, Vulg. Gal. 4, 19.—**B.** To be anxious or concerned: quā (securitate) frui non possit animus, si tamquam parturiat unus pro pluribus, Cic. Lael. 13, 45; App. M. 7, 4.—**C.** In gen., to bring forth, produce, yield, generate, etc. (poet.): quis Parthum paveat... Quis Ger- mania quos horrida parturit Fetis, incolu- mi Caesar? Hor. C. 4, 5, 26: et nunc om- nis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbor, is bud- ding forth, Verg. E. 3, 56; id. G. 2, 330; cf. Col. poet. 10, 10: neque parturit imbres Perpetuos (Notus), Hor. C. 1, 7, 16: felicem- que uterum, qui nomina parturit annis, i. e. the yearly consuls, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 204: parturit innumeros angusto pectore mundos, to conceive, imagine, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 81, 3.—Hence, *P. a.* as subst.: **parturiens**, entis, f., a woman in labor: dolores parturientis, Vulg. Osee, 13, 13; id. Psa. 47, 6.

parturitio, ōnis, f. [parturio], a desir- ing to bring forth, labor, travail (late Lat.). **I.** Lit., Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, n. 22.—**II.**

Transf., a bearing or bringing forth, parturition: novae vitae, Aug. Conf. 8, 6: cordis, id. Ep. 34 (al. 31).—**III.** Any grievous pains: inferni, Capreol. Epist. ad Vi- tal. et Const.

1. partus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 2. pario.

2. partus, ūs (gen. parti, Pac. ap. Non. 486, 6: partuis, Varr. ib. 8; dat. sing. partu, Prop. 1, 13, 30; dat. plur. partibus, App. M. 9, 33), m. [2. pario], a bearing, bring- ing forth, birth (equally common in the sing. and plur.). **I.** In abstr.: propin- quitas parti, Pac. ap. Non. 486, 6: cum es- set gravida Auria, et jam appropinquare partus putaretur, Cic. Clu. 11, 31; cf. Ov. M. 9, 673: antequam veniret partus ejus, peperit, the time for bearing, Vulg. Isa. 66, 7: Diana adhibetur ad partus, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 69: maturas aperire partus Lenis, Hor. C. S. 13: partus discrimen subire, Juv. 6, 592: (Dejanira) Oenei partu edita, begotten, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20.—**B.** Trop.: et Graeciae quidem oratorum partus atque fontes vides, i. e. beginnings, Cic. Brut. 13, 49.—**II.** In concr., the young or offspring of any creature, the fetus or embryo: be- stiae pro suo partu propugnant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 79: Veneri partus suus, Verg. A. 7, 321: partus Missos ad Orcum, Hor. C. 3, 4, 40: tanti partus eque constat, Juv. 6, 626: par- tum ferre, i. e. to be pregnant, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 112; so, partum gerere, id. 8, 47, 72, § 187: partum eniti, to bear, bring forth, id. 7, 3, 3, § 34: partum edere, id. 7, 3, 3, § 35: partum reddere, id. 10, 12, 15, § 32: partum abigere, to cause abortion, id. 14, 18, 22, § 116: partum eicere, id. 24, 6, 20, § 30: partum mortuum pellere, id. 22, 21, 26, § 54: partum trahere, id. 20, 8, 30, § 74: partus gravidarum extorquere tormentis, Flor. 3, 4.—Leg. maxim.: partus sequitur ventrem, Gai. Inst. 1, 78; Ulp. Fragm. 5, 9.—Of plants, Varr. R. R. 1, 8 *fin.*; Col. 3, 10, 16; Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 13.—**B.** Trop.: neque concipere aut edere partum mens potest, nisi, etc., Petr. 118.

† **3. partus**, gen., from pars, v. pars *init.*

† **pārum**, subst. indecl. and adv. (for the comp. and sup. minus and minime are used; v. h. vv. sub parvus) [akin to parvus and παῦρος: cf. parco], too little, not enough (opp. satis and nimium). **I.** Lit. **A.** Subst.

1. With gen.: in hac enim satis erat co- pia, in illā autem leporis parum, Cic. Brut. 68, 240: non parum humanitatis (= satis), id. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum, Sall. C. 5, 4: Latini sangui- nis, Hor. Epod. 7, 4: splendoris, id. Ep. 2, 2, 111.—**2.** Absol.: magis offendit nimium quam parum, Cic. Or. 22, 73; cf.: in hoc genere nimium quod est offendit vehementius quam id, quod videtur parum, id. ib. 53, 178: melius est parum cum timore Domi- ni, Vulg. Prov. 15, 16; 16, 8.—**B.** Adv. **v.**

1. With verbs: parum praedicas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 218: consultis parum, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 36: parum procedit quod ago, id. And. 4, 1, 56: si parum intellexi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 59: quaero ex te, quae parum accepi, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 4: cum parum memin- is, quod concesseris, id. Inv. 1, 47, 88: credere alicui, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: affirmatur, Tac. H. 4, 60.—**2.** Parum est, videtur, etc., it is, seems, not enough, not sufficient: parum ha- bere, to deem it not enough, to be not con- tent with any thing: immo duas dabo, una si parum est, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 44: rebus servandis centuplex murus parum est, id. Pers. 4, 4, 11: parumne est, quod nobis succenset senex, Ni instigemus etiam? Ter. Phorm. 3, 13: parumne est, quod tantum homines fellistis, ut neglegeres auctorita- tem senatus, Cic. Sest. 14, 32; often followed by nisi: consules parum sibi videri prae- fati pro merito eorum suā voce conlaudari eos, nisi, etc., Liv. 27, 10, 5: parum fuisse non laudari Africanum... nisi, etc., id. 38, 54, 9; 6, 40, 8; 42, 4, 6; 38, 54, 9: parum est, ut in curiam venias, nisi, etc., Plin. Pan. 60; rarely by si: parum est, si in partem ejus venis, etc., Liv. 6, 40, 18: ceu parum sit in tantam pervenire altitudinem, Plin. 31, 1, 1: non nocuisse parum est; prodest quoque, Ov. F. 2, 415: quid satis est, si Roma parum? Luc. 5, 274: haec talia faci- nora impune suscepisse parum habuere, Sall. J. 31, 9: templum violare parum ha-

buisse, nisi, etc., Liv. 42, 3; Vell. 2, 76 *fin.* parum est, aegrum non esse, Tac. Or. 23.—**2.** With adjectives, not sufficiently, too little: sunt ea quidem parum firma, Cic. Att. 10, 11: si parum multi sunt, qui, etc., id. Plane. 7, 18: parum multae necessitudines, id. ib. 30, 72; id. Tusc. 5, 37, 107: blanda es pa- rum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 21: dum pudet te pa- rum optimate esse, Cael. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 9, A, 2: parum claris lucem dare coget, Hor. A. P. 448: castis, id. C. 1, 12, 59.—**3.** With adverbs: nemo parum diu vixit, qui, etc., not enough, not sufficiently, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 109: diligenter, id. Att. 10, 9: mature, Liv. 21, 3: cui rei parum diligenter ab his erat provisum, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 6: si quando dictum est: est autem dictum non parum saepe, often enough, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12: cum non parum liberaliter domum suam homi- nes invitaret, Nep. Att. 13, 6; cf.: parum in tempore, not in good season, too late, Tac. A. 1, 19.—**II.** Transf., in gen., not particularly, not very, little (perh. only post-Aug.), v. Adv. ad Cic. Fin. 781 sq.; Dietsch ad Sall. J. 85, 31. **A.** With adjectives: sem- per fuerunt non parum multi, qui, etc., not few, Quint. 6, 2, 3; so, scripsit non parum multa, id. 10, 1, 124.—**B.** With verbs: non sunt composita mea verba: parum id facio, I care little for it, Sall. J. 85, 31 Kritz (but the true read. is parvi, Dietsch ad loc.; Adv. ad Cic. Fin. p. 781): dolebimus, sed parum, Sen. Ep. 116, 7: nihil aut certe pa- rum, intererat, Plin. Pan. 20, 3: (littera M) etiamsi scribitur, tamen parum exprimitur, it is hardly sounded, Quint. 9, 4, 40; 8, 3, 5: possessa ipso transitu Vicetia: quod per se parum, etc., Tac. H. 3, 8: non principatus appetens, parum effugerat ne dignus crede- retur (= vix), id. ib. 3, 39 *fin.* (Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41, the better read. is: qui pauca me- tuit, Bait.).

parumper, adv., with ref. to time, for a little while, for a short time, a while, a moment: parumper significat paulisper, quasi perparvum, i. e. valde parvum; re- fertur autem ad tempus, Fest. p. 221 Müll. (class.). **I.** Lit.: tace parumper, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 78: mane dum parumper, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 24; cf. Ter. And. 4, 2, 31; Liv. 4, 32: haec cum Crassus dixisset, parumper et ipse conticuit et ceteris silentium fuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 143: discedo parumper a somniis, ad quae mox revertar, id. Div. 1, 23, 47: abduco parumper animum a mole- stis, id. Att. 9, 4, 3; id. Lael. 1, 5: dent ope- ram parumper, id. Rep. 1, 7, 12; Quint. 6, 2, 34; 2, 4, 1: pulsusque parumper Cordē dolor tristi, a while, Verg. A. 6, 382: oro pa- rumper Attendas, Juv. 10, 250.—Defined by dum: dum exeo, parumper opperie hic, Ter. And. 4, 2, 31; Plaut. Am. 2, 8, 7: cunctatus parumper, dum, etc., Liv. 4, 32, 10.—**II.** Transf., in a short time, quickly (poet.): hinc campos celeri passu permensa parumper Coicit in silvam sese, Enn. ap. Non. 378, 20 (Ann. v. 74 Vahl.): cito et ve- lociter, Non. (Ann. v. 74 Vahl.); Enn. ap. Non. 1, 1; 378, 17: divi, hoc audite parum- per, id. ib. 150, 7 (Ann. v. 214 Vahl.); id. ap. Fest. s. v. solum, p. 301 Müll.

* **parunculus**, i, m. dim. [3. paro], a small boat, a little bark, Cic. Fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 20.

1. parus i, m., a titmouse, tomtit, Auct. Carm. Phil. 9.

2. Parus, i, v. Paros.

parvè, adv., v. parvus *fin.*

* **parvibulus**, a, um, adj. [parvus- bibo], that drinks little: phrenetici, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 15.

* **parvicollis**, e, adj. [parvus-collum], short-necked, a transl. of the Gr. μικροτρά- χηλος, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 12.

parvi-facio, facere [parvus], to make light of, to despise (as one word only ante- class.): parvifaciatur, Titin. ap. Prisc. p. 789 P.

parvipendo, ēre, more correctly writ- ten separāte, parvi pendo.

parvitas, ātis, f. [parvus], smallness, littleness, slightness, insignificance (rare but class.): vincula talia quae cerni non pos- sent propter parvitatem, *Cic. Univ. 13, 41; Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 51: parvitates et ma- gnitudo rerum, Gell. 1, 3, 28: quaestionis, id. 7, 17, 2: mea parvitas ad favorem tuum

decurrit, i. e. *my humble self*, Val. Max. praef.

parvulum, *adv.*, v. *parvulus fin.*
parvulus or **parvulus**, a, um, *adj.*
dim. [parvus], *very small, little, petty, slight*, (class.): ne dum parvulum hoc consequimur, illud amittamus, quod maximum est, Cic. Inv. 2, 3, 10: parvula magni formica laboris, Hor. S. 1, 1, 33: parvula, pumilis, Lucr. 4, 1162: impulsio, Cic. Inv. 2, 8, 25: res, id. Quint. 16, 53: pecunia, id. Rosc. Com. 8: stridor, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 221: res, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 29: tuta et parvula laudo, id. ib. 15, 42: proelium, a *skirmish*, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: detrimentum, id. ib. 5, 50: causa, Lucr. 4, 193.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of age, *little, young*: a parvulo, from his childhood, = a puero, Ter. And. 1, 1, 8: parvula (soror), id. Eun. 3, 3, 18: segmentatis dormisset parvula cunis, when a child, Juv. 6, 89: cf.: ab parvulis, from their infancy or childhood, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: cf.: a parvula aetate, Just. 12, 4.—**Esp.** as *subst.*: **parvulus**, i. m., a child: si quis mihi parvulus aulā luderet Aeneas, Verg. A. 4, 328: cf.: rex si vis tu fieri, nullus tibi parvulus aulā Luserit Aeneas, Juv. 5, 138: parvulus enim natus est nobis, Vulg. Isa. 9, 6: exceptis parvulis, id. Matt. 14, 24.—**Of animals**: (*ursi*) parvuli excepti, Caes. B. G. 6, 28, 4.—**B.** Too little, i. e. not equal to, not sufficient for a thing: quam illi rei ego etiam nunc sum parvulus! Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 17.—**C.** Deficient in understanding, indiscreet, Arn. 1, 43.—Hence, *adv.*: **parvulum**, *little, not much* (not in Cic. or Caes.): aut nihil aut parvulum, Cels. 7, 18, 32: parvulum referret, an, etc., Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 14.

parvus, a, um, *adj.* (usual, irreg. *comp.* and *sup.*: minor, minimus.—*Comp.*: volantum parviores, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 26.—*Sup.*: rictus parvissimus, Varr. ap. Non. 456, 10: parvissima corpora, Lucr. 1, 615; 621; 3, 199: minerrimus pro minimo dixerunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 122 Müll.: minimissimus, Arn. 5, n. 8) [kindr. with paucus and Gr. *παῦρος*; cf., also, parum, parvus], *little, small, petty, puny, inconsiderable* (cf.: exiguus, minutus, brevis; in class. prose parvus is not used, like brevis, of stature, v. Auct. Her. 4, 33, 45). **I.** *Posit.*: in parvis aut medicis rebus, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 84: quam parva sit terra, etc., id. Rep. 1, 17, 26; cf. id. ib. 6, 16, 16: commoda parva ac medicocia, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 1: in parvum quendam et angustum locum concludi, id. Leg. 1, 5, 17: beneficium non parvum, id. Caecin. 10, 26: parvi pisciculi, id. N. D. 2, 48, 123: haec parva et infirma sunt, id. Clu. 34, 94: si parva licet componere magnis, Verg. G. 4, 176: merces, Hor. S. 1, 6, 86: succus, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 178 et saep.: liberi, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 37; so of children: salutaria appetant parvi, the little ones, id. Fin. 3, 5, 16: parva soror, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 15; cf.: memini quae plagosum mihi parvo Orbiliū dicare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70: operosa parvus Carmina fingo, a little man, id. C. 4, 2, 31; Suet. Aug. 48: a parvis didicimus: si in ius vocat, etc., when little, in childhood, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 9: puer in domo a parvo eductus, from infancy, Liv. 1, 39 fin.—*Of time, little, short, brief*: parvae consuetudinis Causa, slight, short, Ter. And. 1, 1, 83; cf.: in parvo tempore, Lucr. 5, 106: nox, Luc. 4, 476: vita, id. 6, 806: parvam fidem habere alicui, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117: hic onus horret, Ut parvis animis et parvo corpore majus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 39: homo parvo ingenio, Plin. Ep. 6, 29: parvum carmen, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 257: hoc opus, hoc studium parvi properemus et ampli, both small and great, id. ib. 1, 3, 28.—*With ref. to value or consequence, little, small, low, mean*, etc.: meam erus esse operam deputat parvi pretii, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 1: nil parvum aut humili modo, Nil mortale loquar, Hor. C. 3, 25, 17: et magnis parva mineris Falce recisurum simili te, id. S. 1, 3, 122: pretio parvo vendere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 134: parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi, of little value, id. Off. 1, 22, 76: parvi refert abs te ius dici diligenter, nisi, etc., it matters little, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7, § 20.—Hence, parvi facere, aestimare, ducere, pendere, etc., to esteem lightly, care little for: parvi ego illos facio, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 41: parvi aestimo, si ego hic peribio, id. Capt. 3, 5, 24: quia parvi id duceret, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: nequam hominis ego parvi

pendo gratiam, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 29.—*So, in abl.*: signa abs te diligenter parvoque curata sunt, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 2; so, quanti emptus? parvo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 156: parvo stat magna potentia nobis, Ov. M. 14, 493: parvo contentus esse possum, with little, Cic. Att. 12, 19, 1; cf.: vivitur parvo bene, Hor. C. 2, 16, 13: possim contentus vivere parvo, Tib. 1, 1, 25: agricolae prisci, fortes parvoque beati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 139: necessarium est parvo assuescere, Sen. Ep. 123, 3: parvo, as an *abl. of measure*, with *comp.* (rarely; perh. not ante-Aug.): ita ut parvo admodum plures caperentur, a very little more, Liv. 10, 45, 11: parvo brevius, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168: haud parvo junior, Gell. 13, 2, 2.—*So in designating time*: parvo post, Plin. 16, 25, 42, § 103: parvo post tempore, Vulg. 2 Macc. 11, 1.—*Of stature* (late Lat. for brevis): Zaccbaeus staturā parvus erat, Aug. Serm. 113, 3; id. in Ps. 143, 1.

II. *Comp.*: **minor**, us [cf. Gr. *μῑνός*, *μῑνός*], *less, lesser, smaller, inferior*: quod in re majore valet, valeat in minore, Cic. Top. 4, 23: si ea pecunia non minor esset facta, id. Leg. 2, 20, 51: Hibernia dimidio minor quam Britannia, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: minus praedae quam speraverant fuit, a smaller quantity, less, Liv. 4, 51: sociis dimidio minus quam civibus datum, id. 41, 13 fin.: calceus... si minor (pede), uret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43: neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu Fabula, less than five acts, id. A. P. 189: genibus minor, i. e. down upon his knees, on his bended knees, id. Ep. 1, 12, 28; cf.: minor in certamine longo, worsted, id. ib. 1, 10, 35: numero plures, virtute et honore minores, inferior, id. ib. 2, 1, 183.—*Absol.*: minor, inferior in rank: praevalidi ad injurias minorum elati, Tac. A. 15, 20; Ov. P. 4, 7, 49; cf.: sapiens uno minor est Jove, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106: minor capitis, i. e. capiti deminutus, Hor. C. 3, 5, 42: et sunt notitia multa minora tua, too trivial, = leviora, Ov. Tr. 2, 214: dies sermone minor fuit, too short for, id. P. 2, 10, 37: infans Et minor igne rogi, too young for, Juv. 15, 140.—*With abl. of measure*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 117: ut uno minus teste haberet? id. ib. 2, 1, 57, § 149: bis sex Herculeis ceciderunt, me minus uno, Viribus, i. e. eleven, Ov. M. 12, 554.—*Of age*: qui minor est natu, younger, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: aliquot annis minor natu, id. Ac. 2, 19, 61: aetate minor, Ov. M. 7, 499: minor uno mense, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 40: filia minor Ptolemaei regis, the younger daughter, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: minor viginti annis, less than twenty years old, under twenty years of age, Dig. 30, 99, 1.—*With gen.*: minor quam viginti quinque annorum natu, Praetor, Dig. 4, 4, 1; id. ib. 50, 2, 6: si pupilla minor quam viripotens nupserit, id. ib. 36, 2, 30.—*So, absol.*: minor, a person under age (under five-and-twenty), a minor: De minoribus, Dig. 4, tit. 4: si minor negotiis majoris intervenerit, ib. 4, 4, 24: si minor praetor vel consul jus dixerit, valebit, ib. 4, 1, 57.—*Poet.*, children, Sil. 2, 491.—*Also, descendants, posterity*, = poster: nunc fama, minores Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem, Verg. A. 1, 532; so id. ib. 733: Prop. 2, 15, 47; Sil. 16, 44: minorum gentium, v. gens.—*In specifications of value*: vendo meum non pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, cheaper, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: minoris pallium addere placuit, Petr. 14: omnia minoris aestimare, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 2: (fidem suam) non minoris quam publicam ducebat, Sall. J. 32, 5.—(β) *Poet.*, with *acc. respect.*: frontemque minor truncam amnis Acarnan, Sil. 3, 42; Val. Fl. 1, 582.—(γ) *Poet.*, with *inf.*: tanto certare minor, Hor. S. 2, 3, 313: heu Fatis Superi certare minores! Sil. 5, 76.

III. *Sup.*: **minimus**, a, um (whence a new *sup.*: minimissimus digitorum, Arn. 5, 160; 166; cf., in the Gr., *ἐλαχιστότατος*, from *ἐλάχιστος*), *very small, very little; least, smallest*, etc.: cum sit nihil omnino in rerum naturā minimum, quod dividi nequeat, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 27: minimae tenuissimaeque res, id. de Or. 1, 37, 169: minima pars temporis, Caes. B. C. 1, 1, 70: quā minima altitudo fluminis erat, id. B. G. 1, 8: in maximā fortunā minima licentia est, Sall. C. 51, 13: vitia, Hor. S. 1, 3, 69: minimus digitorum, the little finger, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 15; so, minimus digitus, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 251.—*Of age*: minimus natu horum om-

nium, the youngest, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 58: ex his omnibus natu minimus, id. Clu. 38, 107: Hiempsal, qui minimus ex illis erat, Sall. J. 11, 3: minimus filius, Just. 42, 5, 6.—*In specifications of value*: deos minimi facit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 35: *Pe.* Quanti emi potest minimo? *Ep.* Ad quadraginta fortasse eam posse emi minimo minis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 110: Crispinus minimo me provocat, for a trifle (in a wager), Hor. S. 1, 4, 14 (minimo provocare dicuntur hi qui in responsione plus ipsi promittunt quam exigunt ab adversario, Schol.).—*Prov.*: minima de malis, of evils choose the least, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105.—*With a negation emphatically*: non minimo discrimine, i. e. maximo, Suet. Aug. 25: res non minimi periculi, id. ib. 67: ut nihil, ne pro minimis quidem, debeant, Liv. 6, 41.—*With gen.*: minimum firmitatis minimumque virium, Cic. Lael. 13, 46: minimum pedibus itineris confectum, Liv. 44, 5: unde minimum periculi erat, id. 27, 15.—*As adv. absol.*: praemia apud me minimum valent, very little, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 11; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 56: minimum distantia miror, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 72: dormiebat minimum, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11: medica secatur sexies per annos: cum minimum, quater, at least, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 146: quam minimum credula postero (die), as little as possible, Hor. C. 1, 11, 8: ita sunt omnes partes minimum octoginta et una, at least, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 12: quae (comprehensio) ex tribus minimum partibus constat, Quint. 5, 10, 5: in quo non minimum Aetolorum opera regii fugati atque in castra compulsi sunt, chiefly, particularly, Liv. 33, 6, 6: eae omnia novella sata corrumpunt, non minimum vites, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 18.—Hence, *adv.*: **A.** *Posit.*: **parvè**, a little, slightly (very rare), Vitr. 9, 6.—**B.** *Comp.*: **minus**, less: aut ne quid faciam plus, quod post me minus fecisse satius sit, too little... too much, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 4: ne quid plus minusve faxit, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 21 (v. plus, under multus): cum habes plus, Pauperem metuas minus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 93: ne mea oratio, si minus de aliquo dixerō, ingrata: si satis de omnibus, infinita esse videatur, Cic. Sest. 50, 108: metus ipsi per se minus valent, nisi, etc., id. Div. 2, 72, 150: minus multi, not so many, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 138: minus multum et minus bonum vinum, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 2: ita imperium semper ad optimum quemque a minus bono transfertur, less good, not so good, Sall. C. 2, 6: quia Libyes quam Gaetuli minus bellicosi, Sall. J. 18, 12: minus diu vivunt, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 141.—*Rarely with comp.*: minus admirabilior, Flor. 4, 2, 46 Duker: quare milites Metelli sauciabantur multo minus, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 1; cf. Ov. M. 12, 554: civilem admodum inter initia ac paulo minus quam privatum egit, little less so than, nearly as much so as, Suet. Tib. 26: dimidio minus, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3.—*With quam*: nec illa minus aut plus quam tu sapiat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 28: minus quam aequum erat feci, id. Aul. 3, 2, 10: respondebo tibi minus fortasse vehementer, quam abs te sum provocatus, Cic. Planc. 30, 72.—*With atque*: qui peccas minus atque ego? Hor. S. 2, 7, 96.—*And elliptically*, without a particle of comparison: minus quindecim dies sunt, quod, etc., less than fifteen days, not yet fifteen days, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 1: madaefactum iri minus XXX diebus Graeciam sanguine, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68: minus quinquennium est, quod prodire, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 104: cecidere duo milia haud minus peditum, Liv. 42, 6: cum centum et quinquaginta non minus adessent, id. 42, 28; Varr. R. R. 2, 2 fin.: ut ex sua cujusque parte ne minus dimidium ad Trebonium perveniret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 123: ut antequam baccae legantur, ne minus triduum serenum fuerit, Col. 12, 38, 6.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Non (haud) minus quam (atque), not less than, no less than, quite as: exanimatus evolat ex senatu, non minus perturbato animo atque vultu, quam si, etc., Cic. Sest. 12, 28: existimans non minus me tibi quam liberos carum fore, Sall. J. 10, 1: non minus nobis jucundi atque illustres sunt ii dies, quibus conservamur quam illi quibus nascimur, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2; Quint. 2, 4, 8; 3, 7, 20: laudibus haud minus quam praemio gaudet militum animi, Liv. 2, 60: haud minus ac jussi faciunt, Verg. A. 3, 561.—**b.** Non (neque) minus, equally, and as well, also: haec res

non minus me male habet quam te, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 30: quae hominibus non minus quam liberi cara esse debent, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3; Ov. H. 19, 86: neque minus assiduus fessa choreis, also, Prop. 1, 3, 3.

c. Nihil minus, in replies, as a strong negation, *by no means*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 45: *Py.* At tu apud nos hic mane, Dum redeat ipsa. Ch. Nihil minus, id. ib. 3, 29: nihil profecto minus, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 81; cf.: quid? a Tranione servo? St. Multo id minus, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 20.—**d.** Minus minusque, minus et (ac) minus, *less and less*: mihi jam minus minusque obtemperat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 33: jam minus atque minus successu laetus equorum, Verg. A. 12, 616; Hor. C. 1, 25, 6: minus et minus, Ov. P. 2, 8, 73; id. H. 2, 129: minus ac minus, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 26.—**3.** Transf., in a softened negation, *not at all, by no means, not*: quod intellexi minus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 11: nonnumquam ea quae praedicta sunt, minus veniunt, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24.—Esp.: si minus: monebo, si quem meministi minus, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 19: Syracusis, si minus supplicio affici, at custodiri oportebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 69: quod si assecutus sum, gaudeo: sin minus, hoc me tamen consolor quod, etc., id. Fam. 7, 1, 6 et saep.; so, minus formido ne exedat, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 45.

—**b.** Quo minus, also written as one word, quominus, *that not, from*, after verbs of hindering, preventing, as impedio, recuso, deterreo, etc., Ter. And. 1, 2, 26: si te infirmitas valetudinis tenuit, quo minus ad ludos venires, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1, 7, 1, 6: hiemem credo prohibuisse, quo minus de te certum haberemus, quid ageres, id. Fam. 12, 5, 1: detertere aliquem, quo minus, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 38, 91: stesitis per Trebonium, quo minus oppido potirentur, videbatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 13 fin.; Quint. 12, 1, 16; v. also quo.—Ante-class. also in the reverse order, minus quo: ne vereatur, minus jam quo redeat domum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 8.—**c.** Sup., in two forms, parvissime (post-class.), and minime (class.), *least, very little*. **1. parvissime**: memorare aliquid, *very briefly, with very few words*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 38.

—**2. minime**, *least of all, in the smallest degree, least, very little*: cum minime vellem, minimeque opus fuit, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 42: cum minime videbatur, tum maxime philosophabatur, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 6; id. Or. 66, 222: mihi placebat Pomponius maxime, vel dicam minime displicebat, id. Brut. 57, 207: quod in miserrimis rebus minime miserum putabis, id. facies, id. Fam. 14, 13: quod minime ad eos mercatores saepe commean, *very rarely*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 3; Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322.—Strengthened by *quam*: si non decore, at quam minime dedecore facere possimus, *as little as possible*, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114; by *omnium* and *gentium*: ad te minime omnium pertinebat, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: minime gentium, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 77: heus, inquit, puer, arcesse Pamphilam, ... illa exclamat, Minime gentium, *not for anything in the world*, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 11; id. Ad. 3, 2, 44.—**B.** In partic. **a.** For minimum, saltem, *at least*: is morbus erit longissimus minimeque annuus, Cels. 2, 8 fin. Targ.: pedes decem vel minime novem, Col. 1, 6, 6: sed id minime bis anno arari debet, id. 5, 9, 12; id. Arb. 16, 3.—**b.** In replies, as an emphatic negative, *by no means, not at all, not in the least*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 50: *Ba.* Sed cessas? *Pa.* Minime equidem: nam hodie, etc., Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 16: *M.* An tu haec non credis? *A.* Minime vero, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 10: num igitur pecuniam? Minime vos quidem, id. Att. 8, 9, 2: minime, minime hercle vero! Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 23; so in discourse: minime multi (=quam paucissimi), Ter. Eun. prol. 2: minime irasci decet, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 27; Sall. C. 51, 13.—Strengthened by *gentium* (cf. supra): *Nau.* Meriton? hoc meo videtur factum? *De.* Minime gentium, Ter. Phorm. 6, 8, 44.

Pasargādae, Persagādae, ārum, f., or **Parsagāda**, ōrum, n., = Πασαργάδα, a citadel in Persis, inhabited by the Magi, and containing the tomb of Cyrus, now the ruins of Darabgerd, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99; 6, 26, 29, § 116 (al. Frasargida); Curt. 6, 6, 10.

pascālis, e, adj. [for pascualis, from pascuum], *pasturing, grazing*: pascales

oves Cato posuit pro pascales, Fest. p. 243 Müll.; cf. id. ib. p. 242: pascali pecore ac montano, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. Solox, p. 301 Müll.: boves pascales, Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 23.

pascēōlus, i, m. [πάσκαλος, φάσκαλος], a leathern money-bag (syn.: funda, pera, marsupium): ex alutā sacculus, Non. 151, 10; pueri in ludo solent pascēolos furari, Cato ap. Non. 1, 1, 14; so Lucil. ib. 13: centum Philippeae minae in pascēolo, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 27.

pascha, ae, f., and ātis, n., = πάσχα (Hebr. פֶּסַח). **I.** The feast of the Passover, Easter: sollemnibus Paschae, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 4: lege dedit pascham, id. in Carn. adv. Marc. 2, 80: pascharum dies, Symm. Ep. 10, 77: dominicum pascha celebrare, Hier. Ep. 96, n. 20: post sanctum pascha, Aus. Ep. 10, 17: paschate vicino, Hier. in Matt. 26, 3: per tria paschata, id. in Dan. 9, 24.—**II.** The paschal lamb, Vulg. 1 Cor. 5, 7; cf. id. Marc. 14, 12.

pascālis, e, adj. [pascha], of or belonging to the Passover or to Easter, paschal: paschale tempus, Cod. Th. 9, 35, 4: dapes, Sedul. init.: liber, that treats of the Passover, Hier. Ep. 99, n. 1.

* **pascito**, āre, v. freq. a. [pasco], to pasture, to feed: (apes), quae in silvestribus locis pascitant, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19 dub. (al. pastitant).

pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3, v. a. and n. [root pa-; Sanscr. gō-pas, herdsman; Gr. πατέωμαι; cf. pabulum, pastor, Pales, panis; perh. also, Penates, penum], to cause to eat, to feed, pasture. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of animals, to pasture, drive to pasture, to feed, attend to the feeding of, etc. (cf. pabulor): cum sues puer pasceret, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 31: greges armentaque pavit, Ov. M. 6, 395: non, me pascente, capellae, cytium carpetis, Verg. E. 1, 78: turpes sub gurgite phocas, id. G. 4, 395: ut pasceret porcos, Vulg. Luc. 15, 15.

—**2.** = depasco, of land, to pasture, give as a pasture: et vomere duos Exercent collis atque horum asperrima pascunt, Verg. A. 11, 319.—**B.** In gen., to feed, supply with food: quot greges et quantos sit pasturus, Varr. R. 2, 1, 24: bestias pascere, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14: a quo (Catone) cum quaereretur, quid maxime in re familiari expediret? respondit: Bene pascere. Quid secundum? Satis bene pascere. Quid tertium? Male pascere, id. ib. 2, 25, 89: quid refert, quantum pascat aut feneret? Sen. Ep. 2, 5: plures calones atque caballi Pascendi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 103.—**2.** To feed, nourish, maintain, support (syn.: alo, nutrio): olusculis nos soles pascere, used to feed us with vegetables, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13: quos, dives Anagnia, pascis, quos, Amasene pater, Verg. A. 7, 684: servi, ad quos pascentes transmarinarum regionum est optanda fertilitas, Sen. Ep. 17, 3; so, servos, Juv. 3, 141: viginti ventres pasco et canem, Petr. 57: nulla provinciarum pascente Italiam, Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 15: Juv. 7, 93.—Of one who gives frequent entertainments, to feast, entertain: cum plurimos suis sumptibus pasceret, Spart. Hadr. 17; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41: se sutoris arte pascere, earn a living, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.—Rarely of things: et volis pascunt radicibus herbae (sc. me), Verg. A. 3, 650.—**3.** To cherish, cultivate, let grow, feed, etc.—Poet.: barbā, i. e. to cherish, to let grow, παρῳοντροφείν, Hor. S. 2, 3, 35: sacrum (Baccho) crinem, Verg. A. 7, 391: genas Phoebō, crinem Iaccho, Stat. Th. 8, 493: Danaas paverunt Pergama flammās, Juv. 14, 467: ubi Taurica dira Caede pharetratae pascitur ara dædæ, id. Tr. 4, 4, 63: polus dum sidera pascet, Verg. A. 1, 608; Luc. 10, 258: umbra pascens sata, Plin. 17, 12, 18, § 90: brevitate crassitudinem pascens, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 13: agros, to till, cultivate, Mart. 10, 58, 9: nummos alienos, to keep adding to, heap debt on debt, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 35.—**4.** Of animals, to graze, browse (poet.): pascentes capellae, Verg. E. 3, 96: columbae, id. A. 6, 199: saltibus in vacuis pascunt, id. G. 3, 143: sed tunc pascebant herbosa Palatia vaccae, Tib. 2, 5, 25: ire vis, mula, pastum foras, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 22.—Esp. **b.** In pass. reflex., with dep. force: cetera pascuntur viridis armenta per herbas, Verg. G. 3, 162: pascitur in magnā Silā formosa juvenca, id. ib. 3, 219: frondibus et victu pascuntur simplicis herbae, id. ib. 3, 528: carice pastus acutā, id. ib. 3, 231;

341: si pulli non pascentur, Liv. 6, 41, 8: iterum pasto pascitur ante cibo, *chews the cud*, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 17 sq.—(β) Like depascere, with acc.: silvas, Verg. G. 3, 314: mala gramina, id. A. 2, 471: apes arbusta, id. G. 4, 181: beluae pastae radices fruticum, Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 7.—**II.** Trop. **1.** To feast, to gratify: quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis pavit, Cic. Mil. 2, 3: alicujus cruciatu atque supplicio pasce oculos animumque exsaturare, to feast, id. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 65; cf.: in ejus corpore lacerando... oculos paverit suos, id. Phil. 11, 3, 8; Sen. Ep. 6, 6, 25: animum picturā pascit inani, Verg. A. 1, 464: spes inanes, to cherish, id. ib. 10, 627.—Of style: omnia quasi eodem cibo pastā, Petr. S. 2.—**b.** Pass. reflex.: his ego rebus pascor, his delector, *feast myself*, Cic. Pis. 20, 45: pasci discordiis civium et seditione, id. Sest. 46, 99: ego hic pascor bibliotheca Fausti, id. Att. 4, 10, 1: qui maleficio et scelere pascentur, live by, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: otia corpus alunt: animus quoque pascur illis, Ov. P. 1, 4, 21: pasci dolore alicujus, id. M. 6, 280.—

2. To lay waste, ravage, desolate: vestros campos, Liv. 25, 12: et pascent terram Assur in gladio, Vulg. Mic. 5, 6; cf.: pasce populum tuum in virgā tuā, id. ib. 7, 14.

pascor, pastus sum, 3, v. dep., v pasco, I. B. 4, b., and II. 1, b.

pascūa, ae, v. pascuus, II. B.

pascūālis, e, v. pascalis.

pascuōsus, a, um, adj. [pascuum], full of pasture, fit for pasture (late Lat.): herba, App. Herb. 92.

pascūus, a, um, adj. [pasco], of or for pasture, grazing (class.): ager, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47: agri, arvi et arbusci et pascui, Cic. Rep. 5, 2, 3: rura, Lucr. 5, 1248: silva, Dig. 50, 16, 30; cf. in the foll.—**II.** Subst. **A.**

pascuum, i, n., a pasture (usu. in plur.; cf. pabulum). **1.** Lit.: ab viridi pascuo, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 2: ne esuriens mittatur in pascuum, Col. 8, 14, 8: rus quod pascuo caret, id. 7, 1, 1; Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 189.—(β) Plur.: in censurum pascuis, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 3: gregem in pascua mittere, Verg. G. 3, 323: pascua laeta, Ov. F. 4, 476: pascua herbosa, id. M. 2, 689: Lucana, Hor. Epod. 1, 28: laeta Clitumni pascua, Juv. 12, 13: exire in pascua, Plin. 10, 44, 61, § 126: etiam nunc in tabulis censoriis pascua dicuntur omnia, ex quibus populus redditus habet, quia diu hoc solum vectigal fuerat, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11.—**2.** Transf., food (post-class.): pascua jurulenta, App. M. 2, p. 117, 31.—**B.** **pascūa**, ae, f. (sc. terra), a pasture (post-class.), Tert. Apol. 22, Vulg. Joel, 1, 18; id. Ezech. 34, 31.

Pasicompsa, ae, f. [πᾶς-κομψή, all-adorned], a female proper name, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 18 sq.

Pasiphāe, ēs, and **Pasiphāa**, ae, = Πασίφαν (the All-shining), daughter of Helios, sister of Circe, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgeus, Phaedra, and Ariadne, and also of the Minotaur by a beautiful bull, which Venus, out of hatred, had inspired her with a passion for, Ov. A. A. 1, 295; Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48; id. Div. 1, 43, 96; Serv. Verg. A. 6, 14; Hyg. Fab. 40: Pasiphæa nivei solatur amore juveni, Verg. E. 6, 46: Pasiphæa fano, Cic. Div. 1, 1: Pasiphæa gener, i. e. Theseus, Ov. Ib. 90.—Hence, **II. Pasiphæius**, a, um, adj., *Pasiphæan*.—In the fem. subst.: **Pasiphæia**, Phædra, Ov. M. 15, 500.

Pasitēles, acc. en, m., = Πασιτέλης, a famous Greek carver in relief, who came to Rome: hanc speciem Pasitēles caelavit argento, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 156; 36, 5, 4, § 39.

Pasithea, ae, and **Pasithee**, ēs, f., = Πασιθέα, one of the three Graces: dea Pasithea, Cat. 63, 43; Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 7: Pasithee, Stat. Th. 2, 286.

Pasitigris, idis, m., = Πασιτίγρις, the river Eulauis, near the gulf, after the union of all its arms, now Kuran, Curt. 5, 3, 1.

passales et oves et gallinae appellantur, quod passim pascentur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 222 Müll.

passārius, a, um, adj. [passus, a, um, from pando], dried in the sun: ficus, Capitol. Alb. 11.

Passāron and **Passāro**, ōnis, f. 1311

= Πασσαρόν, a city of Epirus, in the district of Molossis, Liv. 45, 26; 33.

1. passer, ēris, m. [for panser, from pando; cf. anser]. **I.** Lit., a sparrow, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 75; cf. Plin. 10, 36, 52; § 107; 10, 38, 54; § 111; 18, 17, 45; § 158; 30, 15, 49; § 141; Cic. Div. 2, 30, 63; 1, 33, 72; Cat. 2, 1 sq.; 3, 3 sq.; Juv. 9, 54; Mart. 11, 6, 16; Juv. 6, 8; Vulg. Lev. 14, 4. — As a term of endearment: meus pullus passer, mea columba, mi lepus, Plaut. Cas. 1, 50. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Passer marinus, an ostrich (marinus, because brought from a distance by sea), Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 17; Aus. Ep. 11, 7; Fest. p. 222 Müll. — In this signif. also passer alone, Inscr. Grut. 484, 6. — **B.** A sea-fish, a turbot, Plin. 9, 20, 36; § 72; Ov. Hal. 125; Hor. S. 2, 8, 29; Col. 8, 16, 7.

2. Passer, ēris, m., a Roman surname, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 2.

passercula, ae, f. dim. [1. passer], a little sparrow, sparrowlet, as a term of endearment applied to a girl (perh. only in the foll. pass.), M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 6 Mai.

passerculus, i, m. dim. [id.], a little sparrow, sparrowlet, Cic. Div. 2, 30, 65. — As a term of endearment: dic me igitur tuum passerculum, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 76.

1. passerinus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or fit for a sparrow: prandium, Pomp. ap. Non. 112, 7 (Com. Rel. p. 213 Rib.).

2. Passerinus, i, m., the name of a very fleet horse, Mart. 7, 7, 10; 12, 36, 12. — In the orthogr. PASSARINUS, the name of a circus-horse, Inscr. Grut. 341.

† **passernix**, icis [Celtic], a whetstone, Plin. 36, 22, 47, § 165.

passibilis, e, adj. [patior], capable of feeling or suffering, passible (post-class.), Arn. 7, 214; Prud. Apoth. 74; Tert. adv. Prax. 29; Vulg. Act. 26, 23; id. Jacob. 5, 17. — Adv.: **passibiliter**, passibly, Tert. Anim. 45.

passibilitas, ātis, f. [passibilis], capability of suffering, passibility (post-class.), Arn. 2, 62.

passibiliter, adv., v. passibilis fin.

Passienus, i, m., a Roman surname, Sen. Contr. 5 praef.; Inscr. Grut. 106, 4; Inscr. Murat. 1612, 13 sq. — In fem.: PASSIENA, Inscr. Murat. 1612, 12 sq.

passim, adv. [passus, from pando] (lit., spread or scattered about; hence), at or to different places, hither and thither, in every direction, at random. **I.** Lit. (class.): ille it passim, ego ordinatim, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2: sive pilatim sive passim iter facere volebat, Asellio ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 121: Numidae quādam barbarā consuetudine nullis ordinibus passim conseedant, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: Tyrii comites passim... diversa per agros Tecta metu petiere, Verg. A. 4, 162: plurima perque vias sternunt inertia passim Corpora, id. ib. 2, 364; 3, 510: volucres passim ac libere solutas opere volitare, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23; cf.: volucres huc et illuc passim vagantes, id. Div. 2, 38, 80: passim per forum volitat, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 135; id. Sull. 15, 42: passim carpere, colligere undique, id. de Or. 1, 42, 91: sparsi enim toto passim campo se diffuderunt, Liv. 40, 33, 7; 41, 3, 7: quin etiam passim nostris in versibus ipsis Multa elementa vides, etc., Lucr. 1, 823; 2, 688; 6, 29. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Far and wide, everywhere, nearly = ubique (not ante-Aug.): passim omnes clamoribus agunt, Liv. 2, 45, 11: pabula et ligna nec pauci petebant, nec passim, id. 22, 12, 8: non tamen haec, quia possunt bene aliquando fieri, passim facienda sunt, Quint. 4, 1, 70; 6, 3, 4; 12, 10, 13: passim et in quācumque parte nascuntur qui furunculi vocantur, Plin. 26, 12, 77, § 125. — **B.** Without order, promiscuously, indiscriminately: scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 117: veteres passim semper amarunt, Tib. 2, 3, 69 Dissen.: ut Saturnalibus exaequato omnium jure passim in conviviis servi cum dominis recumbant, Just. 43, 1, 4: hunc puto effudisse hoc passim, without discrimination, heedlessly, Lact. 3, 9, 5: atomi passim cohaerentes, without a plan, at random, id. de Ira 10, 27.

passio, ōnis, f. [patior], a suffering, enduring (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Maxim. Gallus, 3, 42; Prud. στέφ. 5, 291; Tert. adv. Val 9 fin.; id. adv. Gnost. 13. — Esp. (eccl. 1312

Lat.), the sufferings of Christ: demus operam, ut mereamur a Deo et ultionem passionis et praemium, Lact. 5, 23, 5: post passionem suam, Vulg. Act. 1, 3; plur., id. 2 Cor. 1, 7; id. Phil. 3, 10. — **B.** In partic., a disease, Firm. 2, 12. — **II.** Transf. **A.** An event, occurrence, phenomenon, App. Mund. p. 61, 31. — **B.** A passion, affection, a transl. of the Gr. πάθος: passio in lingua Latinā, maxime in usu loquendi ecclesiastico, non nisi ad vituperationem consuevit intellegi, Aug. Nupt. et Concup. 33; id. Civ. Dei, 8, 16; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 499.

passionalis, e, adj. [passio, II. B.], susceptible of passion, passionate: deus, Tert. Test. Anim. 3; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, n. 83.

1. passivē, adv., v. 1. passivus fin.

2. passivē, adv., v. 2. passivus fin.

passivitas, ātis, f. [1. passivus], a scattered or confused condition, want of distinction, promiscuousness (post-class.), Tert. Pall. 4 med.; id. Apol. 9.

* **passivitus**, adv., i. q. passim, everywhere, Tert. Pall. 3 fin.

1. passivus, a, um, adj. [2. pando]. **I.** Spread about, general, common, found everywhere (post-class.): nomen dei, applied to many, common, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 7: cupiditates, Firm. Math. 5, 1. — **II.** Promiscuous, confused: seminum passiva congeries, App. M. 6, p. 177, 14. — Hence, **B.** Subst.: **passivus**, i, m., i. q. popularis: vagi Romanorum, quos passivos appellat, Aug. contr. Adamant. 24; so, populari, passivo, Schol. Juv. 8, 182. — Adv.: **passivē**: crines per colla passivē dispositi, dispersedly, App. M. 11 init.; Tert. adv. Psych. 2.

2. passivus, a, um, adj. [patior], capable of feeling or suffering, passible, passive (post-class.): anima passiva et interibilis, Arn. 2, 65; App. de Deo Socr. p. 49. — **II.** In partic., in gram., **passivē**: verbum passivum... quod habet naturam patiendi, Quint. 1, 6, 10: verba, Charis. 2; Diom. 1; Prisc. 8 et saep. — Adv.: **passivē**, passively, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.

passum, i, n., v. 2. pando, P. a., B. 2. b.

1. passus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of 2. pando.

2. passus, a, um, Part. of patior.

3. passus, ūs, m. [from the root pat], a step, pace (cf.: gressus, gradus). **I.** Lit.: hinc campos celeri passu permensa parumper, Enn. ap. Non. 378, 20 (Ann. v. 74 Vahl.); Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 34; Lucr. 4, 827; 877; Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 54: sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis, Verg. A. 2, 724: nec longis inter se passibus absunt, id. ib. 11, 907: rapidis ferri Passibus, id. ib. 7, 156; Ov. M. 11, 64: per litora lentis Passibus spatari, id. ib. 2, 572: passu anili procedere, id. ib. 13, 533 et saep.: passibus ambiguis Fortuna errat, id. Tr. 5, 8, 15: caelestis (of glory), Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 18. — **II.** Transf. **A.** A footstep, track, trace: si sint in litore passus, Ov. H. 19, 27; id. P. 2, 6, 21. — **B.** A pace, as a measure of length, consisting of five Roman feet: stadium centum viginti quinque nostros efficit passus, hoc est pedes sexcentos viginti quinque, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 85: nec exercitum propius urbem milia passuum ducenta admovent, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 26; id. Quint. 25, 79; id. Sest. 12, 29.

† **pasta**, ae, f., = πάστις, paste, Marc. Emp. 1.

pasticus, a, um, adj. [pastus], fed, fattened: agnus, Apic. 8, 6.

† **pastillarius**, ii, m. [pastillus], a maker of pastils, Inscr. (Ann. p. Chr. 435) Murat. 527, 5.

* **pastilicans**, antis, adj. [id.], having the shape of a little ball, globular, Plin. 21, 8, 25, § 49.

pastillum, i, n. [id.], a little loaf or roll of bread, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 24 P.; a little round loaf for offering: pastillum in sacris libi genus rotundi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 250 Müll.

pastillus, i, m. dim. [panis], a little loaf or roll: pastillus forma panis parvi utique diminutivum est a pane, Paul. ex Fest. p. 222 Müll. — **II.** Transf., medicine in the form of a round ball or cake, a lozenge, troche, trochisch, Plin. 22, 12, 14, § 29: emplastra pastillique, quos τροχίσκους Graeci vocant, Cels. 5, 17, 2; cf. id. 5, 20: sucum

in sole coctum dividunt in pastillos, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 126: digerere aliquid in pastillos, id. 12, 27, 60, § 131: in pastillos cogere, id. 20, 1, 2, § 3: densare in, id. 25, 13, 95, § 152: diluere in, id. 25, 12, 91, § 143. — Also of aromatic lozenges, used to impart an agreeable smell to the breath: pastillos Rufillus olet, Hor. S. 1, 2, 27; 1, 4, 92; Mart. 1, 88, 2.

pastināca, ae, f. [pastino]. **I.** A parsnip, a term including also our carrot, Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 89; 25, 9, 64, § 112; Isid. Orig. 17, 10. — **II.** A fish of prey, the sting-ray, Plin. 9, 42, 67, § 144; 9, 48, 72, § 155; Cels. 6, 9.

pastinatio, ōnis, f. [id.], the act of preparing the soil of a vineyard, by digging and trenching it. **I.** Lit.: pastinationem suscipere, Col. 3, 12, 6; 3, 13, 4. — **II.** Transf., ground so prepared: pastinatio vitibus conserenda est, Col. 11, 2, 17; so id. 3, 15, 1; 3, 15.

pastinator, ōris, m. [id.], one who digs and trenches the ground of a vineyard, Col. 3, 13, 12.

pastinatum, i, n., v. pastino fin.

pastinatus, ūs, m. [pastino], the act of digging and trenching the ground of a vineyard, Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 143 (al. pastinatum, q. v.).

pastino, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [pastinum], to dig and trench the ground, to prepare the ground, for the planting of vines: pastinandi agri rationem tradere, Col. 3, 13, 6; 11, 3, 9: solum, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159: vineas, id. 18, 26, 65, § 240: pastinatae vineae, id. 14, 1, 3, § 14; Vulg. Marc. 12, 1. — Hence, **pastinatum**, i, n. (sc. solum), ground dug and trenched; ground prepared for planting the vine, Col. 3, 13, 7: vineam in pastinato serere, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 172; Col. 3, 3, 11: umidum pastinatum, id. 3, 16, 1.

pastinum, i, n., a kind of two-pronged dibble, for preparing the ground and for setting plants with: pastinum vocant agricolae ferramentum bifurcum, quo semina panguntur, Col. 3, 18, 1, and 6. — **II.** Transf. **A.** The act of digging up and trenching the ground: pastinum fieri nunc tempus est, Pall. 2, 10, 1. — **B.** In plur., ground so prepared: sed haec in pastinis vel sulcis ratio erit, Pall. 3, 9, 13: latitudo pastinorum, id. 1, 7, 2; 1, 34, 2: instituere, Dig. 24, 3, 7.

pastio, ōnis, f. [pasco], a pasturing, grazing, feeding. **I.** Lit.: duo genera sunt pastionum, unum agreste, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 13; 3, 1, 8; 3, 2, 18: pastiones villaticae, pecuariae, Col. 8, 1, 2. — **II.** Transf., concr., a pasture, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 2: pastiones laxae, id. ib. 1, 12, 1: magnitudine pastionis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14.

pastito, v. pascito.

† **pastophōri**, ōrum, m., = παστοφόροι, a kind of priests who carried about the images of their deities in a little shrine for the purpose of collecting alms, App. M. 11, p. 265, 15; Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 230.

† **pastophōrium**, ii, n., = παστοφόριον, a little chapel in a temple where the image of a god was preserved and his servants abode, Hier. in Isa. 22, 15; Vulg. 1 Macc. 4, 38; 4, 57.

pastor (PASTOR, Inscr. Orell. 3308), ōris, m. [pasco], a herdsman, esp. a shepherd (syn. opilio): Mars pater... pastores pecuariae salva servassit, Cato, R. R. 141, 3: servos pastores arnat, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: jam pastor umbras... quaerit, Hor. C. 3, 29, 21: pastor durus, Juv. 11, 151: boni pastores esse tondere pecus, non deglubere, Suet. Tib. 32. — **B.** Trop., a shepherd: populi (transl. of the Gr. ποιμένα λαόν, Hom. Il. 2, 243), Quint. 8, 6, 18. — **II.** Transf. **1.** A keeper: pavonum, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 5: columbarius, id. ib. 3, 7, 5: gallinarum, Col. 8, 2, 7: anserum, Dlg. 32, 1, 66. — **2.** The minister or superintendent of a church or congregation (eccl. Lat.): pastores Israel, Vulg. Ezech. 34, 2: pastores et doctores, id. Eph. 4, 11. — Esp., of Christ: Ego sum pastor bonus, Vulg. Johan. 10, 11: eduxit de mortuis Pastorem magnum, id. Heb. 13, 20; cf. 1 Pet. 2, 25; 5, 4.

pastoralis, e, adj. [pastor], of or belonging to herdsmen or shepherds: pastoralis vita, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 15: ille Romuli anguratus pastoralis, non urbanus fuit, Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107: habitus, Liv. 9, 36: juventus, Ov.

f. 2, 365: myrtus, Verg. A. 7, 817: manus, a band of shepherds, Vell. 1, 8: scientia, Col. 1 proem.: o pastoralis Apollo, Calp. Ecl. 7, 22.—**Adv.**: **pastoraliter**, like a shepherd, Ven. Fort. Ep. post Carm. 8, 17.

pastoricius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to a shepherd, pastoral: vita, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 16: fistula, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11: sodalitas pastoricia atque agrestis, id. Cael. 11, 26.

pastorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to a herdsman or shepherd: pellis, Ov. M. 2, 680: sibia, id. ib. 13, 785: virtus, Calp. Ecl. 5, 105: habitus, Flor. 1, 17, 4: sacra, the Palitia, Ov. F. 4, 723.

pastura, ae, f. [pasco], a pasture (post-class.), Pall. 10, 8 fin.

1. pastus, a, um, *Part.*, from pasco.

2. pastus, ūs, m. [pasco], pasture, fodder, food (class.; equally common in sing. and plur.): animalia ad pastum accedunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: animalia anquirunt pastum, id. Off. 1, 4, 11: pastum capessere et conficere, id. N. D. 2, 47, 121; id. Fin. 2, 13, 40: e pastu decedens, Verg. G. 1, 381.—In plur.: terra fundit ex sese pastus varios, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 111: conatum habere ad naturalis pastus capessendos, id. N. D. 2, 47, 122.—**B.** Transf., food of men (poet. and very rare): hominum pastus pecudumque cibatus, Lucr. 6, 1127.—**II.** Trop., food, sustenance: populari agros ad praesentem pastum mendicitatis suae, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 4: pastus animorum, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66.

pātāgiarius, ii, m. [patagium], a border-maker, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35; Inscr. Don. cl. 8, n. 78; cf. Fest. s. v. patagium, p. 221 Müll.

pātāgiatus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], ornamented with a border: tunica, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 47; cf. Fest. s. v. patagium, p. 221 Müll.

pātāgium, ii, n., = πατάγιον, a gold edging or border on a Roman lady's tunic (cf. limbus, ora): patagium est, quod ad summam tunicam assui solet: quae et patagiata dicitur et patagiarum, qui ejusmodi opera faciunt, Fest. p. 221 Müll.; Naev. ap. Non. 540, 6; Tert. Pall. 3; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 144 (2d ed.).—**II.** Transf., an ornament for the hair, App. M. 2, p. 119, 2.

pātāgas, i, m., = πατάγος, a sort of disease, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 5, 19; cf. Fest. p. 221 Müll.

Pātālēne, Pātālē, es, or **Pātāla**, f., = Πατάλην, an island at the mouth of the Indus, with a city of the same name.—Form Patalene, Mel. 3, 7, 8; Avien. Perieg. 1295.—Form Pātāle, Plin. 37, 9, 48, § 132.—Form Pātāla, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71.—Hence, **II. Pātālitanus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the island of Pātālēne: portus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 593 (Kopp. Patavitānus).

(pātālis, e, a false reading for patulus, v. h. v.)

Pātālitanus, a, um, v. Patalene, II.

Pātāra, ae, f., = Πάρα, a seaport town of Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo, Mel. 1, 15, 3; Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 100; Liv. 33, 41; Vulg. Act. 21, 1; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 143.—Hence, **A. Pātāreus** (trisyll.), ei and eos, m., = Πατάρεος, the Pātārean, a surname of Apollo: Delius et Pātāreus Apollo, Hor. C. 3, 4, 64.—**B. Pātāraeus**, a, um, *adj.*, Pātāraean: regia, Or. M. 1, 516: dumeta, Stat. Th. 1, 696.—**C. Pātāreis**, idis, f. *adj.*, Pātāraean: arx, Avien. Perieg. 684.—**D. Pātāranus**, a, um, *adj.*, Pātāraean; hence, in plur. subst., **Pātāranī**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Pātāra, Cic. Fl. 32, 78.

Pātāvinitas, ātis, f. [Patavium], the mode of speaking or dialectic peculiarities of the Patavians, Patavinity (ascribed as a fault to Livy by Pollio), Quint. 1, 5, 56; 8, 1, 3.

Pātāvium, ii, n., an important city of Gallia Cisalpina, in the territory of the Veneti, founded by Antenor, the birthplace of Livy the historian, the modern Padua, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130; Liv. 10, 2 fin.; Verg. A. 1, 247; Suet. Tib. 14; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 7 et saep.—Hence, **II. Pātāvinus**, a, um, *adj.*, Pātāvinian, Paduan: tunicae, Mart. 14, 143, 1: volumina, i. e. Livy's Roman history, Sid. Carm. 2,

189.—In plur. subst.: **Pātāvinī**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Patavium, the Patavians, Cic. Phil. 12, 4, 10; Liv. 10, 2; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 121.

patefaciō, fēci, factum, 3 (scanned pātēfēcīt, Lucr. 4, 320; and in pass. pātēfiet, id. 6, 1001), v. a. [pateo-facio], to make or lay open, to open, throw open (freq. and class.; syn.: pando, recludo, aperio). **I.** Lit.: iter, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: patefacere et munire alicui aditum ad aliquid, id. Fam. 13, 78, 2: aures assentatoribus, id. Off. 1, 26, 91: portas, Liv. 2, 15: ordines, aciem, id. 28, 14: sulcum aratro, Ov. M. 3, 104: oculos, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150: patefacta triumphis Janua, Prop. 1, 16, 1: iter per Alpes patefieri volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; cf. Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 27.—**P.** Poet.: postera lux radiis latum patefecerat orbem, i. e. had exposed to view, made visible, Ov. M. 9, 794.—**Esp.** (= ἀνοίγειν), to open the way, as a discoverer or pioneer; to be the first to find: vias, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: tellus in longas est patefacta vias, Tib. 1, 3, 36; cf.: patefactumque nostris legionibus Pontum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21: loca, Nep. Hann. 3, 4.—**II.** Trop., to disclose, expose, detect, bring to light: si hoc celatur in metu; sin patet, in probro sum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 6: odium suum in aliquem, Cic. Att. 11, 13, 2: patefacere verum et illustrare, id. Lael. 26, 97: rem, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: patefacere et proferre aliquid, id. Mil. 37, 103: veritas patefacta, id. Sull. 16, 45; id. Ac. 2, 39, 122: Lentulus patefactus iudiciis, convicted, id. Cat. 3, 6, 15: qui ea proferenda et patefacienda curavit, id. Fl. 2, 5: se aliquid patefacturam, id. Ac. 2, 14, 44.

* **pātēfactio**, ōnis, f. [patefacio], a laying open, disclosing, making known: patefactio quasi rerum operatum, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 5.

pātēfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from patefacio.

pātēfieri, v. patefacio.

Pātēlāna, ae, v. 2. Patella.

1. patella, ae, f. *dim.* [patina], a small pan or dish; a plate; a vessel used in cooking, and also to serve up food in. **I.** Lit., Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 681 P.: patellā esurienti posita, id. ap. Non. 543, 33; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 2; Mart. 5, 73, 7; Juven. 12, 64: sinapi in patellis decoctum, Plin. 19, 8, 54, § 171: cicadae tostae in patellis, id. 30, 8, 21, § 68.—**B.** In partic., a vessel used in sacrifices, an offering-dish: patellae vasula parva plicata sacris faciendis apta, Fest. pp. 248 and 249 Müll.: oportet bonum civem legibus parere et deos colere, in patellam dare, μικρὸν κρέας, Varr. ap. Non. 544; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 46: edere de patellā, of sacrilegious persons, id. Fin. 2, 7, 22 Madv. ad loc.; Liv. 26, 36; Ov. F. 6, 310, 2, 634; Pers. 3, 26; Val. Max. 4, 4, 3 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The kneepan: patella, Cels. 8, 1 fin.; 8, 21.—**B.** A disease of the olive-tree, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 223.

2. Patella and Patellāna (Pātēlāna), ae, f. [pateo], a goddess that presided over the shooting of grain: Patellāna numen est et Patella: ex quibus una est patefactis, patefaciendis rebus altera praestituta, Arn. 4, 131: Patellāna, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8.

pātellārius, a, um, *adj.* [1. patella], of or belonging to a dish or plate. patellārii di, platter-gods, i. e. the Lares (because food was set before them in a platter), Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 46; cf. Schol. ap. Pers. 3, 26.

patēna, ae, v. 1. patina.

pātens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pateo.

pātenter, adv., v. pateo, *P. a. fin.*

pateo, ūi, v. n. [root pat- (perh. orig. spat.; cf. spatium); Gr. πατάσσω, πίτνημι, to spread out; πέτασμα, curtain; πέταλον, leaf; cf.: patulus, patina; also perh. pando (for panto), to stand open, lie open, be open. **I.** Lit.: januae, aedes patent, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 89: facite totae plateae pateant, id. Aul. 3, 1, 2: nares semper propter necessarias utilitates patent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 145: omnibus haec ad visendum patebant cotidie, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3: si cur valvae Concordiae non patent? id. Phil. 2, 44, 112: semitae patuerant, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: ne fugae quidem patebat locus, Liv. 27, 18: patuere fores, Ov. M. 2, 768: (fenestrae) sine

injuriam patent, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 16 et saep.

—**B.** In partic. **1.** To lie open, be exposed to any thing: patens vulneri equus, Liv. 31, 39, 12: latus ictui, Tac. H. 5, 11.—

2. To stretch out, extend (cf. porrigor): Helvetiorum fines in longitudinem milia passuum CCXL patebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 2; 1, 10: schoenus patet stadia XL., Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 53.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to be open, free, allowable, accessible, attainable: si nobis is cursus pateret, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 4: ad quos omnis nobis aditus, qui paene solis patuit, obstructus est, id. Brut. 4, 16: praemia quae pateant stipendiariis, id. Balb. 9, 24: ut intellegat omnia Ciceronis patere Trebiano, id. Fam. 6, 10, 3: alicui, to yield to: lux aeterna mihi... dabatur, Si mea virginitas Phoebo patuisset amanti, Ov. M. 14, 133; id. A. A. 1, 362; Auct. Priap. 83.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of the hearing, etc., to be open, ready to hear: (constare inter omnis video) patere auris tuas querulis omnium, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25: si cujus aures ad hanc disputationem patent, id. Fam. 3, 8, 3: meas aures... omnium praeceptis patuisse, id. Phil. 14, 7, 20: tamquam nullo magis tempore ad simplices cogitationes pateat animus, Tac. G. 22, 2: semita Tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae, Juv. 10, 364.—**2.** To be exposed or subject to any thing, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73: longis morbis senectus, acutis adolescentia magis patet, Cels. 2, 1: qui vanus et excors est patebit contemptui, Vulg. Prov. 12, 8.—**3.** To extend: in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 20: late patet et ad multos pertinet, id. de Or. 1, 55, 235.—**4.** To be clear, plain, well known, evident, manifest (cf.: appareo, detegor): operata quae fuere, aperta sunt, patet praestigiae, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 9: cum illa pateant in promptuque sint omnibus, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 23: quod in tabulis patebat, id. Phil. 2, 37, 93: in adversariis (hoc nomen) patere contendit, id. Rosc. Com. 2, 5.—With subject-clause: cum pateat aeternum id esse, quod, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54.—**Absol.**: quid porro quaerendum est? factumne sit? at constat: a quo? at patet, Cic. Mil. 6, 15.—Hence, **pātens**, entis, *P. a.*, open, accessible, unobstructed, passable. **A.** Lit.: caelum ex omni parte patens atque apertum, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: campi patentes, Sall. J. 101, 11.—**Comp.**: in locis patentioribus, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: via patentior, Liv. 7, 36.—**B.** Transf., open, wide: dolium quam patentissimi oris, Col. 12, 6.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Open, exposed: domus patens, et exposita cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: pelagoque volans da vela patenti, Verg. G. 2, 41: urbs patens, unwilling, Vulg. Prov. 25, 28.—**2.** Evident, manifest: causa, Ov. M. 9, 536.—**Adv.**: **pātenter**, openly, clearly; in comp.: patentius et expeditius (opp.: implicite et abscondite), Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69.

pāter, tris (old gen. PATRVS, Inscr. Corp. Lat. 1469; dat. PATRE, ib. 182), m. [Sanscr. root pā, to nourish, protect; Lat. pasco; hence, Zend, pater, protector; Gr. πατήρ; Sanscr. pitri; Engl. father; Germ. Vater], a father, sire. **I.** Lit. Aes. Ehem, pater mi, tu hic eras? De. Tuus hercle vero et animo et natura pater, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 3: pater certo nasci, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: Servius Tullius captivā Corniculā natus, patre nullo, matre servā, i. e. by an unknown father, Liv. 4, 3: si pater, filium ter venum dedit filius a patre liber esto, Lex XII. Tab. CORNELIVS SCIPIO BARBATVS GNAIVD PATRE PROGNAVVS, Epit. of the Scipios: ego a patre ita eram deductus, by my father, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: aliquem patris loco colere debere, id. Phil. 2, 38, 99.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The father as head and representative of the household, esp., paterfamilias and paterfamiliae: pauci milites patresque familiae recepti, Caes. B. C. 2, 44: quemcumque patrem familiae arripuisset, Cic. de Or. 1, 43; v. familia.—**B.** In plur.: patres, fathers, forefathers: patrum nostrorum aetas, Cic. Or. 5, 18: memoria patrum, id. de Or. 1, 40, 181: apud patres nostros, id. Off. 3, 11, 47: patres majoresque nostri, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 69: Dominus Deus patrum vestrorum, Vulg. Exod. 3, 15: descenderunt patres tui in Aegyptum, id. Deut. 10, 22.—So in sing. (eccl. Lat.): dixitque Jacob; Deus patris mei Abraham, etc., Vulg. Gen. 32, 9: quod juravit ad Abra-

ham patrem nostram, id. Luc. 1, 73.—**C.** PATRES for parentes, *parents*, Inscr. Grut. 707, 5; 656, 2; 692, 1; 704, 1.—**D.** As a title of honor, *father*.—Of a deity, esp. of Jupiter: divum pater atque hominum rex, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 179 Vahl.); cf.: pater optime Olympi, id. ap. Oros. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 198 ib.); ipse pater mediā nimborum in nocte coruscā Fulmina molitur dextrā, Verg. G. 1, 328: Gradivumque patrem Geticis qui praesidet arvis, id. A. 3, 35: pater Lemnius, i. e. *Vulcan*, id. ib. 8, 454: Bacche pater, Hor. C. 3, 13; cf. Lenaeus, i. e. *Bacchus*, Verg. G. 2, 7: pater Silvane, Hor. Epod. 2, 21: Quirine pater, Enn. ap. Non. 120, 1 (Ann. v. 121 Vahl.): pater Tiberine, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 55 ib.); of the *Tiber*, Liv. 2, 10: Apeninus, Verg. A. 12, 703 Wagner: pater Aeneas, id. ib. 1, 699.—Of the creative or generative powers of nature as deities: pater Aether, Lucr. 1, 250: aequoreus, i. e. *Ocean*, Col. poet. 10, 200.—As an honorable designation applied to senators: principes, qui appellati sunt propter caritatem patres, Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14: patres ab honore patricioque progenies eorum appellati, Liv. 1, 8.—Hence, *patres* = *patricii*, opp. to *plebei*: quā re ad patres censeo revertare: plebei quam fuerint importuni, vides, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 3 *fin.*: patres conscripti, v. conscribo: pater patrum, pater sacrorum, pater nominis, the title given to the high-priest of Mithras, Inscr. Grut. 28, 2; 315, 5; 1102, 2; Inscr. Orell. 5059: patratus, v. h. v. under patro, *P. a.*—Of the founder of a school: Zeno, pater Stoicorum, Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 23; of a teacher, as a source or creator: Isocrates pater eloquentiae, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 10: Herodotus pater historiae, id. Leg. 1, 1, 5: pater patriae, the *father of his country*, of Cicero, Cic. Pis. 3, 6: quem Q. Catulus, quem multi alii saepe in senatu patrem patriae nominant, id. Sen. 57, 121; cf.: Roma patrem patriae Ciceronem libera dixit, Juv. 8, 245.—So of Marius: C. Marius quem vere patrem patriae... possumus dicere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 27; of Trajan, and other emperors: at tu etiam nomen patris patriae recusabas, Plin. Pan. 21; cf. Sen. Clem. 1, 14, 2; Suet. Caes. 76; id. Tib. 26; id. Ner. 8; cf. also: pater senatus, Tac. A. 11, 25; Ov. F. 2, 127; id. Tr. 2, 39; 181; id. P. 1, 1, 36: pater orbis, id. F. 3, 72; Stat. S. 1, 4, 95; 4, 8, 20.—As a term of respect: pater Aeneas, Verg. A. 5, 348; esp., to an old man, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 36; Verg. A. 5, 521; so id. ib. 533.—**E.** In eccl. Lat., the *Supreme Being*, God: sicut enim Pater habet vitam in semet ipso, Vulg. Joan. 5, 26: confiteor tibi, Pater Domine caeli et terrae, id. Luc. 10, 21: Pater caelestis, id. Matt. 5, 48; 18, 35: Pater vester qui in caelis est, id. ib. 23, 9: Pater noster, qui es in caelis, id. ib. 6, 9: adorabunt Patrem, id. Joan. 4, 23; id. Act. 1, 7 saep.—**F.** Pater cenae, the *host*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 7: misericordiarum, Vulg. 2 Cor. 1, 3.—Hence, by way of opposition, **G.** Pater esuritionum, the *father of hunger-pains*, said of a very poor man who suffers from hunger, Cat. 21, 1.—**H.** Of animals, *sire*: virque paterque gregis, Ov. A. A. 1, 522; Petr. 133 *fin.*; Col. 6, 37, 4.

pātera, ae, f. [pateo], a broad, flat dish or saucer, used esp. in offerings; a libation-saucer or bowl (cf.: simpulum, simpvium), Varr. L. L. 5, § 122 Müll.; cf. Macr. S. 5, 21: aurea, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 104; 2, 2, 128: humani corporis sanguinem in pateris circumtulisse, Sall. C. 22, 1: Themistoclem aiunt, cum taurum immolavisset, excepisse sanguinem paterā, etc., Cic. Brut. 11, 43: vinaque marmoreas paterā fundebat in aras, Ov. M. 9, 160; Hor. S. 1, 6, 118: pateris libare et auro, golden cups, Verg. G. 2, 192: pateram perolvere in sacris cum dicitur significat pertusam esse, Fest. p. 250 Müll.

Pāterculus, i, m. [pater], a Roman surname, e. g. C. Velleius Paterculus, the *historian*; v. Velleius.—Hence, **II.** **Pātercularius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Paterculus, Not. Tir.

pāterfamilias, ae, v. familia.

pāternitas, ātis, f. [paternus], *fatherly feeling or care* (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 232.—**2.** Collect., *descendants of one father*: ex quo omnis paternitas in caelis, Vulg. Eph. 3, 15.

pāternus, a, um, adj. [pater], of or belonging to a father, *fatherly, paternal* (said

of the property, possessions, external relations, etc., of a father; while patrius is used of that which belongs essentially to his nature, dignity, or duty; hence, in good prose: patrius amor, animus, patria potestas, patrium jus; but paterni agri, liberi, servi, liberti, etc.). **I.** Lit.: injuria, against the father, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39: haud paternum istuc dedisti, id. Ad. 3, 4, 4: horti, Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 34: libertus, id. Fl. 36, 89: bona paterna et avita, id. Cael. 14, 34: hospitium, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: regna, Verg. A. 3, 121: res, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 26: animus, id. C. 2, 2, 6: paterni animi indeoles (a weaker expression than patrii, v. Weissenb. ad loc., and cf. Krebs, Antibarbar. p. 833), Liv. 9, 4, 9: irae, id. 2, 61: vel paternam vel avitam gloriam consequi, Cic. Brut. 33, 126: civitatem paterno consilio florentissimam accipere, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: paternum maternumque genus et nomen, id. Phil. 10, 6, 14.—**B.** Also (acc. to pater, II. B.), *ancestral, of or belonging to forefathers* (late Lat.): sepulchra paterna, Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 39: mos, id. Act. 28, 17: traditio, id. 1 Pet. 1, 18.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of one's native country: paterni Fluminis ripae, Hor. C. 1, 20, 5: terra, Ov. H. 13, 100.—**B.** Of animals, Col. 6, 37, 2: color, id. 7, 2, 5.—**C.** In gram.: casus paternus, the *genitive case*, Prisc. p. 670 P.

pātesco (-isco), pātūi, 3, v. inch. n. [pateo], to be laid open, to be opened, to open (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: atria longa patescunt, Verg. A. 2, 483: portus patescit, id. ib. 3, 530: patescens fungus, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 95.—**B.** Transf., to stretch out, extend: paulo latius patescit campus, Liv. 22, 4: neque poterat patescere acies, Tac. H. 4, 78: civitates, in quas Germania patescit, id. G. 30; id. A. 2, 61 *fin.*; cf.: latius patescente imperio, Liv. 32, 27.—**II.** Trop., to be disclosed, to become visible, evident, manifest: ratio patescit, Lucr. 6, 614: nunc primum certā notitiā patescente, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 101: tum vero manifesta fides Danaumque patescunt Insidiae, Verg. A. 2, 309 (but the true reading, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 15 B. and K., is quae res patefecit).

pātētus, a, um, adj., = πατρός (trodden), perhaps only as subst.: pātētae, ārum, f. (sc. Caryotae), a kind of dates (which, when they burst open, look as if they had been trodden upon), Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 108; id. Tard. 4, 8, 126.

pāthēticus, a, um, adj., = παθητικός, full of pathos, affecting, *pathetic* (post-class.): oratio, Macr. S. 4, 2, 5; 6.—Hence, adv.: **pāthēticē**, *pathetically*: tractare aliquid, Macr. S. 4, 6.

pāthicus, a, um, adj., = παθικός, who submits to unnatural lust, *pathic*; of men: Aureli pathice et cinaede Furi, Cat. 16, 2; Juv. 2, 99: amicus, id. 9, 130; of women, Auct. Priap. 25, 41 and 76.—Sup.: pathicissimi libelli, most lascivious, Mart. 12, 96, 1.

pāthos, n., = πάθος, pathos, tender or passionate feeling: movere, Macr. S. 4, 6, 6; 13: permovere, id. 4, 6, 10.

pātibilis, e, adj. [patior]. **I.** Pass., *supportable, endurable* (syn.: tolerabilis, ferendus): patibiles et dolores et labores putandi (sunt), Cic. Tusc. 4, 23, 51.—**II.** Act. **A.** Sensitive, passible: patibilem naturam habere, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29.—**B.** Suffering, passive: alterum elementum activum, alterum patibile, Lact. 2, 9 med.

patibulatus, a, um, adj. [patibulum], fastened to the patibulum; yoked, gibbeted, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 53: patibulatus ferar per urbem, deinde affigat cruci, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 221, 13 (al. patibulum): exitiabili nexu patibulum relinquens, gibbeted, App. M. 4, p. 147, 4 (al. patibulum).

patibulum, i, n. (masc. collat. form **patibulus**, i, Varr. ap. Non. 221, 12; v. in the foll.) [pateo], a fork-shaped yoke, placed on the necks of criminals, and to which their hands were tied; also, a fork-shaped gibbet (syn. furca). **I.** Lit.: discessis manibus patibulum quom habebis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 7: patibulo eminens adfigebatur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 4, 355 (Hist. 4, 40 Dietsch): caedes, patibula, ignes, cruces, Tac. A. 14, 33; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41, § 90.—Masc.: deligat ad patibulos, Varr. ap. Non. 221, 12: suspen-

de eos contra solem in patibulis, Vulg. Num. 25, 4.—**II.** A forked prop for vines, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212; Cato, R. R. 26.—**B.** A wooden bar for fastening a door, Titin. ap. Non. 366, 16.

1. pātībūlus, a, um, adj. [pateo], fastened to a patibulum; yoked, gibbeted, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 221, 13; App. M. 4, p. 147 (in both passages al. leg. patibulatus; v. patibulatus).

2. patībūlus, i, m., v. patibulum.

† paticābūlum, i, n., perhaps from pateo, in the sense of a cistern or pond, Inscr. Marin. Atti de' Fratelli Arv. p. 70.

pātēns, entis, Part. and P. a., from patior.

pātēnter, adv., v. patior, P. a. fin.

pātēntia, ae, f. [patior], the quality of bearing, suffering, or enduring, *patience, endurance*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: patientia est honestatis aut utilitatis causa rerum arduarum ac difficilium voluntaria ac diuturna perpessio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163: patientia famis et frigoris, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26: hominum ea patientia, virtus frugalitatisque est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 7: paupertatis, id. Agr. 2, 24, 64: audiendi, Quint. 11, 2, 8; 12, 9, 9.—**B.** In partic., submission to unnatural lust, *pathicisim*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 34; Sen. Q. N. 1, 16, 5; id. Vit. Beat. 13, 3; Tac. A. 6, 1; Petr. 9 and 25; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 5, 3, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Forbearance, indulgence, lenity: constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possem dicere, Cic. Lig. 9, 26: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiā nostrā? id. Cat. 1, 1, 1; id. Pis. 2, 5: quem duplici panno patientia velat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25: levius fit patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas, id. C. 1, 24, 19.—**B.** In a bad sense, *indolence, want of spirit*: ne quis in me aut nimiam patientiam, aut nimium stuporem arguat, Porc. Latro ap. Sen. Contr. 2, 15; Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 5: in patientia firmitudinem simulans, Tac. A. 6, 46.—**C.** Submissiveness, subjection: usque ad servilem patientiam demissus, Tac. A. 14, 26: Britanniam vero praelio veteri patientiae restituit, id. Agr. 16; id. H. 2, 29.

Patigran or **Patigranā**, f., a city in Media, Amm. 23, 23.

1. pātīna (pātēna), ae, f. [pateo], a broad, shallow dish, pan, steupan (cf.: lanx, catinus). **I.** Lit.: ut patinae fervent, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 51: qui mi inter patinas exhibes argutias, id. Most. 1, 1, 2: jamdudum animus est in patinis, i. e. my belly has been crying cupboard, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 46; Cic. Att. 4, 8, a, 1: muraena in patina porrecta, Hor. S. 2, 8, 43; Plin. 23, 2, 33, § 68: fictiles, id. 34, 11, 25, § 109: orobanche estur et per se et in patinis, i. e. cooked, id. 22, 25, 80, § 162: patinae ob immensam magnitudinem, Suet. Vit. 13: deerat pisci patinae mensura, i. e. a dish large enough, Juv. 4, 72.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A kind of cake, Agric. 4, 2.—**B.** A crib, manger, Veg. 1, 56.

2. Patina, ae, m., a Roman surname: T. Patina, Cic. Mil. 17, 46.

pātīnārius, a, um, adj. [1. patina], of or belonging to a dish or pan: piscis, steved in a pan with sauce, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 27: strues, a pile of dishes, id. Men. 1, 2, 25: aliis incendiarium et patinarium vociferantibus, i. e. gormandizers, Suet. Vit. 17.—Via patinaria, a street in Rome, P. Vict. de Reg. Urb. R.

pātio, patēre, v. patior init.

pātior, passus, 3, v. dep. (act. archaic collat. form patiunto, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 11: patias, Naev. ap. Diom. p. 395 P.) [cf. Greek ΠΑΘΩ, ΠΕΝΘΩ; πένομαι, πένθος], to bear, support, undergo, suffer, endure (syn.: fero, tolero). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: **1.** Tu fortunatus, ego miser: patiunda sunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 46; id. Am. 3, 2, 64: fortiter malum qui patitur, idem post potitur bonum, id. As. 2, 2, 58 Ussing (al. patitur bonum): o passi graviores! Naev. 1, 24; Verg. A. 1, 199; Cic. Univ. 6: belli injurias, id. Phil. 12, 4, 9: servitute, id. ib. 6, 7, 19: toleranter dolores pati, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43: gravissimum supplicium, Caes. B. C. 2, 30: omnia saeva, Sall. J. 14, 10: et facere et pati fortiter, Liv. 2, 12: haec patienda censeo potius, quam, etc., id. 21, 13: Hannibal damnum haud aegerime passus est, id. 22, 41: exilium, Verg. A. 2, 638: pauperiem, Hor. C. 3, 2, 1

aliae nationes servitutem pati possunt, populi Romani propria est libertas, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 19: extremam pati fortunam, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: aequo animo magnum morbum pati, Sen. Ep. 66, 36: mentitur in tormentis qui dolorem pati potest, Quint. 5, 10, 70: qui nec totam servitutem pati possunt, nec totam libertatem, Tac. H. 1, 16: non potest generosus animus servitutem pati, Sen. Contr. 4, 24, 1: hiemem et aestatem iuxta pati, Sall. J. 85, 33.—(β) *Abso.*: dolor tristis res est... ad patiendum tolerandumque difficilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 18; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 75.—2. *To suffer, have, meet with, be visited or afflicted with* (mostly post-Aug.): poenam, Quint. 11, 3, 32; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 20; Val. Max. 6, 2, 1; Sen. Contr. 1, 5, 6: incommodum, Quint. 11, 3, 32: vim, Suet. Ner. 29: quicquid in captivum invenire potest, passurum te esse cogita, Curt. 4, 6, 26: mortem pati, Lact. Epit. 50, 1; Sen. Ep. 94, 7: indignam necem, Ov. M. 10, 627: mortem, id. Tr. 1, 2, 42: rem modicam, Juv. 13, 143: adversa proelia, Just. 16, 3, 6: infamiam, Sen. Ep. 74, 2: sterilitatem famemque, Just. 28, 3, 1: cladem pati (post-Aug. for cladem accipere, etc.), Suet. Caes. 36 *init.*; so, naufragium, Sen. Herc. Oet. 118: morbum, Veg. 1, 17, 11; Gell. 17, 15, 6: cruciatus corporis, Sen. Suas. 6, 10: ultima, Curt. 3, 1, 6: injuriam, Sen. Ep. 65, 21: ut is in culpa sit, qui faciat, non is qui patitur injuriam, Cic. Lael. 21, 78; cf. de tribus unum esset optandum: aut facere injuriam nec accipere... optimum est facere, impune si possis, secundum nec facere nec pati, id. Rep. 3, 13, 23.—3. *In part.* 1. *In mal. part.*, to submit to another's lust, to prostitute, one's self, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 87; cf. Sall. C. 13, 3; Sen. Q. N. 1, 16; Petr. 25; 140.—2. *To suffer, to pass a life of suffering or privation* (poet.): certum est in silvis inter spelaea ferarum Malle pati, Verg. E. 10, 53: novem cornix secula passa, Ov. M. 7, 274; Luc. 5, 313; Sen. Thyest. 470.—3. *Transf.* A. *To suffer, bear, allow, permit, let* (syn.: sino, permitto): illorum delicta, Hor. S. 1, 3, 141.—With acc. and inf.: neque tibi bene esse patere, et illis, quibus est, invides, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 36; Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 3: siquidem potes pati esse te in lepido loco, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 83: ista non modo homines, sed ne pecudes quidem passurae esse videntur, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, id. ib. 1, 5, 10: quantum illius ineuntis aetatis meae patiebatur pudor, id. de Or. 2, 1, 3: nullo se implicari negotio passus est, id. Lig. 1, 3: duo spondei non fere se jungi patiuntur, Quint. 9, 4, 101: aut persuasurum se aut persuaderi sibi passurum, Liv. 32, 36, 2: ut vincit se consensu civitatis pateretur, id. 2, 2, 9; 6, 23, 8; Curt. 8, 9, 23.—With acc.: neque enim dilationem pati tam vicinum bellum poterat, Liv. 1, 14, 6: recentis animi alter (consul)... nullam dilationem patiebatur, id. 21, 52, 2.—With quin: non possum pati, Quin tibi caput demulceam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 13: nullum patiebatur esse diem, quin in foro diceret, Cic. Brut. 88, 302.—Poet. with part.: nec plura querebant Passa, Verg. A. 1, 385; 7, 421 (= passa queri, etc.).—Hence, facile, aequo animo pati, to be well pleased or content with, to acquiesce in, submit to: aegre, iniquo animo, moleste pati, to be displeased, offended, indignant at: quae aequo animo patior, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 108: apud me plus officii. residere facillime patior, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 2; 1, 9, 21: consilium meum a te probari... facile patior, id. Att. 15, 2, 2; id. Verr. 2, 3, 2: cum indigne pateretur nobilis mulier... in conventum suam mimi filiam venisse, id. ib. 2, 5, 12; 31: perinquo patiebar animo, te a me digredi, id. Fam. 12, 18, 1; Liv. 4, 18.—2. *To submit*: patior quemvis durare laborem, Verg. A. 8, 577: pro quo bis patiar mori, Hor. C. 3, 9, 15.—3. *To experience, undergo, to be in a certain state of mind or temper*: nonne quiddam pati furori simile videatur, Quint. 1, 2, 31.—C. *In gram.*, to be passive, to have a passive sense: (verbum) cum haberet naturam patiendi, a passive nature, Quint. 1, 6, 10: modus patiendi, id. 1, 6, 26; 9, 3, 7.—Hence, *patiens*, entis, P. a., bearing, supporting, suffering, permitting. A. *Li*: annis navium patiens, i. e. navigable, Liv. 21, 31, 10: vomeris, Verg. G. 2, 223: vetu-

statis, lasting, Plin. 11, 37, 76, § 196: equus patiens sessoris, Suet. Caes. 61.—B. *Transf.* 1. That has the quality of enduring, patient: nimum patiens et lentus existimor, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 305: animus, Ov. P. 4, 10, 9.—Comp.: meae quoque litterae te patientiorem lenioremque fecerunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14.—Sup.: patientissimae aures, Cic. Lig. 8, 24: patientissimus exercitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 96.—2. That has the power of endurance, firm, unyielding, hard (poet.): patiens aratrum, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 31: saxo patientior illa Sicano, Prop. 1, 16, 29.—Hence, adv.: patienter, patiently: alterum patienter accipere, non repugnant, Cic. Lael. 25, 91: patienter et fortiter ferre aliquid, id. Phil. 11, 3, 7: patienter et aequo animo ferre difficultates, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: prandere olus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 13.—Comp.: patientius alicuius potentiam ferre, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 4.—Sup.: patientissime ferre aliquid, Val. Max. 4, 3, 11.

patiscens, v. patesco.

Patmos or *-us*, i, f., = Πάτμος, an island of the Aegean Sea, one of the Sporades, a place of banishment of the Romans, now *Patino*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69; Vulg. Apoc. 1, 9.

pātor, ōris, m. [pateo], an opening (post-class.), App. M. 1, p. 111, 7; 3, p. 137 et saep.: narium, Scrib. Comp. 46 and 47.

Pātrae, ārum, f., = Πάτραι, a very ancient city in Achaia, on the promontory of Rhium, the mod. *Patras*, Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 1; 13, 17, 1; 16, 1, 2; Liv. 27, 29; Mel. 2, 3, 9; Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11; Ov. M. 6, 417.—Hence, II. *Pātrencis*, e, adj., of or belonging to *Pātrae*, *Pātraean*: Lyso Patrensis, of *Pātrae*, Cic. Fam. 13, 19, 1 sq.: bibliotheca, Gell. 18, 9, 5.—In plur.: *Pātrencēs*, ium, m., the *Pātreans*: Patrensius leges, Cic. Fam. 13, 19, 2.

† *pātraster*, tri, m. [pater], a father-in-law, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 360, 7; Inscr. Murat. 1632, 9; 1958, 6.

pātratio, ōnis, f. [pater], an effecting, achieving, accomplishing (rare and post-Aug.). I. *In gen.*, Vell. 2, 98, 2.—II. *In part.*, in mal. part., Schol. ad Pers. 1, 18; Theod. Prisc. 2, 11.

pātrator, ōris, m. [id.], an effecter, achiever, accomplisher (post-Aug.): necis, Tac. A. 14, 62: amoris, Avien. Arat. 20: illustrium operum atque signorum, Hier. in Isa. prol. *init.*

pātrātus, a, um, Part., from *patro*; v. *patro fin.*

Pātrencis, e, v. *Patrae*, II.

pātria, ae, v. 1. *patrius*, II. C. 1.

pātriarcha and *pātriarches*, ae, m., = πατριάρχης, the father or chief of a tribe, a patriarch. I. *Li*: secundum patriarchas et ceteros majores, Tert. Idol. 17; id. Cor. Mil. 9; Prud. Psych. 534; Vulg. 1 Par. 8, 28; id. Act. 7, 8.—Gen. plur. patriarchum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 24, 209.—B. *Transf.*, a chief bishop, a patriarch, Vop. Firm. Saturn. 8, 4.—II. *Trop.*: philosophi, patriarchae ut ita dixerim, haereticorum, Tert. Anim. 3.

pātriarchicus, a, um, adj. [patriarcha], of or belonging to a patriarch, patriarchal: sedes, Just. Novell. 7.

pātrice, adv., v. *patrius fin.*

pātriciātus, ūs, m. [patricius], the rank or dignity of the patricians, Suet. Aug. 2.—From the time of Constantine, a high dignity at the imperial court, a rank next to that of the emperor, Cassiod. Var. 6, 2.

pātrīcida, v. *parricida*.

Patricia Cōlōnia, the Roman colony of Corduba, in Hispania Baetica, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11.—Hence, II. † *Patriciensis*, e, adj., of or belonging to the city of Corduba, Inscr. Grut. 432, 7; 460, 10.

pātriciū, ōrum, v. *patrius*, II.

† *pātriciolus*, i, m. dim., from *patricius*, acc. to Prisc. p. 610 P.

pātricius (*pātritiūs*, Aug. Mon. Ancyr.), a, um, adj. [patres], of the rank or dignity of the patres; belonging to the patricians, patrician, noble (cf. nobilis): patricii pueri, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 5: familia, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6; Vell. 2, 59, 2: gens,

Juv. 10, 332: sanguis, Pers. 1, 61: ostrum, Stat. S. 1, 4, 97: Patricius Vicus Romae dictus eo, quod ibi patricii habitaverunt (the mod. *Via Urbana*), Fest. p. 221 Müll.—

II. *Subst.*: *pātriciūs*, i (usu. plur., *pātriciū*, ōrum), m., a patrician, a member of the Roman nobility, divided into patricii majorem et minorum gentium (of the older and younger families): olim patricii dicebant, plebiscitis se non teneri, Gal. Inst. 1, 3: patres ab honore, patriciique progenies eorum appellati, Liv. 1, 8 *fin.*: patricios Cincius ait appellari solitos, qui nunc ingenui vocentur, Fest. p. 241 Müll.; Cic. Caecin. 35, 101: patricii minorum gentium, id. Fam. 9, 21, 2: (Sulla) primus e patriciis Cornelii igni voluit cremari, of the Cornelian patricians, id. Leg. 2, 22, 57: exire e patriciis, to pass, by adoption, into a plebeian family, id. Dom. 14, 37; Juv. 8, 190; 1, 24.—In sing.: nisi qui patricius sit, Cic. Mur. 7, 15; id. Brut. 16, 62.—B. From the time of the emperor Constantine, patricius became the title of a person high in office at court, Inscr. Grut. 1076, 2; Sid. 2, 90.

pātricus, a, um, adj. [pater], of or belonging to a father, fatherly, paternal; in gram.: patricus casus, the genitive, Varr. L. L. 8, § 66 Müll.; 8, § 67 ib.; 9, § 54 ib.; 9, § 67 ib.; 9, § 85 ib.—Hence, adv.: *pātrice*, paternally, in the manner of a father (ante-class.): cesso magnifice patriceque ita ero meo ire adversum? Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 8.

pātriē, adv., v. 1. *patrius fin.*

† *pātrimes*, v. *patrimus fin.*

pātrimōniālis, e, adj. [patrimonium] of or belonging to a patrimony, patrimonial (jurid. Lat.): munus, Dig. 50, 4, 1: fundi, Cod. Th. 11, 16, 1; 2, 9.

pātrimoniolum, i, n. dim. [id.], a little patrimony (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 45: n. 15.

pātrimōnium, ii, n. [pater], an estate inherited from a father, a paternal estate, inheritance, patrimony (syn. hereditas). I. *Li*: lauta et copiosa, Cic. Rab. Post. 14; id. Fl. 36, 89: amplum et copiosum, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: expellere aliquem e patrimonio, id. ib. 50, 147: patrimonio ornatissimo spoliari, id. Sull. 20, 58: naufragium patrimonii luculentissimi, id. Phil. 12, 8, 19: patrimonio effundere, id. Off. 2, 15, 54: devorare, id. Phil. 2, 27, 67: eripere patrimonium alicui, id. Sest. 52, 111: amplificare, Col. 1 proem. § 7; Aug. Mon. Ancyr. et saep.; Juv. 14, 116; Gai. Inst. 2, 1, 3, 42.—II. *Trop.*: in populi Romani patrimonio, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101: ut plebem tribus suis patrimoniis deleniret, id. Mil. 35, 95: Mucius quasi patrimonii propagator sui, inheritance, id. de Or. 1, 57, 244: paterni nominis, id. Dom. 58, 146.

pātrimus (quantity of the penult uncertain; v. *matrimus*), a, um (collat. form: MATRIMES ac PATRIMES dicuntur, quibus matres et patres adhuc vivunt, Fest. p. 126 Müll.), adj. [id.], that has a father living: decem ingenui, decem virgines, patrimi omnes matrimique (Gr. ἀμφιθαλής), Liv. 37, 3, 6; Cic. Har. Resp. 11, 23; Tac. H. 4, 53; Gell. 1, 12, 2; Cic. Lael. ap. Macr. S. 1, 6, 13; Fest. s. v. patrimi, p. 245 Müll.; cf. Mercklin in Zeitschr. f. Alterth. Wiss. 12. Jahrg., Heft 2, pp. 97–122. (The remark of Servius, ad Verg. G. 1, 31, that patrimi and matrimi were names applied to the children that sprung from a marriage contracted by confarreatio, appears to be unfounded.)

pātriota, ae, m., = πατριώτης, a countryman, Gregor. Ep. 8, 37.

pātrioticus, a, um (patria), of or belonging to one's native land: possessiones, Cassiod. Var. 12, 5: responsio, in the mother-tongue, id. ib. 11, 1.

pātri-passiāni, ōrum, m. [pater-pator], believers in the doctrine of Noctus, that the Supreme Father suffered in the death of Jesus; Isid. Orig. 8, 5, 41.

† *pātrisso* (*patrizo*), āre, v. n., = πατρίζω, to take after one's father (ante-class.): tene id mirari, si patrisat filius? Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 27; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 25.

pātrītus, a, um, adj. [pater, like avītus from avus], of one's father or forefathers

(an archaic word, which, however, in Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 45, is suspected without sufficient cause): avito ac patrito more, Varr. ap. Non. 161, 6: secundum leges patratis, id. ib. 161, 8: patratis et avita philosophia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 45: res, id. Verr. 1, 5, 13 (Klotz); Lex Thor. lin. 28: subleva misericordia aetatem familiarem tibi et patritam, Front. Ep. ad Amic. 2, 6 fin.: in sedem patritam ferri, Arn. 2, 87: Jesum Valentini ani cognominant Soterem de patratis, after the example of their fathers or forefathers, Tert. adv. Val. 12.

1. patrīus, a, um, adj. [pater], of or belonging to a father, fatherly, paternal (for syn. v. paternus). **I. Lit. A.** In gen.: esse exilio rei patriae suae, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 23: rem patriam et gloriam majorem foedere, id. Trin. 3, 2, 30: animus patrius, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 2; Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 46; Liv. 2, 5, 8: res patria atque avita, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 13: potestas, id. Inv. 2, 17, 52; Sen. Clem. 1, 14, 2: jus et potestas, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 46: Liv. 1, 26, 9: majestas, id. 4, 45, 8; 8, 7, 15: auctoritas, Cic. Caes. 16, 37: amor, id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: benevolentia, Tac. A. 4, 4: maior, Cic. Fl. 42, 106; id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: acerbitas, Liv. 7, 5, 7: monumentum, Ter. Eun. prol. 13: amor, Verg. A. 1, 643: arae, i. e. of Father Apollo, Ov. M. 15, 723: patrium mimae donare fundum laremque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 56: dolor pedum, hereditary, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: acerbitas, i. e. of his father, Liv. 7, 5, 7: di patrii, of one's forefathers, like θεοὶ πατρίοι, family gods, household gods, penates, Cic. Phil. 2, 20, 75; Tib. 2, 1, 17; Hyg. ap. Macr. S. 3, 4 fin.: hoc patrium est, potius consuefacere filium suū sponte recte facere quam alieno mētū, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 49: Rarely, like paternus, — patris: patriā virtute praeditus filius, Cic. Sest. 21, 48: sepulchrum patrium, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: poenas patrias persequi, id. Phil. 13, 20, 4: corpus patrium, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 74; Tac. A. 5, 28: patrio instituto deditus studio litterarum, Cic. Brut. 20, 79; 59, 213: mos patrius et disciplina, id. Sen. 11, 37: regnum patrium atque avitum, id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21. — **B.** In partic., in gram.: patrius casus, the genitive, Gell. 4, 16, 1; cf. patricus and paternus. — **II. Transf. in gen. A.** Handed down from one's forefathers, old-established, old, ancient (very rare): mos, hereditary, old-established custom, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 84: leges, Vulg. 2 Macc. 7, 2. — **B.** Hereditary, innate, peculiar (poet.): praediscere... patris cultusque habitusque locorum, Verg. G. 1, 52: patrius hic (pedum dolor) illi, the gout, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4: pavor genti, Sil. 15, 722: adde, cruentis Quod patrii saevire Dahis, Val. Fl. 2, 157. — Hence, **C. Subst. 1. pātria**, ae (old gen. patriai, Lucr. 1, 41), f. (sc. terra). **A.** One's fatherland, native land or country, native place: erilis patria, salve, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 2: eram imperator in patriā meā, id. Ps. 4, 7, 75: patria, quae communis est omnium nostrum parens, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, id. Off. 1, 17, 57: o pater, o patria, o Priami domus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 118 Vahl.); cf.: o patria, o divum domus Ilium, Poët. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 241: imitated by Verg. l. l.: o Romule, Romule die, Qualem te patriae custodem di genuerunt, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64 (Ann. v. 116 Vahl.): patriā Atheniensis an Laedaemonius, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: Hispaniam sibi antiquam patriam esse, Sall. Fragu. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 386. — **B.** A dwelling-place, home: habuit alteram loci patriam, alteram juris, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5: Italiam quaero patriam, Verg. A. 1, 380; cf. id. ib. 11, 25: exuere patriam, Tac. H. 5, 5; cf. id. Agr. 32: patria major = μητρόπολις, the mother-city of colonists; Curt. 4, 15, 5. — Hence, prov.: patria est, ubicumque est bene, Poët. (prob. Pacuv.) ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 108: quia propheta in suā patriā honorem non habet, Vulg. Johan. 4, 44; id. Marc. 6, 4; id. Luc. 4, 24. — Poët. of things: Nilus, Qui patriam tantae tam bene celat aquae, the home, i. e. the source, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 40: nimborum in patriam, Verg. A. 1, 51: divisae arboribus patriae, id. G. 2, 116; cf.: una atque eadem est vini patria atque magistri, Juv. 11, 161.

2. patrīum, ii, n. (sc. non fin.), i. q. patronymicum, a patronymic, Quint. 1, 5,

45. — ***D. Adv. patrīe**, paternally: patrie monere, Quint. 11, 1, 68.

2. patrīus, a, um, adj. [patria]. **I.** In gen., of or belonging to one's native country or home, native: patrius sermo, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; Hor. A. P. 57: mos, Cic. Par. 4, 1, 27: ritus, id. Leg. 2, 9, 21: carmen patrium canere, a national song, Curt. 3, 3, 9: Mycenae, i. e. their home, Verg. A. 2, 180: palaestrae, id. ib. 3, 281: vox, Vulg. 2 Macc. 7, 8. — **II.** In partic., in gram.: nomen patrium, a gentile noun (like Romanus, Atheniensis, etc.), Prisc. p. 580 P.

patrīzo, āre, v. patrisso.

pātro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [etym. dub.; prob. from root pat- of pater, q. v.; cf. Gr. πατρός], to bring to pass, execute, perform, achieve, accomplish, bring about, effect, finish, conclude (rarely used by Cic., by Cæs. not at all; syn.: conficere, peragere, perpetrare).

I. In gen.: ubi sementim patraveris, Cato, R. R. 54: conata, Lucr. 5, 385: operibus patratis, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: promissa, id. Att. 1, 14, 7: bellum, to bring the war to an end, Sall. J. 75, 2; Vell. 2, 79, 3; 123; Tac. A. 2, 26; Flor. 2, 15, 1; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 44: incepta, Sall. J. 70, 5: facinus, id. C. 18, 8; Liv. 23, 8 fin.: consilia, Sall. J. 13, 5: cuncta, id. C. 53, 4: pacem, to conclude a peace, Liv. 4, 45, 25: jusjurandum, as pater patratus (v. infra), to pronounce the customary form of oath in making a treaty, id. 1, 24, 6: jussa, to execute, Tac. H. 4, 83: patrata victoria, obtained, gained, id. A. 13, 41 fin.: patrati remedi gloria, the glory of the effected cure, id. H. 4, 81: multas mortes Jussu Messalinæ patratis, id. A. 11, 28.

II. In partic., in mal. part.: patranti fractus oculo, i. e. with a lascivious eye, Pers. 1, 18: sunt lusi oculi atque patrantes, Anthol. Lat. 3, 160, 3. (Cf. respecting the accessory notion of patrare, Quint. 8, 3, 44.) — **Part. perf.: patrātus**, act. (as if from patrō, āvi), in the phrase pater patratus, the fœtal priest, who ratified a treaty with religious rites: pater patratus ad jusjurandum patrandum, id. est sancendum fœdus, Liv. 1, 24, 6; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 53; 10, 14; 12, 206.

Patrōbius, ii, m., a freedman of the emperor Nero, Plin. 35, 13, 47, § 168; Suet. Galb. 20.

patrōcīnālis, e, adj. [patrocinium], of or belonging to protection or patronage: TABULAE PATROCINIALES, the patronage tablets, on which was engraved the decree of the chief magistrate of a municipium or a colony, appointing a patron for it, and which were transmitted to him, Inscr. Romanelli, Topogr. Napol. tom. iii. p. 147.

patrōcīnātus, a, um, v. patrocinor fin.

patrōcīnium, ii, n. [patrocinor], protection, defence, patronage (cf.: praesidium, clientela, tutela). **I.** In gen.: patrocinia appellari coepta, cum plebs distributa est inter patres, ut eorum opibus tuta esset, Fest. p. 233 Müll.: illud patrocinium orbis terrae verius, quam imperium poterat nominari, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 27: cuius patrocinio civitas plurimum utebatur, Sall. C. 41, 4; id. Or. Philippi contra Lepid.: utraque factio Macedonum patrocinii nitebatur, Nep. Phoc. 3, 1; Inscr. Grut. 354, 1. — **B.** Trop., defence, protection: voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 67: voluptas plurimum patrocinii defenditur, id. Par. 1, 3, 15: mollitiae, Liv. 5, 6: difficultatis patrocinia praetextimus segnitiae, Quint. 1, 12, 16; cf. id. 10, 1, 28: causa patrocinio non bona peior erit, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 26; Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 23. — **II.** In partic., a defence in a court of justice, a pleading: hoc dicendi genus ad patrocinia mediocriter aptum videbatur, Cic. Brut. 29, 112: legitimarum et civilium controversiarum patrocinia suscipere, id. Or. 34, 120: arripere patrocinium aequitatis, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242: aliquae (controverbiae) in meum quoque inciderunt patrocinium, Quint. 7, 2, 5; 5, 13, 40: patrocinium feneratorum, Liv. 6, 15. — **B.** Transf., concr.: patrocinia, persons defended, clients, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1.

patrōcīnor, ātus, 1, v. dep. n. [patrocinus], to protect, defend, support, patronize, furnish a defence or protection to (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.). (a) With dat.: indotatis patrocinari, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 46:

ut non homini patrocinemur sed crimini, Quint. 2, 4, 23: patrocinari sibi, Plin. 14, 22, § 148: ne ad illud quidem confugere possis, quod plerisque patrocinatur, Tac. Or. 10: nonne indignus est, cui exceptio patrocinetur? Dig. 2, 11, 2: loco, to defend the place, Auct. Bell. Hisp. 29 fin. — (β) Absol.: patrocinari enim hoc esse aiunt, non judicare, Gell. 14, 2, 16. — (γ) With ad and acc. (late Lat.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1, 5. — **Part. perf.:** patrocinatus, in a pass. signif., protected, defended (post-class.), Tert. adv. Gnost. 4.

Patrōcles, is, v. Patroclus.

Patroclīanus, a, um, v. Patroclus, II.

Patrōclus, i (collat. form **Patrōcōles**, is, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38; cf. Enn. p. 92 Vahl. — Gr. acc. Patroclon, Prop. 2, 8, 33 Müll.; al. Patroclen), m., = Πάτροκλος and Πατρόκλης. **I.** Son of Menetius and Sthenela, the friend of Achilles, slain in single combat by Hector, Hyg. Fab. 97; Ov. P. 1, 3, 73 al. — **II.** A man, otherwise unknown, from whom the Patroclianae sellae (i. e. latrinae) take their name, Mart. 12, 77, 9. — **III.** The name of an elephant of king Antiochus, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 12.

Patrōn, ōnis, m., one of the companions of Evander, Verg. A. 5, 298.

patrōna, ae, f. [patronus], a protectress, patroness. **I. Lit. A.** In gen.: bonam atque opsequenter deam atque haut gravatam patronam execuntur, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 4: te mihi patronam capio, Thais, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 48: cum lex ipsa... sociorum atque amicorum populi Romani patrona sit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 65. — **B.** In partic., the mistress of a freedman, a patroness, Plin. Ep. 10, 4, 2. — **II.** Trop., a protectress: provocatio patrona illa, civitatis ac vindex libertatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 199; Mart. 7, 72, 14. — Of the tongue, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 26.

patrōnālis, e, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a patron: verecūdia, towards one's patron, Dig. 39, 5, 20: honor, Inscr. Grut. 1101, 1 (al. PATRONATVS HONOR).

patrōnātus, ūs, m. [id.], the character and condition of a patron, patronship, patronage (late Lat.; cf. patrocinium), Inscr. Murat. 564, 1: jus patronatus, the sum of the rights of a patron over his freedman, Dig. 37, tit. 14 (v. Sandars ad Just. Inst. 1, 5, 3): omni commodo patronatus carere, Dig. 37, 14, 3: amissi patronatus jus recipere, ib. 21.

patrōnus, i, m. [pater]. **I. Lit. a protector, defender, patron** (of individuals, or of cities and entire provinces; also, the former master of a freedman): PATRONVS SI CLIENTI PRAVIDEM FECERIT SACER ESTO, Fragu. XII. Tab. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 609: quot enim clientes circa singulos fuisse patronos, tot nunc etc., Liv. 6, 18, 6: ego me patronum profiteor plebis, id. 6, 18, 14: civitatum et nationum, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35; id. Pis. 11, 25; cf.: tum conventus ille Capuae, qui me unum patronum adoptavit, etc., id. Sest. 4, 9; Inscr. A. U. C. 742, Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 782; see also Inscr. Orell. 956; 1079; 3056 sq.: patronus, defensor, custos coloniae, Cic. Sull. 21, 60; id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 2. — Of the former master of a freedman or freedwoman: volo me placere Philolachi, meo patrono, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 11: civis Romani liberti hereditatem Lex XII. Tabularum patrono defert, si testator sine suo herede libertus decesserit, Ulp. Fragu. tit. 29, § 1; cf. Gal. Inst. 3, 40; Cic. Fam. 13, 21, 2: corrupti in dominos servi, in patronos liberti, Tac. H. 2, 2. — **II.** Transf., a defender before a court of justice, an advocate, pleader (syn.: advocatus, causidicus, procurator, cognitor): judicis est semper in causis verum sequi, patroni nonnumquam verisimile, etiamsi minus sit verum, defendere, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51; id. de Or. 2, 69, 280: patronus alicuius causae constitui, id. Mur. 2, 4; cf.: his de causis ego huic causae patronus exstiti, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 5; Lex Servil. lin. 9: patronus partis adversae, Quint. 4, 1, 11; cf.: patronus adversarii, id. 4, 1, 11; Tac. Or. 1, 1. — **B.** In gen., a defender, advocate: eam legem a vestrorum commodorum patrono esse conscriptam, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 3: foederum ac foederatorum, id. Balb. 10, 25: justitiae; id. Lael. 7 fin.: qui modo patronus nunc cupit esse cliens, Ov. A. A. 1, 88. — Comically:

video ego te, propter malefacta qui es patronus parietis, i. e. *standing like a patron in front of the wall* (of one who, for fear of blows, places himself with his back to the wall, Plaut. Truc. 4, 38; cf. id. Ps. 2, 12). — As an affectionate and respectful form of address: mi patrone, immo potius mi pater, Plaut. Rud. 4, 8, 2; 16.

† **patrōnymicus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πατρωνικός, *formed after a father's name, patrōnymic*; in gram.: patrōnymicum nomen, a *patronymic*, as Anchisides from Anchises, Prisc. p. 582 P. et saep.

patrūelis, e (*abl.* patruele, Nep. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 113 P.), *adj.* [patruus], *of or descended from a father's brother* (cf. consobrinus, descended from a mother's sister). I. Lit.: patrueles marium fratrum filii; consobriini ex duabus editi sororibus, Non. 557, 12: item fratres patrueles, sorores patrueles, id. est qui quaeve ex duobus fratribus progenerantur, Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6; Gai. Inst. 3, 10: frater tuus erat frater patrueles meus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 109: L. Cicero frater noster cognatione patrueles, amore germanus, *my cousin by blood, my brother in affection*, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1: frater, id. Planc. 11, 27. — B. Subst.: **patrūelis**, is, *comm.*, a *father's brother's son or daughter, a cousin*: patrueles suus, his *cousin*, Suet. Dom. 15: alterum e patrueilibus, id. ib. 10: patrueles nulla, Pers. 6, 52; Amm. 15, 8, 1.

— 2. Transf., a *father's sister's son, a cousin*, Cic. Cael. 24, 60. — II. Transf., *of or belonging to a father's brother's child or children, of one's cousin or cousins* (poet.): patrueles regna, i. e. *of Danaus*, Ov. H. 14, 61: patrueles dona, i. e. *the arms of Achilles* (whose father was the brother of Ajax's father), id. M. 13, 41: origo, id. ib. 1, 352.

1. patrūus, i, m. [pater, like the Sanscr. pitriva, patruus, from pitri], a *father's brother, paternal uncle* (opp. avunculus, a mother's brother, maternal uncle); cf. Dig. 38, 10, 1. I. Lit.: L. Cicero patruus, Cic. de Or. 1, 2: tutor et patruus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 139; Hor. S. 1, 6, 131: patruus magnus = frater avi, Dig. 38, 10, 10: patruus major = frater proavi, Tac. A. 12, 22; Dig. 38, 10, 10: major patruus = avi et aviae patruus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 136 Müll.: patruus maximus = frater abavi, id. ib. Fragm. 17; plur., Juv. 1, 158; 6, 567. — II. Transf., a *severe reprover* (as uncles are apt to be towards their nephews): pertristis quidam patruus, censor, magister, Cic. Cael. 11, 25: ne sis patruus mihi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 88: cum sapimus patruos, Pers. 1, 11; Manil. 5, 449.

2. patrūus, a, um, *adj.* [l. patruus], *of or belonging to a father's brother, of an uncle* (poet.): patrueles verbera linguae, an *uncle's*, Hor. C. 3, 12, 2: ense cadit patruo, Ov. F. 4, 55 (al. patru). — Comically in sup.: patrue mi patruissime, *my uncle, my best of uncles*! Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 24; 26.

Patulcius, a, um, *adj.*, v. Patulcius, II.

Patulcius, a, um, *adj.* [pateo, standing open]. I. A *surname of Janus*, because in time of war his temple stood open (opp. Clusius, q. v.), Ov. F. 1, 129; cf. Macr. S. 1, 129. This epithet was also applied to Jupiter and Juno; Inscr. Spon. Miscell. Ant. p. 81. — II. A *Roman quaestor, a debtor of Cicero*; hence, **Patulcianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of *Patulcius*: nomen Patulcianum, the *debt of Patulcius*, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 2.

patulus, a, um, *adj.* [patō], *standing open, open* (syn. patens). I. Lit.: locus patulus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll.: pina duabus grandibus patula conchis, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123; id. Fin. 3, 19, 63: patulae aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70: nares, Verg. G. 1, 376: cavo aut patulo maxime ore, Quint. 9, 4, 33: fenestrae, Ov. M. 14, 752: latitudo, Tac. A. 15, 40. — B. Transf., *spread out, spreading, extended, broad, wide*: mundus, Lucr. 6, 108: rami, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: quadra, Verg. A. 7, 115: fagus, id. E. 1, 1: patulis captavit narius auras, id. G. 1, 376: pectines, Hor. S. 2, 4, 34: lacus, Ov. M. 2, 379: plaustra, Verg. G. 3, 362: canistra, Ov. M. 8, 676: patulae in latitudinem naves, Plin. 36, 9, 14, § 68: loca urbis, Tac. A. 15, 40: aves alas patulae, Gell. 6, 6, 12: arca, Juv. 14, 74: patulos boves, *broad-horned*, Fest. p. 221 Müll. — * II. Trop., *open to all, i. e. common*: patulus orbis, the *beaten round*, Hor. A. P. 132.

pauci, v. paucus, II. A.

paucies (or **pauciens**), *adv.* [paucus], a *few times, seldom, rarely* (ante-class.): tuam uxorem pauciens video, Titin. ap. Fest. p. 220 Müll. and ap. Non. 157, 17: in urbem pauciens venire, id. ap. Non. 157, 18; Cael. ap. Non. 157, 19.

* **paucilōquium**, ii, n. [paucus-loquor], a *speaking but little*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 31.

paucitas, ātis, f. [paucus], a *small number, fewness, scarcity, paucity* (class.): quanta oratorum sit semperque fuerit paucitas, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 8: in summā paucitate amicorum, id. Fam. 4, 11, 1: portuum, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: paucitatem militum Caesaris despiciens, id. B. C. 3, 111: loci, Liv. 2, 50, 10: quae res et paucitatem eorum insignem et multitudinem Etruscorum . . . faciebat, id. 2, 50, 8: nimia paucitas suorum, id. 28, 3, 8. — Without a gen.: de paucitatis agitur mandatu meo diligenter; sed mira paucitas est, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2; Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 3; Sall. C. 53, 4; Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 32; Quint. 5, 7, 23.

pauculus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [id.], *very few, very little* (mostly ante- and post-class., and commonly in plur.): inter pauculos amicos, Cato ap. Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2: mane, paucula etiam seiscitare prius volo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 52: volo te verbis pauculis, id. Ep. 3, 4, 28: loquitor paucula, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 24: in diebus pauculis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 13: ut ibi pauculos dies esset, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 6: quare dereliquisti pauculas oves istas? Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 28. — In sing.: post pauculum tempus, App. M. 11, p. 272, 3.

paucus, a, um (*gen. plur.* paucūm, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 fin. — *Dat. plur. fem.* paucabus, Cn. Gellius ap. Charis. p. 39 P.), *adj.* [root pau-; Gr. παῦς, to cease to cease, παῦλα, remnant, παῦρος, little; cf. paulus, pauper, parvus (παῦρος)], *few, little* (the sing. very rare; cf.: parvus, exiguus, rarus): verbūm Paucūm, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. v. 252 Vahl.): in diebus paucis Chrysis moritur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 77: paucis diebus post mortem Africani, Cic. Lael. 1, 3; cf.: his paucis diebus, a *few days ago*, id. de Or. 1, 37, 168; id. Tusc. 5, 35, 102: causae modicae et paucae, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: pauci admodum familiares, id. Lael. 1, 2; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. Fam. 2, 7, 3: paucorum hominum et mentis bene sauae (i. e. paucis hominibus familiariter utens), Hor. S. 1, 9, 44; cf. Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 19 and v. Ruhnck. ad h. l.: Lycurgus γέροντας Lacedaemone appellavit, nimis is quidem paucos, XXVIII., quos, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 28, 50: nimium fortasse pauci viverent, Lact. Ira Dei, 20, 5. — Comp.: ne pauciores cum pluribus manum consererent, Sall. J. 49, 2: pauciora navigia, Auct. B. Afr. — Sup.: quam paucissimae plagae, Cels. 7, 2. — (β) In sing.: tibia tenuis simplexque foramine paucio, Hor. A. P. 203: injurias paucio aere diluere, Gell. 20, 1, 31. — II. Subst. A. **pauci**, ōrum, m., *few, a few*: ut metus ad omnes, poena ad paucos perveniret, Cic. Clu. 46, 128: pauci sciebant, id. Mur. 11, 25: calumnia paucorum, Sall. C. 30, 4: paucorum potentia, id. ib. 39, 1; 20, 7. — Sometimes pauci is used in the sense of the *few, the select few* (opp. multi, the many, the multitude): non paucis . . . ac sapientibus esse probatum, Lucil. ap. Non. 519, 10: paucorum iudicium, Cic. Or. 3, 13: eorum qui pauci nominantur, id. Lael. 6, 22: pauciores, the *more distinguished* (opp. plures), Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 12. — Hence, inter paucos (paucas), in paucis, *adverb.*, with *adj.*, especially, *eminently, extraordinarily*, etc.: nobilis pugna atque inter paucas memorata, Liv. 2, 7, 1: pugna memorabilis inter paucas, id. 23, 44, 4: situs inter paucas munitae urbis, id. 38, 15, 9: Florus, inter paucos disertus, Quint. 10, 3, 13: Hector, in paucis Alexandro carus, Curt. 4, 8, 7: regi carus in paucis, id. 6, 8, 2: in paucis digna res, Plin. 30, 1, 1, § 1; 27, 7, 28, § 45. — B. **pauca**, ōrum, n., a *few words*: philosophandum est paucis, nam omnino haui placet, Enn. ap. Gell. 5, 15, 9 (Trag. v. 417 Vahl): pauca sunt, tecum quae volo, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.: audite, pueri, pauca, Afran. ap. Non. 403, 21: in pauca confer, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 54: paucis me misit ad eam, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 16:

paucis rem attingere, id. Truc. 4, 4, 11: auscultat paucis, Ter. And. 3, 3, 4: paucis te volo, id. ib. 1, 1, 2: paucis docebo, Verg. A. 4, 116: pauca refert, id. ib. 4, 333: pauca respondere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 61: ipsi pauca velim, Juv. 5, 107: cetera paucissimis absolvam, Sall. J. 17, 2.

paulatim (**paull-**), *adv.* [paulum], *by little and little, by degrees, gradually* (syn. sensim). I. Lit.: labefacto paulatim, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 68: paulatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: collis leviter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, id. ib. 2, 8; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 17, 1: ubi paulatim licentia crevit, Sall. C. 51, 30; Verg. E. 4, 28: paulatim adnabam terrae, id. A. 6, 358: calere, Juv. 1, 83: aliquem accipere, id. 2, 84: vitia exuere, id. 13, 188. — II. In partic., *of the succession of parts one after the other, a few or a little at a time*: paulatim ex castris discedere coeperunt, non omnes simul, sed subinde pauci, Caes. B. G. 4, 30; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45; Dig. 49, 14, 47. — With gen.: aquae paulatim addito, *add water a little at a time*, Cato, R. R. 74.

Paulianus (**Paull-**), a, um, v. 2 Paulus, A.

Paulinus (**Paull-**), a, um, v. 2 Paulus, B.

paulisper (**paull-**), *adv.* [paulumper], *for a little while, for a short time* (cf. parumper): quasi solstitialis herba, paulisper fui: Repente exortus sum, repentino occidi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 36; id. Aul. 4, 10, 75: paulisper mane, id. As. 5, 2, 30; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 45: paulisper tace, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 41; id. Rud. 2, 7, 32; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 12: lectica paulisper deposita, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53; id. Leg. 1, 13, 39: paulisper intermittere proelium, Caes. B. G. 3, 5. — (β) With dum or donec, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 65; id. Rud. 4, 3, 97: Milo paulisper, dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: sedit tacitus paulisper, donec nuntiatum est, etc., Liv. 28, 26 fin.

paulō (**paull-**), *abl.*, v. 1 paulus.

paululātīm (**paull-**), *adv.* dim. [paululus], *by little and little, by degrees, gradually* (Appul.), App. M. 2, p. 121, 35; 5, p. 167, 26.

paululō (**paull-**), *abl.*, v. paululus.

paululum (**paull-**), *adv.*, v. paululus fin.

paululus (**paull-**), a, um, *adj.* dim. [1. paulus], *very little, very small* (most freq. in neutr. and adverb.): pila, Cato, R. R. 14, 2: pecunia, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 24: de paulo paululum hoc tibi dabo, id. Curc. 1, 2, 31: da mihi paululum bibere, Vulg. Gen. 24, 45; id. Judic. 4, 19: spatium, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 21: via, Liv. 8, 11: equi hominesque paululi et graciles, id. 35, 11: admixto paulo sale, Pall. 12, 22. — (β) Subst.: **paulūlum**, i, n., a *little bit, a trifle*. — With gen.: paululum praedae feci, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 7: paululum pecuniae, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56: obsoni, id. And. 2, 2, 23: operae, id. Eun. 2, 2, 50: morae, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9. — Absol.: nihil aut admodum paululum, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: paululum ad beatam vitam deesse, id. Tusc. 5, 8, 23. — Hence, in *abl.*: paululo, a *little, somewhat*: si nequeas paululo, at quanti queas, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 30: valeo, sicut soleo: paululo tamen etiam deterius quam soleo, Lucc. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 1. — Hence, *adv.*: **paululum**, a *little, a very little, somewhat*: abscede paululum istuc, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 75: concede istuc paululum; audin? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 38: paululum opperiri si vis, id. ib. 5, 2, 51: paululum respirare, Cic. Quint. 16, 53: mente paululum imminuta, Sall. J. 65, 1: spirans, id. C. 61, 4: si paululum intermissa fuerit, Quint. 1, 6, 8: paululum tempore nostro superiores, id. 8, 3, 25.

paulum (**paull-**), *adv.*, v. 1 paulus fin.

1. paulus (**paull-**), a, um, *adj.* [for paurlulus; Gr. root παῦρος; cf. misellus for miserulus]. I. In gen., *little, small* (ante-class. and poet.): paulo momento huc vel illuc impelli, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31: paulo sumptu, id. Ad. 5, 4, 22: pauper a paulo lare, Varr. L. L. 5, § 92 Müll.: paula trua, Titin. ap. Non. 19, 19. — (β) Subst.: **paulum**, i, n., a *little, a trifle*: de paulo paulo

lulum hoc tibi dabo, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 31: quasi vero paulum intersit, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 18: an paulum hoc esse tibi videtur? id. ib. 5, 2, 18; 5, 8, 38: agelli paulum, id. Ad. 5, 8, 26: suppli, id. And. 5, 3, 32; so, negoti, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 92: lucri, id. ib. 4, 4, 25: paulum huic Cottae tribuit partium, allotted a small part of his defence, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 229: nil aut paulum abstulerat, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 33: ubi paulum nescio quid superest, Juv. 11, 47: post paulum, v. infra.

—II. Adverb. uses. **A. Abl.** paulo, by a little, a little, somewhat. **1.** With comp.: paulo prius, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 7: liberius paulo, Cic. Or. 24, 82: civis haud paulo melior, quam, etc., id. Att. 2, 12, 3: paulo secus, id. de Or. 3, 30, 119: haud paulo plus, id. Fam. 7, 1, 3: paulo minus consideratus, id. Quint. 3, 11: paulo magis affabre factus, id. Verr. 1, 5, 14: verbis paulo magis praeis uti, id. Brut. 21, 82: paulo longius processerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: maturius paulo, id. ib. 1, 54: paulo minus quatuordecim annos, a little under, Suet. Ner. 40: paulo minus, quam privatum egit, id. Tib. 26: paulo minus octogesimo aetatis anno decessit, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 1: paulo minus quinque milia, id. Pan. 28, 4.—**2.** Esp. with ante, post: quae paulo ante praecepta dedimus, Cic. Part. 39, 137: paulo ante, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 6; Juv. 6, 227; 9, 114: post paulo, just after, a little after, Sall. C. 18, 3; Liv. 22, 60.—**3.** With words and expressions implying superiority or comparison: magnitudine paulo antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 26: verba paulo nimium redundancia, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: histrio si paulo se movit extra numerum, id. Par. 3, 2, 26: paulo ultra eum locum, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: paulo mox, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 268.—**4.** Without comparison (rare), a little, somewhat: paulo qui est homo tolerabilis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31: ut non solum gloriosius consiliis utamur, sed etiam paulo salubribus, Cic. Att. 8, 12, 5: aut nihil aut paulo cui tum concedere digna, Lux mea, etc., Cat. 68, 131.—Hence, **B. Acc.** paulum, a little, somewhat: paulum supra eum locum, Caes. B. G. 6, 9: epistolae me paulum recreant, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 5: paulum differre, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: requiescere, id. de Or. 1, 62, 265: commorari, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 28: scaphae paulum progressae, Sall. ap. Gell. 10, 26, 10 (Hist. 1, 60 Dietsch): paulum aspectu conterritus haesit, Verg. A. 3, 597.—(β) With adv. of time or place: post paulum, a little later, after a short time, Caes. B. G. 7, 50; Quint. 9, 4, 19, 2, 17, 25; 11, 3, 148: ultra paulum, id. 11, 3, 21; cf.: infra jugulum, Suet. Caes. 82; cf. also: paulum praelabitur ante, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 43, 111.—(γ) With comp.: haud paulum major, Sil. 15, 21: tardius, Stat. Th. 10, 938.

2. Paulus (Paull-), i, m., a Roman surname (not a praenomen; cf. Borghesi Framm. de' Fasti Cons. i. p. 49, and his Dec. Numism. 4, n. 10) of the *Emilian family*, Cic. Lael. 6, 21; id. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 14. **I.** L. Aemilius Paulus, a consul who fell in the battle near Cannae, Hor. C. 1, 12, 38; Cic. Sen. 20, 75; id. Div. 2, 33, 71.—**II.** The son of no. I., the adoptive father of the younger Scipio and the conqueror of Perseus, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2; id. Sen. 6, 15.—**III.** Q. Paulus Fabius Maximus, a consul A.U.C. 743, Front. Aquaed. 100.—**IV.** Julius Paulus, a celebrated jurist under Alexander Severus, a colleague of Papinian, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 26.—**V.** Paul, Christian name of Saul of Tarsus, the apostle to the Gentiles; author of many epistles to the Churches, Vulg. Act. passim.—**VI.** Sergius Paulus, proconsul in Cyprus, Vulg. Act. 13, 7.—Hence, **A. Paulianus, a, um, adj.**: of or belonging to a Paulus, Paulian: Pauliana victoria, the victory of L. Aemilius Paulus over Perseus, Val. Max. 8, 11, 1: Pauliana responsa, of the jurist J. Paulus, Dig. praef. ad Antecess. § 5.—**B. Paulinus (Paull-), a, um, adj.**: of or belonging to a Paulus, Pauline, only as a Roman surname.—**Subst.** **1. Paulinus, i, m.**: C. Suetonius Paulinus, Tac. A. 14, 29.—**2. Paulina, ae, f.**: Lollia Paulina, wife of the emperor Caligula, Suet. Calig. 25; Tac. A. 12, 1; Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 117.

pauper, pēris (fem. paupera, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 519, called obsolete by Varr. L. L. 8, § 77 Müll.—Neutr.

pauperum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 33.—*Gen. plur.* pauperorum, Petr. 46 dub.; Inscr. ex Ann. p. Chr. n. 341: AMATOR PAVPERORVM, ap. Fea, Framm. de' Fasti Cons. p. 90), *adj.* [root *pau-* of *paupōs* (cf. paucus, etc.), and *per-* of *pario*, *pe-per-i*, producing *little*], *poor, i. e. not wealthy, of small means, that has only enough for his moderate expenses* (cf.: indigus, egenus, inops).—*Absol.*: pauper, cui opera vita erat, ruri fere se continebat, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 16: qui (judices) saepe propter invidiam adimunt diviti, Aut propter misericordiam addunt pauperi, id. ib. 2, 1, 47: optavit honeste in patria pauper vivere, id. And. 4, 5, 3: servus domini pauperis, id. Eun. 3, 2, 33; Cic. Par. 6, 3, 50: si ne ex pauperismo dives factus, id. Vat. 12, 29: si abundans opibus pauperem se vocet, Quint. 11, 1, 21: quod Aequae pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aequae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 25.—With *in* and *abl.*: meo sum pauper in aere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 12.—(β) With *gen.*: horum Semper ego optarim pauperimus esse bonorum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 79: pauper Optimus argenti positi intus et auri, id. ib. 2, 3, 142: aquae, id. C. 3, 30, 11.—*Subst.* **pauper, ēris, comm., a poor man**: pauperum tabernae, Hor. C. 1, 4, 13: pauperum cenae, id. ib. 3, 29, 14: pauperum sepulchra, id. Epod. 17, 47: pauperiorum turbae, id. S. 1, 1, 111.—**2.** Of things, *poor, scanty, inconsiderable, small, meagre* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose).—*Absol.*: pauperes res inopesque, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 24: ager, Tib. 1, 1, 23 (19): mensa, id. 1, 1, 37: pauperis tuguri culmen, Verg. E. 1, 69: domus, id. A. 12, 519: et carmen venā pauperiore fuit, Ov. P. 4, 2, 20: pauper pudor, Phaedr. 2, 1, 14: nomina pauperis aevi, Luc. 10, 151: eloquentia, Quint. 10, 5, 5.—With *gen.*: pauper sulci cerealis Abella, Sil. 8, 545.—With *abl.*: exemplis pauperior, App. Flor. fin.—**B. Transf.** for *egenus, needy, indigent*: homo Pauper, qui educit in egestate liberos, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 21: inopes ac pauperes, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 52.—**II.** Trop., *poor, feeble, intellectually* (very rare; cf. miser, misellus): miser enim et (ut ita dicam) pauper orator est, qui, etc., Quint. 8 proem. § 28.—(β) Pauperes spiritu, i. e. *humble*, Vulg. Matt. 5, 3.—Hence, *adv., poorly*; in comp.: pauperius incedit, Tert. Cult. Fem. 11 fin.

pauperasco, ēre, 3, v. n. incho. [pauper], to grow poor (late Lat.), Fulg. Rusp. Serm. 5, 6.

paupercūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], *poor* (not in Cic.); senex, Plaut. Aut. 2, 1, 49: anus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 44: sumus pauperculi, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 33; Varr. R. R. 1, 17: mater, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 46: vidua, Vulg. Luc. 21, 2.—Of things: res nostrae sunt, pater, pauperculae, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 17.

pauperies, ei, f. [id.], poverty (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. paupertas). **I.** Lit.: quod in pauperie mea senex graviter gemam, Enn. ap. Non. 494, 5 (Trag. v. 236 Vahl.): erum intulit in pauperiem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 21 (al. inpulit); Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 59: pauperiem et duos perferre labores, Verg. A. 6, 437: angustam pauperiem pati, Hor. C. 3, 2, 1: immunda, id. Ep. 2, 2, 199: importuna, id. C. 3, 16, 37: dura, id. ib. 4, 9, 49: proba, id. ib. 3, 29, 55: vera, Tac. H. 4, 47; Lact. 6, 20, 25: vixit in summā pauperie et paene inopiā, Suet. Gram. 11: impenitentiae pauperiei se committere, App. M. 11, p. 271, 35; cf. paupertas.—**II.** Transf., in jurid. Lat., *injury, damage, loss*, which one suffers from an animal (perh. mentioned in the Twelve Tables): si quadrupes pauperiem fecisse dicatur, Dig. 9, tit. 1; Paul. Sent. 1, 15, 1: pauperies est damnum sine injuriā facientis datum: nec enim potest animal injuriam fecisse, quod sensu caret, Dig. 9, 1, 1.

pauperius, adv., v. pauper fin.

paupero, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. [pauper], to make poor, to impoverish (ante- and post-class., and once in Hor.). **I.** Lit.: boni viri me pauperant, improbi alunt, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 27; Titin. ap. Non. 157, 9; cf. Varr. ib. 11: defectio civium pauperatorum, Sid. Ep. 6, 12.—**II.** Transf.: aliquem aliquā re, to rob or deprive one of any thing (= spoliare, privare): quam ego tantā pauperavi per dolum pecuniā, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 157, 7: dominum pretio, id. Mil. 3, 1, 134: aliquem cassā nuce, Hor. S.

2, 5, 36: luna pauperata luminibus, Firm. Math. 1, 2.

paupertas, ātis, f. [pauper], poverty, small means, moderate circumstances (opp. as well to egestas, inopia, penuria, as to abundantia and luxuria, v. Doed. Syn. 3, pp. 111 and 118; class.). **I.** Lit.: pecuniae erat parva; ab eo paupertas dicta, Varr. ap. Non. 43, 33: non video quid aliud sit paupertas quam parvi possessio, Sen. Ep. 87, 34; cf.: non est paupertas, Nestor, habere nihil, Mart. 11, 32, 8: paupertas est non quae pauca possidet, sed quae multa non possidet, Sen. Ep. 87, 35; cf. Scaev. Dig. 36, 1, 78, § 12: paupertatem eri tolerare, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 13: paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem ferre, Cic. Par. 6, 1, 45; id. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: de paupertate agitur: multi patientes pauperes commemorantur, id. ib. 3, 24, 57; cf.: homines... patientiā paupertatis ornat, id. Agr. 2, 24, 64: me mea paupertas vitae traducat inerti, Tib. 1, 1, 3 (5): casta, Sil. 1, 609: paupertatem inopiā mutare, Val. Max. 4, 8, 2: videbantur illis temporibus in magnā paupertate satis idoneae istae pecuniae poenae esse, Gai. Inst. 3, 223.—(β) *Plur.*: potes animo advertere et horum temporum divitias et illorum paupertates, Varr. ap. Non. 162, 20 (move positum numero plurali, Non.): ex multis paupertatibus divitiae fiunt, Sen. Ep. 87, 36.—**B. Transf.**, for egestas, inopia, need, want, indigence, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: cum propter paupertatem sues puer pasceret, id. Div. 1, 17, 31: infelix, Juv. 3, 152.—**II.** Trop., *poverty of language* (post-Aug.): paupertate sermonis laboramus, Quint. 8, 3, 33; 12, 10, 34; 2, 1, 4.

paupertātūla, ae, f. dim. [paupertas], *poverty* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 127, n. 14.

paupertinus, a, um, adj. [pauper], *poor, sorry* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 162, 23: homo, Gell. 20, 1, 30: lit. terae, id. 14, 6, 5: cenula, App. M. 3, p. 135, 2: contubernia, Amm. 25, 2: sors, id. 14, 6, 25.—**II.** Trop.: cor, Arn. 6, 191: ingenium, Symm. Ep. 1, 8 (al. 14).

† **pausa, ae, f., = παύσις** [root in *παύω*, to cause to cease, to stop], a pause, halt, stop, cessation, end (ante- and post-class. for quies, finis, etc.): Neptunus saevus undis asperis pausam dedit, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Sat. v. 11 Vahl.): pausam facere oro fremendi, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 (Ann. v. 572 ib.); cf.: quae pausa pugnandi fieret, id. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 4, 188 (Ann. v. 348 ib.): pausam dare loquendi, Lucil. ap. Non. 158, 9; Att. ib. 158, 8: pausam facere, Plaut. Poen. 2, 13; id. Rud. 4, 6, 1: da pausam, parce misero, id. Pers. 5, 2, 37: vitae, Lucr. 3, 930: dare pausam conciliis, id. 2, 119: pausam stare fragori, id. 1, 747: pausa parva fit ardoris, id. 4, 1116: bibendae nivis, Gell. 19, 5, 4: pausam pacemque tribuere saevis casibus, App. M. 11, p. 357, 40 (in Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 150, the true read. is *παύσαι*).—**II.** In partic., in the later relig. lang.: pausas edere, in the processions of Isis, to stop at certain stations and sing hymns in honor of the goddess, Spart. Caracall. 9 fin.; so, pausas explere, id. Pescen. 6; cf. pausarius, II.

pausabilis, e, adj. [pauso], that sometimes ceases (post-class.): pausabilior inspiratio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 150.

Pausānias, ae, m., = Πausanias. I. Son of Cleombrotus, the leader of the Spartans in the battle of Plataea, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76; Nep. Vit. Paus. 1 sqq.—**II.** A prince of Phœra, Liv. 36, 9.—**III.** A pretor of the Epirotes, Liv. 32, 10.—**IV.** A Macedonian, the murderer of Philip, Just. 9, 6, 4; 7, 1 al.

pausārius, ii, m. [pausa]. **I.** A commander of the rowers, who with a hammer gave them the signal when to stop, a rowing-master, Sen. Ep. 56, 5 (cf. Ov. M. 3, 618, and v. hortator and porticulus).—**II.** *pausarii, ōrum, m., the priests of Isis*, who made processions in honor of the goddess, Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, n. 139 dub. (Rein. and Marin. Att. Frat. Arv. p. 249, instead of CORPORA PAVSARIORVM, read CORPORATI AVRARIO-RVM).

pausātē, adv., v. pauso, P. a. fin.
pausatio, ōnis, f. [pauso], a halting, pausing, end (post-class.): pausatio spiritus, Hier. Ep. 28, n. 2: POST NOSTRAM PAY-

SATIONEM, i. e. *after our death*, Inscr. (ex Ann. p. Chr. n. 359) Murat. 381, 1.
pausatūs, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from *pauso*.

pausēa (pōsēa or pōsia and **pausia**), ae, f., a kind of olive, which yielded an excellent oil, Cato, R. R. 6; 7; Varr. R. 1, 24; 1, 60; Col. 5, 8, 4; 12, 47, 1; Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 13; cf. Serv. Verg. G. 2, 86.

Pausias, ae, m., = Πασίας, a celebrated painter, a native of Sicily, contemporary with Apelles, Plin. 21, 2, 3, § 4; 35, 11, 40, § 126. — Hence, **Pausiacus**, a, um, *adj.*, of Pausias: tabella, Hor. S. 2, 7, 95.

pausillulus, v. pauxillulus *fin.*
‡ **pausilypon**, i, n., = παυσίλυπον (ending pain), a tomb, Inscr. Fabr. 750, n. 573.

Pausilypum, i, n., = Πασίλυπον, a mountain between Naples and Puteoli, which projects into the sea, now Hill of Posilipo, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 82; 9, 53, 78, § 167. There Vedius Pollio had a villa, which he left to Augustus, and which was afterwards possessed by the emperor Trajan, Inscr. Fabr. p. 199, n. 486.

Pausistratus, i, m., = Πασίστρατος, a general of Rhodes, Liv. 33, 18; 36, 45.

pauso, avi, ātum, i, v. n. [pausa]. **I.** Lit., to halt, cease, pause (ante- and post-class.) for quiesco, interquiesco: cum capitis pausaverit dolor, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 16: pausante vomitu, id. Acut. 3, 21, 212: pausa et quiesce, populus meus, Vulg. 4 Esdr. 2, 24 (for Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 150, v. pausa). — **II.** Pugn., to rest in the grave, = requiescere (late Lat.): PAVSAT IN PACE, Inscr. Boldetti Cimeter. p. 399; Inscr. Maff. Gall. Antiqu. p. 55. — Hence, **pausatūs**, a, um, *P. a.*, that has halted or paused; at rest, resting (post-class.): jumentum, Veg. Vet. 1, 38: et sauciati pectus pausatæ circa arboris robur (i. e. quiescentis in antro), Arn. 5, 160 dub. (al. pausate).

Pausus, i, m. [id.], the god of rest, Arn. 1, 15.

pauxillatim, *adv.* [pauxillus], = paulatim, by little and little, by degrees, gradually (ante-class.): ad alieum pauxillatim accedere, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 63; id. Rud. 4, 2, 24.

* **pauxillisper**, *adv.* [id.], by little bits, by degrees: plus decem pondo amoris pauxillisper perdidit, Plaut. Truc. 5, 21 (id est per particulas, Non. 156, 2).

pauxillitas, ātis, f. [id.], diminutiveness (late Lat.), Ambros. Hex. 6, 9, 54.

pauxillo, v. pauxillus.

pauxillulum, *adv.*, v. pauxillulus.

pauxillulus (pausill-), a, um, *adj.* dim. [pauxillus], very little, very small (ante- and post-class.): in libello hoc obsignato ad te attuli pauxillulo, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 16: lembus, id. Merc. 1, 2, 81: pisces, id. Rud. 4, 3, 58: poculum, id. Stich. 1, 3, 115: famas, id. ib. 1, 3, 9: vis, id. Rud. 3, 4, 24 Fleck. (al. pauxillulum): admonitiones, Gell. N. A. præf. med. — (β) *Subst.*: **pauxillulum** (pausill-), n., a little: de tuis deliciis, Plaut. Truc. 5, 48. — *Absol.*: reliquom pauxillulum nummorum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 3. — Hence, *adv.*: **pauxillulum** (pausill-), a little: hanc forem pauxillulum aperi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 35; Sid. Ep. 8, 9; 2, 9.

pauxillum, *adv.*, v. pauxillus.

pauxillus (pausill-), a, um, *adj.* dim. [paucus], little, small (mostly ante-class.): res, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 63: peccatum, Turp. ap. Non. 363, 15 (al. pausillulum): ossa pauxilla atque minuta, Lucr. 1, 836: semina, id. 3, 229. — (β) *Subst.*: **pauxillum**, i, n., a little: ex pauxillo, little by little, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 8: da mihi pauxillum aquae ad bibendum, Vulg. Gen. 24, 43. — *Esp. abl.*: pauxillo, by a little, a little: pauxillo prius me convenit, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 191 P.: pauxillo levius, Cels. 5, 28, n. 18. — *Adv.*: **pauxillum**, a little, little: sed si pauxillum potes contentus esse, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 73: ita ut pausillum differat a caulibus, id. Truc. 3, 2, 18: pauxillum manus conseres, ut conquiescas, Vulg. Prov. 24, 33.

pāva, ae, f. [pavus for pavo], a peahen, Aus. Epigr. 69; cf. 1. pavo imi.

pāvē-fācio, fēci, factus, 3, v. a. [paveo], to frighten, alarm, terrify (very rare): pavefacio, δειλοποιῶ, Gloss. Philox.; Ov. M. 13, 878: pavefacta pectora, id. ib. 15, 636: subito pavefactus, Suet. Aug. 99: fumo ac murmure pavefactus, id. Calig. 51; id. Ner. 48; Gell. 2, 29, 12; 5, 14, 20: pavefactus infans, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1022: fulgente ejus lumine pavefactus est, Ambros. in Psal. 118, 8, § 17: pavefecit, Aug. Qu. in Heptat. 7, 27.

Pāventia, ae, f. [id.], the goddess who guarded children against sudden terrors, Aug. Civ. Dei. 4, 11.

pāvēo, pāvi (part. pres. gen. plur. paventū, Ov. M. 14, 412), 2, v. n. and a. [etym. dub.; perh. akin with pavio]. **I.** *Neutr.*, to be struck with fear or terror, to tremble or quake with fear, to be afraid, be terrified (perh. not used by Cic.; not in Cæs.; syn.: tremo, trepido, timeo, metuo): nam et intus paveo et foris formido, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 20: mihi paveo, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 10; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 10: ne pave, id. Am. 5, 1, 58; id. Mil. 3, 3, 21: quæres, quando iterum paveas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 69: paventes ad omnia, Liv. 5, 42, 4: repente Maurus incerto vultu pavens ad Sullam accurrat, in great fear, Sall. J. 106, 2; Ov. M. 8, 89: admiratione paventibus cunctis, seized with astonishment, Liv. 7, 34, 7; cf. speque metuque pavent, Ov. F. 3, 362: in alieno discrimine sibi pavens, ne adlevasse videretur, Tac. H. 2, 63; cf. venae, id. ib. 5, 6: hoc sermone pavent, i. e. express their fears, Juv. 6, 189. — With *prepp.* (eccl. Lat.): pavete ad sanctuarium meum, Vulg. Lev. 26, 2; cf. id. Deut. 31, 6: pavens pro arcā Dei, id. 1 Reg. 4, 13: pavebit a facie consilii Domini, id. Isa. 19, 17; cf. id. ib. 30, 31; 31, 4: super quo pavet anima, id. Ezech. 24, 21. — **II.** *Act.*, to fear, dread, be terrified at: et illud paveo et hoc formido, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 59; so with a general object: ad hoc mulieres... miserari parvos liberos, rogare, omnia pavere, Sall. C. 31, 3: noctem paventes, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: quis Parthum paveat, quis gelidum Scythæ? Hor. C. 4, 5, 25: ut pavet acres Agna lupos capreae: quæ leones! id. Epod. 12, 25: tristiorum casum, Tac. H. 1, 29: mores alieius, id. ib. 1, 50: saturam serpentibus ibic, Juv. 15, 3: mortem, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 54: funera, Hor. C. 4, 14, 49: (Castane) pavet novitatem, Plin. 17, 20, 34, § 149. — *Pass.* (in Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 104, read batuerentur): nec pedibus tantum pavendas serpentes, Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85. — Perh. here too belongs: paventi frumenta dicebant antiqui, quæ de vagina non bene exibant, Fest. p. 251 and 253 Müll.; v. Müll. ad loc. — (β) With *inf.* (poet.): paveteque Laedere jactatis maternas ossibus umbras, Ov. M. 1, 386: nec illæ numerare aut exigere plagas pavent, Tac. G. 7.

pāvesco, ēre, v. *inch.* n. and a. [paveo] (mostly post-Aug.). (α) *Neutr.*, to begin to be afraid, to become alarmed: omni strepitu pavescere, Sall. J. 72, 2: ad ejusmodi tactum, Col. 6, 2: ad nocturnas imagines, Plin. 29, 4, 20, § 67 (al. expavescere): pavescere sensim et quasi albescere, Gell. 19, 1, 21. — (β) *Act.*, to begin to fear or dread, to begin to be alarmed at: bellum, Tac. A. 1, 4: prodigia deūm, Sil. 16, 127.

pāvibundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], fearful, anxious (post-class.): trepidationes, Arn. 7, 221.

pāvīcula, ae, f. [pavio], a rammer: paviculæ, ἐμαλίστηες, Gloss. Philox.; Cato, R. R. 91; 129; Col. 1, 6, 13; 12; 2, 20, 1; 11, 3, 34.

‡ **pāvīculo** or **pāvīclo**, āre, v. a. [pavīcula], to beat down: pavīclat, ποδίζει, ἐδαφίζει, Gloss. Vet.

pavidē, *adv.*, v. pavidus *fin.*

pavidus, a, um, *adj.* [paveo], trembling, quaking, fearful, terrified, alarmed, timid, timorous (perhaps not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: timida atque pavidā, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 49; Lucr. 5, 973: castris se pavidus tenebat, Liv. 3, 26: matres, Verg. A. 2, 489: miles, Tac. A. 2, 23: pavidus semper atque anxius, Suet. Dom. 4: lepus, Hor. Epod. 2, 35: aves, Ov. F. 1, 400: pavidā ex somno mulier, startled out of her sleep, Liv. 1, 58, 3: ad omnes suspiciones pavidus, Tac. H. 2, 68: oppidani pavidī, ne jam facta in urbem via esset, fossam ducere instituunt, Liv. 37, 7, 7. — *Comp.*: quos pavidiores ac-

cepimus, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 144. — *Sup.*: intra mens pavidissima, Sen. Ira. 1, 16, 27; Sil. 10, 65. — (β) With *gen.*: nandi pavidus, Tac. H. 4, 14: offensionum non pavidus, id. A. 4, 38: maris, Luc. 8, 811: lucis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 293: leti, id. ib. 1076. — (γ) With *inf.* (poet.): Carthalo non pavidus fetas mulcere leaenas, Sil. 1, 406. — **b.** In *neutr.* adverbially: pavidum blandita, with fear, timorously, Ov. M. 9, 568. — **II.** *Transf.* **A.** Accompanied with fear or anxiety, anxious, disturbed: pavidum murmur, Luc. 5, 255: furtum, id. 2, 168: fuga, Sil. 13, 133: quies pavidā imaginibus, Suet. Calig. 50. — **B.** That produces fear, fearful, terrible, dreadful: metus, Ov. F. 1, 16: lucus, Stat. Th. 5, 567. — *Adv.*: **pavidē**, with fear, fearfully, timorously (rare): timefactæ religiones effugiant animo pavidē, Lucr. 2, 45: fugere, Liv. 5, 39: dicere, Quint. 11, 3, 49.

‡ **pāvimētarius**, ii, m. [pavimentum], a maker of pavements, a pavior, Inscr. Don. cl. 9, n. 35; Inscr. Murat. 527, 6.

pāvimētum, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [id.]. **I.** To cover with a pavement, to pave: porticus pavimentata, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. Dom. 44, 116; Vitruv. 6, 5, 3. — **II.** To make a pavement, Plin. 27, 4, 5, § 15.

pāvimētum, i, n. [pavio], a floor composed of small stones, earth, or lime, beaten down with a rammer, a hard floor, a pavement: ibi de testis arida pavimentum struito, ubi structum erit pavito fricatoque oleo, ubi pavimentum bonum siet, Cato, R. R. 18; so id. ib. 9; Varr. R. R. 1, 51: pavimenta Poenica marmore Numidico constrata significat Cato, cum ait, etc., Fest. p. 242 Müll.: facere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: mero Tingere pavimentum, Hor. C. 2, 14, 26: pavimenta fistucis pavita, Plin. 36, 25, 61, § 185; cf. Vitruv. 7, 1; Cæs. B. C. 3, 105. — Also, of the covering of a roof, tiling, Auct. B. Alex. 1.

pāvīo, īvi, ītum, 4, v. a. [kindr. with παῖω], to beat, strike. **I.** Lit.: pavit aequor harenam, Lucr. 2, 376: aliquid ex ore pavire terram, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72. — **II.** *Transf.*, to beat, ram, or tread down: aream esse oportet solidam, terrā pavitā, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 1: sato pavitur terra, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 120: pavimenta fistucis pavita, id. 36, 25, 61, § 185: pavitum solum, Col. 1, 6, 16. — Hence, **pāvītum**, i, n., a hard-beaten floor, a pavement (post-class.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 37.

pāvītatio, ōnis, f. [pavito], a trembling, quaking (post-class.), App. de Mundo, p. 65, 31.

pāvītensis, e, *adj.* [pavio], beaten close: vestis (opp. levitensis), Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 19.

pāvīto, āre, v. *freq.* n. and a. [paveo]. **I.** In *gen.*, to tremble or quake with fear, to be very fearful, be greatly afraid; to tremble at (ante-class. and poet.): quæ pueri in tenebris pavitant, Lucr. 2, 58: prosequitur pavitans, Verg. A. 2, 107: effusis pavitantem fletibus, Val. Fl. 7, 410: pavitante gressu sequere fallaces vias, Sen. Oed. 1047. — **II.** In *partic.*, to shake or shiver with the ague, to have the ague, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 41.

pāvītum, i, n., v. pavio *fin.*

1. pāvo, ōnis (ante-class. and late collat. form **pāvus**, i, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 75 P., or Ann. v. 15 Vahl.; Arn. 7, 215; Tert. Pall. 5; id. Anim. 33; Aus. Epigr. 69; id. Ep. 20, 10; Vulg. 3 Reg. 10, 22; whence *fem.* pava, q. v.), m. [cf. παῖς], a peacock, sacred to Juno, Varr. L. L. 5, § 75 Müll.; id. R. R. 3, 6; Col. 8, 11; Plin. 10, 20, 22, § 43; Pall. 1, 28: cauda pavoni donata, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18; cf. Lucr. 2, 806. — As a delicacy, Juv. 1, 143; Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 20. — The male, for the sake of distinction, is called masculus pavo, Col. 8, 11, 10; and the female, femina pavo, Gell. 7, 16, 5. — From the tails of peacocks fly-flaps were made; cf. Mart. 14, 67, and v. pavoninus.

2. Pāvo, ōnis, m., a Roman surname: Fircellius Pavo, Varr. R. R. 3, 2.

* **pāvōnāceus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. pavo], of or belonging to a peacock; transf., like a peacock's tail, variegated, Plin. 36, 22, 44, § 159.

pāvōninus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to a peacock. **I.** Lit.: ova pavonina, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 10: pulli, Col. 8, 11,

13: muscaria, fly-flaps made of peacocks' tails, Mart. 14, 67 in lemm.—II. Transf., colored like a peacock's tail, pavonine: lectus pavoninus, a couch of citron-wood, Mart. 14, 85 in lemm.: ornatus, Tert. adv. Val. 13.

pavor (old nom. pavor, Naev. ap. Non. 487, 8; Fragm. Trag. 45 Rib.; Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155; Fragm. Trag. v. 82 Rib.; B. and K. read pavor), gr̄is, m. [paveo], a trembling, quaking, throbbing, panting with fear, desire, joy, etc., anxiety, fear, dread, alarm, etc. (perh. not used by Cic.; syn.: metus; timor; tremor): pavorem, metum mentem loco moventem; ex quo illud Enni: tum pavor sapientiam omnem mi exanimato expectorat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19 (this verse of Ennius is also cited in Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154; cf. also Enn. p. 96 Vahl., and Trag. Rel. p. 17 Rib.): hic exultat enim pavor ac metus, Lucr. 3, 141; Hirt. B. G. 8, 13, 3: tantus terror pavorque omnes occupavit, ut, etc., Liv. 24, 20: pavor cepit milites ne, etc., id. 24, 42: pavorem incutere, id. 28, 3: incutere, id. 27, 42; Verg. G. 1, 331: pavorem deponere, Ov. M. 10, 117: pellere, Lucr. 7, 732: lenire, Sil. 8, 77.—Of expectant or joyful trembling: cum spes arrectae juvenum, exultantique haurit Corda pavor pulsans, Verg. G. 3, 106; id. A. 5, 138: laeto pavore proditus, Sil. 16, 432.—Of religious fear, awe, Sil. 3, 691: pavor aquae, dread of water, hydrophobia, Plin. 25, 2, 6; § 17; 29, 5, 32, § 98 (in Cels. 5, 27, 2, aquae timor; Gr. ὑδροφοβία).—(β) Plur.: venia est tantorum danda pavorum, Luc. 1, 521; Val. Fl. 7, 147: contra formidines pavoresque, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 115: repentini, id. 32, 10, 48, § 137: nocturni, id. 28, 8, 27, § 98; Tac. H. 4, 38; 2, 76.—II. Pavor, personified, the god of fear, Liv. 1, 27; Lact. 1, 20; Val. Fl. 1, 799; v. pallor fin.—His priests are called Pavorii, Serv. Verg. A. 8, 285.

pavus, i, v. pavo init.

1. pax, pācis, f. [from the root pac, pag, paciscō, pango; whence also pagina, pagus, q. v.: pacem a pactione conditionum putat dictam Sennius Capito, quae utrique inter se populo sit observanda, Fest. p. 230 Müll.; orig. an agreement, contract, treaty; hence], peace, concluded between parties at variance, esp. between belligerents; a treaty of peace; tranquillity, the absence of war, amity, reconciliation after a quarrel, public or private (cf. indutiae): quando ita rem gessistis... Pax commerciumque est vobis mecum, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 14: pacem componi volo, Meo patre cum matri, id. Merc. 5, 2, 113: orator sine pace redit, Enn. ap. Varr. L. 7, § 41 Müll. (Ann. v. 211 Vahl.): pacem inter sese conciliant, id. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 25, 39 (Trag. v. 164 ib.): videndum est cum omnibusne pax esse possit, an sit aliquod bellum inextinguibile, Cic. Phil. 13, 1, 1; 12, 5, 10: pax est tranquillitas libertas, id. ib. 2, 44, 113: nihil est tam populare quam pax, tranquillitas, otium, id. Agr. 2, 37, 102; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: esse pacem alicui cum aliquo, id. Phil. 7, 3, 7; 7, 8, 21: pacem habere, id. Att. 7, 14, 1: conciliare inter cives, id. Fam. 10, 27, 1: concidere, id. Fl. 12, 29: coagmentare, id. Phil. 7, 7, 24: servare, id. ib. 7, 8, 22: confirmare cum aliquo, id. ib. 1, 1, 2: pace uti, id. Prov. Cons. 2, 4: dimittere aliquem cum pace, id. Mur. 15, 32: suscipienda bella sunt... ut sine injuria in pace vivatur (cf. II. 2 infra), id. Off. 1, 11, 35: quem L. Sulla, cum bellum invexisset totam in Asiam, cum pace dimisit, id. Mur. 15, 32: pacem petere, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: pangere cum aliquo, Liv. 9, 11: componere, id. 2, 13: impetrare, id. 30, 35: classis bona cum pace accepta est, id. 28, 37: itaque pax populo Caeriti data, id. 7, 20: Bocchus neque bello neque pace antea cognitus, Sall. J. 19, 7: pacem agitare, id. ib. 14, 10: rumper, Verg. A. 12, 202: et sumpta et posita pace, Prop. 2, 1, 36: pacem turbare, Tac. A. 12, 65: additis qui pacem nostram metuebant, i. e. the peace granted by us, id. ib. 12, 33; 12, 29: pace belloque rempublicam regere, Suet. Aug. 61; id. Tib. 37: bello ac pace, both in war and in peace, Liv. 8, 35; Stat. Th. 4, 839: in pace, Hor. S. 2, 2, 110; Tac. A. 11, 10; 14, 39: in mediā pace, Liv. 38, 11, 2: mediā pace, Tac. A. 14, 32; Curt. 8, 10, 17: in intimo sinu pacis, Plin. Pan. 56, 4: alta pax, Sen. Thyest. 576.—(β) Plur.: hostibus victis, pacibus perfectis, etc., Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 1; Varr. ap. Non. 149, 15: jura,

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judicia, bella atque paces penes paucos erant, Sall. J. 31, 20; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 8; 2, 1, 102 (Lucr. 5, 1230, ventorum paces is spurious; v. Lachm.).—2. Personified: Pax, the goddess of peace, Peace, Ov. F. 1, 709 sq.; 3, 882; Hor. C. S. 57; Suet. Vesp. 9; Petr. S. 124; Nep. Tim. 2; Inscr. Orell. 1823.—B. Transf. 1. Grace, favor, pardon, assistance of the gods: pacem ab Aesculapio petas, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 20: Jovis supremi multis hostiis pacem expetere, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 75: sunt hic omnia quae ad deum pacem oportet adesse? (sc. expetundam), id. Poen. 1, 2, 42: divum pacem votis adit, Lucr. 5, 1229: ab Jove Opt. Max. pacem ac veniam peto, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 5: pacis deum exposcendae causā lectisternium fuit, Liv. 7, 2: exorat pacem divom, Verg. A. 3, 370; 3, 261; id. G. 4, 535; Just. 20, 2, 7.—2. Pace tuā, alicuius, with your (or his) good leave or permission: pace quod fiat tuā, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 13: pace tuā dixerim, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 12; id. de Or. 1, 17, 76: C. Claudii pace loquar, Liv. 3, 19, 7: pace majestatis ejus dixerim, Vell. 2, 129, 3: pace diligentiae Catonis dixerim, id. 1, 7, 4: pace loquar Veneris: tu dea major eris, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 60.—3. Dominion, empire, of the Romans (post-Aug.): pax Romana, Sen. Clem. 1, 8, 2; cf.: haec tot milia gladiatorum, quae pax mea (i. e. Neronis) comprimit, id. ib. 1, 1, 2: immensa Romanae pacis majestate, Plin. 27, 1, 1, § 3: nostra, Tac. A. 12, 33.—4. Pax, as an interj., peace! silence! enough! pax, abi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 213; id. Ps. 5, 1, 33; id. Stich. 5, 7, 3 al.: capillus passus, prolixus, circum caput Rejunctus neglegenter: pax! Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49; 4, 3, 39; Aus. Idyll. 12 fin.—II. Trop., peace, rest, quiet, ease. 1. Of inanim. objects, as of the sea: pax ipsa tumet, Stat. Th. 7, 87: sensim infusa tranquilla per aequora pace, Sil. 7, 258.—Of a river: flumen cum pace delabens, Hor. C. 3, 29, 35: fluminis, Flor. 4, 2, 28.—Of the countenance: pacem vultus habet, tranquillitas, Ov. M. 2, 858.—2. Peace, tranquillity of mind: pax animi, sleep, Ov. M. 11, 624: mentis, id. Tr. 5, 12, 4: temperantia pacem animis affert, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 26: semper in animo sapientis est placidissima pax, id. Tusc. 5, 16, 48.—3. The rest or peace of death: excepit illum magna et aeterna pax, Sen. ad Marc. 19, 5: so, REQUIESCIT IN PACE, a formula frequently found in later, esp. in Christian epitaphs, borrowed from Jewish grave-stones, on which נָחָם בְּשָׁלוֹם, etc., very frequently occurred; v. the Lat. Hebr. epit. on a Jewess, in Murat. p. 1842, 4, and cf. the inscr. ib. p. 1674, 3.—4. Peace in the church, harmony (eccl. Lat.): quamdiu pax est in populo Dei, Lact. 5, 21, 4; 5, 13, 10.

2. Pax, Pācis, m., a slave's name, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 94 (889 Ritschl).

paxillus, i, m., πασσαλος, a small stake, a peg. I. Lit., Varr. ap. Non. 153, 9; Col. 4, 16, 3; 8, 8, 3: dodrantes paxilli, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 154; Vulg. Isa. 22, 25 et saep.—II. Transf.: novam haeresim novo paxillo suspendisse, Varr. ap. Non. 153, 9.

-pe, an enclitic particle with an intensive force [Sanscr. -pa, -pi, which is similarly used; cf. -que], as in propē, nempe, quippe; and appearing as p in quispiam, uspiam, etc. (cf. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 846).

peccāmen, inis, n. [pecco], a fault, sin (late Lat.): omnium peccaminum venia, Hilar. in Matt. 18, 10; 25, 5; Prud. Ap. 979; id. Cath. 9, 96; Hier. in Job. 30.

peccans, antis, Part. and P. a., from pecco.

peccanter, adv., v. pecco, P. a. fin.

peccantia, ae, f. [pecco], sin (post-class.), Tert. adv. Jud. 10.

peccātelā, ae, f. [id.], sin (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 40.

peccāto, ōnis, f. [id.], a failing, fault, sin (post-class.), Gell. 13, 20, 19.

peccātor, ōris, m. [id.], a transgressor, sinner (post-class.), Lact. 3, 26; Tert. Spect. 3; Vulg. Matt. 9, 10 et saep.

peccātorius, a, um, adj. [peccator], sinful (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14; id. Carn. Chr. 8.

peccātrix, icis, f. [id.], a female sinner (post-class.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 127;

Hier. adv. Joann. Jerosol. n. 4; Vulg. Luc. 7, 39.—(β) Adj., sinning, sinful: peccatrix anima, Prud. Cath. proem. 35; gens, Tert. Spect. 3: generatio, Vulg. Marc. 8, 38; radix, id. 1. Macc. 1, 11.

peccatum, i, n. [pecco], a fault, error, mistake, transgression, sin (syn.: delictum, culpa): pro peccatis supplicium sufferre, Ter. And. 5, 3, 17: corrigere, id. Ad. 4, 3, 2: peccata remordent, Lucr. 3, 827: recte facta sola in bonis actionibus ponens, prave, id. est peccata, in malis, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 37: ut peccatum est, patriam prodere, parentes violare, fana depeculari, quae sunt in effectu; sic timere, sic maerere, sic in libidine esse, peccatum est, etiam sine effectu, id. Fin. 3, 9, 32: culpa ac peccatum, id. Fam. 5, 21, 5: multitudo vitiorum peccatorumque, id. Phil. 2, 17, 43; id. Att. 8, 13, 2: quo illi crimine peccatoque perierunt? id. Cael. 30, 71: libidinum peccatorumque licentia, id. Lael. 22, 83: confiteri, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11; id. de Or. 1, 27, 125: paucis verbis tria magna peccata, blunders, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 47: in peccata incidere, id. Fin. 4, 15, 40: luere peccata, Verg. A. 10, 32: peccati conscius, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 11: peccatis poenas aequas irrogare, Hor. S. 1, 3, 118: peccatis veniam commodare, Tac. Agr. 19: abstinere peccata, Plin. Ep. 8, 22, 2. Here, too, doubtless belongs: nam ea aetate jam sum, ut non siet peccato mi ignosci aequum Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 11.—II. Transf. (eccl. Lat.). 1. Guilt: si non venissem peccatum non haberet, Vulg. Johan. 15, 22: cognatio peccati, id. Rom. 3, 20; Lact. 6, 13.—2. The punishment of sin: peccatum vestrum apprehendet vos, Vulg. Num. 32, 23: ipse peccata multorum tulit, id. Isa. 53, 12.

peccātus, ūs, m. [id.], a failing, fault, trespass (very rare): in manifesto peccatu teneri, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191, acc. to Gell. 13, 20, 17 sq. (al. peccato).

pecco, avi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [often referred to Sanscr. pāpa, pāpaka, wicked; but better to root pik-, to be angry; cf.: piget, pigeo, and Fick, Vergl. Wort. 632], to miss or mistake any thing; to do amiss, to transgress, to commit a fault, to offend, sin: peccare est tamquam transilire lineas, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20: alius magis alio vel peccat vel recte facit, id. Fin. 3, 14, 48; id. Or. 47, 157: peccare largiter, to make a great mistake, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 8; id. Ep. 3, 4, 53.—With acc.: si unam peccavisses syllabam, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 29: aliquid, to offend in any respect: plura in aliquā re, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 44: Empedocles multa alia peccat, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29: eadem fere, id. ib. 1, 12, 31: talia peccandi jam mihi finis erit, Ov. P. 3, 7, 10.—With in and acc.: si quid in te peccavi... in me ipsum peccavi vehementius, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 4: in rem publicam, id. ib. 7, 1, 3 (al. in re publica).—With erga aliquem, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 62.—In aliquo or in aliquā re: quod in eo (Valerio) peccandi Germanis causa non esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: in servo necando semel peccatur, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 25: in hoc eodem peccat Hieronymus, id. Fin. 2, 10, 32: non modo in vita sed saepissime et in poematis et in oratione peccatur, id. Or. 21, 70.—With abl. alone: et pecunia et mollibus consultis, Tac. A. 1, 40: libidine, Juv. 6, 135.—With dat. of person (late Lat.): Domino, Vulg. Deut. 1, 41; id. 2 Reg. 12, 13.—De aliquā re, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 13.—B. In part. c., of sexual sin: quid inter-Est in matronā, ancillā, peccesse togatā? Hor. S. 1, 2, 63; Ov. H. 16, 295; Mart. 1, 35, 2.—II. Transf., of animals and inanim. things, to fail, miscarry: ne Peccet (equus) ad extremum ridendus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9: unus de toto peccaverat orbe comarum Anulus, Mart. 2, 66, 1: si senseris vina peccatura, Pall. 11, 14.—Hence, **peccans**, antis, P. a., sinful, full of sin: unus dies bene actus peccanti immortalitati anteponeendus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5.—Comp.: peccantius, more faulty, worse, Caecil. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 88.—B. As subst.: **peccans**, antis, comm., an offender, sinner: non prodest latere peccantibus, Sen. Ep. 97, 13: peccantium poena, id. ib. 97, 14: ad officium peccantes redire cogeret, Nep. Ages. 5, 3.—Adv.: **peccanter**, wrongly, incorrectly, falsely, Caecil. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 40: definire aliquid, id. ib. 3, 1, 5.

* **peccōrālis**, e, adj. [pecus], of or belonging to cattle: aestimatio pecoralis mul-

tae, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ovibus, p. 202 Müll.

† **pecorarius**, ii, m. [pecus], a farmer of the public pastures and herds: pecorarius, πορβατικός, Onomast. Vet.

pecorōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], rich in cattle (poet.): Palatia, Prop. 5, 9, 3: Phyllos, Stat. Th. 4, 45: ver. id. ib. 10, 229.

pecten, inis, m. [pecto], a comb. I. Prop., for the hair, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 18; Ov. Am. 1, 14, 15: deducit pectine crines, id. M. 4, 311; 12, 409; Petr. 126; Spart. Hadr. 26.—II. Transf. of things resembling a comb. A. The reed or sley of a weaver's loom: arguto tenuis percurrens pectine telas, Verg. A. 7, 14; Ov. F. 3, 819; cf. id. M. 6, 58; Varr. L. L. 5, 23, § 113.—2. The weaver's art, weaving: victa est Pectine Niliaco jam Babylonis acus, Mart. 14, 150, 2.—B. An instrument for heckling flax or combing wool, a comb, card, heckle, Juv. 9, 30; Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77; Claud. Eutr. 2, 382.—C. A rake: tonsam raro pectine verrit humum, Ov. R. Am. 191; Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 297; Col. 2, 20.—D. A clasping of the hands in distress, Ov. M. 9, 299.—Of the mingling of the oars of two vessels: mixtis obliquo pectine remis, Luc. 3, 609 dub. (al. pectore).—E. Pecten dentium, a row of teeth, Prud. aet. 10, 934.—F. A stripe or vein in wood, Plin. 16, 38, 73, § 185.—G. The hair of the pubes, Juv. 6, 370; Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 26.—Also, the share-bone, Cels. 8, 1.—H. A kind of dance: Amazonius, Stat. Achill. 2, 156.—I. An instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck: jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsas uberno, Verg. A. 6, 647 Serv.; Juv. 6, 382.—2. Transf. a. A lyre, Val. Fl. 3, 159.—b. A poem or song: dum canimus sacras alterno pectine Nonas, i. e. in distichs, Ov. F. 2, 121.—L. A kind of shell-fish, a scallop: pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum, Hor. S. 2, 4, 34; Plin. 9, 33, 51, § 101; 9, 51, 74, § 160; 11, 37, 52, § 139; 11, 51, 112, § 267; 32, 11, 53, § 150.—M. Pecten Veneris, a plant, perh. Venus's comb, needle-weed, Plin. 24, 19, 114, § 175.

† **pectinarius**, a, um, adj. [pecten], of or belonging to combs. Inscr. Spon. Miscell. Antiq. p. 231, and Inscr. Murat. 982, 7.—II. Subst.: **pectinarius**, ii, m., a comb-maker, Inscr. Alessi, Antich. d'Este, p. 181; Inscr. Grut. 648, 2, et Fabr. p. 701, n. 221.

pectinātum, ad, [id.], in the form of a comb, like the teeth of a comb: cuniculatum, pectinatum divisa, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103: digitis pectinatum inter se implexis, id. 28, 6, 17, § 59 (cf.: digitis inter se pectine junctis, Ov. M. 9, 299): serrati (dentes) pectinatum coeuntes, Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160; so, pectinatum stipante se dentium serie, id. 8, 25, 37, § 89; 8, 21, 30, § 75; Vitruv. 1, 5.

† **pectinātor**, ōris, m. [pectino], a comb, carder: pectinator, κτενιστής, Gloss. Philox.

pectinātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. pectino.

pectino, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [pecten], to comb, card, heckle. I. Lit.: caudae setas, App. M. 6, p. 185, 18.—II. Transf., to harrow: segetem, Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 186.—Hence, **pectinātus**, a, um, P. a., combed, i. e. sloped two ways like a comb: pectenatum (so, not written pectinatum) tectum dicitur a similitudine pectinis in duas partes devexum, ut testudinatum in quatuor, Fest. p. 212 and 213 Müll.

pectio, ōnis, f. [pecto], a combing of the hair, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 98.

pectis, idis, f., a plant, called also consolida and symphyton, App. Herb. 59.

pectitus, a, um, Part., from pecto.

pecto, pexi (pexui, Alcim. Ep. 77), pexum and pectum, 3, v. a. [Gr. πέκω, πεκτέω, to comb, shear; πέκος, fleece; Lat. pecten], to comb. I. Lit.: tenues comas, Tib. 1, 9, 68: longas comas, id. 2, 5, 8: caesariem, Hor. C. 1, 15, 14: capillos, Ov. H. 13, 31; cf.: pexisti capillum, Maec. ap. Prisc. p. 903 P: barbam, Juv. 14, 216: pectebat ferum (cer-vum), Verg. A. 7, 489: capilli pexi, Juv. 11, 150: pexa barba, Mart. 7, 58, 2: ille pexus pinguisque doctor, Quint. 1, 5, 14.—In a Greek construction: ipsa comas pectat, Ov. H. 13, 39.—II. Transf. A. To comb,

card, heckle: stuppa pectitur ferreis hamis, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17: pectitae lanae, Col. 12, 3, 6.—B. To dress, hoe, weed, Col. 10, 148: pectita tellus, id. 10, 94.—Hence, III. Trop., comic: aliquem fusti or pugnīs, to give one a dressing or thrashing: leno pugnīs pectitur, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 47: pugnīs, id. Men. 5, 7, 28: aliquem fusti, id. Capt. 4, 2, 116.—Hence, **pexus** (as a surname, written PEXVS, PEXSA, Inscr. Grut. 487, 1; Marin. Inscr. Alb. p. 91), a, um, P. a., woolly, that still has the nap on, new: tunica, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95: vestes, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 191.—Hence: pexa munera, prob. a new woolly toga, Mart. 7, 46, 6.—B. Transf.: folium, woolly, Col. 11, 3, 26.

pectoralis, e, adj. [pectus], of or belonging to the breast, breast-, pectoral: pectorale os, the breast-bone, Cels. 8, 1: tunica, Amm. 14, 9, 7: cinctum, App. M. 11, p. 261, 36: fascia, Vulg. Isa. 3, 24 (Hier. in loc., Vulg. Jer. 2, 32).—Hence, II. Subst.: **pectōrale**, is, n., a breast-plate, Varr. L. L. 5, § 115 Müll.; Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 43.

pectōrosus, a, um, adj. [id.], with a large or high breast, full-breasted, broad-breasted: sint ergo matricēs quadratae, pectorosae, magnis capitibus, Col. 8, 2, 8; Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 140: nemo est feroci pectorosior Marte, Auct. Priam. 37.

pectunculus, i, m. dim. [pecten], a small scallop, Col. 8, 16, 7; Plin. 9, 29, 45, § 84.

pectus, ōris, n. [kindred with the Sanscr. vakshas, pectus], the breast, in men and animals. I. Lit., the breast, the breast-bone: pectus, hoc est ossa praecordis et vitalibus natura circumdedit, Plin. 11, 37, 82, § 207; cf. Cels. 8, 7 fin.; 8, 8, 2: meum cor coepit in pectus emicare, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 4: dignitas, quae est in latitudine pectoris, Quint. 11, 3, 141: summis digitis pectus appetere, id. 11, 3, 124; 11, 3, 122: pectore adverso, id. 2, 15, 7: aequo pectore, upright, not inclined to one side, id. 11, 3, 125: pectore in adverso ense condidit, Verg. A. 9, 347: in pectusque cadit pronus, Ov. M. 4, 578: latum demisit pectore clavum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 28; 2, 8, 90 et saep.; Vulg. Gen. 3, 14.—In the poets freq., in plur., of a person's breast: hasta volans perimpit pectora ferro, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 760 P; Ov. M. 4, 554.—II. Transf. A. The stomach (poet.): reserato pectore diras Egerere inde dapes... gessit, Ov. M. 6, 663.—B. The breast. 1. As the seat of affection, courage, etc., the heart, feelings, disposition: somnum socordiamque ex pectore oculisque amovere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 11: Ah, guttula Pectus ardens mi adpersisti, i. e. a little comforted, id. Ep. 4, 1, 32: in amicitia, nisi, ut dicitur, aptum pectus videas, etc., Cic. Lael. 26, 97: si non ipse amicus per se amatur toto pectore ut dicitur, id. Leg. 1, 18, 49: pietate omnium pectora imbueret, Liv. 1, 21, 1: metus insidens pectoribus, id. 10, 41, 2; 1, 56, 4: quinam pectora semper impavida repens terror invaserit, id. 21, 30, 2: in eodem pectore nullum est honestorum turpiumque consortium, Quint. 12, 1, 4; 2, 5, 8: te vero... jam pectore toto Accipio, Verg. A. 9, 276: his ubi laeta deae permulsi pectora dictis, id. ib. 5, 816: robur et aes triplex circis pectus erat, Hor. C. 1, 3, 10; 2, 12, 15: pectoribus mores tot sunt quot in orbe figurae, id. A. 1, 759: molities pectoris, tender-heartedness, id. Am. 3, 8, 18; id. H. 19, 192; so, pectus amicitiae, a friendly heart, a friend, Mart. 9, 15, 2; Stat. S. 4, 4, 103; Manil. 2, 600.—Of courage, bravery: cum tales animos juvenum et tam certa tulistis Pectora, Verg. A. 9, 249: te vel per Alpium juga... Forti sequemur pectore, Hor. Epod. 1, 11; Val. Fl. 6, 288.—Of conscience: vita et pectore puro, Hor. S. 1, 6, 64: pectora casta, Ov. H. 13, 30.—2. The soul, spirit, mind, understanding: de hortis toto pectore cogitemus, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 4; so, incumbit toto pectore ad laudem, id. Fam. 10, 10, 2: onerandum complendumque pectus maximarum rerum et plurimarum suavitatem, id. de Or. 3, 30, 121: quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius descendit, Sall. J. 11, 7; Liv. 1, 59: (stultitiam tuam) in latebras abscondas pectore penitissimo, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 64: multipotens pectus habere, ut copias... pectore promat suo, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 8 Fleck.: haben' tu amicum quoj pectus sapiat? id.

Trin. 1, 2, 53; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 12: at Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat Consilia, Verg. A. 1, 657: oculis pectoris aliquid haurire, Ov. M. 15, 63; id. Tr. 3, 1, 64: memori referas mihi pectore cuncta, Hor. S. 2, 4, 90: nunc adhibe puro Pectore verba, id. Ep. 1, 2, 68; 2, 1, 128: pectore arripere artes, Tac. Or. 28: pectus est quod disertus facit, et vis mentis, Quint. 10, 7, 15; Ov. P. 2, 4, 24: succinctaque pectora curis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 77: rara occulti pectoris vox, i. e. a reserved disposition, Tac. A. 4, 52: dicere de summo pectore, i. e. without much reflection, Gell. 17, 13, 7.—Of inspired persons: incauitque deo quem clausum pectore habebat, Ov. M. 2, 641; Verg. A. 6, 48; Stat. Th. 4, 542.—3. The person, individual, regarded as a being of feeling or passion: cara sororum Pectora, Verg. A. 11, 216: mihi Thesaea pectora juncta fide, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 66: pectus consulis gerere, Liv. 4, 13; cf. Mart. 9, 15; Manil. 2, 600; Stat. S. 4, 4, 103.

pectusculum, i, n. dim. [pectus], a little breast (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 22, n. 30: pectus, pectusculum, Not. Tir. p. 58; Vulg. Exod. 29, 26; id. Num. 6, 20.

† **Pectusculum Palati**, a part of Rome: Pectusculum Palati dicta est ea regio Urbis, quam Romulus obversam posuit ea parte, in qua plurimum erat agri Romani ad mare versus, et qui (l. qua) mollissimus adibatur Urbs, etc., Fest. p. 213 Müll. [pectus, qs. breastwork].

pecu (dat. pecui, Lucil. ap. Gell. infra; plur.: pecua, pecuda; gen. pecuum, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 37: pecubus, Lucr. 6, 1132), n. [v. pecus], cattle, esp. the larger kinds (mostly ante-class.): pastor harum dormit, quom eunt sic a pecu palitantes, the flock, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 5: ne balant quidem, quom a pecu cetero apsumt, id. ib. 5, 2, 20: luna muribus fibras Et pecui addit, Lucil. ap. Gell. 20, 8, 4.—In plur.: pastores pecuque salva servassis, an old formula of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 3: homines, pecua beluasque, Naev. ap. Non. 159, 6; so Att. ib. 9; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3; Liv. 35, 21, 6: (asinus) non generatur in Ponto, nec aequinoctio verno, ut cetera pecua admittitur, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 167: pecua ruri pascere, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 11.—II. Transf. A. pecu: pecua, the places where cattle are kept, pastures, etc.: cum hostium copiae non longe absunt, pecua relinquuntur, agri cultura deseritur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 15 Halm ad loc.: Italia contremuit, statim pecua agrisque deserta, Claud. Mam. Or. 2, 10.—B. Money (cf. pecunia): pecua in crumina defero, Plaut. Truc. 5, 64: pecuum, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 246 Müll.: greges pecuum, Host. ap. Prisc. p. 719 P.—C. Pecus squamosum, i. e. fish, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 5 (but in Lucr. 6, 1132, the correct read. is pigris balantibus; v. Lachm. ad h. l.).

pecuālis, e, adj. [pecu], of or belonging to cattle (late Lat.): animal pecuale, Sedul. 1, 146.

pecuārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to cattle: res pecuaria, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 45: pecuarii greges, herds of cattle, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17: quaestio, id. ib. 2, 2, 1: negotiatio, Col. 8, 1, 1: canis, id. 7, 12, 8: res, a stock of cattle, live stock, Cic. Quint. 3, 12.—II. Subst. A. pecuārius, ii, m. 1. A cattle-breeder, grazer, Varr. R. R. 2, 4: diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, Cic. Deiot. 9, 27.—2. A farmer of the public pastures: damnatis aliquot pecuariis, Liv. 10, 47, 4; Inscr. Don. cl. 9, n. 13.—B. pecuāria, ae, f., a stock of cattle: omnis pecuariae pecus fundamentum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: ipse pecuarias habui grandes, in Apulia oviarias, in Reatino equarias, id. ib. 2, praef. § 6; 2, 1, 3.—Also, cattle-breeding: librum de pecuaria, Varr. R. R. 3, 1 fin.—C. pecuāria, ōrum, n., herds of cattle: mitte in Venerem pecuaria primus, Verg. G. 3, 64; Pers. 3, 9; Plin. 8, 9, 9, § 27.

pecuāscō, ēre, a false read. for pecus pascere, Minuc. Sentent. de Finib. Genuat. 1, 32, p. 6 Rudorff.)

pecuātus, a, um, adj. [pecu], beastly, brutal, Fulg. Moral. n. 35; cf. pecuatus, θηπιώδης, Onomast. Vet.

pecūda, v. pecu and 2. pecus.

pecūdalis, e, adj. [pecu], of or belonging to cattle (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 8, § 806.

† **Pecūdifer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [pecu-

fero, cattle-bearing], an epithet of Sylvanus, Inscr. Murat. 70, 6.

pecūnus, a, um, adj. [pecus]. **I.** Lit., of cattle (ante- and post-class.): daps, Cato, R. R. 132, 2: ossa, App. M. 8, p. 215, 49.—**Absol.**: pecunia et ferina, App. M. 11 init.—**II.** Transf., beastly, brutal: animus, App. Mag. 281, 11.

peculātor, ōris, m. [peculor], an embezzler of public money, a peculator, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 73; Tac. H. 1, 53; Val. Max. 5, 3, 2; Salv. Gub. Dei, 7, 21.

(peculātorius), a, um, a corrupt read, Varr. L. L. 5, § 95; v. Müll. ad loc.

peculātus (PEQVLATVS, Lex Apparit., v. in the foll.), ūs, m. [peculor]. **I.** Lit., an embezzlement of public money, peculation: peculatus furtum publicum a pecore dictum, sicut et pecunia, eo quod antiqui Romani nihil praeter pecora habebant, Fest. p. 212 Müll.: perfidia et peculatus ex urbe si exulant, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 7; Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 12: peculatum facere, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: accusari peculatus, Auct. Her. 1, 12, 22: peculatus damnari, Cic. Fl. 18, 43; Liv. 33, 47: SINE MALO PEQVLATV, Lex Apparit. Grut. 628: iudices qui peculatu provincias quassavissent, Cod. Th. 9, 28, 1: ad legem Juliam peculatus, Dig. 48, tit. 13.—**II.** Transf., of the capture of love: perfidius est Amor. Si. Ergo in me peculatum facit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 73.

peculiāris, e, adj. [peculium], of or relating to private property. **I.** Lit.: peculiāris causa, concerning property, Dig. 41, 2, 44: peculiāri nomine, on account of property, ib. 14, 12, 16.—**II.** Transf. **A.** One's own, belonging to one (cf. proprius): etiam opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, aliquam habet peculiarem, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 36: ovem tibi dabo peculiarem, id. Merc. 3, 1, 27: ut peculiare aliquid in fundo pascere liceat, Varr. R. R. 1, 17: aedes, Dig. 15, 1, 22: 23: nummi, ib. 12, 1, 31: vinum, ib. 33, 6, 9: vectigalibus peculiāres servos praeposuit, belonging to him, his own, Suet. Caes. 76: prolatis manu sua e peculiāribus loculis suis id. Galb. 12.—**B.** One's own, belonging particularly to one's self, not held in common with others; proper, special, peculiar: venio ad Lysaniam, peculiārem tuam, Deciane, testem, Cic. Fl. 21, 51: hoc mihi peculiare fuerit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 3: edictum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36; Liv. 3, 19, 9: quasi proprio suo et peculiari deo, Suet. Aug. 5: Africae peculiare, quod in oleastro inserit, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 129: haec sunt peculiaria Arabiae, id. 12, 17, 38, § 77; 19, 8, 41, § 140: me peculiāris quidem impedit ratio, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 16; 10, 2: luce peculiari nitere, Mart. 4, 64, 8: ut sis ei populus peculiāris, Vulg. Deut. 26, 18: in populum peculiārem, id. ib. 14, 2.—**C.** Singular, particular, extraordinary, peculiar (post-Aug.): peculiāri merito, Suet. Vit. 4: peculiare munus, Just. 36, 4, 3.—**Adv.**: **peculiāriter**. **A.** As private property: quaedam etiam ignorantēs possidemus, id est quae servi peculiāriter paraverunt, Dig. 41, 2, 3; 20, 6, 8.—**B.** Especially, particularly, peculiarly: folia peculiāriter cruribus vitiosis utilia, Plin. 26, 8, 33, § 50: medicinae peculiāriter curiosus, id. 25, 2, 3, § 7; Quint. 1, 2, 16; 11, 3, 130; 8, 2, 8 (but in Plin. 36, 20, 37, § 145, the correct read. is peculiāris, not peculiāris; v. Sillig. ad h. l.).

peculiāris, a, um, adj. [id.], of or relating to private property (post-class. for the class. peculiāris): res, Dig. 44, 4, 4: causa, ib. 15, 1, 4 fin. (al. peculiāri); Inscr. Murat. 1640, 7: peculium peculiāris, Not. Tir.

peculiātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from peculio.

peculio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [peculium], to give one something for one's self, as one's private property; hence, comic. in mal. part., Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 10.—Hence, **peculiātus**, a, um, P. a., furnished with property of his own, that has private property. **A.** Lit.: servus, Dig. 21, 1, 18 fin.; 19, 1, 13.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Furnished, provided with money: bene peculiātus, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 1: liberatus satis peculiātus, App. M. 10, 17.—**2.** In mal. part.: pulchre pensilibus peculiātus, Auct. Priap. 53.

† **peculīolūm**, i, n. dim. [peculium], a little private property, Quint. 1, 5, 46.

peculīosus, a, um, adj. [id.], having a large private property, wealthy (ante- and post-class.): servus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 24; Sid. Ep. 2, 2 fin.; Aug. in Psa. 38.

peculium, ii, n. [pecus], lit., property in cattle; hence, as in early times all property consisted of cattle, in gen., property. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: peculi sui prodigi (servi), Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 19: cupiditas peculii, Cic. Par. 5, 2 fin.: cura peculi, Verg. E. 1, 33, Serv.; Hor. A. P. 330.—**B.** In partic., private property. **1.** What the master of the house saves and lays by, money laid by, savings, Dig. 32, 1, 77.—**2.** What a wife owns as her independent property, and over which her husband has no control, a private purse, paraphernalia, Dig. 23, 3, 9, § 3.—**3.** That which is given by a father or master to his son, daughter, or slave, as his or her private property: frugi sum, nec potest peculium enumerari, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 91: adimere servis peculium, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 17; 1, 17, 5: filii, Liv. 2, 41; cf. Sen. Ep. 11, 1: Juliam uxorem peculio concessa a patre praebitisque annuis, fraudavit, Suet. Tib. 50: cultis augere peculia servis, fees, Juv. 3, 189.—**4.** Castrense, the private property of a son acquired by military service, with the consent of his father (profecticium), or by inheritance through his mother (adventicium); then called quasi castrense, Dig. 49, 17, 5 sqq.; Paul. Sent. 3, 4; cf. Dig. 37, 6, 1.—**5.**—membrum virile, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 92; id. Most. 1, 3, 96; Petr. S. 8; Lampr. Elag. 9; cf. peculiatus.—**II.** Trop., that which belongs to one's self, one's own.—Of a letter: sine ullo ad me peculio veniet? without any thing for myself, Sen. Ep. 12, 9.—Of the people of Israel: erunt mihi, in die quā ego facio, in peculium, Vulg. Mal. 3, 17.

pecūlor, āri, v. dep. n. [peculium], to defraud the public, to embezzle the public money, to peculate: rem publicam, Flor. 3, 17, 3.—Hence, **peculāns**, antis, P. a.—As subst. plur.: **peculāntia**, ium, n., peculations: vestra, Commod. 70, 13.

pecūnia, ae (on the oldest inscr., also written PEQVNA, as PEQVDES, PEQVLIVM), f. [pecus, because the wealth of the ancients consisted in cattle: pecus, a quo pecunia universa, quod in pecore pecunia tum consistebat pastoribus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 95 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. v. peculatus, p. 212 and 213 Müll.], property, riches, wealth (cf.: divitiae, res, bona, etc.). **I.** In gen.: pecunia sacrificio fieri dicebatur, cum frugum fructuumque causā mola pura offerebatur in sacrificio, quia omnis res familiaris, quam nunc pecuniam dicimus, ex his rebus constaret, Fest. p. 244 and 245 Müll.: SI FVRIOSVS EST AGNATORVM GENTILIVMQVE IN EO PECVNIAQVE EIVS POTESTAS ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 148; ib. ap. Ulp. Fragm. tit. 11, § 14: QUI CORONAM PARIT IPSE PECVNIAE EIVS VIRTUTIS ERGO PVTOR EI, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 21, 3, 5, § 7: pecuniam facere, to accumulate property, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111: in alienam pecuniam invadere, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: ut pecunia fortunisque nostris contentus sit, id. ib. 3, 7: familiae aliquot cum mapalibus pecoribusque suis (ea pecunia illis est), etc., Liv. 29, 31.—**II.** In partic., money (syn.: argentum, nummus): qui dabant olim pecuniam, non adnumerabant eam, sed appendebant, Gai. Inst. 1, 122: praesenti pecuniā mercari aliquid, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 8: omnia vaenibunt praesenti pecuniā, id. Men. 5, 9, 97: pecunia numerata, Cic. Top. 13, 53: pecunia publica ex aerario erogata, id. Verr. 2, 3, 71, § 165: certa, a specified sum, id. Rosc. Com. 5, 14: potestas pecuniae conficienda, id. Agr. 2, 13, 33: permagnam ex illā re pecuniam confici posse, id. Verr. 1, 52, 138: pecuniam cogere a civitatibus, id. ib. 2, 3, 73, § 171: pecuniam numerare alicui ab aerario, id. ib. 2, 3, 76, § 177: pecuniam publicam domum suam convertere, id. ib. 2, 3, 76, § 176: pecunias civitatibus distribuere... avertere atque auferre, id. ib. 2, 3, 73, § 171: devorare pecuniam publicam, id. ib. 2, 3, 76, § 177: pecuniam alicui dissolvere, id. ib. 2, 3, 77, § 180:olvere alicui, id. Att. 5, 21, 10: pecunias conferre ad statuas, id. Verr. 2, 3, 77, § 180: alicui conferre in usum ejus, id.

Fl. 23, 55: transferre in quaestum et fenerationem, id. ib. 23, 56: deferre alicui, id. ib. 23, 55: credita nobis, id. ib.: gravi fenore occupare, id. ib. 25, 59: collocatam habere, id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 18: ex aerario exhaurire, ex vectigalibus redigere, id. Agr. 2, 36, 88: exigere pecuniam a civitatibus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 87, § 202: ab sociis maximam pecuniam auferre, id. ib. 2, 3, 96, § 224: plura mala nobis exhibet quam aliud quidquam, Sen. Tranq. 8, 1: majore tormento possidetur quam quaeritur, id. Ep. 19, 6, 16: et pecuniae obediunt omnia, Vulg. Eccl. 10, 19.—So in plur.: pecunias exigere, capere, imperare, Cic. Pis. 16, 38: pecunias auferre ab aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 3, 76, § 175: pecunias sumere mutuas, id. ib. 2, 1, 10, § 28; 2, 2, 70, § 170: mutuas pecunias faenore quaerens, Liv. 35, 49, 11; Suet. Galb. 9; cf. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 1, p. 70: DIES PECVNIAE, the day of payment, Inscr. Grut. 207, 3.—Hence, **2.** (Late Lat.) Copper coins: scenicis numquam aurum, numquam argentum, vix pecuniam donavit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33, § 3.—**3.** Personified: Pecunia, the goddess of gain, Arn. 4, 132; cf. Juv. 1, 113.—Also, an epithet of Jupiter, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 11; cf. id. ib. 4, 21; cf. also Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 37.

pecuniālis, e, adj. [pecunia], of or belonging to money, pecuniary (post-class.): quaestus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 6, 147.

pecuniārīe, adv., v. pecuniarius fin.

pecuniāris, e, adj. [pecunia], of or belonging to money, pecuniary (post-class. and rare for pecuniarius): damnatio, i. e. to pay a fine, Dig. 48, 19, 10 fin. dub. (al. pecuniaria).—Hence, adv.: **pecuniārīter**, relating to money, pecuniarily, Dig. 47, 1, 3.

pecuniārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to money, pecuniary (class.): rei pecuniariae socius, in a money matter, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: res, Tac. A. 6, 5: praemia rei pecuniariae magna, great rewards in money, Caes. B. C. 3, 59; Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 18: lis, Quint. 6, 1, 50: quaestiones, id. 12, 1, 26: poena, Dig. 3, 1, 1 med.: condemnatio, to pay a fine, ib. 42, 1, 6.—**II.** Subst.: **pecuniārius**, χρηματίας, Gloss. Gr. Lat.—**Adv.**: **pecuniārīe**, pecuniarily: i. q. pecuniārīter, Dig. 16, 2, 10.

Pecuniola, ae, m. dim. [id.], the surname of one P. Aurelius in the first Punic war, Val. Max. 2, 7, 4.

pecuniōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], that has much money, moneyed, rich, wealthy. **I.** Lit. (class.): tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus, ex quo pecuniosus et locupletes vocabantur, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16: homines copiis rei familiaris locupletes et pecuniosi, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: feminae pecuniosiores, Suet. Aug. 25: homo pecuniosissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 24; 1, 16, 47.—**II.** Transf., that brings money, gainful: artes, Mart. 5, 56, 8.

1. pecus, pecōris, n. [Zend, pagu, cattle; cf. Goth. faihu; Angl.-Sax. feo, cattle; Germ. Vieh; Engl. fee. Pick refers the word to root pag- of pango, etc.], cattle, as a collective, a herd (opp.: pecus, pecudis, a single head of cattle). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: bubulum pecus, horned cattle, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 13; Col. 6, 13, 2: ovile, sheep, id. 1 proem.: caprile, id. ib.: pecus majus et minus... de pecore majore, in quo sunt ad tres species naturā discreti, boves, asini, equi, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 12: equinum, a stud, Verg. G. 3, 72: setigerum pecus, the bristly herd, i. e. the herd of swine, Ov. M. 14, 288: flammatum pecus, the thirsty steeds, Stat. Th. 4, 733: volatile pecus, fowls, hens, Col. 8, 4: ignavum fucos pecus a praesepebus arcent, i. e. the dromes, Verg. G. 4, 168.—So of bees, Col. 9, 8, 6.—Of seals: omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos Visere montes, Hor. C. 1, 2, 7; cf. of fish: aquatile, Col. 8, 17, 7.—**B.** In partic., of sheep, small cattle, a flock: pecori et bubus diligenter subternatur. Scabiem pecori et jumentis caveto (shortly after: frondem subternito ovibus bubusque), Cato, R. R. 5, 7: boni pastoris est pecus tondere non deglubere, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 32: balatus pecorum, Verg. G. 3, 554; Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 187.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of a single animal: inque pecus magnae subito vertare parentis—pecudem, the young lion, Ov. Ib. 459; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 7, 9.—In late and eccl. Lat. the dis-

inction between *pecus*, *f.*, and *pecus*, *m.*, nearly disappears, and the latter is found in all senses of the words; cf. *Vulg. Lev.* 20, 15; id. 2 Par. 14, 15; id. *Isa.* 66, 3. — **B.** Contemptuously, or as a term of abuse, of persons, *cattle*: *mutum et turpe pecus*, *Hor. S. 1, 3, 100*: *o imitatores, servum pecus*, id. *Ep. 1, 19, 19*: *simul ite, Dindymenae dominae vaga pecora*, *Cat. 63, 13*: *sed venale pecus Corythae posteritas*, *Juv. 8, 62*.

2. pecus, *ūdis* (*masc.*: *pecudi* *marito*, *Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 659 P.* or *Trag. v. 336 Vahl*. — *Nom. sing.*, *Caesar ap. Prisc. p. 719*; cf. *Charis. p. 72*. — *Plur. collat. form. neutr.*, *pecuda*, *Att. Sisen.*, and *Cic. ap. Non. 159, 11*; *v. infra*, *f.* [same root with *pecu* and *pecus*, *ōris*], *a single head of cattle, a beast, brute, animal, one of a herd* (opp.: *pecus*, *pecoris*, *cattle collectively*; different from *animal*, which includes man). **I. Lit. A.** In gen.: *Neptuni pecudes terrestres pecudes*, *Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 45*: *squammigerum pecudes, the fishes*, *Lucr. 2, 343*: *genus aequoreum, pecudes pictaeque volucres, land animals*, *Verg. G. 3, 243*: *genera pecudum ferarum*, *Varr. R. 2, 1*: *anates buxeis rostris pecudes*, *Varr. ap. Non. 460, 9*: *quā pecude (sc. sue) nihil genuit natura fecundius*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160*: *quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque bestiis antecedit, vadis animalis*, id. *Off. 1, 30, 105*: *ista non modo homines, sed ne pecudes quidem mihi passurae esse videntur*, id. *Cat. 2, 9, 20*; id. *Att. 1, 16, 6*. — *Plur. neutr.* *pecuda*: *vagant, pavore pecuda in tumulis deserunt*, *Att. ap. Non. 159, 11*; *Sisen. ap. Non. 159, 17*: *cum adhibent in pecuda pastores*, *Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 159, 13*. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *A head of small cattle, one of a flock*: *at variae crescent pecudes armenta feraeque*, *Lucr. 5, 228*. — **2.** *A sheep*: *haedi cornigeras norunt matres, agnique petulci balantum pecudes*, *Lucr. 2, 369*; *Ōv. F. 4, 903*: *pecudem spondere sacello Balanem*, *Juv. 13, 232*: *pecus et caprae*, *Plin. 24, 11, 63*, § 90. — **3.** *Collectively*, = *1. pecus*, id. *genus pecudis, horses*, *Col. 6, 27, 13*. — **II.** *Transf.*, as a term of reproach for an ignorant, stupid, or filthy person, *a beast, brute*: *istius, pecudis ac putidae carnis consilium*, *Cic. Pis. 9, 19*: *istius impurissimae atque intemperantissimae pecudis sordes*, id. *ib. 29, 72*; id. *Phil. 8, 3, 9*; cf. *Gaius Caesar pecudem auream eum appellare solitus est*, *Tac. A. 13, 1*.

3. pecus, *ūs, m.*, *i. q. 1. pecus*, *Lucil. ap. Gell. 20, 8, 4*.

* **pecusculum**, *i. n. dim.* [*1. pecus*], *an animalcule*, *Juvenc. 2, 593*.

† **peda**, *ae, f.*, *a footstep*: *peda vestigium humani praecipue pedis*, *Fest. p. 210 Müll.*: *peda, pedatura*, *ἔπος*, *Gloss. Philox.*

pedalion, *ii, n.*, *a plant, called also proserpinaca*, *App. Herb. 18*.

pedālis, *e, adj.* [*pes*], *of or belonging to the foot, foot-*. **I.** In gen.; hence, *subst.*: **pedālis**, *is, f.* (*sc. solea*), *a slipper*, *Petr. 56*. — **II.** In partic., *of the size of a foot, of a foot, as a measure; a foot in length, breadth, thickness, etc.*: *sol mihi videtur quasi pedālis, a foot in diameter*, *Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 82*; cf. *Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 10*: *transtra ex pedālibus in latitudinem trabibus*, *Caes. B. G. 3, 13*: *longitudo*, *Col. 4, 7, 3*: *crassitudo*, *Plin. 17, 8, 4*, § 47: *altitudo*, id. 20, 22, 91, § 247: *spatium*, *Col. 4, 16, 2*: *intervalla*, *Plin. 21, 4, 10*, § 21: *sulcus*, id. 17, 20, 33, § 146. — *Subst.*: **pedālis**, *is, f.*, *a measure*; in gen.: *tuae praecisionis*, *Vulg. Jer. 51, 13*.

pedāmen, *inis*, and **pedāmentum**, *i. n.* [*1. pedo*], *a stake or prop, with which trees and vines are supported*: *quibus stat recta vinea, dicuntur pedamenta*: *quae transversa junguntur, jūga*. . . *Pedamentum fere quattuor generum, etc.*, *Varr. R. 1, 8, 2*; *Col. 4, 1, 1*; *4, 26, 1*; *4, 30, 1*: *pedāminibus annexae vites*, id. 5, 4, 1; *Plin. 17, 20, 34*, § 147.

pedāneus, *a, um, adj.* [*pes*], *of the size of a foot, a foot in length, breadth, etc.* **I.** Lit. (very rare): *pedāneum super rudus inducimur, a foot thick*, *Pall. 6, 11, 2*: *pedānei ramuli*, *Sol. 2, 42*. — **II.** *Transf.* **A.** *Pedanei iudices, petty judges that tried only trifling cases*, (so called because they had only a low seat and no tribunal), *Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 6*; so *ib. 2, 7, 3*; *48, 19, 38*, § 10; *Paul. Sent. 5, 28*; cf. *Ps. Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in*

Caecil. 15. — **B.** *Pedanei senatores, for pedarii senatores*, *Gell. 3, 18, 10*.

Pedānus, *a, um, v. 2. Pedum, II.*

Pedārius, *a, um, adj.* [*pes*], *of or belonging to the foot, foot-*. — *Only transf.* **I.** *pedarii senatores, those senators who had not yet been entered by the censors on the list or roll of senators, and who had no vote of their own, but could merely signify their assent to that of another*, *Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 18, 5*; *Tac. A. 3, 65*. — *Also as subst.*: **pedārii**, *ōrum, m.*, *Cic. Att. 1, 19, 9*; *1, 20, 4*; and in *sing.*: *pedarii sententia*, *Laber. ap. Gell. 3, 18, 9*. — **II.** *Of the size of a foot, a foot long, broad, etc.*: *EX TIGNO PEDARIO, i. e. a foot wide*, *Lex. Puteol. ap. Grut. 207, 2*.

Pedāsa, *ōrum*, and **Pedāsium**, *i. n.*, = *Πηδασα* and *Πηδασον*, *a city in Caria*, *Liv. 33, 30, 3*; *Plin. 5, 29, 29*, § 107.

* **pedātim**, *adv.* [*pes*], *foot by foot, one foot after another*: *leo tantum et camelus (gradiuntur) pedatim, hoc est, ut sinister pes non transeat dextrum sed subsequatur*, *Plin. 11, 45, 105*, § 253.

1. pedātura, *ae, f.* [*id.*], *the space or extent of a foot*, *Veg. Mil. 3, 8*; *Inscr. Grut. 896, 14*; *Inscr. Don. 168, 1*; *ib. cl. 13, n. 29*.

2. pedātūra, *ae, f.* [*1. pedo*], *a prop of a vine*: *VINEAE*, *Inscr. Grut. 215, 2*.

1. pedātus, *a, um, v. 1. pedo, I.*

2. pedātus, *ūs* (*collat. form of the abl. sing. pedato*, *Cato*; *v. in the foll.*), *m.* [*1. pedo*], *an attack, a charge against an enemy* (ante-class.): *nisi pedato tertio omnes afflixero*, *Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 50*; for which: *igitur tertio pedato nobis bellum fecere*, *Cato ap. Non. 64, 20*; cf.: *tertio pedatu*, *ἰππὴν περιόδω*, *Gloss. Philox.*; and: *pedato positum pro repetitū vel accessu quasi per pedem, sicuti nunc vulgo dicitur tertio pedato*, *Non. 64, 16 sq.*; *Cato ap. Non. 64, 20*; id. *ap. Charis. p. 191*.

pedēplana, *ōrum, n.* (*sc. loca*) [*pes-planus*], *rooms on the ground-floor* (post-class.), *Cod. Th. 7, 8, 13*.

† **pedēpressim**, *adv.* [*pes-premo*], *cautiously*: *pedetentim et pedepressim dictum est caute, quasi lenta et tarda itione*, *Non. 29, 3*.

pedes, *itis, m.* [*pes*], *one that is or goes on foot*. **I.** In gen.: *etiam si pedes incedat, on foot, afoot*, *Liv. 28, 9, 15*: *cum pedes iret in hostem*, *Verg. A. 6, 881*: *silvā pedes errat in altā*, *Ōv. M. 14, 364*. — *Esp.*, *apposit.*: *etiam si pedes incedat*, *Liv. 28, 9, 15*: *Macedones sciverunt ne (Alexander) pedes venaretur*, *Curt. 8, 1, 18*: *ipse equo desiliuit, pedesque per nives ingredi coepit*, id. 5, 6, 14: *agmen circumibat pedes*, id. 7, 3, 17. — **II.** In partic. **A.** *A foot-soldier*: *postulavit ne quem peditem ad colloquium Caesar adduceret*, *Caes. B. G. 1, 42*: *equitum et peditum copiae, foot-soldiers, foot*, *Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, C, 1*: *tria milia et septingenti pedites ierunt*, *Liv. 35, 40, 5*. — **B.** *Collect.*, in *sing.*, *foot-soldiers, infantry*: *cum pedes concurrat*, *Liv. 30, 34*: *in pedite robur*, *Tac. Agr. 12*: *simul pedes, eques, classis apud praedictum amnem convenere*, *Tac. A. 1, 60*; id. *H. 4, 70*. — **3.** *Transf.*: *equites pedites, as a general designation for the entire people*; cf. *colloq. Engl. horse, foot, and dragoons*: *equitum peditumque prolem describunt*, *Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7*: *omnes cives Romani equites peditesque*, *Liv. 1, 44*: *Romani tollent equites peditesque cachinnum*, *Hor. A. P. 113*. — In *sing.*: *quodvis genus hominum ibi videas, equitem, peditem*, *Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 10*. — **B.** *A land-soldier* (opp. to a marine, classicus): *classicae peditumque expeditiones*, *Vell. 2, 121, 1*.

pedester, *tris, tre* (*masc. pedestris*, *Nep. Eum. 4, 3*; *Vop. Prob. 21, 1*), *adj.* [*id.*], *on foot, that goes, is done, etc., on foot, pedestrian*. **I.** Lit.: *gratior illi videtur statua pedestris futura, quam equestris*, *Cic. Phil. 9, 6*: *equestres et pedestres copiae, foot-soldiers, infantry*, id. *Fin. 2, 34, 112*: *copiae*, *Caes. B. G. 2, 17 al.*; *Tac. H. 2, 11 fin.*; so, *pedester exercitus*, *Nep. Eum. 4, 3*: *pedestre scutum, of a foot-soldier*, *Liv. 7, 10*: *pugna*, id. 22, 47: *proelium duplex equestre ac pedestre commisit*, *Suet. Dom. 4*: *pedestris acies*, *Tac. A. 2, 17*. — **2.** In *plur.* *subst.* *pedestres, foot-soldiers*, *Just. 11, 9*; *people on foot*, *Vulg. Matt. 14, 13*; id. *Marc. 6, 33*. — **3.** *Pedestria auspicia nomi-*

nabantur, quae dabantur a vulpe, lupo, equo, ceterisque animalibus quadrupedibus, *Paul. ex Fest. p. 244 Müll.* — **B.** *Transf.*: *on land, by land*: *pedestres navalesque pugnae*, *Cic. Sen. 5*: *pedestria itinera, the roads by land*, *Caes. B. G. 3, 9*; cf. id. *B. C. 2, 32*: *proelia pedestria*, *Just. 4, 4, 4*: *transitus*, *Plin. 3, 11, 16*, § 101; *Mart. Spect. 28*. — **II.** *Trop.*, of style, like the *Gr. πεζός*, *not rising above the ground, not elevated*. **A.** *Written in prose, prose* (*Gr. idiom*; *Lat. prosa oratio*): *Plato multum supra pro- sam orationem et quam pedestrem Graeci vocant, surgit*, *Quint. 10, 1, 81*: *pedestres historiae*, *Hor. C. 2, 12, 9*. — **B.** *Plain, common, without poetic flights, without pathos, prosaic*: *dolet sermone pedestri Telephus*, *Hor. A. P. 95*: *quid prius industrem satiris musaque pedestri*, id. *S. 2, 6, 17* (for which: *sermone Repentes per humum*, id. *Ep. 2, 1, 251*): *opus*, *Aus. Ep. 16, 78*: *fabulae*, *Ter. Maur. p. 2433 P.*

pedetemptim or **pedetentim**, *adv.* [*pes-tendo*; *qs. by stretching out the feet*; cf. *Doed. Syn. 3, p. 98*; hence], *step by step, slowly* (*syn.*: *paulatim, sensim*). **I.** Lit.: *expectando excrucior*. *Pa.* *Pedetemptim*, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 32*: *pedetemptim et sedato nisu*, *Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48* (*Trag. Rel. p. 91 Rib.*). — *Of elephants*: *quaerendis pedetentim vadis, in terram evasere*, *Liv. 21, 28 fin.* — **II.** *Trop.*, *by degrees, gradually, cautiously* (*class.*): *sensim et pedetemptim*, *Lucil. ap. Non. 29, 7*; cf. *Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120*: *pedetemptim et gradatim accessus*, id. *Fam. 9, 14, 7*; cf.: *paulatim et ut dicitur pedetentim interrogando*, *Quint. 5, 7, 20*: *timide et pedetemptim istuc descendunt*, *Cic. Quint. 16*; cf.: *caute pedetemptimque omnia dicere*, id. *Clu. 42*: *viam tentare*, *Cato ap. Charis. p. 190 P.*: *di bene voltant quod agas! pedetemptim tamen*, *Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 19*. — *Comp.*: *pedetemptim tibi consulam*, *M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 2*.

Pediānus, *i. v. Asconius*.

Pediātia, *ae, f.*, *a nickname of the Roman knight J. Pediatius, on account of his effeminacy*, *Hor. S. 1, 8, 39*.

pedica, *ae, f.* [*pes*], *a shackle, fetter, or chain for the feet, a springe, gin, snare* (cf.: *compes, vinculum, tendicula*). **I.** Lit., *Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 10*; *Liv. 21, 36*: *tunc grui- bus pedicas et retia ponere cervis*, *Verg. G. 1, 307*; *Ōv. M. 15, 473*; *Vulg. Jer. 5, 26*: *quid, si pedes pedicis coarcentur?* *App. Flor. p. 357, 29*. — **B.** *Transf.*, *of the spider's web*, *Plin. 11, 24, 28*, § 81. — **II.** *Trop.*, *a shackle, fetter* (post-class.): *amoris*, *App. M. 2, p. 116, 40*: *nuptiales*, id. *ib. 6, p. 182, 41*.

* **pedicellus**, *i. m. dim.* [*pediculus*], *a little louse*, *Petr. 57 dub.* (*al. pediculum*).

pedicinus, *i. m.* [*pes*], *the foot of a press*, *Cato, R. R. 18, 3*.

pediculus, *v. pediculus*.

pedico, *etc.*, *v. paedico, etc.*

* **pedicosus**, *a, um, adj.* [*pedis*], *full of lice, lousy*, *Titin. ap. Fest. s. v. pedibus*, *p. 210 Müll.*

pediculāris, *e, adj.* [*pediculus*], *of or belonging to lice, pedicular*: *herba pedicularis, lousewort* (so called because it kills lice), *Col. 6, 30, 8*; *v. 1. pedicularius*: *morbus, the lousy distemper, phthiriasis*, *Serv. Verg. G. 3, 564*.

1. pediculārius, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*], *of or belonging to lice, pedicular*: *staphis agria, quam herbam pediculariam quidam vocant, quod pediculos necat, lousewort*, *Scrib. Comp. 166*.

† **2. pediculārius**, *ii, m.*, = *συνταράκτος*, *one who pressed the scabellum with his foot, qs. a time-marker*, *Gloss. Philox.*

† **pediculatio**, *φθειρίασις*, *Gloss. Philox.*

† **pedicūlo**, *āre, φθειρίζω*, *Gloss. Philox.*

pediculōsus, *a, um, adj.* [*pediculus*], *full of lice, lousy*, *Mart. 12, 59, 8*.

1. pediculus (**pediculus**), *i. m. dim.* [*pes*], *a little foot*. **I.** Lit.: *pediculi octoni omnibus*, *Plin. 9, 28, 44*, § 83: *argentei*, *Dig. 34, 2, 33*. — **II.** *Transf.*, *the foot-stalk or pedicle of a fruit or leaf*: *pediculi Punico- rum*, *Col. 12, 44, 2*: *uvorum*, id. 12, 43, 1: *pediculo brevi sunt folia oleae*, *Plin. 16, 24, 38*, § 91: *fungorum*, id. 22, 23, 47, § 96.

2. pediculus (pēdūc-, pēdunc-), *i. m. dim.* [pedis], *a. louse*: qui inter pilos palpebrarum pediculi nascuntur: id *phēria* Graeci nominant, Cels. 6, 6, 15; Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 121: oculi cibus pediculos facit, id. 20, 12, 48, § 120; Col. 8, 7: pediculi terrae, *another name for the scarabaei terrestres*, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 39.—In the form *peduculus* (marini), Plin. 32, 7, 25, § 77; 32, 8, 28, § 89; Pelag. Vet. 7 med.; cf.: *peduculus, phēip*, Gloss. Philox.: *pulex, cimex, peduculus*, Not. Tir. p. 176.—Form *pedunculus*, Pelag. 1, 1.

pediōlus, *i. v.* petiolus.

pedis, *is, comm.* [pes], *a. louse*: est pedis unius ingens in naso, Nov. ap. Non. 220, 26: e capite et e collo eorum crebro eligendi pedes, Varr. R. 3, 9: ubi quaque pedem videbat, Plaut. Vidular. Fragm. ib. 220, 28: pedes pulcresque, id. Curc. 4, 2, 14 (cited ap. Fest. s. v. *pedibus*, p. 210 Müll.); Lucil. ap. Fest. l. 1: pulcresque an cimices an pedes, Liv. Andron. ib.

pedisequa, *v.* pedisequus.

pedisequus, and less correctly **pedissequus**, old form **pedisecus**, *a. adj.* [pes-sequor], *that follows on foot*: SERVVS PEDISEQVVS, Inscr. Murat. 928, 6.—Hence, *subst.*: **pedisequus**, *i. m.*, *a. male attendant*; *a. footman, man-servant, page, lackey*; and, **pedisequa**, *ae, f.*, *a. female attendant, a waiting-woman*, Dig. 31, 1, 67; 34, 1, 17; 40, 4, 59; Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 27: gnatae pedisequa nutrix anus, id. ib. 4, 10, 77; id. As. 1, 3, 31: vestem, uniones, pedisequos et cetera, Phaedr. 4, 5, 36: clamore pedisequorum nostrorum, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 1; Nep. Att. 13, 3: turba pedisequorum, Col. 1 proem. 12.—Comically: *Pa. Sequere hac me. Py. Pedisequs tibi sum, I'll follow at your heels, immediately*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 18.—**B. Trop.**, *a. follower, attendant*: istam juris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjunxisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236: vix satis idoneae (divitiae) tibi videbuntur, quae virtutis pedisequae sint, *the handmaids of virtue*, Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20: sapientem quippe pedisequum et imitatore dei dicimus et sequi arbitramur deum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 25, 14.

peditastellus, *i. m. dim.* [peditaster], not in use; formed like *parasitaster*, etc.; cf.: *magistellus, cultellus*, etc.), *a. wretched foot-soldier, tramp*: at peditastellus quia erant, sivi viverent, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 50 Brix ad loc.

peditatus, *ūs, m.* [pedes], *foot-soldiers, foot, infantry* (opp. *equitatus, cavalry*): aliquem peditatu, equitatu, copiis instruere, Cic. Phil. 5, 2, 6: equitatum peditatumque cogere, Caes. B. G. 5, 3.—In *plur.*: peditatus et equitatus celeriter iter faciens, Auct. B. Hisp. 37.

† pedito, *āre, v. n.* [id.], *to go on foot*: pedes, peditat, peditatus, Not. Tir. p. 75: pedito, *πεδῖω*, Gloss. Philox.

peditum, *i. n.*, *v. 2. pedo*.

Pedius, *a. the name of a Roman gens*.—So, **I. Q. Pedius**, *a. joint-heir with Augustus to Caesar's estate*, Cic. Att. 9, 14, 1; id. Planc. 7, 17; Suet. Caes. 83; Vell. 2, 65, 2.—**II. Q. Pedius**, *grandson of the former, born dumb, became a great painter*, Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 21.

1. pedo, *āvī, ātum, 1, v. a.* [pes], *to foot, i. e. to furnish with feet*; hence, **I. Male** pedatus, *ill set on his feet*, Suet. Oth. 12.—**II. To prop up trees or vines: vineae pedandae cura, Col. 4, 12.**

2. pedo, *pēpēdi (pēdūtum), 3, v. n.* [for *perdo*, Sanscr. root *pad-*; Gr. *πέπω, παρῶ*; cf. Germ. *Furz*; Engl. *fart*], *to break wind*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 46; Mart. 10, 14, 10.—*Part. as subst.*: **peditum**, = *crepitus ventris*, Cat. 54, 3.

3. pedo, *ōnis, m.* [pes], *one who has broad feet, a splay-foot*: pedo, *πλαῖκος*, Gloss. Philox.

4. Pēdo, *ōnis, m.*, *a. Roman surname*.—Esp., **1. M. Juventius Pēdo**, Cic. Clu. 38, 107.—**2. C. Pēdo**, *Albinovanus, a poet*; v. *Albinovanus*.—Others are mentioned, Juv. 7, 129; Mart. 5, 5, 6; 10, 19, 10.

† pedocucullus, *i. m.*, *a. covering for the feet*: pedocucullus, *ouculluspedo*, Not. Tir. p. 157.

Pēducaeus, *i. m.*, *a. Roman surname*.

—So, Sex. Peducaeus, *a praetor in Sicily when Cicero was quaestor there*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 56, § 138.—Hence, **A. Pēducaeanus**, *a, um, adj.*, *Pēducaean*: Censur. Peducaeanus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 56, § 139.—**B. Pēducaeus**, *a, um, adj.*, *Pēducaean*: Rogatio Peducaea de incestu, *by the people's tribune*, Sex. Peducaeus (A.U.C. 640), Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74.

pedūclūs, another reading for *pediculus*, *v. h. v.*

† pedūclūtiō, *φθειρίασις*, Gloss. Philox.

† pedūclūlōsus, *φθειράφιος*, Gloss. Philox.

pedūclūs, *i. m.*, *a. louse*; another form for *pediculus*, *v. h. v.*

pedūlis, *e, adj.* [pes], *of or for the feet*: fasciae crurales pedulesque, Dig. 34, 2, 26.

—**II. Subst.**: **pedūle**, *is, n.*, *a. sole*: pedale mensura est pedis: pedule vero sub pedibus praestat utilitatem, Front. Diff. Voc. p. 2194 P.: pes, pedale, pedule, Not. Tir.—So, too, *perh.*, *pedula* should be read for *pedulla*, Fest. p. 230 Müll.

1. pēdum, *i. n.* [id.], *a. shepherd's crook; a sheep-hook*, Verg. E. 5, 88: pēdum est baculum incurvum, quo pastores utuntur ad comprehendendas oves, aut capras a pedibus: cuius meminit etiam Vergilius in Bucolicis, Fest. p. 249 Müll.; cf. id. ib. p. 210 Müll.; cf. also: *pēdum virga incurvata, unde retinentur pēdum pedes*, Serv. Verg. l. 1.

2. Pēdum, *i. n.*, *a. town of remote antiquity in Latium, near Rome, prob. the mod. Galliciano*, Liv. 2, 39, 8, 12; 13.—Hence, **II. Pēdānus**, *a, um, adj.*, *of Pēdum*, *Pēdan*: regio, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 2.—*Subst.*: **Pēdānum**, *i. n.* (sc. praedium), *an estate near Pēdum*, Cic. Att. 9, 18, 3.—**Pēdāni**, *ōrum, m.*, *the inhabitants of Pēdum, the Pēdāns*, Liv. 8, 14.

pedūclārīa, *ae, f.*, *lousewort*; cf. 1. *pedicularius*, Marc. Emp. 1.

pedūclūs, *i. v. 2. pediculus*.

Pēgae, *ārum, f.* [πηγαί], *a fountain in Bithynia*, Prop. 1, 20, 33.

† pēgānōn, *i. n.*, = *πηγανών*, *garden-rue*, App. Herb. 89.—**II. Pēgānōn or *orinōn* = *πηγανών ὀρενών, wild-rue*, App. Herb. 115.**

1. Pēgāsus (*-os*), *i. m.*, = *Πήγασος*, *the winged horse of the Muses, who sprang from the blood of Medusa when she was slain, and with a blow of his hoof caused the fountain of the Muses (Hippocrene) to spring from Mount Helicon. Bellerophon afterwards caught him at the fountain of Pirene, near Corinth, and, with the aid of his hoofs, destroyed the Chimæra. But when Bellerophon wished to fly on the back of Pēgāsus to heaven, the latter threw him off and ascended to the skies alone, where he was changed into a constellation*, Ov. M. 4, 785; 5, 262 sq.; id. F. 3, 458: ales, Hor. C. 4, 11, 27; Hyg. Fab. 151; id. Astr. 2, 18.—Applied in jest to a swift messenger, Cic. Quint. 25, 80.—Of winged horses in gen., Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72; cf.: *sunt mirae aves cornutae* (in Africa) *et equinis auribus Pēgasi*, Mel. 3, 9.—Hence, **1. Pēgāsēus**, *a, um, adj.*, *Pēgasean*, *i. e. poetic*: melos, Pers. praef. 14.—**2. Pēgāsēus** (*Pēgāsēus*), Mart. Cap. 9 fin.), *a, um, adj.*, *of or belonging to Pēgāsus*, *Pēgasean*: volatus, Cat. 55, 24: habena, Claud. in Ruf. 3, 262: aquae, Hippocrene, id. Epigr. 5, 4.—*Pēgaseum stagnum, a lake in Ionia*, Plin. 5, 27, 31, § 115: aetas Pēgaseo corripit gradu, *i. e. with rapid step*, Sen. Troad. 385.—**3. Pēgāsīs**, *idis, f. adj.*, *of Pēgāsus*: Pēgāsides undae, *the waters of Hippocrene, the fountain of the Muses*, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 15: unda, Mart. 9, 59, 6.—*Subst.*: **Pēgāsides**, *the Muses*, Ov. H. 15, 27; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 19.—**Pēgāsīs**, *idis, f.*, = *Πηγῇ*, *a fountain-nymph*: Pēgāsīs Oenone Phrygiis celeberrima silvis, Ov. H. 5, 3.

2. Pēgāsus, *i. m.*, *a. celebrated jurist in the reign of the emperor Vespasian*, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 47; Juv. 4, 77.—Hence, **B. Pēgāsianus**, *a, um, adj.*, *Pēgasian*: senatus consultum, Just. Inst. 2, tit. 23.

† pēgē, *ēs, f.*, = *πηγή*, *a fountain*, *v. l.* ap. Prop. 1, 20, 33, for *Pēgae*, *q. v.*

† pēgma, *ātis, n.*, = *πηγμα*, *a fixture*

made of boards, for use or ornament, belonging to a house. **I.** In gen.: *atriorum pegmata*, Aus. Epigr. 26: in emptio-nem domus et specularia et pegmata cedere solent, Dig. 33, 7, 12.—**II.** In partic.: **A. A. bookcase**, Cic. Att. 4, 8, a *pegma*.—**B. A piece of wooden machinery in the theatre, which rose and fell, opened and shut of itself, and with which players were suddenly raised aloft, Sen. Ep. 88, 19; Plin. 33, 3, 16, § 53: si automatum vel pegma vel quid tale aliud parum cessisset, Suet. Claud. 34; Phaedr. 5, 7, 7; Juv. 4, 122; Mart. 8, 33, 3; Vop. Carin. 19.**

pegmāris, *e, adj.* [pegma], *of or belonging to the pegma or theatrical machine*: pegmares gladiatores, Suet. Calig. 26 dub.

pegris, *idis, f.*, *a. sea-mussel*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150.

pejēratiō, *ōnis, f.* [pejero], *perjury*, Salvan. Gub. Dei, 4, 16.

pejero, or, in the orig. form, **perjūro** (Vulg. Lev. 19, 12; id. Matt. 5, 33), and **perjēro** (Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 9; id. Truc. 1, 1, 9), *āvī, ātum, 1, v. n.* [per-juro], *to swear falsely, to forswear or perjure one's self*. **I.** Lit.: non enim falsum jurare pejerare (al. *perjurare*) est, sed quod ex animi tui sententia iuraris, sicut verbis concipitur more nostro, id non facere perjurum est, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108; cf.: *illum verbis conceptis pejerasse*, id. Clu. 48, 134; Plaut. As. 3, 2, 16; Quint. 5, 11, 13; 5, 6, 2; Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: qui facile ac palam mentitur, pejerabit, Quint. 5, 10, 87: de aliquā re, Mart. 7, 20, 6: hic putat esse deos, et pejerat, Juv. 13, 91: per consulum pejerat Vatinius, *by the consulship*, Cat. 52, 3.—With acc.: Sty-gias qui pejerat undas, *by the waters of the Styx*, Luc. 6, 749; cf.: *alii in ipso Capitolio fallunt ac fulminantem perjurant Jovem*, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 21 Sillig. N. cr.—**Poet.**: bellum pejerans, *oath-breaking, treaty-breaking war*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 4.—(β) *Poet. in part. perf. pass.*: jus pejeratum, *a false oath* (analog. to *jus jurandum*), Hor. C. 2, 8, 1: et perjuratos in mea damna deos, *offended by perjury*, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 22.—**II. Transf.**, in gen., *to lie* (Plautin.): perge: optime hercle perjuras, Plaut. Poen. 2, 34: da pignus, ni nunc perjures, id. ib. 5, 4, 72; id. Merc. 3, 1, 42.

pejor, *us, v. l. malus*.

pejoro, *āre* [pejor], *v. a. and n.* (post-class.). **I. Act.**, *to render worse*: statum suum pejorare, opp. to *meliolem facere*, Paul. Sent. 2, tit. 18.—**II. Neutr.**, *to grow worse*: pejorans morbus, Caes. Aur. Acut. 2, 1; id. Tard. 2, 1 fin.

pejus, *adv.*, *v. male, under 1. malus*.

pel ... in composition before *l, i, q.* per ...

pēlagē, *n. plur.*, *the sea*, *v. pelagus*.

pelāgia, *ae, v. pelagus*, *H. A.*

† pēlagicus, *a, um, adj.*, = *πελαγικός*, *of or belonging to the sea, sea- (pure Lat. marinus)*: pisces, Col. 8, 17, 14.

pelāgium, *ii, v. pelagus*, *II. B.*

1. † pelāgius, *a, um, adj.*, = *πελάγιος*, *of or belonging to the sea, sea- (pure Lat. marinus)*: pelagii greges piscium, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 10: pelagiae conchae, *sea-mussels*, Plin. 9, 29, 46, § 85: cursus, Phaedr. 4, 20, 7: matrona ornata phaleris pelagiis, *i. e. with pearls and corals*, P. Syrus ap. Petr. 55.—**II. Subst.** **A. pelāgia**, *ae, f.*, *a. kind of pearl-mussel*, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 131.—**B. pēlagium**, *ii, n.*, *purple color*, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 134: 9, 40, 64, § 138.

2. Pelāgius, *ii, m.*, *a. famous heretic of the fifth century A.D.*, Aug. Ep. 175; id. Haeres. 88.—Hence, **Pelāgianus**, *i. m.*, *a. follower of Pelāgius*, Isid. Orig. 8, 5, 63.

Pelāgōnes, *um, m.*, = *Πελαγονες*, *a people of Macedonia, the later Paeonians*, Liv. 45, 30.—Hence, **II. Pelāgōnia**, *ae, f.*, *a district and city of the Pelāgōnians, in the north of Macedonia*, Liv. 26, 25; 31, 28; 39, 45, 29.

† pelāgus, *i* (Gr. plur. *pelagē*, Lucr. 5, 35; 6, 619), *n.*, = *πελαγος*, *the sea* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for *Lat. mare*): fervit aestu pelagus, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157: pelagus remis petere coeperunt, Auct. B. Hisp. 40: in pelago, Lucr. 4, 432: pelagus tenere rates, *the open sea, the main*

Verg. A. 5, 8: pelago Danaum insidias Praecipitare, id. ib. 2, 36: pelago dare vela patienti, id. G. 2, 41; 1, 142: qui fragilem truci Commisit pelago ratem, Hor. C. 1, 3, 11: pelago terrae pericula passus, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 7: lustrare pelagus, Val. Fl. 3, 608; Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 35; Juv. 1, 135; 12, 17: saeviente pelago, Tac. A. 15, 46: vortices pelagi, Just. 4, 1, 13: nantes lubrico pelagi, Val. Max. 3, 2, 10: pelagus Ciliciae, Vulg. Act. 27, 5.—Poet., a mass of water, like the sea: pelago premit arva sonanti, Verg. A. 1, 246.—**II.** Fig., for an immense mass or extent: quam pauca excepta verba ex pelago sermonis pulli minus trita afferant, the ocean of vulgar language, Varr. L. L. 9, 26, § 33: Herodiani scriptorum pelagus, Prisc. Ep. ad Jul. 4; cf. "a sea of troubles," Shaksp.

† **pelāmis**, idis, and **pelāmys**, ūdis, f., = πελαμῖς and πελαμῖς, a young tunny-fish (before it is a year old; afterwards called thynnus), Plin. 9, 15, 18; § 47; 32, 11, 53; § 146; Juv. 7, 120.

Pelāsi, ōrum, m., = Πελασγοί, the oldest inhabitants of Greece, who were spread likewise over a part of Asia Minor, and over Crete, Latium, and Etruria, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 83; 6, 600; Mel. 1, 16; 19; 2, 2; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50.—**II.** Transf., poet., Greeks: quem... Pelasgi... Demisere neci, Verg. A. 2, 83; Ov. M. 12, 19; 13, 13; 14, 562; id. F. 2, 281, al.—Hence, **A. Pelasgia**, ae, f., and **Pelasgis**, idis, f., 1. An old name of the Peloponnesus, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 9.—2. A district of Thessaly, Plin. 4, 7, 14, § 28.—3. The isle of Lesbos, Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139.—**B. Pelasgius**, ādis, adj., f., Pelasgian; poet. for Grecian: Pelasgiades urbes, Ov. H. 9, 3.—**C. Pelasgis**, idis, adj., f., Pelasgian; poet. for Grecian, Lesbian: P. Sappho, Ov. H. 15, 217.—**D. Pelasgius**, a, um, adj., Pelasgian, for Grecian: cum veter occubuit Priamus sub Marte Pelasgo, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 607 P. (Ann. v. 17 Vahl.): pubes Pelasga, Verg. A. 9, 154: ars, id. ib. 2, 152: quercus Dodonean, Ov. A. A. 2, 541: laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 132.

† **pelēcānus** and **pelicanus**, i, m., = πελεκάν, πελεκάν, πελεκάνος, a pelican, Hier. in Psa. 101; Vulg. Psa. 101, 7.

† **pelēcīnion**, i, n., = πελεκίνιον, a kind of sundial in the shape of a two-edged axe, Vitr. 9, 8, 1.

† **pelēcīnos**, i, m., = πελεκίνος, hatchet-veitch, a weed that grows among lentils, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155.—Collat. form **pelēcina**, Not. Tir. p. 168.

Pelēus, a, um, v. Peleus, A.

pelēthrōnia, ae, v. Pelethronius fin.

Pelēthrōnius, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a region of Thessaly inhabited by the Lapithae and Centaurs, Pelethronian: Lapithae, Verg. G. 3, 115: antra, Luc. 6, 386: pinus, a spear cut on the Pelethronian mountains, Stat. Th. 2, 593: Pelethronia cithara, of Achilles (because he, a native of Thessaly, had learned of Chiron the Thesalian to play the cithara), Auct. Priap. 17.—As subst.: **pelēthrōnia**, ae, f., centaury, Auct. Herb. 34.

Pelēus, ēi and ēos (gen. Peleus, Val. Fl. 1, 131; acc. Pelea, Hor. C. 3, 7, 17; voc. Peleu, Cat. 64, 26; Hor. A. P. 104; abl. Peleo, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 57), m., = Πηλεΐς, a king of Thessaly, son of Aeacus, brother of Telamon, half-brother of Phocis, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles, and a sharer in the expedition of the Argonauts, Hyg. Fab. 14; Ov. M. 11, 221; 12, 365 sqq.; Cat. 64, 19; Hor. A. P. 96; Val. Fl. 1, 131.—Hence, **A. Pelēus**, a, um, adj.; Pelēian, poet. for Achilles: facta, Sil. 13, 803: virgo, of Achilles (Briseis), Stat. Achill. 2, 210.—**B. Pelēides**, ae, m., 1. The son of Peleus, i.e. Achilles, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 5; Ov. H. 8, 83: Pelidae currus, Verg. A. 12, 350; 2, 548; 5, 808; Hor. C. 1, 6, 6: lites Inter Peliden et Inter Atriden, id. Ep. 1, 2, 12; Ov. M. 12, 605; Juv. 3, 280.—2. Also, the son of Achilles: Neoptolemus, Verg. A. 2, 263.

pellex, icis, f., v. paellex.

Pelīa, ae, v. 2. Pelias mī.

Pelīacus, a, um, v. Pelion, A.

I. Pelias, ādis, f., 1. Of or belonging to Pelias: v. 2. Pelias fin.—**II. Pelias**, ādis, f., of or belonging to Pelion; v. Pelion, C.

2. Pelīas, ae (nom. Pelia, Sen. Med. 201; 276), m., = Πηλιάς, a king of Thessaly, son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, brother of Neleus, half-brother of Eson, and father of Acastus. Being appointed by Eson guardian to his son Jason, he sought, when Jason grew up, to rid himself of the charge by inciting him to join the Argonautic expedition. After Jason's return Pelias was slain by his own daughters, at the artful instigation of Medea, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 80; Hyg. Fab. 24; Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34 (Trag. v. 286 Vahl); id. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 217 (id. v. 313 ib.); Ov. M. 7, 304; Val. Fl. 1, 22 et saep.—Hence, **Pelīades**, the daughters of Pelias, who, upon Medea's promise to restore their father's youth, cut him to pieces, and boiled him in a caldron, Phaedr. 4, 7, 16; cf. Hyg. Fab. 24.

pelīcanus, v. pelecānus.

pelīcātus (pellī-, paelī-), ūs, m., [paellex], the cohabiting with a kept mistress, concubinage: ab ea est propter pelīcātus suspitionem interfectus, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: Arinix uxorem pelīcātus dolore concitatus, id. Scaur. 6, 9, B. and K. (Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 689 P.): matris, id. Clu. 5, 13; Just. 7, 4, 7; Vulg. Lev. 18, 18.

Pelīdes, ae, v. Peleus, B.

Pelīgnī or **Paelīgnī**, ōrum, m., a people of Central Italy, contiguous to the Frentani and Marrucini, descendants of the Sabines, in the mod. Abruzzo cūtiore, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Liv. 8, 6; 9, 41 sq.; Niebuhr, Gesch. 1, p. 100 sq.: in Pelīgnos proficiscī, into the Pelīgnian territory, Liv. 8, 6.—**B. The country of the Pelīgnī**: in Pelīgnis, Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 33.—Hence, **II. Pelīgnus**, ā, um, adj., of or belonging to the Pelīgnī, Pelīgnian: Pelīgna cohors, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 251 P. (Ann. v. 280 Vahl): miles, Ov. F. 3, 95: frīgīora, Hor. C. 3, 19, 8: Pelīgnī ruris alumnus, i.e. Ovid, who was born in the Pelīgnian city of Sulmō, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 3; cf. id. ib. 3, 15, 8: Pelīgnā anus, i.e. sorceresses (because the Pelīgnians, as neighbors of the Mārīans, were reputed to practise sorcery), Hor. Epod. 17, 60.

† **Pelīna**, ae, f., a goddess of the Pelīgnians, Inscr. Murat. 99, 3; 367, 1.

Pelīnnaeus, i, m., a mountain in Chios, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 136.

Pelīon, i (masc. collat. form **Pelīos**, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30: Pelio, scanned as a dissyl. per syniz., Sil. 3, 495), n., = Πήλιον, a high mountain in Thessaly, a continuation of Ossa, now Zagora, Plin. 2, 65, 65, § 162; Verg. G. 1, 281; 3, 94; Ov. M. 12, 513; 1, 155; Mel. 2, 3, 2.—Hence, **A. Pelīacus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Pelīon: vertex, Cat. 64, 1: apex, Ov. F. 1, 308: juga, Stat. Achill. 1, 321: trabs, i.e. the Argo (because built of timber from Pelīon), Prop. 3 (4), 22, 12: Pelīaca carina, Val. Fl. 8, 417; cf. also: Pelīaca cuspis, of Achilles, cut on Pelīon, Ov. M. 12, 74: axis, the chariot of Achilles, Sen. Troad. 414.—**B. Pelīus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Pelīon, Pelīan: mons, Cic. Fat. 15, 35: in nemore Pelīo, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22, 34 (Trag. v. 280 Vahl); so, in imitation, nemus, Phaedr. 4, 7, 6.—**C. Pelīas**, ādis, f., adj., that comes from Pelīon: Pelīas hasta, the spear of Achilles (because its shaft came from Pelīon), Ov. H. 3, 126: pinus, the Argo, Stat. Th. 5, 335.—As subst.: **Pelīas**, ādis, f., a spear, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 165.

Pella, ae, and **Pelle**, ēs, f., = Πέλλα, a city of remote antiquity in Macedonia, the birthplace of Alexander the Great, now Alakliti, or Apostolos, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 34; Liv. 44, 46; 36, 7; 42, 51; Cic. Att. 3, 8, 2.—Hence, **II. Pella**, ae, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Pella, Pellaean. **A.** Lit.: unus Pellaee juveni non sufficit orbis, i.e. for Alexander, Juv. 10, 168; also: ductor, Luc. 3, 233: tyrannus, Mart. 9, 44, 7: Pellaee Eoum qui domuit Porum, Claud. II. Cons. Honor. 373: Pellaee ponte Niphaten adstrinxit, Sil. 13, 765: Pellaee proles vesania Philippi, Luc. 10, 20.—**B. Transf. 1. Macedonian**: gladius, Luc. 9, 1073: sarisae, id. 8, 298: aula, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 32.—2. Alexandrian (because Alexander founded Alexandria in Egypt): Pellaee arces, Luc. 9, 153: muri, id. 10, 511: gula (because the Alexandrians were famous gourmands), Mart. 13, 85.—3. In a gen.

sense, *Egyptian*: Pellaee gens fortunata Canopi, Verg. G. 4, 287: puer, i.e. Ptolemy, Luc. 8, 607; also: rex, id. 9, 1016; cf. diadema, id. 5, 60: sceptra, Sil. 11, 383: domus, the palace of the Ptolemies, Luc. 8, 475.

pellācia, ae, f. [pellax], an allurements, enticement, blandishment. **I.** In gen. (poet. and very rare; in Verg. G. 4, 443, fallacia is the correct read.; v. Wagner ad loc.): placidi pellacia ponti, Lucr. 5, 1004.—**II.** In partic., seduction (post-class.): Jovialis monumentum pellaciae, Arn. 5, 171; 4, 147.

Pella, ae, a, um, v. Pella, II.

pellārius, ii, m. [pellis], one that prepares skins, a furrier (post-class.; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 55 Müll.), Firm. Math. 4, 7; cf.: pellarius, πελλοράφος, Gloss. Philox.

pellax, ācis, adj. [pellicio], = ποικιλομήτης, seductive, deceitful (poet. and post-class.; cf.: fallax, falsus): invidia pellacis Ulixi, Verg. A. 2, 90: Juppiter, Arn. 5, 188.

* **pellēatus**, a, um, adj. [pellis], clothed in a skin or skins, Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 243 dub. (al. pileatus).

perlecebrae, v. perlecebrae.

* **pellectio**, ōnis, f. [pellego], a reading through, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1 (al. perlectionem).

pellectus, a, um, Part., from pellicio.

pellego, ēre, v. perlego.

Pellendōnes, **Pelendōnes**, or **Pelōndōnes**, um, m., a Celtiberian people, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 26; 4, 20, 34, § 112; Inscr. Grut. 111, 5.

Pellēne, ēs, f., = Πελλήνη, a city of Achaia, on the Gulf of Corinth, between Sicyon and Egira, Liv. 33, 15.—Hence, **A. Pellēnaeus**, a, um, adj., Pellemian; subst.: **Pellēnaei**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Pellēne, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 12.—**B. Pellēnensis**, e, adj., Pellemian: ager, Liv. 33, 14: Timocrates, of Pellēne, id. 34, 29.

† **pellēsūna**, ae, f. [pellis-suo], a shop in which skins or hides were dressed and sold, a furrier's shop, a leather-dresser's shop, a leather-shop, Varr. L. L. 8, § 55 Müll.: pellesuma (leg. pellesuina), βυρσεῖον (a tannery), Gloss. Philox.

pellex, icis, f., v. paellex.

† **pellicator**, qui pellicit ad fraudem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 204 Müll.

pellicātus, v. pelicatus.

pelliceo, ēre, v. pellicio.

pellicieus, a, um, v. pellicius.

pellicio or **perlicio**, lexi, lectum, 3 (collat. form **pellicio**, ēre, Charis. p. 217 P.; Diom. p. 384 ib., prob. on account of the perf. pellicuit, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 877 ib.), v. a. [per-lacio], to allure, entice, inveigle, decoy, coax, wheedle, etc. **I.** Lit. (class.): pellicxit, in fraudem induxit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 207 Müll.; Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 68: is senem per epistolas Pellicxit, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 18: mulierem imbecilli consilii pellicxit ad se, Cic. Fl. 30, 72: animus adolescentis, id. Clu. 5, 13: populum in servitutem, Liv. 4, 15 fin.: qui Chaucos ad deditiōnem pellicerent, Tac. A. 11, 19: militem donis, populum annonā, cunctos dulcedine otii pellicxit, id. ib. 1, 2: Florus pellicere alam equitum, ut, etc., id. ib. 3, 42: animas instabiles, Vulg. 2 Pet. 2, 14.—Poet.: nec poterat quemquam placidi pellacia ponti Subdola pellicere in fraudem ridentibus undis, Lucr. 5, 1005; 6, 1001.—**B. Transf.**: alienam segetem (alienas fruges, etc.), to draw away the fruits of another's land to one's own by incantations and magical arts, Serv. Verg. E. 8, 99; Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41.—**II.** Trop.: mea quidem sententiā multo majorem partem sententiarum sale tuo et lepore et politissimis facietis pellicexisti, have brought over to your side, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243.

pellicius (**pellicieus**), a, um, adj. [pellis], made of skins: tunica et stragula pellicia habere, Dig. 34, 2, 25: tunica, Pall. 1, 43: sella, Lampr. Elag. 4; Vulg. Gen. 3, 21; id. Matt. 3, 4.—**II.** Subst.: **pellicium**, bairn, Gloss. Philox.

† **pellico**, āre, v. n. [pellex], to be a rival: pellicio, ζηλέω, Gloss. Philox.

pellicula, ae, f. dim. [pellis], a small skin or hide: haedina, Cic. Mur. 36, 76: caprina, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 99: furtivae aurum Pelliculae, i.e. the golden fleece, Juv. 1, 11: haedorum, Vulg. Gen. 27, 16.—P r o v.: pel-

liculam curare, to take care of one's skin, i. e. to make much of one's self, Hor. S. 2, 5, 38 (for which: cutem curare, id. Ep. 1, 2, 29; 1, 4, 15): memento in pelliculâ, cerdo, tenere tuâ, i. e. stick to your last, keep within your own sphere, Mart. 3, 16, 6: pelliculam veterem retinere, i. e. to keep to one's old courses, Pers. 5, 116. — 2. Transf., = scortum, Auct. Atell. Inc. IX.

* **pelliculatio**, ōnis, f. [pellicio], an alluring enticement, Fest. p. 242 Müll.; v. Meyer Orat. Fragm. pp. 147 and 148.

pelliculo, āre, v. a. [pellis], to cover over with skins: opercula vasorum, Col. 12, 39, 2: vas, id. 12, 46, 5: pelliculare, δερματίζω, ὑποδερματίζω, Gloss. Philox.

pelliger, ōra, ērum, adj. [pellis-gero], clad in skins or furs, Ven. Fort. 9, 5 (al. belligeri).

Pellinaeum, i, n., a city in Thessaly, Liv. 36, 10; 13; 14.

pellinus, a, um, adj. [pellis], made of skins: femoralia, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 28 Mai.

pellio, ōnis, m. [id.], a furrier: supellex pellionis, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 52; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24; Dig. 50, 6, 6; Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2.

pellion, ii, n., a plant, called also daphnoides, App. Herb. 58.

† **pellionarius**, ii, m. [pellio], one who prepared skins for the use of soldiers, a military furrier, Inscr. Don. cl. 2, n. 1.

† **pelliris**, ē, adj. [pellis], made of skin: galerus, quia fiebat ex pelle, Paul. ex Fest. p. 204 Müll.

pellis, is (abl. sing. pelle; but pelli, Lucr. 6, 1270; App. Mag. 22), f. [Gr. πέλλα, πέλας, skin; cf. ἐρυσίπελας, ἐπιπολή, surface; also, πλατύς, and Lat. palam, a skin, hide (of a beast), whether on the body or taken off; a felt, pelt, etc.], Lit., Varr. R. 2, 1, 6: inaurata arietis, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34 (Trag. v. 285 Vahl.): rana rugosam inflavit pellem, Phaedr. 1, 23, 4: Col. 6, 13, 2: nationes caprarum pellibus vestitae, Varr. R. 2, 11, 11; cf.: quam tu numquam vides nisi cum pelle caprina, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82: pelles pro velis, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: fulvique interior pelle leonis, Verg. A. 2, 722: pelles perficere, Plin. 24, 11, 56; § 94: pelles candidas conficere, id. 13, 6, 13; § 55: pecudes aureas habuisse pelles traxerunt, Varr. R. 2, 1, 6. — Poet., of the human skin: frigida pellis Duracae, Lucr. 6, 1194: ossa atque pellis tota est, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 28; id. Capt. 1, 2, 32: pellis nostra, Vulg. Thren. 5, 10; id. Job, 10, 11; 19, 20: pellem habere Hercules fingitur, ut homines cultus antiqui admoneantur. Lugentes quoque diebus luctus in pellibus sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 207 Müll.; cf.: deformem pro cute pellem aspice, Juv. 10, 192. — Prov.: de trahere pellem, i. e. to pull off the mask which conceals a person's faults, Hor. S. 2, 1, 64: introrsum turpis, speciosus pelle decorâ, with a showy outside, id. Ep. 1, 16, 45: cf. Pers. 4, 14: in propria pelle quiescere, to be content with one's own state or condition, Hor. S. 1, 6, 22 (v. pellicula): caninam pellem rodere, said of lampooning a slanderer, Mart. 5, 60, 10: pellem pro pelle, et cuncta quae habet homo dabit pro animâ suâ, Vulg. Job, 2, 4: si mutare potest Aethiops pellem suam, id. Jer. 13, 23. — II. Transf. **A. Leather**: rupta calceus alter Pelle patet, Juv. 3, 150. — **B. A garment, article of clothing made of skin**, Col. 1, 8; cf. Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 19: pes in pelle natet, in the shoe, id. A. A. 1, 516; Pers. 5, 140. — **C. A tent for soldiers** (because it was covered with skins); usually in the phrase sub pellibus, in the camp: ut non multum imperatori sub ipsis pellibus otii relinquatur, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4: sub pellibus milites contineri non possent, Caes. B. G. 3, 29 fin.: (Caesar) sub pellibus hiemare constituit, id. B. C. 3, 13 fin.; cf. Liv. 37, 39: durare sub pellibus, id. 5, 2; Tac. A. 13, 35; 14, 38: pellium nomine, for covering shields, Cic. Pis. 36, 87. — **D. Parchment**: pellibus exquis artatur Livius ingens, on little parchments, Mart. 14, 190, 1. — **E. A drum**: pelles caedere, Min. Fel. 24, 4.

pellitus, a, um, adj. [pellis], covered with skins, clad in skins: testes, i. e. the witnesses from Sardinia, where skins were used for clothing, Cic. Scaur. 22, 45 fin.; cf.: pelliti Sardi, Liv. 23, 40; Plin. 33, 11, 1326

50, § 143: patres, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 110: arator, id. 4 (5), 1, 25: pellitae oves, sheep covered with skins for the sake of protecting their fine wool, Varr. R. 2, 2, 18; Hor. C. 2, 6, 10: habitus, garments of skin, Prud. Psych. 226.

pello, pēpuli, pulsus, 3 (pluperf. pulse-rat, Amm. 30, 5, 19), v. a. [kindred with Gr. πᾶλλω, πέλω], to beat, strike, knock any thing or at any thing; to push, drive, hurl, impel, propel. **I. Lit. A.** In gen. (mostly poet.; syn.: trudo, percutio): pueri pulsi, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48: pectora pellite tonsis, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. tonsa, p. 356 Müll. (Ann. v. 235 Vahl.): terram pede, Lucr. 5, 1402: ter pede terram (in the tripodium), Hor. C. 3, 18, 15: humum pedibus, Cat. 61, 14: fores, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 4; 5, 3, 2: impetu venientium pulsae fores, Tac. A. 11, 37: spumat sale rate pulsam, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 26 (Ann. v. 378 Vahl.); cf.: unda pulsa remis, Cic. Ac. Fragm. ap. Non. 162, 30; so, vada remis, Cat. 64, 58: (arbor) ventis pulsa, Lucr. 5, 1096. — **B.** In partic. **1.** To drive out or away, to thrust or turn out, expel, banish; esp. milit., to drive back, discomfit, rout the enemy (freq. and class.; syn.: fugo, elimino, decio); constr. with abl., with ex, rarely with de; also with ab and abl. of the place from which one is repelled or driven back, but has not entered: cum viri boni lapidibus e foro pellerentur, Cic. Pis. 10, 23; so, omnes ex Galliae finibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 11; and: praesidium ex arce, Nep. Pelop. 3 fin.: a foribus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 113: istum ab Hispania, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2: patriis ab agris Pellor, Ov. M. 14, 477; cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 9: aliquem a sacris, Ov. Ib. 624: possessores suis sedibus, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78: aliquem sedibus, Sall. J. 41, 8: aliquem possessionibus, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: aliquem civitate, id. Far. 4, 1, 27: loco, Liv. 10, 6: patria, Nep. Arist. 1: aliquem regno, Hor. S. 1, 6, 13; Just. 35, 1, 3. — Of inanim. objects: aquam de agro, Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 230: tecta, quibus frigorum vis pelleretur, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 13: placidam nives pectore aquam, Tib. 1, 4, 12; 3, 5, 30: calculos e corpore, Plin. 22, 21, 30, § 64. — Without indicating the place whence: qui armis perterritus, fugatus, pulsus est, Cic. Caecin. 11, 31: hostes pelluntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 62, 3; cf.: milites pulsi fugatique, Sall. J. 74, 3: exsules tyrannorum injuria pulsi, driven out, banished, Liv. 34, 26, 12: Athenienses Diagoram philosophum pepulerunt, Val. Max. 1, 1, 7 ext. — With abl. of manner: pudendis Volneribus pulsus, Verg. A. 11, 56; cf.: si fugisset vulneratus a tergo, etc., Serv. ad loc. — Specifying the place whither: miles pellitur foras, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 11: in exilium pulsus, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56. — **2.** In milit. lang., to rout, put to flight, discomfit: exercitum ejus ab Helvetiis pulsus et sub jugum missum, Caes. B. G. 1, 7, 4: compluribus his proeliis pulsus, id. ib. 1, 10, 5: Romanos pulsos superatosque, id. ib. 2, 24 fin., etc.; 1, 52; Liv. 2, 50; Just. 1, 6, 13; 2, 12, 26. — **3.** To strike, set in motion, impel: in pello, sagitta pulsa manu, Verg. A. 12, 320. — **4.** Of a musical instrument, to strike the chords, play: nervi pulsi, struck, Cic. Brut. 54, 199: lyra pulsa manu, Ov. M. 10, 205; cf.: classica pulsa, i. e. blown, Tib. 1, 1, 4. — **II. Trop. A.** In gen., to strike, touch, move, affect, impress, etc. (class.): totum corpus hominis et ejus omnis vultus omnesque voces, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut a motu animi quoque sunt pulsae, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216; cf. of sound: Ille canit, pulsae referunt ad sidera valles, Verg. E. 6, 84: sonat amnis, et Asia longe Pulsa palus, id. A. 7, 702: quemadmodum visa nos pellerent, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 30; cf.: visa enim ista cum acriter mentem sensumve pepulerunt, id. ib. 2, 20, 66; id. Fin. 2, 10, 32: quod (dictum) cum animos hominum aurisque pepulisset, id. Or. 53, 177: species utilitatis pepulit eum, id. Off. 3, 10, 41: fit saepe, ut pellantur animi vehementius, id. Div. 1, 36, 80: nec habet ullum icturn, quo pellat animum, id. Fin. 2, 10, 32: nulla me ipsum privatim pepulit insignis injuria, id. Fam. 4, 13, 2: ipsum in Hispania juvenem nullius forma pepulerat captivae, Liv. 30, 14, 3: non mediocri curâ Scipionis animum pepulit, id. 30, 14, 1: pulsusque residerat ardor, Ov. M. 7, 76: longi sermonis initium pepulisti, you have struck the chord of a long discussion, Cic. Brut. 87, 297. — **B.** In partic. **1.** To

drive out or away, to banish, expel: maestitiam ex animis, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 43: procul a me dolorem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 27: pulsus Corde dolor, Verg. A. 6, 382: glande famem, Ov. M. 14, 216; so, sitim, Hor. C. 2, 2, 14: frigoris vim tectis, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 13: somnum, Sil. 7, 300; Col. poet. 10, 69: Phoebea morbos arte, Ov. F. 3, 827: vino curas, Hor. C. 1, 7, 31: moram, Ov. M. 2, 838: dolore pulsa est amentia, id. ib. 5, 511: turpia crimina a vobis, id. A. A. 3, 379: umbras noctis, Cat. 63, 41: sidera, Ov. M. 2, 530: nubila, id. ib. 6, 690: tenebras, id. ib. 7, 703; 15, 651. — **2.** To beat, conquer, overcome (very rare): si animus hominem pepulit, actum est: animo servit, non sibi; Sin ipse animum pepulit, vivit, victor victorum cluet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 27 sq.: alicui pudicitiam, id. Ep. 4, 1, 15.

Pellonia, ae, f. [pellō], a goddess who puts the enemy to flight, Arn. 4, 128; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21 fin.

† **pellos**, i, adj., = πᾶλλος or πέλλος, n., ov, dark-colored, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164.

pelluceo, v. perluceo.

* **pelluciditas** (perl-), ātis, f. [pel lucidus], transparency, pellucidity: vitri, Vitr. 2, 8.

* **pellucidulus** (perl-), a, um, adj. dim. [id.], bright, shining, glittering: lapis, Cat. 69, 3.

pellucidus (perl-), a, um, adj. [perluceo], transparent, pellucid. **I. Lit.:** membrana, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: deos induxit Epicurus perlucidos et perfabiles, id. Div. 2, 17, 40: fons, Ov. H. 15, 157; cf.: arcanique fides prodiga perlucidior vitro, Hor. C. 1, 18, 16: perlucidus, crepidatus, armillatus, in a transparent garment, Sen. Const. Sap. 18: pellucidus ostro, Mart. 12, 38, 3. — **II. Transf., very bright:** illustris et perlucida stella, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130.

pelluo, v. perluo.

† **pelluvia**, ae, f., and † **pelluvium**, ii, n., a vessel for washing the feet in, a foot-tub, Fest. pp. 160 and 161 Müll.; cf.: pelluvium, ποδονετήρ, Gloss. Philox.

Pelopaea, Pelopēias, Pelopēis, Pelopēius, Pelopēus, Pelopidae, v. Pelops.

Pelopidas, ae, m., = Πελοπίδας, a celebrated Theban general, a friend of Epaminondas, Just. 6, 9; Nep. Vit. Pelop.

Pelopius, a, um, v. Pelops, 6.

Peloponnesus, i, f., = Πελοπόννησος (the island of Pelops), the Peloponnesus, the southern part of Greece, so named from Pelops, who settled there, the modern Morea, Mel. 2, 3, 3; 4; 7; 8; 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 9; Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 8; id. Tusc. 3, 22, 53; id. Fam. 7, 28, 1. — Prov.: nos juveni, ut rogas, suppeditabimus et Peloponnesum ipsam sustinebimus, i. e. will exert ourselves to the utmost, will try to make impossibilities possible (cf. the Greek proverb, Ἀρκάδιον μ' αἰτέεις, μέγα μ' αἰτέεις), Cic. Att. 10, 12, 7; cf. id. ib. 10, 5, 2. — Hence, **A. Peloponnesiis**, e, adj., Peloponnesian. — Subst.: **Peloponnesienses**, ium, m., the Peloponnesians (post-class.), Just. 13, 5, 10 (Jeep. Peloponnesiis); Curt. 4, 3, 16; 4, 13, 29. — **B. Peloponnesiacus**, a, um, adj., Peloponnesian: litus, Mel. 2, 7, 16: ora, id. 2, 3, 8: gentes, id. 2, 3, 5: bellum, Cic. Rep. 3, 32, 44; id. Off. 1, 24, 84. — In plur.: **Peloponnesiaci**, ōrum, m., the Peloponnesians, Mel. 2, 3, 9. — **C. Peloponnesius**, a, um, adj., Peloponnesian: civitates, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3: bellum, Nep. Alcib. 3, 1; Thras. 1, 3: circa Peloponnesia tempora, about the time of the Peloponnesian war, Quint. 12, 10, 4. — Hence, **Peloponnesii**, ōrum, m., the Peloponnesians, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 2; Vell. 1, 2, 5.

Pelops, ōpis, m., = Πέλοψ. **I. Son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus; in his childhood he was served up to the gods by his father for food (truncatus Pelops, Stat. Th. 4, 590), but was recalled to life by Jupiter, who gave him an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by Ceres (umeroque Pelops insignis æburno, Verg. G. 3, 7). Being afterwards driven out of Phrygia, he went to Elis, and by artifice obtained the hand of Hippodamia, daughter**

of king *Oenomaus*, to whose throne he succeeded. By means of the wealth which he brought with him, he acquired so great an influence that the entire peninsula was called, after him, the island of *Pelops* (*Peloponnesus*), Hyg. Fab. 83, 84; Serv. Verg. G. 3, 7; Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53; id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107; 2, 27, 67: *Pelops* natus, i. e. *Thyestes*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. v. 397 Vahl.): ex *Tantalo Pelops*, ex *Pelope* autem satus *Atrous*, Trag. Rel. Inc. Fab. v. 102 Rib.: *Pelops* genitor, i. e. *Tantalus*, Hor. C. 1, 28, 7. **1. Pelopēias**, *adis, f. adj.*, *Peloponnesian*, *Peloponnesian*: *Pelopēiadesque* Mycenae, Ov. M. 6, 414. **2. Pelopēis**, *idis, f. adj.*, *Peloponnesian*, *Peloponnesian*: *Pelopēides undae*, the sea that surrounds the *Peloponnesus*, Ov. F. 4, 285. Hence, **Pelopēides**, *um, f.*, the *Argive women*, Stat. Th. 10, 50; 12, 540. **3. Pelopēius**, *a, um, adj.*, = *Πελοπίης*. **a.** *Peloponnesian*: *Pelopēius Atrous*, Ov. H. 8, 27: *virgo*, i. e. *Iphigenia*, daughter of *Agamemnon*, id. Tr. 4, 4, 67: *arva*, i. e. *Phrygia*, the native country of *Pelops*, id. M. 8, 622. **Subst.**: **Pelopēia**, *ae, f.*, a female descendant of *Pelops*, Ov. H. 8, 81. **b.** *Peloponnesian*: *Pelopēia sedes*, i. e. the seat of *Creon*, king of *Corinth*, Sen. Med. 891: *oppida*, Claud. in *Rufin*. 2, 188: *regna*, the *Peloponnesus*, Stat. Th. 1, 117. **4. Pelopēus**, *a, um, adj.* **a.** *Peloponnesian*: *Agamemnon*, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 33: *domus*, the race of the *Pelopides*, id. 3, 17, 20 (4, 18, 20): *P. Orestes*, Luc. 7, 778. **Subst.**: **Pelopēia**, *ae, f.*, the daughter of *Pelops*, Ov. Ib. 361; Claud. in *Eutr*. 1, 291; the name of a tragedy, Juv. 7, 92. **b.** *Peloponnesian*: *Pelopēia phalanx*, the *Argive army*, Stat. Th. 7, 422. **Poet.**, in a more extended sense, for *Grecian*: *Pelopēia ad moenia*, i. e. to *Greece*, Verg. A. 2, 193. **5. Pelopidae**, *arum, m.*, the descendants of *Pelops* (notorious for their crimes), the *Pelopides*, Hyg. Fab. 86; an old poet in *Cic. Fam*. 7, 28, 2; 7, 30, 1; id. Att. 14, 12, 2; 15, 11, 3 (applied by *Cicero* to the adherents of *Caesar*). **6. Pelopius**, *a, um, adj.*, *Peloponnesian*: *Pelopius domus*, Sen. Agam. 7. **II. A slave's name**, *Cic. Att.* 14, 8, 1.

Pelōriās, *adis, f.*, = *Πελοριάς*, a promontory at the north-eastern extremity of *Sicily*, the modern *Capo di Faro*: *jamque Peloriaden*... *Lustrat*, Ov. F. 4, 479. **† 1. pelōris**, *idis, f.*, = *πελωρίς*, a large shell-fish, the giant mussel, Varr. L. 5, § 77 Müll.; Hor. S. 2, 4, 32; Cels. 2, 29; Plin. 32, 9, 31; § 99; Mart. 6, 11, 5; 10, 37, 9. **2. Pelōris**, *idis, f.*, = *Πελωρίς*, a promontory on the north-eastern extremity of *Sicily*, the modern *Capo di Faro*, Mel. 2, 7, 15; 16: ad *Peloridem* accedere, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 5, 3, § 6. **Pelōrus (-os)**, *i, m.*, and **Pelōrum**, *i, n.*, = *Πελωρος*, a promontory on the north-eastern coast of *Sicily*, the modern *Capo di Faro*: *Pelorus*, Ov. M. 13, 727; *Pelorus*, Sil. 14, 78: *Pelorum*, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 73; Mart. Cap. 6, § 646. Hence, **II. Pelōritānus**, *a, um, adj.*, *Pelorian*: *regio*, Sol. 5. **† pelta**, *ae, f.*, = *πέλη*, a small, light shield in the shape of a half-moon, originally used by the *Thracians* and other barbarous people, Liv. 28, 5, 11; Verg. A. 1, 490; 7, 743; Ov. P. 3, 1, 96; Sil. 2, 80; Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 23; Sen. Hip. 402; Vulg. 2 Par. 23, 9. **† peltasta**, *ae, m.*, = *πελταστής*, a soldier armed with the *pelta*, a *peltast*, Liv. 28, 5, 11: *cetrati*, quos *peltastas* vocant, id. 31, 36. **peltātus**, *a, um, adj.* [*pelta*], armed with the *pelta*, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 2; id. H. 21, 117: *Amazon*, Mart. 9, 102, 5: *cohors*, Claud. Fescenn. de Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 33. **peltifer**, *era, rum, adj.* [*pelta-fero*], bearing, i. e. armed with the *pelta*: *puellae*, i. e. *Amazons*, Stat. Th. 12, 761: *maetides*, Sab. Ep. 2, 9. **Pelūsium**, *i, n.*, = *Πηλوصίον*, an Egyptian city at the eastern mouth of the Nile, the modern *Castle of Tineh*, Mel. 1, 9, 9; Plin. 10, 30, 45, § 87; Caes. B. C. 3, 103; Liv. 44, 19. Hence, **A. Pelusiācus**, *a, um, adj.*, *Pelusiācus*: *lens*, Verg. G. 1, 228: *linum*, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14: *ostium Nili*, Mel. 1, 9, 9; Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64: *via*, leading to

Pelūsium, id. 6, 29, 33, § 167. **B. Pelusiānus**, *a, um, adj.*, *Pelusiānus*: *mala*, Col. 5, 10, 19. **C. Pelusiōta** or **Pelusiōtes**, *ae, m.*, a *Pelusiānus*: *Pelusiōtae caepe* non edunt, Gell. 20, 8, 7. **Acc.**: *Pelusiōten*, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, n. 7. **D. Pelusius**, *a, um, adj.*, *Pelusiānus*: *vada Pelusia*, Luc. 8, 466: *linetum*, Phaedr. 2, 5, 12: *munera*, Mart. 13, 9, 1. **† pelvicula**, *ae, f. dim.* [*pelvis*], a small basin: *pelvis*, *pelvicula*, Not. Tir. p. 164. **pelvis**, *is* (*acc. pelvim*; *v. in the foll.*, and cf. *Prisc.* p. 757 P.; *abl. pelvi* and *pelve*), *f.* [*Sanscr. pālavi*; Gr. *πελῆς*, a bowl], a basin, laver; *acc. pelvim*, *Laber*. ap. Non. 543, 27; *Caecil.* ib. 28: *patulas effundere pelves*, Juv. 3, 271: *tot pelves pulsari*, id. 6, 441; *abl. pelvi*, Plin. 31, 3, 27, § 46; 28, 8, 27, § 104: *unguentum in argentea pelve*, Petr. 70; Plin. 30, 2, 5, § 14; Vulg. Johan. 13, 5. **† pemma**, *ātis, n.*, = *πέμμα*, *pastry*: *panis*, *pemma*, *lucens*, Varr. ap. Non. 131, 24: *vinum*, *pemma*, *lucens*, id. 131, 26. **penarius**, *a, um, adj.* [*penus*], of or for provisions: *cella*, *Cic. Sen.* 16, 56; id. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 5. **Subst.**: **penāria**, *ae, a* storehouse: a celando cellam appellarunt; *penariam*, ubi *penus*, Varr. L. 5, § 162 Müll.; also, **penārius**, *i, m.*, a storehouse, granary: *penora dicuntur res necessariae ad victum cotidiana*, et *locus eorum penarius*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 211 Müll. **Penas**, *ātis, v. Penates*. **Penates**, *ium* (*Penatis* singulariter *Labeo* *Antistius* posse dici putat, quia pluraliter *Penates* dicuntur, cum patitur proportio etiam *Penas* dici, ut *optimas*, *primas*, *Antias*, Fest. p. 253 Müll. But the singular is never used; and for *ΔΕΝΑΣ* = *ΜΕΝΑΣ*, which some assume in *Dion. Hal.* 1, 68, it is probably most correct to read *ΔΙΣ ΜΑΡΝΙΣ*, v. *Ambrosch. Studien* und *Andeut.* vol. i. p. 231 sq. **Acc. plur.** *PENATEIS*, *perh. Tab. Bant. lin.* 22), *m.* (from the root *pa*, whence *pascor*, *pabulum*, *pānis*; also *penus*, and, through the notion of a storehouse or inner chamber, also *penes*, *penetro*; v. *Curt. Gr. Etym.* p. 270 sq.; cf. *Corss. Ausspr.* 1, p. 425 sq.). **I. Lit.**, the *Penates*, old Latin guardian deities of the household, and of the state formed of a union of households, whose seat was originally in *Lavinium*; usually connected with *di*: *IN VELIA APVD AEDEM DEVM PENATIVM*, *Inscr. Varr. L. L.* 5, § 54 Müll.; cf.: *aedes deorum Penatium in Velia*, Liv. 45, 16: *AEDEM DEVM PENATIVM IN VELIA*, *Monum. Ancyr.*: *di Penates*, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 1, 5 sq.: *in mensa Penatium deorum*, *Naev. ap. Prob. Verg. E.* 6, 31: *sanctis Penatium deorum Larumque familiarium sedibus*, *Cic. Rep.* 5, 5, 7; id. *Deiot.* 5, 15: *MENS. IANVAR. SACRIFICANT. DIS. PENATIBVS*, *Caend. Farnes. ap. Inscr. Orell.* 2, p. 380: v. s. *Inscr. Orell.* 1677; cf. ib. 1675 and 1678: *DIS. DEABVS PENATIBVS FAMILIARIBVS ET IOVI CETERISQUE DIIBVS*, ib. 2118. Without *di*: *vos Penates patrique dii*, *Cic. Sen.* 20, 45: *illum in Italiam portans victosque Penatis*, *Verg. A.* 1, 68; 5, 62: *impudens liqui patrios Penatis*, *Hor. C.* 3, 27, 49: *hostia Mollivit aversos Penates*, id. ib. 3, 23, 19: *iniqui*, id. ib. 2, 4, 15: *profugos posuistis Penates*, *Ov. M.* 3, 539; 9, 445; id. Tr. 1, 3, 45: *IVNIANI*, *Inscr. Orell.* 1587; cf. respecting the *Penates*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 27, 68; Varr. and *Nigid.* ap. Arn. 3, 123; *Macr.* 3, 4; *Serv. Verg. A.* 2, 296 and 325. **II. Transf.**, a dwelling; home; hearth (cf. *Larēs*, II.): *Quintius a suis dis penatibus praecipis eiectionis*, *Cic. Quint.* 26, 83; id. *Rosc. Am.* 8, 23: *nostris succedere penatibus hospes*, *Verg. A.* 8, 123: *ferro Libyco*, *populare penates*, id. ib. 1, 527: *conducti penates*, *Mart.* 8, 75, 1: *sub uno tecto esse atque ad eodem penates*, *Liv.* 28, 18. Hence, *poet.*, of the hearth: *flammis adolere penatis*, *Verg. A.* 1, 704. Also, of the cells of bees, *Verg. G.* 4, 155; of the temple of a god, *Stat. Th.* 1, 643. *** penātiger**, *era, rum, adj.* [*penates-gero*], bearing with him his guardian gods, *Ov. M.* 15, 450. **† penātor**, *ōris, m.* [*penus*], one who carries provisions, *Cato ap. Fest.* p. 237 Müll.; cf. *Meyer Oratt. Fragm.* p. 51 ed. alt.

pendens, *entis, Part. and P. a.*, from *pendeo*.

pendēo, *pēpendi*, 2, *v. n.* [*intr.* of *pendo*, q. v.], to hang, hang down, be suspended. **I. Lit.**, constr. with *ab*, *ex*, or *in* and *abl.*; also (*poet.*), with *abl.* alone, or with *de*: *pendent peniculae*, *Enn. ap. Non.* 149, 32 (*Ann. v. 363 Vahl.*): *in candelabro pendet strigilis*, *Varr. ap. Non.* 223, 7: *in arbore*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 3, 23, § 57: *sagittae pendebant ab umero*, id. ib. 2, 4, 34, § 74: *ex arbore*, id. ib. 2, 3, 26, § 66: *ubera circum* (*pueri*), *Verg. A.* 8, 632: *horrida pendebant molles super ora capilli*, *Ov. P.* 3, 3, 17: *capiti patiar sacros pendere corymbos*, *Prop.* 2, 23, 35 (3, 28, 39): *telum*... *summo clipei nequiquam umbone pependit*, *Verg. A.* 2, 544: *deque viri collo dulce pependit onus*, *Ov. F.* 2, 760. Of garments: *chlamydemque ut pendeat apte*, *Collocat*, *Ov. M.* 2, 733: *tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendentes*, *Verg. A.* 11, 577. Of slaves, who were strung up to be flogged, *Plaut. As.* 3, 3, 27: *quando pendes per pedes*, id. ib. 2, 2, 35: *ibi pendentem ferit*, id. *Trin.* 2, 1, 19; id. *Truc.* 4, 3, 3; cf. id. *Men.* 5, 5, 48: *quid me fiet nunciam?* *Theo. Verberibus caedere pendens*, id. *Most.* 5, 2, 45: *ego plectar pendens*, *nisi*, etc., *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 43; id. *Eun.* 5, 6, 20. **Poet.**, of suspended votive offerings: *omnibus heu portis pendent mea noxia vota*, *Prop.* 4 (5), 3, 17; *Tib.* 1, 1, 16 (24): *pendebatque vagi pastoris in arbore votum*, id. 2, 5, 29: *pendebit fistula pinu*, *Verg. E.* 7, 24: *multaque praeterea sacris in postibus arma*, *Captivi pendet currus*, etc., id. *A.* 7, 184. Of one who hangs himself, *Mart.* 8, 61, 2: *e trabe sublimi triste pependit onus*, *Ov. R. Am.* 18: *pendentem volo Zoilum videre*, *Mart.* 4, 77, 5. Of any thing hung up for public notice; of the names of persons accused, *Suet. Dom.* 9; *Plin. Ep.* 4, 9, 1; of goods hung up, exposed for sale, *Phaedr.* 3, 4, 1; *transf.*, of a debtor whose goods are exposed for sale, *Suet. Claud.* 9 *fin.* **Poet.**: *pendere filo* or *tenui filo*, to hang by a thread, i. e. to be in great danger: *hac noctu filo pendeat Etruria tota*, *Enn. ap. Macr.* S. 1, 4 (*Ann. v. 153 Vahl.*): *omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo*, *Ov. P.* 4, 3, 35; *Val. Max.* 6, 4, 1. **B. Transf.** (mostly *poet.*; cf. *immineo*). **1.** To hang in the air, be suspended, to float, hover, overhang: *per speluncas saxis structas asperis, pendentibus*, *Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc.* 1, 16, 37 (*Trag. Rel.* p. 245 Rib.); *imitated*, *Lucr.* 6, 195: *hinc scopulus rauce pendet adesus aquas*, *Ov. H.* 10, 26: *dum sicca tellure licet, dum nubila pendens*, *Verg. G.* 1, 214: *hi summo in fluctu pendens*, id. *A.* 1, 106: *illisaque prora pependit*, id. ib. 5, 206; *Curt.* 4, 2, 9: *dimosa pendere procul de rupe videbo* (*capros*), *Verg. E.* 1, 77: *pendentes rupe capellae*, *Ov. P.* 1, 8, 51. **2.** So of birds, which float or hover in the air: *olor niveis pendebat in aëra pennis*, *Ov. M.* 7, 379; 8, 145: *et supra vatem multa pependit avis*, *Mart. Spect.* 21. **3.** Of a rapid course: *raraque non fracto vestigia pulvere pendens*, *Stat. Th.* 6, 638. **4.** To hang loosely together, be unstable, movable: *opertum* (*litus*) *pendeat algā*, *Ov. M.* 11, 233. **5.** To hang about, loiter, tarry, linger anywhere: *nostroque in limine pendes*, *Verg. A.* 6, 151. **6.** To hang down, be flabby or flaccid, weak, without strength: *fluidos pendere lacertos*, *Ov. M.* 15, 231: *pendentesque genas et aniles aspicie rugas*, *Juv.* 10, 193. **7.** To weigh: *offula cum duabus costis quae penderet III et XX pondo*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4, 11: *cyathus pendet drachmas X*, *mna pendet drachmas Atticas centum*, *Plin.* 21, 34, 109, § 185: *Lucio Titio modios centum*, qui singuli pondo centum pendeant, *heres dato*, *Dig.* 33, 6, 7. **II. Trop.** **A.** To hang, rest, or depend upon a person or thing (*class.*); constr. with *ex*, *in*, *ab*, the simple *abl.*, or *de*: *tuorum, qui ex te pendet*, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 22, 2: *spes pendet ex fortuna*, id. *Par.* 2, 17: *ex quo verbo tota causa pendebat*, id. *Or.* 2, 25, 107; id. *Fam.* 5, 13, 1: *hinc omnis pendet Lucilius*, *Hor. S.* 1, 4, 6: *an ignoratis... vectigalia perlevi saepe momento fortunae pendere?* *Cic. Agr.* 2, 29, 80: *salus nostra, quae spē exigua extremāque pendet*, *Cic. Fl.* 2, 4: *tam levi momento mea apud vos fama pendet*, *Liv.* 2, 7, 10: *pendere ex alterius vultu ac nutu*, id. 39, 5, 3: *oblite, tua nostram pendere salutem*, *Sil.* 3, 109; in sententiis

omnium civium famam nostram fortunamque pendere, Cic. Pis. 41, 98: ex ancipiti temporum mutatione pendere, Curt. 4, 1, 27; Luc. 5, 686: deque tuis pendencia Dardana fati, Sil. 13, 504; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 105: tyrannus, cum quo fatum pendebat amici, Juv. 4, 88.—**B.** To hang upon a person's words, to gaze fixedly, listen attentively to (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. haereo): (Dido) pendet iterum narrantis ab ore, Verg. A. 4, 79: narrantis conjux pendet ab ore viri, Ov. H. 1, 30: ab imagine pendet, Sil. 8, 93; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 72: pervigil Arcadio Tiphys pendebat ab astro, Val. Fl. 1, 481: attentus et pendens, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7: ex vultu dicentis pendens omnium vultus, Sen. Contr. 9, 23, 5.—Poet., with a terminal clause: e summo pendens cupida agmina vallo, Noscere quisque suos, Stat. Th. 10, 457.—**C.** To be suspended, interrupted, discontinued (poet. and in post-class. prose): pendet opera interrupta, Verg. A. 4, 88: mutui datio interdum pendet, Dig. 12, 1, 8: conditio pendet, ib. 7, 1, 12 fin.: actio negotiorum gestorum pendet, ib. 3, 5, 8; 24, 1, 11: pendet jus liberorum, propter jus postliminii, Just. Inst. 1, 12, 5.—**D.** To hang suspended, be ready to fall: nec amici pendentem corrumpere patitur, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43.—**E.** To be in suspense, to be uncertain, doubtful, irresolute, perplexed (cf. haesito): animus tibi pendet? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 18: nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscurā spe et caecā expectationē pendere, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: ne diutius pendeas, id. Att. 4, 15, 6: quia quam diu futurum hoc sit, non nimis pendeo, Sen. Ep. 61, 2: mortales pavidis cum pendet mentibus, Lucr. 6, 51.—Esp. freq.: pendere animi (locative case, v. Kühnast, Liv. Synt. p. 39): Clitipho cum spe pendebat animi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 5: exanimatus pendet animi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: pendeo animi expectatione Corfiniensis, id. Att. 8, 5, 2: animi pendeo et de te et de me, id. ib. 16, 12.—With *rel.-clause*: ego animi pendeo, quid illud sit negotii, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 18: ostendis te pendere animi, quamnam rationem, etc., Cic. Att. 11, 12, 1; id. Leg. 1, 3, 9.—Less freq.: pendere animo: atque animo noctu pendens eventa timebat, Cic. poet. ap. Non. 204, 8.—In *plur.*: animis: quodsi expectando et desiderando pendemus animis, cruciamur, angimur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: sollicitis ac pendentibus animis, Liv. 7, 30 fin. dub. (al. animi, v. Drak. ad loc.).—With *cum*: plebs innumera mentibus cum dimicationum curulum eventum pendentem, Amm. 14, 6, 26.—Law t. t., to be undetermined, to await decision: pendente condicione, Gai. Inst. 2, 200; 1, 186; 3, 179.—**F.** To have weight or value: bona vera idem pendent, Sen. Ep. 66, 30 (Haas; al. pendunt).—Hence, **pendens**, entis, *P. a.*

A. Hanging; in econom. lang., of fruits not yet plucked or gathered: vinum, Cato, R. R. 147: vindemia, Dig. 19, 1, 25: olea, Cato, R. R. 146: fructus, Dig. 6, 1, 44.—**B.** Pending; hence, in jurid. Lat., in pendenti esse, to be pending, undecided, uncertain: quando in pendenti est, an, etc., Dig. 38, 17, 10: in pendenti est posterior solutio ac prior, ib. 46, 3, 58; 7, 1, 25: in pendenti habere aliquid, to regard a thing as uncertain, doubtful, Dig. 49, 17, 19 fin.

† **pendiculus**, i, m. [pendeo], a cord, noose, snare: pendiculus, ἀρπεδών, ἀρπεδώνιον, Gloss. Cyrill.

pendigo, inis, *f.* [id.], lit. an internal tumor, abscess (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Veg. Vet. 2, 44: pendiginem circumcidēs ad vivum, id. ib. 2, 55.—**II.** Transf., a hollow space inside of a statue: simulacri pendiginēs, Arn. 6, 201.

† **pendix**, icis, *f.* [id.], perh. i. q. pendigo: A PENDICE CEDRI, Inscr. Grut. 601, 10 and 11.

pendo, pēpendi, pensum, 3 (pendissent, for pēpendissent, Liv. 45, 26 fin.: penderit for pēpenderit, Paul. Nol. Carin. 14, 122), v. a. and n. [etym. dub.; cf. root σπᾶν, σπένδω, a sling; Lat. fundā].—Lit., to cause to hang down, to suspend; esp. of scales in weighing. **I.** Act., to weigh, weigh out. **A.** Lit. (very rare; syn. penso, expendo): unumquodque verbum statera auraria pendere, Varr. ap. Non. 455, 21: da pensam latinam, Tituli. ap. Non. 369, 21; Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 39, read repensum: aere gravi cum ute-

rentur Romani, penso eo, non numerato debitum solvebant, Fest. s. v. pendere, p. 208 Müll.: pensas examinat herbas, Ov. M. 14, 270.—**2.** Transf., to pay, pay out (because, in the earliest times, payments were made by weighing out the metals; v. in the preced. the passage from Fest.; class.): militis stipendia ideo, quod eam stipem pendebant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll.: Achaei ingentem pecuniam pendunt L. Pisoni quotannis, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3, 5; id. Att. 12, 25, 1: vectigal populo Romano, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: vectigal, Liv. 25, 8: tributum pro navibus, Tac. A. 13, 51: pretium, id. ib. 2, 87: coria boum in usus militares, id. ib. 4, 72: mercedem alicui, Juv. 3, 15.—**Absol.**: pro pabulo pendunt, pay, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 65.—**Impers. pass.**: iterumque imperii nostri publicanis penditur, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 65.—As punishments consisted of fines in money or cattle: pendere poenas, supplicia, etc., signified to pay, suffer, undergo a penalty: pendere poenas solvere significat, Fest. p. 268 Müll.: Syrus mihi tergo poenas pendet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 6: maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic. Att. 11, 8, 1: satis pro temeritate unius hominis suppliciorum pensum esse, Liv. 34, 61: capitis poenas, Ov. F. 3, 845: poenas violatae religionis sanguine et caedibus, Just. 8, 2, 4: magna supplicia perfidia, id. 11, 4, 2: crimen, culpam, Val. Fl. 4, 477.—Rarely in this signif. *absol.*, to suffer any thing (poet.): tuis nam pendit in arvis Delius, Val. Fl. 1, 445.—**B.** Trop.

1. To weigh mentally, to ponder, consider, deliberate upon, decide (class.; syn.: penso, trutinor): vos eam (rem) suo, non nominis pondere penditote, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1: in philosophiā res spectatur, non verba penduntur, id. Or. 16, 51: causam ex veritate, id. Quint. 1, 5: rem levi conjecturā, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 62.—**2.** To value, esteem, regard a thing; with *gen. of the value* (mostly ante-class. and poet.): neque cum me magni pendere visum est, Plaut. Curc. 2, 12: aliquem, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 25: quem tu vidisse beatus Non magni pendis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 93: nec jam religio divum neque numina magni: Pendebantur, Lucr. 6, 1277: unice unum plurimi pendit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 29: te volturium vocant: Hostisne an civis comedis, parvi pendere, id. Trin. 1, 2, 64 sq.: nequam hominis ego parvi pendo gratiam, lightly esteem, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 29; so, parvi, Ter. And. 3, 2, 46; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 37; id. Hec. 3, 5, 63: minoris pendo tergum illorum, quam meum, care less for, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 29: aliquem minoris, id. ib. 1, 3, 58: aliquem nihili, id. ib. 1, 3, 88: nihili, id. Men. 5, 7, 4; id. Trin. 3, 1, 6; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 6; cf.: non focci pendere, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 21: sese experturum, quanti sese pendere, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 44: tu illum numquam ostendisti quanti penderes, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 103.—**2.** (Acc. to A. 2.): To pay, render (poet.): dignas pendere grates, Stat. Th. 11, 223.—**II.** Neutr., to weigh (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tantundem pendere par est, Lucr. 1, 361: talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat, Liv. 38, 38, 13; Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44; id. 30, 48 fin., § 93; id. 18, 7, 12, § 66; id. 31, 6, 31, § 58 (in Sen. Ep. 66, 30, read pendente).—Hence,

pensus, a, um, *P. a.*, lit. weighed; hence, trop., esteemed, valued, prized, dear (as *P. a.* not in Cic. or Caes.): utra condicio pensior, Virginemne an viduam habere? Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 61: ut nihil quicquam esset carius pensiusque nobis quam nosmetipsi, Taurus ap. Gell. 12, 5, 7.—Esp., as subst.: **pensum**, i, n., something weighed. **A.** Weight, consideration, scruple, importance, only in *gen. sing.*: nihil pensi habere aliquid, to lay no weight or stress upon a thing, to attach no value to, be indifferent to, care nothing about: sua parvi pendere, aliena cupere, . . . nihil pensi neque moderati habere, Sall. C. 12, 2: nihil pensi neque sancti habere, id. J. 41, 9: neque id quibus modis assequeretur, quicquam pensi habebat, id. C. 5, 6: prorsus neque dicere, neque facere quicquam pensi habebat, id. ib. 23, 2: nihil pensi habuit, quin, etc., Suet. Dom. 12; id. Ner. 34: ut neque fas neque fidem pensi haberet, Tac. A. 13, 15: aliquid ratum pensumque habere, Att. Capitol. ap. Gell. 13, 12, 2.—So, non pensi ducere (very rare), Val. Max. 2, 9, 3.—Also, non adest or est alicui pensi:

nec mihi adest tantillum pensi jam, quos capiam calceos, I don't care in the least, am perfectly indifferent, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 52: sed illis nec quid dicerent, nec quid facerent, quicquam umquam pensi fuisse, they never cared at all, Liv. 34, 49: quibus si quicquam pensi umquam fuisset, non ea consilia de republica habuissent, if they had ever had regard for any considerations, Sall. C. 52, 34.—**B.** Prop., the wool weighed out to a slave to spin in a day; hence, a day's work in spinning; and, in gen., spinning, a spinner's task. **1.** Lit. (mostly ante-class. and poet.): pensum facere, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 63; id. Men. 5, 2, 45: nocturna carpentes pensa puellae, Verg. G. 1, 391: carmine quo captae dum fuis molliā pensa Deolvunt, etc., id. ib. 4, 348: famulaeque ad lumina longo Exercent penso, id. A. 8, 412; Prop. 3, 15, (4, 14), 15: castrensis, i. e. for military garments, id. 4 (5), 3, 33: pensa manu dūcunt, Juv. 12, 65: lanificam revocas ad sua pensa manum, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 24; id. H. 3, 75; Just. 1, 3, 2.—Poet., a thread spun by the Fates: durae peragunt pensa sorores, Sen. Herc. Fur. 181: jamque in fine dies et inexorabile pensum Deficit, Stat. S. 3, 3, 172: mortale resolvere, to unwind his mortal thread, i. e. to make him immortal, Calp. Ecl. 4, 137.—**2.** Trop., a charge, duty, office (so in Cic.; cf.: ministerium, munus, officium): pensum meum lepide accurabo, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 33; cf.: meum confeci, id. Pers. 2, 4, 1: absolvere, to perform one's duty, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119; id. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 109: nominis familiarumque, Liv. 4, 52: operis sui peragere, Col. 3, 10, 7.—Hence, *adv.*: **penſe**, carefully, considerately (post-class.): pensius, Flav. ap. Symm. Ep. 2, 34.

pendulus, a, um, *adj.* [pendeo], hanging, hanging down, pendant (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: pensilis). **I.** Lit.: collum, Hor. C. 3, 27, 59: libra, Ov. F. 4, 386: palearia, id. M. 7, 117: tela, id. H. 1, 10: genae (ebrii), Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142.—**B.** Transf., of places, overhanging, Mart. 13, 112: loca et macriora, Col. 2, 18.—Of persons, hanging; swinging: putator arbutis, Col. 10, 229.—In mal. part.: Venus, App. M. 2, p. 122 med.—**II.** Trop., doubtful, uncertain, hesitating: neu fuitem dubiae spe pendulus horae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 110; Hadrian. ap. Vop. Saturn. 8.

pene, *adv.*, v. paene.

Peneis, idis, v. Peneus, A.

Peneius, a, um, v. Peneus, B.

Peneleus, ei and eos, m., son of Hippalmus and Asterope, one of Helen's suitors, Verg. A. 2, 425; Hyg. Fab. 81; Dict. Cret. 4, 17.

Penelope, es, and **Penelōpa**, ae (Pēnelōpēa, = Πηνελόπεια, Auct. Priap. 68, 28), *f.* = Πηνελόπεια, daughter of Icarus and Peribaea, wife of Ulysses, and mother of Telemachus, celebrated for her chastity and constancy, Ov. H. 1; Hyg. Fab. 126; Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 1; Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56; id. Ac. 2, 29, 65; Hor. C. 3, 10, 11; id. S. 2, 5, 76; Juv. 2, 56: sponsi Penelopae, for sensualists, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28.—**B.** Transf., poet., a chaste wife, Mart. 1, 63, 6.—Hence, **II. Penelōpēus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Penelope, Penelopean: Telemachus, i. e. the son of Penelope, Cat. 61, 231: fides, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 36.—Subst.: **Penelōpea** = Penelope, Auct. Priap. 70, 20.

† **penelops**, ōpis, m., = πηνελόπης, a kind of duck, also called Meleagris, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 38.

penes, prep. with acc. [from the root pa- of pascō, v. Penates], with, in the possession or power of; connected only with names of persons, and freq. foll. its case (class.). **I.** Chiefly to denote possession: virtus omnia in se habet; omnia assunt bona, quem penes est virtus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 21; id. Capt. 2, 1, 37; cf. id. Truc. 5, 9: agri, quorum penes Cn. Pompeium omne iudicium et potestas debet esse, Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 52; cf.: penes quem est potestas, id. Fam. 4, 7, 3: eloquentia non modo eos ornat, penes quos est, sed, etc., id. Or. 41, 142; id. Brut. 74, 258: quod penes eos summam victoriā constare intellegebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 21 fin.; id. B. C. 1, 87: si volet usus, Quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72: me penes est

unum vasti custodia mundi, Ov. F. 1, 119. —So, penes se esse, have control of one's self (ἐν εαυτῷ εἶναι): penes te es? Hor. S. 2, 3, 273 (for which: apud se esse, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 48). —II. Transf., with, in, in the presence or power of, in the house of, without the notion of possession: sine dote, cum ejus rem penes me habeam domi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 5; thesaurum tuum Me esse penes, id. ib. 5, 2, 22; id. Truc. 1, 1, 4; id. Aul. 4, 4, 27: isthaec jam penes vos psalteria? Ter. Ad. 3, 34: hi (servi) centum dies penes accusatorem cum fuissent, Cic. Mil. 22, 60; Caes. B. C. 1, 76, 4: si penes servum tabulae fuerint, Dig. 43, 5, 3: penes regem, noli velle videri sapiens, Vulg. Ecclus. 7, 5: mentis causa malae est penes te, Juv. 14, 226. —Rarely with an abstract object: plures ejus rei causas afferebat, potissimum penes incuriam virorum feminarumque, the principal (cause) consisted in the indifference, etc., Tac. A. 4, 16.

Pēnestae, ārum, m., = Πενέσται, a people in Grecian Illyria, Liv. 43, 21. —II. **Penestīa**, ae, f., the country of the Penestae: in Penestiam exercitum reducit, Liv. 43, 19. —Hence, **B. Penestianus**, a, um, adj., Penestian, Liv. 43, 16.

penetrabilis, e, adj. [penetro]. I. Pass., that can be pierced or penetrated, penetrable (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): corpus nullo penetrabile telo, Ov. M. 12, 166: cum sit nulli penetrabilis, Sen. Const. Sap. 3: pectus ferro, Stat. Th. 2, 653: terra, Just. 4, 1, 2: caput haud penetrabile Nili, inaccessible, Stat. S. 3, 5, 21. —II. Act., piercing, penetrating (poet. and in post-class. prose): Boreae penetrabile frigus, Verg. G. 1, 93: telum, id. A. 10, 481: harundo, Sil. 7, 649: fulmen, Ov. M. 13, 857: vinum penetrabilis in venas, Macr. 7, 12: quermomia, Gell. 10, 3, 4. —Comp.: sermo Dei est penetrabilior omni gladio accipiti, Vulg. Heb. 4, 12. —III. = penetralis (late Lat.): ad regni penetrabilia, Laurent. Hom. 1.

penētrāl, ālis, v. penetralis fīn.

penētrālīs, e, adj. [penetro]. I. Piercing, penetrating (ante-class.): frigus, Lucr. 1, 494: ignis, id. 1, 535: fulmineus multo penetratior ignis, id. 2, 382. —II. Transf., inward, inner, internal, interior, innermost (mostly poet.): tecta, Verg. G. 1, 379: aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem, id. A. 2, 297: abditi ac penetrales foci, Cic. Har. Resp. 27, 57: di Penates... ab eo, quod penitus insideret: ex quo etiam penetrales a poetis vocantur, id. N. D. 2, 27, 68; so, per penetrales deos, Sen. Oedip. 265; id. Phoen. 340: penetrale sacrificium dicitur, quod interiore parte sacrarii conficitur: unde et penetralia ejusque dicuntur; et penes nos, quod in potestate nostra est, Fest. p. 250 Müll. —As subst.: **penētrāle**, is (penētrāl, Macr. S. 7, 1; Symm. Ep. 2, 34), n.; usually in plur.: **penētrālīa**, ium, the inner part, interior of any thing, esp. of a building; the inside space, an inner room (mostly poet.; not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf. adytum). I. Lit. A. In gen.: penetralia urbis, Liv. 41, 20, 7: in ipsis penetralibus (Britanniae), Tac. Agr. 30: apparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum, the inner chambers, Verg. A. 2, 484: in penetralibus regum ipsorum, Vulg. Ps. 104, 30; so, penetralia alta medio tecti, Verg. A. 7, 59: magni amnis penetralia, Ov. M. 1, 574; Sil. 7, 501. —B. In partic. 1. A sanctuary, esp. that of the Penates, a chapel: penetralia sunt penatium deorum sacraria, Fest. p. 208 Müll.: Capitolini Tonantis, Mart. 10, 51. —2. Transf.; poet., the Penates, guardian deities: huc vittas castumque refer penetrāle parentum, Sil. 13, 62: avi penetralia Turni, id. 1, 668. —II. Trop., an inner place, secret place, a secret (post-Aug.), Stat. S. 3, 5, 56: loci aperire penetralia, Quint. 6, 2, 25: auxilia ex ipsis sapientiae penetralibus petere, id. 12 proem. § 3: animus secedit in loca pura... Haec eloquentiae penetralia, Tac. Or. 12: penetralia animi, Ambros. in Luc. 1, 1, 12: mentis, id. ib. 1, 5, 105. —With esp. reference to the signif. sanctuary (v. supra, I. B.): ut tantum intra suum penetral existimes adorandum (philosophiam), Macr. S. 7, 1: sanctum penetral animi tui nesciunt, Symm. Ep. 2, 34. —Adv.: **penētrālīter**, inwardly, internally (post-class.), Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 597.

penētrātio, ōnis, f. [penetro], a piercing, penetrating (post-class.), App. Flor. p. 160, 40.

penētrātor, ōris, m. [id.], one who penetrates, a penetrator (post-class.): domus alienae penetratores, Aug. Ep. 199; Prud. Hamart. 883; Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 285.

penētro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [root pa- of pasco; v. penates]. I. Act. A. To put, place, or set any thing into any thing (ante- and post-class.; v. Brix ad Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 109). 1. Lit.: penetrare pedem intra aedes, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 64; 2, 3, 49: quo illic homo foras se penetrat ex aedibus? to betake one's self, go in any direction, id. Trin. 2, 2, 1: me ad pluris penetravi, id. ib. v. 14: se in fugam, to take to flight, id. Am. 1, 1, 94: in eam (specum) me penetro et recondo, Gell. 5, 14, 18. —To enter, penetrate: ea intra pectus se penetravit potio, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 23. —In the same sense, mid.: quae penetrata queunt sensum progignere acerbum, having entered, having penetrated, Lucr. 4, 670; 1246. —2. Trop.: Labeo Antistius in grammaticam sese atque dialecticam litterasque antiquiores altioresque penetraverat, had penetrated into, Gell. 13, 10, 1. —B. Aliquid, to pierce into any thing; to enter, penetrate any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose).

1. Lit., Lucr. 4, 894: (semen) penetrare locos nequit, id. 4, 1246: vox aures penetrat, id. 4, 613: hominem cum vini vis penetravit Acris, id. 3, 476: Illyricos sinus, Verg. A. 1, 243: nave Aegyptum, Suet. Caes. 52: mediae cryptam Suburræ, Juv. 5, 106. —Pass.: ut (India) penitus nequeat penetrari, Lucr. 2, 539: penetratae cum victoria Media, Albania, etc., Vell. 2, 40, 1: penetrata limina montis, Stat. S. 4, 6, 104: iter L. Lucullo penetratum, Tac. A. 15, 27. —2. Trop.: id. Tiberii animum altius penetravit, Tac. A. 1, 69; cf. id. ib. 3, 4. —With subject-clause: tum penetrabat eos, posse haec, etc., it entered their thoughts, it occurred to them, Lucr. 5, 1262. —II. Neutr., to enter, penetrate into any place or thing, betake one's self (class.; cf.: pervado, permango). A. Lit.: in palaestram, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 32: sub terras, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: ad os Pelusii, Curt. 4, 1, 29: in ipsum portum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 96: in castra hostium, Liv. 2, 12, 3: in artissimas fauces, Curt. 5, 3, 17: ad urbes, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32: per angustias, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: intra vallum, Liv. 39, 31: in urbem, id. 2, 53: cum eo penetrasset, thus far, Nep. Chabr. 4: astra per caelum penetrantia, Cic. Univ. 9: penetrat vox ad aures, Ov. M. 12, 42: usque ad nares, Cels. 7, 7. —Impers. pass.: in eam speluncam penetratum cum signis est, Liv. 10, 1. —B. Trop.: Romuli animus haec ipsa in templa penetravit, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24: hominum ratio in caelum usque penetravit, id. N. D. 2, 61, 163: nulla res magis penetrat in animos, id. Brut. 38, 142: penetrare ad sensum iudicis opinionemque, id. Part. 36: quo non ars penetrat? Ov. A. A. 3, 291: in provincias quoque grammatica penetraverat, Suet. Gram. 3.

Pēneūs, i, m., = Πηνειός, a principal river in Thessaly, which rises in Mount Pindus, flows through the Vale of Tempe, and falls into the Gulf of Thermo, the modern Selembrīa; in mythology, a river-god, the father of Cyrene and Daphne, Ov. M. 1, 569 sq.; Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31; Liv. 32, 15; Verg. G. 4, 355; Hyg. Fab. 161; 203. —Voc. Peneo, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 31. —Hence, **A. Pēneīs**, idis, f., = Πηνειός, of or belonging to the Peneus, Penean (poet.): Nympha, i.e. Daphne, Ov. M. 1, 504; 1, 472. —B. **Pēneūs**, a, um, adj., = Πηνειός, of or belonging to the Peneus, Penean (poet.): Peneia Tempe, Verg. G. 4, 317: arva, Ov. M. 12, 209: Daphne, id. ib. 1, 452: amnis, i.e. the Peneus, Lucr. 8, 33. —C. **Pēneūs**, a, um, adj., Penean (poet.): undae, Ov. M. 7, 230.

penicillum, i, n., and **penicillus**, i, m. dim. [peniculus], lit., a little tail; hence, acc. to diverse usage, 1. A painter's brush or pencil: caudam antiqui penem vocabant, ex quo est propter similitudinem penicillus, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 2; id. Or. 22, 74; Quint. 2, 21, 24: setae e penicillis tectoriis, Plin. 28, 17, 71, § 235; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 63. —B. Transf. 1. Painting, Plin. 35, 9, 36,

§ 60. —2. Style of composition: modo mihi date Britanniam, quam pingam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2. —II. A roll of lint, a tent, for wounds, etc., Cels. 2, 10; 7, 7, 6; Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 113. —III. A small sponge, Col. 12, 18; Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 148. —IV. A kind of eye-salve, Inscr. Tôchon, Cachets des Ocul. pp. 66 and 71.

peniculamentum, i, n. [peniculus]. I. A tail, train, Arn. 5, 163 (11). —II. Transf., a train of a garment (ante-class.): pendent peniculamenta unum ad quemque pedum, Enn. Ann. ap. Non. 149, 32 (Ann. v. 363 Vahl.); Lucil. and Caecil. ap. Non. 149, 33, and 150, 3.

peniculus, i, m. dim. [penis], lit., a little tail; hence, 1. A brush for removing dust (for which ox-tails and horse-tails were used): (a pene) peniculi, quis calcamenta tergentur, quod e codis extremis faciebant antiqui, etc., Fest. p. 230 Müll.: juvenis nomen fecit Peniculo mihi, ideo quia mensam, quando edo, detergeo, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 1; cf.: Quis iste? Peniculus? Qui extergentur baxae? id. ib. 2, 3, 40. —II. A sponge: ut peniculus novos exurgeri solet, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 69; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 7; Amm. 15, 5, 4; cf.: peniculi spongiae longae propter similitudinem caudam appellatae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 208 Müll. —III. A painter's brush or pencil, Dig. 33, 7, 17. —IV. Perh., in an ambiguous sense, = membrum virile, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 12.

peninsula, v. paeninsula.

Peninus, a, um, v. Penninus.

penis, is, m. (abl. peni, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 230 Müll.) [πῆνός], a tail. I. In gen. (ante-class.): caudam antiqui penem vocabant, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 2: ... lares ludentes peni pinxit bubulo, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 230 Müll. —II. In partic., = membrum virile, the penis; also, by meton., for lust (class.): hodie penis est in obscenis, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 2: ganeo, manu, ventre, pene bona patria laceraverat, Sall. C. 14, 2; Hor. Epod. 12, 8; Juv. 9, 43; Arn. 5, 18. —In a paron. with paene, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 37.

penissimē (paen-), v. paene fīn.

penitē, adv., v. 1. penitus fīn. A.

1. **penitus**, a, um, adj. [root pa- of pasco; v. penates], inward, inner, interior (ante- and post-class.): exscroa usque ex penitis faucibus, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 28: scaturigo fontis, App. M. 6, p. 178, 33: mente penitā conditum, id. ib. 11, p. 259, 38. —Comp.: penitior pars domus, App. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 599 P. —Sup.: advecta ex Arabia penitissimā, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 53; so id. ib. 4, 3, 71: in latebras abscondas pectore penitissimo, id. Cist. 1, 1, 65: Scythae illi penitissimi, the most remote, Gell. 9, 4, 6: de Graecorum penitissimis litteris, Macr. S. 5, 19. —As subst.: **penitā**, ōrum, n., the inmost parts: mundi, Mart. Cap. 1, § 9: terrae, id. 6, § 600: sacri loci, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 43. —Hence, adv., in two forms.

A. penitē (poet. and post-class.), inwardly, internally, Cat. 61, 178. —Sup.: penitissime, Sid. Ep. 4, 9. —B. **penitus** (class.), inwardly, internally, in the inside (cf.: prorsus, omnino). 1. Lit. a. In gen. (only poet.): extra penitusque coacti Exagitant venti, Sev. Aetn. 317: penitusque deus, non fronte notandus, Manil. 4, 309. —b. In partic., deeply, far within, into the inmost part (class.): saxum penitus excisum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68: argentum penitus abditum, id. Off. 2, 2, 13: jacent penitus defossa talenta, Verg. A. 10, 526: penitus convalesce viri, id. ib. 6, 679: penitus terrae defigitur arbor, id. G. 2, 290: penitus penetrare, Cels. 5, 26, 7: Suevos penitus ad extremos fines se recepisse, Caes. B. G. 6, 9: penitus in Thraciam se abdidit, Nep. Alcib. 9: mare retibus penitus scrutare, Juv. 5, 95. —(β) Trop., deeply, far within, from the innermost depths or recesses: penitus ex intima philosophia hauriendam juris disciplinam putas, from the very depths of philosophy, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 17: opinio tam penitus insita, so deeply rooted, id. Clu. 1, 4: bene penitus sese dare in familiaritatem alicujus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169: periculum penitus in venis et visceribus rei publicae, in the very heart, id. Cat. 1, 13, 31: demittere se penitus in causam, id. Att. 7, 12, 3. —2. Transf. (qs. through and through, to the bottom of a thing, i.e.), thoroughly, completely, wholly,

entirely, utterly (class.): caput et supercilia penitus abrasa, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: utrum hic confirmasse videtur religionem an penitus totam sustulisse? id. N. D. 1, 42, 119: res penitus perspectae, id. de Or. 1, 23, 108: penitus pernoscere omnes animorum motus, id. ib. 1, 5, 17: quod in memoriâ meâ penitus inderit, id. ib. 2, 28, 122: intellegere aliquid, id. Att. 8, 12, 1: amittere hanc consuetudinem et disciplinam, id. Off. 2, 8, 27: diffidere rei publicae, id. Fam. 5, 13, 5: perdere se ipsos, id. Fin. 1, 15, 49: te penitus rogo ne, etc., Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 8, 1: penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos, Verg. E. 1, 66: dilecta penitus, Hor. C. 1, 21, 4. — Hence, to strengthen the comp.: penitus crudelior, *far more*, Prop. 1, 16, 17. — To strengthen the sup.: vir penitus Romano nomini infestissimus, Vell. 2, 27, 1.

2. penitus, a, um, *adj.* [penis], *furnished with or having a tail*: penitum of fam Naevius appellat absemen carnis cum codâ, Fest. p. 242 Müll.; Arn. 7, 24, 230; cf. Fest. s. v. penem, p. 230 Müll.

Penius, ii, m., = Πενίος, a river in Colchis, Ov. P. 4, 10, 47; Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 14.

penna or **pinna** (old forms, **pesna**, **petna**, Fest. p. 205, 209 Müll.), *f.* [orig. different words, penna for petna; root pet- or pat-; Sanscr. patâmi, to fly; Gr. πέτομαι, prop. a wing: pinna for pitna; cf. Sanscr. pitu; Gr. πῖνος, the pine-tree; Lat. pinus; cf.: spiculum, spina; prop. a sharp point or end. To a late period an effort was made to distinguish them: nec miretur (puer), cur ... fiat a pinno quod est acutum, securis utrimque habens aciem bipennis, ne illorum sequatur errorem, qui, quia a pennis duabus hoc esse nomen existimant, pennas avium dici volunt, Quint. 1, 4, 12 Halm: pinnum enim antiqui acutum dicebant, Isid. Orig. 19, 19, 11 dub. (v. 1. pennus): pinnas murorum, pennas avium dicimus, Flav. Cap. p. 2243 P. This dictum of the old grammar we have to retain, although the distinction is neither etymologically sound nor is it always practically true; cf. bipennis, Bramb. Lat. Orthog. p. 118. In MSS. and edd. the two forms have mostly been used indiscriminately in all meanings except II. D. E. F. infra, in which pinna only is found; cf. esp. Wagn. Orth. Verg. p. 465; Rib. prol. Verg. p. 441 sq.; Corss. Ausspr. 2, p. 270 sq.), a feather on the body of a winged creature (syn. pluma). **I.** Lit. (a) Form penna: sine pennis volare haud facile est: meae alae pennas non habent, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 48: pennarum tuarum nitor, Phaedr. 1, 13, 6: maduere graves aspergine pennae, Ov. M. 4, 728. — (β) Form pinna: (aves) pullos pinnis fovet, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: pinnarum caules omnium cavi, Plin. 11, 39, 34, § 97; Sen. Ep. 42, 4: ova parire solet genus pinnis condecoratum, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 59 Müll. (Ann. v. 10 Vahl): conveniebat corvos ex albis album pinnis jactare colorem, Lucr. 2, 823 Munro: galli salaces, frequentibus pinnis, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5; Col. 8, 2, 10: nam his rebus plumam pinnasque emundant, id. ib. 9, 14, 7: ut statim per somnum hianti pinna in os inderetur, Suet. Claud. 33. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In plur.: pennae (pinnae), a wing (syn. ala). (a) Form pennae: age tu, sis, sine pennis vola, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 80: quaterne in aëre, Ov. M. 4, 676: pennis resumptis, id. ib. 4, 664: vertere, to fly away, Prop. 2, 24, 22 (3, 19, 6): penna, collect. for the wings, Ov. M. 2, 376. — (β) Form pinnae: geminis secat aëra pinnis, Cic. Arat. 48 (282): pinnas explicare, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 55: o Fides alma, apta pinnis, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104 (Trag. v. 410 Vahl): densis ales pinnis obnixâ, id. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31 (Ann. v. 148 ib.): (aquila) praepetibus pinnis (B. and K.; al. pennis), Cic. poet. Div. 1, 47, 106. — Of bees: pinnis coruscant, Verg. G. 4, 73. — Of locusts: pinnarum stridor, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 104. — Of gnats: pinnae culicis, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 3. — Prov.: pinnas incidere alicui, to clip one's wings, i. e. to deprive one of power or rank, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5; so, decisis humilis pinnis, with clipped wings, i. e. with disappointed hopes, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50; cf. the opp.: extendere pinnas, to spread out one's wings, i. e. to attempt great things, id. ib. 1, 20, 21. — **B.** Poët., a flying, flight. (a) Form penna: felicitibus edita pennis, i. e.

with a happy omen from the flight of birds, Prop. 3, 10 (4, 9), 11; Sil. 3, 344; Val. Fl. 1, 231. — (β) Form pinna: pinna veras dare notas, Ov. F. 1, 448. — **B.** A feather on an arrow (poet.). **1.** Form penna: per jugulum pennis tenus acta sagitta est, Ov. M. 6, 258. — Hence, **2.** Meton., an arrow (poet.). (a) Form penna: cervos pennâ petere, Val. Fl. 6, 421. — (β) Form pinna: olor trajectus pinna, Ov. F. 2, 110. — **C.** In late Lat., a pen. — Form penna: instrumenta scribae, calamus et penna: sed calamus arboris est, penna avis, Isid. Orig. 6, 14. — **D.** A fin. — Form pinna, Plin. 9, 13, 15, § 42. — **E.** A pinnacle. — Form pinna: turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus atextuntur, Caes. B. G. 5, 39; 7, 72: milites Metelli ... a pinnis hostis defendebant facillime funditore, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 1; Verg. A. 7, 159: templi, Vulg. Luc. 4, 9. — **F.** In mechanics. **1.** A float or bucket of a water-wheel. — Form pinna, Vitr. 10, 10. — **2.** A stop or key of a water-organ. — Form pinna, Vitr. 10, 13.

† pennarium, ii, n. [penna], a receptacle for pens, a pen-box: pennarium, καλαμοθήκη, Gloss. Philox.

pennatulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pennatus], provided with wings, winged (ecccl. Lat.): Mercurius in calvitio pennatulus, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10.

pennatus (pinn-), a, um, *adj.* [penna], furnished with wings, winged (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hic Jovis altisoni subito pennata (al. pinnata) satelles, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 47, 106: apes, Plin. 11, 1, 1, § 1: serpentes, Ov. M. 7, 350: pennati equi, quos pegasos vocant, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72: Zephyrus, Lucr. 5, 738: ferrum, an arrow, Plin. 34, 14, 39, § 138. — **Subst.**: **pennata**, ōrum, n. (sc. animalia), winged creatures, birds: pennatorum infecunda sunt, quae aduncos habent ungues, Plin. 10, 52, 73, § 143. — Prov.: Frustra jactur rete ante oculos pennatorum, Vulg. Prov. 1, 17. — **Comp.**: voto pennator, Auct. Itin. Alex. 69. — **II.** Transf.: pennatas impennatasque agnas in Saliari carmine spicas significat cum aristas, et alias sine aristas ... (Aelius oves veteres et) agnas novas voluit intellegi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 211 Müll.

pennesco, ōre, v. n. *inch.* [id.], to put forth feathers or wings, to become fledged (post-class.), Cassiod. Var. 1, 38.

pennifer, ēra, ōrum, *adj.* [penna-fero], feathered, winged (post-class. prose): armi, Sid. Carm. 2, 309.

penniger, ēra, ōrum, *adj.*, or **pinniger** [penna-gero], feathered, winged. **I.** Lit. (class.): genus animantium, Cic. Univ. 10: pinniger rex apum, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 48. — **II.** Transf. (poet.): sagittae, Sil. 3, 375.

Penninus (**Peninus** or **Poeninus**), the latter orthog. on account of the false derivation from Poeni, because Hannibal marched over this mountain to Italy, Liv. 21, 38, 6 sqq.; Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 123), a, um, *adj.* [from the Celtic Pen or Penn, summit, peak], of or belonging to the Pennine Alps (between the Valais and Upper Italy, the highest point of which is the Great St. Bernard), *Pennine*: Alpes, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 123; Tac. H. 1, 87; called also, juga, id. ib. 1, 61: mons, i. e. the Great St. Bernard, Sen. Ep. 31, 9; also, *absol.*: Peninus, Liv. 5, 35; 21, 38: iter, over the Great St. Bernard, Tac. H. 1, 70: VALLIS POENIN, the Valais, Inscr. Grut. 376, 6: DEO PENINO D. D., the local deity of the Pennine Alps, Inscr. Spon. Misc. Ant. p. 85, n. 30; called also, IUPITER POENINVS, and simply, POENINVS, Inscr. Orell. 228 sq.

* **pennipēs**, ēdis, *adj.* [penna-pes], that has wings on his feet, wing-footed: Perseus, Cat. 55, 24.

pennipōtens (pinn-; cf. Don. p. 1748 P.), entis, *adj.* [penna-potens], able to fly, winged (poet.): pennipotentum, Lucr. 2, 878; 5, 789.

* **pennor**, āri, v. dep. n. [penna], to put forth wings, become fledged, Dracont. 1, 262.

pennula, ae, f. *dim.* [id.], a little wing (rare but class.): cum pulli pennulis uti possunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: tensa, Ven. Carm. 3, 22, 9; Hieron. adv. Pelag. 1, 14 init.; Vulg. Lev. 5, 8.

† **1. pennus**, a, um, *adj.* [pinna], pointed, sharp: pennum antiqui acutum dicebant: unde et avium pennae, quia acutae, Isid. Orig. 19, 19, 11 dub. (al. pinnum).

2. Pennus, i, m., a Roman surname: T. Quinctius Pennus, Liv. 4, 26.

† **pensa**, ae, f. [pendo], a day's provisions, a ration for a day, Edict. Diocl. p. 19: **pensabilis**, e, *adj.* [penso], reparable (post-class.): damna, Amm. 31, 13, 11.

pensatio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** Lit., a weighing, weighing out, a recompense, compensation (post-Aug.): multorum bonorum pensatio, Petr. 141, 6; Dig. 16, 2, 7; Quint. Decl. 2, 32; Dig. 3, 5, 7. — **II.** Trop., a weighing, pondering, consideration (post-class.), Amm. 16, 12, 33.

pense, adv., v. pendo, P. a. fin.

pensiculatē, adv., v. pensiculo fin.

† **pensiculatō**, ōris, m. [pensiculo], a weigher, examiner: pensiculatores, ἑτασταί, Gloss. Philox.

pensiculō, āre, v. a. [pendo], to weigh, ponder, consider (post-class.): pensicula utrumque, modulareque (al. pensiculate moderateque), Gell. 13, 20, 11: scripta, App. Flor. p. 364; id. Deo. Soc. p. 103 init. — Hence, **pensiculatē**, adv., carefully (post-class.): pensiculate (al. pensim) scripta, Gell. 1, 3, 12.

pensilis, e, *adj.* [pendeo], hanging, hanging down, pendent, pensile (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. pendulus). **I.** Lit.: restim volo mihi emere, qui me faciam pensilem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 86: vehetur pensilibus plumis, i. e. in a bed, Juv. 1, 159: lychnuchi, Plin. 34, 3, 8, § 14: uva, which are hung up to be preserved during the winter, Hor. S. 2, 2, 121; cf. Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 15; in a double sense, alluding to the hanging of one's self, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 99: libertas pensilis, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 70. — **B.** Subst.: **pensilia**, ium, n. **1.** Fruit hung up to be preserved: pensilia, ut uvae, mala, et sorba, Varr. R. R. 1, 68; 1, 59, 3. — **2.** (Sc. membra) = penis: pulcre pensilibus peculiati, Auct. Priap. 53. — **II.** In archit., supported on arches, hanging, pensile: fabrica, Col. 1, 6, 16: horreum, id. 12, 50, 3: ambulatio, Plin. 36, 13, 18, § 83: urbs, id. 36, 15, 24, § 104: horti, hanging gardens, id. 36, 14, 20, § 94; Curt. 5, 1, 32: balneae, shower-baths or vapor-baths, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168; Val. Max. 9, 1, 1; Macr. S. 2, 11, 3: tribus, on movable seats (in the theatre), Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 119.

pensim, adv., another reading for pensiculate; v. pensiculo fin.

pensio, ōnis, f. [pendo; lit., a weighing, weighing out; hence], **I.** A weight (only in Vitr.), Vitr. 10, 16; 10, 8. — **II.** Transf., a paying, payment, a term of payment (class.; cf. stipendium, pretium): pendere poenas solvere significat, ab eo, quod aere gravi cum uterentur Romani, penso eo, non numerato debitum solvebant: unde etiam pensiones dictae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 208 Müll.: nihil debetur ei, nisi ex tertia pensione, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 1: prima, id. Fam. 6, 18, 5: altera tributii, Plin. 16, 8, 12, § 32. — Transf., sarcastically: etenim ista tua minime avara conjux, nimium debet diu populo Romano tertiam pensionem, i. e. her third marriage (after your death), Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 113. — **B.** In partic. **1.** A tax, impost (post-class.), Aur. Vict. Caes. 39: vectigalium, id. Epit. 9. — **2.** Rent of a house or land (post-Aug.): aedium pensio annua, Suet. Ner. 44; Juv. 9, 63; Dig. 33, 7, 18. — **3.** Interest of money (post-class.), Lamp. Alex. Sev. 26. — **4.** Compensation: jacturae, Petr. 136, 2.

pensitatio, ōnis, f. [pensito]. **I.** Lit., a paying, payment (post-class.), Ascen. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 1; Eum. Grat. Act. ad Const. 12. — **II.** Transf. **A.** A recompense, compensation (post-Aug.), Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 103. — **B.** An expense, expenditure (late Lat.): diurna pensitatio, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 2, 8. — **C.** That with which payment may be made, valuables: multa munera argenti et auri, et pensitationes, Vulg. 2 Par. 21, 3.

pensitator, ōris, m. [id.], one who weighs or considers, a weigher, ponderer, considerer (post-class.): verborum, Gell. 17, 1, 3.

pensito, avi, atum, 1, v. freq. a. [pensio], to weigh, weigh out. **I.** Lit.: lanam, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. R. 22. — Trop.: vitam aequā lance, Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 44. — **II.** Transf. **A.** To pay (rare but class.): praedia, quae pensitatio, Suet. Aug. 3, 2, 9: vectigalia, id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 16. — **B.** To weigh, ponder, think over, consider (not in Cic. or Caes.; syn.: penso, expendo, pondero): rem, Liv. 4, 41: virtutes, Gell. 1, 4, 1: aliquid morosissime, Suet. Aug. 16; id. Caes. 30; Tac. A. 12, 17: malui omnia a te pensitari quam electa laudari, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 6; 4, 15, 8; 7, 9, 3: de aliquā re, Gell. 2, 27, 3. — With a relative clause: Tiberius saepe apud se pensitatio, an, etc., Tac. A. 3, 52: diu pensitares, quem potissimum eligeres, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 9. — **C.** To compare by examining (post-class.): philosophorum sectatores cum veteribus Pythagoricis pensitans, Gell. 1, 9, 11: incommoda cum emolumento spei, id. 1, 13, 5.

* **pensiuncula**, ae, f. dim. [pensio], a small payment: fenoris, Col. 10 praef. 1.

penso, avi, atum, 1, v. freq. a. [pendo], to weigh or weigh out carefully (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic., for in Off. 2, 19, 68, compensandum is the correct reading. Neither is it found in Plaut., Ter., Lucr., or Caes.; syn.: pendo, expendo). **I.** Lit.: aurum, Liv. 38, 24; Sil. 4, 153; Col. 12, 51, 2: C. Gracchi caput auro pensatum, paid for with its weight in gold, Flor. 3, 15, 6: odores ac purpureae et auro pensanda, worth their weight in gold, Sen. Ep. 73, 5. — Prov.: pensare alicuius eadem trutinā, to weigh one in the same balance, judge one by the same standard, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 29. — **II.** Transf. **A.** To counterbalance with any thing, to compensate, recompense, repay, make good, requite; for the usual compensate: exigua turis impensā tanta beneficia pensatur, Curt. 8, 5, 10: beneficia beneficiis, Sen. Ben. 3, 9, 3; Suet. Aug. 25: praematuram mortem immortalis nominis sui memoria, Vell. 2, 88, 3: vulnera et sanguis aviditate praedae, Tac. H. 3, 26 fin.; cf. id. ib. 4, 74; id. A. 2, 26: vicem alicujus, to supply the place of a thing, to compensate for a thing, Plin. 31, 8, 44, § 97: transmarinae res quādam vice pensatae, Liv. 26, 37: iter, to shorten the way, Luc. 9, 685. — **B.** To pay, repay, punish with any thing: nece pudorem, Ov. H. 2, 143: omnia uno ictu, Sen. Oedip. 936: nefarium concubitus voluntaria morte, Val. Max. 1, 8, 3. — **2.** To purchase with any thing: vitam auro, Sil. 2, 35: victoriam damno militis, Vell. 2, 115, 4. — **C.** To exchange for any thing: palatia caelo, Calp. Ecl. 4, 141: laetitiam moerore, Plin. 7, 40, 41, § 132. — **D.** To allay, quench: sitim, Calp. Ecl. 5, 111. — **E.** To weigh, ponder, examine, consider: ex factis, non ex dictis, amicos pensare, Liv. 34, 49: ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse, id. 22, 51, 3; Curt. 3, 6, 3; 8, 2, 14; 7, 33, 2: singula animi consulta, id. 7, 8, 1: stat pensata diu belli sententia, Sil. 7, 223.

pensor, oris, m. [id.], one who weighs or considers, a weigher, examiner (eccl. Lat.): elementorum, Aug. Conf. 5, 4 fin.; id. Civ. Dei, 15, 27.

pensum, i, v. pendo, P. a. B.

* **pensura**, ae, f. [pendo], a weighing, Varr. L. L. 5, § 183 Müll.

pensus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from pendo.

† **pentachordus**, ā, um, adj., = πεντάχορδος, five-stringed (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 962.

pentacontarchus, i, m., = πεντηκόνταρχος, a commander of fifty men, pentacontarch, Vulg. 1 Macc. 3, 55.

† **pentadactylus**, i, m., = πενταδάκτυλος, a pentadactyl, a kind of shell-fish, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147 Sillig N. cr. — **II.** For pentaphyllon, App. Herb. 2.

pentadōros, on, adj., = πεντάδαρος, containing five palms or hand-breadths, Vitr. 2, 3, 3; Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 170.

‡ **pentactēricus**, a, um, adj., = πεντακτήρικος, of five years, Inscr. Grut. 499, 6.

† **pentagōnius**, a, um, adj., = πενταγώνιος and **pentagōnus**, a, um, = πεντάγωνος, quinquangular, pentagonal. — Subst.: **pentagōnium**, i, n., a pentagon (post-class.): pentagonii ratio, Auct. de

Limit. p. 257 Goes. — **pentagōnum**, i, n., for pentaphyllon, App. Herb. 2.

† **pentamēter**, tri, m., = πεντάμετρος (containing five metrical feet), a pentameter: in pentametri medio, Quint. 9, 4, 98; so id. 9, 4, 109: heroicis, Diom. p. 506 P.: pentameterum elegum, id. p. 502 ib.

† **pentā-nummus** (-nūmus), i, m. [vox hibr., from πέντε and numus], a silver coin of the value of five asses, i. q. quinarus (post-class.), Auct. de Limit. p. 265 Goes.

† **pentapētes**, is, n., = πενταπέτες, five-leaf, cinque-foil: quinquifolium Graeci vocant pentapētes sive pentaphyllon, Plin. 25, 9, 62, § 109.

† **pentapharmacum**, i, n., = πενταφάρμακον, a meal consisting of five dishes (post-class.), Spart. Ael. Ver. 5.

† **pentaphyllon**, i, n., = πεντάφυλλον, i. q. quinquifolium and pentapetes, five-leaved grass, cinque-foil, Plin. 25, 9, 62, § 109; App. Herb. 2.

† **Pentāpolis**, is, f., = Πεντάπολις. **I.** A district of five towns on the Dead Sea, Sol. 35; Vulg. Sap. 10, 6. — **II.** A district of Cyrene, on the Libyan Sea, Sex. Ruf. Brev. 13; Sen. Verg. A. 4, 42. — Hence, **Pentā-politānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Pentapolis, i. e. to Cyrene, Cyrenaic: regio, Plin. 5, 5, § 31.

† **pentaprotia**, ae, f., = πενταπρωτεία, the first five men, a board or college of five superior officers (post-class.), Cod. Just. 12, 29, 2.

† **pentaptōta**, ōrum, n., = πεντάπτωτα, in the later gramm., nouns that have five cases, pentaptotes, Diom. p. 288 P. al.

† **pentas**, ādis, f., = πέντας, the number five, five (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 7, §§ 735 and 745.

† **pentasēmus**, a, um, adj., = πεντάσημος, that has five marks or divisions of time (post-class.): pes, Mart. Cap. 9, § 978.

† **pentaspaston**, i, n., = πεντάσπαστον, a tackle with five pulleys, two in the lower block and three in the upper, Vitr. 10, 3.

† **pentasphaerus**, a, um, adj., = πέντεσφαίρα, folium, a kind of costly spice, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

† **pentastichoe** porticus = πεντάστιχοι, having five rows of columns, Treb. Gall. 18.

† **pentasyllābus**, a, um, adj., = πεντασύλλαβος, having five syllables, five-syllabled (post-class.): pedes, Mall. Theod. de Metr. 2.

† **Pentateuchus**, i, m., or **Pentateuchum**, i, n., = πεντάτευχος, the five books of Moses, the Pentateuch, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 10 et saep.; Isid. Orig. 6, 2, 2.

† **pentathlos** or -us, i, m., = πένταθλος, one who practised the five exercises of pitching the quoit, running, leaping, wrestling, and hurling (post-Aug.), Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 57; so id. 34, 8, 19, §§ 68 and 72.

‡ **pentathlum**, i, n., = πένταθλον, the contest of the five exercises of pitching the quoit, running, leaping, wrestling, and hurling (post-class.): pentathlum antiqui quinquartium dixerunt. Id autem genus exercitationis ex his quinque artibus constat, jactu disci, cursu, saltu, jaculatione, luctatione, Paul. ex Fest. p. 211 Müll.

† **pentatōmon**, i, n., = πεντάτομος, five-leaf, cinque-foil, i. q. quinquifolium and pentaphyllon, App. Herb. 2.

† **Pentecostalis**, e, adj. [Pentecoste], of or belonging to Whitsuntide or Pentecost, Pentecostal (eccl. Lat.): festum Pentecostale, Tert. Idol. 14.

† **Pentecostē**, ōs, f., = πεντηκοστή (sc. ἡμέρα), the fiftieth day after Easter, Whitsunday, Pentecost (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 32; id. 1 Cor. 16, 8; Tert. Idol. 14.

Pentēlensis, e, adj., **Pentelic**: mons, Vitr. 2, 8; v. Pentelicus.

Pentēlicus, a, um, adj., = Πεντηλικός, of or belonging to a mountain near Athens (in the demos of Πεντελῆς), celebrated for its white marble, **Pentelic**: Hermae Pentelici, of Pentelic marble, Cic. Att. 1, 8, 2.

† **pentēlorum**, e, adj. [vox hibr. from πέντε and lorium], having five thongs or five stripes, Vop. Aur. 46.

† **pentēris**, is, f., = πεντήρης, a ship

with five banks of oars, Auct. B. Alex. 47; id. B. Afr. 62 fin.

pentethronicus, a, um, adj., a fictitious word: pugna pentethronica, Psaut. Poen. 2, 25 dub.

Pentheus, a, um, v. Pentheus, A.

† **pentēmimēres** or -is, is, f., = πενθημιμέρης (sc. τομή; consisting of five halves, i. e. of 2½ parts), a part of a verse, consisting of its first two feet and a half, esp. of a hexameter or iambic trimeter, a penthemimeris, Aus. Ep. 4, 85 and 89; Diom. 497, 8; Ter. Maur. p. 2440 P.

Penthesilea, ae, f., = Πενθεσίλεια, a queen of the Amazons, who fought before Troy against the Greeks, and was slain by Achilles, Verg. A. 1, 491 Serv.; cf. Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 14; Just. 2, 4.

Pentheus, ei and eos, m., = Πενθεύς, son of Echion and Agave, grandson of Cadmus, and king of Thebes; having treated with contempt the rites of Bacchus, he was torn in pieces by his mother and her sisters when under the influence of the god, Ov. M. 3, 514; Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 24; 3 (4), 22, 33; Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 40; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 73; id. C. 2, 19, 14. — Hence, **A. Pentheus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Pentheus, Penthean: mater, Sid. Carm. 22, 94. — **B. Pentheus**, a, um, adj., = Πενθεός, of or belonging to Pentheus, Penthean, Stat. Th. 2, 575. — **C.**

Penthides, ae, m., = Πενθείδης, a male descendant of Pentheus, Ov. Ib. 449 and 609.

† **pentōrōbon**, i, n., = πεντόροβον, a plant, called also paeonia, Plin. 27, 10, 60, § 84; 25, 4, 10, § 29; App. Herb. 64.

Pentri, ōrum, m., a Samnite people, Liv. 9, 31.

pēnu, v. penus init.

penūarius, a, um, adj. [penus], of or for provisions (post-class. for penarius): cellae, Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 11.

penūla, ae, v. paenula.

penultimus, a, um, v. paenultimus.

penūria or **paenūria**, ae, f. [Gr. πένομαι, to toil; πένης, poor; cf. σπάνις, πείνα], want, need, scarcity of any thing (class.; syn.: inopia, egestas). **I.** Lit., esp. of want of the necessities of life; constr. with or (less freq.) without a gen.: cibi, Lucr. 5, 1007: victūs, Hor. S. 1, 1, 98: edendi, Verg. A. 7, 113: aquarum, Sall. J. 17, 5: rerum necessarium, id. ib. 23, 2: frumenti, Liv. 4, 25. — Absol.: neque enim est umquam penuria parvi, he is never in want who requires but little, Lucr. 5, 1119: penuriam temporum sustinere, to supply their temporary wants, Col. 9, 14, 17: in penuriā, in time of scarcity, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 130: afflixit te penuriā, Vulg. Deut. 8, 3; 28, 48. — Of want of other things: civium, Tert. Ad. 3, 88: magna sapientium civium bonorumque penuria, Cic. Brut. 1, 2: cuius generis (amicorum) est magna penuria, id. Lael. 17, 62: liberorum, Sall. J. 22, 2: mulierum, Liv. 1, 9: agri, vectigalium, pecuniae, Cic. Inv. 2, 39, 115: argenti, Liv. 23, 21: arborum, Col. 7, 9, 7. — **II.** Trop.: consilii, Plin. 8, 6, 6, § 17: vivae vocis, Gell. 14, 2, 1.

pēnus, ūs and i, m. and f., also **pēnum**, i, and **pēnus**, oris, n. (gen. penēris, penēris, only acc. to Gell. 4, 1, 2; a collat. form **pēnu**, Afran., acc. to Charis. p. 113 P.; cf. also Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 18) [from the root pa- of pascō; Gr. πατέομαι; v. penates]. **I.** Store or provision of food provisions, victuals: est enim omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68; cf. other and different explanations in Gell. 4, 1, and tit.: De penu legatā, Dig. 33, 9: annuus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 45; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 19: omne penus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 91: ut sibi penum aliud ornet, id. Capt. 4, 4, 12: condus promus magna, procurator peni, id. Ps. 2, 2, 14: magna penus, Lucil. ap. Non. 219, 29: vinum penumque omnem, Pompon. ib. 30: in penum erile, Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 659 P.: aliquem penore privare, Auct. ap. id. ib.: portet frumenta penusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 72: ne situ penora mucorem contrahant, Col. 12, 4, 4: cum ea res innoxia penora conservet, id. ib. fin.: avium cuiusque generis multiplex penus, Suet. Ner. 11: in locuplete penu, Pers. 3, 73. — **II.** The innermost part of a temple of Vesta, the sanctuary: penus vocatur locus intimus in aede Vestae, Fest. p. 250 Müll.; cf.

Serv. Verg. A. 3, 12: in penum Vestae, quod, etc., irrumpit, Lampr. Elag. 6.

Peparethus or **-os**, *i. f.*, = Πεπάρεθος, *Peparethus* (now *Piperi*), a small island in the *Ægean Sea*, one of the *Cyclades*, famous for wine and oil, with a town of the same name, now *Scopelo*: ferax *Peparethos* olivae, *Ov. M. 7*, 6; cf. *Liv. 28*, 5, 10; 31, 28, 6.—Hence, **II. Peparethius**, *a. um*, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Peparethos*, *Peparethian*: vinum, *Plin. 14*, 7, 9, § 76.

† **peplis**, *idis, f.*, = πέπλις, the name of two plants, one of which was also called porcilaca, *Plin. 20*, 20, 81, § 210; and the other syce, meconion, or mecon aphrodes, *id. 27*, 12, 93, § 119.

peplum, *ii, n.*, = πέπλιον, a medicinal plant, a species of *Scarpe*, prob. the *Euphorbia esula*, *Linn.*; *Caes. Aur. Acut. 2*, 19, 115; *id. Tard. 4*, 6, 89.

† **pēplum**, *i. n.*, and **pēplus**, *i. m.*, = πέπλον and πέπλος, the robe of state of *Minerva* at Athens, with which her statue was solemnly invested every five years at the *Panathenaea*, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 67; *id. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1*, 480; *Verg. Cir. 21* sq.; *Stat. Th. 10*, 56.—**II. Transf. A.** A splendid upper garment, a robe of state, either of gods or men (post-class.), *Claud. Nupt. Honor. 123*: imperatorium, *Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 23*.—**B.** Still more gen., any broad upper garment, *Manil. 5*, 387.—**C.** A disease of the eye (by which the eye is covered or veiled, as it were), *Ser. Samm. 13*, 220 (al. plumbum).

† **pēpo**, *ōnis, m.*, = πέπων, *onos*, a species of large melon, a pumpkin, *Plin. 19*, 5, 23, § 65; 20, 2, 6, § 11; *Tert. Anim. 32*; *id. adv. Marc. 4*, 40; *Vulg. Num. 11*, 5.

† **pepticus**, *a. um, adj.*, = πεπτικός, that promotes digestion, *peptic* (post-Aug.): medicinae, *Plin. 20*, 18, 76, § 201.

† **pepunculus**, *i. m. dim.* [pepo], a small pumpkin, *Not. Tir. p.* 168.

Pepuzitae, *ārum, m.*, a sort of heretics (also called *Montanistae*), so named after the *Phrygian town* of *Pepuza*, *Cod. Just. 1*, 5, 5.

per, *prep.* with *acc.* (by solecism with *abl.* *PER QVO*, = *whereby*, *Inscr. Miseni Repert. ex a. p. Chr. n. 159*; *Inscr. Orell. 3300*) [kindr. with *Gr. παρά*; *Sanscr. pāra*, ulterior; *Lith. pēr*; cf. *parumper*, paulisper; *v. Curt. Griech. Etym. p.* 269], denotes, like the *Gr. διά*, motion through a space, or extension over it. **I. Lit.**, of space, *through, through the midst of, throughout, all over, all along*: per amoena salicta raptare aliquem, *Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1*, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 40 Vahl.); inde Fert sese (equus) campi per caerula laetaeque prata, *id. ap. Macr. S. 6*, 3 (id. v. 505 ib.); per amoenam urbem leni fuit agmine flumen, *id. ap. id. ib. 6*, 4 (id. v. 177 ib.); per membranas oculorum cernere, *Cic. N. D. 2*, 57, 142: coronam auream per forum ferre, *id. Att. 14*, 16, 2: iit hasta per tempus utrumque, *Verg. A. 9*, 418: se per munitiones deicere, *Caes. B. G. 3*, 26: per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes, *Hor. Ep. 1*, 1, 46: per ignes, *Ov. M. 8*, 76: per Avernā, *id. ib. 14*, 105: per caelum, *Verg. A. 4*, 700: per vias fabulari, in all the streets, *Plaut. Cist. 5*, 1: per totam urbem, *id. Ep. 2*, 2, 11: qui per provincias atque imperium tuum pecunias ei credidissent, in the provinces, *Cic. Fam. 1*, 7, 6: invitati hospitaliter per domos, *Liv. 1*, 9: via secta per ambas (zonas), *Verg. G. 1*, 238; 245: nascuntur copiosissime in Balearibus ac per Hispanias, in, *Plin. 19*, 5, 30, § 94: per illas gentes celebratur, throughout, *Tac. A. 12*, 12: gustūs elementa per omnia: quaerunt, *Juv. 11*, 14.—Placed after the noun: viam per, *Lucr. 6*, 1264: transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppes, *Verg. A. 5*, 663; 6, 692.

II. Transf. A. Of time, *through, throughout, during, for*: quod des bubus per hiemem, the winter through, during the winter, *Cato, R. R. 25*: nulla res per triennium, nisi ad nutum istius, iudicata est, *Cic. Verr. 1*, 5, 13: nulla abs te per hos dies epistula... venerat, during these days, *id. Att. 2*, 8, 1: per decem dies ludi facti sunt, *id. Cat. 3*, 8, 20: per idem tempus, during, at, in the course of, *id. Brut. 83*, 286; *Suet. Galb. 10*: per noctem cernunt sidera, during the night, in the night-time, *Plin. 2*, 10, 7, § 48: per inducias, during, *Liv. 38*, 2: per

multa bella, *id. 8*, 13: per ludos, *id. 2*, 18: per comitia, *Suet. Caes. 80*: per somnum, *id. ib. 45*: per tempus, during, i. e. at the right time, = in tempore, *Plaut. Poen. 1*, 1, 6; *Ter. And. 4*, 4, 44; *id. Hec. 4*, 3, 16.—So distr.: per singulas noctes, *Suet. Caes. 1*; *id. Calig. 22*; cf.: per haec, meanwhile, *id. Claud. 27*: per quae, *id. Tib. 52*.—**B.** To indicate the agent, instrument, or means, *through, by, by means of*: statuerunt injurias per vos ulcisci, *Cic. Verr. 2*, 2, 3, § 9: detrimenta publicis rebus per homines eloquentissimos importata, *id. de Or. 1*, 9, 38: quid ais? vulgo occidebantur? Per quos? et a quibus? by whom? and by whose command? *id. Rosc. Am. 29*, 80: quae domi gerenda sunt, ea per Caecilium transiguntur, *id. ib. 51*, 149: quod nefarium stuprum non per illum factum est, *id. Cat. 2*, 4, 7.—Placed after its case: Exerce vocem, quam per visis et colis, *Plaut. Poen. prol. 13*.—**Esp.** per fidem decipere, fallere, etc. (= data fide): per fidem deceptus sum, through confidence, i. e. in my host who betrayed me, *Plaut. Most. 2*, 2, 69; *Cic. Inv. 1*, 39, 71; *Caes. B. G. 1*, 46, 3.—So, per se, per te, through himself, by himself, of himself, etc.: homo per se cognitus, sine ullā commendatione majorum, *Cic. Brut. 25*, 96: per me tibi obstiti, = solus, by myself, *id. Cat. 1*, 5, 11: satis per te tibi consulis, *Hor. Ep. 1*, 17, 1: per se solus, *Liv. 1*, 49.—With ipse: nihil ipsos per se sine P. Sullā facere potuisse, *Cic. Sull. 24*, 67: ipsum per se, suā vi, suā naturā, sua sponte laudabile, *id. Fin. 2*, 15, 50.—To form an adverb. expression, in, by, through, etc.: non dubitavi id a te per litteras petere, by letter, *Cic. Fam. 2*, 6, 2: per summum dedecus vitam amittere, in the most infamous manner, most infamously, *id. Rosc. Am. 11*, 30: per iram facere aliquid, in anger, *id. Tusc. 4*, 37, 79: per commodum, *Liv. 30*, 29, 3 (cf. *II. A. supra*): per commodum rei publicae, *id. 20*, 25, 17; 22, 57, 1; 31, 11, 2: per ludum et jocum, sporting and jesting, in sport and jest, *Cic. Verr. 2*, 1, 60, § 155; cf. *id. ib. 2*, 5, 70, § 181: per vim, forcibly, *Sall. J. 23*, 1: per dolum, *id. ib. 11*, 8: per otium, at leisure, *Liv. 4*, 58, 12: ceteris copiis per otium trajectis, *id. 21*, 28, 4: cibo per otium capto, *id. 21*, 55, 1: per tumultum = tumultuose, *id. 44*, 45, 14.—**C.** To designate the reason, cause, inducement, etc., *through, for, by, on account of, for the sake of*: per metum mussari, *Plaut. Aul. 2*, 1, 12: qui per virtutem perit, at non interit, *id. Capt. 3*, 5, 32: cum antea per aetatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere auderem, *Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1*, 1: per aetatem, *Caes. B. G. 2*, 16 fin.: Druso propinquant quasi per officium obviae fuere legiones, *Tac. A. 1*, 24: ut nihil eum delectaret, quod aut per naturam fās esset aut per leges liceret, *Cic. Mil. 16*, 43: cum per valetudinem posses, venire tamen noluisti, *id. Fam. 7*, 1, 1: per me, per te, etc., as far as concerns me, you, etc.: si per vos licet, *Plaut. As. prol. 12*: per me vel stertas licet, *Cic. Ac. 2*, 29, 93; cf.: sin hoc non licet per Cratippum, *id. Off. 3*, 7, 33: fides publica per sese involata, *Sall. J. 33*, 3: per me ista pedibus trahantur, *Cic. Att. 4*, 16, 10: per me stetisse, quo minus hae fierent nuptiae, *Ter. And. 4*, 2, 16: si per suos esset licitum, *Nep. Eum. 10*, 3: inspicere vitia nec per magistrōs nec per aetatem licebat, *Macr. S. 1*, 24.—Hence, in oaths, entreaties, asseverations, etc., by a god, by men, or by inanimate or abstract things, by: IOVRANTO PER IOVEM, etc., *Tab. Bant. lin. 15*: per pol saepe peccas, *Plaut. Cas. 2*, 6, 18; cf.: si per plures deos juret, *Cic. Rab. Post. 13*, 36: quid est enim, per deos, optabilius sapientiā? *id. Off. 2*, 2, 5: per deos atque homines, *id. Div. 2*, 55, 116: per dexteram te istam oro, *id. Deiot. 3*, 8; cf.: per tuam fidem Te obtestor, *Ter. And. 1*, 5, 55: nunc te per amicitiam et per amorem obsecro, *id. ib. 2*, 1, 26: per pietatem! *Plaut. Trin. 2*, 2, 4: per comitatem edepol, pater, etc., *id. ib. 2*, 52.—In this signif. often separated from its object: per ego vobis deos atque homines dies, ut, etc., *Plaut. Men. 5*, 7, 1: per ego te deos oro, *Ter. And. 3*, 3, 6; 5, 1, 15: per ego te, fili... precor quaeque, etc., *Liv. 23*, 9, 2: per ego has lacrimas... te Oro, *Verg. A. 4*, 314; 12, 56; *Tib. 4*, 5, 7; *Ov. F. 2*, 841: per vos Tyrhena faventum Stagna deum, per ego et Trebiam cinesque Saguntī Obtestor, *Sil. 12*, 79 sq.; 1, 658; *Stat. Th. 11*, 367.—With

ellips. of object: per, si qua est... Intemerrata fides, oro, i. e. per eam, *Verg. A. 2*, 142; 10, 903: per, si quid merui de te bene, perique manentem amorem, Ne, etc., *Ov. M. 7*, 854.—Sometimes to indicate an apparent or pretended cause or inducement, under the show or pretext of, under color of: qui per tutelam aut societatem aut rem mandatam aut fiduciae rationem fraudavit quempiam, *Cic. Caecin. 3*, 7: naves triremes per causam exercendorum remigum ad fauces portus prodire jussit, under pretext of, *Caes. B. C. 3*, 24; v. causa: per speciem alienae fungendae vicis suas opes firmavit, *Liv. 1*, 41 fin.: per simulationem officii, *Tac. H. 1*, 74.—**D.** In composition, it usually adds intensity to the signif., *thoroughly, perfectly, completely, exceedingly, very much, very* (very often in Cicero's epistolary style, and in new-formed words, as perbenevolus, percautus, percupidus, perbelle, perfocissiose, pergaudeo; see these articles): pervelle, perfacilis, peramanter; sometimes it denotes the completion of an action, e.g. perorare, peragere; sometimes it is repeated: perdifficilis et perobscura quaestio, *Cic. N. D. 1*, 1, 1; so *id. Rep. 1*, 12, 18; *id. Brut. 43*, 158; *id. Cael. 20* fin.; *id. Fam. 9*, 20, 3 al.; but also: perexigua et minuta, *id. Tusc. 2*, 13, 30: percautus et diligens, *id. Q. Fr. 1*, 1, 6, § 18 al.; cf. *Madv. ad Cic. Fin. p.* 410.—It frequently occurs in tmesis: nobis ista sunt pergrata perque jucunda, *Cic. de Or. 1*, 47, 205: per mihi mirum visum est, *id. ib. 49*, 214: per enim magni aestimo, *id. Att. 10*, 1, 1: ibi te quam primum per videre velim, = videre pervelim, *id. ib. 15*, 4, 2: Platonī per fuit familiaris, *Gell. 2*, 18, 1: per, inquit, magister optime, exoptatus mihi nunc venis, *id. 18*, 4, 2.—Per quam (also perquam), *very, exceedingly, extremely*: per quam breviter perstrinxi, *Cic. de Or. 2*, 49, 201: per quam modica civium merita, *Plin. Pan. 60*: per quam velim scire, *very much indeed*, *id. Ep. 7*, 27, 1: PARENTES PER QVAM INFELICISSIMI, *Inscr. Murat. 953*, 2.—As one word: illorum mores perquam meditate tenes, *Plaut. Bacch. 3*, 6, 16: propulit perquam indignis modis, *id. Rud. 3*, 3, 9: erat perquam onerosum, *Plin. Ep. 2*, 11, 13: perquam honorificum, *id. ib. 3*, 4, 3.—Separated by an intervening word: per pol quam paucos reperias, *Ter. Hec. 1*, 1, 1.—Placed after the word it governs: v. supra, *I. fin.* and *II. B.*

† **pēra**, *ae, f.*, = πῆρα, a bag, wallet (syn.: mantica, locusus): peras imposuit Juppiter nobis duas, *Phaedr. 4*, 10, 1: cum baculo peraque senex, of a Cynic philosopher, *Mart. 4*, 53, 3; cf. *App. Mag. p.* 287, 39; *Vulg. 1 Reg. 17*, 40; *id. Luc. 10*, 4.

pēr-abjectus, *a. um*, deeply humbled, *Cypr. Laud. Mart. fin.*

pēr-absurdus, *a. um, adj.*, very absurd (class.): haec quia videntur perabsurda, etc., *Cic. Part. 15*, 54; *id. Fin. 3*, 8, 27; 3, 9, 31; 5, 11, 30.—Separated: per enim absurdum est, *Dig. 22*, 3, 25; v. per, *II. D.*

* **per-accommodatus**, *a. um, adj.*, very suitable, very convenient: per fore accommodatum tibi, si, etc., *Cic. Fam. 3*, 5, 3.

pēr-acer, *ācris, ācre, adj.*, very sharp; trop.: iudicium, *Cic. Fam. 9*, 16, 4 (but in *Plaut. Bacch. 3*, 3, 1, the correct reading is cor acre; v. *Ritschl ad l. 1*).

pēr-acerbus, *a. um, adj.*, very harsh to the taste. **I. Lit.**: uva peracerba gustatu, *Cic. Sen. 15*, 53.—**II. Trop.**, very painful: mihi peracerbum fuit, quod, etc., *Plin. Ep. 6*, 5, 6.

pēr-acesco, *ācūi, 3, v. inch. n.*, to become sour through and through, thoroughly sour; hence, trop., to become vexed, to grow vexatious (*Plautin.*): ita mihi pectus peracuit, *Plaut. Aul. 3*, 4, 9: hoc, hoc est, quod peracescit: hoc est demum quod percurior, that vexes me, *id. Bacch. 5*, 1, 13.

peractio, *ōnis, f.* [perago], a finishing, completion. **I. Lit.**: peccati, *Hilar. in Ps. 118*, 4, 8.—**II. Aetatis**, transf. from the stage, *qs. the last act of the drama*, *Cic. Sen. 23*, 85 (cf. *id. ib. 18*, 64: fabulam aetatis peregrisse, and *id. 19*, 70: peragenda fabula est).

peractus, *a. um, Part.*, from perago. **peracūtē**, *adv.*, v. peracutus fin.

per-ācutus, *a. um, adj.*, very sharp. **I. Lit.**: falx, *Mart. 3*, 24, 5 (dub.).—**B. Transf.**, of sound, very clear or penetrating: vox, *Cic. Brut. 68*, 241.—**II. Trop.**,

very keen, very acute, very penetrating: cum peracutus esset ad excogitandum, Cic. Brut. 39, 145: oratio, id. ib. 76, 264; id. Verr. 2, 2, 44, § 108.—**Adv.**: **peracutē**, very sharply, very acutely, with great keenness: moveri, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 35: peracutē querere, quod, etc., id. Fam. 3, 7, 2: reperisse, App. Mag. 34.

peradpositus, a, um, v. perapp.

* **per-adolescens**, entis, adj., very young: homo peradulescens, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 21, 61.

* **per-adolescētulus**, i, m. dim., a very young man, Nep. Eum. 1, 4.

1. Pēraea, ae, f., = Περαια (sc. γῆ, the land beyond the sea or river; hence), **I.** A strip of land in Caria, along the coast opposite to Rhodes, and subject to the Rhodians, Liv. 32, 33; 35; 33, 18.—**II.** A part of Palestine beyond the Jordan, the capital of which was Gadara, Plin. 6, 14, 15, § 70.

2. Pēraea, ae, f., = Περαια, a city in Æolis, a colony of the Mityleneans, Liv. 37, 21, 4.

per-aedificātus, a, um, adj., completely built, built up, Col. 4, 3, 1.

peraequatio, ōnis, f. [peraequo], a making perfectly equal (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: temporum, Sol. 1: similitudinum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.—**II.** In partic., an equalizing, equal distribution of taxes, Cod. Th. 5, 4, 3.

peraequator, ōris, m. [id.], an equalizer, esp. of taxes, an equal distributor (jurid. Lat.), Cod. Th. 13, tit. 11; Cod. Just. 11, tit. 57; Inscr. Grut. 361, 1.

per-aeque, adv., quite equally or evenly (class.): hos nunquam minus, ut peraeque ducerent dena milia HS ex melle recipere esse solitos, on an average, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 11: atque hoc peraeque in omni agro decumano reperietis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52, § 121: quod cum peraeque omnes, tum acerbissime Boeotii senserunt, id. Pis. 35, 86; id. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 46: terna milia peraeque in singulos menses, uniformly, Nep. Att. 13, 6.

per-aequo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to make quite equal (post-Aug.): octogenae stirpes... septenos cuolos peraequarent, filled up, i. e. yielded, produced, Col. 3, 3, 3; 3, 10: amphoras, id. 3, 9, 2: partes, Vitr. 9, 4: contracturam, id. 5, 1: iter, id. 9, 4: annum lunari computatione, Sol. 1, 37.

per-aestimo, 1, v. a., to esteem greatly (post-class.), Cod. Th. 6, 29, 2 fin.

per-āgito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to drive or hunt about greatly, to harass, disturb (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: vehementius peragitati ab equitatu, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: Aetna majore vi peragitata, Sen. Ben. 3, 37.—**B.** In partic., to stir up any thing, esp. a liquid: ut permisceatur medicamen rutabulo ligneo peragitare conveniet, Col. 12, 24, 4: mustum, id. 12, 19, 4.—**II.** Trop., to excite, impel: animos, Sen. Ira, 1, 7.—**B.** To complete, finish: peragitatur enim messis mense Maio, Plin. 18, 18, 47, § 169.

per-āgo, ēgi, actum (inf. paragier, Cato, Orig. 7, p. 1), 3, v. a. **I.** To thrust through, pierce through, transfix (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Theseus latus ense peregit, transpierced, Ov. H. 4, 119: aliquem ardentis quercu, Val. Fl. 1, 146; cf.: externa peragi dextra, Sil. 11, 364.—Hence, transf., to kill, slay, Mart. 5, 37, 16.—**B.** To pass through, traverse: freta, Ov. H. 15, 65: cum sol duodena peregit Signa, id. M. 13, 618.—**II.** To drive about, harass, disturb, disquiet, agitate, annoy a person or thing (very rare): pecora peragens asilus, Sen. Ep. 58, 2: totum Sempronium usque eo perago, ut, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1.—**III.** To carry through, go through with, execute, finish, accomplish, complete, etc. **A.** In gen. (class.; syn.: exsequor, conficere, patro): multum egerunt, qui ante nos fuerunt, sed non peregerunt, Sen. Ep. 64, 8: carmen tubā solā peregit, Enn. ap. Lact. ad Stat. Th. 11, 56 (Ann. v. 508 Vahl.): fabulam, Cic. Sen. 19, 70; cf. id. ib. 18, 64 (and v. peractio): comitia, id. N. D. 2, 4, 10: concilium, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: partes suas, Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 5: conata, Juv. 13, 210: inceptum, Verg. A. 4, 452: cursum, id. ib. 4, 653; cf.: coemptum iter, Ov. F. 1, 188: dona, to finish distributing, Verg. A. 5, 362: mandata, Ov.

M. 7, 502: aetatem, vitam, aevum, id. Tr. 4, 8, 13; 41; id. M. 15, 485: facinus, Juv. 6, 640; also, to exhaust: quot viros, Auct. Priap. 34.—**Absol.**, = διὰ γένος, to pass one's life, Pers. 5, 138.—**Pass. impers.**: Quis non peractum esse cum Pompeio crederet? that the war with Pompey is ended, Flor. 4, 2, 53.—**B.** In partic., in jurid. Lat.: reum, to continue a prosecution till the defendant is condemned, Liv. 4, 42; Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 4; Ov. P. 4, 6, 30; Val. Max. 6, 2, 4: accusationem, to prosecute to the end, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 6: receptus est reus, neque peractus, ob mortem opportunam, Tac. A. 4, 21.—**IV.** In gen., to work, or work up any thing. **A.** Lit.: humum, to till, cultivate, Ov. F. 4, 693: cibum, to digest, Plin. 9, 60, 86, § 183.—**B.** Trop., to go through, go over, to relate, describe, detail, state: legatus peragit deinde postulata... Haec paucis verbis carminis concipiendi jurisjurandi mutatis peragit, Liv. 1, 32, 6 sq.: verbis auspicia, to mention, id. 1, 18 fin.: res pace bello gestas, to describe, treat of, id. 2, 1: dum perago tecum pauca, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 2: res tenues, tenui sermone peractas, delivered, Hor. S. 2, 4, 9.

perāgrans, v. peragro, II.

perāgranter, adv., v. peragro fin.

* **perāgratio**, ōnis, f. [peragro], a wandering or travelling through, a traversing: itinerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 57.

perāgratrix, icis, f. [id.], she that wanders or travels through (post-class.): coelicolarum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 588.

per-āgro, āvi, ātum, 1 (part. peragratus, in the dep. signif.; v. infra), v. a. [per and ager], to wander or travel through or over, to go or pass through, traverse, etc. (class.; cf. percurro). **I.** Lit.: provincias, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 258.—Of bees: saltus silvasque, Verg. G. 4, 53: loca avia, Lucr. 1, 926: in peragranda Aegypto, Suet. Aug. 93: peragratis partibus, Vulg. Act. 19, 1.—Of sailing: litora Liburnicis, Suet. Calig. 37: eques Romanus qui et commercia ea et litora peragravit, Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 45; Flor. 2, 7, 6; Just. 12, 10, 1.—(β) Dep. only in part.: peragratus omnes Germaniae partes, etc., Vell. 2, 97, 4.—**II.** Trop., to go through, traverse, to spread through; to search through, penetrate: omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, Lucr. 1, 74: eloquentia omnes peragravit insulas, Cic. Brut. 13, 51: cujus res gestae omnes gentes terrā marique peragrassent, id. Balb. 6, 16; id. Mil. 35, 98; id. Cael. 22, 53.—Rarely with per: orator ita peragrat per animos hominum, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 222: gula peragrans, a roving appetite, Gell. 7, 16, 6.—Hence, * **perāgranter**, adv., in roving about, Amm. 14, 1, 6.

perāgror, āri, v. peragro, I. β.

per-albus, a, um, adj., very white (post-class.): equus, App. M. 1, p. 103: avis, id. ib. 5, p. 171, 10.

per-amans, antis, Part. [amo], very loving, very fond: homo peramans semper nostri fuit, Cic. Att. 4, 8, b, 3.—**Adv.**: **per-amanter**, very lovingly: perofficiose et peramanter aliquem observare, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3.

per-āmārus, a, um, very bitter or hostile, Arn. in Psa. 77.

per-ambūlo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to ramble through, go through; to traverse, perambulate (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: aedes, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 122: multas terras, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: omnium cubilia, Cat. 29, 8: viridia, Phaedr. 2, 5, 14: rura, Hor. C. 4, 5, 17: astra, id. Epod. 17, 41: terram, Vulg. Zach. 6, 7: universam insulam, id. Act. 13, 6 et saep.—**Pass.**: perambulatum Romanis legionibus Niphatem, Sid. Carm. 23, 93.—**Poet.**: frigus perambulat artūs, runs through, Ov. H. 9, 135: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae Fabula, si dubitem, rightly trod the stage (which was sprinkled with perfumed waters and strewn with flowers), i. e. was properly constructed, well written, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79: sermo perambulat, the fame spreads through, Vulg. Luc. 5, 15.—**II.** In partic., of a physician, to visit patients in succession, Sen. Ben. 6, 16, 2.—**III.** To walk, conduct one's self (ecccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 67, 22: 100, 2.

† **per-amicus**, a, um, adj., very friendly, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 56 Mai.

per-amoenus, a, um, adj., very pleasant: aestas, Tac. A. 4, 67.

per-amplius, a, um, adj., very large, very ample: simulacra, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 109 sq.: regnum, Val. Max. 5, 2, 4.

per-anceps, ipitis, adj., very doubtful, very uncertain, Amm. 29, 5, 37.

peranguste, adv., v. perangustus fin.

perangustus, a, um, adj., very narrow (good prose): fretum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 169: aditus, Caes. B. G. 7, 15; Curt. 3, 4, 4: via, Liv. 22, 4: semita, Curt. 7, 11, 1: termini Macedoniae, Just. 7, 1, 2.—**Adv.**: **peranguste**, very narrowly, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163.

Peranna, i. q. Perenna, v. Anna.

peranno, āvi, 1, v. n. [per-annus], to live through a year: puella nata non perannavit, did not live a year, Suet. Vesp. 5; Macr. S. 1, 12, 6 (dub.).

per-antiquus, a, um, adj., very ancient, Cic. Brut. 10, 41: testes, id. Rep. 1, 37, 58: sacrarium, id. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4: calceamenta, Vulg. Jos. 9, 5.

per-appositus (peradpōs-), a, um, adj., very suitable or apposite: alicui, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 274.

per-ardēo, si, 2, v. n., to burn violently, Paul. Nol. Carn. 23, 404.

per-ardūus, a, um, adj., very difficult: mihi autem hoc perarduum est demonstrare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 71, § 166.

per-aresco, āri, 3, v. inch. n., to grow very dry, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 1; Col. 4, 24, 5.

per-argutus, a, um, adj. **I.** Very shrill (Appuleian): tintinnabula, App. M. 10, p. 247, 39: carmen, id. Flor. p. 349.—**II.** Very acute, very witty: homo, Cic. Brut. 45, 167.

per-āridus, a, um, adj., very dry, very arid: frons, Cato, R. R. 5, 8: solum, Col. 3, 11, 9; 2, 19, 1.

per-armo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to arm or equip well (post-class.): perarmatus exercitus, Curt. 4, 9, 6; 23: manum gladius perarmat, Prud. Cath. 6, 85; 7, 93.

per-aro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** Lit., to plough through; to traverse the sea: pontum, Sen. Med. 650.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To furrow: rugis anilibus ora, Ov. M. 14, 96; Sid. Ep. 3, 13.—**B.** To furrow or scratch over, to injure: cerebrum crebra vibrice peraratum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.—**C.** To scratch letters with the style on a waxen tablet, to write: talia perarans manus, Ov. M. 9, 563: litteram, id. A. 1, 455; cf. id. Tr. 3, 7, 1: peraratae tabellae, id. Am. 1, 11, 7: perarare carmina auro, Stat. S. 4, 5, 24.

per-asper, ēra, ērum, adj., very rough, Cels. 5, 28, 14: montes, Jul. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 51.

per-astūtulus, a, um, adj., very crafty: mulier, App. M. 9, p. 219, 17.

† **peraticum**, i, n., = περῆτικόν, a species of the bdellium-tree, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35.

* **perātīm**, adv. [pera], by bags or wallets: peratim ductare, i. e. to cheat one out of the money in his wallet, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 15.

perattēntē, adv., v. perattentus fin.

per-attentus, a, um, adj., very attentive: animos, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5, § 10.—**Adv.**: **perattēntē**, very attentively: audire aliquem, Cic. Cael. 11, 25.

* **per-atticus**, a, um, adj., very Attic, i. e. very elegant: philosophus, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1 Mai.

(**per-audiendus**, a, um, false reading for perhaurienda, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 84.)

per-bacchor, ātus, 1, v. dep. a.; to carouse or revel through: multos dies, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 104: annum suum in re publica, Ps.-Cic. Decl. in Sall. 3, 10.—**II.** Transf., of fire: perbachata domos incendia, Claud. B. G. 242.

per-bāsio, āre, v. a., to kiss heartily, Petr. 41, 8.

per-beātus, a, um, adj., very fortunate, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 1.

per-bellē, adv., very prettily, very finely: simulare, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 1: feceris, si, etc., id. Att. 4, 4, b, § 1.

per-benē, adv., very well: prandi perbenē, Pötavi, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 81: pol ego

haud a pecuniā perbene, id. Aul. 2, 2, 9: loqui Latine, Cic. Brut. 28, 108: Fortunam fecisse, quando, etc., Liv. 45, 3, 5.

† **per-bene-meritus**, a, um, *adj.*, very well deserved, Inscr. Murat. 1923, 5.

per-benēvolus, a, um, *adj.*, very friendly: aliquid, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 5.

per-benignē, *adv.*, very kindly, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 68.—Separate: per mihi benigne respondit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 2.

(**Perbibesia**, ae, a false reading for Bibesia, Plaut. Curc. 3, 74.)

per-bibo, bibi, 3, v. a. (to drink much; hence), ***I**. To drink or suck up: at ego perii, cui medullam lassitudo perbibit, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 16.—**II**. To drink in (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A**. Lit., Cato, R. R. 130: lana quosdam (colores) non perbibit, Sen. Ep. 71, 31: lacrimas, Ov. M. 6, 397: medicamina, Col. 7, 4, 8.—**B**. Trop., to imbibe, receive: haec cum persuasi mihi et perbibit, Sen. Ep. 94, 11: liberalia studia, id. ib. 36, 4: nequitiam, id. Ira, 1, 16, 2: mentes eorum penitus sucum stultitiae perbiberunt, Lact. 2, 2, 16: rabiem, Ov. Ib. 233: Latium sermonem, Quint. 1, 1, 12 Spald. N. cr.

per-bito, ēre, v. n. **I**. To go over to a place (ante-class.), Pac. ap. Non. 153, 24: utinam te... malo cruciati in Siciliam perbiteres, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 12.—**II**. To perish: ne fame perbitat, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 153, 28 (Trag. Rel. p. 3 Rib.); so, fame, Caecil. ap. Non. 391, 22 (Com. Rel. p. 61 Rib.); Enn. and Titin. ap. Non. 153, 26 and 30 (cf. Enn. Trag. v. 240 Vahl.; Com. Rel. p. 117 Rib.): qui per virtutem perbitat, non interit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 32 dub. (Fleck. perit, at): cruciati maximo, id. Ps. 3, 1, 12; cf.: perbitere Plautus pro perire posuit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 215 Müll.

perblandē, *adv.*, v. perblandus *fin.*

per-blandus, a, um, *adj.*, very courteous or charming, very engaging, very bland: successor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: oratio, Liv. 23, 10, 1: adulatio, Juven. 1, 705.—**Adv.**: **perblandē**, very wimily: aliquid salutare, Macr. S. 1, 2, 16.

per-bonus, a, um, *adj.*, very good: prandium, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 3: eam sei curabiles, perbona'st, id. Merc. 3, 1, 28: ager, Cic. Fl. 29, 71: toreumata, id. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 38: perbono loco res erat, id. Att. 6, 1, 3.

per-brēvis, e, *adj.*, very short, very brief or concise: orator perornatus et perbrevis, Cic. Brut. 43, 158: perbrevis tempore, id. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 22.—Separate: altera pars per mihi brevis videtur, id. Clu. 1, 2.—In *abl.*: perbrevis, adverbially, in a very short time, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 3.—**Adv.**: **perbrēviter**, very briefly, very concisely: quid sentiam, perbrevisiter exponam, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235 al.

per-bullio, ūvi and ii, 4, v. n., to boil thoroughly, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

† **perca**, ae, f., = *πέριον*, a kind of fish, a perch, Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 57; cf. id. 32, 9, 34, § 107; 32, 10, 44, § 126; 32, 11, 53, § 145; Ov. Hal. 112; Aus. Idyll. 10, 115.

per-caedo, cecidi, caesum, v. a., to cut up completely = ad interfectionem caedere (post-class.): exercitum, Flor. 3, 20, 10 (dub.; al. cecidi): terga hostium, id. 4, 12, 7.

per-calefacio, feci, factum (also contr. percafactum), 3, v. a.—**Pass.**: **per-cālēfio**, factus, fieri, to make very warm, to heat thoroughly (mostly ante- and post-class.): omnia motu percalefacta, Lucr. 6, 178: glebae a sole percalefactae, Varr. R. 1, 27: multo igni percalfacto cubiculo, Val. Max. 9, 12, 4: percaleferi cogit aquam, to become very warm, Vitruv. 8, 3, 4.

percalēfio, fieri, v. percalefacio.

per-cālesco, cālui, 3, v. *inch. n.*, to become very warm: inde ubi percaluit vis venti, Lucr. 6, 281; Ov. M. 1, 418.

per-calleo, ūi, ēre, v. a., to know or understand well: quinque et viginti gentium linguas, Gell. 17, 17, 2.

per-callesco, cālui, 3, v. *inch. n.* and *a*. ***I**. Neutr., to become very hardened, very callous: civitatis patientia percalluerat, Cic. Mil. 28, 76.—**II**. Act., to get a good knowledge of; in *perf.*, to be well acquainted with, to know well, be well versed in: usum rerum, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 137; so, disciplinas Stoicas et dialecticas, Gell. 1, 22,

7: leges, id. 20, 1, 20: quinque et viginti gentium linguas, id. 17, 17, 2.

per-candefacio, 3, v. a., to make very hot, to heat thoroughly: terram, Vitruv. 8, 3, 1.

per-candīdus, a, um, *adj.*, very white: compositio, Cels. 5, 19, 24: gemma, Sol. 37, 20.

per-cārus, a, um, *adj.*, very dear. **I**. Lit., very dear, very costly, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 25.—**II**. Trop., very dear, very much beloved: qui eis vicissim percarus et jucundus fuit, Cic. Aem. Scaur. 17, 39; Tac. A. 2, 74; Just. 12, 12, 11.

per-cautus, a, um, *adj.*, very cautious, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 18.

† **per-cēdo**, cessi, ēre, v. a.: cedit, cessit, percedit, percessit, Not. Tir. p. 17.

per-cēlēber, bris, bre, *adj.*, very famous, very celebrated or distinguished: templum vetustate et religione percelebre, Mel. 2, 3, 4.

per-cēlēbro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to practise a thing very frequently. **I**. In gen. (post-class.): ut exererent, ut gererent, ut percelebrarent haec mala, Arn. 2, 43.—**II**. In *partic.*, to pronounce frequently, to have often in one's mouth (class.): de qua muliere plurimi versus totā Siciliā percelebrantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 81: pervulgata et percelebrata sermonibus res est, id. Cael. 29, 69.

per-cēler, celēris, *adj.*, very quick or swift: interitus, Cic. Cael. 24, 58.—**Adv.**: **perceleriter**, very quickly, very soon, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 3.

per-cello, cūli, culsum, 3 (perculsi for perculi, Amm. 17, 8, 4; 25, 8, 13), v. a. (cf.: procella, celer), to beat down, throw down; to overturn, upset (class.; syn.: percutio, deicio). **I**. Lit.: ventus Cercius plaustrum oneratum percellit, Cato ap. Gell. 2, 22, 29; cf.: vento perculsam ratem, Afran. ap. Fest. p. 273 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 154 *fin.* Rib.): magnas quercus, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 194 Vahl.): abietem, Varr. ap. Non. 152, 11: alii adnutat... alii percellit pedem, Naev. ap. Isid. Orig. 1, 25 (Com. Rel. p. 17 Rib.): perii! perculit me prope, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 28; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 87: radicibus arborum, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 334: Mars communis saepe spoliarent jam et exultantem evertit et perculit abjecto, Cic. Mil. 21, 56: eos Martis vis perculit, id. Marc. 6, 17.—**Pro v.**: Perii! plaustrum perculi! *I've upset my cart, i. e. I've done for myself*, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 22.—**B**. Transf., to strike, smite, hit: fetiali Postumius genu femur perculit, Liv. 9, 10, *fin.*; cf. id. 9, 11, 11: aliquid cuspide, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 7; 1, 7, 32.—**Poet.**: vox repens perculit urbem, struck, reached, Val. Fl. 2, 91.—**II**. Trop. **A**. To cast down, overthrow, ruin, destroy: adulescentiam perculisse atque afflixisse, Cic. Cael. 32, 80; id. Cat. 2, 1, 2; id. Leg. 3, 8, 24: rem publicam, Tac. A. 2, 39: aliquid, Suet. Tib. 55.—**B**. To strike with consternation, to defeat, daunt, dispirit, discourage, dishearten: haec te vox non perculit? non perturbavit? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 132: timore perculsi membra, Lucr. 5, 1223: civitates atrocibus edictis, Tac. H. 1, 53; Flor. 1, 10, 2: animos (timor), Val. Fl. 4, 651.—**C**. To urge on, excite, impel: volucres perculsa corda tua vi, Lucr. 1, 13: aliquid ad turpitudinem, App. Mag. p. 281.—**Perf.**: perculit, in a neutr. signif., for percussus est, Flor. 3, 10, 8.

per-cēler, celēris, *adj.*, very quick or swift: interitus, Cic. Cael. 24, 58.—**Adv.**: **perceleriter**, very quickly, very soon, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 3.

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know, conceive, comprehend, understand, perceive, etc.: res percepta et cognita, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 44: percipere et comprehendere, id. ib. 2, 8, 26: cognosci et percipi posse, id. Fin. 1, 19, 64: aliquid animo, id. de Or. 1, 28, 127: artificium aliquid, id. ib. 1, 28, 127: virtutem et humanitatem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10: philosophiam, id. de Or. 1, 51, 219: praecepta artis, id. Off. 1, 18, 60: omnium civium nomina perceperat, *know*, id. Sen. 7, 21: nomen Graecum, sed perceptum usu a nostris, *known*, id. N. D. 2, 36, 91.—Hence, **perceptus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *perceived, observed*.—Hence, *subst.*: **percepta**, ōrum, *n.*, *doctrines, principles, rules of an art or science*: percepta appello, quae dicuntur Graecis θεωρήματα, Cic. Fat. 6, 11.—*Sing.*: pro percepto liquere, *as proved, certain*, Gell. 14, 1, 11.

(**percis**, idis, *f.*, a false reading for *pergris*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150.)

percisus, a, um, *Part.*, v. percido.

per-cito, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to excite thoroughly, strongly, vehemently* (ante-class.), Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. reciprocare, p. 274 Müll.: matronae percitatae tumultu, Att. ap. Non. 467, 27.

percitus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from percio.

per-civilis, e, *adj.*, *very courteous, affable, civil*: sermo, Suet. Tib. 28.

(**per-clāmo**, āre, *v. a.*, a false reading, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 8; Speng. superba facta.)

per-clāresco, clārui, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become very clear, very well known* (post-class.), Symm. Ep. 10, 72 bis.

(**perclūdo**, ēre, a false reading for *praecludo*.)

† **percnopterus**, i, m. (= περκνόπτερος, dusky-winged), *a mountain-stork*, i. q. oripelargus, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8.

† **percnos** (-nus), i, m. (= περκνός, dusky), *a kind of eagle*, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7.

percoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from percoquo.

† **per-coenāre** (-cen-), ἀποδειπνήσαι, Gloss. Philox.

percognitus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from percognosco.

per-cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3, *v. a.*, *to become perfectly acquainted with*: aliquem, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 50 (Speng. pergnovi).—Hence, **percognitus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *well known*: lex naturae non ignota, etsi nondum percognita, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116: Germania, id. 4, 14, 28, § 98; 37, 3, 11, § 45.

per-colāpho, āre, *v. a.*, *to buffet well*, Petr. 44 dub.

percolatio, ōnis, *f.* [1. percolo], *a straining through, a filtering*, Vitr. 8, 7.

1. per-cōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to strain through, to filter, percolate*. **I.** Lit.: tum vinum percolato, polentam abicito, Cato, R. R. 108; Cels. 6, 9; Col. 12, 41, 2; Plin. 31, 6, 37, § 70.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to cause to pass through*: umor per terras percolatur, *passes through*, Lucr. 2, 475: cibos et potiones, *to pass through one*, i. e. *to swallow and digest*, Sen. Q. N. praef. § 3: terra bibula crebros imbro percolat atque transmittit, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 110.

2. per-cōlo, cōlui, cultum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *To cultivate*, of the soil; hence, *to inhabit*: Eleusiniam glebam, App. M. 11, 2, p. 257.—**B.** *To perfect, finish*: incohata percolui, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 41.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To cleanse*: os curā, App. Mag. 8.—**B.** *To deck, beautify, adorn*: aliquid eloquentiā, Tac. Agr. 10.—**C.** *To honor greatly, to revere, reverence*: si patrem percoles, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 4: conjugem liberosque, Tac. A. 4, 68: multos praefecturis et procurationibus, plerosque senatorii ordinis honore, id. H. 2, 82: deos, Sol. 22, 7: dei numen in uxoribus laboribus percolens, App. M. 6, 15, p. 179: Aegyptii cerimonis me propriis percolentes appellant Isidem, id. ib. 11, 5, p. 259: initia Cereris, *celebrate*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 14, 4: funus, id. ib. 20, 30.—**D.** *To persecute, pursue, cultivate*: vestras disciplinas studiosius, App. Flor. 4, 18, p. 361: cumulata habent quae sedulo percolunt, id. Deo Sac. 22, p. 54.—Hence, **percultus**, a, um, *P. a.*: femina perculsa, *highly adorned*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 22.

percolōpo, āre, *v. a.* [per-colophus],

to box the ears of one, to beat: larvas sic istos percolopabant, Petr. 44, 5.

per-cōmis, e, *adj.*, *very friendly, very courteous*, Cic. Brut. 58, 212.

percommōde, *adv.*, v. percommodus.

per-commōdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very suitable, very convenient, very opportune*: alicui rei, Liv. 22, 43, 11.—**Adv.**: **percommōde**, *very suitably, very conveniently, very well*: percommode accidit, quod, etc., Cic. Caecin. 27, 77: percommode factum est, quod, etc., id. Tusc. 4, 30, 64: hoc percommode cadit quod, etc., id. Verr. 1, 2, 5.

per-cōnor, āri, *v. dep.*, *to carry out an undertaking*, Sen. Ep. 95, 46.

percontatio (percunct-), ōnis, *f.* [percontor], *an asking, inquiring after anything; a question, inquiry*. **I.** In gen. (class.): tempus percontatione consumere, Cic. Univ. 1: aliquid percontationibus reperire, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: percontatio quid in senatu esset actum, Cic. Brut. 60, 218: collocutio atque percontatio, Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 110.—**II.** In part., *as a figure of speech*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203.

percontatīve (percunct-), *adv.*, v. percontativus *fin.*

percontatīvus (percunct-), a, um, *adj.* [percontor], *universally known* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 8, 114.—**II.** In gram., *interrogative*: modus, Diom. p. 328 P.—**Adv.**: **percontatīve**, *inquiringly*, Charis. p. 161 P.

percontatōr (percunct-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an asker, inquirer*, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 31: percontatorem fugito; nam garrulus idem est, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69.

perconto (percuncto), āre, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* (ante- and post-class.) [v. percontor], *to question strictly or particularly, to inquire earnestly*: docte percontat, Aeneas quo pacto, etc., Naev. ap. Non. 474, 7: si percontassem, etc., Nov. ib. 474, 5: quod sedulo percontaveram, App. M. 11, p. 266, 8.—**2.**

percontor, ātus, in *pass.* signif.: de ovium dentibus opiliones percontantur, *are questioned* (preceded by quae a grammatico quaerenda sunt), Gell. 16, 6, 11: percontato pretio, App. M. 1, p. 113, 14.—Hence, poet., *as subst.*: **percontatum**, i, n., = ἀξιωμα, *a fundamental truth, an established principle*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 5, 46.

percontor (percunct-), ātus, 1 (*inf.* percontarier, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 78; id. As. 2, 2, 76; id. Cas. 3, 3, 8; id. Most. 4, 2, 47 al.), *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [per and root cunc-; Sanscr. cānc- (canka, hesitation); cf. ὀκνέω for ὀκνέω], *to ask particularly, to question strictly, to inquire, interrogate, investigate* (class.; syn.: interrogo, sciscitor).—**Constr.**: *aliquem de aliquā re, aliquem and interrogatōnem, aliquem alone*; also, *aliquid ab* (rarely *ex*) *aliquo and absol.*; also *aliquem aliquid*: cocum percontabatur, possent, etc., Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 9: percontari hanc paucis hic volt, id. Pers. 4, 4, 49: percontarier, utrum, etc., id. Bacch. 4, 1, 4: me inquit percontarier, equeum noverim Demaeneta, id. As. 2, 2, 76: dum percontor portitores, equeae navis venerit, id. Stich. 2, 2, 42: percontare te perpetuis malis voluptatibus perfruens . . . degere aetatem, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118: singulos percontari, cum quā sit aliqui deprensus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 7, 2: Porum percontatur an verum esset, Curt. 9, 2, 5: spadonem . . . num quid velit dicere, id. 5, 11, 4: Caesarem an, etc., Tac. A. 12, 5, 4; 17; id. H. 4, 82; Just. 11, 7, 6: nutrem, quid hoc rei sit, Liv. 3, 48, 4: tu numquam mihi percontanti aut quaerenti aliquid defuisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 97; 2, 71: percontando atque interrogando elicere alicujus opinionem, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 2: percontari ab aliquo, id. Ac. 1, 1, 2: ab adversariis percontabitur, quid, etc., Auct. Her. 2, 15, 22; Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 1: ab eo percontaretur, Curt. 6, 7, 27: cum percontaretur ex ancilā quādam, quanti aliquid venderet, Cic. Brut. 46, 72; cf. id. Div. 2, 36, 76: ex his scribis percontamini quid velit, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 79, § 183: aliquem ex aliquo, *to ask a person respecting another*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 95: aliquem de aliquā re, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9: peritos de ascensu Haemi, Liv. 40, 21, 3: pauca percontatus de statu civitatis, Sall. C. 40, 2: aliquem aliquid, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 47; id. Aul. 2, 2, 33; Liv. 39, 12, 1: quae percontare eum ma-

gistratus vellent, id. 39, 49, 12; Tac. A. 15, 60; Curt. 5, 11, 8: meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 26.—**II.** *To find out by inquiry*, App. M. p. 113, 8.

* **per-contumax**, ācis, *adj.*, *very obstinate, very contumacious*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 54.

per-cōpērio, rūi, 4, *v. a.*, *to cover entirely*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1 al.

percōpiōsē, *adv.*, v. percopiosus *fin.*

per-cōpiōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *very abundantly supplied; hence, very rich in expression, very copious*, Plin. Ep. 9, 31, 1; Sid. Ep. 1, 1.—**Adv.**: **percōpiōsē**, *very copiously*, Sid. Ep. 4, 7 *fin.*

per-cōquo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to boil or cook thoroughly, boil soft*. **I.** Lit.: prandium, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 18: bubulas carnes, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 127: lens non bene percocta, id. 22, 25, 70, § 142.—**P. r. o. v.**: In digitis hodie percoquam quod ceperit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To heat*: umorem, Lucr. 6, 858: terram, id. 5, 1254.—**B.**

To ripen: mora percoquit uvae, Or. R. Am. 83: sol percoquit fructus, Sen. Ben. 7, 31, 3: messum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 8.—**C.** *To scorch, to blacken by the heat of the sun*: nigra virum percocto saecula colore, Lucr. 6, 722.

Percōsius, a, um, *adj.*, = Περκόσιος, *of or belonging to Percosius, king of Cyzicus*: Percosia conjux, i. e. Clyte, wife of king Percosius, Val. Fl. 3, 10.

Percōtē, ēs, *f.*, = Περκόνη, *a Trojan town on the coast of Mysia, now Bourgas*, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 141; Val. Fl. 2, 622.

per-crassus, a, um, *adj.*, *very thick*, Cels. 5, 26, 20.

per-crēresco, būi, and **per-crebresco**, brui, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become very frequent or prevalent, to be spread abroad* (class.): cum hoc percrebrescit, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1: quae (opinio) apud exterarum nationum omnium sermone percrebruit, id. Verr. 1, 1, 1; id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 12: res percrebuit; in ore atque sermone omnium coepit esse, id. Verr. 2, 2, 23, § 56: cum haec fama percrebuerit, id. ib. 2, 4, 30, § 68: fama percrebuit, id. ib. 2, 4, 43, § 94: quod cum percrebuisset, id. Off. 3, 14, 58; cf. cum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisset, illum a Caesare obsideri, Caes. B. C. 3, 43; cf. Plin. Pan. 31; Vulg. Judic. 16, 2: conjugia percrebruisse, Tac. A. 12, 6.

per-crēpo, ūi, itum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to sound very much, to resound, ring*: lucum percrepare vocibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 31.—**II.** *Act.*, *to make resound, to celebrate loudly*: pugnam, Lucil. ap. Non. 255, 14.

per-cresco, ēre, *v. n.*, *to grow greatly*, Ser. Samm. 36, 679.

per-crībro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to sift thoroughly*, Scrib. Comp. 87: res contusae et percibratae, id. ib. 289.

per-crūcio, āre, *v. a.*, *to torment or vex greatly*: hoc est demum quod percrucior, *for which I vex myself, grieve*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 13.

per-crūdus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Lit., *quite raw*: coria, Vitr. 10, 20, 3.—**II.** Transf., *quite unripe or crude*: pruna, *quite green*, Col. 12, 10, 4.

per-cūdo, di, 3, *v. a.*, *to strike or break through*: an pulli rostellis ova perculderint, Col. 8, 5, 14 (Schneid. pertulerint).

1. percultus, a, um, *Part.*, from percello.

2. percultus, ūs, *m.* [percello], *a shock*, Tert. Anim. 52.

percultor, ōris, *m.* [2. percolo], *an ardent adorer or reverencer*: doctorum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 1, 5.

percultus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. percolo.

per-cumbo, cūbui, 3, *v. n.*, mentioned as an unused form, Varr. L. L. 9, § 49 Müll.

percunctatio, ōnis, *v. percontatio*.

percunctatīve and **percunctatīvus**, *v. percontativus*.

percunctatōr, ōris, *v. percontator*.

percuncto, āre, and **percunctor**, āri, *v. percontor*.

per-cūpidus, a, um, *adj.*, *very partial to; very fond of one*.—With gen.: percupidus tui, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 2.

per-cūpio, pēre, *v. a.*, *to wish greatly, desire earnestly, to long* (ante-class.): per-

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cupio obsequi gnato meo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 61; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 57.

per-cūriōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *very curious or inquisitive*: servulus, percuriosus et minime mendax, Cic. Clu. 62, 175.

per-cūro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to heal thoroughly, cure completely* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: percurato vulnere, Liv. 21, 57; Curt. 4, 6, 21; 7, 6, 23: tarde percurretur, Col. 6, 12, 2: donec strumae percurrentur, Plin. 32, 8, 28, § 88: desperata a medicis vitia, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1, 3.—**II.** Trop.: mentem aegram, Sen. Ep. 94, 13.

per-curro, percurrere or percurri, cursum, 3, v. a. and n. **I.** Act., *to run through, hasten through; to pass through, traverse, run over, pass over or along* (class.; syn. peragro). **A.** Lit.: percurrere agrum Picenum, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: labro calamos, Lucr. 4, 588: rapido percurrens turbine campos, id. 1, 273: pollice chordas, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 27: conventus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: Tenchteros et Cattos, Flor. 4, 12: aristas, *to speed over*, Ov. M. 10, 655: percurrens luna fenestras, Prop. 1, 3, 31: pectine telas, Verg. A. 7, 14; id. G. 1, 294: ignea rima micans percurrit lumine nimbos, id. A. 8, 392: tempora nodo, i. e. *to wind or bind round*, Val. Fl. 6, 63.—**Pass.**, Plin. 13, 12, 26, § 83: hortus fontano umore percurretur, Pall. 1, 6.—**B.** Trop., *to run through*: amplissimos honores percurretur, i. e. *filled the highest offices one after another*, Suet. Ner. 3: quaesturam, praeturam, id. Tib. 9; Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 7.—**In pass.**: percursis honorum gradibus, Amm. 15, 13, 2.—**2.** *To run over in speaking, to mention cursorily*: partes, quas modo percurri, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 52: quae breviter a te percursa sunt, id. ib. 1, 47, 205: multas res oratione, id. Div. 2, 46, 96: omnia poematum nomina, Verg. A. 6, 627: celebres in ea arte quam maxima brevitate, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 53: modice beneficia, *to mention in a cursory manner*, Tac. A. 4, 40: paucis, quae cujusque ductu gens, Vell. 2, 38, 1; Juv. 10, 225.—**3.** *To run over in the mind or with the eye, to scan briefly, to look over*: multa animo et cogitatione, multa etiam legendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: atque id percurram brevi, id. Div. in Caecil. 32, 94: oculo, *to run over*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 55: paginas in annalibus magistratum, *to run through, to look over*, Liv. 9, 18, 12: pugnas, Val. Fl. 6, 600.—**Impers. pass.**, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 328.—**4.** Of feelings, sensations, *to run through, penetrate, agitate*: omnium pectora occulto metu percurrente, Curt. 4, 12, 14.—**II.** Neutr., *to run, run along* to or over any thing (class.): curriculo percurrere (ad villam), *run thither quickly*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11: ad forum, id. And. 2, 2, 18: ad aliquem, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 4: per temonem (currus), *to run along the pole*, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 fin.: per mare et terras, Lucr. 6, 668.—**B.** Trop. (very rare), *to pass; with per, to run over in speaking, touch upon in succession*: nam per omnis civitates quae decumas habent, percurrat oratio mea, Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 42, § 100.

percursatio, ōnis, f. [percurso], *a running or travelling through, a traversing*: Italiae, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62.—**Absol.**, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 100.

percursio, ōnis, f. [percurro], *a running through or over; trop., 1. A rapid or hasty thinking over a thing: propter animi multarum rerum brevi tempore percursio nem*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 31.—**II.** Rhet., *a rapid or hasty passing over a subject*: huic (commorationi) contraria saepe percursio est, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202.

percurso, āre, v. freq. ā and v. [id.]. **I.** Act., *to run or range through, ramble over* (perh. not ante-Aug.): ripas Plin. Pan. 12, 11.—**II.** Neutr., *to range or rove about*: finibus nostris, Liv. 23, 42, 10.

percursor, ōris, m. [id.], *one who runs through*: viae, Lact. 6, 7 dub. (al. praecursor).

percursus, a, um, *Part.*, from percurro.

percussibilis, e, *adj.* [percutio], *penetrating, pervading* (post-class.): odor, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 16, 163: virtus, id. Tard. 2, 13, 164.

percussio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a beating, striking* (class.). **I.** Lit.: capitis percussiones, *beatings on the head*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: digitorum, *a snapping*, id. Off. 3, 19, 75.

—**II.** Transf., in music and rhetoric, *a beating time*; hence, *concr. time*: percussiones numerorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182: percussio num modi, id. Or. 58, 198; Quint. 9, 4, 51; 11, 3, 108 al.

percussionalis, e, *adj.* [percutio], *adapted for striking, played by striking*: instrumentum musicum, Cassiod. Mus. 1.

percussor, ōris, m. [id.], *a striker, stabber, shooter*. **I.** In gen. (post-Aug.): leo vulneratus percussorem novit, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 51.—**II.** In part., *a murderer, assassin, bandit* (class.; syn.: sicarius, interfector), Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74; Just. 14, 6, 9; Tac. A. 2, 31: subornatus alicui, Suet. Ner. 34; id. Caes. 83; Juv. 8, 173: nocturnus, Petr. 9.

percussura, ae, f. [id.], *a blow, stroke, thrust* (post-class.): percussura ferro facta, App. Herb. 31; Veg. Vet. 2, 20, 1; Vulg. Lev. 14, 54.

1. percussus, a, um, *Part.*, from percutio.

2. percussus, ūs, m. [percutio], *a beating, striking* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): caducis Percussu crebro saxa cavantur aquis, Ov. P. 2, 7, 40; Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 3: venarum, Plin. 7, 51, 52; § 171: non sentire percussum, *not to feel the injury deeply*, Sen. Ira. 3, 25, 3: contra scorpionis percussus, App. Herb. 31, 7.

per-cutio, cussi, cūsum, 3 (*perf.* contr. percuti for percussisti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 273), v. a. [quatio]. **I.** (With the notion of the *per* predominating.) *To strike through and through, to thrust or pierce through* (syn.: percello, transfigo). **A.** Lit.: percussus cultello, Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 2: gladio percussus, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: Mamillio pectus percussus, Liv. 2, 19, 8: coxam Aeneae, Juv. 15, 66: vena percussit, *a vein is opened, blood is let*, Sen. Ep. 70, 13: fossam, *to cut through, dig a trench*, Front. Strat. 3, 17; Plin. Ep. 10, 50, 4.—**B.** Transf., *to slay, kill* (class.; cf.: neco, perimo, ico, ferio): aliquem securi, *to behead*, Cic. Pis. 34, 84; id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: collum percussa securi Victimae, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 5; Liv. 39, 43: aliquem veneno, App. M. 10, p. 252, 21: hostem, Suet. Calig. 3; Ov. H. 4, 94.—**Hence**, *percussere foedus, to make a league, conclude a treaty* (because an animal was slaughtered on the occasion: only post-Aug. for ferio, ico), Auct. B. Alex. 44: cum Albanis foedus percussit, Just. 42, 3, 4; 43, 5, 10; Vulg. 3 Reg. 5, 12.—**II.** (With the idea of the verb predominating.) *To strike, beat, hit, smite, shoot, etc.* (cf.: ico, pulso, ferio). **A.** Lit. **I.** In gen. (class.): ceu lapidem si Percutiat lapis aut ferrum, Lucr. 6, 162: cum Cato percussus esset ab eo, qui arcam ferebat, *had been struck*, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279: januam manu, Tib. 1, 5, 68; 1, 6, 3: turres de caelo percussae, *struck with lightning*, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19; cf.: hunc nec Juppiter fulmine percussit, id. N. D. 3, 35, 84: percussus ab aspidē calcata, *stung, bitten*, Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 56; cf.: PERCVSSVS A VIPERA, Inscr. Vermigli. Iscriz. Perug. p. 319; Plin. 28, 3, 6, § 30; 28, 4, 10, § 44: color percussus luce refulgit, *struck*, Lucr. 2, 799; cf. Ov. M. 6, 63; Val. Fl. 1, 495: auriculae (voce) percussae, Prop. 1, 16, 28: percussus vocibus circus, Sil. 16, 398.—**Neutr.**: sol percussit super caput, Vulg. Jonae, 4, 8.—**2.** In part. **a.** *To strike, stamp, coin money* (post-Aug.): ut nummum argenteum notā sideris Capricorni percussit, Suet. Aug. 94; id. Ner. 25.—**b.** *To strike, play a musical instrument* (poet.): lyram, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 40; Val. Fl. 5, 100.—**c.** As t. t. in weaving: *to throw the shuttle with the wool*: (lacranae) male percussae textoris pectine Galli, *badly or coarsely woven*, Juv. 9, 30.—**d.** Haec meraclo se percussit flore Libyco (= vino Maeritico), *to get drunk*, Plant. Cas. 3, 5, 16 (cf.: sauciare se flore Liberi, Enn. ap. Fulg. 562, 25).—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To smite, strike, visit with calamity of any kind* (class.): percussus calamitate, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: percussus fortunae vulnere, id. Ac. 1, 3, 11: ruina, Vulg. Zach. 14, 18: anathemate, id. Mal. 4, 6: plaga, id. 1 Macc. 1, 32: in stuporem, id. Zach. 12, 4.—**2.** *To strike, shock, make an impression upon, affect deeply, move, astound* (class.): percussisti me de oratione prolata, Cic. Att. 3, 12, 3; id. Mil. 29, 79: audivi ex Gavio, Romae esse hominem; et fuisse assiduum: percussit animum, *it struck me*,

made me suspicious, id. Att. 4, 8, b, 3: animos probabilitate, id. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: percussus atrocissimis litteris, id. Fam. 9, 25, 3: fragor aurem percuit, Juv. 11, 98.—**3.** *To cheat, deceive, impose upon one* (class.): aliquem probe, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2; 9: hominem eruditum, Cic. Fl. 20, 46: hominem strategemate, id. Att. 5, 2, 2: aliquem palpō, *to flatter*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 28.—**4.** (Acc. to II. A. 2. a.) *To strike, stamp* (post-Aug.): facta dictaque tua unā formā percussa sunt, Sen. Ep. 34, 3.

*** perdāgātus**, a, um, *Part.* (from the obsol. perdāgo, like indago), *explored*, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 3 init.

per-dēcīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, v. a., *to deceive utterly* (late Lat.): aurum populum... sic specie perdecipit, ut hoc esse deum crederent, Petr. Chrys. Serm. 29.

per-dēcōrus, a, um, *adj.*, *very comely, very pretty* (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 28.

per-dēfessus, a, um, *adj.*, *worn out, utterly wearied*: vexationibus, Petr. Chrys. Serm. 112.

per-dēfēō, ēre, 2, v. a., *to lament*: generis humani primordia perdefienda, Petr. Chrys. Serm. 166.

per-dēlēō, ēre, v. a., *to destroy utterly, to exterminate* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Jud. 11; Veg. Vet. 3, 10.

per-dēlīrus, a, um, *adj.*, *very silly or foolish* (poet.), Lucr. 1, 692.

per-dēnsus, a, um, *adj.*, *very compact, very dense* (post-Aug.): humus, Col. 3, 12, 2. **perdēō** for pereō, v. pereō init.

*** per-dēpso**, ūi, 3, v. a., *to knead over, to work up*, in mal. part., Cat. 74, 3.

per-dīcālīs, e, *adj.* [perdix], *of or belonging to partridges, "partridge"* (post-class.): herba, App. Herb. 81.

Perdiccas and **Perdicca**, ae, m., = Περδικκας. **I.** *Perdiccas, a Macedonian general under Alexander the Great*, Curt. 3, 9, 7; 4, 3, 1; 7, 6, 19; Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34; Just. 13, 2, 5; 13, 6, 6; Nep. Eum. 3, 5.—**II.** *The name of three kings of Macedonia*, esp. *Perdiccas III.*, Just. 7, 4, 5; 7, 5, 6.

† perdīcium, īi, n., = περδικιον. **I.** *Pellitory*: helxinen vocant, Plin. 22, 17, § 41.—**II.** *The plant parthenium*, Plin. 21, 30, 104, § 176.

per-dīco, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., *to say out, to finish saying* (post-class.), Alcim. 5, 607; cf.: dicit, perdicat, perditixit, Not. Tir. p. 10.

per-dīfīcīlis, e, *adj.*, *very difficult* (class.), Cic. Part. 24, 84: quaestio, id. N. D. 1, 1, 1: navigatio, id. Att. 3, 8, 2.—**Sup.**: perdifficillimus aditus, *exceedingly difficult*, Liv. 40, 21.—**Adv.**: **perdifficiliter**, *with great difficulty*, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 47.

perdifficiliter, adv., v. perdifficilis fin.

per-dīgnus, a, um, *adj.*, *very worthy*; with abl.: homo perdignus tuā amicitia, Cic. Fam. 13, 6, 4.

per-dīlīgēns, entis, *adj.*, *very diligent*: homo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 6.—**Adv.**: **perdiligenter**, *very diligently*, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 1: completi aliquid, id. Brut. 3, 14.

per-dīscō, didici, 3, v. a., *to learn thoroughly or completely, to get by heart* (rare but class.): omnia jura belli, Cic. Balb. 20, 47: locus de moribus est oratorum perdiscendus, id. de Or. 1, 15, 69: hominis speciem pingere, id. ib. 2, 16, 69: ad perdiscendum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 1; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 147; id. Fam. 7, 14, 2 al.; Tib. 1, 10 (9), 65.—**With object-clause**: perdidici, isthaec esse vera, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 35.

per-dīsertus, a, um, *adj.*, *very eloquent* (late Lat. and rare), Gram. Vat. Praep. 5 (Class. Auct. vol. 5 Mai).—**Hence**, **per-dīsertē**, adv., *very eloquently*, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62.

per-dītē, adv., v. perdo, P. a. fin.

*** per-dītīm**, adv. [perditus], *desperately, to desperation*: aliquam amare, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 191 P. (Com. Rel. v. 354 Rib.).

per-dītīō, ōnis, f. [perdo], *ruin, perdition* (post-class.): perditionis iter, Alcim. 4, 138; Lact. 2, 14, 11; 4, 18, 32; Vulg. Matt. 7, 13 et saep.; cf. perditio, ἀπώλεια, Gloss. Philox.

per-dītōr, ōris, m. [id.], *a ruiner, destroyer* (rare but class.): perditōr rei publicae, Cic. Planc. 36, 89; id. Vat. 3, 7: vexa

tor et perditor, id. Pis. 34, 84: afflictor et perditor ordinis, id. ib. 27, 64: hominum, Lact. 2, 14, 8.

perditrix, icis, f. [perditor], she that ruins or destroys (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13; Hier. Ep. 123, n. 8.

perditus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from perdo.

per-diū, adv., for a great while, very long (rare but class.), Varr. R. R. 1, 58: perdiū nihil eram auditurus, Cic. Att. 3, 22, 4; id. de Or. 1, 2, 8.

per-dius, a, um, adj. [dies], all day long, the livelong day (post-class.): stare solitus Socrates dicitur, pertinaci statu perdius atque pernox, Gell. 2, 1, 1; App. M. 5, p. 161, 11; 9, p. 219, 23.

per-diuturnus, a, um, adj., that lasts a very long time, very lingering or protracted (rare but class.), Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 85 (but Cic. Sest. 27, 58 Halm and B. and K. read diuturnum).

per-divēs, itis, adj., very rich, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: mulier perdives et nobilis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 59.

per-divisus, a, um, adj., wholly parted from, quite apart from: marito, Petr. Chrys. Serm. 164.

† **1. perdix**, icis, comm., = *πέρδιξ*, a partridge, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 100; Mart. 3, 37, 15: perdicas Boeotios, Varr. ap. Non. 218, 18: picta, Mart. 3, 58, 15; Vulg. Jer. 17, 11.

2. Perdix, icis, m. In mythology, the nephew of Daedalus, Ov. M. 8, 241 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 274.

per-do, didi, ditum, 3 (old form of the pres. subj. perduim, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 6: perdis, id. Am. 2, 2, 215; id. Capt. 3, 5, 70: perdui, id. Ep. 1, 1, 64; id. Poen. 3, 4, 29; but esp. freq., perduint, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 61; id. Aul. 4, 10, 55; id. Curc. 5, 3, 41; id. Cas. 3, 5, 17; id. Most. 3, 1, 138; id. Men. 2, 2, 34; 3, 1, 6; 5, 5, 31; id. Merc. 4, 3, 11; 4, 4, 53; id. Poen. 3, 2, 33; 4, 2, 41; id. Stich. 4, 2, 15; id. Truc. 2, 3, 10; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 7; id. Hec. 3, 4, 27; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 73; Cic. Deiot. 7, 21; id. Att. 15, 4, 3.—As the pass. of perdo, only perdo, perditus, perire appear to be in good use.—The only classical example of a pass. form in the pres. is: perditur haec inter misero lux non sine votis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 59 (K. and H. ad loc.), where Lachm., perh. needlessly, reads lux porgitur, the day seems too long for me.—In the pass. perdi, in late Lat.; v. infra, v. a., to make away with; to destroy, ruin; to squander, dissipate, throw away, waste, lose, etc. (class.; syn.: dissipio, perimo, deleo). **I.** Lit.: aliquem perditum ire, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 5: Juppiter fruges perdidit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: funditus civitatem, id. Att. 6, 1, 5: se ipsum penitus, id. Fin. 1, 15, 49: perdere et affligere cives, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33: perdere et pessundare aliquem, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 3: aliquem capitis, i. e. to charge with a capital offence, id. As. 1, 2, 6; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 86: sumat, consumat, perdat, squander, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 56; so, perde et peri, Plaut. Truc. 5, 59: perdere et profundero, to waste, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 3: perdere tempus, id. de Or. 3, 36, 146: operam, id. Mur. 10, 23; cf.: oleum et operam, id. Fam. 7, 1, 3: Decius amisit vitam: at non perdidit, Auct. Her. 4, 44, 57: cur perdis adolescentem nobis? cur amat? Cur potat? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 36.—In execrations (very common): di (deaeque omnes) te perduint, may the gods destroy you! See the passages with perduint cited *init.*—**Pass.** (late Lat.): verbis perdis ipse tuis, Prosp. Epigr.: impii de terrā perdentur, Vulg. Prov. 2, 22: quasi sterquilinum in fine perdetur, id. Job. 20, 7.—**II.** Transf., in gen., to lose utterly or irrecoverably: eos (liberos), Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 3: omnes fructus industriae et fortunae, id. ib. 4, 6, 2: litem, to lose one's cause, id. de Or. 1, 36, 167: libertatem, id. Rab. Post. 9, 24: dextram manum, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104: memoriam, Cic. Sen. 7, 21: causam, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: spem, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 3: vitam, Mart. Spect. 13, 2: perii hercle nomen perdidit, i. e. I have quite forgotten the name, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 39.—**Pass.** (late Lat.): si principis vita perditur, Amm. 14, 5, 4: Hor. S. 2, 6, 59 (v. supra).—Of loss at play: ne perdidit, non cessat perdere lusor, Ov. A. A. 1, 451; Juv. 1, 93.—Hence, **perditus**, a,

um, *P. a.*, lost, i. e., **A.** Hopeless, desperate, ruined, past recovery (class.; syn. profligatus): perditus sum, i. q. perii, I am lost! Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 6; id. Rud. 5, 1, 3: per fortunam vide, ne puerum perditum perdamus, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 5: perditus aere alieno, id. Phil. 2, 32, 78: lacrimis ac maerore perditus, id. Mur. 40, 86: tu omnium mortalium perditissime, id. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 64: rebus omnibus perditis, id. Caecin. 31, 90: senatoria judicia, id. Verr. 1, 3, 8: valetudo, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29.—**2.** In partic., desperately in love; lost, ruined by love (poet.): amore haec perdit est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 13: in puellā, Prop. 1, 13, 7: amor, Cat. 89, 2.—**B.** Lost in a moral sense, abandoned, corrupt, profligate, flagitious, incorrigible: adolescens perditus ac dissolutus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25, 55: homo contaminatus, perditus, flagitiosus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 134: affecti homines et perdit, id. Mil. 18, 47; id. Cat. 1, 6, 9: homo perditā nequitia, id. Clu. 13, 36: perditā atque dissoluta consilia, id. Agr. 2, 20, 55: luxuria ac lasciviae perditae, Suet. Calig. 25: nihil fieri potest miserius, nihil perditius, nihil foedius, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 4; id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1; Cat. 42, 13.—Hence, *sup.*: omnium mortalium perditissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 65; Just. 21, 5, 5.—**Adv.**: **perditē**, **1.** In an abandoned manner, incorrigibly: se gerere, Cic. Att. 9, 2, A. 2.—**2.** Desperately, excessively: amare, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 32: conari, Quint. 2, 12, 5.

per-dōcēo, cui, ctum, 2, v. a., to teach or instruct thoroughly (rare but class.; syn. erudio): res difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic. Sest. 44, 96: aliquem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 59: quanti istuc unum me coquitare perdoces? id. Ps. 3, 2, 85: si quid Apollo Utile mortales perdocet ore meo, Ov. R. Am. 490: homines, Lucr. 5, 1438: suam stultitiam, to betray, Quint. 1, 1, 8.—With object-clause: dignam Maeonius Phaeacia condere charitis Cum te Pierides perdocuere tuae, Ov. P. 4, 12, 28.—Hence, **perdoctus**, a, um, *P. a.*, very learned, very skillful (rare but class.), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 103; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 120: homo, Cic. Balb. 27, 60: genitor, Stat. S. 5, 3, 2: exitio, Lucr. 3, 473.—**Adv.**: **perdoctē**, very skillfully (ante-class.), Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 122.

per-dōlēo, ūi, itum, 2, v. n., to pain or grieve greatly (ante-class.): id perdoluit est T. Manlio, Q. Claud. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 13: tandem perdoluit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 74.

perdōlesco or **-dōlisco**, ūi, 3, v. incho. n. [per-doleo], to feel great pain or grief: nec perdoliscit fligi socios, Att. ap. Non. 110, 31 (Trag. Rel. p. 150 Rib.): suam virtutem irrisui fore perdoluerunt, *Caes. B. C. 2, 15.

per-dōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to hew out, to fashion with hewing (post-Aug.): cum in materiem perdolantur, Vitr. 2, 10, 2: arbor perdolata, id. 2, 9, 7: fomes perdolatus, Arn. 6, 209.

* **per-dōmīnor**, āri, v. dep. n., to rule or reign throughout a period of time: annum, Claud. Fesc. Nupt. Honor. 77.

perdōmītor, ōris, m. [perdomo], a tamer, subduer (eccl. Lat.): mortis, Prud. Cath. 4, 12.

perdōmītus, a, um, *Part.*, from perdomo.

per-dōmo, ūi, itum, āre, v. a. **I.** To tame or subdue thoroughly, to subjugate completely, to conquer, vanquish, overcome, etc. (Aug.; syn. subigo): ad perdomandum Latium exercitum circumducere, Liv. 8, 13: Hispaniam, id. 28, 12: Apulia perdomita, id. 9, 20: gentes, Vell. 2, 95, 2: regionem, Just. 2, 3, 15: urbes, Luc. 2, 644: serpentes, tauros feroces, to tame, subdue, Ov. H. 12, 163; id. M. 1, 447: boves, Col. 6, 2.—**B.** Transf., to work thoroughly, to knead: farinam assiduā tractatione, Sen. Ep. 90, 23; cf.: perdomitam saxo Cererem, prepared, i. e. ground, Stat. Th. 1, 524.—**II.** Trop.: ut nono demum sulco (solum) perdometur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 10.

* **per-dormisco**, 3, v. n. [dormio], to sleep on: perdomiscin' tu usque ad lucem? Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 29.

per-dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (imper. perduce for perduc, Ser. Samm. 40, 754), v. a., lit., to lead or bring through; hence, **I.** To lead, bring, conduct, guide a person or thing

to any place. **A.** In gen. (class.): filium illuc, Ter. And. 1, 1, 53: legiones ad aliquem, Cic. Fam. 12, 19, 2: comprehensos eos ad Caesarem perduxerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 13; cf. id. B. C. 3, 28: legionem in Allobrogas, id. B. G. 3, 6: Cyrum ad angustias, Just. 1, 8, 10: nautas ad aequora, Luc. 2, 362: ad Sullam, Suet. Caes. 74: in theatrum, id. Ner. 13: aliquem in conspectum alicujus, id. Tib. 65: bovem errantem ad stabula, Verg. E. 6, 60: tauros ad sacrificium, Amm. 24, 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To draw over, bring over a woman to the acceptance of a lover: huc Tertia perducta est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 31; Suet. Tib. 45; id. Calig. 25; id. Vesp. 22; Hor. S. 2, 5, 77; Ov. Am. 3, 12, 11; Lact. 6, 17.—**2.** To bring, carry, lead, conduct to a place; of buildings, ditches, water (esp. freq. in Front.): a lacu Lemano ad montem Juram murum perducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: munitiones ex castellis, id. B. C. 3, 44: porticum, Liv. 35, 10: longum opus, Luc. 3, 384: Appia (aqua) perducta est, Front. Aquaed. 6; cf.: tum duumviri aquae perducendae creati sunt, id. ib. 6; and: aquas in urbem perducere, id. ib. 7; so, Anionem in Capitolium, id. ib. 7: virginem in agro Lucullanum collectam Romam, id. ib. 10; 13 et saep.: navigabilem alveum ex portu in Nilum, Plin. 6, 29, 33, § 165.—**3.** Of money, to deliver: pecuniam, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 80, 2.—**C.** Transf. **1.** To spread over, bedaub, besmear with any thing (poet.): corpus odore ambrosiae, Verg. G. 4, 415; Pers. 2, 55: corpus stercore gallinae, Ser. Samm. 39, 739: artus succo, id. 49, 922: crusta perducta, Scrib. Comp. 237.—**h.** To rub out, erase (post-class.): si aliquid interleverit, perduxerit, Dig. 29, 1, 20: nomen in testamento, ib. 37, 11, 8; 28, 4, 11.—**2.** To take a drink, to drink off or up, to quaff (post-class.): cyceonem liquorem, Arn. poet. 5, 175: poculum continuo haustu, App. M. 10, 5, p. 240: aloē ex aquae cyathis tribus frigidis perducta, Scrib. Comp. 135 fin.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to draw out, lengthen, prolong, continue, to bring, carry, guide a person or thing to a certain goal, to a certain period, etc. (class.): res disputatione ad medium noctem perducitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: oppugnatione ad noctem perducta, Liv. 36, 23: in noctem orationibus perductis, id. 38, 51: ad tempus tuum, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 2: se medicinā usque ad longam senectam, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 15: aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 39; so, aliquem ad amplissimos honores, Cic. Lael. 20, 73: (agri colendi studia) ad centesimum annum, id. Sen. 17, 60: artem ad magnam gloriam, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 61: aliquem ad perniciem, Varr. R. R. 2, 3: aliquem ad effectum, Dig. 33, 1, 7: aliquem ad exitum, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169: aliquem ad finem, Lucr. 2, 1117: eo rem perduxit, brought the matter to that pass, Nep. Dion. 5, 6; cf. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7: aliquem ad liquidum confessionemque, Quint. 5, 14, 28.—**2.** To pass, spend: noctes, Prop. 1, 3, 39.—**B.** In partic., to draw or bring over, win over, to persuade, induce (to an opinion or an action, etc.; class.): si dictis nequis perducit, ut vera haec credas, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 41: perducebam illam ad me suadellā meā, id. Cist. 2, 3, 24: aliquem ad suam sententiam, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 1; for which: aliquem in suam sententiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: aliquem ad se magnis pollicitationibus, to bring over to one's side, to gain over, id. ib. 6, 11: hominem ad HS LXXX, to induce to pay, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12.

perductio, ōnis, f. [perduco, I. A. 2.], a leading, conducting of water (only in Vitr.): aquarum perductiones ad habitationes, Vitr. 8, 6.

perducto, āre, 1, v. freq. a. [perduco], to lead, conduct to or over a place (Plautin. in the double sense of perductor, q. v.): quicquid est, errabo potius, quam perductet quispiam, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 160.

perductor, ōris, m. [id.], a leader, conductor; in partic., a pimp, pander (cf. perduco, I. B. 1.): lenonum, aleatorum, perductorum nulla mentio fiat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 34 (lenones sunt scortorum: perductores etiam invitarum personarum, et in quibus stupra exercita legibus vindicantur, Ascon. ad h. l.); Lact. 6, 17, 19.—* **II.** A guide, conductor, in a double sense with the

preced. signif.: *Sic*. Eho istum, puer, circumduce hasce aedes et conclavia. *Th.* Apage istum a me perductorem: nihil moror ductarier, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 159 sq.

perductus, a, um, *Part.*, from perduco.

* **per-dūdum**, adv., a very long time ago: vidi edepol hominem haut perdudum, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 69.

perduellio, ōnis, f. [perduellis]. **I.** Hostile conduct against one's country, treason, whether consisting of an attempt against the state, its institutions, and chief ruler, or of union with a foreign enemy, desertion, etc. (class.): qui perduellionis reus est, hostili animo adversus rempublicam vel principem animatus est, Dig. 48, 4, 11; Cic. Pis. 2, 4: (Clodius) actionem perduellionis intenderat (for causing the execution of the Catilinarians who were Roman citizens), id. Mil. 14, 36: perduellionis iudicium, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 10: tum Sempromius, perduellionis se iudicare Cn. Fulvio dixit, that he accused Fulvius of high-treason (for allowing himself to be defeated), Liv. 26, 3: duumviro, qui Horatio perduellionem iudicent, secundum legem facio (for killing his sister, which was regarded as a usurpation of the prerogative of punishment, and hence as a crime against the state), Liv. 1, 26: diem perduellionis alicui dicere, Suet. Caes. 12; cf. Liv. 43, 16; Val. Max. 6, 5, 3. — **II.** Transf., concr., a (foreign) enemy of one's country, a public enemy; for the usual hostis (censured as a bombastic expression), Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15; cf. Amm. 21, 16, 10.

per-duellis, is (gen. plur. perduellum, Att. ap. Non. 22, 15, or Trag. Rel. p. 238 Rib.; abl. perduellibus, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 49 Müll., or p. 146 Vahl.), m. [per-duellum, i. e. bellum], a public enemy, an enemy actually waging war against a country (mostly ante-class. for the class. hostis): quos nos hostes appellamus, eos veteres perduelles appellabant, per eam adjectionem indicantes, cum quibus bellum esset, Dig. 50, 16, 234: equidem illud etiam animadverto, quod qui proprio nomine perduellis esset, is hostis vocaretur, lenitate verbi tristitiam rei mitigante, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37; Varr. L. L. 5, § 3 Müll.: apud Ennium perduelles dicuntur hostes, Varr. L. L. 7, § 49 ib.: perduelles superati, S. C. ap. Liv. 45, 16, 7: pirata non est ex perduellum numero, sed communis hostis omnium, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107; Liv. 25, 12, 36, 2; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 94; id. Cist. 1, 3, 53; Amm. 26, 7 sq.; 29, 5. — **II.** Transf., a private enemy, an enemy, = inimicus (Plautin.), Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 8; cf. id. ib. 15. — Perduellis seems never to mean traitor to one's country (cf. perduellio); in this sense parricida is used instead.

perduellum, v. perduellis init.

perduis, it, etc., v. perdo init.

‡ **per-dulcis**, e, adj., very sweet; sup. ‡ **perdulcissimus**, Inscr. Rein. cl. 20, n. 150.

per-dūro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. **I.** Act., to make hard, to harden (late Lat.): teneras plantas, Prud. Psych. 447. — **II.** Neutr., to last or hold out, to endure (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: obdure, perfero), Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 27: perdurare non posse, Suet. Ner. 24: perdurandi pervicacia, Plin. 17, 20, 34, § 147: longum prohibitas perdurat in aevum, Ov. Med. Fac. 49: mora perduratura, Stat. Th. 1, 142: non perdurasse in senectutem, Sen. Ben. 7, 28: cotidie unanimiter in templo, abide, continue, Vulg. Act. 2, 46.

per-dūrus, a, um, adj., very hard (post-class.): interpretatio, Dig. 48, 3, 2.

Perēdia, ae, f. [peredo], Gobbledom, Eating-land, a comically formed name of a country, analogous to Bibesia, Plaut. Curc. 3, 74.

1. per-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3, v. a., to eat up, consume (poet.). **I.** Lit.: cibum, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 893 P.: quinque panes et gemellos pisces, Prud. Cath. 9, 58. — **B.** Transf., to consume, devour, etc.: nec peredit Impositum celer ignis Aetnam, Hor. C. 3, 4, 75: lacrimae perdere amore exsanguis genas, old poet in Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. Rel. p. 225 Rib.): vesco sale saxa peresa, Lucr. 1, 326: saxa, Tib. 1, 4, 14 (18): morbo peresa Vellera, Verg. G. 3, 561. — **II.** Trop., to consume, waste away, etc.:

quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, Verg. A. 6, 442: languoribus peresus, Cat. 55, 31.

* **2. per-ēdo**, 3, v. a., to give forth, an old poet in Sid. Ep. 9, 14.

per-efflo, āvi, 1, v. a., to breathe out entirely, breathe away (post-class.): animam, App. M. 8, p. 207, 23.

* **per-effluo**, 3, v. n., to flow through. — Trop., to forget, Vulg. Heb. 2, 1 (transl. of the Gr. παρρησιμην).

perēger (-gris), comm. [per-ager, who has gone through lands, i. e.], who is on a journey, abroad, away from home (post-class.): si pereger factus sit, Ulp. Reg. tit. 17, 1 (dub.; Huschke, peregrinus): nedum peregerem composita fabulari, Aus. Ep. 17: susceptor peregrum, Ven. Carm. 4, 10, 14. — Hence, adv., in two forms, peregre and (ante- and post-class.) peregrī, abroad, away from home. **A. peregrē**, answering to the question where? whence? or whither? **1.** To the question where? qui peregre depugnavit, abroad, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: dum peregre est animus sine corpore velox, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 13: habitare, Liv. 5, 52: spectacula dare, Suet. Calig. 20: esse, Vulg. Luc. 20, 9. — **2.** To the question whence? peregre abroad, from foreign parts: quom peregre venit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 21: epistolā peregre allatā, id. As. 4, 1, 16: peregre redire, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 13: in regnum Romam accitos, Liv. 2, 16: nuntiare, id. 28, 11: redire, Dig. 39, 6, 29. — With ab: a peregre, from abroad, Vitruv. 5, 7. — **3.** To the question whither? abroad, to foreign parts: postquam peregre hinc ejus pater abiit, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 41: peregre abire, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 151: proficisci, Suet. Caes. 42: rusve peregre exire, Hor. S. 1, 6, 103: argentum ferre, Gai. Inst. 3, 196: proficisci, Vulg. Matt. 25, 14. — **4.** Like peregrī (v. infra), abroad, not at home, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 30. — **B. peregrī**, abroad, away from home, to the question where? (ante- and post-class.): peregrique et domi, Plaut. Am. prol. 5; so opp. domi, id. ib. 1, 1, 196: patriam ut colatis potius quam peregrī probra, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 189 P. (Com. Rel. p. 19 Rib.): peregrī necandus, Prud. Psych. 4, 89.

perēgrē, adv., v. pereger fin.

per-ēgrēgius, a, um, adj., very excellent (post-class.): tragoedia, App. Mag. p. 298, 6.

perēgrī, adv., v. pereger fin.

perēgrinābundus, a, um, adj. [peregrinor], travelling about (rare): dux, Liv. 28, 18, 10; Fulg. Myth. 3, 7 fin.

‡ **perēgrinat**, ενερεύει, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

perēgrinatio, ōnis, f. [peregrinor], a being or living abroad, a sojourning, a travelling in foreign parts, a travelling about, travel, peregrination (class.). **I.** Lit.: perpetua, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 107: transmarina, Quint. 7, 3, 31; 12, 11, 18; Nep. Att. 2, 3; Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 4 al.: terra peregrinationis tuae, Vulg. Gen. 17, 8: tempus in peregrinatione consumere, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 4. — In plur., Cic. Lael. 27, 103. — **II.** Transf., of animals: bestiae peregrinatione laetantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 109. — Of muscles, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 61.

* **perēgrinātor**, ōris, m. [id.], one who travels about, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 5.

perēgrinitas, ātis, f. [peregrinus].

I. The condition of a peregrinus or foreigner, opp. to that of a Roman citizen, alienage (post-Aug.): peregrinitatis reus, Suet. Claud. 15: in peregrinitatem redigere aliquem, id. ib. 16; Dig. 2, 4, 10. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., outlandish ways, foreign habits or manners (class.): cum in urbem nostram infusa est peregrinitas, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2. — **B.** In part., a foreign tone or accent in speaking (post-Aug.): os, in quo nulla peregrinitas resonet, Quint. 11, 3, 30.

perēgrinor, ātus, 1, v. dep. n. [id.], to be or live in foreign parts, to sojourn abroad, to travel about (class.): cf.: peragro, migro). **I.** Lit.: peregrinari totā Asiā, Cic. Brut. 13, 51: in alienā civitate, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 28: in terrā, Vulg. Gen. 47, 4. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To go abroad, to travel about; to roam, rove, or wander about: haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic. Arch. 7, 16: animus

late longeque peregrinatur, id. N. D. 1, 20, 54: in infinitatem omnem, to roam through all infinity, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 114. — **B.** To be abroad, be a stranger, a sojourner (cf. peregrinus, B.): philosophiae quasi civitatem dare, quae quidem adhuc peregrinari Romae videbatur, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40: vestrae peregrinantur aures? id. Mil. 12, 33. — With ab, to be absent from, a stranger to: a corpore, a Dei regno, Ambros. in Ps. 118, Serm. 12, § 17; id. de Isaac et An. 5, 17; so, a Domino, Vulg. 2 Cor. 5, 6; cf. id. ib. 5, 8.

perēgrinulus, a, um, adj. [peregrinus], estranged (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. Vit. Germ. 64.

perēgrinus, a, um, adj. [peregre], that comes from foreign parts, strange, foreign, exotic (cf.: exter, externus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** Adj.: ad portum mittunt servulos, ancillulas: peregrina navis, etc., Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 65: facies, id. Ps. 4, 2, 9: homo, id. Poen. 5, 2, 71: mulier, Hor. C. 3, 20: caelum, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 25: amnes, id. M. 8, 836: arbores, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 43: aves, id. 9, 17, 29, § 63: morbus, id. 26, 10, 64, § 100: eluamus hodie peregrina omnia, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 19 (663 Ritschl): labor, i. e. of travelling, Cat. 31, 8: amores, for foreign women, Ov. H. 9, 47: fasti, of foreign nations, id. F. 3, 87: divitiae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 204: mores, Juv. 6, 298: terror, of a foreign enemy, Liv. 3, 16: velut peregrinum otium alicui permittere, almost the leisure of a stranger, Tac. A. 14, 53: peregrina sacra appellantur, quae coluntur eorum more, a quibus sunt accepta, Fest. p. 237 Müll. — **2.** Subst.: **perēgrinus**, i, m., a foreigner, stranger (very freq. and class.; syn.: hospes, advena, alienigena; opp. civis): peregrinus ego sum, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 58: peregrini atque advenae, Cic. Agr. 2, 4, 94: peregrini et incolae officium est, id. Off. 1, 34: peregrini reges, id. Sull. 7, 22: ne in nostrā patriā peregrini atque advenae esse videamur, id. de Or. 1, 58, 249. — **b.** **perēgrina**, ae, f., a foreign woman (poet.), Ter. And. 1, 1, 119; 3, 1, 11. — **B.** Subst., in part., opp. to a Roman citizen, a foreign resident, an alien: neque civem, neque peregrinum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77: peregrinus fit is, cui aqua et igni interdictum est, Regul. tit. 11; Dig. 28, 5, 6. — **2.** As adj.: praetor, who decided causes between foreign residents, Dig. 1, 2, 2; cf. Liv. 21, 15; 45, 16: peregrinus ager est, qui neque Romanus, neque hosticus habetur, Fest. p. 245 Müll.; cf.: agrorum sunt genera quinque, Romanus, Gabinus, peregrinus, hosticus, incertus, etc., Varr. L. L. 5, § 33 Müll.: peregrini milites, Roman troops who were not Roman citizens, Inscr. Orell. 3467 sq.; their quarters in Rome were called, after them, CASTRA PEREGRINA, and were situated in the second region, by the modern S. Stefano Rotondo, ib. 9; cf. Marin. Atti dei Frat. Arv. p. 434 sq.: provincia, Liv. 40, 44. — **II.** Trop., strange, raw, inexperienced (class.): nullā in re tironem ac rudem, nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218; id. Att. 6, 3, 4.

per-ēlēgans, antis, adj., very neat, fine, or elegant (class.): genus, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 270: oratio, id. Planc. 24, 58: ingenium, Vell. 1, 7, 1. — Adv.: **per-ēlēganter**, very finely, very elegantly: pereleganter dicere, Cic. Brut. 52, 197.

per-ēlixo, āre, 1, v. a., to boil thoroughly (post-class.): denuo eum perelixabis (al. perlixabis), Apic. 7, 7, § 289.

per-ēloquens, entis, adj., very eloquent: Lentulus, Cic. Brut. 70, 247.

‡ **per-ēmensus**, a, um, adj., all measured out: permensus, peremensus, Nöt. Tir. p. 118.

peremne, is, v. peremnis.

peremnis, e, adj. [per-amnis], of or belonging to crossing a river; only in augural lang., peremne auspiciū, and subst., **peremne**, is, n., the auspices taken by magistrates on crossing a river or a spring: peremne dicitur auspiciū, qui amnem aut aquam, quae ex sacro fitur, auspiciat transit, Fest. p. 245 Müll.; p. 250 Müll.: bella nullis auspiciis administrantur: nulla peremnia servantur, nulla ex acuminibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 9; cf. id. Div. 2, 36, 77.

peremō, ēre, v. perimo.

p̄remptalis, e, *adj.* [peremptus], of or belonging to destruction or abolition, abolishing, cancelling; only in augural lang., fulmina, lightning: that destroy the effect or portent of former lightning: peremptalia fulgura Gracchus ait vocari, quae superiora fulgura aut portenta vi sua perimant, Fest. p. 214 Müll.: peremptalia fulmina, quibus tolluntur priorum fulminum minae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49, 2.

p̄remptio (p̄remt̄io), ōnis, *f.* [perimo], a destroying, killing (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27 fin.

p̄remptor (p̄remt̄or), ōris, *m.* [id.], a destroyer, slayer, murderer (post-class.): incluti regis, Sen. Oedip. 221: mariti mei cruentis, App. M. 8, p. 207, 16; cf.: puer ille peremptor meus, i. e. who has plagued me almost to death, id. ib. 7, p. 198, 21.—*Absol.*, Prud. Ham. praef. 19; Ambros. Inst. Virg. 7, 4, 9; Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 16.

p̄remptorie (p̄remt̄or-), *adv.*, v. peremptorius fin.

p̄remptorius (p̄remt̄or-), a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., destructive, deadly, mortal (post-class.): venenum, App. M. 10, p. 243, 30: spiculum, Tert. Anim. 25; Sid. Ep. 8, 11.—**II.** Trop., q̄s. that destroys or precludes all debate, i. e. decisive, final, peremptory (jurid. Lat.): peremptorium edictum inde hoc nomen sumpsit, quod perimeret disceptationem, hoc est ultra non pateretur adversarium tergiversari, Dig. 5, 1, 70: dicuntur exceptiones aut peremptoriae aut dilatoriae. Peremptoriae sunt, quae perpetuo valent nec evitari possunt, etc., Gai. Inst. 4, § 120 sq. and 121; cf. Dig. 44, 1, 3.—*Adv.*: **p̄remptorie** (p̄remt̄or-), in a peremptory manner, peremptorily: argumentari, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 1.

p̄remptrix (p̄remtr-), icis, *f.* [peremptor], she that destroys or kills (eccl. Lat.): mors peremptrix sensus, Tert. Anim. 42.

p̄remptus (p̄remtus), a, um, *Part.*, from perimo.

p̄rendiē, *adv.* [Gr. π̄ρεπ- dies], on the day after to-morrow (class.): cras agito, p̄rendiē agito, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 41; id. Aul. 2, 1, 34; id. Stich. 4, 1, 12: scies igitur fortasse cras, summum p̄rendiē, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 3; id. Fam. 16, 17, 3.

p̄rendinatio, ōnis, *f.* [perendinus], a putting off till the day after to-morrow (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 897.

p̄rendinus, a, um, *adj.* [perendie], after to-morrow (class.): tot homines tam ingeniosos, per tot annos statuere non potuisse, utrum diem tertium, an p̄rendinum dici oporteret, Cic. Mur. 12, 27: p̄rendino die, Caes. B. G. 5, 30.—*Absol.* (ante- and post-class.): tu in p̄rendinum paratus sis, against the day after to-morrow, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 65: dies p̄rendini, Gell. 10, 24, 9.

P̄renna, ae, *f.*, v. Anna.

p̄renne, *adv.*, v. perennis fin.

p̄rennis (≠ p̄rennis), *Inscr.* Ann. p. Chr. 341 ap. Guattani Monum. Inedit. 1, 5, p. 39), e (*abl. sing.* perenne, Ov. H. 8, 64; id. F. 3, 654), *adj.* [per-annus], that lasts or continues the year through (post-Aug.): aves perennes, that remain with us all the year round, Plin. 10, 25, 36, § 73.—**II.** Transf., everlasting, never failing, unceasing, perpetual, perennial (class.); cf.: jugis, perpetuus: aquae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107; cf. Liv. 1, 21, 3: fons, Caes. B. G. 8, 43: annis, Liv. 4, 30: rivi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 11: cursus stellarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 56: vinum, i. e. that bears keeping, Col. 3, 2, 10: adamas, Ov. M. 15, 813: monumenta, id. F. 2, 265; of a person: super Astra ferar, id. M. 15, 875.—*Comp.*: exegi monumentum aere p̄rennis, more lasting, more enduring, Hor. C. 3, 30, 1.—**B.** Trop., unyielding, uninterrupted, continual, perpetual, etc.: lucrum, Plaut. Am. p. 16: perennis et contestata majorum virtus, Cic. Fl. 11, 25: continuata motio et perennis, id. Tusc. 1, 10, 22: loquacitas, id. de Or. 3, 48, 185: animus in rem publicam, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms, p̄renne (post-Aug.) and p̄renniter (post-class.). **A.** p̄renne. **1.** Lit., all the year through, Col. 12, 18, 2.—**2.** Transf., constantly, perpetually (post-class.): abies perenne durabilis, Pall. 12, 15,

1: perenne vivax, Paul. Nol. Carm. 11, 68.—**B.** p̄renniter, constantly, continually, always, perpetually: arbor frondens p̄renniter, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 16: p̄renniter servare amicitias, Sid. Ep. 7, 9; Cod. Th. 7, 20, 2; Sol. 65.

* **p̄renni-servus**, i, m. [perennis], one who is always a slave, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 17.

p̄rennitas, ātis, *f.* [id.], lastingness, continuance, perpetual duration, perpetuity (class.): fontium perennitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: cibi, constant food, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 2: perennitate conditis frumentis affertur, Col. 1, 6, 10: vitae, Ambros. in Ps. 118, Serm. 13, 22: p̄rennitas, a title of the Roman emperors: vestra, your perpetuity, your p̄rennity, Symm. Ep. 10, 45; Sex. Ruf. Brev. 2.

p̄renno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [id.]. **I.** Act., to keep or preserve long (post-Aug.): ea res, etiamsi non in totum p̄rennat, certe usque in alteram vindemiam plerumque vini saporem servat, Col. 12, 20, 8 (dub.; al. p̄rennem); 12, 19, 2.—**II.** Neutr., to last for many years, to last, continue, endure (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): arte p̄rennat amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 42: ut diutius p̄rennent boves, Col. 1, 9, 2; 2, 9, 18: domus, Ov. F. 1, 721: gens ultra aevi nostri terminos p̄rennans, Sol. 52, 29.

* **p̄renticida**, ae, m., for pericida [pera-caedo], a culpurse (a word comically formed with allusion to parenticida), Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 13.

p̄r-ēo, īi (īvi), ītum, īre (periet for peribit, Coripp. Johann. 7, 27; perf. perivit, App. M. 4, 21: perit, Juv. 8, 85: perisset, Lact. 3, 20, 17 al.: perisse, Liv. 1, 49, 1; Ov. Am. 2, 19, 56; fut. periet, Vulg. Sap. 4, 19 al.), v. n. **I.** To pass away, come to nothing; to vanish, disappear, be lost: e patriā, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 5: equa inde perisset soror, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 15: ne vena periret aquae, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 16.—**B.** Esp., to pass through, leak, be absorbed (poet.): lymphae Dolium p̄reuntis, Hor. C. 3, 11, 27; cf.: postremo p̄reunt imbres, ubi eos pater aether in gremium matris terai praecipitavit, Lucr. 1, 250.—**II.** To pass away, to be destroyed, to perish (the predom. and class. signif. of the word; syn.: occido, intereo, obo). **A.** In gen.: aedes cum fundamento perierint, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 69: tantam pecuniam tam brevi tempore perire potuisse, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 11: totum exercitum peritum, Nep. Epam. 7, 4: fac pereat vitreo miles al hoste tuus (in the game of chess), let your knight be taken by a pawn, Ov. A. A. 2, 208: causae cur urbes perirent, Hor. C. 1, 16, 19: peritura regna, Verg. G. 2, 498: puppis, Ov. F. 3, 600: Troja peritura, Verg. A. 2, 660: pereunt sole tepente nives, melt away, Ov. F. 3, 236: telum rubigine, Hor. S. 2, 1, 13: comae, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 30: fabae laeso flore, id. F. 5, 267.—Of the crocus: gaudet calcar et atteri, p̄reundoque melius provenit, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 34.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To perish, lose one's life, die (class.): non intellego, quamobrem, si vivere honeste non possunt, perire turpiter velint; aut cur minore dolore perituros se cum multis, quam si soli pereant, arbitrentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 21: summo cruciatu supplicioque, id. N. D. 3, 33, 81: fame, id. Inv. 2, 57, 172: eodem leto esse p̄reundum, id. Div. 1, 26, 56: morbo, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 86: naufragio, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25: hominum manibus, Verg. A. 3, 606: uterque juravit, peritum inter nos secretum, that it should perish with us, Petr. 21: ab Hannibale, at his hands, Plin. 11, 37, 73, § 189: perire turpiter, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 21: fortiter, Hor. S. 2, 3, 42: generosius, id. C. 1, 37, 21: a morbo, Nep. Reg. 3, 3.—**2.** To pine away with love, to be desperately in love; to love to desperation (poet.): indigno cum Gallus amore peribat, Verg. E. 10, 10; Cat. 45, 3: quo beatus Vulnere, quā pereat sagittā, Hor. C. 1, 27, 11: ipse Paris nudā fertur periisse Lacanā, Prop. 2, 12, 13.—With acc. of the beloved object, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 135.—**3.** To be lost, wasted, spent in vain: ne et oleum et opera perierit, Cic. Att. 2, 17, 1: tempora, Ov. R. Am. 107: labor, id. M. 1, 273: nullus perit otio dies, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 14: ne nummi pereant, Hor. S. 1, 2, 133: minae, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 25: aurum, Col. 11, 1, 29; cf. actiones, Liv. 39, 18.—**4.** To be lost,

ruined, undone: quid fieri tum potuit? jampridem perieramus, Cic. Att. 14, 10, 1: meo vitio pereō, id. ib. 11, 9, 1.—Hence, perii, etc., as an exclamation of despair, I am lost! I'm undone! hei mihi, disperii! vocis non habeo satis: vicini, interii, perii, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 36: perii, interii, occidi! quo curram! quo non curram? id. Aul. 4, 9, 1: perii animo, am disheartened, id. Rud. 2, 6, 26; cf.: ingenio perii, Ov. Tr. 2, 2; Lucr. 4, 1136: perimus, actum est, we are lost, it is all over with us, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 26: perierat et inventus est, Vulg. Luc. 24, 32; 15, 6.—So, peream, si, nisi, in asseverations, may I perish, may I die, if or if not, Ov. H. 17, 183; Cassiod. ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 4; Ov. P. 3, 5, 47; id. H. 17, 183.—Gerund and gerundive: nisi illud perdo argentum, pereundum est mihi, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 91; Prop. 2, 1, 53: pereundi figurae, Ov. H. 10, 81: pereundi terminus, Sil. 3, 559: puppis pereunda est probe, must be lost, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 70.—**C.** Trop., of moral qualities, etc.: pudor perit, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 81: fides, id. Truc. 1, 1, 24: virtus, Ov. F. 2, 227.

p̄r-ēquito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a., to ride through, ride hither and thither, ride about; to drive about (class. but not in Cic.). **(a)** Neutr.: inter duas acies p̄requitans, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: longe ex viā, Liv. 23, 47: per omnes partes, to drive about, Caes. B. G. 4, 33.—**(β)** Act.: aciem, Liv. 5, 28: puer delphino maria p̄requitans, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 27.

p̄r-erro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to wander through, to roam or ramble over (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: fallacem circum vespertinumque pererro Saepae forum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 113: locum, Verg. A. 5, 441: freta, Ov. H. 14, 103: saltus et fontes, Val. Fl. 3, 537: orbem, Col. praef. 1: cellas, Petr. 97: reges, to roam about from one king to another, Sen. Q. N. 3 praef. § 6.—*Pass.*: arva pererrantur Peligna, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 5: pererratus orbis, id. F. 1, 234; cf.: pererrato ponto, Verg. A. 2, 295.—**II.** Transf.: totumque pererrat Luminibus tacitis, surveys all over, Verg. A. 4, 363: sonus pererrat cornua, i. e. errat per tubam, Sil. 4, 174.

p̄r-erūdītus, a, um, *adj.*, very learned: homo, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 2.

p̄rēsus, a, um, *Part.*, from peredo.

p̄r-ēvacūo, āre, v. a., to empty quite (late Lat.), Vit. Caes. 1, 4, 39.

p̄r-excelsus, a, um, *very high, lofty*: Henna, ubi ea gesta esse memorantur, est loco perexcelso, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107.

(p̄r-excrucio, a false read. for probe ex cruciavero, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 32; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

p̄r-exēo, īre, v. n. irr., to go out through, trop., Cassiod. Var. 11, 7.

p̄r-exigūē, *adv.*, v. perexiguus fin.

p̄r-exigūus, a, um, *adj.*, very small, very little (class.): semen perexiguum, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 81: dies, very short, id. Verr. 1, 2, 6: et perminuta bona corporis, id. Tusc. 2, 13, 30: loci spatium, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: argentum, Liv. 22, 52: ignes, Nep. Hann. 9, 3: frumentum, Caes. B. C. 3, 42.—*Adv.*: **p̄r-exigūē**, very little, very sparingly: perexigue et γλίσχρος praebere, Cic. Att. 16, 1, 5.

p̄r-exilis, e, *adj.*, very slender (post-Aug.): vitis, Col. 11, 2, 60: perexile bonum est, Boeth. Cons. Phil. 2, pros. 4.

p̄r-exoptātus, a, um, *adj.*, greatly desired, much longed for (post-class.): in tmesi: per, inquit, exoptatus venis, Gell. 18, 4, 2.

(p̄r-expeditus, a false read. for expedita, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 36; v. Madv. ad h. l.)

p̄r-explicātus, a, um, *adj.*, wholly completed (post-class.): sexto reditu perexplicato, Sid. Carm. 23, 385.

p̄r-exsiccātus, a, um, *adj.*, quite dried up (eccl. Lat.): proluviis, Arn. 7, 230.

† **p̄r-ex-timeo**, īi, 2, v. n., and † **p̄r-ex-timesco**, timūi, 3, v. n., to fear greatly, Not. Tir. p. 71.

p̄r-fabrico, āvi, 1, v. a., to work or use up; trop., to take in, overreach, cheat (Plautin.): aliquem, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 4.

p̄r-facēte, *adv.*, v. perfacetus fin.

p̄r-facētus, a, um, *adj.*, very witty, very facetious (class.).—Of persons, Cic.

Brut. 27, 105.—Of words: aliquid perface-
tum dicere, Cic. Planc. 14, 35.—Adv.: **per-
facēte**, *very wittily*: perfacete dicta, Cic.
Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 121.

perfacile, adv., v. perfacilis fin.

per-facilis, e, adj. **I.** *Very easy*
(class.): perfacilis et expedita defensio, Cic.
Fin. 3, 11, 36 Madv. N. cr.: disciplina co-
gnitu perfacilis, id. Tusc. 4, 3, 6; id. Leg. 2,
7, 17: perfacile factu esse conata perficere,
Caes. B. G. 1, 3.—**II.** In partic., *very*
courteous (class.): perfacilis in audiendo,
Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 93.—Hence, adv., in two
forms: perfacile (class.) and **perfacul**.

perfacile. **1.** *Very easily* (class.): per-
facile hunc hominem de medio tolli posse,
Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: sese tueri, id. Verr. 2,
5, 4, § 8: apparere, id. Fin. 2, 33, 209.—**2.**
Very willingly (ante-class.): perfacile pa-
rior, Att. ap. Non. 5, 40 (Trag. Rel. v. 9 Rib.);
Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 93.—**B.** **perfacul** an-
tiqui et per se facul dicebant, quod nunc
facile dicimus, Fest. p. 214 Müll.; cf. Paul.
ex Fest. p. 215 Müll.

per-facundus, a, um, adj., *very elo-
quent* (post-class.): in contionibus per-
facundus, Just. 22, 1, 9; App. Flor. 4, 18.

per-familiaris, e, adj., *very intimate*,
very familiar (class.): per familiaris Philo-
stus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11 (13), 4.—In tmesi:
Phaedon Socrati per fuit familiaris, Gell.
2, 18, 1.—**II.** Subst.: **per familiaris**,
is, m., *a very intimate or familiar friend*
(class.): meus, Cic. Fam. 13, 51: Epicuri,
id. Fin. 5, 31, 94: M. Antonii, id. Brut. 45,
168.

per-fatuus, a, um, adj., *very foolish*,
very silly: togae, Mart. 10, 18, 4 (al. fatuae);
Aug. c. Duas Epp. Pelag. 2, 4, 7.

perfecte, adv., v. perficio, P. a. fin.

perfectio, ōnis, f. [perficio], *a finishing*,
completing, perfecting; *perfection* (class.):
hanc absolutionem perfectionemque in ora-
tore desiderans, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 130: per-
fectio atque absolutio optimi, id. Brut. 36,
137: ad cumulum perfectionis accedere,
Greg. M. Ep. 7, 10 fin.; Cic. Or. 29, 103; id.
Fin. 3, 9, 32; Vulg. Num. 6, 21.—**Plur.**:
operum perfectiones, Vitr. 3, 1, 4.

perfectissimatus, ūs, m. [perfectus],
*the rank and station of a perfectissi-
mus under the later emperors* (v. perficio,
P. a.), Cod. Th. 8, 4, 3.

perfector, ōris, m. [perficio], *a finisher*,
perfector (rare but class.): mearum volup-
tatum, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 4: dicendi, Cic. de Or.
1, 60, 257; Scip. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 11, 1.

perfectrix, icis, f. [perfector], *she that*
finishes or perfects (very rare): philosophia
beatae vitae perfectrix, Nep. ap. Lact. 3, 15,
10.

1. perfectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*,
from perficio.

2. perfectus, ūs, m. [perficio], *a fin-
ishing or perfecting*; *perfection* (very rare),
Tert. Anim. 20.—**Plur.**: effects, Vitr. 10, 3,
1 (in Vitr. 1, 2, 6, prospectus is the true
reading).

* **per-fecundus** (**per-foec-**), a, um,
adj., *very fruitful* (post-Aug.): generatrix,
Mel. 1, 9, 1.

perferens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from
perfero.

perferentia, ae, f. [perfero], *a bear-
ing, suffering*; *endurance* (eccl. Lat.): ma-
lorum perferentia, Lact. 3, 11, 9.

per-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a., *to*
bear or carry through to a certain place or
end. **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose):
lapis nec pertulit ictum, *did not bring the*
blow home, did not reach the mark, Verg. A.
12, 907: hasta perlata sub papillam, id. ib.
11, 803: per arma pertulit ictum, Sil. 5, 326:
partum, *to go the full time*, Plin. 7, 13, 11,
§ 53.—**Pass.**, Plin. 7, 11, 9, § 49; cf.: ven-
trem perferre, Col. 6, 24, 2; 6, 27: Aeneas
tulit patrem per ignes, et pertulit, Sen.
Bén. 3, 37, 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To carry*,
bring, convey (class.; syn.: refero, deferro):
perferre mandata alicuius ad aliquem, Cic.
Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 18: cum has quam primum
ad te perferri litteras vellemus, id. Fam. 2,
6, 1: alicui nuntium alicuius rei, id. Q. Fr.
1, 1, 1; 2, 11, 1; Verg. A. 11, 825: epistu-
lam, Nep. Paus. 4, 1.—**Pass.**: perferri, *to be*
brought, conveyed to a person or place, to
reach, arrive, come: cum ad eum fama

tanti exercitus perlata esset, Liv. 28, 13:
perfertur circa collem clamor, *resounds*
round the hill, id. 7, 36, 12; Curt. 5, 12, 13;
Liv. 5, 28, 12: ad urbem terror, id. 3, 3.—
b. In partic., *to convey news, to announce*,
state, etc. (class.): et litteris multorum et
sermone omnium perfertur ad me, incredi-
bilem tuam virtutem et fortitudinem esse,
I am informed, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 1; Nep. Lys.
4, 1: nuntius perfert incensas naves, Verg.
A. 5, 665; Cic. Att. 4, 1; Liv. 3, 23.—**2.** Se,
to betake one's self somewhere, to go: hinc
te reginae ad limina perfer, Verg. A. 1, 389.

II. Trop. **A.** *To bear, support, or en-
dure to the end*: decem annorum poenam,
Nep. Arist. 1 fin.: onus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 41:
intrepidus ad fata novissima vultus, *kept*,
maintained, Ov. M. 13, 478: leve est mise-
rias ferre, perferre est grave, Sen. Thyest.
307.—**B.** *To bring to an end, to carry*
through, carry out; to complete, accomplish:
laborem, Stat. Th. 12, 406: id quod suscepi,
quoad potero, perferam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4,
10: iussa omnia, Prop. 1, 18, 26: suum im-
perium, i. e. *to do what one bids others do*,
Sil. 1, 250: est utique jus vetandi, cum lex
feratur, quamdiu non perfertur, Cic. Cornet.
Fragm. ap. Ascon.: legem pertulit, ut, etc.,
carried it through, got it passed, Liv. 33, 46;
cf. id. 2, 56: actionem, Dig. 48, 16, 11: cau-
sam, ib. 5, 2, 6: rogationem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2;
Liv. 36, 1.—**C.** *To carry out, conduct, man-
age* (post-Aug.): patronum perferendae pro-
se legationis eligere, Suet. Claud. 6.—**D.**
In gen., *to bear, suffer, put up with, brook*,
submit to, endure (class.; cf.: patior, sino,
tolero): perferi, si me amas, Cic. Att. 5, 21,
7: perfero et perferor omnes, id. de Or. 2,
19, 77: pati, perferre, non succumbere, id.
Tusc. 2, 7, 17: frigore, et fame, et siti, ac
vigiliis perferendis, id. Cat. 2, 5, 9: luxuri-
em, crudelitatem, avaritiam, superbiam, id.
Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 8: pauperiem, Verg. A. 6,
437: perferi et obdura, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 7;
Cat. 8, 11: omnes indignitates contumelias-
que, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: laborem, Verg. G. 2,
343: monstra, id. A. 3, 554.—**E.** (Like pati.)
To permit, suffer; with an object-clause:
excindi urbes suas seque cremari pertule-
runt, Tac. H. 4, 58: Achilles Cessare in Teu-
cros pertulit arma sua, Prop. 2, 8, 30 (8, b,
14).—**F.** Transf., *to bear the penalty of*
(eccl. Lat.): qui peccata nostra ipse pertu-
lit in corpore, Vulg. 1 Pet. 2, 24.—Hence,
perferens, entis, *P. a.*, *bearing, brook-
ing, patient*; with gen., analog. to patiens:
injuriarum, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 184.

per-ferus, a, um, adj., *very wild or*
savage (ante-class.): boves, Varr. R. R. 2,
1, 5.

* **per-servēfio**, fieri, v. n., *to become*
very hot (ante-class.).—In tmesi: terra sole
perferve ita fit, ut, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2
dub. (acc. to Gesn. and Schneid. a gloss).

per-servēo, ēre, 2, v. n., *to be very hot*
(post-Aug.): perfervere (fons), Mel. 1, 8.

(**per-servidus**, a false read. for prae-
servida, Col. 5, 5.)

Perfica, ae, f., v. perficus, II.

per-ficio, feci, fectum, 3, v. a. [facio],
to achieve, execute, carry out, accomplish,
*perform, despatch, bring to an end or con-
clusion, finish, complete* (class.; syn.: absol-
vo, conficio, exsequor). **I.** Lit.: comitiis
perficiendis undecim dies tribuit, Caes. B.
C. 3, 2: iis comitiis perfectis, Liv. 24, 43, 9:
bellum, id. 22, 38, 7: aliquid absolvi et per-
fici, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35: multa, id. Or. 30,
105: scelus, *to perpetrate*, id. Clu. 68, 194:
cogitata, id. Deiot. 7, 21: instituta, id. Div.
2, 5: poëma, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8: conata, Caes.
B. G. 1, 3: nihil est simul et inventum et
perfectum, Cic. Brut. 18, 71: centum annos,
to complete, live, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 39.—So of
commissions, orders, *to execute*: munus,
Verg. A. 6, 629; 6, 637; Cic. Fam. 6, 7: jus-
sa, Val. Fl. 7, 61: mandata, Sil. 13, 343.—
II. Transf. **A.** *To bring to completion*,
finish, perfect (opp. inchoare): candelabrum
perfectum e geminis clarissimis, Cic.
Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64: murum, Liv. 25, 11: lo-
ricam, Sil. 2, 403: aedem, Suet. Aug. 60:
cibos ambulatione, *to digest*, Plin. 11, 53,
118; § 283: cucumeres, id. 19, 5, 23, § 65:
coria, *to dress or curry*, id. 23, 1, 16, § 22:
lanas, id. 35, 15, 52, § 190: minium, id. 33,
7, 40, § 118.—**B.** *To make perfect, to per-
fect*: aliquid citharā, Ov. A. A. 1, 11:
expleta et perfecta forma honestatis, Cic.

Fin. 2, 15, 48: artem, Suet. Ner. 41.—**C.** *To*
bring about, to cause, effect; with ut, Ter.
Eun. 5, 8, 24; Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 127: perfice ut
putem, *convince me*, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15; id.
Fam. 11, 27, 2: eloquentia perficit, ut, etc.,
Nep. Ep. 6, 4.—With ne and subj.: omnia
perficit, quae senatus salvā re publicā ne
fieri possent perfecerat, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 55.

D. In mal. part., = *evergrey*, Mart. 3, 79,
2; cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 389; Capitol. Max. 4, 7.—
perfectus, a, um, *P. a.*, *finished, complete*,
perfect, excellent, exquisite (class.). **A.** Of
persons: oratorem plenum atque perfec-
tum esse, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 59: homi-
nes in dicendo, id. ib. 1, 13, 58: perfectis
et absoluti philosophi, id. Div. 2, 72, 150:
homines, id. Off. 1, 15, 46; id. Brut. 30, 114:
in geometria, id. Fin. 1, 6, 20: in arte, Ov.
A. A. 2, 547.—In a religious sense, *righteous*
(eccl. Lat.): cor perfectum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11,
4; id. Matt. 5, 48.—**Perfectissimus**, a title
of honor under the later emperors, Cod.
Const. 12, tit. 33; Am. 21, 16 init.; Lact. 5,
14, 18.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things:
naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 33: ratio, id. ib. 13,
34: pulchriora etiam Polyditi et iam plane
perfecta (signa), id. Brut. 18, 70: perfectum
atque absolutum officium, id. Off. 3, 3, 14:
perfecta cumulataque virtus, id. Sest. 40,
86: aetas, *full or ripe age, the age of five-
and-twenty*, Dig. 4, 4, 32 init.—**Comp.**: val-
vae perfectiores, Cic. Verr. 2, 56: aliquid
perfectius, id. de Or. 1, 2, 5; id. Brut. 18,
69; Hor. Epod. 5, 59; Quint. 12, 1, 21: ad
perfectiora, Vulg. Heb. 6, 1.—**Sup.**: quod
ego summum et perfectissimum iudicem,
Cic. Or. 1, 3; 15, 47; id. Brut. 31, 118; Juv.
2, 5.—**Adv.**: **perfecte**, *fully, completely*,
perfectly (class.): eruditus, Cic. Brut. 81,
282; id. de Or. 1, 28, 130: veritatem imitari,
id. Div. 1, 13, 23.—**Comp.**, App. Flor. p. 357,
1; Tert. Apol. 45.—**Sup.**, Gell. 11, 16 fin.

perficus, a, um, adj. [perficio], *com-
pleting, perfecting* (poet.): natura, Lucr. 2,
1116.—**II.** Subst.: **Perfica**, ae, f., *the*
finishing or completing goddess, she that
perfects: natura creatrix, Lucr. 2, 1116.—
Of the goddess supposed to preside over
sexual indulgence, Arn. 4, 131.

perfidē, adv., v. perfidus fin.

per-fidelis, e, adj., *very trusty, very*
faithful: homo, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 5: perfide-
lis in amicos, Aur. Vict. Caes. 13, 8.

per-fidens, entis, adj., *trusting great-
ly, confiding strongly* (post-class.): pugnan-
di arte perfidens, Aur. Vict. Caes. 17.

perfidia, ae, f. [perfidus], *faithlessness*,
dishonesty, treachery, falsehood, perfidy
(class.): perfidia deceptus, Cic. Rosc. Am.
38, 110: fraude et perfidia aliquem fallere,
id. ib. 40, 117; id. Fam. 1, 2, 3: admittere
perfidiam in aliquem, Suet. Caes. 75: per-
fidiae tantae (fuit), ut, etc., id. Ner. 5: re-
pens, Tac. H. 4, 25; Juv. 13, 24.—In plur.,
Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 7; id. Ps. 2, 1, 6; Gell. 14,
2, 6.—Of an inanim. thing: sub ipsis posi-
tum labris in acoris perfidiam vinum re-
pente mutari, Arn. 1, 12.

perfidiose, adv., v. perfidius fin.

perfidiosus, a, um, adj. [perfidia],
*faithless, dishonest, treacherous, false, per-
fidious* (class.). **I.** Of persons: fallax, per-
fidiosus, Cic. Pis. 27, 66: perfidiosus et sub-
dulus animo, Tac. A. 16, 32.—**Sup.**: omni-
um perfidiosissimus, Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 80.—
II. Of inanim. and abstr. things: amor,
Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 73: nihil perfidiosum et
insidiosum et fallax in amicitia, Cic. Fam.
3, 10, 7; id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16.—**Adv.**: **per-
fidiosē**, *faithlessly, dishonestly, treacher-
ously, perfidiously* (rare but class.): herole
istam rem iudicasti perfidiosē, Plaut. Curc.
5, 3, 41: multa perfidiosē facta, Cic. Rosc.
Am. 40, 118: perfidiosē, crudeliter factum,
Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8.—**Comp.**: perfidiosius re-
bellantes, Suet. Aug. 21.

perfidus, a, um, adj. [per-fidēs], *that*
*breaks his promise, faithless, false, dishon-
est, treacherous, perfidious*. **I.** Lit. (class.;
syn. infidus): vanum et perfidiosum esse,
Cic. Quint. 6, 26: omnes, aliud agentes,
aliud simulates, perfidi, improbi, malitiosi
sunt, id. Off. 3, 14, 60.—(β) With gen.
(poet.): gens perfida pacti, *faithless*, Sil. 1,
5.—**b.** Of inanim. and abstr. things (poet.):
bella, Sil. 15, 819: nex, *effected by treachery*,
Sen. Agam. 887: arma, Ov. F. 4, 380: ver-
ba, id. R. Am. 722.—**C.** Adverb.: perfi-

dum ridens Venus (= maligne ac dolose), Hor. C. 3, 27, 67.—As *subst.*: **perfidus**, i, m., a *scoundrel*, Juv. 13, 245; 9, 82.—**II**. Transf., *treacherous, unsafe, dangerous* (poet. and in post-class. prose): freta, Sen. Med. 302: saxa, id. Agam. 570: perfidum glacie fumen, Flor. 3, 4, 5: perfida et lubrica via, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 43: vappa, *wretched wine that has a good appearance*, Mart. 12, 48, 14.—*Sup.*: homo, quoad vixerat, perfidissimus, Amm. 16, 12, 25.—*Adv.*: **perfidē**, *faithlessly, perfidiously, treacherously* (post-Aug.): perfride recuperans, Sen. Contr. 4, 26: rumpere pactum, Gell. 20, 1, 54: agere, Dig. 26, 7, 55: quod perfide gestum est, ib. 44, 4, 4, § 13.

perfigo, xi, xum, 3, v. a., to *pierce through, transfix* (only in Lucr.): multa perfigit, 6, 350.—Elsewh. only *part. perf.*, **perfixus**, a, um, *transfixed, pierced*: telis pavoris, Lucr. 3, 305: pectus, id. 6, 392; cf. id. 2, 360.

† **perfinēs**, *perfringas*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 205 Müll.

† **perfingo**, ēre, v. a. [per-fingo], to *form, represent*: VARIOS AVIVM CANTVS, Inscr. Fabr. p. 685.

per-fixus, a, um, *Part.* of **perfigo**, q. v. **perfiabilis**, e, adj. [perfiō], *I. Pass.*, that can be blown through. **A.** Prop. (rare but class.): deos inducere perlucidos et perfabiles, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 40: terra, Sol. 27: lacernae, Amm. 14, 6, 9: locus, *exposed to the wind, airy*, App. M. 4, p. 150 med.; Pall. 1, 36, 3.—**B.** Fig., *susceptible* (post-class.): gentes perfabiles ad omnes dissensionum motus, Amm. 30, 7, 10.—**II. Act.**, *blowing through*: aēr, Pall. 1, 6, 9; cf.: domus perfabili tinnitu fidium resultantes, Amm. 14, 6, 18.

per-flagitiōsus, a, um, adj., *very shameful, very flagitious*.—With *periturbare*, Cic. Cael. 20, 50 (cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. p. 410).

per-flagrātus, a, um, *Part.* [flagro], *blazing greatly* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 6, § 576 Kopp.

perflāmen, inis, n. [perflō], a *blowing through, a blast, breath* (eccl. Lat.), Prud. Apoth. 760.

perflātis, e, adj. [id.], that can be blown through, *exposed to the wind* (post-class.): pator, App. M. 3, p. 137; Ambros. Ep. 30, 5.

perflātiō, ōnis, f. [id.], a *blowing through, a blast* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 1, § 26.

perflātus, ūs, m. [id.], a *blowing through, a draught of air*: venti, Vit. 4, 7, 4.—Concr., a *wind, breeze* (post-Aug.): ut perflatus aliquis accedat, Cels. 3, 19: loca perflatum non habentia, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 154: ulmus in perflatu firma, id. 16, 40, 79, § 218.—In *plur.*, Col. 1, 5, 8; Plin. 17, 19, 31, § 140.

per-flētus, a, um, *Part.* [fleō], in *reflex. sense, having bewailed her case to excess* (post-class.): diutius us perflēta (i. e. quae fleverat ex more), App. M. 2, p. 125.

per-flo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n., to *blow through or over* (not in Cæs.). **I. Act.**: cum venti nubila perflant, Lucr. 6, 132; cf. id. 6, 136, and Ov. R. Am. 369: unde (nubilarium) commodissime perflari possit, Varr. R. 1, 13: venti terras turbine perflant, Verg. A. 1, 83: colles, qui cum perflantur ipsi, tum adferunt umbram vallibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11: granaria perflari undique malunt, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 302: murmura cōchā, to *sound by blowing through*, Lucr. 9, 348: perflata est terra austro, Vulg. Job. 37, 17.—**II. Neutr.**, to *blow through, to blow*, Col. 2, 21, 5: perflantibus undique procelis, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 240.

* **per-fluctuō**, āre, v. a., to *flow through, to swarm over* (poet.): animantium copia perfluctuat artus, Lucr. 3, 721.

per-fluō, xi, 3, v. a. and n. **I. Act.**, to *flow or run through* (post-class.): pluvialibus nimbis perfluunt, Arn. 6, 191.—**II. Neutr.** **A.** Lit. 1. To *flow or run through* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): per colum vina videmus Perfluere, Lucr. 2, 392; Petr. 23.—**2.** In gen., to *flow*: quasi in vas commoda perfluere, Lucr. 3, 937: Belus annis in mare perfluens, Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 190.—**B.** To *drip* with any thing (post-

class.): sudore perfluere, App. M. 1, p. 108, 1.—**C.** Of long garments, to *flow or float* (post-class.), App. M. 11, p. 258, 30.—* **B.** Trop.: plenus rimarum sum: hac atque illac perfluō, *I. leak, i. e. I cannot keep the secret*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25.

perfluus, a, um, adj. [perfluō], *flowing, undulating*.—Transf., *effeminate, wanton* (post-class.): incessus, App. M. 11, p. 260, 36.

perfōco, āre, v. a. [per-fauces], to *stifle, suffocate* (post-class.): partum, Dig. 25, 3, 4 (al. praefocat).

per-fōdio, fōdi (perfordi), Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 64 Ritschl N. cr.), fossum, 3, v. a. **I.** To *dig through, to pierce through, transfix* (class.): parietes, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 17: parietem, id. 1, 1; Cic. Vat. 5, 11; Vulg. Matt. 24, 43: montem, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9: Athone perfosso, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112: thorax perfosso, Verg. A. 11, 10: pectus, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 6: pectora, Stat. Th. 9, 522: spinā argenteā dentes, to *pick*, Petr. 33.—Hence, **2.** To *break into*: perfordit in tenebris domos, Vulg. Job. 24, 16; id. Matt. 24, 43.—**II.** To *make by digging through*: fretum, Liv. 33, 17, 6.

perfoecundus, v. perfecundus.

† **perfoederātus**, a, um, *Part.* [perfoedero], *strongly leagued together*, Not. Tir. p. 71.

perforācūlum, i, n. [perforo], a *bover, an auger or gimlet* (post-class.), Arn. 6, 200; cf. perforaculum, τρύπανον, τέρετρον, Gloss. Philox.

per-formidō, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to *fear greatly*, Not. Tir. p. 71.

per-formidolōsus, a, um, adj., *very fearful* (post-class.), Aur. Vict. Caes. 4.

per-formo, 1, v. a., to *form thoroughly, to form* (eccl. Lat.): ad malum performantur (al. praeformantur), Tert. Apol. 1.

per-fōro, āvi, ātum, 1, in (tmesi: perque forare, Lucr. 5, 126, 8), v. a., to *bore through, pierce through, perforate*. **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. terebro): navem, Cic. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 47: perforare ac demergere trimem, Auct. B. Alex. 25: lacernam lanceā, Vell. 2, 80, 3: duo pectora uno ictu, Ov. M. 12, 377: ense latus, id. Tr. 3, 9, 26: gladio latus, Vulg. Judith, 13, 28: Stabianum, to *cut through for the sake of a prospect*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1: duo lumina perforata, *perforated, made by boring*, id. N. D. 3, 4, 9: viae ad oculos a sede animae, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: berulli perforati, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 78.—In mal. part., Auct. Priap. 78.—Fig.: habebit sinum facilem, non perforatum, ex quo multa exeant et nihil excidat, Sen. Dial. 6, 23, 5.—**II.** Transf., to *pierce through, penetrate* (poet.): sol perforat culmina radiis totis, Stat. S. 1, 5, 46.

per-fortiter, adv., *very bravely* (poet.), Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 28.

† **perfossio**, ōnis, f. [perfordio], a *digging through, perforation*: perfossio, διορυγία, Gloss. Philox.

† **perfosso**, āre, 1, v. a. [id.], to *dig through*: perfosso, διορύσσω, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

perfosso, ōris, m. [id.], a *digger through, breaker through* (ante- and post-class.): perfosso parietum, a *house-breaker*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 23; App. Mag. p. 295, 16.

† **perfosūra**, ae, f. [id.], a *digging through*: perfosura, διορυγία, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

per-fossus, a, um, *Part.*, from **perfordio**.

per-fōvēō, 2, v. a., to *warm through* (post-class.): perfovet aegros, Sedul. 4, 25; cf. Not. Tir. p. 134.

per-fractus, a, um, *Part.*, from **perfringo**.

per-fragens, antis, adj., *very fragrant* (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 27.

per-frēmō, ui, 1, v. n., to *roar or snort along* (ante-class.): perfrēmunt delphini, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89.

per-frēquens, entis, adj., *very crowded, much frequented*: emporium, Liv. 41, 1.

per-frētō, āvi, 1, v. n. [per-fretum], to *sail over* (post-class.), Sol. 27.

per-frico, cui, cātum, and ctum, āre, v. a. **I.** Lit., to *rub all over, to rub or scratch* (class.): caput unguento, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62: totam faciem fuligine, Petr. 22; Cels. 3, 14: totum corpus, id. 1, 3; Plin. 28, 12, 51, § 190: perfrictis oculis, App. M.

2, p. 125, 28: dentes, Ov. A. A. 3, 216: caput sinistra manu perfricans, *scratching his head*, Cic. Pis. 25, 61.—**II.** Transf.: frontem, faciem, os, to *rub one's forehead or face*, in order to make one's blushes disappear; hence, to *lay aside all sense of shame, to cast off shame, summon one's assurance, put on a bold face* (class.): cum os perfricuisti, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 41: vitiosa sunt illa... perfricare faciem et quasi improbam facere, Quint. 11, 3, 160: cum perfricit frontem posuitque pudorem, Mart. 11, 27, 7: perfrica frontem et dic, Calv. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 25: perfricui faciem, Plin. H. N. praef. § 4.

1. perfrictio, ōnis, f. [perfrigesco], a *catching cold, a violent cold* (post-Aug.), Plin. 20, 14, 55, § 156.—In *plur.*, Plin. 26, 12, 76, § 124 al.; Scrib. Comp. 57, 257.

2. perfrictio, ōnis, f. [perfrico], a *rubbing, abrasion* (post-Aug.), Veg. 1, 35, 1; 1, 38, 3.—*Plur.*: perfrictionibus cum oleo mederi, Plin. 21, 13, 69, § 116 (but perh. the same word as the preceding in the same meaning).

* **perfrictiuncula**, ae, f. dim. [1. perfrictio], a *slight cold*, M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 6.

perfrictus, a, um, *Part.*, from **perfrico**.

* **perfrigēfācio**, ēre, v. a. [per-frige-facto], to *make very cold, to benumb*: mihi perfrigefacit cor Surus, *strikes a chill to my heart, makes me shudder with fear*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 117.

† **per-frigēō**, ēre, v. n., to *take cold*: perfrigeo, καταψύχω, Gloss. Philox.

per-frigero, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to *make cold, to cool off, to let grow cold* (post-class.), Scrib. Comp. 271; Not. Tir. p. 113.

per-frigesco, frixi, 3, v. inch. n. **I.** Lit., to *grow very cold, to catch cold*: ne canes perfrigescant, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 13; Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 66: ei, qui perfrixit, opus est in laconico sedere, donec insudet, Cels. 1, 3: si perfrixit, cantat bene, Juv. 7, 194.—**II.** Trop. (post-class.), M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5.

per-frigidus, a, um, adj., *very cold*: tempestas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86: vinum, Cels. 1, 3; 4, 5.

perfringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, v. a. [per-frango], to *break through, to break or dash in pieces, to shiver, shatter* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: elephantō pugno perfrigisti brachium, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 26: iumenta ingreditur nitem... jactandis gravius in comitendo ungulis penitus perfringebant, *broke through*, Liv. 21, 36, 8: saxo perfracto capite, *his skull fractured by a stroke of a stone*, id. 4, 28 fin.: tempora fulvo protecta capillo, Ov. M. 12, 274: perfracto saxo sortes erupisse, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85: Olympum fulmine, Ov. M. 1, 154: nucem, Plin. 10, 12, 14, § 30: aliquid, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 12: munitiones, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: tabulationem, id. B. C. 2, 9: naves perfrigerant proras, litori illis, *had been wrecked*, Liv. 22, 20.—**B.** In part., to *break or burst through, to force one's way through any obstacle*: hostium phalangem, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: aciem, Sil. 9, 362: muros, Tac. H. 3, 20: domos, to *break into*, id. ib. 4, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To *break through, violate, infringe*: decreta senatus, Cic. Mil. 32, 87: leges, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: ac prosternere omnia cupiditate ac furore, id. Clu. 6, 15.—**B.** To *break or burst through*: omnia repagula juris, pudoris et officii perfringere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39: perfringere et labefactare tantam conspirationem bonorum omnium, id. Cat. 4, 10, 22: animos suavitatem, to *affect powerfully*, id. Brut. 9, 38.—*Abstr.*: haec (eloquentia) modo perfringit, modo irrepit in sensus, Cic. Or. 28, 97.

per-frīō, āre, v. a., to *rub to pieces, to crumble up* (post-Aug.): bacas myrti, Col. 12, 38, 5.

per-frivōlus, a, um, adj., *very worthless, very frivolous* (post-class.), Vop. Aur. 6.

per-fructio or **perfructio**, ōnis, f. [perfruo], *complete enjoyment or fruition* (eccl. Lat.): perfructio summi et veri boni, Aug. Quant. Anim. 33: sine perfruitione, id. Trin. 6, 10.

per-fructus, a, um, *Part.*, from **perfruo**.

perfructio, ōnis, v. perfructio.

per-fruor, ctus, 3, v. dep. **I.** Lit., to

enjoy fully or thoroughly (class.). (a) With *abl.*: his ego rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruor, Cic. Pis. 20, 45: laetitia, id. Cat. 1, 10, 25: salvā re publica, id. ib. 4, 6, 4: sapientiae laude, id. Brut. 2, 9: vitā modicā, id. Leg. 1, 21, 56: otio, id. Fam. 7, 1, 1: recordatione urbis, Vell. 2, 101, 3 al.: amenitate summā perfructus est, Cic. Hort. p. 484 Orell. — (β) In *pass.*: ad perfruentas voluptates, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 25. — **II.** Transf., *to fulfil, perform* (poet.): mandatis perfruor ipsa patris, Ov. H. 11, 128.

perfuga, ae, m. [perfrugio], *a deserter to the enemy* (class.): perfugam Gallus Aelius ait, qui liber aut servus aut hostis suā voluntate ad hostes transierit: qui idem dicitur transfuga. Quamquam sunt, qui credant, perfugam esse, non tam qui alios fugiat, quam qui ob spem commodorum ad quempiam perfugiat, Fest. p. 214 Müll.: iste, qui initio proditor fuit, deinde perfuga, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117; Crass. ap. Cic. Or. 66, 223; Caes. B. G. 3, 18: perfuga ab eo (Pyrrho) venit in castra Fabricii, Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86: de perfugis gravior, quam de fugitivis consultum, Liv. 30, 43 *fin.*; 22, 13; Vulg. 4 Reg. 25, 11.

per-fugio, fūgi, 3, v. n., *to flee to a place for refuge*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (rare; ap. Cic. Pis. 36, 89, profugisti is the correct reading; cf. confugio): ad alieum, Liv. 2, 9: Corinthum, Nep. Dion. 5, 1: Bactra, Curt. 6, 6, 22: ad tribunal, Tac. A. 1, 32: in Capitolium, id. ib. 3, 36. — **B.** In partic., *to go over or desert to the enemy* (class.): nemo a Caesare ad Pompeium transierat, cum paene cotidie a Pompeio ad Caesarem perfrugerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 61; Cic. Balb. 9, 24: servos, qui ad eos perfrugissent (al. profugissent), poposcit, Caes. B. G. 1, 27, 3. — **II.** Trop., *to take refuge in any thing* (post-class.): qui cum in culpa et in maleficio revicti sunt, perfrugunt ad fati necessitatem, Gell. 6, 2, 13: in fidem alicujus, Liv. 28, 7.

perfrugium, ii, n. [perfrugio], *a place to flee to, a shelter, asylum, refuge* (class.): perfrugi sibi copiam comparare, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 2: si unum ostium obsideatur, aliud perfrugium petat, id. Truc. 4, 17 Bothe: pedibus perfrugium peperit, *ran off, escaped*, id. Cist. 1, 3, 13: cum propter siccitates paludum, quo se recipere, non haberent, quo perfrugio superiore anno fuerant usi, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: portum ac perfrugium esse, Cic. Clu. 3, 7: perfrugium et praesidium salutis, id. Rab. Perd. 2, 4: perfrugium unum, una spes reliqua est Roscio, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 150: commune, id. Cat. 4, 1, 2: desperatissimum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 101: perfrugium omnium laborum et sollicitudinum somnus, id. Div. 2, 72, 150: annonae, i. e. Campania, id. Phil. 8, 8, 26.

per-fulcio, fulsi, 4, v. a., *to prop up, to sustain, support* (post-class.): eloquio perfulcire senatum (al. permulcire), Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 86: perfulsit, Not. Tir. p. 117.

† **per-fulgerat** (fulgurat), *impers., it flashes or gleams brightly*, Not. Tir. p. 118.

perfunctio, ōnis, f. [perfungor], *a performing, discharging of an office* (class.): honorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 7: laborum, *an undergoing, enduring* (along with perpassio dolorum), id. Fin. 1, 15, 49. — Of things: annua fertur ei totius spatii esse perfunctio, Ambros. Hexaem. 4, 5, 24.

perfunctorie, adv., v. perfunctorius

perfunctorius, a, um, adj. [perfunctus; despatched, i. e.], *done in a careless or superficial manner, slight, careless, negligent, perfunctory* (jurid. Lat.): examinatio, Nov. Val. 3, Postul. 2, 11, c. l. § 1: genitus, Ambros. in Ps. 37, § 37. — Adv.: **perfunctorie**, *slightly, carelessly, negligently, perfunctorily* (late Lat.): me coepit non perfunctorie verberare, Petr. 11: facere aliquid, Cod. Th. 12, 3, 2; cf. ib. 14, 9, 1.

perfunctus, a, um, Part., from perfungor.

per-fundo, fudi, fūsum, 3, v. a., *to pour over, to wet, moisten, bedew, besprinkle* (class.; syn.: umecto, aspergo, imbuo). **I.** Lit.: aquā ferventi Philodamus perfunditur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67: fluviis pecus, Verg. G. 4, 445: greges flumine, id. ib. 2, 147: perfusus liquidis odoribus, Hor. C. 1, 5, 2: postquam perfusus est, *had bathed*, 1342

Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: panis perfusus aquā frigida, Suet. Aug. 77: pisces olivo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 50: aliquem lacrimis, Ov. H. 11, 115; so, poet.: Aurorae lacrimis perfusus, *living far in the East*, Sil. 3, 332: perfundi nardo, Hor. Epod. 13, 9: boves hic perfunduntur, *bathe themselves*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 3; Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 72. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *To pour into any thing* (post-Aug.): sextarios musti in vas, Col. 12, 24, 3. — **2.** *To cause to flow out, i. e. to knock out an eye* (post-class.): ut oculus puero perfunderetur, Dig. 9, 2, 5, § 3 dub. (al. perfodere or effundere). — **3.** Of perspiration or of streams, *to pour or flow over, to drench, bathe* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ossaque et artus Perfundit toto proruptus corpore sudor, Verg. A. 7, 459: tot annuum fontiumque ubertas totam Italiam perfundens, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 41: Venafrano (oleo) piscem perfundere, Juv. 5, 86. — **4.** Of garments, *to steep, dye* (poet.): ostro Perfusae vestes, *steeped in purple*, Verg. A. 5, 112. — **5.** *To scatter or sprinkle over, to besprinkle, bestrew* (poet.): canitem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans, Verg. A. 12, 611: sanguine currum, Verg. A. 11, 88: penates sanguine, Ov. M. 5, 155: Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, Verg. G. 1, 78: scena perfusa croco, Lucr. 2, 416. — **6.** *To cover* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): omne genus perfusa coloribus, Lucr. 2, 821: auro tecta, Sen. Ep. 115, 9: pedes amictu, Mart. 7, 33, 3. — **7.** Of the sun's beams or fire, *to flood or fill* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sol perfundens omnia luce, Lucr. 2, 148; cf. Luc. 7, 215: cubiculum plurimo sole perfunditur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 24: campos lumine (facis), Sil. 10, 558. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To imbue, inspire, fill with any thing* (class.): ad perfundendum animum tamquam illiquefactae voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20: sensus jucunditate quadam perfunditur, id. Fin. 2, 3, 6: sensus dulcedine omni quasi perfusi, id. ib. 2, 34, 114: di immortales, qui me horror perfudit! id. Att. 8, 6, 3: laetitia, id. Fin. 5, 24, 70: gaudio, Liv. 30, 16: timore, id. 2, 63. — **2.** In partic., *to fill with the apprehension of any thing, i. e. to disturb, disquiet, alarm*: nos judicio perfundere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: litora bello rapido, Sil. 15, 301; cf.: (Mars) perfusus pectora tempestate belli, Stat. Th. 3, 228. — **B.** *To imbue slightly, make superficially acquainted with any thing* (the fig. being borrowed from dyeing; post-Aug.): perseveret perbibere liberalia studia, non illa, quibus perfundi satis est, sed haec, quibus tingendus est animus, Sen. Ep. 36, 3; cf.: acceperit: si illā (notitia) se non perfuderit, sed infecerit, id. ib. 110, 8.

per-fungor, functus, v. dep. n. **I.** Lit., *to fulfil, perform, discharge* (class.). (a) With *abl.*: munere quodam necessitatis, et gravi opere perfungimur, Cic. Sen. 21, 77: honoribus amplissimis et laboribus maximis, id. Fam. 1, 8, 3: rei publicae munibus, id. de Or. 1, 45, 199: rebus amplissimis, id. Brut. 2, 8. — (β) With *acc.* (post-Aug.): onera quaestoria perfunctus est, Front. Ep. ad Verum, 7. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *To go through, undergo, endure; to get through with, get rid of*. (a) With *abl.*: pericula, quibus nos perfuncti sumus, Cic. Mur. 2, 4: molestia, id. Fam. 5, 12, 5: fato, Gell. 10, 18, 3: vitā, i. e. *to die*, Lucr. 3, 982. — (β) With *ab* (ante-class.): sues perfunctas esse a febris, et a fori, *are free from*, etc., Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 5. — (Others omit the prep. a.) — (γ) With *acc.*: timorem illum satis inanem perfuncti, App. M. 8, p. 208, 41: omnia perfunctus vitae praemia marces, Lucr. 3, 956; cf.: Zeugma multa pro aliquo perpassus atque perfunctus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10. — (δ) Absol.: jam perfunctus sum, explevi animos invidiorum, *I have gone through it, have stood it out*, Cic. Dom. 17, 44: judices, quod se perfunctos jam esse arbitrantur, cum de reo judicarent, negligentius attendunt cetera, Cic. Clu. 41, 116. — In a *pass.* signif.: memoria perfuncti periculi, Cic. Sest. 4, 10. — **B.** *To enjoy* (very rare). (a) With *abl.*: omnibus bonis, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 5: epulis, Ov. A. A. 2, 227. — (β) Absol.: dum aetas tempus tulit, perfunctus satis sum, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 18.

per-furo, 3, v. a. and n., *to rage through, run furiously through* (poet.). **I.** Act.: Eoas domos, Stat. Th. 4, 388. — **II.** Neutr., *to rage furiously, to rage on*: incensus et

ipse Perfurit, Verg. A. 9, 343: ita perfurit acri Cum fremitu ventus, Lucr. 1, 275.

* **perfusē**, adv. [perfundo], *profusely*: perfusē atque abunde sparsa vasa, Sisenh. ap. Non. 516, 31 (al. profusē).

per-fusio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a pouring over or upon, a wetting, moistening* (post-Aug.): perfusio corporis ex aquā calidā, Cels. 4, 8; Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 74. — In plur.: alarum perfusiones; Plin. 23, 9, 82, § 164. — **II.** Esp., *baptism*, Lact. 4, 15, 1.

† **perfusor**, ōris, m. [id.], *one who pours water over another, a bath-servant, who poured water over the bathers* (cf. Cels. 6, 24; Suet. Aug. 82; Inscr. Pompei. ap. Bullett. Napolit. II. 1843, p. 3, and v. Avellino, ib. p. 67; cf.: perfusor, περιχύτης, προσχύτης, Gloss. Cyrill.).

perfusoriē, adv., v. perfusorius *fin.* **perfusorius**, a, um, adj. [perfundo], *merely wetting or moistening; hence, I. Slight, superficial* (post-Aug.): tenuis et perfusoria voluptas, Sen. Ep. 23, 4. — **II.** *Disturbing, wrongful* (post-Aug.): assertio, Suet. Dom. 8. — Adv.: **perfusoriē**, *slightly, superficially, cursorily, indefinitely* (post-class.): perfusorie dicere, aut denuntiare, Dig. 43, 24, 5: dicere, ib. 21, 2, 69.

perfusus, a, um, Part., from perfundo.

Pergama, ōrum, or **Pergamum** (**Pergamon**), i, n., = Πέργαμα or Πέργαμον, *the citadel of Troy, poet. for Troy*: Pergama, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 512, 32 (Trag. Rel. v. 2 Rib.); Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 98 Vahl.); Lucr. 1, 476; Verg. A. 1, 651; 2, 177; 571; Ov. M. 12, 445; 591; 13, 169 et saep.: Pergamo, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42; Pac. ap. Non. 280, 27: Pergamum (acc.), Poet. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 2; (nom.) Sen. Agam. 419; id. Troad. 14: Pergamon, Auct. Aetn. 18. — **B.** *Lavinia Pergama*, i. e. *Lavinium*, Sil. 13, 64. — Hence, **II.** **Pergamēus**, a, um, adj., *Trojan* (poet.): arces, Verg. A. 3, 110: gens, id. ib. 6, 63: Lar, id. ib. 5, 744: vates, i. e. *Cassandra*, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 51. — **2.** Transf., *Roman* (on account of the descent of the Romans from the Trojans): sanguis, Sil. 1, 47.

Pergamēnus, v. 2 Pergamum, A. **Pergamēus**, a, um, v. Pergama, II., and 2. Pergamum, B.

Pergamis, idis, f., *a city in Epirus*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2.

1. Pergamum, i, n., v. Pergama.

2. Pergamum, i, n., *a city in Mysia, on the Caystrus, the residence of the Attalid kings, with a celebrated library, now Bergamo*, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126; Liv. 29, 11; 37, 19; 20 al. — Hence, **A.** **Pergamēnus**, a, um, adj., = Περγαμνός, *of or belonging to Pergamum in Mysia, Pergamean*: Pergamēna civitas, Cic. Fl. 30, 64: ager, Liv. 37, 21: naves, Nep. Hann. 11, 5. — Pergamēna charta, or as subst.: **Pergamēna** (collat. form **Pergamīna**, Not. Tir. p. 124), ae, f., *pergamēna*, a material for writing on, prepared from the skins of animals, invented by Eumenes, king of Pergamum, Isid. Orig. 6, 11; Hier. Ep. 7, n. 2; cf. Varr. ap. Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 70. — **Pergamēna**, ae, f., *the country about Pergamum*, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126. — In plur.: **Pergamēni**, ōrum, m., *the inhabitants of Pergamum, the Pergameans*, Cic. Fl. 30, 74. — **B.** **Pergamēus**, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to the city of Pergamum, Pergamean* (poet.): deus, i. e. *Asclepius* (who was worshipped at Pergamum), Mart. 9, 17, 2.

3. Pergamum, i, n., *a city in Crete, founded by Agamemnon* (or acc. to Verg. A. 3, 133, by Aeneas), Vell. 1, 1, 2.

per-gaudeō, ēre, v. n., *to rejoice greatly*: Trebonium meum a te amari pergaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9.

per-gēnitus, a, um, adj., *engendered, produced* (late Lat.), Pelag. Vet. 11.

per-glisco, 3, v. n., *to become quite fat* (post-Aug.): gallina pergliscit, Col. 8, 7, 4.

per-gnārus, a, um, adj., *that has a thorough knowledge of, that is very experienced, well versed in any thing* (very rare): locorum pergnari, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 554, 21: colendi, App. Mag. p. 290, 34.

pergo, perrexi, perrectum, 3, v. a. and n. [per-rego]. **I.** Act. **A.** In gen., *to go*

on, continue, proceed with any thing (esp. a motion), to pursue with energy, prosecute vigorously (v. Mütz. ad Curt. 3, 8, 7; rare, and in Cic. only with an obj.-clause). (a) With acc.: pergam, quo coepi, hoc iter, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 119: iter, Sall. J. 79, 5; Auct. B. Afr. 69; Tac. A. 4, 20; 3, 66. (β) With an obj.-clause: confestum ad eum ire perreximus, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 1: perge igitur ordine quattuor mihi istas partes explicare, proceed, id. Part. 8, 28: ad Victimvias oppugnandas ire pergit, Liv. 21, 57, 9: pergit ire sequentibus paucis in hospitium Metelli, id. 22, 53, 9: Hannibal postquam ipsi sententia stetit pergere ire, to go on with his march, id. 21, 30, 1: tenere viam quam instituiti, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 14, 42: animum exsolvere pergo, Lucr. 1, 932: pergitin' pergere? Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 4; id. Poen. 1, 3, 24. (γ) Impers. pass.: non potest ad similitudinem pergi rei, quae necdum est, one cannot attain, Macr. Sat. 7, 16, 13. —B. In partic. 1. To wake up, awaken, arouse a person: pergere dicebant expergefaceret, Paul. ex Fest. p. 215 Müll. —2. To proceed with, undertake a thing (post-Aug.): prospere cessura quae pergerent, si, etc., their enterprise would succeed if, etc., Tac. A. 1, 28 dub. (al. ad quae pergerent, al. quo pergerent, v. Orell. ad h. l.). —II. Neutr., to proceed, i. e. to go or come (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: progredior, proficiscor). A. Lit.: horsum pergit, they are coming this way, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: quis hic est, qui huc pergit? id. Eun. 2, 1, 22: eadem viā pergere, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123: in Macedonia ad Planciumque, id. Planc. 41, 98: adversum hostes, in solitudines, Sall. J. 74, 1: ad regem, id. ib. 71, 4: ad castra, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: obviam alicui, to go to meet, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64: ad litora, Sil. 7, 171: obsonatum pergam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 154. —Impers. pass.: ad plebem pergitur, Caecil. ap. Non. 513, 8. —B. Trop., to pass on, proceed to any thing (esp. an action), to go after any thing: pergamus ad reliqua, Cic. Brut. 43, 158; id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13. —2. In partic., in speaking. A. To go on, proceed: pergam atque insequar longius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20, § 51: perge de Caesare, go on and relate, id. Brut. 74, 258; id. Rosc. Am. 10, 32: si pergis, Liv. 2, 40. —b. Of one who has not yet spoken, to begin and go on, to proceed (poet.): pergit, Pierides, Verg. E. 6, 13.

per-gracilis, e, adj., very slender (post-Aug.): caulis, Plin. 25, 13, 101, § 159.

per-graecor, āri, v. dep. n., to live just like the Greeks, to play the Greek, i. e. to revel, carouse (ante-class.): ut cum solo pergraeceat milite, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 69; id. Most. 1, 1, 21; 64: pergraecri est epulis et potationibus inservire, Paul. ex Fest. p. 215 Müll.

per-grandescor, ēre, v. inch. n., to grow very large (ante-class.), Att. ap. Non. 115, 9.

per-grandis, e, adj., very large, very great (rare but class.): gemma, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: vectigal, id. Agr. 1, 4, 9: lucrum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 23: pergrandis natu, very old, very aged, Liv. 29, 29, 6: lapis, Vulg. Josue, 24, 26.

per-graphicus, a, um, adj., very skillful, very artful (ante-class.): sycophanta, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 15.

per-gratus, a, um, adj., very agreeable, very pleasant (class.): litterae, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 23: id mihi pergratum perque jucundum erit, id. ib. 3, 1, 4, § 12; id. Att. 10, 4, 1: pergratum mihi feceris, si, you would do me a great pleasure, a great favor, id. Lael. 4, 16. —In tmesi: per mihi, per inquam, gratum feceris, si, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 20, 7.

per-gravis, e, adj., very weighty or grave, very important (class.): pergravia (haec), opp. levia, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 12: testes, Cic. Cacl. 26, 63: oratio, id. Sest. 50, 107. —Adv.: **pergraviter**, very gravely, very seriously (class.): pergraviter offensus, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 2: reprehendere aliquem, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227.

pergula, ae, f. [pergo; cf. tegula, from tego]. 1. A projection or shed in front of a house, used as a booth, stall, shop; of an exchanger, Plin. 21, 3, 6, § 8; of a painting-room, studio, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 84; Lucil. ap. Lact. 1, 22. —2. A shop, Dig. 5, 1, 19. —

3. A school, a lecture-room: mathematici pergula, Suet. Aug. 94: in pergula docuit, id. Gram. 18: pergulae magistrales, Vop. Sat. 10 fin. —Transf.: cui cedere debeat omnis Pergula, the whole school, all the scholars, Juv. 11, 137. —4. A brothel, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 79; Prop. 5, 5, 70. —5. A vine-arbor, Col. 4, 21; 11, 2: umbrosae, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 11. —6. A hut, hovel (opp. aedes): in pergula natus, Petr. 74; Aus. Ep. 4, 6.

pergūlāna, vītis [pergula], a vine trained over an arbor, Col. 3, 2, 28.

Pergus, i, m., a lake in Sicily, near the city of Enna, where Pluto is said to have carried off Proserpine, the mod. Lago Pergusa, Ov. M. 5, 386; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 112.

per-gustus, ūs, m., taste (late Lat.): severi, Epist. Jud. Minor. Conv. p. 830, t. 41 Migne.

pēr-hauriō, si, stum, 4, v. a. I. Lit., to drain completely, to drink up: calicem uno haustu, App. M. 10, p. 246, 39; Tert. ad Nat. 1, 15. —II. Trop.: auribus perhauriendum'st, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 34.

pērhaustus, a, um, Part., from perhaurio.

pēr-hībēō, ui, itum, 2, v. a. [habeo], to hold out, extend, present, produce, bestow, grant, give, afford; to attribute, ascribe, assign, etc. I. In gen. (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; cf.: edo, exhibeo): operam rei publicae fortem atque strenuam, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: magnanimitatis exemplum, Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 93: testimonium, to bear witness, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 1; Col. 3, 9; Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 112; 7, 38, 39, § 127: ut testimonium perhiberet de lumine, Vulg. Joan. 1, 8; Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 2 fin.; Vulg. Rom. 10, 2 et saep.: in causā universorum creditorum, qui sine eo, quem Caecilius suo nomine perhiberet, facile causam communem sustinerent, to bring forward, furnish, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 4: magnam auctoritatem huic animali perhibet Nigidius, attributes, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 138: alicui rei palmam, to give the preference, id. 31, 7, 39, § 80: cui (Vettonicae) tanta vis perhibetur, ut, etc., id. 25, 8, 55, § 101; 18, 11, 26, § 104: ut rebus praecipuis honos in primis perhibetur, id. 29, 1, 9, § 29. —II. In partic., to say, assert any thing; to call, name any thing (mostly poet.; in Cic. very rare, perh. only three times; cf. Madv. Opusc. Acad. p. 200, and ad Cic. Fin. p. 163): vento quem perhibet Graium genus aëra linguā, Enn. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31 (Ann. v. 149 Vahl.); cf.: id quod nostri caelum memorant, Grai perhibent aethera, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 17 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 71 Rib.): est locus Hesperiam quam mortales perhibebant, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 23 Vahl.): omnes corde patrem perhibent, id. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 39 (id. v. 460 ib.): Jove propagatus est, ut perhibent, Tantalus, Poët. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 57; so, ut perhibent viri, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 68; and: Electra, ut Graii perhibent, Atlantide cretus, Verg. A. 8, 135: bene qui coniciet, vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 5, 12. —With acc. and inf.: fortunam insanam esse perhibent philosophi, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 36 (Trag. Rel. p. 104 Rib.). —In pass.: sophiam sapientia quae perhibetur, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 325 Müll. (Ann. v. 227 Vahl.): sane ego me nolo fortem perhiberi virum, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 7, 7, 3: quis me improbius perhibetur esse, id. Trin. 3, 2, 66: montes, qui esse aurei perhibentur, are said to be, id. Stich. 1, 1, 25: Tyndaridae fratres, qui nuntii fuisse perhibentur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28: his (Romulus) dicitur . . . perhibetur ceteris praestitisse, id. Rep. 2, 4: nec minus est Spartiatus Agesilaus ille perhibendus, to be named, cited, id. Fam. 5, 12, 7.

perhibitus, a, um, Part., from perhibeo.

pēr-hiēmo (pēr-hyēmo), āre, v. n., to winter, pass the winter; to lie or remain all winter (post-Aug.), Col. 11, 3.

* **pēr-hilum**, adv., very little (poet.), Lucr. 6, 576.

pēr-honestus, a, um, adj., very honorable (post-class.), Arn. 2, 76.

pēr-honorificē, adv., v. perhonorificus fin.

pēr-honorificus, a, um, adj. I. That

does one much honor, very honorable: consalutatio forensis perhonorifica, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1: discessus, id. Prov. Cons. 19, 45. —II. That shows much honor to another, very respectful: collega in me perhonorificus, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2. —Adv.: **perhonorificē**, very respectfully, Cic. Att. 14, 12, 2.

pēr-horreo, ui, 2, v. a., to tremble or shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of any thing (post-class.): horum tela perhorrebimus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 2, 9 Mai.

pēr-horresco, rui, 3, v. inch. n. and a. I. Neutr., to tremble or shudder greatly (class.): toto corpore perhorresco, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 41: recordatione consulatus vestri, id. Pis. 20, 45: clamore perhorruit Aetne, trembled, shook, Ov. M. 13, 877: latumque perhorruit aequor (ventorum jactatibus), id. ib. 6, 704. —II. Act., to shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of any thing (class.): hanc tantam religionem non perhorrescis? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 78: vexationem virginum Vestalium perhorresco, id. Cat. 4, 6: Bosphorum, Hor. C. 2, 13, 15.

pēr-horridus, a, um, adj., very dreadful or frightful, most horrid: stagna perhorrida situ, Liv. 22, 16, 4.

pēr-hūmāniter, adv., v. perhumanus fin.

pēr-hūmānus, a, um, adj., very kind, very courteous, very polite (class.): sermo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 1: epistula, id. Att. 16, 12. —Adv.: **perhūmāniter**, very kindly, very politely: scribere ad aliquem, Cic. Fam. 7, 8, 1.

pēr-hyēmo, āre, v. perhiemo.

Pērīalōgos, i, m., = *περίαλογος*, The Very Unreasonable (sc. father), the title of a work by Orbilius, Suet. Gram. 9 dub.

pērīambus, i, m. = *metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables*; usually called a pyrrhichius, Quint. 9, 4, 80.

Pērīander, dri, m., = *Περίανδρος*, son of Cypselus, a king of Corinth, and one of the seven wise men of Greece, Gell. 16, 19, 4; Aus. Lud. Sept. Sapient. fin.; Hyg. Fab. 221.

pērībōētos, i, m. and f., = *περιβόητος*, cried up, i. e. celebrated, famous (post-Aug.), Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69.

pērībōlus, i, m., = *περιβόλος*, the circuit, enclosure: exterior, Vulg. Ezech. 42, 7: sanctorum, id. 1. Macc. 14, 48.

Pērībōmius, i, m., the name of a shameless person, Juv. 2, 16.

* **pērīcarpum**, i, n., = *περίκαρπον*, a kind of bulbous plant, Plin. 25, 10, 82, § 131.

† **pērīchristāriōn**, ii, n., = *περίχριστος*, a kind of eye-salve, Mart. Emp. 8.

† **pērīchyte**, ēs, f., = *περίχυτη*, a kind of gladiatorial combat, an enclosing, enveloping (post-class.), Cod. Just. 3, 43, 3.

Pericles, is and i, m., = *Περικλῆς*, a famous Athenian orator and statesman, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; id. Brut. 15, 59; id. de Or. 3, 34, 137 et saep.; voc. Pericle, id. Off. 1, 40, 144.

pērīclitābundus, a, um, adj. [periclitor], trying, testing, making a trial or essay (post-class.). (a) With acc.: puncto pollicis extremam aciem (sagittae) periclitabunda, App. M. 5, p. 168, 34: voluntatem, id. Mag. p. 308, 18. —(β) With gen.: sui, App. M. 3, p. 138, 33.

* **periclitatio**, ōnis, f. [id.], a trying, a trial, experiment: aliquid usu et periclitatione percipere, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161.

pērīclitor, ātus, 1 (periclitatus, in pass. signif.; v. infra fin.), v. dep. a. and n. [periculum]. I. In gen., to try, prove, test any thing, to make a trial of, put to the test (class.; syn.: experior, tento): periclitatus animum sum tuum, quid faceres, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 33: an periclitamini quid animi habeam, id. ib. 2, 57: belli fortunam tentare ac periclitari, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50, § 132: omnia, id. Quint. 31, 96: fidem aliquid, Sol. 19: in periclitandis experiundisque pueris, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 97: periclitandae vires ingenii, id. de Or. 1, 34, 157: exerceri in rebus cominus noscendis periclitandisque, Gell. 13, 8, 2. —B. In partic., to put in peril, to endanger, risk, jeopard (rare but class.): non est saepius in uno homine salus summa periclitanda rei publicae, Cic.

Cat. 1, 5, 11.—**II. Neutr. A.** To try, attempt, make an attempt (class.): periclitari volui, si, etc., Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: cotidie quid nostri auderent, periclitabatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 8; Cic. Off. 3, 18, 73.—**2.** Pregn., to venture, to be bold or enterprising (post-Aug.): proelisi et periclitando tuti sunt, Tac. G. 40.—**B.** To be in danger or peril, to incur or be exposed to danger, to be endangered or imperilled (class.): ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: ne de summa imperii populus Romanus periclitetur, Aug. ap. Suet. Tib. 21.—(β) With *abl.*: famā ingenii, Liv. 40, 15: capite, to have one's head in danger, be in danger of losing one's head, Mart. 6, 26, 1: veneno, Just. 37, 3, 7: paralyti, Plin. 20, 15, 59, § 165: causa, to be on trial, Quint. 7, 2, 12.—(γ) With *gen.* (post-class.): capitis, to be in peril of one's life, App. M. 8, p. 216, 13.—(δ) With *inf.* (post-Aug.): periclitabatur totam paene tragœdiam evertere, Petr. 140: rumpi, Quint. 11, 3, 42; Plin. 26, 11, 69, § 112.—With *ab* and *abl.*: ab obrectatore, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 14, 29.—With *pro*: pro veritate, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 14, 29.—With *propter*: propter te cotidie, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 14, 29: propter peccatum, Petr. 30, 7.—With *ex*: periclitantes ex canis rabiosi morsu, Plin. 32, 5, 19, § 54.—**2.** Trop.: ut verba non periclitentur, that the words may run no danger (of losing the cause), Quint. 7, 3, 17.—Hence, **periclitatus**, a, um, part. perf.; in pass. signif., tried, tested: periclitatis moribus amicorum, Cic. Lael. 17, 63.

† **1. periclymēnos** or **-us**, i, m., = *περικλύμενος*, a climbing plant, the woodbine or honeysuckle, also called clymenus, Plin. 27, 12, 94, § 120.

2. Periclymēnos, i, m., = *Περικλύμενος*, son of Neleus and brother of Nestor, one of the Argonauts, who had received from Neptune the power of changing his shape at pleasure, Ov. M. 12, 556.

† **pericōpē**, ēs, f., = *περικοπή*, a section of a book, etc. (eccl. Lat.), Hier. in Joel, 2.

periculor, ātus sum, āri, v. dep. (periculum), i. q. periclitator, Cato ap. Fest. p. 242 Müll.

periculōse, adv., v. periculosus fin.

periculōsus, a, um, adj. [periculum], dangerous, hazardous, perilous (class.): in nosmetipsos periculosi, incurring danger, endangering ourselves, Cic. Att. 13, 27, 1: consuetudo, id. Ac. 2, 21, 68: periculum et grave bellum, id. Imp. Pomp. 2, 4: periculosum et infestum iter, id. Phil. 12, 10, 25: vulnera, id. ib. 14, 9, 26: curationes, id. Off. 1, 24, 83.—With *dat.*: populo Romano periculum, Caes. B. G. 1, 33.—**Neutr.** in *abl.* absol.: iuxta periculoso, ficta seu vera promeret, since it was equally perilous, Tac. A. 1, 6.—**Neutr. plur.** as *subst.*: in castris quoque periculosa fortissimè imperantur, Sen. Prov. 4, 8: inimicitiae, Tac. G. 21.—**Sup.**: locus, Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 8: annus, Liv. 27, 35: bellum, Flor. 1, 17, 5.—Hence, adv.: **periculōse**, dangerously, hazardously, perilously, with danger, risk, or peril (class.): periculose aegrotans, Cic. Att. 8, 2, 3: periculose dico, id. Phil. 7, 3, 8: periculose a paucis emi, quod multorum esset, Sall. J. 8, 2.—**Comp.**: nihilo periculosius, without any greater risk, Auct. B. Alex. 64.—**Sup.**: periculosissime aliquid facere, with the greatest danger, Sen. de Ira, 3, 22, 2.

pericūlum (contr. **periclum**, very freq. in the poets, e. g. Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 29; Ter. And. 2, 2, 13; 5, 1, 2; 5, 2, 26 al.; Lucr. 1, 580; 2, 5 et saep.; Verg. A. 2, 709; 751; 3, 711 et saep.; Juv. 6, 94), i, n. [root, Sanscr. par, pi-par-mi, to conduct, guide; Gr. *περάω*, to pierce; *πόρος*, a way through, passage; Lat. porta, portus, ex-perior, per-itus; cf. Germ. fahren, Gefahr], a trial, experiment, attempt, proof, essay (class.; cf. discrimen). **I.** Lit.: fac periculum in litteris, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 23: miser est homo qui amat... Scio qui periculum feci, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 27: priusquam periculum faceret, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: ex aliis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36: alicujus fidei periculum facere, to make trial of, to try, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 34: quā in re tute tui periculum fecisti, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27: legionum, Auct. B. Afr. 79.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Concr., an attempt in

writing, an essay: faciunt imperite, qui in isto periculo non ut a poetā, sed ut a teste, veritatem exigunt (speaking of a poem in honor of Marius), Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 4; Aus. Idyll. 10, 215.—**B.** Risk, hazard, danger, peril (which accompanies an attempt; the common signif. of the word): meo periculo rogo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 100: tuo ego istaec dicam illi periculo, id. ib. 4, 2, 17: periculum facere, to run a risk, id. ib. 1, 1, 63: si ei subito sit allatum periculum discrimenque patriae, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154: salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 12: discriminum et periculorum comites, id. N. D. 2, 66, 166: obire pericula ac labores, Liv. 1, 54: periculum adire capitis, to run the risk of one's life, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: in periculo animarum suarum, Vulg. 1 Par. 11, 19: subire pro amico, Cic. Part. 19, 66: suscipere, to take upon one's self, id. Mur. 36, 76: ingredi, id. ib. 2, 4: conflare alicui, to cause, occasion, id. Sull. 4, 13: intendere in alicuem, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 7: intendere alicui, id. Att. 2, 19, 1: mortis alicui incire, id. Caecin. 29, 83: facessere innocenti, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: facere alicui, Sall. C. 33, 1; cf. ego nihil facio tibi periculi, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 7: creare alicui, Cic. Att. 22, 2: comparare alicui, id. Fl. 38, 96: moliri optimis civibus, id. Sest. 1, 1: amici depellere, id. Clu. 6, 8: subterfugere, id. Fam. 15, 1, 4: adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum paene discrimen, id. Phil. 7, 1, 1: se in periculum capitis atque in vitae discrimen inferre, id. Balb. 10, 25: arcessere alicuem in summum capitis periculum, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 26: includere in periculum, id. Clu. 55, 155: in periculum se committere, to get into danger, id. Inv. 2, 8, 37: eripere ex periculo, id. Clu. 26, 70: extrahere ex periculo, to release from danger, id. Sest. 4, 11: rem publicam a periculo prohibere, id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: liberare periculis, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: res in periculo vertitur, the affair becomes perilous, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 12: esse in periculo, Cic. Fam. 4, 15, 2: in periculo versari, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23: a securi negat ei periculum esse, that danger threatens him, id. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 116: periculum est, ne, there is danger that, id. Tusc. 5, 40, 118; so id. Verr. 1, 11, 32: periculo meo, tuo, suo, at my, your, his risk: meo periculo, id. Sest. 52, 111: crede audacter meo periculo, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 51: meo periculo rogo, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 100; id. As. 2, 4, 51: des ei nummos fide et periculo meo, Dig. 46, 1, 24: navem sumptu periculoque suo armatam mitte, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 20, § 50; id. Fl. 17, 41: rem publici sui facere, to do a thing at one's own risk, Dig. 23, 5, 16: bono periculo, safely, without danger (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 320, 16.—**2.** In partic. **a.** A trial, action, suit at law (class.): meus labor in privatorum periculis caste integreque versatus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 2: alicuem in periculis defendere, Nep. Phoc. 2, 3.—**b.** A writ of judgment, a sentence: unum ab his petivit, ut in periculo suo inscriberent, etc., Nep. Ep. 8: pericula magistratuum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79, § 183.—**c.** A sickness, attack of sickness (post-Aug.): in acutis vero periculis nullis dandum est vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 48.—**d.** Ruin, destruction (post-class.): tremefactae nutant usque ad periculum civitates, Arn. 1, 4.

per-idōneus, a, um, adj., very fit, suitable, or proper, very well adapted to anything (class.). (a) With *dat.*: locus peridoneus castris, Caes. B. C. 2, 24: visus est peridoneus praeceptor, maxime ad poeticam tendentibus, Suet. Gram. 11: consilia, Tac. A. 4, 12.—(β) With *ad*: gens ad furta bellè peridonea, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 310, 15, and ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 515.—(γ) With *qui* and *subj.*: peridoneus maritus matri, cui bono periculo totam domus fortunam concrederet, App. Mag. 72.

Periēgēsis, is, f., = *Περιήγησις*, a leading round to exhibit whatever is worth notice; hence, a geographical description. This term is used as the title of a poem by Avienus.—Hence, **periēgēticus**, i, m., the writer of travels: Metrodorus, Lact. ad Stat. Th. 3, 479.

† **perileucos**, i, f., = *περίλευκος* (white all round), a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 180.

Perilla, ae, f., a female proper name, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 1; 2, 437; App. Mag. p. 279, 26.

Perillus, i, m., = *Πέριλλος*, a famous Athenian worker in metal, who made a brazen bull for the tyrant Phalaris, in which criminals were to be enclosed and roasted to death, and was the first that suffered in this manner, Ov. A. A. 1, 653; Sil. 14, 212; Prop. 2, 25, 12; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 89.—Hence, **II. Perilleus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Perillus, Perillean (poet.), Ov. Ib. 439.

per-illustris, e, adj. **I.** Very brilliant, very notable: quod sub ipsa proscensione perillustre fuit, Nep. Att. 12, 3.—**II.** Greatly distinguished, highly honored, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 1.

† **perimāchia**, ae, f., = *περιμαχία*, an attack, hostile assault (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

per-imbēcillus, a, um, adj., very weak or feeble: collum anserum, Varr. R. 3, 10, 5: quod quidem est natum perimbēcillum est, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 1: verbum, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 17, 3.

Perimēdeus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the sorceress Perimede, Perimedeian, magical (poet.): gramina, Prop. 2, 4, 8 (18).

Perimēlē, ēs, f., a nymph, daughter of Hippodamas, who was changed into the island of the same name, Ov. M. 8, 590.

† **perimētros**, i, f., = *περίμετρος*, a circumference, perimeter, Front. Aquaed. 26; 40; Vitr. 5, 6.

perimo (orig. form **perēmo**, Cato ap. Fest. p. 217 Müll.), ēmi, emptum (em-), 3, v. a. [per-emo], to take away entirely, to annihilate, extinguish, destroy; to cut off, hinder, prevent. **I.** In gen. (class.; syn.: perdo, deleo): penitus materiam omnem, Lucr. 1, 226: sensu perempto, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89: luna subito perempta est, was taken away, i. e. vanished, disappeared, id. poet. Div. 1, 11, 18: divum simulacra peremit fulminis ardor, id. ib. 1, 12, 19: Troja perempta, destroyed, ruined, Verg. A. 5, 787: corpus macie, Liv. 2, 23; cf. id. 38, 21: ne quid consul auspici peremat, should hinder, prevent, Cato ap. Fest. p. 217 Müll.: reditum, Cic. Planc. 42, 101: nisi alicui casus consilium ejus peremisset, id. Off. 3, 7, 33: si causam publicam mea mors peremisset, id. Sest. 22, 49; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 450, 5: perimit urbem incendio, Vulg. Jos. 11, 11.—**Absol.**: sin autem (supremus ille dies) perimit ac delet omnino, quid melius, quam? etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117.—**II.** In partic., to kill, slay (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. trucidare): perempta et interempta pro interfectis poni solet a poetis, Fest. p. 217 Müll.; Lucr. 3, 886: crudeli morte peremptus, Verg. A. 6, 163: alicuem caede, id. ib. 9, 453: sorte, id. ib. 11, 110: hunc, ubi tam teneros volucres matremque peremit (trans. from Homer), Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30, 64; Ov. M. 8, 395: conceptum abortu, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172: caedes fratrum indigne peremptorum, Just. 7, 6.

per-impēditus, a, um, adj., very much obstructed, very difficult to pass: locus, Auct. B. Afr. 58.

Perimūla, ae, f., a promontory in India, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 72.

† **perinaeon** and **perineon**, i, n., = *περίναον*, *περίνεον*, the space between the sexual parts and the fundament, the perineum (post-class.), Caes. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 66; 68; 5, 3, 59.

per-incertus, a, um, adj., very uncertain, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 4, 4.

perincommōdē, adv., v. perincommodus fin.

per-incommōdus, a, um, adj., very inconvenient, very troublesome or annoying: alicui, Liv. 37, 41, 3.—**Adv.**: **perincommōdē**, very inconveniently, very unfortunately: accidit perincommode, quod, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 17, 2.

per-inconsequens, entis, adj., very inconsequent, very absurd (post-class.): per tmesin, Gell. 14, 1, 10.

per-inde, adv., a particle of comparison, in the same manner, just as, quite as, equally; in like manner, just so (class.; cf. proinde, with which it is frequently con-

founded in MSS. and edd.). **I.** In gen.: vivendi artem tantam tamque operosam et perinde fructuosam relinquere, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72: si perinde cetera processissent, Liv. 8, 17 fin.: non Pyrrhum, aut Antiochum populo Romano perinde metuendus fuisse, Tac. A. 2, 63: utilissimum munus, sed non perinde populare, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 12: Mithridates corpore ingenti, perinde armatus, in a corresponding manner, accordingly, Sall. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 82: perinde laudaret castigaretque, Liv. 27, 8; 2, 17; Tac. A. 12, 41. — **II.** In partic., with the conjunctions *atque* (ac), *ut*, *ac* si, *quasi*, *provi*, *quam*, etc. (so most freq.) (a) With *atque* (ac), just as, etc.: non perinde atque ego putarem, not exactly as I had expected, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 3: Africam ei perinde ac debellatum in Italiā foret provinciam destinabat, Liv. 28, 38, 10; 2, 58, 1; 32, 21, 3: perinde ac satisfacere et fraudata restituere vellent, just as if, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 60. — (β) With *ut*, *utcumque*, just as, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 3; Cic. Brut. 50, 188: perinde sunt ut aguntur, id. de Or. 3, 56, 213; cf.: nec perinde ut maluisse plebes, etc., Liv. 7, 5, 7: perinde ut afficeretur, just as, according as, Suet. Claud. 15: perinde utcumque temperatus sit aer, ita, etc., in whatever way, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89. — (γ) With *ac* si, just as if, Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: quod ego perinde tuebar ac si usus essem, id. Att. 13, 49, 1; Liv. 28, 38: perinde aestimans, ac si usus esset, Caes. B. C. 3, 2. — (δ) With *quasi*, just as if, as if, etc.: perinde valebit, quasi armatissimi fuerint, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61: haec perinde loquor, quasi debueris aut potueris, etc., id. Quint. 26, 83 (but B. and K. read proinde . . . quasi, id. Mil. 7, 17; id. Leg. 2, 19, 49). — (e) With *provi*, just according as, Plin. Pan. 20 fin. — (ζ) With *tamquam*, just as much as if, just the same as if, Liv. 4, 3, 7. — (η) With *ut* or *que*, equally with, the same as (Tacitean): perinde odium pravis et honestis, Tac. A. 2, 2: perinde divina humanaque obtegens, id. ib. 1, 26; id. H. 5, 6. — (θ) With *ut*, so that, to the extent that: habes munus a patre meā quidem sententiā magnum, sed perinde erit ut acceperis, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 121: Julianus nimis religionis Christianae insectator, perinde tamen, ut cruore abstineret, Eutr. 10, 16. — (i) With *quam*, so much as: nullā tamen re perinde motus est, quam responso mathematici, Suet. Dom. 15. — (κ) With *quam* si, the same as if (post-Aug.): jusjurandum perinde aestimandum, quam si Jovem fessellisset, Tac. A. 1, 73. — (λ) Perinde tamquam si, Gell. 15, 29. — (μ) Haud perinde — quam, not as well . . . as (post-Aug.), Tac. H. 2, 39. — **b.** With ellipsis of the second member of the comparison: possessione et usu haud perinde afficiuntur (sc. ac facile expectares), i. e. not so much as one would expect, not very much, Tac. G. 5; cf.: aurum et argentum non perinde ac reliqui mortales appetunt, Just. 2, 2, 7: coxendice et femore et crure sinistro non perinde valebat (sc. ac dextro), Suet. Aug. 80: quare adventus ejus non perinde gratus fuit, id. Galb. 13; id. Tib. 52; Gell. 19, 14, 3; Petr. 83: Romanis haud perinde celebris, Tac. A. 2, 88 fin.

per-indigēo, ēre, v. n., to need very much, to be in great need (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Gnost. 13.

per-indignē, adv., v. perindignus fin.

per-indignus, a, um, adj., very unworthy, very unbecoming, Sid. Ep. 4, 4. — Adv.: **perindignē**, very indignantly (post-Aug.): tulit perindignē actum a senatu; ut, etc., Suet. Tib. 50.

per-indulgēs, entis, adj., very indulgent, very tender: qui perindulgens in patrem, idem acerbe severus in fratrem, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112.

perineon, i, n., v. perinaeon.

per-infamis, e, adj., very infamous (post-Aug.): vir amore libertinae perinfamis, Suet. Vit. 2. — With gen. denoting on what account, App. M. 3, p. 136, 26.

per-infirmus, a, um, adj., very weak or feeble: si quis perinfirmus est, Cels. 2, 14: sunt enim levia et perinfirma, quae dicebantur a te, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53; Cels. 2, 14 fin.

per-ingeniosus, a, um, adj., of good natural abilities, very clever: homines, Cic. Brut. 24, 92.

per-ingrātus, a, um, adj., very ungrateful (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 98, 11.

per-iniquus, a, um, adj. **I.** Very unfair, very unjust: quare videant, ne sit periniquum et non ferendum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 63. — **II.** Very unwilling, very discontented: etsi periniquo patiebar animo, te a me digredi, Cic. Fam. 12, 18, 1.

per-injūrius, a, um, adj., very unjust, very wrong (ante-class.), Cato ap. Prisc. p. 694 P. — With subject-clause, Min. Fel. 15, 1.

per-insignis, e, adj., very remarkable, very conspicuous: corporis pravitates, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51.

per-insolens, entis, adj., very unusual, Not. Tir. p. 47.

per-intēger, gra, grum, adj., very honest, very virtuous (post-class.), Gell. 3, 5, 1.

Perinthus (-os), i, f., = Περινθος, a city of Thrace, afterwards called Heraclea, the modern Erektli, Mel. 2, 2, 6; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 47; Liv. 33, 30. — Hence, **II. Perinthius**, a, um, adj., Perinthian (poet.): Menander fecit Andriam, et Perinthiam, the Perinthian, i. e. a comedy in which one of the principal characters was a girl from Perinthus, Ter. And. prol. 9.

per-inundo, āre, v. a., to overflow or inundate completely (poet.), Alcim. 1, 267.

per-inungo, ēre, v. a., to anoint all over (ante-class.): tonsas recentes eodem die perinungunt vino et oleo (al. perungunt), Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7.

per-invisus, a, um, Part. [invideo], much hated, very odious: homo dis ac nobilitati perinvisus, Cic. Cornel. Fragm. fin.; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 32, 3.

per-invitus, a, um, adj., very unwilling: ne perinivitus legerem tuas litteras, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 2 (dub.); Liv. 40, 57, 3.

† Periocha, ae, f., = Περιοχή, a summary, compendium, the title in the MSS. of the epitomes of the books of Livy; the title of a work by Ausonius.

periōdeuta, ae, m., = περιουδεντής, one that goes about, a visitor, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42.

† periōdicus, a, um, adj., = περιουδικός, that returns at stated times, periodical (post-Aug.), Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 15: typi, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, 110.

† periōdus (periōdus), Fest. p. 217 Müll., i, f., = περιόδος. **I.** A complete sentence, a period: in toto circuito illo orationis, quem Graeci περιόδον, nos tum ambitum, tum circuitum, tum comprehensionem, aut continuationem, aut circumscriptionem dicimus, Cic. Or. 61, 204; cf. id. Brut. 8, 34; 44, 162; Quint. 9, 4, 14; Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 4. — **II.** The circuit of the four Grecian games (the Pythian, Isthmian, Nemean, and Olympian): in gymniciis certaminibus periōdon vicisse dicitur, qui Pythia, Isthmia, Nemea, Olympia vicit, a circuitu eorum spectaculorum, Fest. p. 217 Müll.

perior, iri, v. peritus.

† periosteon, i, n., = περίστεον, the membrane which surrounds the bone, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 5.

† Peripatēticus, a, um, adj., = Περιπατητικός, of or belonging to the Peripatetic (Aristotelian) philosophy, Peripatetic: peripatetica secta, Col. 9, 3, 1: philosophia, Gell. 1, 3, 10: disciplina, id. 19, 5, 2. — As subst.: **Peripatēticus**, i, m., a disciple of the Peripatetic school, Gell. 2, 18, 8. — Usually in plur.: **Peripatētici**, ōrum, m., philosophers of the Peripatetic (Aristotelian) school, Peripatetics, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. Tusc. 4, 3, 6; Col. 1, 1, 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8. They were so called because Aristotle delivered his lectures while walking about (περιπατών).

† peripatasmata, um, n., = περιπατάσματα, coverings, curtains, hangings, carpets (class.; syn.: aulaeum, stragulum, tapes): Attalica peripatasmata, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 27: de peripatasmatis, id. ib. 2, 4, 12, § 28.

Periphas, antis, m., = Περίφας. **I.** A king of Attica, Ov. M. 7, 400. — **II.** One of the companions of Pyrrhus, Verg. A. 2, 476. — **III.** One of the Lapithae, Ov. M. 12, 449.

† periphērēs, ēs, = περιφέρης, moving

around, surrounding (pure Lat. circumstans), Mart. Cap. 9, § 958.

† periphēria, ae, f., = περιφέρεια, a circumference, periphery (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 8, § 827 (pure Lat.: linea circumcurrens).

† Periphōrētus, i, m., = περιφόρητος (carried about), an epithet of Artemon (who caused himself to be carried about in a litter), Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 56.

† periphrasis, is, f., = περιφρασις, a circumlocution, periphrase (post-Aug.), Suet. Gram. 4; Quint. 8, 3, 53; Gell. 3, 1, 6 (pure Lat.: circuitus eloquendi, ambitus verborum, circumlocutio).

† periplus, i, m., = περίπλους, a sailing round, circumnavigation, Plin. 7, 48, § 155.

† peripneumonia, ae, f., = περιπνευμονία, pulmonary consumption, peripneumonia, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 25, 140; 2, 26, 142; 2, 27, 143; id. Tard. 3, 1, 4. — Hence, **peripneumonicus** (in a later corrupt form, **peripleumonicus**, Veg. Vet. 1, 28; and **peripleumoniacus**, Theod. Prisc. 2, 4), a, um, adj., = περιπνευμονικός, of or belonging to consumption, consumptive, peripneumonic, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 14, 93; Plin. 26, 7, 25, § 41 (in Cels. 4, 7, written as Greek). — As subst.: **peripneumonicus**, i, m., a consumptive person (usu. in plur.), Plin. 20, 17, 68, § 176; 22, 24, 50, § 108; 23, 7, 63, § 123; Veg. 1, 38, 3.

† peripsema, ātis, n., = περίψημα, that which comes off a thing in cleaning it, offscouring, refuse, filth (post-class.), Tert. Pudic. 14; Vulg. 1 Cor. 4, 13.

† periptēros, on, adj., = περίπτερος, surrounded with a row of columns on the outside: aedes, Vitruv. 3, 1, 4, 7.

per-irātus, a, um, adj., very angry: alicui, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 11; Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 3.

† periscēlis, idis, f., = περισκελῖς, a leg-band, anklet, worn by females: saepe periscēlidem raptam sibi fentis, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 56; v. Orell. ad h. l.; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 19; Hier. Ep. 64, 10: tortae, Petr. 67, 4; Vulg. Num. 31, 50.

† periscēlium, ii, n., = περισκελίον, i. q. periscelis, an anklet, Tert. Cult. Fem. 13.

perisseuma or **peritteuma**, another reading for parapeteuma, v. h. v.

† perissochōrēgia, ae, f., = περισσοχορηγία, a present over and above, an extra present, Cod. Th. 14, 26, 2.

† perissologia, ae, f., = περισσολογία, redundancy of expression, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 658; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 6.

† perisson, i, n., = περισσόν, the name of a plant, also called dorycnion, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 179; App. Herb. 74.

† peristasis, is, f., = περίστασις, a subject, theme, Petr. 48, 4.

† peristērēon, ōnis, and **peristērēos**, i, m., = περιστέρειον, vernal, peristērēon, Plin. 25, 10, 78, § 126; 25, 9, 59, § 105; App. Herb. 3; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 160.

† peristrōma, ātis, n., = περιστρώμα, a covering, curtain, carpet: Babylonia peristrōmata, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 54; id. Ps. 1, 2, 12: conchyliata peristrōmata, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67.

† peristrōphē, ēs, f., = περιστροφή, a turning about, the turning of an opponent's argument against himself (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 5, § 563.

† peristylum, ii, n., = περιστύλιον, a place surrounded with columns on the inside, a peristyle, Vitruv. 3, 1, 5, 11; Plin. Ep. 10, 70, 3; 10, 71, 1; Suet. Aug. 82; cf. peristylum.

† peristylum, i, n., = περιστύλου, the part of a building enclosing the court-yard, surrounded by columns on the inside, Varr. R. R. 3, 5; Cic. Dom. 44, 116; Suet. Aug. 82; Aus. Urb. 5.

peritē, adv., v. peritus fin.

Perithōus, i, corrupt form for Piri-thous, q. v.

peritia, ae, f. [peritus], experience, knowledge gained by experience, practical knowledge, skill (not in Cic. or Caes.). (a) With gen. obj.: locorum et militiae, Sall. J. 46, 8: legum, Tac. A. 4, 58: mōrum, id. ib. 1, 69: futurorum, Suet. Tib. 67: castra metandi, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 32: gratiae ac vo-

luptatis (conciliandae), Quint. 2, 15, 24: artis pugnae, Vulg. Judith, 5, 27; Gell. 15, 31, 1.—(β) With *gen. subj.*: arte servi vel peritū uti, Dig. 7, 1, 27.—(γ) *Absol.*: peritiā et arte praestans, Tac. H. 4, 30: corōna sem multa peritiā, Vulg. Eccles. 25, 8.

(*perito*, āre, a false read. for perit and perit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 32; Lucr. 3, 710.)

peritonaeos, on, *adj.*, = *περιτοναϊός*, of or belonging to the peritoneum, *peritoneal*: membrana, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4, 57; 4, 7, 93.

peritonaeum and *peritoneum*, i, n., = *περιτοναίον* and *περιτόναιον*, the membrane enclosing the intestines contained in the abdomen, *peritoneum*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17 (in Cels. 4, 1, and 7, 4, written as Greek).

peritus, a, um, *adj.* [prop. *Part.* of *perior* (in *ex-perior*); root *par-*, *per-*; Gr. *περάω*; v. *periculum*], *experienced*, *practised*, *practically acquainted*, *skilled*, *skilful*, *expert* (cf.: *gnarus*, *consultus*). I. Lit. (a) *Absol.*: nil iam mihi novi offerri pote, quin sim peritus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 19: docet homines vel usum peritos, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: docti a peritis, id. ib. 3, 3, 15: ab hominibus callidis ac peritis animadversa, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: decede peritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 213: me peritus discet Iber, id. C. 2, 20, 19: homo peritissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 66: hominem peritissimum in eis ipsis rebus, superare, quas, etc., id. ib. 1, 15, 66: peritissimi duces, Caes. B. C. 3, 73; Prop. 1, 10, 7.—(β) With *gen.*: multarum rerum peritus, Cic. Font. 7, 15: antiquitatis nostrae et scriptorum veterum litterate peritus, id. Brut. 56, 205: earum regionum, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: caelestium prodigiorum, Liv. 1, 34: peritores rei militaris, id. 3, 61: bellorum omnium peritissimus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 23, 68: peritissimi caeli ac siderum vates, Curt. 4, 10, 4: juris, Juv. 1, 128: vir movendarum lacrimarum peritissimus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 3: definendi, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 60.—(γ) With *abl.*: jure peritus, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 62 P.: jure peritissimus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 19: quis jure peritor? Cic. Clu. 38, 107: peritus bello, Vell. 2, 29, 3: peritus disciplina militari, Gell. 4, 8, 2: arte fabrica peritus, Dig. 33, 7, 19.—(δ) With *ad*: ad usum et disciplinam peritus, Cic. Font. 15, 43: et ad respondendum et ad cavendum peritus, id. de Or. 1, 48, 212: ad prospicienda cavendaque pericula, Just. 31, 2, 2.—(ε) With *in* and *abl.*: sive in amore rudis, sive peritus erit, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 82.—(ζ) With *de*: de agricultura peritissimus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 10.—(η) With *acc.* (poet.): arma virumque peritus, Aus. Epigr. 137.—(θ) With *inf.* or *object-clause* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): soli cantare periti Arcades, Verg. E. 10, 32: peritus obsequi, Tac. Agr. 8: urentes oculos inhibere perita, Pers. 2, 34: rex peritus, fortius ad adversos Romanos aurum esse quam ferrum, Flor. 3, 1, 7.—Hence, *subst.*: *peritissimus*, i, m., a man of extraordinary skill: cum discendi causa duobus peritissimis operam dedisset, etc., Cic. Brut. 42, 154.—II. Transf. of abstract things, *skilfully constructed*, *clever*: peritae fabulae, Aus. Ep. 16, 92.—Hence, *adv.*: *perite*, in an experienced manner: *skilfully*, *expertly*, *cleverly*: quod institutum perite a Numā, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: perite et ornate dicere, id. de Or. 2, 2, 5; Gell. 17, 5 *fin.*: callide et perite versari in aliqua re, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 48: distributa perite, id. ib. 2, 19, 81.—Comp.: peritius fit aliquid ab aliquo, Sen. Ep. 90, 33.—Sup.: aliquid peritissime et callidissime venditare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 135: disputare, Val. Max. 8, 11, 1: suavissime et peritissime legere, Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 3.

perixyomenos, on, *adj.*, = *περιξύμενος*, scraping himself (in the bath), the name of a statue by Antigonos, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 26.

perizōma, ātis, n., = *περιζώμα*, a girāle, Isid. Orig. 19, 22; Vulg. Gen. 3, 7.

perjeratunculā, āe, f. *dim.* [perjuro], a petty perjury: parasiticae, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 70.

perjero, āre, v. *pejero*.

perjucundē, *adv.*, v. *perjucundus fin.*

per-jucundus, a, um, *adj.*, very agreeable, very pleasing: cui quidem litterae tuae perjucundae fuerunt, Cic. Fam. 13, 46.

1, 7, 3: disputatio, id. de Or. 2, 7, 26.—In tmesi: id mihi pergratum perque jucundum erit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4; so, pergrata perque jucunda, id. de Or. 1, 47, 205.—Adv.: *per-jucundē*, very agreeably, very pleasantly: versari in aliqua re, Cic. Cael. 11, 25; id. Att. 13, 52, 1.

* *perjuriōsus*, a, um, *adj.* [perjuriū], full of perjury, perjured, perfidious, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 52.

perjuriū, ii, n. [perjurus], a false oath, perjury. I. Lit. (class.): perjuri caput, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 129: fons viti et perjuri, id. Truc. 2, 7, 50: quod ex animi tui sententia juraris, id non facere perjuriū est, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108: perjuri poena, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22: sceleratorum hominum perjurā, id. Font. 16, 35: Deum genitor fraudem et perjurā Cercopum exosus, Ov. M. 14, 91; id. F. 5, 681: perjuras merito perjurā fallunt, id. A. A. 1, 657: lūmus perjurā Trojae, Verg. G. 1, 502; cf. id. A. 4, 542; Ov. H. 20, 185: perjurā dictare, Juv. 8, 82: vendere, id. 14, 218.—II. Transf., concr.: perjurā Graia (poet. for perjuri Graii), the perjured or perfidious Greeks, Sil. 17, 425.

perjuro, āre, v. *pejero*.

perjurus, a, um, *adj.* [per-jus]. I. Lit., who breaks his oath, perjured (class.): quid inter perjurum et mendacem? Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: perjurissimus leno; id. ib. 7, 20: perjura Troja, Verg. A. 5, 811: perjuri arte Sinonis, id. ib. 2, 195: perjuras puellas punire, Prop. 3, 8, 53: perjura fides, Hor. C. 3, 24, 59; Juv. 13, 174.—II. Transf., in gen., who lies under oath, false, lying (Plautin.), Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 74.—Comp.: Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 21; id. Trin. 1, 2, 164.—Sup.: perjurissime hominum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 117; id. Rud. 5, 3, 19.

per-labor, lapsus, 3 (*inf. pres.* perlabier, Lucr. 5, 766), v. *dep. n.*, to slip or glide through (mostly poet.; perli. Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28, is also a poet. reminiscence): isque (aër) ita per nostras acies perlabitur omnes, Lucr. 4, 248; 4, 357; 5, 764 sq.: nulla nec aërias volucris perlabitur auras, Tib. 4, 1, 127; 4, 1, 155: atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas, glides along the surface of the waves, Verg. A. 1, 147: ad nos vix tenuis famae perlabitur aura, id. ib. 7, 646; Stat. S. 4, 6, 4: inde perlapsus ad nos et usque ad Oceanum Hercules, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28.

* *per-lactus*, a, um, *adj.*, very joyful or glad, full of joy: supplicatio, Liv. 10, 21.

perlapsus, a, um, *Part.*, from perlabor.

per-lātē *adv.*, very widely, very extensively: perlate patere, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17.

per-lātēo, ūi, ēre, v. n., to lie completely hid, lie hid always, Ov. A. A. 3, 416.

perlātio, ōnis, f. [perfero]. I. A bearing away, a conveying, transferring (post-class.), Hyg. Astron. 1 praef.—II. A bearing, enduring (post-class.): malorum perlatio, Lact. 5, 22, 3.

perlātor, ōris, m. [id.], a bearer, carrier, conveyer (post-class.): litterarum, Symm. Ep. 5, 28: perlatores capto, Amm. 21, 16, 11; August. Ep. 146 et saep.

perlātrix, icis, f. [perlator], she that bears or carries: perlatrices querelārum litterae, Ennod. Ep. 1, 22.

perlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from perfero.

per-laudābilis, e, *adj.*, very commendable: forma, Dict. Crēt. 6, 14.

per-lāvō, āre, v. a., to wash or bathe thoroughly (post-class.): aliquem, Tert. Poen. 4; Pelag. Vet. 26.

perlaxo, āre, v. a., to relax greatly, Apic. 7, 7.

perlēcēbra (pellēcēbra), āe, f. [pellicio], an enticement, allurements (Plautin.): probri pellecēbrae, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 47 (ap. Ritschl as one word, probri pellecēbrae); pellecēbrae, id. As. 1, 2, 7.

perlectio, v. *perlectio*.

per-lēgo (pellēgo), Cic. Att. 13, 44, 2; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 108 al.; cf. Prisc. p. 571 P.) *lēgi*, lectum, 3, v. a. I. In gen., to view all over, to examine thoroughly, scan, survey (only poet.): omnia oculis, Verg. A. 6, 33: aliquid vultu, Ov. H. 16, 11: perlegē dispositas generosa per atria ceras, id. F. 1, 591; Stat. Th. 3, 499.—II. In *partic.*, to

read through, read to the end (class.): has (tabellas), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 64: tertium (librum) de naturā deorum, Cic. Div. 1, 5, 8: quando autem pelleget? id. Att. 13, 44, 2: litteras, Caes. B. C. 1, 19: (libros) praestabis ne perlegant, Plin. H. N. 1 praef. § 33: leges, Juv. 14, 192: reliquum deinceps die perlecturus, App. Flor. n. 16.—*Absol.*: sine perlegam, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 104.—B. Transf., to read any thing through, read aloud: leges perlege, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 2: senatum, to read over the names of all the senators, Liv. 38, 28: historiam, Suet. Claud. 41.

* *per-lēpide*, *adv.*, very pleasantly, very prettily: narrare, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 46.

(*per-lēpidus*, a false read. for lepide, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 53; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

per-lēvis, e, *adj.*, very light, very slight: momentum, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80; Liv. 21, 43, 11; 24, 34, 2.—Adv.: *per-lēviter*, very lightly, very slightly: commotus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 1; id. Tusc. 3, 25, 61.

perlibens, entis, v. *perlibet med.*

perlibenter, *adv.*, v. *perlibet fin.*

per-liberalis, e, *adj.*, very well bred, very genteel, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 24.—Adv.: *per-liberaliter*, very graciously, very liberally, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 10: agere, id. Rosc. Am. 37, 108.

per-libet or *-lūbet*, ēre, v. *impers.*, it is very pleasing or agreeable, I should very much like: colloqui, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 53: scire, id. Rud. 2, 3, 23.—Hence, *perlibens* (-lūbens), entis, P. a., doing or seeing a thing very willingly, i.e. with good will or pleasure: ausculto perlibens, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 50; 4, 3, 34: me perlibentē alius est, to my great delight, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6.—Hence, *adv.*: *perlibenter* (perlūbenter), very willingly, with great pleasure, Cic. Univ. 1, id. Att. 8, 14, 2; cf. id. Fam. 7, 14.

perlibratio, ōnis, f. [perlibro], a leveling of water, Vitr. 8, 6.

per-libro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to make exactly level, to level. I. Lit., Col. 3, 13, 13: permensum et perlibratum opus, id. 3, 13 *fin.*: planities non perlibrata, sed exigua prona, not level, not horizontal, id. 2, 2, 1: si quis Excelsa perlibrat, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27.—II. Transf., to hurl with a vibratory motion (poet.): saevamque bipennem Perlibrans mediae fronti, Sil. 2, 189: hastam, id. 5, 321: jaculum a tergo ad ossa, id. 15, 699.

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perlicio, ēre, v. *perlicio*.

per-limo, āre, v. a. Lit., to file; hence, to sharpen, make clearer: oculo rum speciem, Vitr. 5, 9 *med.*

per-linio, īre, v. *perlinio*.

per-lino, no *perf.*, lītum, 3, and *perlinio*, īre, 4, v. a., to smear all over: pice liquidā perlinuntur, Col. 7, 5, 4: perlinetur, Pall. 3, 30: custos novum loculentum perliniat, Col. 9, 12, 2 (Schneid. perlinat): servulum melle perlitum alligavit arbori, App. M. 8, p. 211, 30: capillos unguedine, id. ib. 3, p. 138, 28: omnem maculam perliniens, Vulg. Sap. 13, 14 (in Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 150, read praebitus).—II. Fig.: Cassianae sententiae fuco perlitū iudices, Amm. 26, 10, 10.

per-liquidus, a, um, *adj.*, very liquid, Cels. 2, 4 *fin.*

per-literātus, v. *perlitterātus*.

per-lito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to sacrifice very auspiciously, or with very favorable omens: res divinae recte perlitatae, Val. Antias ap. Gell. 1, 7, 10: salutē, Liv. 41, 15: bove perlitare jussus, id. 41, 14.—*Impers. pass.*: primis hostiis perlitatum est, Liv. 36, 1: diu non perlitatum tenerat dictatore, it being long before the sacrifices gave a favorable omen, id. 7, 8, 5.

per-litterātus (perliter-), a, um, *adj.*, very learned: homo, Cic. ap. Hier. Ep. 2.

perlitus, a, um, *Part.*, from perlinio.

perlongē, *adv.*, v. *perlongus fin.*

per-longinquus, a, um, *adj.*, lasting very long, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 76.

per-longus, a, um, *adj.*, very long. I. Lit.: via, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 8: perlongum adverb., for a very long time, very long,

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per-longus, a, um, *adj.*, very long. I. Lit.: via, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 8: perlongum adverb., for a very long time, very long,

Aus. Epigr. 1, 7.—**II.** Transf., *very tedious*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 17.—**Adv.**: **perlonge**, *a very long way off, very far*: perlonge est, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 61.

perlūbens, entis, v. perlibet *med.*

perlūbenter, adv., v. perlibet *fin.*

perlūbet, v. perlibet.

perlūcēo (pell-), xi, 2, v. n. [per-luceo],

to shine through, shine forth, be visible; to be seen through, to be transparent, pellucid (class.). **I.** Lit.: ita is pellucet, quasi lalerna Punica, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 29: tenuis ac perlucens aether, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54: amethysti perlucet omnes violaceo colore, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 122: perlucens amictus, Ov. M. 4, 313: Cretece, pellucens, i. e. *you wear a transparent Cretan garment*, Juv. 2, 78: perlucens toga, Sen. Ep. 114; Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 50: perlucens avena, i. e. *with many holes*, Tib. 3, 4, 71: perlucens ruina, Juv. 11, 13: pellucet omnis regia (because the walls are fallen down), Sen. Her. Fur. 1001.—**II.** Trop., *to shine through or forth, to appear; to be transparent, clear, intelligible*: illud ipsum quod honestum decorumque dicimus quasi perlucet ex eis, quas commemoravi, virtutibus, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 32: pellucens oratio, id. Brut. 79, 274: mores dicentis ex oratione pellucant, Quint. 6, 2, 13: perlucet omne regiae vitium domus, *is apparent*, Sen. Agam. 148.

perluctuōsus, a, um, adj., *very mournful*: funus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5.

perlūdo, 3, v. n., *to play about*, Manil. 5, 81 dub. (al. praeludere, al. praecludere).

perlūmino, 1, v. a., *to shine through, illumine greatly*: carnem caecam, Tert. Carn. Chr. 4 *med.*

perlūo (pelluo), Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4), ūi, ātum, 3, v. a., *to wash off, to wash*

bathe, lave: manus undā, Ov. F. 5, 435: aliquid aquā marinā, Col. 12, 20, 3: aedem madentibus pennis, Plin. 10, 44, 61, § 127: sitientes artus, Petr. 120: sudor perluit ora, id. 123.—**Pass.**, *to wash one's self, to bathe*: perluitur solitā Titania lympha, Ov. M. 3, 173: in fluminibus perluitur, Caes. B. G. 6, 20; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 4 (in App. M. 2, 30, p. 166 Oud., read diffuens).

perlūsōrius, a, um, adj. [perludo], *sportive, in sport, in jest*: iudicium, Dig. 49, 1, 14 dub. (al. prolusorium).

perlūstro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To go or wander all through, to traverse completely. **A.** Lit.: hostium agros, Liv. 8, 36: haec omnia (loca), id. 7, 34: perlustrata armis tota Germania, Vell. 2, 106, 1.—**B.** Trop., *to view all over, to examine, survey*: hujus materiae perlustrandae animo partes erunt omnes, Cic. Part. 11, 38: omnia oculis, Liv. 25, 9: diu perlustrans oculis hostium tures, id. 23, 46, 13: perlustra mea dicta, *examine, consult*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 143.—**II.** To purify or hallow completely with religious acts: sulphure et bitumine aliqui perlustrare, Col. 8, 5, 11.

perlūtus, a, um, Part., from perlūo.

per-mācēo, ēre, v. n., *to be very thin, very weak*: permaceat paries, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 367 Müll. (Ann. v. 524 Vahl).

per-mācer, cra, crum, adj., *very lean*: caro domestica, Cels. 2, 21: creta, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 34.

per-mācēro, āre, v. a., *to soften thoroughly*: calculos, *to slake completely*, Vitruv. 2, 1.

per-mādēfācio, ēre, v. a., *to wet through, to drench thoroughly*: amor permadefecit cor meum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 63.

per-mādesco, dui, 3, v. inch. n., *to become thoroughly wet, quite moist*. **I.** Lit.: quasi hibernis pluviis terra permaduierit, Col. 2, 4; Prud. στέφ. 10, 1010.—**II.** Trop., *to grow soft or effeminate*: deliciis, Sen. Ep. 20, 11: fugite enervatam felicitatem, quā animi permadescunt, id. Prov. 4, 9.

per-maestus (-moestus), a, um, adj., *greatly afflicted or dejected* (post-class.): interitu filiae, Dict. Cret. 1, 23.

per-magnificus, a, um, adj., *very sumptuous, very magnificent*: convivium, Vulg. Esther, 2, 18.

per-magnus, a, um, adj., *very great, very large*: accessio, Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 15: vis naturae, id. ib. 2, 7, 18: hereditas, id. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 27: numerus, Caes. B. G. 7, 31.—**As subst.**: **permagnum**, i, n., *a very*

great thing, something very great: permagnum existimans tris Olympionicas unā e domo prodire, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: permagni interest, id. Part. 24, 84: permagni refert, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 58; so in tmesi: per enim magni aestimo tibi factum nostrum probari, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 1: decumas permagno vendere, *at a very high price*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 39, § 90.

per-māle, adv., *very badly*: pugnare, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 2 dub. (al. male).

permananter, adv. [permano], *by flowing through*, Lucr. 6, 916.

***permānasco**, ēre, v. inch. n. [id.], *to flow to; hence, trop., to penetrate to a place*: ad aliquem permānascere, *to penetrate to his ears, to reach his ears*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 118.

per-mānēo, mansi, mansum, 2, v. n., *to stay to the end; to hold out, last, continue, endure, remain; to persist, persevere* (class.; syn.: persto, persevero). (a) Absol.: ut quam maxime permāneant diuturna corpora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108; id. Fin. 2, 27, 87: ira tam permansit diu, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 25; Sall. J. 5, 5: Athenis jam ille mos a Cecrope permansit, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63.—**With ad.** verris octo mensium incipit salire: permānet, ut id recte facere possit, ad trimum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8: perdiuturna, permāneus ad longinquum et immensum pae-

ne tempus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 85; so, ad posteros nostros, Decret. Tergest. 2, 26: solus ad extremos permānet ille rogos, Ov. A. A. 2, 120: ad numerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 105.—**With in and acc.**: ultima quae mecum seros permansit in annos, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 73.—**With adv. quo**: quo neque permāneant animae neque corpora nostra, Lucr. 1, 122; v. Lachm. ad h. l.—(β) **With in and abl.**: Seleucus in maritimā orā permāneus, Liv. 37, 21: in voluntate, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 10: in pristina sententiā, id. Att. 1, 20, 3: in proposito susceptoque consilio, id. Off. 1, 31, 112: in officio, Caes. B. G. 5, 4.—**(γ)** **With gen.**: virtus sola permānet tenoris sui, Sen. Ep. 76, 19.—**II.** *To abide in a way, rule, or mode of life, to live by, to devote one's life to* (eccl. Lat.): in proposito cordis, Vulg. Act. 11, 23: in gratiā Dei, id. ib. 13, 43: in fide, id. ib. 14, 21: in peccato, id. Rom. 6, 1: in carne, id. Phil. 1, 24: in eadem regulā, id. ib. 3, 16.

per-māno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., *to flow through, press through, penetrate*. **I.** Lit. (rare): in saxis ac speluncis permānat aquarum Liquidus umor, Lucr. 1, 348: permānat calor argentum, id. 1, 494: permānia singula per quojusque foramina permānere, id. 2, 397; so id. 6, 952; 3, 699.—**II.** Transf., *to flow to any place; to penetrate, reach anywhere* (class.; syn.: penetra, pervado): succus permānat ad jecur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137: venenum in omnis partis corporis permānat, id. Clu. 62, 173 (but in Lucr. 1, 122, the correct read. is permāneant; v. Lachm. ad h. l. and permāneo, a).—**B.** Trop. **1.** To penetrate, reach, extend to any place: amor usque in pectus permānavit, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 63; Lucr. 3, 253: conclusiunculae ad sensus non permānantes, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18, 42: ut sermones hominum ad vestras aures permānarent, id. Balb. 25, 56: macula permānat ad animum, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 66: Pythagorae doctrina permānasse mihi videtur in hanc civitatem, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 2; cf.: hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permānaverat, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 29, 1.—**2.** Permānere palam, *to be divulged, become known*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 25.

permansio, ōnis, f. [permāneo], *a remaining, persisting* (good prose): numquam laudata est in unā sententiā perpetua permansio, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21: perseverantia est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua permansio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164; id. Att. 11, 18, 1.

per-mārinus, a, um, adj., *that accompanies through the sea*: Lares, marine Lares, guardian deities of those who travel by sea, Liv. 40, 52, 7 (gen. plur. permārinum); M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. 3, 9; cf.: permāri, διαπρόντι, Gloss. Philox.

per-mātureco, rūi, 3, v. inch. n., *to become quite ripe, to ripen fully*: ubi pomum permaturuit, Ov. M. 4, 165; Cels. 2, 24.

per-mātūro, āre, v. n., *to become quite ripe*: ubi permaturavit (al. permaturuit), Hyg. Fab. 136.

per-mātūrus, a, um, adj., *quite ripe*, Col. 12, 48; Cels. 6, 13.

permaximē, adv., v. permaximus *fin.*

per-maximus, a, um, adj., *very great indeed, extremely great*: solitudo, Porc. Latro Decl. ap. Cat. 21.—**Adv.**: **permaximē**, *very greatly, particularly*, Cato, R. R. 38, 4 dub.; Ps.-Aug. ad Fratr. Erem. Serm. 69 (Schneid. maxime).

permeābilis, e, adj. [permeo], *that can be passed through, passable*: latitudo, Sol. 47.

permeātor, ōris, m. [id.], *he that passes through*, Tert. Apol. 21.

permeātus, ūs, m. [id.], *the passage through*: succus permeatus suavis, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 228.

per-mediocris, e, adj., *very moderate*: motus, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 220.

per-meditātus, a, um, adj., *well prepared, well trained*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 39.

per-mensio, ōnis, f. [permetior], *a measuring out*: terrae, geometry, Mart. Cap. 7, § 725.

permensus, a, um, Part., from permetior.

per-mēo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to go or pass through, to cross, traverse*. **I.** Lit.: Euphrates mediam Babylonem permeans, Plin. 5, 26, 21, § 90: Alpheus in eā insulā sub ima maria permeat, id. 31, 5, 30, § 55: in quos (barbaros) saxa et hastae longius permeabant, quam ut contrario sagittarum icto adaequantur, traversed too much space, i. e. *went too far in reaching them*, etc., Tac. A. 15, 9: Ister permeat orbem, Luc. 2, 418: dum littera nostra Tot maria ac terras permeat, Ov. P. 4, 11, 16: permeato amne, Amm. 21, 13, 2.—**Impers. pass.**: iter, quo ab usque Pontico mari in Galliam permeatur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 13.—**B.** Transf., *to go forward, go on*: naviter et sine ullis concessationibus, Col. 11, 1, 16.—**II.** Trop., *to penetrate, pervade*: quod quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea permeet et transeat, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 119.

***per-mēro**, ūi, 2, v. n., *to go through service, to serve out as a soldier*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 74.

Permessus, i, m., = Περμησός, *a river in Boeotia sacred to Apollo and the Muses, which rises in Mount Helicon and flows into the Copaic lake*, Verg. E. 6, 64.—**Hence**, **A. Permessis**, idis or idos, adj. f. *Permessian*, Mart. 1, 77, 11; 8, 70, 3.—**B. Permessius**, a, um, adj., *Permessian*: fons, Claud. Laud. Seren. 8.

per-mētor, mensus, 4, v. dep. a., *to measure through, measure out, measure* (class.). **I.** Lit.: solis magnitudinem, quasi decempedā, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 126.—**II.** Transf., *to travel through, traverse*: (lupus femina) campos celeri passu permensa, Enn. ap. Non. 378, 18 (Ann. v. 74 Vahl); so id. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll. (Ann. v. 443 ib.): ad vos permensu'st viam, *came over*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 49: Siciliae oras errabundus permetis, Consol. ad Polyb. 36: classibus aequor, Verg. A. 3, 157: aera, Lucr. 6, 1142: iter, Stat. S. 1, 2, 202: secula, *to live through*, Mart. 9, 30, 1.—**Hence, part. perf.**: **per-**

mensus, a, um, in pass. signif., *measured out*: permensum et perlibratum opus, Col. 3, 13 *fin.*: permensio tempore lucis, Tib. 3, 3, 9; App. M. 8, p. 209, 40: gradatim permensis honoribus, id. ib. 10, p. 247, 25.

(per-mētens), a false read. for praemetuens, Verg. A. 2, 573.)

per-milito, āvi, 1, v. n., *to serve out one's time as a soldier*, Dig. 27, 1, 9.

***per-mingo**, minxi, 3, v. a. Lit., *to make water upon one*; hence, like the Gr. προσουπεῖν, transf., i. q. stuprare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 44.

per-minimus, a, um, adj., *exceedingly small*: pars, Juven. 3, 584.

(per-minūtus), a, um, a false read. for minutus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 30.)

per-mirābilis, e, adj., *very wonderful*, Aug. Genes. ad Litt. 1, 10.

per-mirandus, a, um, adj., *very wonderful* (post-class.).—**In tmesi**: per hercle rem mirandam Aristoteles dicit, Gell. 3, 6, 1; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 27 Mai.

per-mirus, a, um, adj., *very wonderful*

ful (class.): ut mihi permirum videatur, quemquam exstare, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 47, 99: illud vero mihi permirum accidit, fuisse, etc., id. Fam. 3, 10, 5.—In tmesi: per mihi mirum visum est, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214.

per-misceo, scōi, stum, and xtum, 2, v. a., to mix or mingle together; to commingle, intermingle. **I.** Lit.: naturam cum materiā, Cic. Univ. 7: permixti cum suis fugientibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: permixtum senatui populi concilium, Liv. 21, 14: equites turbae hostium, id. 39, 51: fructus acerbitate permixti, Cic. Planc. 38, 92; Plin. 28, 17, 67, § 231: generique cruore Sanguine cum soceri permiscuit impius ensis, Ov. M. 14, 801: omnes in oratione esse quasi permixtos et confusos pedes, Cic. Or. 57, 195: (gagates lapis) medetur strumis ceræ permixtus, Plin. 36, 19, 34, § 142: corpora viva permista sepultis, Luc. 2, 152: alicui totum ensem, to plunge his whole sword into his body, Sil. 10, 259.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to mix or mingle together; to commingle, intermingle: ne tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore permisceas, Cic. Vat. 5, 13: tristitia laetis, Sil. 13, 385: geminas e sanguine matris permixta domos, Luc. 2, 335: acerbitas morum ne vino quidem permista, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26.—Of language: quibus (intervallis longis et brevibus) implicata caute permixta oratio, Cic. Or. 56, 187.—**B.** In partic., to confound, disturb, throw into confusion, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 123: omnia, id. Planc. 17, 41; cf.: omnia divina humanae jura permiscuntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 6 fin.: domum, Verg. A. 7, 348; Sall. J. 5, 2: Graeciam, Cic. Or. 9, 20: omnia gravi timore, Flor. 1, 18, 12.—Hence, **permixtus**, a, um (perh. not permixtus in class. Lat.), **P. a.** **A.** Promiscuous, confused: permixta caedes, Luc. 3, 643; 5, 1313: mores, disordered, disorderly, id. 3, 749.—**B.** Filled: permixtus maerore, App. M. 9, p. 235 fin.—**Adv.** **permixtē**, confusedly, promiscuously, Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 32; id. Part. 7, 24.

permissio, ōnis, f. [permitto]. **I.** In gen., a giving up, yielding, ceding to another's will and pleasure; an unconditional surrender, Liv. 37, 7.—**B.** A rhet. figure, in which a thing is committed to the decision of one's opponent, *permissio*, Auct. Her. 4, 29, 39; Quint. 9, 2, 25; 9, 3, 90.—**II.** In partic., leave, permission (very rare for permissus): mea permissio mansionis tuae, Cic. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9: sine permissione Dei diabolus nocere non potest, Ambros. in Luc. 7, 115.

permissor, ōris, m. [id.], a permitter (post-class.): mali, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22.

permissum, i, n., v. permitto, **P. a.**, **A.** **1.** permissus, a, um, **Part.** and **P. a.**, from permitto.

2. permissus, ūs, m. [permitto], leave, permission, class. and freq. in abl. with gen. of person, by one's leave, etc.: permissu legis, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 35; id. Balb. 19, 43: permissu tuo, id. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 184; Vell. 2, 107, 2: Lentuli, Liv. 25, 6, 1; 5, 18, 2; 5, 21, 14; 7, 7, 8 al.: citra permissum praetoris, Dig. 42, 1, 15: sacerdotum, Vulg. Act. 26, 12.

permistus (permixtus-), a, um, **Part.** and **P. a.**, v. permisceo.

pernitialis, e, adj. [pernitio], fatal, destructive, ruinous: id quod nusquam sine pernitiali discidio potis est se jungi, Luc. 1, 451 Munro (Lachm. pernitiali).

pernities (-icies), ēi, f. [per and root nit-; Sanscr. ni-, perire; cf. Gr. μίνω, μείνω; Lat. minor, minimus; a distinct word from perniciēs: v. Corss. Krit. Beit. p. 266 sq.; Munro ad Luc. 1, 451; Koch, Exercit. Crit. in Prisc. Poët. Rom., Bonn. 1851, p. 9; cf. contra, Bergk, Beit. z. Lat. Gram. 1, 154 sq.; Ussing ad Plaut. As. 132; Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 3], a wasting away, perishing; ruin, destruction, decay (cf. perniciēs; labes, exitium): erilis perniciēs, of a slave, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 3 Ritschl; also in all MSS. Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 130; and in good MSS. id. As. 1, 1, 120; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 29; cf. Non. p. 153; 218.

per-mitis, e, adj., very mild: sorba, Col. 12, 41; 2.

per-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, v. a., to let go through, suffer to pass through. **I.** Lit. (very rare): fenestellae permittant colum-

bas ad introitum exitumque, Pall. 1, 24, 1.—**II.** Transf., to let go, let loose: equos permittunt in hostem, i. e. ride at full speed, Liv. 3, 61: equum concitatum ad hostium aciem, Sisenn. ap. Non. 162, 3: se incautius in hostem, i. e. to rush upon, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: multi ex summo se permittunt, sprang down, Sisenn. ap. Non. 162, 5: gregem campo, to turn out into, Nemes. Ecl. 7.—Mid., to spread, extend, reach: odor possit permitti longius, spreads farther, Lucr. 4, 688: deserta regio ad Arimphaeos usque permittitur, extends, Mel. 1, 19, 20.—

2. In partic. **a.** To send away, export: caseos trans maria, Col. 7, 8, 6.—**b.** To let fly, cast, hurl, throw, so as to reach the mark: saxum permittit in hostem, Ov. M. 12, 282; 14, 182: longius tela, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: quācumque datur permittere visus, to direct, cast, Sil. 3, 534.—**B.** Trop. **1.** To let loose, let go (rare): tribunatum, to make free use of, exercise without reserve, Liv. 2, 56: se ad aliquam rem, to strive after a thing, Gell. 6, 16, 1: habenas equo, Tib. 4, 1, 92.—**2.** To give up, leave, intrust, surrender, commit (class.; syn.: committo, commendo): totum ei negotium permisi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 2: permittitur infinita potestas, id. Agr. 2, 13, 33: aliquid iudicium potestati, id. Font. 14, 40: alicui summam belli administrandi, Caes. B. C. 1, 36: fortunam suas fidei alicuius, id. B. G. 5, 3: alicui licentiam agendarum rerum, Sall. J. 103, 3: permissum ipsi erat, faceret, quod vellet, Liv. 24, 14: aliquid vitae, to give one his life, Luc. 7, 731: feminas maribus, Col. 6, 24: permittere se, to give up or surrender one's self: se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 2: se suaque omnia eorum potestati permittere, id. ib. 2, 31, 3; Liv. 36, 28: se in dedicationem consulis, id. 8, 20; 40, 49.—**3.** To give leave, let, allow, suffer, grant, permit (class.; syn.: sino, patior): neque discessisset a me, nisi ego ei permissem, Cic. Fam. 13, 71: tibi permitto respondere, ne, etc., id. N. D. 3, 1, 4: quis Antonio permisit, ut, etc., id. de Or. 2, 90, 366: ipsis iudicibus conjecturam facere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 22; Caes. B. C. 1, 50: ibi permissu, ut, etc., Liv. 6, 25; 34, 31: ut tuto transire permittatur, Sen. Ben. 4, 12, 2: permittitur ut regnaret, Curt. 8, 12, 6; Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 368; Liv. 35, 20: non permittitur reprimere impetum, Sen. Ira, 1, 7, 4: si conjectare permittitur, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 99: permittere sibi, with a foll. object-clause, to allow or permit one's self, to venture to do a thing, Quint. 1, 4, 3.—So with acc.: nil non permittit mulier sibi, Juv. 6, 457: permitto alicui iracundiae tuae, to make allowance for, Cic. Sull. 16, 46: inimicitias sibi cum aliquo susceptas patribus conscriptis et temporibus rei publicae, to sacrifice them to the state of the country, id. Sest. 33, 72.—Hence, **permisus**, a, um, **P. a.** **A.** Permitted; hence, subst.: permissum, i, n., a permission: utor permissu, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45; Dig. 11, 7, 8; Inscr. Grut. 80, 13.—**B.** Let go, Plaut. ap. Fest. p. 215 Müll.

permixtē, adv., v. permisceo, **P. a.** fin.

permixtim, adv. [permisceo], confusedly, promiscuously (post-class.), Prud. σρεφ. 11, 191: exponere, Just. Inst. 2, 20, 3.

permixtio (permistio), ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** A mixing together; coner., ingredients mixed together, a mixture, Cic. Univ. 12, 37.—**B.** In partic., a mixture, Pall. 11, 20.

II. A confusion, disturbance: rei publicae permixtio, Aur. Vict. Caes. 41: dissensio civilis, quasi permixtio terrae, Sall. J. 41 fin.

permixtus (permistus), a, um, **Part.** and **P. a.**, from permisceo.

per-mōdestus, a, um, adj., very moderate, very modest: homo, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 12; id. Att. 4, 8, b, 3: verba sensu permōdesto, Tac. A. 1, 7.

per-mōdicē, adv., v. permodicus fin.

per-mōdicus, a, um, adj., very moderate, very small: locus, Suet. Aug. 6: res familiaris, id. Tib. 47: dos, Dig. 11, 7, 20: numerus, Vulg. 2 Par. 24, 24.—**Adv.** **per-mōdicē**, very little, Col. 5, 11, 7.

per-mōestus, a, um, v. permaestus.

permōlestē, adv., v. permolestus fin.

per-mōlestus, a, um, adj., very troublesome: atque hi non sunt permolesti, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 2.—**Adv.** **permōlestē**, with much trouble or difficulty: permolestē ferre aliquid, to be much vexed at a thing, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 131; id. Att. 15, 17, 1.

per-mollis, e, adj., very soft: quod etiam in carminibus est permolle, Quint. 9, 4, 65.

per-mōlo, ēre, v. a., to grind up. **I.** Lit.: piperis grana, Ser. Samm. 19, 334.—

II. Transf., in mal. part.: alienas uxores, Hor. S. 1, 2, 35; cf. Petr. 23.

permōneo, ēre, 2, v. a., to admonish (late Lat.), Primas. in Apoc. 5, 18.

* **per-monstrans**, antis, **Part.** [monstro], showing or explaining accurately, Amm. 18, 6, 9.

per-mōrior, mōri, v. dep. n., to die, Commod. Instruct. 27; so id. 29.

‡ **per-mōror**, āri, v. dep. n., to delay or tarry long, Not. Tir. p. 104.

per-mōtātus, a, um, **Part.** [moto], greatly moved, violently excited: vino permotati, Commod. Instruct. 12.

per-mōtio, ōnis, f. [permovere]. **I.** In gen., a moving, exciting, excitement, trop.: mentis permotio, Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: permotionis causā, in order to move or stir the feelings, id. de Or. 2, 53, 216; id. Ac. 2, 44, 135.—**II.** In partic., an emotion of the mind: permotiones istae animis nostris datae, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135.

permōtus, a, um, **Part.** from permovere.

per-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, v. a., to move or stir up thoroughly. **I.** Lit. (very rare): mare permotum ventis, Lucr. 6, 726: terram sarritione, Col. 2, 12, 2: resinae uncias tres dolio immergunt et permovent, to stir about, shake up, Pall. 11, 14, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the mind, to move deeply; to stir up, rouse up, excite; to influence, lead, induce, persuade, prevail on, etc. (freq. and class.): si quem aratorum fugae, calamitates, exilia, suspendia denique non permovent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 144: in commovendis iudicibus, iis sensibus permoveor, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: mentem iudicem, id. Or. 38, 131: aliquid pollicitationibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: labore itineris, id. B. G. 7, 40: sive iracundiā, sive dolore, sive metu permotus, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 6: his rebus adducti atque auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: plebes dominandi studio permota, Sall. C. 33, 3: mente permotus, in an ecstasy or frenzy, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 120.—**B.** To stir up, rouse, raise, excite a passion (post-Aug. and rare): invidiam, misericordiam, metum et iras, Tac. A. 1, 21.

per-mulceo, mulsi, sum, and ctum, 2, v. a., to rub gently, to stroke. **I.** Lit.: ut pulverem Manibus isdem, quibus Ulixi saepe permulsi, abluam, Pac. ap. Gell. 2, 26, 13 (Trag. Rel. p. 90 Rib.); so, aliquem manu, Ov. F. 4, 551: capite permulso, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 871 P.: barbam, Liv. 5, 41: alicui malas, Suet. Ner. 1: comas, Ov. M. 2, 733.—

B. Transf. **1.** To touch gently: aram flatu permulcet spiritus austris, blows softly upon, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44, 114: arteriae leni voce permulsaе, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21: medicatā lumina virgā, Ov. M. 1, 716; Cat. 62, 162.—**2.** To soften: cera picem lenitate permulcet, Pall. 10, 11, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To charm, please, delight, flatter, fondle: sensum voluptate, Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 32: aures, id. Or. 49, 163: aliquid permulcere atque allicere, id. de Or. 2, 78, 315: aures cantibus, Sil. 11, 292: his verbis vacuas permulceat auris, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 26.—**B.** To soothe, appease, allay, tame: eorum animis permulsi et confirmatis, Caes. B. G. 4, 6: pectora dictis, Verg. A. 5, 816: liberalibus verbis permulcti sunt, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 871 P.: iram alicuius, Liv. 39, 23: aliquid mitibus verbis, Tac. A. 2, 34: comitate militum, id. ib. 1, 29: animos, Lucr. 5, 21: senectutem, to mitigate, Cic. Sen. 2, 4.

permulctus, a, um, **Part.**, from permulceo.

permulsio, ōnis, f. [permulceo], a stroking: manuum, Non. s. v. mansuetum, p. 59, 25.

permulsus, a, um, **Part.**, from permulceo.

permultō and **permultum**, v. permultus fin.

per-multus, a, um, *adj.*, *very much*, *very many* (class.): nescio quantum attulerit; verum haud permultum attulit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 86: imitatores, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 31: colles, Caes. B. C. 3, 43: permultum erit ex maerore tuo diminutum, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 5: permultum interest, utrum, etc., id. Off. 1, 8, 27: permulta rogatus Fecit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 97.—Hence, *adv.* **A. permultō**, *very much*, *by far*: permulto clariora, Cic. Div. 2, 61, 126: permulta mihi recurrunt, id. Att. 15, 23.—**B. permultum**, *very much*: permultum ante, *very frequently before*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 1.

per-mundo, āre, v. a., *to cleanse thoroughly*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19; Vulg. Matt. 3, 12.

per-mundus, a, um, *adj.*, *very cleanly*: volucres, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 5.

per-mūnio, īvi or īi, itum, 4, v. a., *to fortify completely, to finish fortifying* (not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit.: quae munimenta inchoaverat, permunit, Liv. 30, 16: permunit Athenas esse, Just. 2, 15, 9.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to fortify completely or thoroughly*: castris permunitis, Liv. 7, 16: locorum opportuna permunit, Tac. A. 4, 24; 2, 7: urbem, Just. 24, 7, 8.

permutatio, ōnis, f. [permutō]. **I.** A changing, altering, change, alteration: magna rerum, Cic. Sect. 34, 73: temporum, id. Par. 6, 3, 51; Amm. 15, 3, 7: defensionis, Quint. 5, 13, 41: vicissitudinum, Vulg. Sap. 7, 18.—**II.** An interchanging, barter, exchanging, exchange: mercium, Tac. G. 5, 4: partim emptiones, partim permutationes, Cic. Pis. 21, 48: haec res permutationem non recipit, Dig. 30, 1, 51: rerum, ib. 19, 5, 5: captivorum, Eutr. 2, 25; Gai. Inst. 3, 141.—Of exchanging money, negotiating a bill of exchange, Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 4; id. Att. 5, 13, 2.—**B. A substitution.** **1.** In rhet., of one expression for another, permutation, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 46.—**2.** Of one person for another: similis si permutatio datur, Juv. 6, 653.

per-mūto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To change throughout, to alter or change completely: sententiam, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 14: omnem rei publicae statum, id. Leg. 3, 9: ordine permutato, Lucr. 1, 827.—**II.** In gen., to interchange, exchange one thing for another: nomina inter se, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 19: domum, id. Pers. 4, 5, 8: galeam, Verg. A. 9, 307: cur valde permutem Sabinā Divitias operosiores? Hor. C. 3, 1, 47: cum jecore locum, Plin. 11, 37, 80, § 204: virus ut hoc alio fallax permutet odore, Mart. 6, 93, 7: plumbum gemmis, *for precious stones*, Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 163.—Tro.p.: permutatā ratione, on the contrary, conversely, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 106.—**B.** In part., in the lang. of business. **1.** To exchange money: placuit denarium sedecim assibus permutari, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45.—Esp. of payments by exchange: illud, quod tecum permutavi, what you remitted to me by bill of exchange, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 2: ait se curasse, ut cum quaestu populi permutaretur, id. Fam. 2, 17, 7: sed quaero, quod illi opus erit Athenis, permutari ne possit, an ipsi ferendum sit, id. Att. 12, 24, 1: velim cures, ut permutetur, Athenas, quod sit in annum sumptum ei, id. ib. 15, 2.—**2.** To buy: equos talentis auri permutare, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 198: serichatum permutatur in libras denariis sex, id. 12, 21, 45, § 99; 19, 1, 4, § 20.—**III.** To turn about, turn round (post-Aug.): arborem in contrarium, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 84; 16, 40, 77, § 210.

perna, ae, f., = πέρνα, a haunch or ham together with the leg. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of men: is (i. e. his, militibus) pernas succidit, Enn. ap. Fest. pp. 304 and 305 (Ann. v. 279 Vahl.) (for which, in Liv. 22, 51: succisis feminibus poplitibusque).—**B.** Of animals, esp. of swine, a thigh-bone, with the meat upon it to the knee-joint, a leg of pork, a ham or gammon of bacon: addito ungulam de perna, Cato, R. R. 158; 162: frigida, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 25: praeter olus fumosae cum pede pernae, Hor. S. 2, 2, 117; Mart. 10, 48, 17: aprina, Apic. 8, 1: ossa ex acetabulis pernarum, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 179; Stat. S. 4, 9, 34.—**II.** Transf., of things of a similar shape. **A.** A sea-mussel: pernae concharum generis, Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 154.—**B.** A part of the body of a tree sticking to its suckers when pulled off: sto-

lones cum perna sua avelluntur, Plin. 17, 10, 13, § 67.

‡ **pernārius**, ii, m. [perna], a ham-seller, Inscr. Giom. Arcad. t. 28, p. 358.

‡ **per-narro**, 1, v. a., *to narrate completely*: pernarro, ἀφηγούμαι, Gloss. Philox.

per-nāvīgātus, a, um, *Part.* [navigo], sailed through or over, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 167.

per-necessārius, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Very necessary: tempus, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 1: res, Dig. 4, 4, 11, § 4.—**II.** Very closely connected with one: amicus, Cic. Fl. 6, 14: homo, id. de Or. 2, 50, 202; cf.: pro homine intimo ac mihi pernecessario, id. Fam. 13, 69.—*Subst.*: meus familiaris et Leptae nostri familiarissimi pernecessarius, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 1: meos, id. ib. 13, 40.

per-nēcesse, *adj. indecl., very necessary, indispensably necessary*: cum pernecesse esset, Cic. Tull. 21, 49.

per-nēco, āvi, 1, v. a., *to kill or slay outright*, Aug. Serm. 17 (21).

per-nēgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To deny altogether: to deny steadily, stoutly, or flatly: Negas? Ly. Pernego immo, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 34: pernegabo atque obdurabo, id. As. 2, 2, 56: saepe appellati, pernegaverunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 106: pyxidem traditam pernegaret, id. Cael. 27, 65; Tib. 1, 6, 8.—**II.** To refuse or decline altogether (post-Aug.): Catoni populus Romanus praeturam negavit, consulatum pernegavit, Sen. Ben. 5, 17, 2; Mart. 4, 82, 5.

per-nēo, nēvi, nētum, 2, v. a., *to spin out, spin to an end*, poet. of the Fates: cum mihi supremos Lachesis perneverit annos, Mart. 1, 89, 9; Sid. Carm. 15, 167.

pernētus, a, um, *Part.*, from perneo. **perniciabilis**, e, *adj.* [perniciēs], destructive, ruinous, pernicious: id perniciabile reo, Tac. A. 4, 34: nix oculis perniciabilis, Curt. 7, 3, 13: pestilentia quae magis in morbos longos quam in perniciabilis evasit, Liv. 27, 23, 7.

perniciālis, e, *adj.* [id.], destructive, deadly, fatal: discidium, Lucr. 1, 451: morbi, Liv. 27, 23: proelia, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 13.

perniciēs, ēi (old form of the gen. pernicii or pernicii, Sisenn. ap. Gell. 9, 14, 12, and ap. Non. 486, 30; Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131, acc. to Gell. 9, 14, 19, and acc. to Non. 486, 28. But Charis. p. 53 P. gives for the passages of Cicero above cited the form perniciēs; cf. also, Diom. p. 281 P.—Dat. perniciē, Liv. 5, 13, 5 Drak. N. cr.: pernicii, Nep. 8, 2; v. also, perniciēs), f. [perneo], destruction, death, ruin, overthrow, disaster, calamity (syn.: exitium, labe). **I.** Lit.: quantā in perniciē siet, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 29: de perniciē populi Romani et exitio hujus urbis, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: videbam perniciem meam cum magnā calamitate rei publicae esse conjunctam, id. ib. 1, 5, 11: perniciem rei publicae moliens, id. ib. 1, 2, 5: cum tuā peste ac perniciē cumque eorum exitio, qui, etc., id. ib. 1, 13, 33: incumbere ad perniciem alicuius, id. Mur. 28, 59: in apertam perniciem incurere, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69: ad perniciem vocari, id. de Or. 2, 9, 35: Romanos inferendae pernicii causā venisse, Sisenn. ap. Gell. and Non. l. l.: alicui perniciem machinari, Sall. C. 18, 7: perniciem invenire sibi et aliis, Tac. A. 1, 74: perniciēs in accusatorem vertit, id. ib. 11, 37; id. H. 3, 27: in nepotem Perniciem, Hor. C. 2, 13, 4.—**II.** Transf., concr., a person or thing that is ruinous or baleful, destruction, ruin, bane, pest: egredere, erilis perniciēs, ex aedibus, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 3 Lorenz (Ritschl, perniciēs): perlecebrae, perniciēs, adolescentum exitium, id. As. 1, 2, 7: legirupa, perniciēs adolescentum, id. Ps. 1, 3, 130; cf.: leno, perniciēs communis adolescentium, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 34: perniciēs provinciae Siciliae, i. e. Verres, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2: illam perniciem exstinxit ac sustulit, i. e. Clodius, id. Mil. 31, 84: lymphae vini perniciēs, Cat. 27, 5: eripite hanc pestem perniciemque mihi, id. 76, 20: perniciēs et tempestas barathrumque macelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31.—Of animals, Col. 8, 14, 9.

perniciō, ōnis, f. [perneco], destruction (late Lat. for the class. perniciēs), Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 6 Mai.

perniciōsē, *adv.*, v. perniciosus fin.

perniciōsus, a, um, *adj.* [perniciēs], destructive, ruinous, baleful, pernicious (syn.: exitialis, capitalis): perniciosae leges, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: scripta auctori pernicioso suo, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 68.—*Comp.*: morbi animi perniciosiores sunt, quam corporis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5; Sall. J. 46, 8.—*Sup.*: perniciosissimum fore, Nep. Ages. 6, 2; Inscr. Grut. 113, 2.—As *subst.*: **perniciōsa**, ōrum, n., *baneful things*: petuntur, Juv. 10, 54; cf.: inter perniciosissima numerare, Vell. 2, 7, 5.—Hence, *adv.*: **perniciōsē**, *destructively, ruinously, perniciously*: multa perniciose, multa pestifere sciscuntur in populis, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13: luxuriat vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 178.—*Comp.*, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32.—*Sup.*, Aug. Ep. 39.

pernicitās, ātis, f. [pernix], nimbleness, briskness, agility, swiftness, fleetness (class.): pernicitās deserit: consitus sum senectute, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 4: adde pernicitatem et velocitatem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45; Caes. B. C. 3, 84: pedum pernicitās, Liv. 9, 16: homines saltatim currentes, vivacissimae pernicitatis, Gell. 9, 4, 9: equorum, Tac. H. 1, 79.

perniciter, *adv.*, v. pernix fin.

per-niger, gra, grum, *adj.*, *very black*: oculis pernigris, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 153.

pernīmum, *adv.*, v. pernimius.

per-nimius, a, um, *adj.*, *quite too great, altogether too much*: nimium inter vos ac pernimium interest, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 39; in tmesi: per parce nimium, id. And. 2, 6, 24.—*Adv.*: **pernimium**, *altogether too much*: interpretatio pernimium severa, altogether too severe, Dig. 48, 3, 2.

pernio, ōnis, m. [perna], a kibe on the foot, a chilblain, Plin. 23, 3, 37, § 74; 23, 6, 58, § 109; 28, 16, 62, § 221.

per-nitēo, ēre, v. n., *to shine very much*: corpora pernitent, Mel. 3, 9, 2.

perniuncūlus, i, m. dim. [pernio], a chilblain, Plin. 26, 11, 66, § 106.

pernix, icis (abl. pernicii, Lucr. 5, 559: pernice, id. 2, 635), *adj.* [per-nitor, q.s. striving or pressing through], nimble, brisk, active, agile, quick, swift, fleet (cf.: levis, praepes, celer, promptus): pernix sum manibus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 36: corporum perniciūm, Liv. 28, 20; Verg. A. 11, 718: viginti milibus juvenum velocitate pernicibus, Vell. 2, 34, 1: conjugis adventu pernix Saturnus, Verg. G. 3, 93: perniciis uxor Appuli, Hor. Epod. 2, 41: genus, Tac. H. 2, 13: nuntii, id. ib. 3, 40: pedibus celerem et pernicibus alis, Verg. A. 4, 180: temporis pernicissimi celeritas, Sen. Ep. 108, 27: saltus, Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154.—(β) With inf.: amata relinquere pernix, Hor. A. P. 165.—Hence, *adv.*: **perniciter**, *nimble, quickly, swiftly*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 63: equo desilire, Liv. 26, 4: exilire, Cat. 61, 8: alites alte perniciterque volantes, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 36.

per-nōbilis, e, *adj.*, *very famous*: epigramma, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 127: Abydos Leandri Amore, Mel. 2, 7.

pernoctatio, ōnis, f. [pernocto], a passing the night (late Lat.), Ambros. Serm. 90.

per-nocto, āvi, 1, v. n., *to stay all night long, to pass the night* (class.). **I.** Lit.: foris non est pernoctandum, Varr. R. R. 2, 3: noctem pernoctare perpetum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 22: cum ibi pernoctaret, Cic. Clu. 13, 37: extra moenia, Liv. 27, 38.—Of things: pro me pernoctet epistula tecum, Ov. H. 18, 217: cum salibus, i. e. in pickle (of olives), Fall. 11, 10, 1: lumina pernoctantia, shining all night, Amm. 14, 1, 9.—**II.** Tro.p.: haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic. Arch. 7, 16.

Pernōnides, ae, m. [perna], a comically formed patronymic, q.s. descended from a ham: laridum Pernonidem, a bit of ham, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 27.

per-nosco, ōvi, ōtum, 3, v. a. **I.** To examine thoroughly: pernoscite, Furtumne factum existimetis, an, etc., Ter. Ad. prol. 12.—Hence, in perf., *to have examined or discerned, to know thoroughly, to become thoroughly acquainted with, to get a correct knowledge of*: ingenium avidi haud pernoctam hospitis, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 42: facta pernovit probe, id. Aul. 3, 5, 29: pernovi equidem ingenium tuum ingenum admodum, id. Trin. 3, 2, 39.—**II.** To learn thor-

oughly, become fully acquainted with: hominum mores ex corpore, oculis, vultu, etc., pernoscere, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: motus animorum sunt penitus oratori pernoscenti, id. de Or. 1, 5, 17.—Hence, **pernotus**, a, um, *P. a., thoroughly known, well known*: pugil ob eximiam virtutem virum regi pernotus et gratus, Curt. 9, 7, 16; Mel. 2, 3; Min. Fel. Oct. 14, 4.

pernotescō, tui, 3, *v. inch. n., to become everywhere or generally known* (post-Aug.).—*Impers. with acc. and inf.*, Tac. A. 1, 23: ubi incolumem esse pernotuit, id. ib. 14, 8; 13, 25: nova culpa, Quint. Decl. 3, 1.

pernotus, a, um, *P. a., from pernosco.*

per-nox, noctis, *adj., continuing through the night, that lasts all night* (not ante-Aug.): (bos) jacet pernox instrato cubili, Verg. G. 3, 230: luna pernox erat, *was up all night, was at her full*, Liv. 5, 28, 10; 21, 49, 9; 32, 11, 9; cf.: addit et exceptas lunā pernocte pruinas, *by the light of the full moon*, Ov. M. 7, 268; and: luna alias pernox, alias sera, etc., Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 42: stare pertinaci statu perdiu atque pernox, Gell. 2, 1, 2: luditur alea pernox, Juv. 8, 10.

per-noxius, a, um, *adj., very harmful, very dangerous*, Mel. 1, 19, 10.

per-nūbilo, āre, 1, *v. a., to darken* (late Lat.), Vict. Turon. Poenit. 10.

per-nūmēro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to count out, reckon up*: argentum, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 25: pecuniam, Liv. 28, 34 fin.: opes, Mart. 12, 62, 12: res hereditarias, Dig. 37, 9, 1, § 24.

† **pernuncūlus**, i, m. *dim.* [perna], a ham, Not. Tir. p. 167.

† **pernuntiō**, āre, *v. a., to announce*, Not. Tir. p. 42.

1. pēro, ōnis, m., *a kind of boot made of raw hide, worn chiefly by soldiers and wagoners* (cf. caliga): crudus, Verg. A. 7, 690: alto per glaciem perone tegi, Juv. 14, 186; App. M. 7, p. 465: Sid. Ep. 4, 20: perones effeminati, Tert. Pall. 5.

2. Pērō, ōnis, f., = Περὸ, *the daughter of Neleus and wife of Bias*, Prop. 2, 4, 9 (2, 3, 53).

per-obscūrus, a, um, *adj., very obscure*: quaestio, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 1: fama, Liv. 1, 16.

per-ōdi, ōsus, ōdisse, *v. a., to hate greatly, to detest* (not in Cic. or Caes.): plebs consulum nomen perosa erat, Liv. 3, 34, 8 Drak.: omnes, qui legitimam disciplinam non sint perosi, Quint. 1, 10, 30; Col. 9, 5, 2: populum Romanum perosi sunt, Aug. ap. Suet. Tib. 21: culpam, Manil. 5, 409.—Usually, **II. In part. perf.**: **pērōsus**, a, um. **A.** In act. signif., *detesting, hating greatly*: lucem perosi, Verg. A. 6, 435: genus omne Femineum, id. ib. 9, 141: Creten longumque perosus Exsilium, Ov. M. 8, 183: ignem, id. ib. 2, 379: opes, id. ib. 11, 146: Achillem, id. ib. 12, 582; 14, 693; id. Tr. 4, 4, 81: superbiam regis, Liv. 3, 39, 4; Col. 8, 8, 6; 8, 11, 16; Curt. 5, 12, 10; Tac. A. 4, 67; 14, 26; 16, 14; id. H. 2, 16; Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 4: perosus decemviri, sceler, Liv. 3, 58, 1; Val. Max. 3, 3, 1; Prud. στέφ. 3, 41.—**B.** In pass. signif., *thoroughly hated or hateful* (post-class.): thalami, Juvenc. 3, 492: deo, Tert. Poen. 5.—*Comp.*: veritas tanto perosior quanto plenior, Tert. Anim. 1 fin.: nihil deo perosius gloria, id. Virg. Vel. 16.—Hence, *adv.*: **pērōse**, *hatefully*, App. Mag. 38.

per-ōdiōsus, a, um, *adj., very grievous or troublesome, very annoying*: lippitudo, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2; 13, 22, 4.

***per-officiōse**, *adv., very serviceably, very attentively*: perofficiose et peramanter aliquem observare, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3.

per-ōleo, ēre, *v. n., to emit a penetrating odor*, Lucr. 6, 1155.

per-olesco, lēvi, 3, *v. inch. n., to grow up*, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 872 P.

pērōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [L. pero], *having on boots of untanned leather, rough-booted*: arator, Pers. 5, 102.

pēr-ōpācus, a, um, *adj., very shady*: spelunca, Lact. 1, 22, 2.

pēr-opportūnē, *adv.*, *v. peropportuno fin.*

pēr-opportūnus, a, um, *adj., very seasonable, very convenient or opportune*: diversorium, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 234: victoria,

Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 6; Liv. 10, 45, 2.—*Adv.*: **pēr-opportūnē**, *very seasonably, very opportunely*: venire, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15: fortuna te obtulit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39: hoc cecidit quod, etc., id. de Or. 2, 4, 15: bellum sumere, Liv. 1, 42.

pēr-optatō, *adv.* [optatus], *very much to one's wish*: peroptato nobis datum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20.

pēr-ōpus, *adv., very necessary*: peropus est, hunc cum ipsa colloqui, Ter. And. 1, 5, 30.

pēr-ōratiō, ōnis, f. [peroro], *the finishing part, the close or winding up of a speech, the peroration*: exstat ejus peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur, Cic. Brut. 33, 127: jubent exordiri... deinde rem narrare... post autem dividere causam... Tum alii conclusionem orationis et quasi perorationem collocant: alii jubent, antequam peroretur, digredi, deinde concludere, ac perorare, id. de Or. 2, 19, 80; id. Or. 35, 122; cf. id. Brut. 33, 127; id. Or. 37, 130; Gai. Inst. 4, 15.

(**pērōriga**, **praeuriga**, a false read. for per origam, i. e. aurigam, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 8; 2, 8, 4; v. Schneid. ad Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 8.)

pēr-ornātus, a, um, *adj., very ornate*: Crassus in dicendo perornatus, Cic. Brut. 43, 158.

pēr-orno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to adorn greatly or constantly*: senatum, Tac. A. 16, 26.

pēr-ōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to speak from beginning to end, to plead or argue throughout, to harangue at length* (class.).

I. Prop.: **QVOM PERORANT AMBO PRAESENTES**, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 10: contra tales oratores tantum causam perorare, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: a Quinto Hortensio causa est P. Sestii perorata, id. Sest. 2, 3: et breviter peroratum esse potuit, nihil me commisisse, Liv. 34, 31: jus perorandi, Tac. A. 2, 30; 3, 17: tribus horis, Cic. Fin. 4, 1, 1; id. Clu. 61, 145: in Proculus, Juv. 2, 67.—**II.** In partic., *to bring a speech to a close, to wind up, conclude, finish*: strepitu senatus coactus est, aliquando perorare, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 4: alii jubent antequam peroretur digredi, id. de Or. 2, 19, 80: dicta est a me causa et perorata, id. Cael. 29, 70; id. Inv. 2, 15, 48; id. Leg. 2, 27, 69: brevis, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90: perorata narratione, Auct. Her. 1, 10, 17: quoniam satis multa dixi, est mihi perorandum, id. Ac. 2, 48, 147: de ceteris perorare, Nep. Epam. 6, 3.—**B.** In gen., *to bring to an end; to conclude, finish* a thing: res illo die non peroratur, dimittitur iudicium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 29, § 70: de qua cum dixerō totum hoc crimen decumanum perorabo, id. ib. 2, 3, 66, § 154; id. Att. 5, 10, 2.—**2.** *To persuade*: vultus adest precibus faciesque incesta perorat, Luc. 10, 105.—**III.** (Acc. to oro, II. B.) *To pray, to bring a prayer to an end*: et hic quidem ita peroravit, Vulg. 2 Macc. 15, 24.

***pēr-oscūlor**, āri, *v. dep., to kiss again and again*: hos (uniones) perosculatur, Mart. 8, 81, 5 dub. (al. deosculatur).

pērōsus, a, um, *v. perodi.*

per-pāco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to quiet completely, reduce to quiet* (i. q. perdomare): omnibus perpacatis, Liv. 36, 21: Brennos perpacavit, Flor. 4, 12, 4; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 33.

per-pallīdus, a, um, *adj., very pale*: color, Cels. 2, 6.

per-parcē, *adv., very sparingly or parsimoniously*: perparce nimium facere sumptum, altogether too sparing, Ter. And. 2, 6, 24; cf. id. ib. 2, 6, 19.

per-pārum, *adv., very little* (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 3, 3.

per-parvūlus, a, um, *adj. dim., very little, very small*: sigilla, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95: scrupuli, Sol. 53, 25.

per-parvus, a, um, *adj., very little, very small*: semina, Lucr. 3, 216; 5, 588: quae et cum assumt perparva sunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 52: culpa, id. Deiot. 3, 9: controversia, id. Leg. 1, 20, 54: perparva et tenuis civitas, id. Verr. 2, 3, 38, § 86; 2, 3, 57, § 150.

per-pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3, *v. n., to graze, pasture*. **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 95 Müll.—**II.** Transf.: **perpascor**, ci, 3, *v. dep., to lay waste, devastate*: fluvius perpascitur agros, Sev. Aetn. 489.—Hence,

perpastus, a, um, *P. a., well fed, in good condition*: canis, Phaedr. 3, 7, 2.

per-paucūlus, a, um, *adj. dim., very little, very few*: deduxit in Academiam perpauculis passibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 54; M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 3 Mai.

per-paucus, a, um, *adj., very little, very few*: homines, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 19; cf. in tmesi: per pol quam paucos reperias amatores, id. Hec. 1, 1, 1: patres, Liv. 43, 11, 11: si perpauca mutavisset, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: dicere, id. Leg. 1, 12, 34; cf.: perpauca loquens, Hor. S. 1, 4, 18: gens perpauca, Vulg. Ecclus. 48, 17.—*Sup.*, Col. 3, 20, 5.

per-paulūlus (pauillū-), a, um, *adj. dim., very little indeed*; hence, **per-paulūlum**, i, n., *a very little indeed*: per-paululum loci, v. l. in Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150.

per-paulus, a, um, *adj., very little*. **I.** As subst.: **perpaulum**, i, n., *a very little*: loci, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150.—**II.** *Adv.*: **per-paulum**, *a very little indeed*: declinare, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19.

per-pauper, ēris, *adj., very poor*: vicinus, Afran. ap. Non. 280, 25 (Com. Rel. p. 157 Rib.): rex, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 5.

per-pauxillus, a, um, *adj., very little*; hence, **per-pauxillum**, i, n., *a very little*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 74.

***per-pavēfacio**, ēre, *v. a., to frighten very much, to make one afraid*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 28.

per-pēdiō, īre, *v. a., to hinder, impede*, Att. ap. Non. 238, 10 (Trag. Rel. p. 145 Rib.).

per-pello, pūli, pulsum, 3, *v. a., to strike or push violently*. **I.** Lit. (rare; perh. not in Cic., for in Cic. Cael. 15, 36, the true reading is populerunt): nixurit, qui niti vult, et in conatu saepius aliqua repellitur, Nigid. ap. Non. 144, 21.—**II.** Trop., *to drive, urge, force, compel, constrain, prevail upon*: perpulit, persuasit, impulit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 216 Müll. (esp. freq. since the Aug. per.; in Curt. always with ut): si animus hominem perpulit, actum est; animo servibit, non sibi: sin ipse animum perpulit, dum vixit, victor victorem cluet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 24: ad deditionem, Liv. 32, 14: callidum senem callidis dolis compulsi et perpulsi, ut, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 4: numquam destitit Suadere, orare, usque adeo, donec perpulit, Ter. And. 4, 1, 38: Aulum spe pactionis perpulerat, ut, etc., Sall. J. 38, 2; Liv. 2, 61: nec perPELLI potuerit ut, etc., id. 53: perPELLIT, ut legatos ad Scipionem mittat, id. 29, 23; 32, 32: aliquem perPELLERE ne, etc., Sall. C. 26, 4.—With obj.-clause (so perb. only in Tac.): Mithridates Pharasmanem perpulit dolo et vi conatus suos juvare, Tac. A. 6, 39 (33); 11, 29; 13, 54.—**2.** *To impress deeply, make an impression on, influence*: candor hujus te et proceritas, vultus oculique perpulerunt, Cic. Cael. 15, 36.

perpendiculāris, e, and **perpendiculārius**, a, um, *adj.* [perpendicular], *perpendicular*, Front. Exposit. Form. p. 32 Goes.

perpendiculātor, ōris, m. [id.], *an artisan who uses a plumb-line, a stonemason*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 14.

perpendiculātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *perpendicular*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 593.

perpendicūlum, i, n. [perpendo], *a plummet, plumb-line*. **I.** Lit.: non egeremus perpendiculis, non normis, non regulis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 163, 3: ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, *to examine by a plumb-line*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 51, § 133: ad perpendiculum, *perpendicular*, *perpendicularly*, id. Fat. 10, 22: tigna non directa ad perpendiculum, sed prona et fastigiata, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: perpendiculo respondere (opp. habere proclinationes), Vitruv. 6, 11; Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 172; Vulg. Zach. 1, 16.—**II.** Trop.: ad perpendiculum seque suosque habuit, Aus. Parent. 5: honestatem lenium morum velut ad perpendiculum librans, Amm. 29, 2, 16; cf. id. 21, 16, 3: velut ad perpendiculum aemulatae urbes, *on a strict equality*, id. 14, 8, 11.

per-pendo, pendi, pensum, 3, *v. a., to weigh carefully or exactly*. **I.** Lit. (very rare): in libris pendere, Gell. 20, 1, 34.—**II.** Trop., *to weigh carefully, examine; to ponder, consider* (class.; syn.: delibero, ex-

pendo, reputo: aliquid acri iudicio, Lucr. 2, 1042: diligentissime perpendens momenta officiorum, Cic. Mur. 2, 3: aliquid ad disciplinae praecepta, id. ib. 36, 77: hoc non arte aliqua perpenditur, id. de Or. 3, 37, 151: iudicare et perpendere, quantum quisque possit, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 6, 23: quid in amicitia fieri oportet quae tota veritate penditur, *which is considered or esteemed altogether according to its truth*, Cic. Lael. 26, 97: singulorum vires, Just. 29, 3, 6: perpendendum erit praetori, cui potius subveniat, Dig. 4, 4, 13: ut ante perpendum et exploratum habeamus, an, etc., Col. 3, 3: homo iudicii perpensi, Arn. 2, 52: deliberatio perpensa, Amm. 22, 9.—Hence, **perpensē, adv.**, with deliberation, deliberately (post-class.); *comp.*, Amm. 26, 5, 13; 25, 10, 15.

perpensatio, ōnis, f. [perpenso], *an exact weighing, a careful consideration*: honorum atque officiorum, Gell. 2, 2, 8.

perpensē, adv., v. perpendo fin.

perpenso, āre, v. freq. a. [perpendo], *to weigh carefully; trop., to ponder, consider* (post-class.), Grat. Cyn. 298; Amm. 16, 4, 1; 19, 11, 9.

perpensus, a, um, Part., from perpendo.

perperam and perperē, adv., v. perperus fin.

perperitudo, ōnis, f. [perperus], *heedlessness, thoughtlessness* (ante-class.), Att. ap. Non. 150, 14.

Perperna or Perpenna, ae, m., a Roman surname. A famous person of this name was M. Perperna, the murderer of Sertorius, who was defeated by Pompey, Liv. 44, 27, 11; id. Epit. 96; Vell. 2, 30, 1; Flor. 2, 20, 6.—Form Perpenna, Nep. Cat. 1, 1; Tac. A. 3, 62; Just. 36, 4, 9.

perperus, a, um, adj., = *πέρπερος* (prop. heedless, inconsiderate; hence, in gen.), *not properly constituted, faulty, defective, wrong* (as *adj.* only ante- and post-class.): populares, Att. ap. Non. 150, 12: nihil perperum, Vop. Tac. 6 (dub.); al. praeproperum.—Hence, *adv.* **A. perperam**

(*adv. acc. fem.* like clam, coram, palam; and in the plur. alias, alteras), *wrongly, incorrectly, untruly, falsely* (class.): loqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 92: suadere aliquid, id. Capt. 2, 2, 78: insanire, id. Men. 5, 5, 59: dicere aliquid, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 18 (Serv. ad loc.): si aspires perperam, Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 6, 3: seu recte, seu perperam fecerunt, Cic. Quint. 8, 31: recte an perperam iudicare, id. Caecin. 24, 69: interpretari, Liv. 1, 23; Sen. Ep. 9, 13; Suet. Aug. 92: pronunciare, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12.—**2.** In a milder signification, *erroneously, by mistake*: ita dico, ne ad alias aedis perperam devenire, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 52; Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 2: perperam praeco non consulens, sed imperatorem pronunciavit, Suet. Dom. 10; Auct. B. Hisp. 12.—**B. perperē, wrongfully, falsely**: opinionibus perperae praesumptae, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 1.

perpes, ētis, adj. [like perpetuus, from per-peto], *lasting throughout, continuous, uninterrupted, continual, perpetual* (ante- and post-class.): perpetem pro perpetuo dixerunt poetae, Fest. p. 217 Müll.: luna proprio suo perpetui candore, App. de Deo Socr. init.: silentium, id. Flor. 3, p. 357, 27: rivus cruore fluebat perpetui, Prud. Cath. 10, 42.—**B.** E sp., of time, *continuous, never ending, perpetual, entire, whole*: noctem perpetem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 125; 2, 2, 100; id. Truc. 2, 2, 23: nocte perpeti, Just. 5, 7, 6; Capitol. Ver. 4: perpetem diem alternis pedibus insistunt, Sol. 52: per annum perpetem, Lact. Mort. Pers. 33 fin.: perpes aevi aeternitas, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 34 Mai.—Hence, *adv.* **perpetim, constantly, without intermission, perpetually**, App. Mag. p. 321, 5 (but in Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 44, the correct read. is perpetuo; v. Sillig ad h. l., and Hand, Turs. 4, p. 465).

perpessicus or -tius, a, um, adj. [perpetior], *that can endure much, that has endured much, patient, enduring* (post-Aug.): etiam a duro et perpessio confessionem accipit, Sen. Ep. 53, 6: Socrates perpessicus senex, id. ib. 104, 27.

perpessio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a bearing, suffering, enduring*: harum rerum perpessio, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 16: laborum, id. Inv.

2, 54, 163: rerum arduarum ac difficilium, id. ib.: dolorum, id. Fin. 1, 15, 49: fortitudinis patientia et perpessio et tolerantia rami sunt, Sen. Ep. 67, 10: malae valetudinis et dolorum gravissimorum, id. ib. 66, 47.

perpessitius, a, um, v. perpessicus.
perpessus, a, um, Part., from perpessior.

perpetim, adv., v. perpes fin.

per-petior, pessus, 3, v. dep. n. and a. [patior], *to bear steadfastly, suffer with firmness or patience; to stand out, abide, endure* (class.): animus aeger neque pati neque perpeti potis est, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5 (Trag. v. 260 Vahl.): o multa dictu gravia, perpessus aspera, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: facile omnes perpetior ac perfero, id. de Or. 2, 19, 77: mendicantem, id. Fin. 5, 11, 32: dolorem, id. ib. 1, 14, 48: affirmavi quidvis me potius perpessurum, quam, etc., id. Fam. 2, 16, 3: casus illi perpetenti erat voluptarius, id. Fin. 2, 20, 65: mihi omnia potius perpetienda esse duco, quam, etc., id. Agr. 2, 3, 6: dolorem asperum et difficilem perpessu, id. Fin. 4, 26, 72: audax omnia perpeti Gens humana, i. e. to dare, brave every consequence, Hor. C. 1, 3, 25; Prop. 3, 22, 15: fulmina, noctem, imbres... Perpetimur Danaï, Ov. M. 14, 472.—With object-clause: aliam tecum esse equidem facile possim perpeti, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 17: neque me perpetiar probris Falso insinuatam, id. Am. 3, 2, 6; id. Trin. 3, 2, 35; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 3: excindine domos Perpetiar, Verg. A. 12, 644: non tamen hanc sacro violari pondere pinum Perpetiar, Ov. M. 3, 622.—With inf.: perpetiar memorare, i. e. will collect or control myself so as, etc., Ov. M. 14, 466.—**II.** Transf., of abstract things, *to endure, put up with, etc.*: vehementius quam gracilitas mea perpeti posset, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 15.

perpetrabilis, e, adj. [perpetro], *that may be done, allowable, permissible* (post-class.), Tert. ad Ux. 2, 1.

perpetratio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a performing, committing, performance, perpetration* (post-class.), Tert. Poen. 3: mali, Aug. Trin. 13, 6.

perpetrator, ōris, m. [id.], *a performer, committer, perpetrator* (post-class.): peccati, Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 1: caedis infaustae, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

per-petro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [patro], *to carry through, complete, effect, bring about, achieve, execute, perform, accomplish; to commit, perpetrate* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Caes.; rare as *verb. finit.*; syn.: perago, exsequor, conficio): perpetrat, peragit, perficit, Fest. p. 217 Müll.: opus meum ut volui, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 24: primā parte (operis) perpetrata, Varr. L. L. 7, § 110 Müll.: perpetrata caede, Liv. 1, 6; cf.: nemus, in quo perpetrata caedes erat, Curt. 7, 2, 29: id se facinus perpetraturus, Liv. 31, 17, 9: perpetrato sacro, id. 23, 35, 18: sacrificio rite perpetrato, id. 43, 37, 13; 25, 12, 2: pace nondum perpetrata, id. 33, 21, 6: perpetratis quae ad pacem deum pertinebant, id. 24, 11, 1: perpetrato bello, id. 24, 45, 8; 27, 43, 7: cujus (principis) jussu perpetratum ingenuitatis iudicium erat, Tac. A. 13, 27 fin.: ad reliqua Judaici belli perpetranda, id. H. 4, 51; id. A. 14, 38: quibus perpetratis, id. ib. 15, 14 fin.; 15, 72 init.: perpetraret Anicetus promissa, *fulfil*, id. ib. 14, 7; Curt. 4, 13, 16; 6, 3, 18: postremo quasi perpetraturus bellum, imperavit, etc., Suet. Calig. 46 init.: homicidium, Vulg. Exod. 22, 3: fraudem, id. ib. 22, 9: abominationem, id. Deut. 13, 11: qui sibi manus intulit et non perpetravit, Dig. 48, 21, 3.—With *ut* or *ne* and *subj.*, *to bring it to pass that, that... not*, Tac. A. 12, 58; 14, 11.—With *inf.*: male quod mulier facere inceperat, nisi si efficere perpetravit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 18.

perpetuālis, e, adj. [perpetuus], *that holds everywhere, universal, general* (a word formed by Quint. as a transl. of the Gr. καθολικός, joined with universalis), Quint. 2, 13, 14.—Hence, *adv.* **perpetualiter, permanently** (opp. temporaliter), Arn. in Psa. 121.

perpetuārius, a, um, adj. [id.], *constant, permanent; always employed, constantly engaged* in any business or calling

(post-Aug.): mulio, Sen. Apoc. 6, 2.—*Subst.*: **perpetuārius, ii, m., a fee-farmer, hereditary tenant**, Cod. Just. 11, 70, 5.

perpetuitas, ātis, f. [perpetuus], *uninterrupted or continual duration, uninterrupted progress or succession, continuity, perpetuity* (good prose; cf. infinitas): non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, i. e. from their consistency, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 31: ad perpetuitatem, to perpetuity, forever, id. Off. 2, 7, 23: in vitae perpetuitate, through the whole course of our lives, id. ib. 1, 33, 119: perpetuitas verborum, an unbroken succession, id. de Or. 3, 49, 190: sermonis, id. ib. 2, 54, 120: dicendi, id. Or. 2, 7: laudis, id. Fam. 10, 25.—In plur.: et opacae perpetuitates, unbroken tracts of land, Vitruv. 2, 10, 1.

(**perpetuūto, āre**, a false read. in Enn.; v. 2. perpetuo).

1. perpetuō, adv., v. perpetuus fin.

2. perpetuō, āvi, ātum (old perf. subj. perpetuassint, Enn. Ann. 322), *1, v. a.* [perpetuus], *to cause a thing to continue uninterruptedly, to proceed with continually, to make perpetual, perpetuate* (rare but class.): libertatem ut perpetuassint, Enn. ap. Non. 150, 30 (Ann. v. 322 Vahl.): amator qui perpetuat data, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 72: ut si qui sit infinitus spiritus datus, tamen eum perpetuare verba nolimus, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 181: iudicium potestatem perpetuandam... putavit, id. Sull. 22, 64: di te perpetuent, may the gods preserve you! a form of salutation addressed to the emperors, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 6.

per-petūns, a, um, adj. (comp. perpetuor, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 601 P.; sup. perpetuissimus, id. ib.), *put, put up with, put out, continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted; constant, universal, general, entire, whole, perpetual* (syn.: continuus, assiduus): sulcos perpetuos ducere, Cato, R. R. 33: quin aedes totae perpetuae ruant, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 67: agmen, Cic. Pis. 22, 51: munitiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: palus, id. B. G. 7, 26: milites disposuit perpetuis vigiliisque stationibusque, id. B. C. 1, 21: perpetuis soliti patres considere mensis, Verg. A. 7, 176: vescitur Aeneas... perpetui tergo bovis, id. ib. 8, 182: Appenninus perpetuis jugis ab Alpibus tendens ad Siculum fretum, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48: tractus, id. 6, 20, 23, § 73: oratio perpetua (opp. altercatio), Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8; cf. Liv. 4, 6: disputatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 16; id. Top. 26, 97: quaestiones perpetuae hoc adulescente constitutae sunt, a standing commission, a permanent tribunal for criminal investigation, id. Brut. 27, 105: perpetua historia, a continuous or general history, id. Fam. 5, 12, 2: colere te usque perpetuum diem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 78: diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, this whole day, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 5: triduum, id. ib. 4, 1, 4: biennium, id. Hec. 1, 2, 12: ignis Vestae perpetuus ac sempiternus, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18: lex perpetua et aeterna, id. N. D. 1, 15, 40: stellarum perennes cursus atque perpetui, id. ib. 2, 21, 55: stabilis et perpetua permanens, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: voluntas mea perpetua et constans in rem publicam, id. Phil. 13, 6, 13: formido, Verg. E. 4, 14: assidua et perpetua cura, Cic. Fam. 6, 13, 2: perpetui scrinia Sili, of the immortal Silius, Mart. 6, 64, 10.—As *subst.*: **perpetuum, i, n., the abiding, permanent** (opp. temporale), Lact. 2, 8, 68.—Hence: in perpetuum (sc. tempus), *for all time, forever, in perpetuity, constantly*: mulier repperit odium oculus suū immunditia, quam in perpetuum ut placeat munditia sua, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 6: serva tibi in perpetuum amicum me, id. Capt. 2, 3, 81: in perpetuum comprimi, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30; id. Agr. 2, 21, 55: obtinere aliquid in perpetuum, id. Rosc. Am. 48, 139: non in perpetuum irascetur, Vulg. Psa. 102, 9 et saep.—So, in perpetuum modum = perpetuo, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 5.—**II.** In partic. **A.** That holds constantly and universally, universal, general: perpetui juris et universi generis quaestio, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 141: nec arbitror perpetuum quicquam in hoc praecipui posse, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 19: ne id quidem perpetuum est, does not always hold good, Cels. 2, 10: illud in quo quasi certamen est controversiae... id ita dici placet, ut traducatur ad perpetuam quaestionem, to a general principle, 1351.

Cic. Or. 36, 126.—**B.** In augury: perpetua fulmina, *perpetual lightnings*, i. e. whose prognostics refer to one's whole life, Sen. Q. N. 2, 47, 1.—**C.** In gram.: perpetuus modus, *the infinitive mood*, Diom. p. 331 P.—Hence, *adv.*, in three forms, perpetuo (class.), perpetuum (poet.), and perpetue (late Lat.). **1. perpetuō**, constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually, always, forever, utterly, hopelessly: perpetuon' valusti? Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 15: metuo ne technae meae perpetuo perierint, id. Most. 3, 1, 23: dico ut perpetuo pereas, id. Pers. 2, 4, 10; so, perpetuo perire, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 13: opinionem retinere, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 2: loquens, id. Ac. 2, 19, 63: sub imperio esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; Ov. M. 10, 97.—**2. perpetuum**, constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually: uti, Stat. S. 1, 1, 99.—**3. perpetuē**, constantly, Cassiod. in Psa. 62, 4.

per-pexus, a, um, *adj.* [pecto], well-combed (post-class.): barba, Firm. Math. 5, 5.

per-pinguis, e, *adj.*, very rich (post-class.): harenae, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 45 Mai.

per-placēo, ēre, v. n., to please greatly: equid placeant, me rogas? immo hercle vero perplacet, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 4: servi mei perplacet mihi consilium, id. Merc. 2, 3, 14: perplacet (as affirm. answer), Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 22 (Fleck. satis placet): ea (lex) mihi perplacet, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 4.

per-plānus, a, um, *adj.*, very plain (post-class.): expositio, Diom. p. 431 P.

perplexābilis, e, *adj.* [perplexor], perplexing: verbum, *obscure, ambiguous*, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 47; cf.: quod aliud audiat, aliud sentiat, Non. 151, 31.—*Adv.*: **perplexābiliter**, in a perplexing manner, perplexingly: perplexābiliter eorum hodie perparafaciam pectora, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 28.

perplexē, *adv.*, v. perplexus *fin.*

perplexim, *adv.* [perplexus], intricately, confusedly, perplexedly: utrum ego perplexim lacessam oratione ad hunc modum, ann, etc., Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 19 (76 Ritschl); Cass. Hem. ap. Non. 515, 20.

perplexio, ōnis, f. [id.], perplexity, ambiguity; in plur., Porc. Latro, Decl. ap. Cat. 33.

perplexitas, ātis, f. [id.], perplexity, obscurity (post-class.), Amm. 18, 6, 19.

perplexor, āri (old inf. perplexarier; v. infra), v. dep. [id.], to make confusion, cause perplexity: scio, quo vos soleatis pacto perplexarier, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 81.

per-plexus, a, um, *adj.* [plecto], entangled, involved, intricate, confused (not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit.: figurae, Lucr. 2, 102; cf. id. 2, 459; 463: foramina linguae, id. 4, 621: corpora terrarū, id. 5, 452: iter silvae, Verg. A. 9, 391; Plin. 9, 2, 1, § 2: nervi, Vulg. Job. 40, 12.—**II.** Trop., intricate, involved, confused, perplexed, unintelligible, dark, ambiguous, obscure, inscrutable: sermones, Liv. 40, 5: perplexus cāmen, id. 25, 12: perplexum Punico astu responsum, id. 35, 14 *fin.*—As *subst.*, intricacy, perplexity: ignorare se dixit, quidnam perplexi sua legatio haberet, id. 34, 57.—*Comp.*: ratio perplexior, Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 62.—Hence, *adv.*: **perplexē**, confusedly, perplexedly, obscurely: pergin', scelestā, mecum perplexe loqui? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 1: defectionem haud perplexe indicare, Liv. 6, 13; Curt. 8, 5, 13.—*Comp.*: perplexius errare, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 847: disputans, Amm. 25, 3, 23.—**B.** Carefully, with minute care: interrogando, Amm. 15, 1, 1.

* **per-plīcātus**, a, um, *Part.* [plicō], interlaced, entangled.—In tmesi: perque plicatis (elementis), Lucr. 2, 394.

‡ **per-plōro**, āre, v. n., to weep greatly, Inscr. Grüt. 928, 11.

per-plūo (old form **perplouo**, Fest. s. v. patera, p. 250 Müll.; v. in the foll.), ēre, v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr. **A.** To rain through, rain in: quā possit ex imbris aqua perpluere, Vitr. 2, 8, 18.—*Impers.*: circuire oportet, sicubi perpluat, Cato, R. R. 155.—**B.** To let the rain through, admit the rain: venit imber, perpluit tigna, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 30: cum cenaculum perplueret, Quint. 6, 3, 64: pateram perpluere in sacris cum dicitur signi-

ficat, pertusam esse, Fest. s. v. patera, p. 250 Müll.—**Trop.**: benefacta benefactis aliis pertergo, ne perpluant, i. e. fall to ruin, lose their value, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 38 (320 Ritschl).—**II.** Act. **A.** To rain anything through or into; trop.: tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum, has rained into, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 7.—**B.** To sprinkle profusely with something: crocus capellas odore perpluit, App. M. 10, p. 255, 40.

per-pōlio, īvi, itum (*fut.* perpolibo, App. M. 6, 28), 4, v. a., to polish well. **I.** Lit.: loco calce arenāque perpolito, Vell. 2, 22, 3: aurum tritu perpolitum, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 66: caudae setas horridas comptā diligentia perpolibo, App. M. 6, 28, p. 185; cf. Vell. 2, 22, 4.—**II.** Trop., to polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing hand to (class.): opus, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 54: perpolire et absolvere aliquid, id. Univ. 13: perpolire atque conficere, id. de Or. 2, 28, 121: perpoliendi labor, id. Balb. 7, 17: ea, quae habes instituta, perpolies, id. Fam. 5, 12, 10.—Hence, **perpolitus**, a, um, *P. a.*, thoroughly polished or refined: homines perfecti in dicendo et perpoliti, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58: qui non sit omnibus iis artibus perpolitus, id. ib. 1, 16, 72; so, litteris perpolitus, id. Pis. 29, 70: vita perpolita humanitate (opp. immanis), id. Sest. 42, 92: oratio, id. de Or. 1, 8, 31: explicatio, id. ib. 2, 27, 120.—Hence, *adv.*: **perpolite**, in a very polished manner; in sup.: perfecte et perpolitissime absolutae, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44.

perpōlitio, ōnis, f. [perpolio], a thorough polishing, elaborating, Auct. Her. 4, 13, 18.

perpōlitus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from perpolio.

per-pōpūlor, ātus, 1, v. dep. a., to lay quite waste, ravage, devastate; to plunder or pillage completely: agrum Placentinum, Liv. 34, 56: omnia loca, id. 34, 28: Italiam, id. 22, 3; Tac. A. 14, 26.—*Part. perf.*, in a pass. signif.: perpopulato agro, completely laid waste, Liv. 22, 9, 2.

per-porto, āre, v. a., to carry or transport a thing to a place: praedam Carthaginem, Liv. 28, 46 *fin.*

perpōtatio, ōnis, f. [perpoto], a continued drinking, a drinking-bout: biduo duabusque noctibus perpotationem continuare, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 145: intemperantissimae perpotationes, Cic. Pis. 10, 22: vomitiones ac rursus perpotationes, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 27.

per-pōtior, īri, v. dep. n., to get entire possession of, to hold or enjoy completely (jurid. Lat.).—With *abl.*: privilegiis, Cod. Just. 7, 37, 2: nomine tribunorum, ib. 12, 7, 2: beneficiis, ib. 12, 21, 2.

per-pōto, āvi, 1, v. a. and n. **I.** To drink or tattle without intermission, to keep up a carouse: postquam ejus hinc pater sit profectus peregre, tum perpotasse addiduo, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 60; id. Ps. 2, 6, 13: totos dies, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 87; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 38, § 100: perpotavit ad vespertum, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: perpotandi dulcedo, Curt. 6, 2, 2.—**II.** To drink off: amarum Absinthii laticem, Lucr. 1, 940.

perprēmo, ēre, v. perprimo, I.

perpressa, ae, f., a plant, called also bacchar, Plin. 21, 19, 77, § 132; 26, 8, 55, § 87.

per-prīmo, pressi, pressum, 3, v. a. [premo], to press hard, to press perpetually (Aug.). **I.** In gen.: cubilia, to lie upon, Hor. Epod. 16, 38: umorem perprimit (al. perpremit), Sen. Ep. 99, 18.—**II.** In partic., in mal. part., Ov. A. A. 1, 394.

per-prōbābilis, e, *adj.*, very worthy of belief, highly probable (late Lat.), Aug. Music. 1, 6, 12.

(**per-prōpēre**, a false read. for prae-propere, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 10.)

per-prōpinquus, a, um, *adj.*, very near: commutatio rerum, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45 (Trag. Rel. v. 36 Rib.).

per-prosper, ēra, ērum, *adj.*, very favorable, very prosperous: valetudo, very good, excellent, Suet. Claud. 31.

per-prūrisco, ēre, v. inch. n., to itch all over: ubi perpruriscamus usque ex unguliculis, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 20; App. M. 10, p. 209, 12.

per-pūdesco, ēre, v. n., to feel great shame, Cornelia ap. Nep. Fragm. 12, 2 Staver.

per-pugnax, ācis, *adj.*, very pugnacious: perpugnax in disputando, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 93; Aug. contr. Acad. 3, 4.

per-pulcher, chra, chrum, *adj.*, very beautiful: dona, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 15.

per-pulsus, a, um, *adj.* [pello], greatly smitten: me malis perpulsum, Front. Ep. ad Verum, 9 Mai.

per-pungō, punxi, punctum, 3, v. a., to pierce through and through (post-class. and only in *part. perf.*), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10, 71; id. Tard. 3, 8, 128.

per-purgo (ante-class. **perpūrigō**, v. Ritschl, Opusc. 2, 426 sqq.), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to cleanse or purge thoroughly, to make quite clean. **I.** Lit.: alvum, Cato, R. R. 115: se, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: perpur-gata ulcera, Cels. 5, 26, n. 36: perpurigatis auribus, i. e. with the greatest attention, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 179.—**II.** Trop., to clear up, explain: locus orationis perpurigatus ab iis, qui ante me dixerunt, Cic. Mur. 26, 54: crimina, id. Scaur. 8, 14; cf. id. Div. 2, 1, 2.—*Absol.*: de dote tanto magis perpur-ga, settle, arrange, Cic. Att. 12, 12, 1.

per-pūrigātus, v. perpurgo.

* **per-pūrus**, a, um, *adj.*, very clean: lana, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 28 Schneid. N. cr. (al. purpurea).

* **per-pūsilus**, a, um, *adj.*, very small, very little: pusillus testis processit... Non accusabis: perpusillum rogabo, in a double sense (*adj.* or *adv.*), I will ask very little, or, the very little man, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 245.

per-pūto, āre, v. a., to trim or prune thoroughly.—Hence, trop., to set forth plainly or neatly: argumentum aliquid, ut ego argumentum hoc vobis plane perputem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 7.

per-quadrātus, a, um, *adj.*, perfectly square, Vitr. 5, praef. 4 Schneid.

per-quam, *adv.* (also, less correctly, written separately, **per quam**, v. per *fin.*), as much as possible, extremely, exceedingly: illorum mores perquam meditate tenes, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 16: perquam indignis modis, id. Rud. 3, 3, 9: perquam brevier, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 201: perquam modica, Plin. Pan. 60: perquam velim scire, id. Ep. 7, 27, 1: parentes perquam infelicissimi, Inscr. Murat. 953, 2: sagax, Amm. 14, 5, 6.—In tmesi: per pol quam paucos reperias, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 1.

per-quiesco, 3, v. n., to rest all through, to spend in rest: totam noctem, App. M. 8, p. 211, 15.

perquiritātus, a, um, *adj.* [P. a. of unused perquirito, āre], greatly sought after: opusculum usquequaque perquiratum, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1 praef.

per-qui-ro, sivi, situm, 3, v. a. [quaero].

I. To ask or inquire after diligently, to make diligent search for any thing: perquirunt, quid causae siet, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 49: vasa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 58, § 134; id. Cael. 22, 53: a contemplandis rebus perquirendisque deterreri, id. Fin. 5, 18, 48: aditus viasque in Suevos perquirat, Caes. B. G. 6, 9 *fin.*; Plin. 6, 8, 8, § 23.—*Absol.*: perquirite et videte si, etc., make inquiry, Vulg. 4 Reg. 10, 23.—*Impers. pass.*: perquiritur a coactoribus, Cic. Clu. 64, 180.—**II.** To examine: cognitionem rei, Cic. de Or. 3, 29, 112.—Hence, **perquisitē**, *adv.*, exactly, accurately; in *comp.*: perquisitus conscribere, Cic. Inv. 1, 41, 77.

perquisitor, ōris, m. [perquiro], a seeker out, a hunter after any thing: auctio-nem, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 61; Amm. 14, 5.

perquisitus, a, um, *Part.*, from per-qui-ro.

perrārō, *adv.*, v. perrarus.

per-rārus, a, um, *adj.*, very uncommon, very rare (as an *adj.* not in Cic.), Liv. 29, 38, 7: perrarum est, ut, etc., Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 38.—*Adv.*: **perrārō**, very seldom, very rarely: si quando id efficit, quod perraro potest, Cic. Rep. 2, 40, 67; id. Fin. 2, 16, 51; id. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: perraro haec alea fallit, Hor. S. 2, 5, 50.

per-reconditus, a, um, *adj.*, very hidden or abstruse, very recondite: ratio consuetudinis, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 135.

perrectus, a, um, *Part.*, from *pergo*.

per-répo, psi, ptum, 3, v. n. and a. **I.** *Neutr.*, to creep or crawl through to a place: ad praesepia, Col. 6, 5: in aliena jugorum compluvia, id. 4, 24.—**II.** *Act.*, to crawl through or over any thing: tellurem genibus, Tib. 1, 2, 85.

perrepto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [*per-repo*], to creep or crawl through: omnes plateas perreptavi, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 3; so, omnes latebras, id. Rud. 1, 4, 4: perreptavi usque omne oppidum ad portam, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 3.

Perrhaebi, ōrum, m., = Περραιβοί, a people of Thessaly about Tempe and Mount Olympus, the Perrhaebians, Liv. 33, 32; 34; 42, 53.—Hence, **A. Perrhaebus**, a, um, *adj.*, Perrhaebian, Thessalian: Pindus, Prop. 3, 3, 4, 4; 33, 55: Caeneus, Ov. M. 12, 172.—**B. Perrhaebia**, ae, f., = Περραιβία, the country of the Perrhaebians, Perrhaebia, Cic. Pis. 40, 96; Liv. 31, 41, 5.

perridicūle, adv., v. perridiculus *fin.*
per-ridiculus, a, um, *adj.*, very laughable, very ridiculous: doctrina, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 77; Val. Max. 9, 12, 8.—*Adv.*: **perridicūle**, very laughably, very ridiculously, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 239: perridicūle homines augurabantur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6; § 18 Zumpt, N. cr.

(**per-rimōsus**, a, um, a false read. for *paëminosus*, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 1.)

per-rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, 3, v. a., to gnaw or eat through: non plures sinus perrosent, Cels. 5, 28, 12; Plin. 30, 16, 53, § 149.

perrogatio, ōnis, f. [*perrogō*], a decree, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 288, 4.—**II.** The passage of a law: perrogationem legis Maniliae flagitasti, Cic. Mur. 23, 47.

* **per-rōgito**, āre, v. freq. a., to ask through in succession, to ask one after another: defessus perrogitando advenas degnatis, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 634 P. (Trag. Rel. v. 315 Rib.).

per-rōgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To ask through in succession, to ask one after another (perh. not ante-Aug.): sententias, Liv. 29, 19; Tac. H. 4, 9; Suet. Aug. 35.—**II.** Transf., to carry through, to pass (a law) after proposing it: tribunus plebis legem perrogavit, Val. Max. 8, 6, 4; 1, 2 ext. 1.

per-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, v. n. and a., to break through. **I.** *Neutr.*, to break or rush through, to force one's way through: per medios hostes perrumpunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 39: in vestibulum templi, Liv. 3, 18: in urbem, id. 10, 41: in triclinium usque, Suet. Oth. 8.—*Impers. pass.*: nec per castra eorum perrumpi ad Capuam posse, Liv. 26, 7.—**II.** *Act.* **1.** In gen., to break through any thing: ut rates perrumperet, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: perrumpitur concretus aer, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: bipenni limina, Verg. A. 2, 479: laterum craterem, Ov. M. 12, 370: costam, Cels. 8, 9.—**2.** In partic., to force one's way through any thing: paludem, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: acie perrupta, Vell. 2, 112, 6; Tac. H. 2, 44: perruptus hostis, id. A. 1, 51: Acheronta, Hor. C. 1, 3, 36.—**B.** Trop., to break through, break down, overcome: leges, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36: periculum, id. Part. 32, 112: quaestiones, id. Verr. 2, 1, 5; § 13: perrumpi affectu aliquo, Tac. A. 3, 15: magistratus, qui te invito perrumpunt, overcome your modesty, id. ib. 4, 40: fastidia, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 25.

perruptus, a, um, *Part.*, from *per-rumpo*.

1. Persa, ae, m., v. Persae.

2. Persa, ae, f., = Πέρση, daughter of Oceanus, mother of Circe, Perses (the father of Hecate), Aëtes, and Pasiphæ, by the Sun-god, Hyg. Fab. praef. fin.; also called Perseis, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48.—Hence, **A. Persaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Persa, Persian: Persaia Hecate, Val. Fl. 6, 495: proles, i. e. Aëtes, id. 5, 582.—**B. Persēs**, idis, f., the female descendant of Persa, Hecate, Stat. Th. 4, 481.—*Adj.*: Perseides herbae, i. e. magic herbs, Ov. R. Am. 263.—Perseis (sc. Musa), the title of a Latin poem, Ov. P. 4, 16, 25.

3. Persa, ae, f., the name of a little dog, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103.

Persae, ārum, m., = Πέρσαι, the Persians, originally the inhabitants of the country of Persis, afterwards of the great king-

dom of Persia, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 72; Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 15; id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108; id. Brut. 10, 41; id. Off. 3, 11, 48 et saep.—In *sing.* in the Gr. form: **Perses**, ae, m. (ante- and post-class. **Persa**), Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; id. Rep. 1, 27, 43; Quint. 3, 7, 21; Nep. Reg. 1, 4; Curt. 6, 2, 11; Vulg. Dan. 13, 65.—Form Persa, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 4; Amm. 23, 6, 79; Veg. Mil. 3 epil.; Ven. Fort. Carm. 5, 6, 208.—Also, the name of a comedy by Plautus, the Persian.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Persia: in Persas est profectus, to the Persians, i. e. to Persia, Nep. Pelop. 4 fin.—**2.** Poet., the Parthians, Hor. C. 1, 2, 22; 3, 5, 4.—Hence, **C.**

Persis, idis, f., the country of Persis, between Caramania, Media, and Susiana, now Fars or Farsistan, Mel. 1, 2, 4; 3, 8, 5; Curt. 5, 4, 4 sqq.; Verg. G. 4, 290; Nep. Them. 10, 1; Ov. A. A. 1, 225; Luc. 2, 258.—In the Lat. form: **Persia**, ae, f., Persia, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 28.—**2.** *Adj.*, Persian (poet.): rates, Ov. A. A. 1, 172.—*Subst.*, a Persian woman, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 51.—**D.**

Persicus, a, um, *adj.*, Persian, Persic: mare, Mel. 1, 2, 1; Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 41; 6, 26, 29, § 114: sinus, id. 6, 26, 29, § 115: regna, Juv. 14, 328: portus, in the Euboean Sea, where the Persian fleet was stationed, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 248 and 256; cf. Fest. p. 217 Müll.: Persica malus, a peach-tree, Macr. S. 2, 15; also called Persica arbor, Plin. 13, 9, 17, § 60: Persici apparatus, poet. for splendid, luxurious, Hor. C. 1, 38, 1.—*Absol.*: **Persicus**, i, f., a peach-tree, Col. 5, 10, 20; 9, 4, 3; Pall. 1, 3.—Hence, *subst.* **1. Persicum**, i, n., a peach, Plin. 15, 11, 12, § 42; Mart. 13, 46.—**2. Persicē**, es, f. (Gr Περσική): porticus, lit. a portico in Lacedaemon, built out of spoils taken from the Persians; hence, a gallery in Brutus's country-seat, named after it, Cic. Att. 15, 9, 1.—**3. Persica**, ōrum, n., Persian history: ex Dionis Persicis, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46.—*Adv.*: **Persicē**, in Persian: loqui, Quint. 11, 2, 50.

per-saepe, adv., very often, very frequently: quod persaepe fit, Cic. Lael. 20, 75: frons, oculi, voltus persaepe mentiuntur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15: persaepe velut qui Junonis sacra ferret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 10; id. A. P. 349.—In *imesis*: per pol saepe peccas, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 18.

Persaepōlis, v. Persepolis.

per-saevio, īre, 4, v. n., to be furious: fluctibus hanc propter persaevit Caspius aestus, Prisc. Perieg. 683.

per-saevus, a, um, *adj.*, very furious: flumina, Mel. 2, 5, 8.

Persagādae, v. Pasargadae.

persalsē, adv., v. persalsus *fin.*

per-salsus, a, um, *adj.*, very witty, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279.—Hence, *adv.*: **persalsē**, very wittily: gratias agere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 3.

* **persālūtatio**, ōnis, f. [*persaluto*], a saluting of all, assiduous salutation, Cic. Mur. 21, 44.

per-sālūto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to salute one after another: omnes, Cic. Fl. 18, 42: nomenclatores, Sen. Tranq. 12, 6: deos, Phaedr. 4, 12, 4; Curt. 10, 5, 3.

persancēte, v. persanctus.

per-sanctus, a, um, *adj.*, very sacred or holy: comvix, Inscr. Afr. ap. Rénier, 4414.—Hence, *adv.*: **per-sanctē**, very sacredly or religiously: dejerare, to swear solemnly, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 5: jurare, Suet. Tib. 10; id. Ner. 35.

per-sāno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to cure completely: vomicae, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 244; 24, 19, 120, § 188 al.

per-sānus, a, um, *adj.*, perfectly sound, Cato, R. R. 157 fin.

per-sāpiens, entis, *adj.*, very wise, homo, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 44.—Hence, *adv.*: **persāpienter**, very wisely: persāpienter dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, Cic. Mil. 4, 11.

† **per-scelērātus**, a, um, *adj.*, very vicious, Not. Tir. p. 71.

per-sciens, entis, *Part.* [*scio*], knowing well.—With *acc.*: animum persciens, Lampr. Comm. 5, 2.—Hence, *adv.*: **perscienter**, very knowingly, very discreetly, Cic. Brut. 55, 202.

per-scindo, scīdi, scissum, 3, v. a., to

rend asunder or in pieces: nubem, Lucr. 6, 138; 180: vestem, Tib. 1, 10, 63: omnia perscindente vento, Liv. 21, 58, 57; Lucr. 6, 111.—*Pass.*, Lucr. 4, 599.

per-scisco, ēre, v. a., to learn thoroughly, become well informed of: causam tumultūs cupidus persciscere, Dict. Cret. 2, 37.

perscissus, a, um, *Part.*, from *per-scindo*.

per-scitus, a, um, *adj.*, very clever, very fine.—In *imesis*: quod apud Catonem est... per mihi scitum videtur, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 271: per ecastor scitus puer, Ter. And. 3, 2, 6.

per-scribo, psi, ptum, 3, v. a. **I.** Lit., to write in full or at length, to write out, to write without abbreviations (cf.: conscribo, compono): verbo non perscripto, not being written in full, Tiro Tullius ap. Gell. 10, 1, 7: in M. Catonis quartā Origine ita perscriptum est, written out, written in full, Gell. 10, 1, 10: notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. Galb. 5: est circa perscribendas vel paucioribus litteris notandas voces studium necessarium, Val. Prob. Not. Sign. 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To write a full description of, to write in full or at length, to write out: nunc velim mihi plane perscribas, quid videas, Cic. Att. 3, 13, 2: de meis rebus ad Lollium perscripsi, id. Fam. 5, 3, 2: hoc perscriptum in monumentis veteribus reperietis, ut, etc., id. Agr. 2, 32, 88: res populi Romani a primordio urbis, Liv. praef. init.: versum puris verbis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 54.—**B.** To write or note down; to enter, register, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: quoniam nondum perscriptum est senatus consultum, ex memoria vobis, quid senatus censuerit exponam, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 13: in tabulas publicas ad aerarium perscribenda curavit, id. Verr. 1, 21, 57; 2, 1, 35, § 89.—Hence, tabulae ubi aera perscribantur usuraria, i. e. inscribed, but never paid out, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 53.—*E* s. p., of entering in an account-book: falsum nomen, Cic. Rosc. Com. 1, 1.—**C.** To write a full account of to any one, to announce, relate, or describe in writing or by letter: rem gestam in Eburonibus perscribit, Caes. B. G. 5, 47; id. B. C. 1, 53: perscribit in litteris hostes ab se discessisse, id. B. G. 5, 49: orationem alicui, Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 2: omnia, id. ib. 14, 5, 1.—**D.** To make over in writing, to assign any thing to any one: argentum perscripsi illis, quibus debui, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 30: pecuniam, Cic. Fl. 19, 44; cf. id. Att. 16, 2, 1: si quid usurae nomine numeratum aut perscriptum fuisset, Suet. Caes. 42; cf. Liv. 24, 18.—**E.** To draw a line across, to cross a written character = διαγράφειν (post-class.): as nummus est libralis et per l perscriptam notatur †: dupondius nummus est bilibris per duas l perscriptas H, etc.... denarius quoque decem librarum nummus per X perscriptam notatur *, Prisc. de Ponder. p. 1347 P.

perscriptio, ōnis, f. [*perscribo*]. **I.** A writing down, an entry in a book, an official recording: perscriptionum et liturarum adversaria, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 5; id. de Or. 1, 58, 250: falsae perscriptiones, id. Phil. 5, 4, 11; id. Fam. 5, 2, 4.—**II.** A making over in writing, an assignment, Cic. Att. 12, 51, 3: haec pactio non verbis sed nominibus et perscriptionibus facta est, id. ib. 4, 18, 2.

per-scriptito, āre, v. freq. a. [*id.*], to write down, Ter. de Syllab. p. 2391 P. (al. praescriptitare).

perscriptor, ōris, m. [*id.*], a drawer up in writing, a writer: fenerationis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 72, § 168.

perscriptūra, ae, f. [*id.*], a drawing up in writing, a writing (jurid. Lat.): cum testamenti faciunt perscripturam, Dig. 29, 1, 3 (al. cum testamentum faciunt, per scripturam adicere).

per-scriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from *per-scribo*.

perscrūtatio, ōnis, f. [*perscrutor*], a searching through, an examination, investigation: profundi perscrutatio, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9, 12.

perscrūtator, ōris, m. [*id.*], a thorough searcher, an examiner, investigator (post-class.): talium rerum, Capitol. Max. 1 (al. persecutor); Veg. Mil. 3, 3 (al. prosecutores); Cassiod. Var. 2, 15.

perscrūtatrix, icis, f. [*perscrutator*], 1353

an examiner (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 2, 103.

per-scrūto, āre, v. perscrutor fin.
per-scrūtor, ātus, 1, v. dep. (act. collat. form, v. infra fin.), to search through, examine (class.). I. Lit.: speculārī et perscrutārī aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: canes, qui investigabant et perscrutabantur omnia, id. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 47: litteras legis, id. Inv. 1, 24, 68: arcus muliebres, id. Off. 2, 7, 25. II. Trop., to examine into, investigate: sententiam scriptoris, Cic. Inv. 2, 44, 128: naturam rationemque criminum, id. Fl. 8, 19. 1. Act. collat. form **perscrūto**, āre: hunc perscrutavi, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 30. 2. **perscrūtātus**, a, um, in pass. signif., Amm. 17, 4, 6.

per-sculptus, a, um, Part. [sculpo], carved, engraved: lapides, Coripp. Laud. Just. 3, 377.

† **persēa**, ae, f., = *περσέα*, a sacred tree in Egypt and Persia, Plin. 13, 9, 15, § 63; 15, 13, § 45.

per-sēco, cui, ctum, 1, v. a., to cut up, extirpate; to cut out, excise; trop.: vitium, Liv. 40, 19 fin.: rei publicae vomicae, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 15: rerum naturas, to dissect, lay bare the secrets of nature, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 122. (For *perseca*, Cic. Att. 13, 23 fin., read *persece*; v. *persequor*, I. fin.)

persector, āri, v. freq. [persequor], to follow or pursue eagerly, to investigate (ante-class.): persectari hoc volo, Sceledre, nos nostri an alieni simus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 20; Lucr. 4, 1010: nec persectari primordia singula quaeque, id. 2, 165.

persecutio, ōnis, f. [id.], a following after, a chasing, pursuing; a chase, pursuit. I. Lit.: bestiae, Dig. 41, 1, 44; so ib. 41, 1, 4; App. M. 4, p. 155, 1: pluvii persecutionem passi, Vulg. Sap. 16, 16; 11, 21. II. Transf. A. A prosecution, action, suit, Cic. Or. 41, 141 (dub.; al. praescriptionum); Dig. 46, 4, 18, § 1. B. A persecution, esp. of Christians, Tert. Spect. 27: De Fuga in Persecutione, the title of a treatise by Tertullian, Vulg. Matt. 5, 10 et saep. C. A following up, prosecution of an affair: negotii, App. M. 10, p. 252, 9.

persecutor, ōris, m. [id.]. 1. A pursuer (post-class.): flagitiorum turpium, Capitol. Alb. 11, 7. 2. A persecutor of Christians, Mort. Persec. 1; id. Inst. 5, 23, 1: Ecclesiae, Hieron. Ep. ad Helv. 3: sub ense persecutoris pati, Prud. *συνεφ.* 1, 28; Vulg. 1 Tim. 1, 13. 3. A prosecutor, plaintiff, Dig. 48, 3, 7.

persecutōria, v. prosecutōria.
persecutrix, icis, f. [persecutor], she that pursues or persecutes, Aug. Cons. Evang. 1, 25.

persēcūtus and **persēquūtus**, a, um, Part., from *persequor*.

per-sēdēo, sēdi, sessum, 2, v. n., to remain sitting, to sit or stay long anywhere (not in Cic. or Caes.): at neque quo pacto persederit umor aquali Visumst, Lucr. 1, 307: tota nocte in speculis, Curt. 9, 9, 23: in equo dies noctesque persedendo, Liv. 45, 39: qui multis apud philosophum annis persederint, Sen. Ep. 108, 5: etiam meridie, Suet. Claud. 34. II. Transf., of frost: pruinae perniciosior natura, quoniam lapsa persidet gelatque, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222.

per-segnis, e, adj., very sluggish or inactive: proelium, Liv. 25, 15, 12.

Persēs, idis, f., v. 2. Persa, B.

Persēs, a, um, v. 2. Persa, A., and 1. Perseus, B. 2.

per-sēnesco, nūi, 3, v. inch. n., to grow old anywhere (post-class.): ibi persenuit, Eutr. 1, 11.

per-sēnex, sēnis, adj., very old (post-Aug.), Suet. Gram. 9.

per-sēnilis, e, adj., very old or aged (late Lat.): aetas, Vulg. Jos. 23, 1.

per-sentio, si, sum, 4, v. a., to perceive plainly. I. Verg. A. 4, 90; App. M. 7, p. 193, 6. II. To feel deeply: pectore curas, Verg. A. 4, 448.

per-sentisco, ēre, v. intens. a. I. To perceive clearly, to detect (ante-class.): nunc ne legio persentiscat, clam illuc redeundumst mihi, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 28; id. Aul. 1, 1, 24: ubi possem persentiscere, Nt essem lapis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 43. II. To feel deeply: viscera persentiscunt, Lucr. 3 (249).

Persēphōnē, ēs, f., = *Περσεφώνη*, Proserpine, Ov. F. 4, 591; Stat. Th. 12, 276; Ov. M. 10, 15; Prop. 2, 28, 47 sq.; Luc. 5, 126; Inscr. Orell. 4849. II. Transf., death: at mihi Persephone nigram denunciat horam, Tib. 4, 5, 6; Ov. H. 21, 46.

† **persēphōnium**, ii, n., = *περσεφόνοιν*, wild poppy, App. Herb. 63.

Persēpōlis (**Persae-**), is, f., = *Περσαιοπλις*, a city of Persia, the ruins of which are now called Istakhr, Plin. 6, 26, 29, § 115; Curt. 5, 4, 33; 5, 6, 11 sq.; Vulg. 2 Macc. 9, 2; Amm. 23, 6, 42.

per-sēquax, ācis, adj., eagerly pursuing (post-class.): in reatu pervestigando, Sid. Ep. 4, 9 (but in App. Flor. n. 23, p. 366, 5, or de Deo Soc. prol. p. 108, Hild. reads oculis perspicax).

persēquens, entis, Part. and P. a., from *persequor*.

per-sēquor, cūtus and quūtus, 3, v. dep. a. and n. (act. collat. form of the imperat. *persece* for *persequere*, Poët. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 23 fin.). I. Act., to follow perseveringly, to follow after, continue to follow, pursue. A. Lit. 1. In gen.: ille servolum jubet illum persequi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 35; 4, 2, 30: si vis persequi vestigiis, id. Men. 4, 1, 9: certum est persequi, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 18: me in Asiam persequens, id. And. 5, 4, 32: persequens dicit perseverationem sequentis ostendens. Persequitur enim qui non desinit sequi, Don. ad h. l.: aliquem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 91: exercitum, id. Phil. 3, 3, 7: cursim, Petr. 6: Hortensium ipsius vestigiis, Cic. Brut. 90, 307: quā aut terrā aut mari, persequar eum, qui, etc., id. Att. 7, 22, 2: vestigia alicujus, id. de Or. 1, 23, 105; Verg. A. 9, 218: hanc persecta mater orare incipit, Phaedr. 1, 28, 5. With inf. (poet.): atqui non ego te tigris ut aspera frangere persequor, Hor. C. 1, 23, 10. 2. In partic. a. To follow after, press upon, chase, pursue: fugientes usque ad flumen persequuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: bello, id. ib. 1, 14: deterere hostes a persequendo, Sall. J. 50, 6: feras, Ov. H. 9, 34: beluas, Curt. 8, 14, 26. b. To go through a place in pursuit of anything, to search through: omnes solitudines, Cic. Pis. 22, 53.

—B. Transf., to follow up, come up with, overtake: quo ego te ne persequi quidem possem triginta diebus, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 3; id. Div. 2, 72, 149: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. C. 3, 2, 14. C. Trop. 1. In gen., to follow perseveringly, to pursue anything: omnes vias persequar, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 6: viam, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 4: eas artes, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72. 2. In partic. a. With the accessory notion of striving after, to pursue, hunt after, seek to obtain, strive after, —appetere, affectare: quis est, qui utilia non studiosissime persequatur? Cic. Off. 3, 28, 101: ego mihi alios deos penates persequar, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 7: Pl. Tene priusquam hinc abeo savium. Ph. Si quidem mi hercle regnum detur, numquam id potius persequar, id. Curc. 1, 3, 55: hereditates, Ter. And. 4, 5, 20: hereditates aut syngraphas, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 18: cujusque modi voluptates, id. Fin. 2, 7, 22: ego meum jus persequar, I will pursue or assert my right, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 9; Cic. Caecin. 3, 8: persequendi juris sui potestas, id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21: bona tua repetere ac persequi lite atque iudicio, id. Verr. 2, 3, 13, § 32: possumus rem nostram persequi, id. Quint. 13, 45 fin.: cum tribunus plebis poenas a seditioso cive per bonos viros iudicio persequi vellet, sought to obtain, id. Fam. 1, 9, 15. (β) With inf., to hasten, be eager (rare): nec scimus quam in partem ingredi persequamur, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 4. b. To follow, be a follower of; to imitate, copy after a person or thing as a guide or pattern: si vero Acadēmiam veterem persequamur, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 7: sectam et instituta alicujus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 183: ego neglecta barbarorum inscitia te persequar, id. Fam. 9, 3, 2; id. Ac. 2, 23, 74: ut, quae maxime excellant in eo, quem imitabitur, ea diligentissime persequatur, id. de Or. 2, 22, 90. c. To pursue, proceed against, prosecute; to revenge, avenge, take vengeance upon a person or thing: aliquem bello, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: aliquem iudicio, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: alicujus injurias ulcisci ac persequi, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 9; so, injuriam, id. Mur. 21, 44; Sall. J. 14, 23; cf. Kritz ad Sall. C. 9,

5: mortem alicujus, Cic. Fam. 9, 3, 2: de persequendis inimicitias, Caes. B. C. 3, 83 fin.: Trebonii mortem, Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 39; Caes. B. G. 7, 38; Liv. 40, 11 fin.: adulterium, Sen. Contr. 3, 20. d. To persecute for religious belief or practice (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ad Scap. 5; Vulg. Johan. 15, 20; id. Act. 7, 52; id. Rom. 12, 14 et saep. —e. To follow in writing, to take down, minute down: celeritate scribendi, quae dicerentur persequi, Cic. Sull. 14, 42: multa diserte dixit, quae notarius persequi non potuit, Sen. Apoc. 9, 2. —f. To follow up with action, to follow out, perform, execute, bring about, do, accomplish, etc.: hoc, ut dico, factis persequar, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 11: erus quod imperavit persequi, id. Am. 2, 1, 40: imperium patris, id. Stich. 1, 2, 84 sq.: ex usu quod est, id. persequar, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 10: mandata, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 3: si idem extrema persequitur qui inchoavit, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: vitam inopem et vagam, to lead, id. Phil. 12, 7, 15. —Absol.: sed tamen ibo et persequar, will go and obey, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 64. —(β) In partic., to follow out in speech or writing, to set forth, treat of, relate, recount, describe, explain, etc.: aliquid voce, Cic. Planc. 23, 56: dum rationes Persequor, set forth, treat of, discuss the reasons, Lucr. 5, 56: quae versibus persecutus est Ennius, Cic. Sen. 6, 16: philosophiam Latinis litteris, id. Ac. 1, 3, 12: aliquid scripturā, id. Fam. 15, 21, 4: obscenas voluptates, id. N. D. 1, 40, 111: res Hannibalis, id. Div. 1, 24, 49: has res in eo libro, id. Off. 2, 24, 87: quae persequeretur, si commemorare possem sine dolore, id. Fam. 5, 13, 3: da te in sermonem et persece Et confice, etc., Poët. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 23, 3. —* II. Neutr., to follow or come after: exacta vindemia gramine persecto, when the grass has grown again, Pall. 3, 26, 5.

In a pass. signif. (post-class.): illa se in mare praecipitavit, ne persequeretur, Hyg. Fab. 198 dub. —Hence, **persēquens**, entis, P. a., used as subst. *A. A pursuer, practiser: flagitii, Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 13. —*B. A revenger, avenger: inimicitiarum persequentissimus, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29.

1. **per-sēro**, sēvi, 3, v. a., to sow or plant (post-class.): quod (semen) non persevit, Sid. Carm. 7, 386.

2. **per-sēro**, ēre, 3, v. a., to stick or run through (post-class.): resticulas per ficos maturas perserunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5.

per-serpo, serpsi, 3, v. n., to creep perpetually, to crawl, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 100, 31 Keil.

* **per-servio**, īre, v. n., to serve through-out: alicui, Vop. Prob. 18 dub.

per-servo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to preserve (post-class.): patientiam, Tert. Pat. 5.

Persēs, ae, m., = *Πέρσης*. I. A Persian; v. Persae. —II. Son of Perseus and Andromeda, the progenitor of the Persians, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 201. —III. Son of Sol and Persa, brother of Aëtes and Circe, Hyg. Fab. praef. —IV. The last king of Macedonia, who was conquered by *Emilius Paulus*, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 21; id. Agr. 2, 19, 50; id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55; id. Tusc. 3, 22, 53; 5, 40, 118; id. N. D. 2, 2, 6; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 39. Called also, after the Gr. form, Perseus, Liv. 40, 57 sq.; 41, 23 sq.; 44, 32 sq.; Just. 32, 2 sq.; Luc. 9, 676. —Gen. Persi, Sall. ap. Charis. p. 52 P.; Tac. A. 4, 55. —Dat. Persi, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 118; Liv. 42, 25, 2 al. —B. Hence, **Persicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to King Perses, Persean: bellum, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 37; Plin. 18, 11, 28, § 107.

1. **Perseus**, ei and eos (acc., Persea, Ov. M. 4, 610), m., = *Περσεύς*. I. Son of Jupiter and Danaë, abandoned by his grandfather Acrisius, but rescued and brought up by Polydectes, king of Seriphus. When grown up, he undertook, at the instigation of Polydectes, an expedition against the islands of the Gorgons, and received from Vulcan a sickle-shaped sword, from Mercury winged shoes, and from Minerva a shield and the flying horse Pegasus. Thus armed, he killed and cut off the head of Medusa, whose look turned every thing into stone. On his way back, he, by means of it, turned into stone a sea-monster to which Andromeda, the daughter of Cepheus, was exposed, and married her. Their son Perses became the progenitor of the Persians. After his death, Perseus was placed among

the constellations, Ov. M. 4, 609 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 64; 244; id. Astron. 12; Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 112; Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 4; 2, 28 (3, 24), 22; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 246.—**B.** Hence, **1. Persēus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Perseus, Persean, Prop. 3 (4), 22, 8: Perseos alter in Argos scinditur, i. e. where Perseus's grandfather, Acrisius, reigned, Stat. Th. 1, 255: Persei culmina montis, the mountain where Perseus first mounted Pegasus, id. ib. 3, 633: Persea Tarsos, founded by Perseus, Luc. 3, 225: Babylon, id. 6, 449.—**2. Persēius**, a, um, *Persean*: Perseia castra sequi, to fight in his army, Ov. M. 5, 128.—**II.** The last king of Macedonia, v. Perses, IV.

2. Persēus, a, um, v. the preced. art., I. B. 1.

persēverābilis, e, *adj.* [persevero], persevering (post-class.): tenacitas, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 198.

persēverans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from persevero.

persēveranter, *adv.*, v. persevero, *P. a. fin.*

persēverantia, ae, *f.* [persevero], steadfastness, constancy, perseverance (syn. pertinacia): perseverantia est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua permansio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164; id. Phil. 7, 5, 14: disputandum est, aliud an idem sit pertinacia et perseverantia, id. Part. Or. 19, 65: nautarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 26; Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 38.—**II.** *Transf.*, objectively, long continuance, tediousness: belli, Just. 3, 4, 4.

persēveratio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], continuance, duration (post-class.), App. Trismeg. p. 101 *fin.*: operis, Hyg. p. 178 Goes.

persēverē, *adv.*, v. persevero *fin.*

persēvero, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [perseverus].

I. *Neutr.*, to abide by or adhere to strictly; to continue steadfastly, to persist, persevere in any thing (class.; syn.: persisto, permaneo). (a) With *in* and *abl.*: perseveras tu quidem et in tua vetere sententiā permanes, Cic. Leg. 3, 11, 26; so, in sua sententiā, id. Phil. 4, 11: in vitis, id. Inv. 2, 2, 5: in errore, id. Phil. 12, 2, 5: in eo perseveravit, ius publicano non dicere, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 10; Vulg. Matt. 10, 22; id. Heb. 12, 7: nobiscum, continuing with us, id. Act. 27, 2.—(β) *Impers. pass.*: perseveratum in ira est, Liv. 2, 35; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39; § 85: in eo perseverandum putabat, Caes. B. C. 1, 26, 2.—**II.** *Act.*, to go on or proceed with steadily; to persist, persevere in any thing (class.); usually constr. with an *object-clause*; rarely with *acc.* or *abl.*

(a) With *inf.*: injuriam facere, Cic. Quint. 8, 31: aliquem conservare, Curius ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 1: bello persequi, Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 4.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: cum Orestes perseveraret, se esse Orestem, stuck to it, Cic. Lael. 7, 24; so, cum id facturus se perseverarent, Vell. 2, 92, 3.—(β) With *acc.*: neque te ipsum id perseverare et transigere potuisses, Cic. Quint. 24, 76: religiosam observantiam, Symm. Ep. 1, 90 (96).—In the *pass.*: ob haec illi quadriduo perseverata inedia est, Just. 12, 6, 15.—(γ) With *abl.*: bellis continuis perseverare, Just. 38, 4, 11.—Hence, **persēverans**, antis, *P. a.*, persevering; with *abl.*: perseverantior caedendis (hostibus), Liv. 5, 31, 4 (Madv. caedendi).—*Absol.*: perseverantissimus sui cultus, Val. Max. 6, 6, 1 ext.: perseverantissimum studium, Col. praef. 1, § 19: pertinaciter perseverans, Jul. Obseq. 64: valetudo, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 9: perseverantissima pietas, Aug. Ep. 555.—*Adv.*: **persēveranter**, perseveringly: tueri, Liv. 4, 60, 5: tacere, Val. Max. 6, 1, 7.—*Comp.*: perseverantius saevire, Liv. 21, 10, 7.—*Sup.*: aliquem perseverantissime diligere, Plin. Ep. 4, 21, § (dub.; Keil, persevera).

per-severus, a, um, *adj.*, very strict: imperium, Tac. A. 15, 48.—*Adv.*: **persē-verē**, very strictly: inquirere, Plin. Ep. 9, 5, 1.

Persia, ae, v. Persae, II. A.

Persianae Aquae, v. Persius, III.

Persianus, a, um, v. Persius, B.

per-sibus, a, um, *adj.* [sibus, callidus sive acutus, Fest. p. 336], very knowing, very acute, Plaut. and Naev. ap. Fest. p. 217 Müll.; cf. Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll.

Persica, ōrum, n., v. Persae, II. B. 3.

per-siccatus, a, um, *adj.*, quite dried, perfectly dry, Apic. 7, 6.

per-siccus, a, um, *adj.*, very dry: oculi, Cels. 3, 6, 23: tempus, Fest. s. v. substillum, pp. 306 and 307 Müll.

1. Persicē, *adv.*, v. Persae, II. B. *fin.*

2. Persicē, es, *f.*, v. Persae, II. B. 2.

1. Persicus, a, um, v. Persae, II. B., and Perses, IV. B.

(2. persicus, corrupted for persibus.) **per-sideo**, sēdi, sessum, 2, v. n. [per-se-deō], to continue sitting, remain long sitting anywhere, Plin. 17, 24, 36, § 222; Curt. 9, 9, 23.

per-sido, sēdi, sessum, 3, v. n., to sink or settle down, to penetrate anywhere (poet.): pestilens fruges persedit in ipsas, Lucr. 6, 1126; 1, 307: ubi frigidus imber Altius ad vivum persedit, Verg. G. 3, 442.

per-signo, āre, v. a. (extremely rare; not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** To note down, record: uni dona, Liv. 25, 7, 5.—**II.** To mark: notis corpus, Mel. 1, 19, 20; so Firm. Math. 3, 7, 12.

per-silio, īre, v. n. [2. salio], to leap through, Not. Tir. p. 146.

per-similis, e, *adj.*, very like or similar (class.), Cic. Part. Or. 7, 26: statuam istius persimilem deturbant, id. Pis. 38, 93: isti tabulae fore librum Persimilem, cujus, etc., Hor. A. P. 6 sq.

per-simplex, icis, *adj.*, very plain or simple: victus, Tac. A. 15, 45 *fin.*

Persis, idis, v. Persae, II. A.

per-sisto, stiti, 3, v. n., to continue steadfastly, to persist (rare): si perstiteris ad corpus ea referre, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 107 *fin.*:

in impudentiā, Liv. 38, 14, 11: in luxuriā, Treb. Poll. Gall. 4, 2: in oratione persistens cum lacrymis, Vulg. Tob. 3, 11: divulsusque triens prohibet persistere bessem, to remain, permanere, Aus. Ecl. 1, 22.

persites, ae, m., a plant, a species of tithymalus, App. Herb. 108.

Persius, ii, m., a Roman surname. **I.**

C. Persius, an orator, a contemporary of the Gracchi, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25; id. Brut. 26, 99; id. Fin. 1, 3, 7.—**II.** A. Persius Flaccus, a celebrated satirist of Volaterra, in Etruria, who died in the reign of Nero, at the age of twenty-eight, A. D. 62, Mart. 4, 29, 7; Quint. 10, 1, 94.—Hence, **B. Persianus**, a, um,

adj., of or belonging to the poet Persius, Persian: Persianum illud, that passage of Persius, Lact. 2, 2, 18.—**III.** A third Persius, otherwise unknown, has given his name to the **Persianae Aquae**, perh. near Carthage, App. Flor. 3, p. 353, 5.

persolāta (persoll-), ae, *f.*, a plant, the brown mullein: persollata, quam Graeci arcion vocant (al. persollata), Plin. 25, 9, 66, § 113; 26, 5, 12, § 24 Sillig (Jan. persollata).

per-solido, āre, v. a., to make quite solid, Stat. Th. 1, 352.

per-solitus, a, um, *adj.*, very usual, Not. Tir. p. 46.

persolla, ae, *f.* dim. [persona], a little mask; hence, as a term of abuse, you little fright! Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 36.

persollata, ae, v. persollata.

per-solus, a, um, *adj.*, quite alone: oculum effodito persolum mihi, si, etc., my only eye, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 46.

(persollata, a corrupt read. for persoluta, Plin. 21, 33, 108, § 184.)

persolūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from persolvo.

per-solve, solvi, solūtum, 3, v. a., to release or discharge completely; acc. to the signif. of the simple verb. **I.** To pay, pay out: stipendium militibus, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 1: pecuniam alicui, Tac. A. 1, 37: pecuniam ab aliquo, to pay by a draft on any one, Cic. Fl. 20, 46: aes alienum alienis nominibus suis copiis, to pay the debts of others, Cat. ap. Sall. C. 35, 3; Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 2: legatā cum fide, Suet. Calig. 16: veteranis promissa praemia, id. Aug. 15.—**B.** *Transf.*, in gen., to pay, give, show, render what is due to another: quod relicum restat, volo persolvere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 40: alicui laborum praemia pro me, Cic. Planc. 42, 101: hanc tibi animam pro morte Daretis, Verg. A. 5, 484; 2, 537: grates, to render thanks, id. ib. 1, 600; cf.: meritam dis immortalibus gratiam, Cic. Planc. 33, 80: honorem dis, to

pay due honor to the gods by sacrifices, Verg. A. 8, 62: vota, to fulfil, Tac. A. 3, 64; Cic. Har. Resp. 13, 28; Prop. 2, 25, 23: velim reliquum, quod est promissi ac muneris tui mihi persolvas, Cic. Fam. 3, 9, 3; id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 183: quod huic promisi, id ei persolvere, id. Planc. 42, 103: persolvere justa, to pay due honors to the dead, Sen. Oedip. 998; so Curt. 6, 6, 19: poenas, to suffer punishment: poenas dis hominibusque meritas debitasque persolvat, Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 29: mihi sanguine poenas Persolves, Verg. A. 9, 423.—Without the *dat.*: ea (pars civitatis) principes poenas persolvit, Caes. B. G. 1, 12, 6; cf.: supplicia persolvit, Tac. A. 6, 26 *fin.*—On the contrary: poenae alicui ab omnibus persolutae, imparted, inflicted by all, Cic. Or. 63, 214; so, mortem alicui, i. e. to kill, put to death, Suet. Calig. 26: persolvi primae epistolae, have answered, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 2: NATVRAE DEBITVM, to die, Inscr. Orell. 3453; so, DEBITVM, Inscr. Orell. 4482.—***II.** To unravel, solve, explain: si hoc mihi ζήτημα persolveris, magnā me molestiā liberaris, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10.

persōna, ae, *f.* [acc. to Gubius Bassus ap. Gell. 5, 7, 1 sq., from per-sōno, to sound through, with the second syllable lengthened].

I. A mask, esp. that used by players, which covered the whole head, and was varied according to the different characters to be represented (syn. larva), Gell. 5, 7, 1: personam tragicam forte vulpis viderat, Phaedr. 1, 7, 1: personam capiti detrahere, Mart. 3, 43, 4: persona addicitur capiti, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 59. The masks were usually made of clay: cretea persona, Lucr. 4, 297; cf. Mart. 14, 176, 1. And sometimes of the bark of wood: oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Verg. G. 2, 387: ut tragicus cantor ligno tegit ora cavato, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 646. The opening for the mouth was very large: personae pallentis hiatum formidat infans, Juv. 3, 175: personis uti primus coepit Roscius Gallus praecipuus histrio, quod oculis obversis erat, nec satis decorus in personis nisi parasitus pronunciabat, Diom. p. 486 P. Heads with such masks were used as ornaments for water-spouts, fountains, etc.: Butades figulus primus personas tegularum extremis imbricibus imposuit, quae inter initia propterea vocavit, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 152: personae, e quarum rostris aqua salire solet, Dig. 19, 1, 17 *fin.*: mulier nempe ipsa videtur, non personā loqui, a mask, a masked person, Juv. 3, 96.—**II.** *Transf.*, a personage, character, part, represented by an actor: parasi persona, Ter. Eun. prol. 26 sq.: sub personā militis, Gell. 13, 22, 11: (tragic) nihil ex personā poetae dixerunt, Vell. 1, 3, 2.—Hence, **B.** Also, *transf.* beyond the scenic lang., in gen., the part or character which any one sustains in the world (class.): (ego), qui non heroum veteres casus fictosque luctus velim imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, neque actor sim alienae personae, sed auctor meae, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 194: quam magnum est personam in re publicā tueri principis, id. Phil. 8, 10, 29: personam sustinere, id. Pis. 11, 24: personam, quam mihi tempus et res publica imposuit, imposed upon me, id. Sull. 3, 8; cf.: agenda est persona quam mihi miles imposuit, Vop. Prob. 10, 7; Macr. S. 2, 7, 17: partes lenitatis et misericordiae semper egi libenter: illam vero gravitatis severitatisque personam non appetivi, sed a re publicā mihi impositam sustinui, Cic. Mur. 3, 6: petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, id. Quint. 13, 46: personam suscipere, id. de Or. 1, 37, 169: gravissimam personam sustinere, id. Pis. 29, 71: personam tenere, id. de Or. 3, 14, 54: personam gerere, id. Off. 1, 32, 115: abjectā quaestoriā personā comitibus assumptā, id. Planc. 41, 100: fateantur in Maeandrii personā esse expressam speciem civitatis, id. Fl. 22, 53: id Cicero suā ipsā personā frequentissime praecipit, in his own name, Quint. 10, 5, 2: cetera quae sunt a me in secundo libro de Oratore per Antonii personam disputata, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 2 B. and K. (dub.; al. ex personā): ex tuā personā enumerare possis, ut, etc., id. Inv. 1, 52, 99: nihil ex personā poetae disserunt, Vell. 1, 3, 2; 1, 3, 3; so Col. 12, 3, 5; Gell. 10, 22, 1; Lact. Epit. 48, 7: sub personā Paridis, Suet. Dom. 10; so Gell. 10, 22, 24; 13, 22, 11: alienam personam ferre, Liv. 3, 36: non hominibus tan-

tum, sed et rebus persona demanda est et reddenda facies sua, Sen. Ep. 24, 13: hanc personam induisti: agenda est, Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 2.—Hence, **2**. A human being who performs any function, plays any part, a *person*, *personage*: ut mea persona semper aliquid videretur habere populare, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, § 7: ecquae pacifica persona desideretur, id. ib. 8, 12, 4: hujus Staleni persona, populo jam nota atque perspecta, id. Clu. 29, 78; id. Fam. 6, 6, 10: induxi senem disputantem, quia nulla videbatur aptior persona, id. Lael. 1, 4: Laelii persona, id. ib. 1, 4: certis personis et aetatibus, to people of a certain standing and of a certain age, Suet. Caes. 43: minoribus quoque et personis et rebus, to persons and things of less importance, id. Tib. 32; id. Aug. 27: nulla distantia personarum, Vulg. Deut. 1, 17: personarum acceptio, id. 2 Par. 19, 7; cf. id. Gal. 2, 6 al.: ipse sua lege damnatus, cum, substituta filii persona, amplius quingentorum jugerum possideret, Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 17: denique haec fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamen secunda, ita ut proxima esset Epaminondae, the second chief personage, Nep. Pelop. 4, 3.—(β) So of persons, opp. to things and actions: ut rerum, ut personarum dignitates ferunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53.—(γ) Law t. t., a being having legal rights and obligations (including the state, etc.; not including slaves; cf. Sanders ad Just. Inst. introd. § 37; 1, 3 proem.): omne jus quo utimur, vel ad personas pertinet vel ad res vel ad actiones, Dig. 1, 5, 1; Just. Inst. 1, 3 proem.—(δ) A human being in gen., a person (post-Aug. and rare): continuantes unum quodque (praenomen) per trinas personas, Suet. Ner. 1: cum dira et foedior omni Crimine persona est, Juv. 4, 15.—**3**. In the grammarians, a person: quom item personarum natura triplex esset, qui loqueretur, ad quem, de quo, Varr. L. L. 8, § 20 Müll.; so id. ib. 9, 24, § 32 et saep.

personalis, e, adj. [persona], of or belonging to a person, personal (jurid. Lat.): usus, Dig. 8, 3, 37: tale beneficium personale est, ib. 24, 3, 13: actiones, ib. 50, 16, 178.—**II**. In gram.: verbum, a personal verb, i. e. a verb which has three persons in each number.—**Adv.**: **personaliter**, personally: etiamsi personaliter ignoramus qui sint Lares, etc., Arn. 3, 124: loqui, Salv. Gub. D. 6; Ambros. Spir. Sanc. 3, 11, § 81.—**B**. In gram.: dicere, i. e. with a person expressed or implied, Gell. 15, 13, 9: ad verba personaliter fiunt, Asper. 1732 P.

personāta, ae, f., a kind of large burdock, said to be synonymous with persolata, Col. 6, 17, 1; App. Herb. 36; Plin. 25, 9, 58, § 104; v. persolata.

personatio, ōnis, f. [persono], resonance (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Ps. 150, 3.

personativē, adv. [persona], personally, Charis. p. 181, 25 Keil.

personatus, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I**. Lit., provided with or wearing a mask, masked: Roscius, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 221: pater, i. e. the father in the play, Hor. S. 1, 4, 56: personata fabula (*the name of a play of Naevius), v. Fest. p. 217 Müll.; Sen. Ep. 24; Suet. Ner. 21.—**II**. Trop., assumed, pretended, counterfeited, fictitious: personatus ambulare, in an assumed character, Cic. Att. 15, 1, 4: personata felicitas, Sen. Ep. 80, 8: personati fastus, affected, Mart. 11, 2, 3.

per-sono, ōi, itum, 1 (perf. personavit, App. M. 5, p. 164, 24: personasse, Prud. στερ. 34 praef.), v. n. and a. **I**. Neutr. **A**. To sound through and through, to resound: cum domus cantu et cymbalis personaret, Cic. Pis. 10, 22: ut cotidiano cantu vocem et nervorum et tibiarnum nocturnisque conviviis tota vicinitas personet, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134; id. Phil. 2, 41, 105: domus Molossii Personuit canibus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 114: ploratu lamentisque et planctibus tota regia personabat, Curt. 10, 5, 7: ab aetheris personat axe fragor, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 46: tuba, Vulg. Judic. 7, 18.—**B**. To make a sound on a musical instrument, to sound, play: citharā Iopas Personat, Verg. A. 1, 741: cymbalis, Vulg. 1 Par. 16, 5: buccinis, id. Jos. 6, 13.—**II**. Act. **A**. To fill with sound or noise, to make resound (class.): Cerberus haec regna latratu Personat, Verg. A. 6, 417: aequora conchā, id. ib. 6, 171: aures hujus-

modi vocibus, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 4; so, aurem, to bawl in one's ear, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7: ille humi prostraverat corpus, gemitu ejulatuque totam personans regiam, Curt. 8, 2, 5: pulpita socco, to play in comedy, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 314: mons choris Aegipanum undique personatur, Sol. 24.—**B**. To cry out, call aloud (rare but class.): illae vero non loquuntur solum, verum etiam personant, huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic. Cael. 20, 47: quas res isti in angulis personant, id. Rep. 1, 2, 2: totam inde per urbem personat, ut, etc., Val. Fl. 2, 163; Tac. A. 14, 15; Vulg. Jer. 31, 7.—**C**. To sound or blow upon an instrument (post-class.): personavit classicum, gave the signal for attack, App. M. 5, p. 164, 24.

per-sonus, a, um, adj., resounding, ringing (post-Aug.): To ovanti persona sistro, Val. Fl. 4, 418: verno persona cantu virgulta, Petr. 120; Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 10.

per-sorbēo, bui, 2, v. a., to suck or drink up, to absorb: spongiae persorbentes, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 123; cf. Not. Tir. p. 168.

perspectē, adv., v. perspicio, P. a. fin.

perspectio, ōnis, f. [perspicio], a seeing into, perception (post-class.): rerum caelestium, Lact. 2, 8 fin.; id. Ira Dei, 1, 4: veritatis, Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 4.

perspecto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [id.].

***I**. To look at or behold to the end: quinquennale certamen gymnium perspectavit, Suet. Aug. 98.—**II**. To look through, look all about: otiose perspecta aedis, ut lubet, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 128.

perspector, ōris, m. [id.], one who understands, a discernor (eccl. Lat.): mentis perspector Jesus, Juven. 2, 275 (al. prospector).

1. perspectus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from perspicio.

2. perspectus, ūs, m. [perspicio], a viewing thoroughly, an inspection, Luc. 8, 484 (al. prospectus).

per-specūlor, ātus, 1, v. dep., to examine or explore thoroughly, to reconnoitre well: perspiculatus locorum situs, Suet. Caes. 58: cum de vallo perspicularetur, Auct. B. Afr. 31.

perspergo, ēre, v. a. [per-spargo], to besprinkle, to wet. **I**. Lit.: ligna amurcā crudā perspergito, Cato, R. R. 130: unde hausta aqua templum deae perspersum est, Tac. A. 15, 44: Prusiam urbem perspergit Hylas lacus, Sol. 42, 2.—**II**. Trop.: orationem tamquam sale, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159.

perspicābilis, e, adj. [perspicio], that may easily be seen, conspicuous (post-class.): urbs, Amm. 14, 8, 3; Aug. Ep. 32 ad Paul.

perspicacē, adv. [id.], sharp-sightedly, acutely: quam perspicace, Afran. ap. Non. 513, 19, and 515, 31 (Com. Rel. v. 59 Rib.).

perspicacitas, ātis, f. [perspicax], sharp-sightedness, discernment, discrimination: qui nullā perspicacitate, sine innocentium sententiaque differentiā, ... damnarunt, Amm. 15, 3, 2; cf. perspicacitas, τὸ συνοπτικόν, Gloss. Lab.

perspicaciter, adv., v. perspicax fin.

perspicax, ācis, adj. [perspicio], sharp-sighted, penetrating, acute, perspicacious: perspicax prudentia, old poet ap. Cic. Off. 3, 26, 98: homo (with astutus), Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 1: ad aliquam rem, id. ib. 2, 3, 129: sequemur et id, quod acutum et perspicax naturā est, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 100: ales oculis perspicax, unguibus pertinax, App. de Deo Soc. p. 108 Hildebr.; cf. id. Mag. 53: homo perspicacior Lynceo vel Argo et oculis totus, App. M. 2, p. 124, 38.—**Adv.**: **perspicaciter**, acutely, sharp-sightedly, Amm. 26, 6, 1; 29, 1, 38.—**Comp.**: perspicacius, Consol. Phil. 3 Boeth.; id. Metr. 11, 5.

perspicibilis, e, adj. [id.], that may be clearly seen, bright: solis splendor, Vitruv. 9, 1, 11.

perspicientia, ae, f. [id.], a full perception or knowledge of a thing: veri, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 15.

perspicio, spexi, spectrum, 3, v. a., to look or see through, to look into, look at. **I**. Lit.: quo non modo non intrari, sed ne perspicui quidem posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: eas (epistulas) ego oportet perspiciam, corrigam: tum denique edentur, to look

through, read through, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 5: ut prae densitate arborum perspicui caelum vix posset, to look at the sky, Liv. 40, 22.—

B. Transf., to look closely at, to view, examine, inspect: domum, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 3: villam, id. Mil. 20, 54: operis perspicendi causā venire, Caes. B. G. 7, 44: minimis id gravis constat, ut vix perspicui quaedam possint, are scarcely visible, Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 71.—With a rel.-clause: perspicito prius, quid intus agatur, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 24.—

Neutr.: in legem, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 25.—**II**. Trop., to perceive, note, observe, explore, prove, ascertain, etc.: res gestas funditus, Lucr. 1, 478: cum se ipse perspexerit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59: sed tu perspicere rem et pertenta, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 5; cf. id. de Or. 2, 78, 318: hoc, quaeos, perspicite atque cognoscite, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: aliquid conjecturā, to guess, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 26: cuius virtutem hostes, misericordiam victi, fidem ceteri perspexerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 4: nollem accidisset tempus, in quo perspicere posses, quanti te facerem, id. Fam. 3, 10, 2: quidam saepe in parvā pecuniā perspicuntur, quam sint leves, id. Lael. 17, 63: perpaucos, quorum in se fidem perspexerat, relinquere in Galliā decrevit, Caes. B. G. 5, 5: videbitis et non perspicietis, Vulg. Act. 28, 26.—With object-clause: perspicio nihili meam vos facere gratiam, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 68; cf. Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 2: perspiciebant enim in Hortensii sententiam multis partibus plures ituros, id. ib. 1, 2, 2.—**Pass.** with nom. and inf., Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 3.—

Hence, **perspicuus**, a, um, P. a., clearly perceived, evident, well known: ars rebus cognitis penitusque perspectis continetur, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 92; cf. id. ib. 1, 23, 108; id. Fam. 1, 7, 2: virtus alicujus experta atque perspecta, id. Balb. 6, 16: benevolentia mihi perspectissima, id. Att. 3, 15.—**Adv.**: **perspectē**, intelligently, sensibly: ut docte et perspecte sapit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 162.

perspicuē, adv., v. perspicuus fin.

perspicuitas, ātis, f. [perspicuus], transparency, clearness. **I**. Lit.: vitrea perspicuitas, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 141; 37, 5, 20, § 79.—**II**. Trop., evidentness, clearness, perspicuity: nihil est clarius evāpgeia, perspicuitatem, aut evidentiam nos, si placet, nominemus, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 17: perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur, id. N. D. 3, 4, 9: perspicuitas in verbis praecipuum habet proprietatem, Quint. 8, 2, 1.

perspicuus, a, um, adj. [perspicio], transparent, clear (syn. tralucidus). **I**. Lit.: aquae, Ov. M. 5, 588: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 79: calix, Mart. 4, 86, 2: gemma, id. 68, 5: nives, i. e. crystals, Stat. S. 3, 94.—**II**. Trop., evident, clear, manifest, perspicuous (very freq. and class.; syn. evidens): quasi vero hoc perspicuum sit constetque inter omnes, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 11: quid potest esse tam apertum, tamque perspicuum, id. ib. 2, 2, 4; id. Rosc. Am. 7, 18: adultera tenui veste perspicua, known by, Sen. Contr. 2, 15 fin.: perspicuum est, quod, etc., Vulg. Gen. 26, 9.—Hence, **adv.**: **perspicuē**, evidently, clearly, manifestly, perspicuously: plane et perspicue expedire aliquid, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 19: aperte et perspicue, id. Verr. 1, 7, 20: perspicue falsa, id. Cael. 11, 26: dilucide atque perspicue, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 274.

per-spiro, āre, v. n. **I**. To breathe everywhere, Cato, R. R. 157.—**II**. To blow constantly: venti perspirantes, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116.

per-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, v. a., to pave all over, to make quite even or level: viam, Liv. 10, 47, 4; Vitruv. 7, 1, 7.

perstillo, āre, v. n., to leak, drip: tecta jugiter perstillantia, Vulg. Prov. 19, 13; 27, 15: domus, id. Ecclus. 11, 18.

per-stimūlo, āre, v. a., to stimulate violently, Tac. A. 4, 12 fin.

per-stipo, āvi, 1, v. a., to crowd or press together, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 93.

per-sto, stiti, stātum (fut. part. perstāturus, Liv. 8, 34, 4), 1, v. n., to stand firmly, continue standing. **I**. Lit. (rare): frenatis equis equites diem totum perstabant, Liv. 44, 33 fin.: exercitus a mane usque ad horam X. diei perstiterunt, Auct. B. Afr. 61: in limine, Tib. 1, 5, 71.—**B**. Transf., to remain steadfast or constant, to last, endure: nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe; cuncta

fluunt, Ov. M. 15, 177; id. H. 18, 206: laurea flaminibus, quae toto perstitit anno, Tollitur, id. F. 3, 137: rabies, Luc. 5, 210.—**II.** Trop., to stand fast or firm, to hold out, continue, persevere, persist in any thing (class.; syn.: persevero, permaneo); usually constr. with *in* and *abl.*: negant posse, et in eo perstant, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 39: in pravitate, id. Ac. 2, 8, 26: in impudentia, id. Rosc. Com. 9, 26: in sententia, id. ib. 18, 56; Caes. B. G. 7, 26; Liv. 37, 52, 10: in incepto, id. 8, 33, 6 Drak. N. cr.; 8, 34, 4; 10, 13, 10: in pertinaci simulatione inopiae, id. 38, 14, 13: in bello, Just. 14, 3, 5: in iisdem dictis, Val. Fl. 4, 143.—**Impers. pass.**: ut in decreto perstaretur, Liv. Epit. 49: si perstaretur in bello, Tac. A. 13, 37: optimates in Romanâ societate perstandum censebant, Liv. 37, 9.—(β) **Absol.**: nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi, Verg. A. 5, 812: Italia perstabat memorans, id. ib. 2, 650: persta atque obdura, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39: perstitit Narcissus, persisted in his determination, Tac. A. 11, 29.—(γ) With *inf.*: aut pertinacissimus fueris, si perstiteris ad corpus ea, quae dixi, referre, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 107 Madv. ad loc. 3 (B. and K.; al. perstiteris in eo): persto condere semen humo, Ov. P. 1, 5, 34: perstas non cedere terris, Val. Fl. 7, 58; Tac. A. 4, 38, 3.

perstratus, a, um, *Part.*, from *persterno*.

perstrēpo, āi, itum, 3, v. n. and a., to make much noise (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** *Neutr.*, to make a great noise, to resound, echo, ring: abeunt lavatum, perstreptum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 52: tellus perstreptit, Sil. 8, 430: perstreptit rumor in aula, Stat. Achill. 2, 76: clangor buccinae, Vulg. Exod. 19, 16.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** To sound through, make a noise through, to make resound: turba perstreptit aedes, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 213: cubiculum jubilis suis, M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caesarem, 4, 5 Mai.—**In pass.**: clamore januas perstrepti, App. M. 3, p. 129.—**B.** To make a great noise with or about any thing: nonne haec cotidie perstreptunt Ariani? Ambros. de Fide, 5, 16, 19.

perstrictio, ōnis, f. [perstringo], a rubbing, friction (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 1, 35; so id. ib. 1, 38.—**II.** Trop., a verbal attack: de perstrictione diversae partis nihil cavetur, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 15.

perstrictus, a, um, *Part.*, from *perstringo*.

per-strīdo, ēre, v. a., to roar or whistle through: perstridunt caerula (maria) venti, German. Arat. 1, 6.

per-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3, v. a. **I.** To bind tightly together; to draw together, draw up, contract: vitum, Cato, R. R. 32: stomachus nimio rigore perstrictus, Veg. Vet. 3, 53; Grat. Cynege. 296.—**II.** To graze, graze against a thing. **A.** Lit.: femur, Verg. A. 10, 344: solum aratro, to plough slightly, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: portam vomere, to graze against, id. Phil. 2, 40 dub. (al. praestr.).—**2.** Transf., to blunt by grazing against, to make dull, to dull: minaci murmure aures, to stun, deafen, Hor. C. 2, 1, 18: juvenem multo perstringunt lumine, Stat. Th. 5, 606 (but for perstringere oculos, aciem, etc., cf. praestringo).—**B.** Trop. **1.** To seize: horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Liv. 1, 25; Val. Fl. 7, 81; cf. id. 7, 194.—**2.** In partic. **a.** To touch or wound slightly with words; to blame, censure, reprimand, reprove (class.): alicujus voluntatem asperioribus facietis, Cic. Planc. 14, 33: alicuius vocis libertate, id. Sest. 6, 14: alicuius suspitione, id. Sull. 16, 46: alicuius oblique, Tac. A. 5, 11: cultum habitumque alicuius lenibus verbis, id. ib. 2, 59: modice perstricti, id. ib. 4, 17: ad perstringendos mulcendosque militum animos, id. H. 1, 85.—**b.** In speaking, to touch slightly, to glance over, to narrate briefly: leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: quod meis omnibus litteris in Pompeianâ laude perstrictus est (Crassus), belittled, slighted, id. Att. 1, 14, 3: perquam breviter perstringere atque attingere, id. de Or. 2, 49, 201: celeriter perstringere reliquum vitae cursum, id. Phil. 2, 19, 47: summam, Vulg. Dan. 7, 1.

per-strūo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., to build completely, build up: parietem in altitudinem, Vitruv. 7, 4, 1.—**II.** Trop.: falsitatem, Hilar. Op. Hist. Fragm. 2, 30.

perstudiosē, adv., v. perstudiosus fin. **per-stūdīosus**, a, um, adj., very desirous, very fond of any thing: musicorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63: litterarum Graecarum, id. Sen. 1 fin.—**Adv.**: **perstudiosē**, very eagerly, very fondly: audire aliquem, Cic. Brut. 56, 207.

per-suādēo, si, sum, 2, v. a., to bring over by talking, to convince of the truth of any thing, to persuade (cf. convinco). **I.** In gen., constr. absol., with an *obj.-clause* and *dat.*, rarely with *acc. of the person*: oratoris officium est dicere ad persuadendum accommodare, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 138: imprimis hoc volunt persuadere, non interire animas, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: velim tibi ita persuadeas, me, etc., Cic. Fam. 11, 5, 3: hoc cum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, id. Att. 16, 5, 2: ne si forte de paupertate non persuaseris, sit aegritudini concedendum, id. Tusc. 4, 27, 59; Hor. S. 1, 6, 8; Verg. G. 2, 315: quis te persuasit, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 10, 10 (p. 175, n. 4 Vahl.).—**Pass. pers.** (rare): cum animus auditoris persuasus esse videtur ab eis, qui, etc., Auct. Her. 1, 6, 9: si persuasus auditor fuerit, id. ib. 1, 6, § 10: si scit et persuasus est, quid irascitur, etc., Caecil. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 2.—**Pass. impers.**: corrupti sunt quibus persuasum sit foedissimum hostem iustissimo bello prosequi, Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 35: mihi persuaderi numquam potuit, animos... vivere, etc., id. Sen. 2, 80: persuasum habere, v. P. a. infra.—**II.** In partic., to prompt, induce, prevail upon, persuade to do any thing (class.); usually constr. with *alicui*, *ut*, or *ne*; rarely (and post-Aug.) *aliquem* or with an *obj.-clause*: persuasit nox, amor, adulescentia, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 24: metuebant se sibi persuaderes, ut, etc., Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 98: huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadet, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 3, 18: huic Albinus persuadet, regnum ab senatu petat, Sall. J. 35, 2: duo sunt tempora, quibus aliquid contra Caesarem Pompeio suaserim, unum, ne, etc.... alterum ne, etc.... quorum si utrumvis persuasissem, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 24: numquam tamen haec felicitas illi persuasit negligentiam, led him into negligence, Sen. Exc. Contr. 3, praef. 5: omnia nobis mala solitudo persuadet, Sen. Ep. 25, 5: persuasit ei tyrannidis finem facere, Nep. Dion. 3, 3: nec arare terram aut expectare annum tam facile persuaseris, etc., Tac. G. 14 fin.: quis Romanis primus persuaserit navem conscendere? Sen. Brev. Vit. 13, 4: frigidâque etiam hibernis algoribus persuasit, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 10: aliquâ die te persuadeam, ut, etc., Petr. 46.—**Impers. pass.**: his persuaderi, ut, etc., non poterat, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: persuasum est facere, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 93; cf.: tibi quidquam persuaderi potuisse, Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 1: tibi persuasum habere, for sibi persuaderi: ea loca provinciae adungere sibi persuasum habebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 2 fin.; v. Zumpt, Gr. § 407, n. 1; § 634.—Hence, P. a.: **persuāsus**, a, um, fixed, established, settled.—**Sup.**: quod mihi persuasissimum est, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 9, 2.—**Esp.**, in phrase persuasum habere, to be convinced, regard as settled: quia persuasum habuerunt, animas hominum immortalis esse, Val. Max. 2, 6, 10: comperi persuasissimum habuisse eum, with *obj.-clause*, Suet. Ner. 29: at nos e diverso fumi amaritudine vetustatem indui persuasum habemus, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 40: persuasum habeo posse fieri ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 9; Col. 1, 1, 4; 4, 3, 3 al.

persuāsibilis, e, adj. [persuadeo], convincing, persuasive (post-Aug.): rhetorice est vis inveniendi omnia in oratione persuasibilia, Quint. 2, 15, 13; so id. 2, 15, 17: humanae sapientiae verba, Vulg. 1 Cor. 2, 4; Hier. Ep. 65, 9.—**In sing.**: persuasibile, Quint. 2, 15, §§ 16 and 21.—**Adv.**: **persuasibiliter**, convincingly, persuasively: dicere, Cels. ap. Quint. 2, 15, 14, 22.

persuāsio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** Lit., a convincing, persuading, persuasion: dicere apposite ad persuasionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 6: difficilis, Just. 34, 4, 3.—**II.** Transf., conviction, persuasion, belief, opinion (post-Aug.): falsam sibi scientiae persuasionem induerunt, Quint. 1, 1, 8: arrogans de se persuasio, id. 2, 4, 16: persuasio plenius cuncta fato agi, Suet. Tib. 69: persuasio est, it is a prevalent opinion, Plin. 30, 13, 39,

§ 115: persuasio durat in magnâ parte vulgi, id. 25, 2, 5, § 10.

persuāsor, ōris, m. [persuadeo], a conquerer, one who persuades or prevails upon, Mart. Cap. 5, § 467.

persuastrix (-itrix), icis, f. [persuasor], she that persuades, a (female) persuader: propripellecebrae et persuastrices, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 47.—**Collat.** form persuastrices, Mart. Cap. 5, § 514.

1. persuāsus, a, um, P. a., v. persuadeo fin.

2. persuāsus, ūs, m. [persuadeo], a persuading, persuasion: persuasu servi, Plaut. Ep. Argum. 1: hujus persuasu et inductu, Cic. ap. Quint. 5, 10, 69.

per-suāvis, e, adj., very sweet, very pleasant, delightful: polus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 30 Mai.—**Adv.**: **persuāviter**, very pleasantly, Aug. Music. 4, 13.

per-subtilis, e, adj. **I.** Lit., very fine or delicate, very subtle: animus persubtilis atque minutis Perquam corporibus factus, Lucr. 3, 179.—**II.** Trop., very ingenious: oratio, Cic. Planc. 24, 58.

per-sulco, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to furrow through, to plough up.—Trop.: rugis persulcata genas, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 136.

persultātor, ōris, m. [persulto], one who leaps or skips about (post-class.): litoris, Symm. Ep. 6, 23 (22).

per-sulto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [salto], to leap, skip, or prance about in a place (not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Neutr.*: in agro, Liv. 34, 20: solo stabili, id. 44, 9: ante vallum, Tac. A. 4, 47: notis vadis, id. H. 5, 15: super durata glacie stagna, Sen. Prov. 4, 12.—**B.** *Act.*, to leap or skip through, to frisk about, range about a place: pecudes persultant pabula, Lucr. 1, 15: captam Italiam, Tac. H. 3, 49: campos exercitu, id. A. 11, 9: maria (Tritonum catervae), App. M. 4, p. 157, 2.—**II.** Transf., of the voice. **A.** *Neutr.*, to sound, resound: vox persultat, Prud. Hamart. 10 praef.—**B.** *Act.*, to command imperiously: haec persultanti, Prud. σφε. 1, 77.

† **per-sūo**, ēre, v. a., to sew through, sew up, Not. Tir. p. 136: persuo, διαπάρτω, Gloss. Philox.

per-tābesco, būi, 3, v. inch. n., to be gradually consumed, to waste away, Auct. Aetn. 472.

pertaedēo, v. pertaedet.

pertaedescō, dūi, 3, v. inch. n. [pertaedet], to become disgusted or wearied with any thing (ante- and post-class.): ne pertaedescat, Cato, R. R. 156: eum jam omnes pertaeduissent, Gell. 1, 2, 6.

per-taedet, taesum est, 2 (quidam pertisum volunt: quod consuetudo non probavit, Cic. Or. 48, 159; cf. Fest. pp. 216 sq.; 273, 8 Müll.; also Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 18 Müll.), v. impers. and n., to be disgusted or wearied with any thing; to feel disgust at, be sick of. (a) With *gen.*: me sermonis pertaesum est, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 4: quem pertaesum est esse domi, Lucr. 3, 1061: pertaesum est enim (me) levitatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4: pertaesum est vos injuriae, Sall. H. 3, 61, 8 Dietsch, Nep. Att. 15, 2: duas uxores habuerat, quarum matrimonii pertaedeat, Gell. 15, 20, 6: lenticudinis eorum pertaesca, Tac. A. 15, 51.—(β) With *dat.*: usque adeo pertaesum vos mihi esse, Gracch. ap. Diom. p. 291 P.—(γ) With *acc.*: pertaesum ignaviam suam, Suet. Caes. 7: pertaesum morum perversitatem ejus, id. Aug. 62; id. Tib. 67.

pertaesus, a, um, *Part.*, from *pertaedet*.

per-tango, ēre, v. a., to touch all over, i. e. to baste well (post-class.): pullum suo sibi jure, Apic. 6, 9; 8, 8.

per-tēgo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., to cover all over (ante-class.). **I.** Lit.: villam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 35: Odeum navium malis et antennis et spoliis Persicis pertexit, Vitruv. 5, 9 init. (al. pertexit): locus pertectus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 18.—**II.** Trop.: benefacta benefactis pertegito, ne perpluant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 41.

per-tēmērārius, a, um, adj., very rash; in tmesi: cum perabsurdo perque temerarium sit, Cod. Just. 12, 21, 2.

per-tēdo, di, sum, and tum, 3, v. a., and n.—Prop., to stretch out, extend:

hence, transf., * **I.** *Act.*, to carry out, go on with, perform any thing: video non licere ut cooperam hoc pertendere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 9.—**II.** *Neutr.* **A.** Prop., to strive forward, to push on to a place; hence, to go right on, proceed to (not in Cic. or Caes.; ap. Cic. Balb. 5, 11, the correct reading is perpendemus): pars maxima Romam pertenderunt, Liv. 5, 8: pertendit ad alteram ripam, Suet. Caes. 32; id. Vit. Plin.; id. Caes. 4.—**B.** Trop., to keep on, persevere, persist: verum si incipies, neque pertendes naviter, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 6: a qua re sit pertinacia quom quaeritur, ostenditur esse a pertendendo... in quo non debet pertendi, etc., Varr. L. L. 5, § 2 Müll.; Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 17.—**C.** To attend, be attentive (late Lat.), Laurent. Hom. 1.

per-tēneo, ūi, 2, v. a., to hold constantly, keep hold of, hold fast (late Lat.): utinam (me) pertinuisset, Hier. Ep. 66, n. 13.

per-tento, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to feel all over; hence, **I.** To prove, try, test any thing. **A.** Lit. (very rare): cum utrumque pugionem pertectasset, Tac. H. 2, 49: alta bipenni latera, Petr. poet. 89, v. 24.—**B.** Trop. (rare but class.): aliquid, Ter. And. 3, 4, 9: animum cohortis, Tac. H. 1, 29: rem, to consider or weigh well, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 5: omnia pertento, omnia experior, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 15: nobilium adulescentium animos, Liv. 2, 3, 6.—**II.** To pervade, invade; to seize, affect (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): dum prima lues... Pertentat sensus, Verg. A. 7, 354: pertentant gaudia pectus, id. ib. 1, 502: tremor pertentet Corpora, id. G. 3, 250: vinolentia ac fatigatione pertentatus, App. M. 1, p. 107, 10.

per-tēnuis, e, adj., very thin, very small or fine. **I.** Lit.: sabulum pertenuē, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 34.—**II.** Trop., very slight or slender, very weak: spes salutis, Cic. Fam. 14, 3, 2: discrimen, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87: suspicio, id. Clu. 60, 168: argumentum, id. Verr. 1, 6, 17: ars, id. de Or. 1, 23, 107.

per-tēpidus, a, um, adj., very lukewarm, very tepid: aqua, Vop. Carin. 17, 6.

per-terēbro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to bore through: columnam, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48: lapis perterebratus, Vitr. 8, 7, 8; Arn. 3, 107.

per-tergēo, tersi, tersum, 2, and **per-tergo**, ēre, v. a., to wipe off, wipe dry. **I.** Lit.: gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor. S. 2, 8, 11: spongia vasa, Col. 12, 9, 2.—* **II.** Transf., to rub or touch against gently: (aēr) quasi perterget pupillas, Lucr. 4, 249; so, lux oculos perterget, id. 4, 277 Lachm. N. cr.: nostros oculos perterget longior aura, id. 4, 252.

per-tēro, no perf., tritum, 3, v. a., to rub, bruise, or pound to pieces: myrti bacam, Col. 12, 38, 7: uva pertrita, id. 8, 5, 21.

per-terrefacio, fēcī, factum, 3, v. a. [perterreo-facio], to frighten or terrify thoroughly: Davum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 142.

per-terrefactus, a, um, Part., from perterrefacio.

per-terreo, ūi, itum, 2, v. a., to frighten or terrify thoroughly: aliquid, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 13: alios magnitudine poenarum, Caes. B. G. 7, 4; 50: metu perterriti, Cic. Caecin. 10, 26: obstupefactus ac perterritus, id. Cat. 2, 7, 14: maleficii conscientia perterritus, id. Clu. 13, 38: ossa mea perterrita sunt, Vulg. Job. 4, 14 (but the true read., Cic. Caecin. 13, 37, is proterritus).

per-terricrepus, a, um, adj. [perterreo-crepo], that clatters or rattles most terribly (ante-class.); old poet. ap. Cic. Or. 49, 164: sonitus, Lucr. 6, 129.

per-territo, āre, v. freq. a. [perterreo], to frighten or terrify thoroughly (post-class.); Avien. Arat. 1169.

per-territus, a, um, Part., from perterreo.

per-texo, xui, xtum, 3, v. a. **I.** Lit. **A.** To weave throughout, weave entirely: palla bysso tenui pertexta, i. e. byssina, App. M. 11, p. 253, 21.—**B.** To interweave, i. e. to furnish, decorate, adorn with any thing: Odeum, quod Pericles navium malis et antennis pertextuit, Vitr. 5, 9 init. dub. (al. pertexit).—**II.** Trop., to go through with, perform, accomplish: inceptum dictis, Lucr. 6, 42: locum, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 3: pertexte modo quod exorsus es, id. de Or. 2, 33, 145.

pertextus, a, um, Part., from pertexo. **pertica**, ae, f., a pole, a long staff. **I.** In gen.: perticam habere... qui verberarem asinos, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 43: pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos, Ov. F. 3, 117; cf. id. Nuc. 68: perticis oleas decutere, Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 11: messis perticis flagellatur, id. 18, 30, 72, § 298; 16, 37, 68, § 174: perticae, quibus araneae deterguntur, Dig. 33, 7, 12: pertica quā stabuli fores offirmari solebant, App. M. 7, 28, p. 200.—**II.** In partic. **A.** A set, slip, young tree; of willows, Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 141.—**B.** A measuring-rod, with which the grants of land were measured out to the soldiers; a pole, perch (usually called decempeda): abstulit excultas pertica tristis opes, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 130; Val. Cato, Dir. 45; cf. Serv. Verg. Ecl. 9, 7.—**C.** Transf., a portion of land measured out with the pertica: quodcumque coloniae esset assignatum, id. universum pertica appellatur, Front. Limit. Agr. p. 43 Goes.—**2.** Trop., a measure.—Prov.: non unā pertica, quod dicitur, Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 8.

perticalis, e, adj. [pertica], that serves for poles or stakes: salix, Col. 4, 31, 2; Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 143.

perticarius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to poles: negotians perticarius, Inscr. Marang. Delle Cose Gentil. p. 488.

perticatus, a, um, adj. [id.], furnished with or carrying a staff, Mart. 5, 12, 1.

pertimefacio, fēcī, factum, 3, v. a. [pertimeo-facio], to put in great fear, to frighten greatly: pertimefactus maerore animi, Pac. ap. Non. 467, 33 (Trag. Rel. p. 96 Rib.); te pertimefacto, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 2.

per-timēo, ūi, 2, v. n., to fear greatly, to be very timid, Lact. 6, 17, 17: non pertimesces ullam perturbationem, Vulg. 1 Pet. 3, 6 (al. praetium).

per-timesco, mui, 3, v. inch. a. and n., to become very much frightened, to be greatly afraid of any thing, to fear greatly: si tantam religionem non pertimescebas, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 78: id vero non mediocriter pertimesco, id. Quint. 1, 1: nomen imperii etiam in levi personā pertimescitur, id. Agr. 2, 17, 45: fames esset pertimescenda, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: non putavi famam inconstantiae mihi pertimescendam, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 11: ne quid peccasset, pertimescebat, id. Sest. 49, 105: nec illi umquam de se pertimescent, id. ib. 43, 94: graviter de suis periculis fortunisque omnibus pertimescunt, id. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 115; so, de aliqua re, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 71.—**Absol.**, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 60; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 21.

pertinacia, ae, f. [pertinax], perseverance, constancy, in a good sense; and (more freq.) in a bad sense, obstinacy, pertinacity (syn.: perseverantia, pervicacia): dicitur quom demonstratur in quo non debet pertendi et pertendi, pertinaciam esse; in quo oportet manere, si in eo persistet, perseverantia sit, Varr. L. L. 5, § 2 Müll.; cf.: unicuique virtuti finitum vitium reperietur, ut pertinacia, quae perseverantia finitima est, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165; v. Att. ap. Non. 432, 32 sq.: certamen instituit non pertinacia et studio vincendi, sed, etc., Cic. A. 1, 12, 44: desistere pertinacia, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: pertinaciae finem facere, id. B. C. 3, 10: muliebri pertinacia accendi, Tac. H. 4, 56: pertinaciam alicuius vincere, id. A. 2, 81.—In a good sense, Liv. 42, 62: patientia et pertinacia hostis, Suet. Caes. 68: in evitando inevitabili malo, Sen. Q. N. 4, praef. 12: auctoritum pertinacia, steadfast opinion, Plin. 37, 3, 13, § 52.—**Personified**, the sister of *Ether* and *Dies*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44.

pertinaciter, adv., v. pertinax fin.

per-tinax, ācis, adj. [tenax], that holds fast, that clings firmly, very tenacious. **I.** Lit. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): digitus male pertinax, Hor. C. 1, 9, 24: ales unguibus pertinax, App. Flor. p. 366: tenaxne pater ejus est? Ph. Pater immo edepol pertinax, exceedingly avaricious, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 39.—**B.** Transf., that lasts long, very durable: spiritus, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 81: siligo in Allobrogum agro pertinax, id. 18, 8, 20, § 85.—**II.** Trop., firm, constant, steadfast, persevering, unyielding; in a bad sense, obstinate, pertinacious, stub-

born (cf. pervicax); constr. *absol.*, with *in* and *abl.*; also (rare and not ante-Aug.) with *in* and *acc.*, *adversus* and *acc.*, *ad* and *acc.*; also (post-Aug.) with *gen.*, Att. ap. Non. 433, 6 sq.: concertationes in disputando pertinaces, Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 27 sq.: pertinacissimus fueris, si, etc., id. ib. 2, 33, 107: valde pertinax, id. ib. 2, 3, 9: pertinax fama, Plin. 24, 17, 101, § 159: studium, Quint. Inst. prooem.: certamen, Liv. 2, 40: stare pertinaci statu, Gell. 2, 1, 2: octoginta milia fortissimae pertinacissimaeque in retinendis armis juvenutis, Vell. 2, 27, 1: pertinax virtus, Liv. 25, 14: pertinax adversus temerarios impetus, id. 28, 22, 14: pertinacior in repugnando, id. 29, 33: pertinax ad obtinendam injuriam, id. 29, 1, 17: in quod coepit pertinax et intenta, Sen. Ira. 1, 1, 2.—(β) Poet., with *inf.*: fortuna... Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, Hor. C. 3, 29, 51.—(γ) With *gen.*: justitiae, App. Mag. p. 338, 34: irae, Val. Max. 6, 3, 3.—Hence, adv.: **pertinaciter**. **A.** Very fast or firmly, very tenaciously, persistently: haec ipsa magis pertinaciter haerent, quo deteriora sunt, Quint. 1, 1, 5; Suet. Tib. 74: pertinacius resistere, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227: pertinacissime retinere, id. 33, 6, 32, § 100.—**B.** Constantly, firmly, steadily, perseveringly; obstinately, stubbornly, pertinaciously: pertinaciter liberalibus studiis deditus, Suet. Claud. 40 fin.: pertinaciter in aliqua re manere, Varr. R. 1, 20: pertinaciter offensus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 1: contendere, Suet. Caes. 1: studere, Sen. Ep. 5, 1.—**Comp.**: pertinacius insequi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13.—**Sup.**: pertinacissime pabulo abstinere, Suet. Caes. 81 med.; id. Ner. 56.—**III.** **Pertinax**, ācis, m., surname of the emperor P. Helvius, who succeeded Commodus on the throne, Capitol. Pert. 1; Aur. Vict. Epit. 18.

pertinenter, adv., v. pertineo fin.

per-tineo, ūi, 2, v. n. [teneo], to stretch out, reach, extend to a place; to arrive at a place (class., esp. in the trop. signif.); constr. with *ad* and *acc.*, or with *adv.*; very rarely with *in* or *per* and *acc.*; v. infra. **I.** Lit.: aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertinet, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: venae in omnes partes corporis pertinentes, id. ib. 2, 55, 137: deus pertinens per naturam cuiusque rei, etc., id. ib. 2, 28, 71: Belgae pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: rivi, qui ad mare pertinebant, id. B. C. 3, 49: hanc (silvam) longe introrsus pertinere, id. B. G. 6, 9: in vastae magnitudinis urbe partium sensu non satis pertinente in omnia, extending in all directions, Liv. 25, 24, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: quod ait praetor: pertinet, hoc significat: quod ex aedibus ejus in tuas pertinet, hoc est dirigunt, extenditur, pervenit, Dig. 43, 22, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To reach, extend (like *διηκνεν*, *καθηκνεν*): eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: caritas patriae per omnes ordines pertinebat, i. e. pervaded, Liv. 23, 49, 3: ad posteritatis memoriam pertinere, Cic. Sen. 23, 82: fulmina, quorum significatio ad totam vitam pertinet, Sen. Q. N. 2, 47 init.: hic pertinet a natali ad diem extremum, id. Ep. 12, 6.—**B.** To belong, relate, concern, pertain or have reference to, affect any thing: somnium ad aliquam rem pertinet, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 28: illa res ad meum officium pertinet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 36: nihil ad patriciam Sulpiciorum familiam Quirinius pertinet, Tac. A. 3, 48: haec breviter attingemus, scrutati maxime pertinentia, Plin. 18, 35, 78, § 341.—**2.** To have a tendency, to tend or lead to an object or result, Varr. R. 2, 1: illud quo pertineat, videte; Cic. Agr. 2, 8, 20; id. Att. 8, 9, 1: quod autem plures a nobis nominati sunt, eo pertinet, quod; etc., id. Brut. 87, 299: summa illuc pertinet, ut sciatis, etc.; id. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 25: interpretando, quorsum quidque pertineat, id. N. D. 3, 23, 60 fin.: quid ista ad vidulum pertinet, servae sint istae an liberae? Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 62.—Esp. in phrase: quod ad aliquem (aliquid) pertinet, as far as concerns, in regard to (mostly post-Aug.): quod ad inducias pertinet, sic belli rationem esse divisam, ut, etc., *Caes. B. C. 3, 17, 3: quod ad nationes exteras pertinet, Cicero varie, Quint. 11, 1: 89: quod ad Dymnum pertinet, nihil scio, Curt. 6, 11, 30: quod pertinet ad elephantos, id.

9, 2, 19; cf.: quantum ad decernentes pertinet, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 14: quod ad me pertinet, intellego me perdidisse, etc., Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 10, 2; id. Ep. 119, 12; id. Suas. 6, 12; 7, 1: cum virtutibus tum etiam fortuna, siquid hoc ad rem pertinet, Cic. Fam. 13, 13: quatenus quidque se attingat ad seque pertinet perspicere, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 24: illud dissimulas ad te quod pertinet, Mart. 7, 10, 9.

—**C.** To apply to, be applicable to, to suit, be suitable to a person or thing: magis pol haec malitia pertinet ad viros, quam ad mulieres, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 36: ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat, on whom suspicion should fall, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 18: ad officium meum, id. ib. 13, 36: liberalitas ad rem familiarem meam, id. Fam. 12, 28: ad imperatorem prodigium pertinet, Liv. 25, 16. —**D.** To belong, be the right of (usu. of a right, as opp. to possession): sed regnum ad se et ad matrem suam pertinere arbitrabantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 61: ad quem jure regnum pertinet, Liv. 40, 11, 7: bona ad me pertinent, solus enim sum filius defuncti, Quint. 5, 14, 15: Europa jam, dubio procul, jure ad Romanos pertinebat, Flor. 2, 8, 7: (Armenia) quae antea ad majores suos pertinuisse monstrabat, Amm. 26, 4, 6. —**E.** To belong, to be the property of (late Lat.): omnia quae ad se pertinebant, Vulg. Gen. 32, 23; id. Exod. 9, 4; id. 1 Reg. 25, 21. —Hence, adv.: **pertinenter**, *aply, suitably, appositely, pertinently* (post-class.): pertinenter ad causam, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38. —**Comp.**: **pertinentius**, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9. —**Sup.**: **pertinentissime**, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 31.

per-tingo, ēre, v. a. [tango], to stretch out, reach, extend to a certain point (rare; not in Cic.; often confounded in MSS. with *perlineo*). **I.** Lit.: collis in immensum pertingens, Sall. J. 48, 3 Dietsch and Kritz: montis Apennini jugum mediā curvaturā prope tangens oras maris Hadriani pertingit circumfinitibus contra fretum, Vitr. 2, 10, 1: infortunatam pertingens cespitē Trojam, Avien. Descr. Orb. 986: turris, cujus culmen pertingat ad caelum, Vulg. Gen. 11, 4; id. 2 Par. 28, 9 al. (but in Lucr. 4, 277, the correct read. is *perterget*, v. Lachm. ad h. l.). —**II.** Trop., to reach, attain: ad sapientiam Zenonis pertingere, Front. p. 255. † **pertisum**, v. *perdaedet init.*

* **per-tolero**, āvi, 1, v. a., to bear out, endure: tormenta aetatis, Lucr. 5, 316: pertolerārem vitam, Att. Trag. Rel. v. 91 Rib.

per-tōno, ūi, 1, v. n. and a., to thunder violently (late Lat.). —Trop.: contra aliquem, to thunder away at any one, Hier. Ep. 53, n. 8: quando vero vox illa pertonuit, id. adv. Helv. 20. —**Act.**, to proclaim aloud, thunder forth, announce: aliquem, Hier. Ep. 61, ad Pammach. 4: gloriam aliqujus, Ambros. Sermon. Fer. 2, Pentec.

per-torqueo, ēre, v. a., to twist away, to distort: ora foedo sapore, Lucr. 2, 401. —**II.** To hurl, vent: quam senticosa verba pertorquet, Afran. ap. Fest. p. 339 Müll. and ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 333 ib. (Com. Rel. v. 1 Rib.).

pertractāte, adv., v. *pertracto fin.* **pertractatio** and **pertractatio**, ōnis, f. [pertracto, a touching; hence trop.]. **I.** A handling: partium aegrarum, Gell. 5, 1, 4. —**II.** A handling, i. e. an occupying or busying one's self with any thing, application to any thing: poetarum, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187: rerum publicarum, id. ib. 1, 11, 48.

pertractator, ōnis, m., a handler (late Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. 3, 2.

per-tracto (**perrecto**), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to touch, feel, handle any thing (class.). **I.** Lit.: papillam, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 71: mullos, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38: bestias manibus, Auct. B. Afr. 72: arma, Plin. 25, 6, 30, § 66: caput dormienti, Just. 1, 9, 17: corpus hominis, App. Flor. p. 362. —**II.** Trop., to busy or occupy one's self with any thing, to handle, treat, to investigate, study any thing: mentem omni cogitatione pertractans, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118: sensus mentesque hominum, id. de Or. 1, 61, 222: narrationem, id. Inv. 2, 14, 45: ad totam philosophiam pertractandam se dare, id. N. D. 1, 4, 9: pertractare ea quae rem continent, id. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: primum quae scripsi mecum ipse pertracto, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 7: pertractare visu vulnera, to explore, scan, Sil. 10, 452:

mente, Vulg. Nahum. 1, 11. —Hence, ***pertractate**, adv., in a well-considered manner, elaborately, systematically: nam pertractate facta est (fabula), i. e. with a moral in view, Plaut. Capt. prol. 55.

1. pertractus, a, um, Part., from *pertraho*.

2. pertractus, ūs, m. [pertraho], delay, duration (post-class.), Tert. Orat. 5.

per-trāho, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., to draw or drag, to bring or conduct forcibly to a place (not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit.: aliquem in castra, Liv. 7, 39: ratem ad ripam, id. 21, 28: pertractus ad Vitellium, Tac. H. 2, 72: mulierem Romam ad centumviros, Phaedr. 3, 10, 34: patriam suam in jus, ad aliam civitatem, Val. Max. 5, 3, 3 ext.: aliquem intra moenia vinctum, id. 7, n. 8. —**b.** To entice, allure to a place: in locum iniquum pertractus, Liv. 6, 24: hostem ad insidiarum locum, id. 21, 4, 4. —**II.** Transf., to draw out, extract: virus, Scrib. larg. 173. —**III.** Trop., to lead away, lead astray: sui erroris arbitrio pertrahere et alios multos, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 3, 1.

per-trālicidus, a, um, adj., very translucent: charta, Plin. 13, 12, 24, § 79.

per-transēo, īvi, īre, v. n., to go or pass through (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: cum viridis aspectus (smaragdi), non pertransit, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 68: terram, Vulg. Gen. 12, 6 et saep. —**II.** Transf., 1. To go or pass by (late Lat.; not in Sen. Ep. 4, 3), Hier. in Isa. 8, 26, v. 19: Levita, cum esset secus locum et videret eum, pertransiit, Vulg. Luc. 10, 32. —**2.** To pass away: donec pertranseat indignatio, Vulg. Isa. 26, 20.

perrecto, āre, v. *pertracto*.

per-trēmisco, ēre, v. inchoat., to tremble greatly at, to be in great fear of (late Lat.); with acc.: manum domini, Hier. in Isa. 4, 10, 4; 3, 7, 2: similem sententiam, Hier. cont. Pelag. 1, 38.

per-trēpidus, a, um, adj., in great alarm or in great haste: senatus pertrepidus in aedem Concordiae concurrit, Capitol. Maxim. et Balb. 1, 1 dub. (Peter, praetrepidus).

per-tribūo, ūi, 3, v. a., to give: testimonium alicui (al. retribuere), Plin. Ep. 10, 18, 2 (but ap. Plin. Pan. 95 the correct read. is *perhibere*).

per-tricōsus, a, um, adj., very confused or perplexed, very strange: res pertriosa, Mart. 3, 63, 14 dub. (al. praetriosas).

per-tristis, e, adj., very sad or mournful. **I.** Lit.: carmen, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 8, 14. —**II.** Transf., very austere or morose: patruus, Cic. Cael. 11, 25.

1. pertritrus, a, um, Part., rubbed to pieces; from *pertero*.

2. per-tritus, a, um, adj., quite worn out, very hackneyed or common, very trite (post-Aug.): quaestio, Sen. Contr. 7, 18, 7: scio pertritum jam hoc esse, Sen. Ep. 63, 10.

per-trux, ūcis, adj., very savage or terrible: bestiae, App. M. 5, p. 166, 22.

† **per-tūmesco**, mui, 3, v. inchoat. n., to swell up greatly, Not. Tir. p. 115.

per-tumidus, a, um, adj., greatly swelled out: luna (Elm. protumida), App. de Deo Socr. init.

per-tūmuloſe, adv., in a very agitated or tumultuous manner: aliquid nunciare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 3.

Pertunda, ae, f. [pertundo], the goddess that presides over the loss of virginity, Arn. 4, 131; Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11; Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9.

per-tundo, ūdi, tūsum (tūssum); pertusus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9, 10), 3, v. a., to beat, push, or thrust through, to make a hole through, to bore through, perforate (mostly ante-class.; not in Cic. or Caes.); latus pertudit hasta, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 891 P. (Ann. v. 395 Vahl.); cf.: me pertudit in latus, id. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 81 (Ann. v. 540 ib.): terebrā vitem, Cato, R. R. 41, 3: calicem perfundum, id. ib. 52, 1: crumenam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 37: guttae saxa pertundunt, Lucr. 4, 1287: tigna terebrare et pertundere perque forare, id. 5, 1268: tunicam, Cat. 32, 11: positos tineā pertunde libellos, Juv. 7, 26: mediam venam, to lance, id. 6, 46: lapide ungulam, Col. 6, 15, 1: crebra foramina, Vitr. 10, 22. —Hence, **pertusus**, a, um, P. a.,

perforated, that has a hole or opening: pertusa sella, Cato, R. R. 157: compita, passable, Pers. 4, 28: laena, Juv. 5, 131. —Prov.: ingerere aliquid in pertusum dolium, i. e. to spend one's time to no purpose, to labor in vain, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 135; cf.: non omnia pertusum congesta quasi in vas Commoda perfluxere, Lucr. 3, 937: mittere in saccum pertusum, Vulg. Ag. 1, 6.

perturbāte, adv., v. *perturbo*, P. a. fin.

perturbatio, ōnis, f. [perturbo], confusion, disorder, disturbance. **I.** Lit.: caeli (opp. serenitas), Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94: hostium, Vulg. 2 Macc. 13, 16. —**II.** Trop.

A. In gen., political disturbance, disorder, revolution: quid est enim aliud tumultus nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor oriat? Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 3: quantas perturbaciones et quantos aestus habet ratio comitiorum? id. Mur. 17, 35: cum enim omnes post interitum Caesaris novarum perturbacionum causae quaeri viderentur, id. Fat. 1, 2: videtis, quo in motu temporum, quantā in conversione rerum ac perturbatione versemur, id. Fl. 37, 94: magna totius exercitus perturbatio facta est, Caes. B. G. 3, 28. —**B.** Mental or personal disturbance, disquiet, perturbation: motus atque perturbatio animorum atque rerum, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 24: vitae et magna confusio, id. N. D. 1, 2, 3: rationis, id. Par. 3, 2, 26: valetudinis, id. Fam. 9, 3, 9. —**C.** In partic., an emotion, passion: quae Graeci πάθος vocant, nobis perturbaciones appellari magis placet, quam morbos, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: est igitur Zenonis haec definitio, ut perturbatio sit adversa a recta ratione, contra naturam animi commotio: quidam brevius perturbationem esse appetitum vehementiorem, id. ib. 4, 6, 11: ex qua (vitiositate) concitantur perturbaciones, quae sunt turbidi animorum concitatioque motus, aversi a ratione et inimicissimi mentis vitaeque tranquillae, id. ib. 4, 15, 34: perturbaciones sunt genere quatuor, partibus plures, aegritudo, formido, libido, laetitia, id. Fin. 3, 10, 35: impetu quodam animi et perturbatione magis, quam judicio aut consilio regi, id. de Or. 2, 42, 178: perturbationem afferre, id. Div. 1, 30, 62: in perturbaciones atque exanimationes incidere, id. Off. 1, 7, 36; opp. to tranquillitas, id. ib. 1, 17, 66.

perturbativus, a, um, adj. [id.], causing disturbance, Cassiod.

perturbator, ōris, m. [id.], a disquieter, troubler, disturber (eccl. Lat. for turbo, cf. turbo): ecclesiarum, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 2, 49; Ambros. Spirit. Sanc. 3, 17, 121.

perturbatrix, icis, f. [perturbator], she that disquiets or disturbs, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39.

perturbatus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from *perturbo*.

per-turbidus, a, um, adj., very unquiet, full of disturbance: civitas, Vop. Saturn. 7.

per-turbo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to throw into confusion or disorder, to confuse, disturb (cf.: confundo, misceo). **I.** Lit.: omnia, Ter. And. 3, 4, 22: provinciam, Cic. Sull. 20, 56: aetatum ordinem, id. Brut. 62, 223: condiciones pactionesque bellicas perjurio, id. Off. 3, 29, 108: dies intermissus aut nox interposita saepe perturbat omnia, id. Mur. 17, 35: reliquos (milites) incertis ordinibus perturbaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: aciem, Sall. J. 59, 3: doctum, Sen. Thyest. 83. —**Pass.** Plin. Pan. 76, 8. —**B.** Transf., to mix or mingle together: omnia subtiliter creta permisceas cum salibus torrefactis ac tritis et diu oleo injecto perturbes, Pall. 12, 18. —**II.** Trop., to disturb, discompose, embarrass, confound: mea consilia, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 127: mentes animosque perturbat timor, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: clamore perturbari, Cic. Rab. Perd. 6, 18: animum, joined with concitare, id. Or. 37, 128: de rei publicae salute perturbari, id. Mil. 1, 1: haec te vox non percudit? non perturbavit? id. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 132: magno animi motu perturbatus, id. Att. 8, 11, 1. —Hence,

perturbatus, a, um, P. a. **A.** Troubled, disturbed, unquiet: mihi civitatem perturbatam vestris legibus et contionibus et deductionibus tradidistis, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 23: perturbatissimum tempestatis genus, Sen. Q. N. 7, 10, 3: flamma quassatae rei publicae perturbatorumque temporum, Cic. Sest. 34,

73. — **B.** *Disturbed, embarrassed, discomposed*: homo perturbator metu, Cic. Att. 10, 14, 1: sane sum perturbatus cum ipsius familiaritate, id. ib. 1, 1, 4. — **Subst.**: **per-turbāta**, ōrum, *n.*, *confused visions, perverted truths*: nunc onusti cibo et vino perturbata et confusa cernimus, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60. — **Adv.**: **perturbatē**, *confusedly, disorderly*: ne quid perturbatē, ne quid contorte dicatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 29; id. Or. 35, 122: muta animalia perturbate moveri, Sen. Ep. 124, 19.

per-turpis, *e*, *adj.*, *very shameful, scandalous, abominable*, Cic. Cael. 20, 50.

pertūsio, ōnis, *f.* [pertundo], *a perforation* (late Lat.), Ps. Soran. Qu. Medic. 230.

pertūsura, *ae*, *f.* [id.], *a thrusting or boring through, perforation*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 18.

pertūsus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pertundo.

pér-ubique, *adv.*, *everywhere* (post-class.), Tert. Pall. 2 fin.

pér-ula, *ae*, *f.* dim. [pera], *a little wallet, a pocket*. **I.** Lit.: Diogenes fregit exemplum e perula calicem, Sen. Ep. 90, 11. — **II.** Transf., comic., = uterus intumescens, App. M. 5, p. 165, 18.

perunctio, ōnis, *f.* [perungo], *a besmearing, anointing*, Plin. 24, 15, 80, § 131 al.

perunctus, *a*, *um*, *Part.*, from perungo.

pér-ungo or **-unguo**, unxi, unctum, *3. v. a.* *to besmear, anoint* (class.): corpora oleo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113: ora manu, Ov. A. 3, 756: vulnera, Plin. 29, 4, 28, § 90; id. 28, 9, 37, § 141: nardo perunctus, Hor. Epod. 5, 57: faecibus ora peruncti, id. A. P. 277.

pér-ūnitus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *united* (eccl. Lat.), Primas in Ep. ad Cor. 15.

perurbāne, *adv.*, *v. perurbanus fin.*

pér-urbānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *very polite, pleasant, or witty*. **I.** Lit.: L. Torquatus elegans in dicendo, toto genere perurbanus, Cic. Brut. 68, 239: C. Lucilius et doctus et perurbanus, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72. — **II.** Transf., with a bad accessory signif., *over-fine, over-polite*: cum rusticis potius quam cum his perurbanis, Cic. Att. 2, 15, 3. — **Adv.**: **pérurbāne**, *very elegantly*: respondere, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 fin.

pér-urgéo, urxi, *2. v. a.* **I.** *To press upon greatly, to oppress, distress*: cum Aureolus perurgeret Illyrium, Treb. Gall. 5: Amm. 29, 1, 18: eum, Vulg. 1 Macc. 9, 7. — **II.** In gen., *to press or urge greatly*: aliquem ad capessendam rem publicam, Suet. Tib. 25: festinationem, Treb. Trig. Tyr. 33, 8: sacra, *to take great pains with, to apply one's self earnestly to*, Auct. Aetn. 226.

pér-ūro, ussi, ustum, *3. v. a.*, *to burn through and through*; hence, **I.** Lit.: **A.** *To burn up, consume*: perussit ignis multa, Lucr. 5, 396: perusti late agri, Liv. 24, 20: vas, Plin. 34, 17, 49, § 165. — **Esp.**: *to be burned or scorched by the sun*: Libyco sole perusta coma, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 46: mixti Garamante perusto, *sunburned, swarthy*, Luc. 4, 679: perusti Indiae populi, Sen. Med. 434: zona perusta, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 8. — **B.** *To heat, burn, inflame*: febris peruri, Plin. Ep. 7, 1, 4: sitis praecipue fatigatas perurebat, Curt. 4, 16, 12. — **C.** *To inflame, gail, rub sore*: Ibericis peruste funibus latus, Hor. Epod. 4, 3: oneri colla perusta, Ov. P. 1, 5, 24: tempora, Luc. 6, 193. — **2.** Transf., of cold, *to nip, pinch*: subtramentis per hiemem operito, ne peruratur, Cato, R. R. 161: aliquid frigore, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13, 6: terra perusta gelu, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 48: perurere congelationibus vulnera, Col. 4, 8, 2. — **II.** Trop., *to burn, inflame, consume*: hominem perustum gloriae volunt incendere, Cic. Fam. 13, 15, 2: valido perurimur aestu, Ov. A. 3, 543: (uniones), qui male cor meum perurunt, Mart. 12, 49, 9: intestina, Cat. 78, 3: pectus curis, Sen. Med. 547: Val. Fl. 1, 76: paupertatis maledictum quosdam perurit, Sen. Const. Sat. 17, 2.

Perusia, *ae*, *f.*, *one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria, the mod. Perugia*, Liv. 9, 37, 12; Suet. Aug. 14; Vell. 2, 74, 3; Flor. 4, 5, 3. — Hence, **II.** **Perusinus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *Perusian*: Perusina cohors, Liv. 23, 17: contentio, i. e. the siege of Perugia by Octavianus, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 148; the famine produced in the town by this

siege (cf. Flor. 4, 5, 3) is referred to in Perusia fames, Luc. 1, 41; Aus. Ep. 22, 42: sepulcra, Prop. 1, 22, 3. — **Subst.**: **Pè-rusini**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Perustians*, Liv. 10, 30 sq. — **Perusinum**, *i*, *n.*, *a country-seat in the Perusian territory*, Plin. Ep. 1, 4, 1.

pérustus, *a*, *um*, *Part.*, from peruro.

per-ūtilis, *e*, *adj.*, *very useful*: opera, Cic. Att. 9, 17, 2.

per-vado, si, sum, *3. v. a.* and *n.*, *to go or come through, to pass or press through, to spread through* (class.; syn. penetra). **I.** Lit., constr. with acc. alone, or with per, ad, or in, and absol.: pervade polum, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 13 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 190 Rib.); incendium per agros pervasit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 66: per omnis partis provinciae te tamquam aliquam calamitosam pestem tempestatemque pervasisse, id. ib. 2, 1, 38, § 96: ne cum in Sicilia quidem fuit ... pars ejus belli in Italiam ulla pervasit, id. ib. 2, 5, 2, § 6: per aequa et iniqua loca pervadunt, Liv. 25, 14, 9: pervadere usque ad vallum, id. 26, 5, 37, 25: pars magna equitum ad terga pugnantium pervasit, id. 42, 7, 7: Thessaliam cum exercitu pervadit, id. 42, 13, 8: venenum ita cunctos ejus artus pervasit, ut, etc., Tac. A. 13, 16: impetu equi pervasit, id. ib. 2, 17. — In pass.: pervasit urbe, Amm. 24, 2, 13: pervasis regionibus, id. 31, 3, 1; Sedul. 3, 309. — **B.** Transf., *to go, come, arrive anywhere*: ut quaedam calamitas pervadere videretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 44: in nares, id. N. D. 2, 57, 145: ad castra, Liv. 7, 36. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To spread through, penetrate, pervade*: opinio, quae per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23: quo non illius diei fama pervaserit, id. ib. 15, 44: quas oras quasi morbus quidam illius furoris pervaserat, id. Sull. 19, 53. — With acc.: cum fama ea urbem atque forum pervasisset, Liv. 5, 7, 6: murmur totam contionem pervasit, id. 26, 15, 9, 2, 23, 7: pervasit jam multos ista persuasio, ut, etc., Quint. 8, 2, 21: capesse, per deos, rem publicam, et omnia aspera pervade, *to break through, overcome*, Sall. Or. ad Caes. Rep. Ord. 1, 6: pallor ora, Sil. 7, 427: magnam Asiae partem cis Euphraten tanti mali fama pervaserat, Curt. 10, 5, 18; cf.: ut quisque proximus ab oppresso sit, per omnis velut continens incendium pervasurum, Liv. 37, 25, 6: victoriae Romanae fama cum pervasisset in Asia, id. 45, 10, 1: terror in totam penitus aciem pervasit, id. 8, 9, 11: ex contagione, velut tabes, in Perthraebiam quoque id pervaserat malum (i. e. seditiones), id. 42, 5, 7. — **B.** *To arrive at, reach a place*: fines, Lucr. 1, 556: locus, quo non nostrorum hominum libido pervaserit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 307.

pervagābilis, *e*, *adj.* [pervagor], *ranging or sweeping through* (post-class.): cymbulae, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

pervagātus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pervagor.

per-vāgor, ātus, *1. v. dep. n.* and *a.*, *to wander or range through, to rove about, overrun* (class.). **I.** Lit.: hic praedonum naviculae pervagatae sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 98: his imperat, ut omnibus in locis pervagentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: natio pervagata bello prope orbem terrarum, Liv. 38, 17, 1, 29. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To spread out, extend*: quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64: ardore in agris pervagantes, Vit. 2, 6. — **B.** *To spread through, pervade*: timores omnium mentes pervagantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 32: dolor omnia membra pervagatur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 6; 6, 10, 3. — **C.** *To be widely spread, to become common*: ne is honos nimium pervagetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 39, 113. — Hence, **pervagātus**, *a*, *um*, *P. a.* **A.** *Spread out, wide-spread, well known*: longe et late pervagata anteponantur angustis, Cic. Top. 18, 69: pervagatissimus verus, id. Or. 43, 147: declamatio, id. Planc. 19, 47: sermo, id. Mil. 12, 33; cf. id. de Or. 1, 36, 165: gloria, id. Marcell. 8, 26. — **B.** *Common, general*: pervagator pars, *of a more general nature*, Cic. Inv. 2, 14, 47.

per-vāgus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *wandering or roaming all about*: puer, Ov. A. A. 2, 18; Sabin. Ep. 1, 91.

(**per-valco**, a false read. for pervolat, Lucr. 6, 916 Lachm. ad h. l.)

per-vālidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *very strong*: agmina, Amm. 29, 1, 2: contritio, *profound*, Vulg. Isa. 30, 14.

per-vāpōro, āvi, *1. v. a.*, *to steam, fill with vapor*: solium, Petr. 73, 5 Keller (Bücheler, parabat).

pervārie, *adv.*, *v. pervarius fin.*

per-vārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *very various*: utilitates, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 42 dub. — **Adv.**: **pervārie**, *very variously*: pervarie narratur, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327.

pervāsio, ōnis, *f.* [pervado], *an invading, invasion* (late Lat.): rerum alienarum pervasio, Salv. Gub. Dei, 5, 10.

pervāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an invader* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 4, 20; Cod. Th. 2, 4, 5.

per-vasto, āvi, ātum, *1. v. a.*, *to lay waste, devastate*: fines, Liv. 6, 4: pervastatis passim agris, id. 8, 19: pervastata Italia, Tac. A. 15, 45: Boii Laevos cum pervastassent, Liv. 33, 37, 6.

pervāsus, *a*, *um*, *Part.*, from pervado.

pervectio, ōnis, *f.* [perveho], *a conveying, carrying through*, Cod. Th. 11, 1, 13.

pervector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a bringer, conveyer* (late Lat.): apicum, *a letter-carrier*, Symm. Ep. 4, 65.

pervectus, *a*, *um*, *Part.*, from perveho.

per-vēho, xi, ctum, *3. v. a.*, *to bear, carry, or convey through*. **I.** Lit.: com-meatus, Liv. 44, 6, 6. — **Mid.**: pervehi, *to pass through, traverse*: Oceanum pervehitur, Tac. A. 2, 8: volucris litora classe, Sil. 4, 51. — **II.** Transf., *to carry, bring, convey to a place*: virgines Caere pervexit, Liv. 5, 40: corpus ... Romam usque pervexit, Suet. Tib. 7: sandaracha et ochra inde pervehuntur ad nos, Plin. 35, 6, 22, § 39: volo mollior me pervehat (sc. equus), App. de Deo Socr. p. 54 fin.; cf. id. M. 1, p. 113, 9. — **Mid.**: pervehi, *to ride, drive, sail, etc.*, *to come or go to a place*: dictator ubi currum insidit, pervehitur usque ad oppidum, Poët. (not Enn.) ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.: in portum, Cic. Att. 14, 19, 1; id. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: pervectus Chalcidem, Liv. 31, 23: pervectus in Africam, Vell. 2, 55, 1: Gades usque, pervectus, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 169. — **Trop.**, *to reach, attain*: ad exitus optatos, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19. — **Poët.**, of pedestrians, *to go, come, proceed, etc.*: cito passu pervecta ad litora, Sil. 8, 126.

per-vello, velli, *3. v. a.*, *to pull or pluck hard; to pull, twitch any thing*. **I.** Lit.: nates, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 66: aurem; Phaedr. 5, 5, 32; also, prov., aurem, *to pull one's ear*, i. e. *to remind one of a thing*, Sen. Ben. 5, 7, 5; Val. Max. 1, 5, 8; Sen. Ep. 94, 55; id. Ben. 4, 36, 1; 5, 7, 6. — **B.** Transf., *to excite, sharpen*: stomachum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 9. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To twitch, pinch*: fortuna pervellere to forsitan potuerit et pungere, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: si te forte dolor aliquis pervellerit, id. ib. 2, 20, 46. — **2.** *To revile, disparage*: jus civile, Cic. de Or. 1, 62, 265. — **B.** *To arouse, enliven*: ad referendam gratiam fides languet: hanc pervellamus, Sen. Ben. 5, 23, 1.

per-vēnio, vēni, ventum, *4. (old fut.)* perveniunt, Pompon. ap. Non. 508, 6; *pres. subj.* perveniat, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 12; *inf. pres. pass.* pervenier, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 35; *v. n.*, *to come to, arrive at, reach a place*. **I.** Lit.: quotum die Sicione huc pervenisti, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 78: Germani in fines Eburonum pervenerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 6: ad portam, Cic. Pis. 25, 61: in summum montis, Ov. M. 13, 909: in portum, Quint. 2, 17, 24. — **II.** Transf., of things, *to reach, become known to, come to, fall to, etc.*: si ad erum haec res pervenerit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 50: si lupinum ad siliquas non pervenit, *does not come to pods, does not form pods*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23: duodecim seculis in praedonum potestate pervenerunt, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 32: ut omnis hereditas ad filium perveniret, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55: serrula ad Stratonem pervenit, id. Clu. 64, 180: annona ad denarios I. in singulos modos pervenerat, *had risen to*, Caes. B. C. 1, 52: pervenit res ad istius aures, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64; for which poet. with simple acc.: verba aures non pervenient nostras, Ov. M. 3, 462. — **Impers. pass.**: postquam est in thalami tecta Perventum, Verg. G. 4, 375; id. A. 2, 634. — **III.** Trop., *to come to, arrive at; to reach, attain to any thing*: sine me pervenire, quo

volo (in my story), Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 44: calamitas colomum ad fructus pervenire non patitur, Varr. R. 1, 4: in maximam invidiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45: in senatum, to get into the Senate, i. e. to become a senator, id. Fl. 18, 43: ad primos comoedos, to become a first-rate comedian, id. Rosc. Com. 11, 30: si in tua scripta pervenero, to be mentioned in your writings, id. Fam. 5, 12, 7: ad id, quod cupiebat, id. Off. 1, 31, 113 (dub.; al. venire): ad magnam partem laudis, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: deditio, ex qua ad Jugurtham scelorum impunitas, in rem publicam damna atque dedecora pervenerint, Sall. J. 31, 19: in odium alicujus, Nep. Lys. 1, 3: in amicitiam alicujus, id. Alc. 5, 3: ex tot procellis civilibus ad incolumitatem, id. Att. 10, 6: ad desperationem, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: in magnum timorem, ne, etc., id. ib. 1, 61: ad septuagesimum regni annum pervenit, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46; Nep. Phoc. 2, 1.—*Pass. impers.*: pervenierit Eo quo nos volumus, attain our object, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 35: quin erat dicturus, ad quem propter diei brevitate perventum non est, his turn was not reached, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9: ad manus pervenit, id. Sest. 36, 77.

***per-vēnor**, āri, v. dep. a., to hunt through; transf., to run through or about: urbem totam pervenari, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 3 (v. 818 Ritschl).

perventio, ōnis, f. [pervenio], an arrival (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 4, § 406; Aug. Conf. 6, 1.

perventor, ōris, m. [id.], a comer, arriver (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 3, 13; Aug. Cons. Evang. 2, 20.

per-vēnustus, a, um, adj., very comely (post-class.): homo, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

pervorsē (pervorsē), adv., v. per-vertō, P. a. fin.

pervorsio, ōnis, f. [pervertō], a turning about, inversion; a wresting, perversion, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5.

perversitas, ātis, f. [perversus], forwardness, untowardness, perversity: quae est autem in hominibus tanta perversitas, ut, etc., Cic. Or. 9, 31: opinionum, id. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: magna perversitas, id. Off. 1, 40, 145: alicujus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 38: molestissima diligenter perversitas, Quint. 1, 6, 34: morum, Suet. Aug. 62: incredibilis hominum, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7.

perversus (pervorsus), a, um, Part. and P. a., from pervertō.

per-vertō (pervortō), ti, sum, 3, v. a., to turn around or about, to overturn, overthrow, throw down (class.). I. Lit.: pinus proceras pervortunt, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 196 Vahl): (coqui) aulas pervortunt, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 16: turrim ballistā, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 59: tum visam beluam immanem, quācunque incederet, arbuta, virgulta, tecta pervertere, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: perversae rupes, broken, craggy rocks, Liv. 21, 33.—B. Esp., in wrestling or boxing, to throw down, knock down; hence: si rex opstabit ob viam, regem ipsum prius pervortito, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 14.—II. Trop. A. To overthrow, subvert; to destroy, ruin, undo, corrupt: cito homo pervortit potest, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 52: labefactare atque pervertere amicitiam aut justitiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 70: quidam, propositis malorum et bonorum finibus, omne officium perverterunt, id. Off. 1, 2, 5: omnia jura divina atque humana, id. ib. 1, 8, 26: ipse (Quinctius) postquam Junium pervertit, totam causam reliquit, id. Quint. 39, 108: hostium vim se perversurum putavit, pervertit autem suam, id. Div. 2, 56, 115; id. Brut. 79, 273: aliquem amicitia alicujus, Tac. A. 13, 45: aliquem, id. H. 3, 38: aliquos et ambitio pervertit, Quint. 12, 8, 2.—B. To put down, confute, silence one (in allusion to the meaning I. B. supra): nemo unquam me tenuissimā suspitione perstrinxit, quem non pervertem ac perfregerim, Cic. Sull. 16, 47: numquam ille me opprimit consilio, numquam ullo artificio pervertet, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 44.—Hence, **pervorsus** (pervorsus), a, um, P. a., turned the wrong way, askew, awry (cf. praeposterus).

A. Lit.: rectus perversusque partus, Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 16, 4: perversas induit comas, sets her false hair on awry, Ov. A. A. 3, 246: pondere caput perversa ova, Plin. 10, 16, 48, § 38: perversa vestis, i. e. pulla, Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 5: Roscius erat perversissimis oculis, quales sunt strabonum, dreadfully squint-eyed, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79.—B. Trop., perversē, not right, wrong, evil, bad: dies perversus atque adversus, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 1: nihil pravam et perversum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 30: quid magis inquinatum, deformatum, perversum, conturbatum dici potest, id. Har. Resp. 12, 25: homo praeposterus atque perversus, id. Clu. 26, 71: sapientia, id. Mur. 36, 75: mos, id. Rosc. Com. 18, 56: bellum Contra fata deum perverso numine poscunt, Verg. A. 7, 584: perversa grammaticorum subtilitas, Plin. 35, 3, 4, § 13: ambitio, Quint. 10, 7, 21: generatio perversa, wicked, Vulg. Deut. 32, 20 et saep.—As subst.: **perversum**, i. n., a wrong, evil: in perversum sollers, Sen. Vit. Beat. 5, 3.—Hence, adv.: **pervorsē** (pervorsē), awry, the wrong way. I. Lit.: sella curulis in senatu perversē collocata, Suet. Galb. 18.—2. Trop., perversely, wrongly, badly, ill: dicere, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4, 3 (Trag. v. 229 Vahl); so, dicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: erras perversae, pater, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 36: interpretari, id. Truc. 1, 2, 41: si quid fieri perversae videt, id. Pers. 3, 1, 40: vides, id. Merc. 2, 2, 20: si quid perversae tetrequae factum est, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 23, 4: uti deorum beneficio, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70: imitari, id. Off. 3, 32, 113: quiescite agere perversae, Vulg. Isa. 1, 16.—Comp.: perversius, Tert. Apol. 2.—Sup.: perversissime suspicari, Hier. in Matt. 1, 25.

***per-vespēri**, adv., very late in the evening: ad aliquem venire, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 1.

pervestigatio, ōnis, f. [pervestigo], a searching into, examining, investigation: scientiae, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 9.

pervestigatōr, ōris, m. [id.], a searcher, investigator: divinae bibliothecae, Hier. Vir. Illustr. 81.

per-vestigo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to trace out, search out. I. Lit., of hounds; hence of spies: canes venaticos diceret, ita omnia odorabantur et pervestigabant, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 31.—II. Trop., to seek out, examine, investigate: operam ut sumam ad pervestigandum, ubi sit illa, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 94; cf. id. Rud. 1, 4, 5; Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 147: quae a me pervestigata et cognita sunt, id. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 174: Locris sacrilegium pervestigatum a Q. Minucio erat, Liv. 31, 13, 1.

per-vētus, ēris, adj., very old: signum ligneum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 7: oppidum, id. ib. 2, 4, 33, § 72: amicitia, id. Fam. 13, 17: epistula sed sero allata, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14: vinum non perversus, Cels. 5, 26, 30.

per-vētustus, a, um, adj., very old: verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 201: vocabulum, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 59.

perviam, adv. [per-via], accessible (cf. pervius; ante-class. and post-Aug.): angulos aedium perviam facitis, i. q. pervios, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 24; Front. Orat. 1 fin. Mai: divus Augustus reprehendens T. Claudium ita loquitur: Scribis enim perviam āvri τού obviam, Charis. p. 187 P.

***per-viaticum**, i. n., money for a journey: perviaticum publice decretum, Front. ad Amic. 2, 6 Mai.

perviciacia, ae, f. [pervicax], firmness, inflexibility; in a bad sense, stubbornness, obstinacy (syn.: pertinacia, perseverantia): avaritia, ambitio, mulierositas, perviciacia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: haec perviciacia tua et superbia coegit me loqui, Liv. 9, 34, 24: Aegyptia, Treb. Poll. Claud. 11, 1.—II. Transf., in a milder signif., firmness, steadfastness: tu pertinaciam esse, hanc praedicās, ego perviciaciam aio, Att. ap. Non. 432, 32 sq. (Trag. Rel. v. 4 Rib.); v. the entire passage under pervicax): quantā perviciacia in hostem, tantā beneficentia adversus supplices utendum, Tac. A. 12, 20.—Of things: castanea pedamentis omnibus praefertur perdurandi perviciacia, Plin. 17, 20, 34, § 147.

pervicaciter, adv., v. pervicax fin. **pervicax**, ācis, adj. [per and root vic- of vinco], firm, determined; esp. in a bad sense, stubborn, obstinate, headstrong, wilful (not in Cic. or Cæs.): tu pertinaciam esse, Antioche, hanc praedicās: Ego pervicaciam aio et eā me uti volo... Nam pervicacem dici me esse et vincere Perfacile

pator: pertinacem nil moror? Att. ap. Non. 432, 32 sq. (Trag. Rel. v. 8 Rib.); cf.: adversus peritos pervicax, Tac. H. 1, 26; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 17: musa, Hor. C. 3, 3, 70: accusatio, Tac. A. 13, 33; 3, 33: pervicacissimi Latinarum, Flor. 1, 11, 11: pervicacioris irae fuit, Curt. 8, 6, 1: homines pervicaci audacia, pertinaci spe, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43 fin.—B. Of things, steady, unmoved: contra flatu pervicax libra, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 161.—II. Transf., in a good sense, steadfast, firm: recti pervicax, constans adversus metus, Tac. H. 4, 5.—Hence, adv.: **pervicaciter**, stoutly, stiffly, stubbornly, obstinately: pervicaciter perstare, Dig. 26, 10, 3.—Comp.: pervicacius causam belli quare, Liv. 42, 14; Tac. A. 4, 42; 13, 54 fin.

pervictus, a, um, Part., from pervinco. **pervicus**, a, um, adj. [pervico for pervinco], stubborn, obstinate (ante-class. colat. form of pervicax): pervico Ajax animo atque evocabili, Att. ap. Non. 487, 15 (Trag. Rel. p. 131 Rib.); Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 487, 15.

pervidens, entis, Part. and P. a., from pervideo. **pervideo**, vidi, visum, 2, v. a., to look over, look on, overlook, survey. I. Lit.: sol pervidet omnia, Ov. M. 14, 375.—B. Transf., to look at or upon, to view: cunctaque mens oculis pervidet illa suis, Ov. P. 1, 8, 34: cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippi inunctis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 25.—II. Trop. A. To consider, examine: pervideamus, utrum, etc., Lucr. 1, 956: videbo te et pervidebo, Cic. Att. 4, 12 fin. (B. and K. promonebo).—B. To perceive, discern, Lucr. 2, 90 (for Cic. Att. 15, 4, 2; v. 2. pervolo): meritorum meorum fieri accessionem pervidete te spero, Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 1: infirmitatem animorum, id. Att. 12, 38, 2; Col. 2, 1, 5.—Hence, ***pervidens**, entis, P. a., sagacious, intelligent: pervidentissimus princeps, Front. Aequaed. 11 dub. (al. providentissimus).

***per-vigēo**, gūi, 2, v. n., to continue blooming, to bloom to the last: opibus atque honoribus pervigere, i. e. remained in constant possession of, etc., Tac. A. 4, 34.

pervigil, is (collat. form **pervigilis**: cura, App. M. 11, p. 270, 31), adj., ever watchful (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. pernox): pervigil in mediae sidera noctis eras, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 44; id. M. 10, 369: pervigilem draconem, id. ib. 7, 149; id. H. 12, 60: pervigiles et insomnes, Plin. Pan. 63: canis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 809: custodia, Luc. 4, 7: torus, Juv. 15, 43: popinae, i. e. open all night, id. 8, 158.—II. Transf.: nox, passed without sleep, Just. 12, 13, 7.

pervigilatio, ōnis, f. [pervigil], a devotional watching, a vigil: nocturnae pervigilationes, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37.

pervigilia, ae, f. [id.], a watching all night long: pervigiliae malum, Just. 24, 8, 14; Mart. Cap. 1, § 37; cf. Charis. p. 43 P.

pervigilium, ii, n. [id.], a watching all night, a remaining awake or sitting up all night long. I. In gen., Plin. 11, 53, 118, § 283: pervigilio fatigati, Just. 13, 8, 6: inter cotidiana pervigilia fessus, Sen. Ira. 3, 29, 1.—II. In partic., a devotional watching, a vigil: castra pervigilio neglecta, Liv. 23, 35: celebrare, Tac. A. 15, 44: indicere, Suet. Calig. 54: pervigilio anniversario colere, id. Galb. 4: agere, id. Vit. 10; Plin. 18, 12, 32, § 124: Pervigilium Veneris, the name of a little Latin poem by an unknown author, of perhaps the second century A. D.

pervigilo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to remain awake or watch all night; to remain awake during, to watch through any period: continuas has tris noctis pervigilavi pessime, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 158; id. Aul. 1, 1, 33: vigilare leve est, pervigilare grave, Mart. 6, 69, 9 and 10: noctem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 98: in armis, Liv. 24, 38: ad luminis ignes, Verg. G. 1, 291: nox pervigilata in mero, watched through, i. e. spent without sleep, Ov. F. 6, 326: sollicitas trivio pervigilare moras, Prop. 1, 16, 40: Veneri, to keep a vigil all night in honor of Venus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 25.—II. Transf., to keep watch, to watch: et tecum longos pervigilare dies, Tib. 3, 6, 54; cf.: ipsi pervigilant, quasi rationem pro animabus vestris reddituri, Vulg. Heb. 13, 17.

per-vilis, e, *adj.*, very cheap: annona, Liv. 31, 50; Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 219.

pervinca, v. vinca pervinca.

pervinco, vici, victum, 3, v. n. and a.

I. Lit. A. Neutr., to conquer completely, gain a complete victory: pervicit Bardanes, Tac. A. 11, 10. **B. Act.**, to conquer or defeat completely, gain a complete victory over: ne nos subdola perfidia pervincamur, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 67: pervince, Theseu, quidquid alto in pectore Remanet pavoris, Sen. Herc. Fur. 654: dominae pervincere mores, Prop. 1, 17, 15. **II. Transf. A.** To carry a point, maintain one's opinion: restitit ac pervicit Cato, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 8. **B. To surpass, outdo, exceed**: sonum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 200. **C. To induce or prevail upon with great effort, to effect with much labor, to bring about, achieve, etc.**: multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios, ut, etc., Liv. 42, 45: at illam non verbera, non ignes pervicere, quin, etc., Tac. A. 15, 57: pervicerunt quidem remis, ut tenerent terram, they brought it about, Liv. 37, 16: neque pervincere potuit, ut referrent consules, id. 4, 12: hoc est tibi pervincendum, Cat. 76, 15; Tac. A. 14, 14. **D. To outbid in buying**: si amas, eme: facito ut pretio pervincas tuo, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 57. **E. To prove, demonstrate**: aliquid dictis, Lucr. 5, 99.

† Pervincus, i, m., i. e. Achiever, a Roman surname, Inscr. Grut. 16, 7.

per-vio, are, v. n., to go on, proceed, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 104 Mai.

per-virens, entis, *Part.* [vireo], ever flourishing, ever green (post-class.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 7, 11.

per-viridis, e, *adj.*, very green: campus, Mel. 2, 5, 7: color, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 87; Sol. 53, 21; Front. Aquaed. 7 (al. praevidis).

per-viso, ere, v. a., to behold, contemplate: caelum, Manil. 4, 925.

per-vivo, xi, ctum, 3, v. n., to live on, survive to a certain time (ante-class.): pervixi usque adhuc, Att. ap. Non. 238, 2 (Trag. Rel. v. 417 Rib.): pervivo usque ad summam aetatem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 84.

pervius, a, um, *adj.* [per-via], that has a passage through; hence, **I. Lit.**, that may be passed through or crossed, affording a passage through, passable, perviosus (class.): aedes, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 14: transitiones, thoroughfares, passages, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67: hostes saltus pervios ceperant, Liv. 9, 43: usus Tectorum inter se, Verg. A. 2, 453: Phoebo non pervia taxus, i. e. impervious to the sun's rays, Luc. 6, 645: pervius hastis, id. 2, 310: rima pervia flatus, Ov. M. 15, 301: non ulli pervia vento, id. ib. 2, 762: equo loca pervia, id. ib. 8, 377: Baianae pervia cymbae stagna, Juv. 12, 80: unde maxime pervius amnis, is most fordable, Tac. A. 12, 12: Phasis pontibus CXX. pervius, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 13: sacrafa Fauni pervia, i. e. accessible to all, not set apart by consecration, Calp. Ecl. 1, 15. **Hence, subst.: pervium**, ii, n., a thoroughfare, passage: ne pervium illa Germanis exercitibus esset, Tac. H. 3, 8. **B. Transf. I. Act.**, that makes a passage through, penetrating: ensis, Sil. 10, 249. **2. Pass.**, perforated, pierced: annulus, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 6. **II. Trop.**: cor meum mihi nunc pervium est, my heart is now open, i. e. light or easy, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 70 (760 Ritschl): nihil ambitioni pervium, accessible, Tac. A. 13, 4.

per-volaticus, a, um, *adj.*, flying about, unstable, volatile (post-class.): vis vaga et pervolatrica, Tert. Anim. 46.

pervolgo, are, v. pervulgo.

pervolitantia, ae, f. [pervolito], a flying around, circumvolation: mundi circa terram, Vitruv. 9, 7.

pervolito, are, v. freq. n. [pervolo], to fly through or around, to flit about (poet.): per dissepia domorum, Lucr. 6, 952; 2, 346: omnia loca, Verg. A. 8, 24: tecta, Val. Fl. 4, 505. **Transf.**: iter, to traverse repeatedly, Vitruv. 9, 1, 8.

1. per-volo, avi, atum, 1, v. n. **I. Lit.** A. To fly through or about a place: aedes, Verg. A. 12, 473: aerium iter, Ov. F. 2, 252: rumor agitat pervolat alis, id. ib. 6, 527: Flaminiam, Juv. 1, 61. **B. To fly to a place**: Pegasus in nitentem pervolaturos aetheram, Poet. ap. Aug. Music. 3, 3: ani-

mus velocius in hanc sedem pervolabit, Cic. Rep. 6, 26, 29. **II. Transf.**, of swift motion in gen., to fly or dart through, to pass quickly over or through: perque volare mare ac terras (of the sun's beams), Lucr. 4, 203: sex et quinquaginta milia passuum cisis pervolavit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: totam urbem, Juv. 6, 398; cf.: axe citato Flaminiam, id. 1, 60.

2. per-volo, volui, velle, v. n., to wish greatly, to be very desirous (rare but class.): obtunso ore nunc pervelim progredire Senem, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 9: scire ex te pervelim, Cic. Sull. 7, 23: quem videre pervelim, id. Att. 11, 14, 3: mihi ignosci pervelim, id. ib. 1, 1, 3. **In tmesi**: ibi te quam primum per videre velim, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 2: pervelle aliquid videre, Liv. 39, 43: illud pervelim, proditum falso esse, etc., id. 8, 18, 2.

pervoluto, are, v. freq. a. [pervolvo], to roll over and over; hence, in partic., to turn over books, to look through, read: libros, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 2: scriptores, id. de Or. 1, 34, 158.

pervolūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from pervolvo.

per-volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, 3, v. a., to roll or tumble about (syn. voluto). **I. Lit.**: aliquid in luto, Ter. And. 4, 4, 38. **Mid.**, to roll one's self, to roll: in suo pervoluta sanguine, weltering, App. M. 8, p. 207, 22. **B. Transf.**, to turn over a book, to read: Smyrnam incana diu saecula pervolvent, Cat. 95, 6. **II. Trop.**, to be very busy or much engaged in any thing: ut in his locis pervolvatur animus, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 149.

pervorse, pervorsus, pervorto, v. pervorto.

pervulgātē, adv., v. pervulgo, P. a. fin.

pervulgātus, a, um, *Part.*, from pervulgo.

pervulgo or **-volgo**, avi, atum, 1, v. a., to communicate to the people, to make publicly known, to publish, spread abroad (class.; cf. publico). **I. Lit.** A. In gen., Lucr. 5, 1162: de re illustri et facile etiam in vulgus pervulgatā, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15: in re tam clarā, tam testatā, tam abs te ipso pervulgatā, id. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 104: illas tabulas pervulgari atque edi populo Romano imperavi, id. Sull. 15, 42: praemia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus pervulgari, id. Inv. 2, 39, 114; Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 44. **B. In partic.**, to make one's self common, to prostitute one's self: mulier, quae se omnibus pervulgaret, Cic. Cael. 16, 38. **II. Transf.**, to visit often, to frequent, haunt a place (poet.): litus pervolgans feror, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 88 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 108 Rib.): solis pervolgant fulgura caelum, Lucr. 2, 164: quae pervolgant nemora avia pervolantes, id. 2, 346; 4, 208. **Hence, pervulgātus (pervolg-)**, a, um, P. a. A. Very usual, very common, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 149: at hoc pervolgatum est nimis, id. Ps. 1, 2, 121: consolatio pervulgata, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 2: notius pervulgatusque, Gell. 7, 17, 8: pervulgatissima verborum dignitas, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 11. **B. Well known**: maledicta pervulgata in omnes, Cic. Cael. 3, 6: humanitas, Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 9. **Adv.**: **pervulgātē**, after the manner of the people, as the vulgar do: pervulgātē magis quam inscite locutus es, Gell. 18, 10, 6; 16, 7, 12.

pēs, pēdis, m. [kindr. with Sanscr. pād, foot, from root pād; ire; Gr. πῶς, πῶν; Goth. fōt; old Germ. vuoz; Engl. foot], a foot of man or beast. **I. Lit.**: si pes condoluit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: calcei apti ad pedem, id. de Or. 1, 54, 231: nec manus, nec pedes, nec alia membra, id. Univ. 6: pedē tellurem pulsare, i. e. to dance, Hor. C. 1, 37, 1; cf.: alterno pede terram quater, id. ib. 1, 4, 7; 4, 1, 27: pedis aptissima forma, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 7: aves omnes in pedes nascuntur, are born feet first, Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 149: cycnum pedibus Jovis armiger uncis sustulit, Verg. A. 9, 564; cf. id. ib. 11, 723: pedem ferre, to go or come, id. G. 1, 11: si in fundo pedem possuisses, set foot, Cic. Caecin. 11, 31: pedem efferre, to step or go out, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 19: qui pedem portā non extulit, Cic. Att. 8, 2, 4; 6, 8, 5: pedem portā non plus extulit quam domo suā, id. ib. 8, 2, 4: pedem limine efferre,

id. Cael. 14, 34: pedem referre, revocare, retrahere, to go or come back, to return: profugum referre pedem, Ov. H. 15, 186; id. M. 2, 439. **Said even of streams**: revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto, Verg. A. 9, 125: retrahitque pedes simul unda relabens, id. ib. 10, 307; cf. infra, II. H.: pedibus, on foot, afoot: cum ingressus iter pedibus sit, Cic. Sen. 10, 34; Suet. Aug. 53. **Esp. in phrase**: pedibus ire, venire, etc.: pedibus proficisci, Liv. 26, 19: pedibus iter conficere, id. 44, 5: quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus transire potest, Caes. B. G. 5, 18: (Caesar) pedibus Narbonem pervenit, id. B. C. 2, 21: ut neque pedibus adducto haberent, id. B. G. 3, 12 init. **Rarely pede ire** (poet. and late Lat.): quo bene coepisti, sic pede semper eas, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 66: Jordanem transierunt pede, Ambros. in Ps. 118, 165, n. 16. **Trop.**: Bacchus fluere pede suo, i. e. wine unmixed with water, Auct. Aetn. 13; cf.: musta sub adducto si pede nulla fluant, Ov. P. 2, 9, 32, and II. H. infra. **Pregn.**, by land: cum illud iter Hispaniense pedibus fere confici soleat: aut si quis navigare velit, etc., Cic. Vat. 5, 12: seu pedibus Parthos sequimur, seu classe Britannos, Prop. 2, 20, 63 (3, 23, 5): ego me in pedes (conicio), take to my heels, make off, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 5. **Esp.**: ad pedes alicui or alicujus, accidere, procidere, jacere, se abicere, se proicere, procumbere, etc., to approach as a suppliant, to fall at one's feet: ad pedes omnium singillatim accidente Clodio, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5: abjectā togā se ad generi pedes abiecit, id. ib. 4, 2, 4: rex procidit ad pedes Achillei, Hor. Epod. 17, 14: vos ad pedes lenonis proiecistis, Cic. Sen. 11, 26: filius se ad pedes meos prosternens, id. Phil. 2, 18, 45: tibi sum supplex, Nec moror ante tuos procubuisse pedes, Ov. H. 12, 186: cui cum se moesta turba ad pedes provolvisset, Liv. 6, 3, 4: ad pedes Caesaris provoluta regina, Flor. 4, 11, 9: (mater una) mihi ad pedes misera jacuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 129; cf.: amplecti pedes potui, Ov. M. 9, 605: complector, regina, pedes, Luc. 10, 89: servus aeditus, a footman, lackey, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 1: sub pedibus, under one's feet, i. e. in one's power, Verg. A. 7, 100; Liv. 34, 32: sub pedibus esse or jacere, to be or lie under one's feet, i. e. to be disregarded (poet.): sors ubi pessima rerum, Sub pedibus timor est, Ov. M. 14, 490: amicitiae nomen Re tibi pro vili sub pedibusque jacet, id. Tr. 1, 8, 16: pedem opponere, to put one's foot against, i. e. to withstand, resist, oppose (poet.), id. P. 4, 6, 8: pedem trahere, to drag one's foot, i. e. to halt, limp; said of scazonic verse, id. R. Am. 378: trahantur haec pedibus, may be dragged by the heels, i. e. may go to the dogs (class.): fratrem mecum et te si habebō, per me ista pedibus trahantur, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10; id. Fam. 7, 32, 2: ante pedes esse or ante pedes posita esse, to lie before one's feet, i. e. before one's eyes, to be evident, palpable, glaring: istuc est sapere, non quod ante pedes modo est, Videre, sed etiam illa, quae futura sunt, Prospicere, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 32: transilire ante pedes posita, et alia longe repetita sumere, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160: omni pede stare, i. e. to use every effort, make every exertion, Quint. 12, 9, 18: nec caput nec pes, neither head nor foot, beginning nor end, no part: nec caput nec pes sermonum apparet, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 439: garriet quoi neque pes neque caput compareat, id. Capt. 3, 4, 81: tuas res ita contractas, ut, quemadmodum scribis, nec caput nec pedes, Curio ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 31, 2: ut nec pes nec caput uni Reddatur formae, Hor. A. P. 8: dixit Cato, eam legationem nec caput, nec pedes, nec cor habere, Liv. Epit. 50: pes, secundus, i. e. a happy or fortunate arrival: adi pede secundo, Verg. A. 8, 302: felix, Ov. F. 1, 514; cf.: boni pedis homo, id. est ejus adventus affert aliquid felicitatis, Aug. Ep. ad Max. Gram. 44. **So esp. pes dexter**, because it was of good omen to move the right foot first; temples had an uneven number of steps, that the same foot might touch the first step and first enter the temple, Vitruv. 3, 3; cf. Petr. 30: quove pede ingressi? Prop. 3 (4), 1, 6. **So the left foot was associated with bad omens**; cf. Suet. Aug. 92 init.: pessimo pede domum nostram accessit, App. M. 6, 26, p. 184, 1; hence; dextro pede, auspiciously: quid tamen dextro

pede concipis, etc., Juv. 10, 5: pedibus pecunia compensatur, said proverbially of distant lands purchased at a cheap rate, but which it costs a great deal to reach, Cato ap. Cic. Fl. 29, 72: a pedibus usque ad caput, *from head to foot, all over* (late Lat.; cf.: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20), Aug. in Ps. 55, 20; 90, 1, 2 et saep.; cf.: a vestigio pedis usque ad verticem, Ambros. Offic. Min. 2, 22, 114.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t.: descendere ad pedes, to *alight, dismount*, of cavalry, Liv. 9, 22: pedibus merere, to *serve on foot, as a foot-soldier*, id. 24, 18: ad pedes pugna ierat, *they fought on foot*, id. 21, 46: pedem conferre, to *come to close quarters*: collato pede rem gerere, id. 26, 39; Cic. Planc. 19, 48.—**2.** Publicist's t. t.: pedibus ire in sententiam alicuius, to *adopt one's opinion, take sides with one*: cum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, Liv. 9, 8, 13; 5, 9, 2.—**3.** In mal. part.: pedem or pedes tollere, extollere (ad concubitum), Mart. 10, 81, 4; 11, 71, 8; hence the lusus verb. with pedem dare and tollere, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A foot of a table, stool, bench, etc., Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 46: mensae sed erat pes tertius impar, Ov. M. 8, 661; cf.: pedem et nostrum dicimus, et lecti, et veli, ut carminis (v. in the foll.), Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 2: tricliniorum, Plin. 34, 2, 4, § 9: subsellii, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: pes argenteus (mensae), Juv. 11, 128.—**B.** Pes veli, a rope attached to a sail for the purpose of setting it to the wind, a sheet: sive utrumque Juppiter Simul secundus incidisset in pedem, Cat. 4, 19: pede labitur aequo, i. e. before the wind, with the wind right aft, Ov. F. 3, 565: pedibus aequis, Cic. Att. 16, 6 inil.; cf. also the passage quoted above from Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 2; and: prolato pede, transversos capere Notos, id. Med. 322.—Hence, facere pedem, to *veer out one sheet, to take advantage of a side wind, to haul the wind*: una omnes fecere pedem; pariterque sinistros, Nunc dextros solvere sinus, Verg. A. 5, 830: prolatis pedibus, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 128.—**C.** The foot of a mountain (post-class.): Orontes imos pedes Casii montis praetermeans, Amm. 14, 8, 10 al.—**D.** Ground, soil, territory (post-class.): in Caesariensis pede, Sol. 3, 2: omnis Africa Zeugitana pede incipit, id. 27, 1; cf.: quamvis angustum pedem dispositio fecit habitabilem, Sen. Tranq. An. 10, 4.—**E.** The stalk or pedicle of a fruit, esp. of the grape, together with the husk: vinaceorum pes proruit, Col. 12, 43; so id. 12, 36.—Of the olive, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 5: pes milvinus or milvi, the stalk or stem of the plant batis, Col. 12, 7.—Hence, as a name for several plants: pedes gallinacei, a plant: Capnos trunca, quam pedes gallinaceos vocant, Plin. 25, 13, 98, § 155: pedes betacei, beet-roots, Varr. R. R. 1, 27.—**F.** Pedes navales, rowers, sailors, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 75.—**G.** The barrow of a litter, Cat. 10, 22.—**H.** Poet., of fountains and rivers: inde super terras fluit agmine dulci, Quā via secta semel lustrando pede detulit undas, Lucr. 5, 272; 6, 638: crepante lymphā desilit pede, Hor. Epod. 16, 47: liquido pede labitur unda, Verg. Cul. 17: lento pede sulcat harenas Bagrada, Sil. 6, 140.—**K.** A metrical foot: ad heroum nos dactyli et anapaesti et spondei pedem invitas, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 82: pedibus claudere verba, to *make verses*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 28: musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, in hexameters and pentameters, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30: inque suos volui cogere verba pedes, id. Tr. 5, 12, 34.—**2.** A kind of verse, measure: et pede, quo debent fortia bella geri, Ov. Ib. 646: Lesbius, Hor. C. 4, 6, 35.—**L.** In music, time (post-Aug.), Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 6.—**M.** A foot, as a measure of length (class.): ne iste hercle ab istā non pedem discedat, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 13: ab aliquo pedem discessisse, Cic. Deiot. 15, 42: pedem e villā adhuc egressi non sumus, id. Att. 13, 16, 1: pes justus, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317.—Hence, transf.: pede suo se metiri, to *measure one's self by one's own foot-rule*, i. e. by one's own powers or abilities, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 98.—**N.** Pedes, lice; v. pedis.—**O.** The leg (late Lat.), in phrase: pedem frangere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 22, 3; id. Serm. 273, 7.

Pescennius, i, m., name of a Roman gens. **I.** A friend of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6.—Esp., **II.** Pescennius Niger, a Ro-

man emperor; hence, **Pescennianus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to the emperor **Pescennius**: reliquiae, Spart. Sev. 15, 4: domus, id. Pesc. Nig. 12, 4.

† **peschia** in Saliari carmine Aelius Stilo dici ait capitia ex pellibus agnitis facta, quod Graeci pelles vocent pesce neutro genere pluraliter, Fest. p. 210 Müll.

† **pesestas** significare videtur pestilentiam, Fest. p. 210 Müll.; cf.: pesestas dicebatur pestilentia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 211 Müll.

† **pesnis**, for pennis, acc. to Fest. p. 205 Müll.; v. penna.

pesoluta, ae, f., an Egyptian plant used for making garlands, Plin. 21, 33, 108, § 184.

pesarium, ii, n. [2. pessum], a pessary, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, 185; Theod. Prisc. 3, 5.

pessimē, adv., v. 1. malus, adv.

pessimo, āre, v. a. [pessimus], to make utterly bad, to spoil completely, to ruin (eccl. Lat.): plebem, Vulg. Ecclus. 36, 11: te ipsum pessimabis, id. ib. 38, 22.—Pass.: pessimabor, Vulg. Ecclus. 11, 26.

pessimus, a, um, v. 1. malus.

Pessinūs and **Pesinūs**, untis, f. (acc. masc. Pessinunte, Cic. Har. Resp. 13, 28), = Πέσινον and Πεινόν, a very ancient town in Galatia, on the borders of Phrygia Major, celebrated for its worship of Cybele; the modern Bala Hissar, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 2: si mater Idaea a Pessinunte Romam advecta foret, Liv. 29, 10 (in Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146, the true read. is Pisinus).—Hence, **A. Pessinunticus**, a, um, adj., Pessinuntic; as subst.: **Pessinuntica**, ae, f., Cybele, App. M. 11, p. 259, 7.—**B. Pessinuntius**, a, um, adj., Pessinuntian: sacerdos magnae Matris, Cic. Sest. 26, 56: aselli, Gell. 7, 16, 5.

1. pessulum, i, n. dim. [pessum], a pessary, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, 184.

2. pessulum, i, n., v. pessulus inil.

pessulus, i, m. (neutr. collat. form in plur. pessula, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 412) [πύσσυλος], a bolt (ante- and post-class.): occlude sis fores ambobus pessulis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 25: pessuli, heus pessuli, vos saluto, id. Cure. 1, 2, 60: pessulum ostio obdo, shoot the bolt, lock the door, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 55: foribus, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 37: pessulos incire, to shoot the bolts, App. M. 3, p. 135, 39; 1, p. 107, 12; p. 108, 24: aperire: pessulum ostii mei aperui dilecto meo, Vulg. Cant. 5, 6.

1. pessum, adv. [prob. contr. from pedis-versum, πέφα, πένδω, towards the feet; like susum, sursum, from sub-versum; hence, in gen.] to the ground, to the bottom, down (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; esp. freq. in the connection pessum ire and pessum dare). **I.** Lit.: nunc eam (cistellulam) cum navi scilicet abispe pessum in altum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 64: quando abiit rete pessum, id. Truc. 1, 1, 15; and: ne pessum abeat (ratis), id. Aul. 4, 1, 12: multae per mare pessum Subsedere urbes, have gone to the bottom, been swallowed up, Lucr. 6, 589: ubi dulcem caseum demiseris in eam (muriarum), si pessum ibit, etc. (opp. si innabit), goes to the bottom, sinks, Col. 12, 6, 2 (cf. also the fig. taken from a ship, in II.): ut (lucus) folia non innatantia ferat, sed pessum et penitus accipiat, Mel. 3, 9, 2: sidentia pessum Corpora caesa tenent, Luc. 3, 674: quam celsa cacumina pessum Tellus victa dedit, sent to the bottom, id. 5, 616: pessum mergere pedes, Prud. praef. ap. Symm. 2, 36.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Pessum ire, and rarely pessum sidere, to fall to the ground, go to ruin; to sink, perish: quia miser non eo pessum, etc., Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 12: pessum ituros fecundissimos Italiae campos, si, etc., Tac. A. 1, 79: pessum iere vitae pretia, Plin. H. N. 14 prooem. § 5: vitia civitatis degenerant et pessum suā mole sidentis, Sen. Const. Sap. 2, 3.—**B.** Pessum dare (less correctly, in one word, pessumdare or pessundare), rarely pessum premere, agere, deicere, to send to the bottom, to sink, ruin, destroy, undo; to put out of the world, put an end to: pessum dare aliquem verbis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 47: pessum dedisti me blandimentis tuis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 23; id. Merc.

5, 2, 6: exemplum pessumum pessum date, do away with, remove, id. Rud. 3, 2, 3: quae res plerumque magnas civitates pessum dedit, Sall. J. 42, 4: quae, si non astu providentur, me aut erum pessum dabunt, Ter. And. 1, 3, 3: multos etiam bonos pessum dedit, Tac. A. 3, 66 fin.: ingentes hostium copias, Val. Max. 4, 4, 5: sin (animus) ad inertiam et voluptates corporis pessumdatus est, has sunk into indolence, Sall. J. 1, 4: aliquem pro suis factis pessumum pessum premere, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 49: aetate pessum actā, i. e. brought to an end, Auct. ap. Lact. 1, 11: nec sum mulier, nisi eam pessum de tantis opibus dejecero, App. M. 5, p. 161, 22; cf. id. ib. 5, p. 163, 22.

† **2. pessum**, i, n. (collat. form **pessus**, i, m., Plin. Val. 1, 5 fin.; Theod. Prisc. 2, 5), = πῆσος, πῆσος, in medic. lang., a pessary, App. Herb. 121; Theod. Prisc. 3, 5 (in Cels. 5, 21, written as Greek).

pessumdo (pessun-), dāre, v. 1. pessum, II. B.

pessus, i, v. 2. pessum inil.

pestibilis, e, adj. [pestis], pestilential, destructive, noxious (post-class.): fundus, Cod. Just. 4, 58, 4.

pestifer and (rarely, Cels. 2, 6) **pestiferus**, āra, ōrum, adj. [pestis-fero]. **I.** Bringing pestilence, pestilential: odor, Liv. 25, 26, 11.—**II.** In gen., that brings destruction, destructive, baleful, noxious, pernicious, pestiferous (class.): res pestiferae et nocentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: accessus ad res salubres, a pestiferis recessus, id. ib. 2, 12, 34: acutus et pestifer morbus, Cels. 4, 1, 1: sudor, id. 2, 6: aquae, Val. Fl. 4, 594: ignis, Ov. M. 8, 477: flames, id. ib. 8, 784: fauces, Verg. A. 7, 570: aēr, Col. 10, 331: bellum, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1: bella civilia, id. Off. 1, 25, 86: Antonii pestifer reditus, id. Phil. 3, 2, 3: homo, Vulg. Act. 24, 5: pestiferum fulgur dicitur, quo mors exsiliumve significari solet, Fest. p. 210 Müll.; cf.: pestifera quae mortem aut exsilium ostendunt, id. p. 245 ib.—Subst.: **pestifer**, ēri, m., a mischievous person, Vulg. Ecclus. 11, 35.—Adv.: **pestifere**, balefully, pestiferously (rare but class.), Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13; Hilar. Trin. 7, 3.

pestilens, entis, adj. [pestis], pestilential, infected, unhealthy, unwholesome (class.). **I.** Lit.: loci (opp. salubres), Cic. Fat. 4, 7: pestilens et gravis aspiratio, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: Africus, Hor. C. 3, 23, 5: aedes, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54.—With dat.: annus urbi, Liv. 3, 6: aestas animalibus, id. 5, 16.—Comp.: fundus pestilentior, Varr. R. R. 1, 4: annus, Liv. 4, 21.—Sup.: gravissimus et pestilentissimus annus, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 4.—**II.** Trop., pestilent, noxious, destructive (class.): homo pestilentior patriā suā, Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 1: pestilens collegae munus esse, Liv. 2, 71: invidia, Sen. Hippol. 489.—Subst.: **pestilens**, entis, m., a pestilent fellow, Vulg. 1 Macc. 15, 3.

pestilentia, ae, f. [pestis], an infectious, infected, contagious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence. **I.** Lit. (class.): Massilienses gravi pestilentia conflictati, Caes. B. C. 2, 22; Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16: pestilentia gravis incidit in urbem, Liv. 27, 23: pestilentiae contagia prohibere, Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 157; Cels. 1, 10; 2, 1; 3, 7 inil.—**B.** Transf., an unwholesome atmosphere, weather, or region (class.): agrorum genus propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 70: pestilentiae signa (opp. signa salubritatis), id. Div. 1, 5, 7: pestilentiae possessores, id. Agr. 1, 5, 15.—**II.** Trop., a plague, pest, pestilence (poet. and in post-class. prose): oratio plena veneni et pestilentiae, Cat. 44, 11: cathedra pestilentiae, the seat of the scornful, Vulg. Ps. 1, 1.—In plur.: animorum labes et pestilentiae, Gell. 1, 2, 4.

pestilentiaris, a, um, adj. [pestilentia], pestilential (eccl. Lat.): cathedra, Tert. Spect. 27.

pestilentiosus, a, um, adj. [id.], pestilential, unhealthy (post-class.): locus, Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 29.

pestilentus, a, um, adj. [pestis], pestilential, unhealthy (ante-class. for pestilens): loca, Laevius ap. Gell. 19, 7, 7.

pestilis, e, adj. [id.], pestilential, unwholesome (eccl. Lat.): aurae, Arn. 1, 11,

pestilētia, ātis, *f.* [pestilis], *plague, pest, pestilence*, for pestilentia (poet.), Lucr. 6, 1098; 1125; 1132 (the first verse also quoted by Non. 158, 2).

† **pestimus**, a, um, *adj.* [pestis], *plague-bringing, pestilential*: λοιμοφόρος, pestimus, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pestis, is, *f.* [perh. for perditis, from perdo], *a deadly, esp. an infectious or contagious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence*; also, *a noxious atmosphere, unhealthy weather* (class.), but rare for pestilentia; cf. contagio, lues). I. Lit.: hos pestis necuit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 861 P. (Ann. v. 549 Vahl.); ibes avertunt pestem ab Aegypto, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: avertere a populo pestem, Liv. 4, 25, 3; 5, 14; 25, 26: alii alia peste assumpti sunt, Liv. 25, 19.—Poet.: crudelem nasorum interfecte pestem, i. e. stinking smell, Cat. 69, 9.—In plur.: in omnibus morbis ac pestibus, Col. 7, 5 *fin.*; 2, 9, 9 sq.—II. Transf., in gen., *destruction, ruin, death* (class.): qui alteri exitum parat, Eum scire oportet, sibi paratam pestem ut participet parem, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39 (Trag. v. 22 Vahl.); so with exitum, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 68 Vahl.): quanta pernis pestis veniet! Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3; Lucr. 3, 347: detestabilis pestis, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16: pestis ac perniciēs civitatis, id. Rab. Perd. 1, 2; 9, 25: priusquam oppeto malam pestem (= subeo mortem), Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38 (Trag. v. 15 Vahl.); so, occidam oppetamque pestem, *will seek my death*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 11; cf. id. As. 1, 1, 7: servatae a peste carinae, i. e. *from the fire*, Verg. A. 5, 699: pestem miserrimam importare alicui, Cic. Deiot. 15, 43: machinari alicui, id. N. D. 3, 26, 67: minitari, Liv. 2, 49.—B. Concr., of a destructive thing or person, *a pest, curse, bane*: quin una omnes peste hac populum liberant? Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 70: peste interimor textili, (of the poisoned and fatal garment of Nessus), Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: coluber, Pestis boum, Verg. G. 3, 419: illa furia ac pestis patriae (of Clodius), id. Sest. 14, 33: post abitum huius importunissimae pestis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125: nec saevior ulla Pestis et ira deum (of the Harpies), Verg. A. 3, 214: pestes frugum, Plin. 22, 25, 77, § 160; of Nero: clade et peste sub illa, Juv. 4, 84.—In plur.: quaedam pestes hominum, *social pests*, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 2: variae pestes, Verg. G. 1, 181: corporeae pestes, id. A. 6, 737.

Peta, ae, *f.* [peto], *the goddess of praying or entreaty*, Arn. 4, 131.

† **petalum**, i, n., = πέταλον, *a metal plate*: petalum, aurea lamina in fronte pontificis, quae nomen Dei tetragrammaton Hebraicis litteris habebat scriptum, Isid. Orig. 29, 21.

petaminarius, ii, m. [πεταμίνος], *a tumbler, rope-dancer* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 8, 15; Salv. Gub. D. 6, 3.

petasatus, a, um, *adj.* [petasus], *with a travelling-cap on*, i. e. *ready for a journey* (class.): petasati veniunt, Cic. Fam. 15, 17, 1; Varr. ap. Non. 4, 319; Suet. Aug. 82; Hier. proem. in Zachar. 1, 2.

† **petasio** and **petaso**, ōnis, m., = πετασών, *a leg or pestle of pork*, esp. the shoulder (opp. perna, the ham): e Galliā apportantur Romam pernae tomacinae et taniacae, et petasiones, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10: pulpm dubio de petasone voras, i. e. *that has already begun to turn*, Mart. 3, 77, 6.

1. **petasunculus**, i, m. *dim.* [petaso], *a little leg or pestle of pork*: siccus petasunculus, Juv. 7, 119.

2. **petasunculus**, i, m. *dim.* [petasus], *a small travelling-cap*, Arn. 6, 198.

† **petasus**, i, m., = πέτασος, *a travelling hat or cap*, with a broad brim (cf.: pileus, cucullus). I. Lit.: Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 45; 4, 7, 90; id. Am. prol. 143; Arn. 6, 197.—II. Transf., something in the shape of a cap, placed on a building, *a cap, cupola*, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92.

† **petaurista** and **-es**, ae, m., = πεταυρίστης, *a tumbler, vaulter, rope-dancer*. I. Lit.: petauristae a veteribus dicebantur qui saltibus vel schemis levioribus movebantur, et haec proprietas a Graecā nominatione descendit, ἀπό τοῦ πετασθαί, Non. 56, 26; Varr. ap. Non. I. l.; cf.: petauristas Lucilius a petauro appellatos existimare videtur. At Aelius Stilo, quod in aëre vo-

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lent, Fest. p. 206 Müll.—II. Transf., of animals that leap very high, Plin. 11, 33, 39, § 115.

† **petauristarius**, ii, m. [petaurista], *a tumbler, rope-dancer* (post-Aug.), Petr. 53; 60; Firm. Math. 8, 15.

† **petaurum**, i, n., = πέταυρον, *a stage or spring-board* used by tumblers and rope-dancers, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. petauristae, p. 206 Müll.; Mart. 2, 86, 8; 11, 21, 3; Juv. 14, 265; Manil. 5, 434; Petr. Fragm. 13.

petax, acis, *adj.* [peto], *catching at, striving after, greedy for any thing*; with gen. (post-class.): ornatus petax, Fulg. Myth. 2, 1: potentiae petax, id. ib. 2, 3.—Hence, *adv. comp.*: **petacius**, *more greedily*, Avien. Progn. 432.

Petelia (also **Petilia** and **Petellia**), ae, *f.*, = Πετηλία. I. *A very ancient town in the Brutian territory, north of Croton, colonized by Lucanians, near the mod. Strongoli*, Liv. 23, 30; Verg. A. 3, 402; Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 96.—Hence, **B. Petelinus** (**Petellin-**), a, um, *adj.* **Petelian**: Petelinus lucus, near Rome, Liv. 6, 20: Petelina fides, Val. Max. 6, 6 *fin.*—Subst.: **Petelini**, ōrum, m., *the inhabitants of Petelia, the Petelians*, Inscr. Orell. 3678.—II. *A city on the western coast of Lucania, between Paestum and Velia*, Val. Max. 9, 8, ext. 1.—Hence, **B. Petelini**, ōrum, m., *the Petelians*, Inscr. Orell. 137; 3939.

Petelinus (**Petell-**), a, um, v. Petelia, I. B. and II. B.

Peteōn, ōnis, *f.*, = Πετειών, *a town in Boeotia*, Stat. Th. 7, 333; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26.

petesso and **petisso**, ēre, v. *intens. a.* [peto], *to strive after or seek for repeatedly or eagerly, to pursue*; with acc. (rare but class.): petissere antiqui pro petere dicebant. Sed, ut mihi videtur, cum significabant saepius petere, Fest. p. 206 Müll.; cf.: petissere petere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 212 ib.: pugnam caedesque petessit, Lucr. 3, 648: auras petessens, id. 5, 810: laudem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62.

petibilis, e, *adj.* [peto], *capable of being demanded* (eccl. Lat.), Possid. Vita, Aug. 20.

petiginosus, a, um, *adj.* [petigo], *full of scabs or eruptions, scabby* (post-class.), Theod. Prisc. 1, 12.

petigo, inis, *f.*, *a scab, an eruption* (ante-class.): petigo genus morbi. Lucilius, lib. XXX: illuvies, scabies . . . petigo, Non. 160, 17 sq. (others read, deque petigo; so in Cato, R. R. 157 *fin.*, Schneid. reads depetigini).

Petilia, ae, v. Petelia.

Petilianus, a, um, v. Petilius, B.

petilium, ii, n., *an autumnal flower*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 21, 8, 25, § 49.

Petilius, a, name of a Roman gens.—Hence, **A. Petilius**, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to a Petilius, Petilian: lex, Liv. 38, 55.—**B. Petilianus**, a, um, *adj.*, Petilian: regna, i. e. *the villa of a certain Petilius*, otherwise unknown, Mart. 12, 57, 19.

petilus, a, um, *adj.*, *thin, slender* (ante-class.): petilum tenue et exile, Non. 149, 7 sq.; Lucil. and Plaut. ap. Non. I. l.: petilum suram, siccam et substrictam vulgo interpretantur: Scaevola ait, ungulam albam equi ita dici, Fest. p. 205 Müll.

petimen, inis, n., perh. *a sore on the shoulder* of beasts of burden or draught (ante-class.): petimina in umeris jumentorum ulcera: eo nomine autem et inter duos annos suis quod est aut pectus solutum appellari, testatur Naevius, Fest. p. 209 Müll.; cf.: petimina in umeris jumentorum ulcera, Paul. ex Fest. p. 208 ib.

Petina, ae, *f.*, *Elia, a wife of the emperor Claudius, whom he divorced before marrying Messalina*, Suet. Claud. 26.

petiolus, i, m. *dim.* [pes], *a little foot, little leg* (post-Aug.). I. Lit.: nudus, Afr. ap. Non. 160, 16; Cels. 2, 18, 31: in petiolis capitulique haedorum et vitulorum et agnorum, id. 2, 22, 2.—II. Transf., *a stem or stalk of fruits*: petioli, quibus mala pendunt, Col. Arb. 23, 2; of the olive, id. 12, 49, 8.

Petisus, a, um, *adj.*, *Petisian*: mala, *a small sort of apple, paradise-apples*, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 50.

petisso, ēre, v. petesso.

petitio, ōnis, *f.* [peto]. I. Lit., *an*

attack, a blow, thrust, pass: tuas petitiones effugi, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15; cf.: petitiones proprie dicimus impetus gladiatorum, Serv. Verg. A. 9, 439.—B. Trop., *an attack made in words before a court of justice*, Cic. Or. 68, 228; or in debate, id. Cat. 1, 6, 15; cf.: novi omnis hominis petitiones rationesque dicendi, *methods of attack*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 44; id. de Or. 3, 54, 206.—II. In gen., *a requesting, beseeching; a request, petition for any thing* (post-Aug.), Plin. 29, 4, 19, § 66: huic quoque petitioni tuae negare non sustineo, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 7 (23); Gell. 11, 16, 8 al.—2. Esp. (eccl. Lat.), *a request offered to God, a prayer*: impleat Dominus omnes petitiones tuas, Vulg. Ps. 19, 6; id. Phil. 4, 6; id. 1 Joh. 5, 15: petitionem offerre Domino Deo, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 16, 1, 4.—B. In partic. 1. *An applying or soliciting for office, an application, solicitation, candidacy*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1: petitioni se dari, to become a candidate for office, id. Fam. 13, 10, 2: consulatus, Caes. B. C. 1, 22: pontificatus, Sall. C. 49, 2: regni, Just. 1, 10, 17: tribunatus et aedilitatis, Val. Max. 6, 9, 14: dare alicui petitionem consulatus, to admit one as a candidate for the consulship, Suet. Caes. 26: abstinere petitione honorum, Tac. A. 2, 43; Suet. Caes. 28: petitioni se dare, to solicit an office, Cic. Fam. 13, 10.—2. *A laying claim to any thing, a suit, petition*, in private or civil cases (opp. the accusatio, in criminal cases): petitio pecuniae, Quint. 4, 4, 6: hereditatis, Dig. 44, 5, 3: integram petitionem relinquere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 56.—3. *A right of claim, a right to bring an action of recovery*: cavere, neminem, cuius petitio sit, petitorium, Cic. Brut. 5, 18; Dig. 2, 14, 56.

† **petitiuncula**, ae, *f. dim.* [petitio], *a little petition*: petitiuncula, δεησιδιον, Gloss. Philox.

petitor, ōris, m. [peto]. I. In gen., *a seeker, striver after any thing* (poet.): famae, Luc. 1, 131.—II. In partic. A. Polit. t. t., *an applicant or candidate for an office* (very rare for candidatus; not in Cic.), Scip. Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10: e petitoribus non alios adjuvare aut ad honorem pati pervenire, Suet. Caes. 23: hic generosior Descendat in campum petitor, Hor. C. 3, 1, 10.—B. Judicial t. t., *a claimant, plaintiff*, in private or civil suits (whereas he who prefers the complaint in a criminal case is termed accusator; class.): quis erat petitor? Fannius: quis reus? Flavius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 42: petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, id. Quint. 13, 45; Gai. Inst. 4, 94 et saep.—C. *A suitor, wooer* (post-class.), App. M. 4, p. 309 Oud.; Sen. Fragm. § 39 Haas; Cod. Th. 3, 7, 1; Ambros. in Luc. 8, 70 *fin.*—D. In late Lat.: MILITIAE, *a recruiting officer*, Inscr. Grut. 531, 10; ib. Murat. 788, 7; 794, 7.

petitorius, a, um, *adj.* [petitor]. I. In gen., *of or belonging to solicitation* (post-class.): artes petitorias exercere, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 16, 2.—II. In partic., *of or belonging to the prosecution of a judicial claim, petitory* (post-class.): iudicium, Dig. 6, 1, 36: formula, Gai. Inst. 4, 91 sq.—Hence, subst.: **petitorium**, ii, n., *the complaint or declaration in a private action*, Cod. Th. 10, 10, 29, § 1.

petitrix, icis, *f.* [id.] I. *A female applicant or candidate for office* (post-Aug.), Auct. Quint. Decl. 252.—II. Judicial t. t., *a female claimant or plaintiff* (post-class.): contra petitricem pronuntiavit, Dig. 36, 1, 74 *fin.*

petitum, i, n., v. peto, II. B. 2. b.

petituro, ire, v. *desid. a.* [peto], *to desire to sue for office, to long to become a candidate* (rare but class.): video hominem valde petiturire, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 7.

1. **petitus**, a, um, *Part.*, *from peto*.

2. **petitus**, ūs, m. [peto]. I. *An inclining towards any thing* (poet.): terrae petitus, Lucr. 3, 172.—II. *A desire, request* (post-class.): jussit eum consensu petitiue omnium sententiam dicere, Gell. 18, 3, 6: petitu tuo adesce, App. Mag. 45 al.

peto, ivi and ii, itum, 3 (*perf.* petit, Verg. A. 9, 9; Ov. F. 1, 109: petisti, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11; Verg. A. 4, 100; 12, 359: petistis, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22: petissem, Cic. Verr. 1, 55, 145; Ov. M. 5, 26; Liv. 30, 25, 2: petissee, Cic. Quint. 11, 37; id. Verr. 2, 4, 63, § 140; Ov.

M. 9, 623; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 516 sq.), v. a. [Sanscrit root pat-, to fall upon, fly, find; Gr. πέτ- in πέτω (pi-pétō), to fall; cf. Lat. im-petus and in πέτομαι, to fly; cf. Lat. pena, accipit-er, etc.; the root of πέτω, and therefore orig. to fall, fall upon; hence, to endeavor to reach or attain any thing].
1. *To fall upon any thing.* A. Lit. 1. In a hostile sense, to rush at, attack, assault, assail; to let fly at, aim a blow at, thrust at, etc. (class.; cf.: invado, aggredior): gladiatores et vitando caute, et petendo vehementer, Cic. Or. 68, 228: cujus latus mucro ille petebat, id. Lig. 3, 9: non latus aut ventrem, sed caput et collum petere, to thrust at, id. Mur. 26, 52: aliquid spiculo infeste, Liv. 2, 20: aliquid malo, to throw an apple at any one, Verg. E. 3, 64: alicui ungue genas, Ov. A. A. 2, 452: aliquid saxis, id. de Nuce, 2: aprum jaculis, Suet. Tib. 72: aëra disco, Hor. S. 2, 2, 13: bello Penatis, Verg. A. 3, 603: armis patriam, Vell. 2, 68, 3.—**2.** Without the notion of hostility: petere collum alicujus amplexu, to fall upon one's neck, to embrace one, M. Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124.—Esp. freq., to seek, to direct one's course to, to go or repair to, to make for, travel to a place: grutes loca calidiora petentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: Cyzicum, id. Fam. 14, 4, 3: Dyrrhachium, id. Planc. 41, 97: naves, to seek, take refuge in their ships, Nep. Milt. 5, 5: caelum pennis, to fly, Ov. F. 3, 457: Graiis Phasi petite viris, visited by the Greeks, id. P. 4, 10, 52: Metellus Postumium ad bellum gerendum Africam petentem, ... urbem egressi passus non est, attempting to go, starting, Val. Max. 1, 1, 2.—Transf., of things, to proceed or go towards: campum petit amnis, Verg. G. 3, 522: mons petit astra, towers toward the stars, Ov. M. 1, 316: aliquid, to seek, go to a person: reginam, Verg. A. 1, 717: ut te supplex peterem, et tua limina adire, id. ib. 6, 115: aliquid in locum or ad aliquid, to go to a place or person for something, to go in quest of, go to fetch: visum est tanti in extremam Italiam petere Brundisium ostreas, to go to Brundisium for oysters, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 169: myrrham ad Troglodytas, id. 12, 15, 33, § 66: harena ad Aethiops usque petitur, id. 36, 6, 9, § 51: collis, in quem vimina petebantur, id. 16, 10, 15, § 37: quaeque trans maria petimus, fetch, id. 19, 4, 19, §§ 58, 52.—**II.** Trop. A. To attack, assail one with any thing (class.): aliquid epistula, Cic. Att. 2, 2, 2: aliquid fraude et insidiis, Liv. 40, 55: aliquid falsis criminibus, Tac. A. 4, 31.—B. To demand, seek, require (cf. posco). 1. In gen.: ita petit asparagus, Varr. R. R. 1, 23: ex iis tantum, quantum res petet, hauriemus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 123: aliquid in vincula, Quint. 7, 1, 55: aliquid ad supplicium, id. 7, 6, 6: poenas ab aliquo, to seek satisfaction from or revenge one's self on any one: ut poenas ab optimo quoque peteret sui doloris, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 7: ut merito ab ea poenas liberi sui petere deberent, Quint. 3, 11, 12.—**2.** In partic. a. To demand or claim at law, to bring an action to recover, to sue for any thing (syn.: postulo): causam dicere Prius unde petitur ... Quam ille qui petit, Ter. Eun. prol. 11: qui per se litem contestatur, sibi soli petit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 53: aliquando cum servis Habiti furti egit; nuper ab ipso Habito petere coepit, id. Clu. 59, 163: qui non calumniā litium alienos fundos, sed castris, exercitū, s'gnis inferendis petebat, id. Mil. 27, 74.—b. To beg, beseech, ask, request, desire, entreat (syn.: rogo, flagito, obsecro); constr. with *abl.* of pers. (cf. infra); ante- and post-class., with *acc.* of pers.: vos volo, vos peto atque obsecro, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 60; freq. with *ut*: a te etiam atque etiam peto atque contendo, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 5: peto quaeque, ut, etc., id. ib. 5, 4, 2: peto igitur a te, vel si pateris, oro, ut, id. ib. 9, 13, 3: petere in beneficii loco et gratiae, ut, id. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 189: petere precibus per litteras ab aliquo, ut, id. Sull. 19, 55: pacem ab aliquo, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: opem ab aliquo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5: vitam nocenti, Tac. A. 2, 31: petito, ut intrare urbem liceret, Just. 43, 5, 6.—Also, with *id* or *illud*, and *ut*, etc.: illud autem te peto, ut, etc., Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 2.—With *obj.*-clause (mostly poet.): arma umis arcumque animosa petebat Ferre, Stat. Achill. 1, 352; cf.: cum

peteret (solum) donari quasi proprio suo deo, Suet. Aug. 5: petit aesi sibi dari eis ἀγῶν, Gell. 9, 2, 1.—De aliquo (for ab aliquo), to beg or request of one (post-class.): si de me petisses, ut, etc., Dig. 13, 6, 5.—Ab aliquo aliquid alicui, to beg a thing of one person for another (class.): M. Curtio tribunatum a Caesare petivi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 3: ab aliquo pro aliquo petere, to intercede for: in eorum studiis, qui a te pro Ligario petunt, Cic. Lig. 10, 31.—With *ex* and *abl.* pers. (v. infra d.): eum petit litteris, ut ad Britanniam proficisceretur, Capitol. Pertin. 3, 5; Eutr. 2, 24.—Hence, **petitum**, i, n., a prayer, desire, request, entreaty, Cat. 68, 39.—(β) Polit. t. t., to apply or solicit for an office, to be a candidate for office (different from ambire, to go about among the people to collect their votes, to canvass, which took place after the petitio): nemo est ex iis, qui nunc petunt, qui, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2: consulatū, id. Phil. 2, 30, 76: praeturam, id. Verr. 1, 8, 23; Liv. 1, 35.—c. To solicit a person, to seek to possess, to woo: libidine sic accensa (Sempronia) ut viros saepius peteret quam peteretur, Sall. C. 25, 3: cum te tam multi peterent, tu me una petisti, Prop. 3, 13, 27: formosam quisque petit, id. 3, 32, 4: multi illam petiere, Ov. M. 1, 478; cf.: quae tuus Vir petet, cave, ne neges; Ne petitum aliunde eat, Cat. 61, 151.—d. To endeavor to obtain or pursue, to seek, strive after any thing, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 40: fugā salutem petere, Nep. Hann. 11, 4: praedam pedibus, Ov. M. 1, 534: gloriam, Sall. C. 54, 5: eloquentiae principatum, Cic. Or. 17, 56: sanguinis profusio vel fortuita vel petita, intentional, designed, produced by artificial means, Cels. 2, 8.—With *inf.*: bene vivere, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 29: victicemque petunt dextrae conjungere dextram, Ov. M. 8, 421; 14, 571: conubis natam sociare Latinis, Verg. A. 7, 96: aliquid transfigere ferro, Mart. 5, 51, 3.—With *ex* and *abl.*, over, in the case of: ex hostibus victoriam petere, Liv. 8, 33, 13: supplicium ex se, non victoriam peti, id. 28, 19, 11: imperium ex victis hostibus populum Romanum petere, id. 30, 16, 7.—e. To fetch any thing: qui argentum petit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 53: cibum et flammā, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38: altius initium rei demonstrandae, Cic. Caecin. 4, 10: aliquid a Graecis, id. Ac. 1, 2, 8: a litteris exigam doloris oblivionem, to obtain, id. Fam. 5, 15, 4: suspirium alte, to fetch a deep sigh, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 57; cf.: latere petitus imo spiritus, Hor. Epod. 11, 10; and: gemitus alto de corde petiti, Ov. M. 2, 622: haec ex veteri memoria petita, Tac. H. 3, 5, 1.—f. To take, betake one's self to any thing: iter a Vibone Brundisium terrā petere contendi, Cic. Planc. 40, 96: diversas vias, Val. Fl. 1, 91: alium cursum, to take another route, Cic. Att. 3, 8, 2: aliam in partem petebant fugam, betook themselves to flight, fled, Caes. B. G. 2, 24.—g. To refer to, relate to (poet.): Trojanos haec monstra petunt, Verg. A. 9, 128.
†† **petōritum** or **petōritum**, i, n., [Celtic petor, four, and rit, wheel], an open, four-wheeled carriage, of Gallic origin: petoritur et Gallicum vehiculum esse, et nomen ejus dictum existimant a numero quattuor rotarum: alii Osce, quod hi quoque petora quattuor vocent: alii Graece, sed αἰολῶν dictum, Fest. p. 206 Müll.; Gell. 15, 30, 1; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192; id. S. 1, 6, 104; cf. also Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 163; Aus. Ep. 5, 35; 8, 5.
Pētōsiris, idis, m., = Πητόσις, a celebrated Egyptian mathematician and astrologer, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 88; 7, 49, 50, § 160; Firm. Math. 4 praef.—Hence, transf., a great mathematician, astrologer, in gen., Juv. 6, 580.
Petovio or **Poetovio**, ōnis, f., a city in Pannonia, the modern *Pettau*, Tac. H. 3, 1; Inscr. Orell. 3592.
† **1. petra**, ae, f., = πέτρα, a rock, a crag, stone (pure Lat. saxum; cf.: rupes, scopulus): petrarum genera sunt duo, quorum alterum naturale saxum prominens in mare; alterum manufactum ut docet Aelius Gallus: Petra est, qui locus dextrā ac sinistrā fornem expletur usque ad libramentum summi fornices, Fest. p. 206 Müll. (of the latter signif. there is no other example known): petris ingentibus tecta, Enn. ap. Fest. 1. l. (Ann. v. 366); Sen. Herc. Oet.

804: aquam de petrā produxit, Vulg. Isa. 48, 21 et saep.: gaviae in petris nidificant, Plin. 10, 32, 48, § 91: alga, quae juxta terram in petris nascitur, id. 32, 6, 22, § 66; 34, 12, 29, § 117; Curt. 7, 11, 1.
2. Petra, ae, f., = Πέτρα, the name of several cities. **I.** A city in Arabia Petraea, now the ruins of *Waddi Musa*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 144; Vulg. Jer. 48, 28.—Hence, **B. Petraeus**, a, um, adj., *Petreae*: balanus, Plin. 12, 21, 46, § 102: hypericon, id. 12, 25, 54, § 119.—**II.** A city in Pieria, Liv. 29, 26.—**III.** A city in Thrace, Liv. 40, 22.—**IV.** A city in Umbria, called *Petra Pertusa*, now *Il Furlo*, Aur. Vict. Epist. in Vespas. 17.—**V.** A hill near *Dyrrachium*, Caes. B. C. 3, 42.
3. Petra, ae, m., a Roman proper name, Tac. A. 11, 4.
† **petrābulum**, i, n., = πετρόβολον, a stone-thrower, catapult, Not. Tir. p. 179.
† **1. petraeus**, a, um, adj., = πετραῖος, that grows among rocks, rock- (post-Aug.): brassica, Plin. 20, 9, 36, § 92.
2. Petraeus, a, um, v. 2. *Petra*, I. B. **petralis**, e, adj. [petra], stony (eccl. Lat.), Cassiod. in Ps. 39, 2.
Petrēius, i, m., name of a Roman gens.—So, esp., a lieutenant of Pompey in the civil war, Caes. B. C. 1, 38; 63; cf. Cic. Att. 8, 2, 3. He is probably the same person with *M. Petrejus*, lieutenant of the consul *C. Antonius*, who defeated the followers of *Cataline* at *Fasula*, A. U. C. 692; Cic. Sest. 5, 12; Sall. C. 59, 5 sq.—Hence, **A. Petrēius**, a, um, adj., *Petreian*; here prob. belongs: petreia vocabatur, quae pompam praecedens in coloniis aut municipiis imitabatur anum ebriam, ab agri vitio, scilicet petris, appellata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 243, 5 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 242, 14 ib.—**B. Petrēianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Petrēius*, *Petrēian*: auxilium, Auct. B. Afr. 19.
Petresenses, ium, m., the inhabitants of the city of *Petra*, in *Sicily*, Sol. 5.
petrensis, e, adj. [1. petra], found among rocks or stones (post-class.): pisces, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 26.
Petreus, a, um, adj. [1. petra or Petrus], *Petreae* (eccl. Lat.): istae spinae, *Petra* et *Petro* transeunte, petreis pedibus tritae sunt, of rock or stone, or pertaining to the *Apostle Peter*, Aug. Serm. 297, 2 fin.
Petrini, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of the city of *Petra*, in *Sicily*, the *Petresians*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 39, § 90; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.
Petrinum, i, n., a villa near *Sinuessa*, in *Campania*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 5; Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 1.
† **petrinus**, a, um, adj., = πέτρινος, of stone, stone- (eccl. Lat.): acies, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16.
† **petrites**, ae, m., = πετρίτης (οἶνος), a kind of wine, perh. from the city of *Petra*, in *Arabia*, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 75.
1. pétro, ōnis, m. [1. petra]. **I.** A rustic: petrones rustici fere dicuntur, etc., Fest. p. 206, 23 Müll.; cf.: petrones rustici a petrarum asperitate et duritiā dicti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 207, 6 ib.—**II.** An old wether, whose flesh is as hard as a stone (ante-class.), Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40.
2. Petro, ōnis, m. [1. petra], a Roman surname, Suet. Vesp. 1.
Petrócōrii, ōrum, m., a Gallic tribe in *Aquitania*, in the mod. *Périgueux*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109; sing., Inscr. Maif. Mus. Fer. 450, 8.
Petrōnīa, ae, v. 2. *Petronius*.
Petrōnīanus, a, um, adj., v. 2. *Petronius*, B.
1. petrōnīus, a, um, adj. [1. petra], rock-, crag-, mountain- (very rare): canes, Grat. Cyneg. 202.
2. Petrōnīus, i, m., name of a Roman gens.—So, esp.: *Petronius Arbiter*, a Roman knight, a favorite of the emperor *Nero*, perh. the same person with *Petronius*, the author of a Latin romance which is preserved in a fragmentary state, Tac. A. 16, 17 sq.—In fem.: **Petrōnīa**, ae, the first wife of the emperor *Vitellius*, Tac. H. 2, 64; Suet. Vit. 6.—Hence, **A. Petrōnīus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a *Petronius*, *Petronian*: *Petronia* amnis est in *Tiberim* profluens, quam magistratus auspiciato transeunt, cum in campo quid agere volunt.

quod genus auspicii peremine vocatur, Fest. p. 250 Müll.: Petronia lex, respecting slaves: post legem Petroniam et senatusconsulta ad eam legem pertinentia, dominis, potestas ablata est ad bestias depugnandas suo arbitrio servos tradere, Dig. 48, 8, 11, § 3; ib. 40, 1, 24.—**B. Petronianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Petronius, Petronian: Petroniana Albuca, Fulg. Myth. praef. 1.

† **petroselinon** (-inum), i, n., = πετροσέλινον, rock-parsley, Plin. 20, 12, 47, § 118; Pall. 5, 3.

petrosus, a, um, adj. [1. petra], full of rocks, rocky (post-Aug.): loca, Plin. 9, 31, 50, § 96.—Subst.: **petrosa**, ōrum, n., rocky places: maritima, Plin. 26, 8, 29, § 46; Ambros. Laps. Virg. 7, 29: aliud cecidit super petrosa, Vulg. Marc. 4, 5; id. Matt. 13, 5.

† **petrotos**, on, adj. (πετρώδης), stony, petrified: quae modicos calices duos quos appellabant petrotos HS. VI. venderet, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 195 Jan. (dub.; al. pterotos).

Pettalus, i, m., the mythic name of a hero who sought to attack Perseus at the court of Cepheus, Ov. M. 5, 115.

petulans, antis, adj. [prop. part. of the obsol. petulo, from peto, qs. falling upon or assailing in jest, i. e., forward, pert, saucy, impudent, wanton, freakish, petulant. **I.** In gen. (class.; syn.: protervus, lascivus, procax): petulantes et petulci etiam appellantur, qui protervo impetu, et crebro petunt laedendi alterius gratia, Fest. p. 206 Müll.: homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 305: effuse petulans, id. Pis. 5, 10: animalia, Gell. 17, 20, 8: pictura, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 140: petulans et furiosus genus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 68, 241: Tarentum, Juv. 6, 297.—Comp., Arn. 4, 151.—Sup.: imitatio petulantissima, Petr. 92.—**II.** In part. c., wanton, lascivious (class.): si petulans fuisset in aliqua generosa nobili virgine, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20.—Adv.: **petulanter**, pertly, wantonly, impudently, petulantly (class.): in aliquem invehi, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: vivere, id. Cael. 16, 38.—Comp.: petulantius, Cic. Cael. 3, 6.—Sup.: petulantissime, Cic. Att. 9, 19, 1.

petulantia, ae, f. [petulans]. **I.** Lit., sauciness, freakishness, impudence, wantonness, petulance (class.; syn. lascivia): itaque a petendo petulantia, a procando, id est poscendo, procacitas nominata est, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 23, 18: petulantia et libido magis est adulescentium quam senum, id. Sen. 11, 36: petulantia et audacia, id. Caec. 35, 103; cf.: te non ulla meae laesit petulantia linguae, Prop. 1, 16, 37.—In plur.: Naevius... cum ob assiduam maledicentiam et probra in principes civitatis... in vincula conjectus esset... in his fabulis, delicta sua et petulantias dictorum, quibus multos ante laeserat, diluisset, insolent language, libels, Gell. 3, 3, 15.—**B.** In a milder sense, carelessness, heedlessness (ante-class.): linguae, Suet. Tib. 61; Plant. Cist. 4, 2, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals, viciousness: cornuti fere perniciosis sunt propter petulantiam, Col. 7, 6, 4.—**B.** Of things, exuberance, luxuriance: ramorum, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 124: morbi, violence, Gell. 12, 5, 9.

petulus, a, um, adj. [peto; cf. petulans inii], butting, apt to butt, with the horns or head (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: agni, Lucr. 2, 368: haedi, Verg. G. 4, 10: caper vel aries, Col. 7, 3, 5.—**II.** Transf., frisky, wanton: haedi petulci dicti ab appetendo: unde et meretricis petulcas vocamus, Serv. Verg. G. 4, 10.

† **1. peuce**, es, f., = πεύκη, **I.** The pine-tree, pitch-pine-tree, Plin. 11, 35, 41, § 118.—**II.** A kind of grape, Plin. 14, 9, 9, § 74.

2. Peuce, es, f. **I.** The name of an island in the Danube, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 79; Lucr. 3, 202.—**II.** In mythology, the wife of the Ister, Stat. S. 5, 2, 137; Val. Fl. 8, 217.

† **peucedanum** or -on, i, n., and **peucedanos**, i, m., = πευκέδανον or -ος, the plant hog's fennel, sulphurwort, Plin. 25, 9, 70, § 117; Lucr. 9, 919: a Graecis dicitur peucedanos: Latini pinastellum vocant, App. Herb. 94.

Peucetia, ae, f., a region in Apulia, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 99.—Hence, **II. Peucetius**, a, um, adj., Peucetian: sinus, Ov. M. 14, 513; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 9.

† **peumene**, es, f., = πευμένη, a kind of spume or scum of silver, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 108.

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pexatus, a, um, adj. [pexus], clothed in a garment that has a nap on it (post-Aug.): pexatus pulcre rides mea, Zoile, trita, Mart. 2, 58, 1: pexatus et gausapatus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25.

pextas, atis, f. [id.], perh. thickness, closeness (post-Aug.): of a spider's web: telae, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81.

Pexsus, i, m.; **Pexsa**, ae, f., a Roman cognomen, v. pecto, P. a.

pexus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from pecto.

† **pezicae** or **pezitae**, ōrum, f., = πέζικες, πέζικαι, mushrooms without a root or without a stalk, Plin. 19, 3, 14, § 38.

Phacelinus, a, um, v. Facelinus.

Phacus, i, m., = Φάκος, a fortified place near Pella in Macedonia, where the treasury of the Macedonian kings was kept, Liv. 44, 6, 2: Arx Phacus, id. 44, 46, 6.

Phaeaces, um, m., = Φαίακες, the Phaeacians, the fabled luxurious inhabitants of the isle of Scheria (in historic times, Corcyra), Cic. Brut. 18, 71; Verg. A. 3, 291; Ov. M. 13, 719; Juv. 5, 151.—In sing.: **Phaeax**, acis, m., a Phaeacian; transf., of a man in good case, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 24.—As adj.: Phaeax populus, Juv. 15, 23.—Hence, **A. Phaeacia**, ae, f., = Φαίακία, the country of the Phaeacians, the isle of Scheria (Corcyra), in the Ionian Sea: Corcyra Homero dicta Scheria et Phaeacia, Callimacho etiam Drepane, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 52; Tib. 1, 3, 3.—**B. Phaeacis**, idis, adj., = Φαίακίς, Phaeacian; subst.: **Phaeacis**, idis, f. (sc. Musa), a poem on the sojourn of Ulysses in Phaeacia, Ov. P. 4, 12, 27; 16, 27.—**C. Phaeacius**, a, um, adj., = Φαίακιος, Phaeacian: tellus, Tib. 4, 1, 78; Ov. Am. 3, 9, 47.—**D. Phaeacus**, a, um, adj., = Φαίακος, Phaeacian: silvae, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 61.

phaecasia, ae, v. phaecasium.

phaecasiāni dīi [phaecasium], a sort of deities of whom nothing further is known (perh. shod with phaecasia), Juv. 3, 218 (al. phaecasiati).

phaecasiātus, a, um, adj. [id.], shod with phaecasia: milites, Petr. 72: quae decent phaecasiatum palliatumque; i. e. a Grecian philosopher, Sen. Ep. 113, 2.

† **phaecāsium**, ii, n., and **phaecāsia**, ae, f., = φαίκασιον, a kind of white shoe, worn at Athens by the priests, Sen. Ben. 7, 21, 1: inauratae, Petr. 67.

Phaedo or **Phaedon**, ōnis, m., = Φαίδων, a disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato, after whom Plato has named his dialogue on the immortality of the soul, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93; Gell. 2, 18, 1; Lact. 3, 25, 15; Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

Phaedra, ae, f., = Φαίδρα, the daughter of king Minos, of Crete, sister of Ariadne and wife of Theseus; she slew herself for hopeless love of Hippolytus, Verg. A. 6, 445; Ov. A. A. 1, 511; id. H. 4, 74; Sen. Hippol. 434; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 14; Hyg. Fab. 47; 243.

Phaedrias or **Phaedria**, ae, m., a male proper name, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15.

Phaedrus (nom. PHAEDRUS, Inscr. Grut. 1111, 3), i, m., = Φαῖδρος. **I.** A pupil of Socrates, a native of Myrsinus, in Attica, after whom Plato named one of his dialogues, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28; id. Or. 4, 15, 12, 39; id. Fin. 2, 2, 4; id. Tusc. 1, 22, 53 al.—**II.** An Epicurean philosopher of Athens, an instructor of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 2; id. Fin. 1, 5, 16; id. N. D. 1, 33, 93; id. Phil. 5, 5, 13.—**III.** A freedman of Augustus, a Thracian by birth, and author of some well-known Latin fables.

† **phaenion**, ii, n., = φαίνιον, a plant, the anemone, Plin. 21, 23, 94, § 164 (al. phrenion, v. Sillig ad h. l.).

† **phaenōmenon**, i, n., = φαίνόμενον, an appearance. **I.** In gen. (post-class.), Theod. Prisc. 2, 7.—**II.** In part. **A. phaenōmena**, ōrum, n. plur., = φαίνόμενα, appearances in the air or sky, Lact. 2, 5, 11.—**B. Phaenomena**, the title of a poem by Aratus.

† **Phaenon**, ōnis, m., = Φαινών (shining), the planet Saturn (post-class.): quae Stilbon volvat, quae secula Phaenon, Aus. Idyll. 18, 11; Mart. Cap. 8, § 886.—In the Gr. acc. Phaenōna, Mart. Cap. 8, § 851 (written as Greek, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52).

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Phaestum, i, n., = Φαῖστος. **I.** A town of Crete, near Cortyna, founded by Minos, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.—Hence, **A. Phaestias**, adis, f., = Φαῖστιας, a female inhabitant of Phaestum, a Phaestian (poet.): inter Phaestias, Ov. M. 9, 715.—**B. Phaestius**, a, um, adj., = Φαῖστιος, of or belonging to Phaestum, Phaestian: tellus, Ov. M. 9, 668: Apollo, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7.—**II.** A town of Thessaly, on the Eurotas, Liv. 36, 13, 3.—**III.** A town of Locris, in Greece, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7.

Phaethon (dissyl.: fulmine Phaethon, Varr. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 18), ōnis, m., = Φαίθων (the shining one). **I.** Son of Helios and Clymene, who, having obtained from his father permission to drive the sun's chariot for a day, lost control of the steeds, and was struck down by a thunderbolt of Jupiter, to prevent his setting the earth on fire, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94; id. N. D. 3, 31, 76; cf.: Phaethontem orbi terrarum educare, Suet. Calig. 11; Ov. M. 2, 47 sq.; Verg. A. 10, 189.—**B.** An epithet of the sun (poet.), Verg. A. 5, 105; Sil. 6, 3.—Hence, **A. Phaethonteus**, a, um, adj., = Φαέθοντειος, of or belonging to Phaethon, Phaethontean (poet.): ignes, Ov. M. 4, 246: Padus (because Phaethon is said to have fallen into the Padus), Mart. 10, 12, 2: favilla, i. e. fulmen, Stat. Th. 1, 221: umbra, i. e. of the poplar (because the sisters of Phaethon were changed into poplars), Mart. 6, 15, 1.—**B. Phaethontias**, adis, f., = Φαέθοντίας, a Phaethontiad, i. e. a sister of Phaethon. They wept for their brother, and were changed into poplars (acc. to others, into alders), while their tears were converted into amber: Phaethontiadum silva sororum, Sen. Herc. Oct. 185; Verg. E. 6, 62; cf. Ov. M. 2, 340 sq.—**C. Phaethontis**, idis, f., = Φαέθοντις, subst., i. q. Phaethontias, a Phaethontiad, a sister of Phaethon (poet.), Avien. Arat. 792.—As adj., of or belonging to Phaethon, Phaethontian: gutta, amber (into which the tears of Phaethon's sisters were said to be converted), Mart. 4, 32, 1.—**D. Phaethontius**, a, um, adj., = Φαέθοντιος. **1.** Of or belonging to Phaethon, Phaethontian: fabula, Stat. S. 2, 4, 9: amnis, i. e. Padus (v. Phaethonteus), Sil. 7, 149.—**2.** Of or belonging to the sun: ora, the sun's disk, Sil. 10, 110.

Phaethusa, ae, f., = Φαέθουσα (the shining one), a sister of Phaethon, Ov. M. 2, 346.

† **phagēdaena**, ae, f., = φαγέδαινα (voracity). **1.** A diseased and excessive appetite, voracity, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 3, 46; plur., Plin. 26, 11, 68, § 110.—As a disease of bees, Col. 9, 13, 10 (written as Greek).—Hence, **2.** An eating ulcer, a cancer, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 123.

† **phagēdaenicus**, a, um, adj., = φαγέδαινικός, spreading like a cancer, cancerous: vulnera, Plin. 24, 4, 5, § 9.—**2.** Transf., of persons, suffering from cancers, cancerous: phagēdaenici, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 3, 47.

† **phāger** (pa-) or **phāgrus** (pa-), i, m., = φάγρος, a fish, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150; Ov. Hal. 107; plur., Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 57; 32, 10, 38, § 113.

Phāgita, ae, m. [φάγω, to eat], a Roman surname, Suet. Caes. 74.

† **phāgo**, ōnis, m., = φάγος, φάγων, a glutton, gormandizer (ante- and post-class.): edonēs et phāgonēs ab edacitate, unum Latinum, aliud Graecum, Non. 48, 17 sq.; Varr. ap. Non. l. l.; Vop. Aur. 50.

phāgrus, v. phager.

phāla, ae, v. fala.

Phalacrīnē, es, and **Phalacrīna**, ae, f., a town in the Sabine territory, the birthplace of the emperor Vespasian, Suet. Vesp. 2.

† **phālacrō-cōrax**, acis, m., = φαλακροκόραξ, a cool or cormorant (pure Lat. corvus aquaticus): phalacrocoraces, aves Balearium insularum peculiāres, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133; cf. id. 11, 37, 47, § 130.

Phalaeus, i, m., = Φάλακος, an ancient Greek poet, from whom a kind of verse is named Phalaecium, Phalaecum, or Phaleucium carmen. This verse is hendecasyllabic, consisting of a spondee, a dactyl, and three trochees (e. g. vidi credito

per Iacus Lucrinos), Aus. Ep. 4, 85; Diom. p. 509 P.; Terentian. p. 2440 ib.; Mart. Cap. 5, § 517: metrum Phalaecium, Mar. Victor. 2566 P.: carmen Phalaecum, Sulp. Sat. 4.—**II.** *A tyrant of Phocaea*; whence **Phalaeceus**, a, um, *Phalaecean*, of *Phalaeus*: nex, Ov. Ib. 504.

† **phalangae** and **pālangae**, ārum, *f. plur.*, = *φάλαγγες*. **I.** In gen., a pole to carry burdens on, carrying-pole, Vitruv. 10, 3, 7: proelium Afri contra Aegyptios primum fecere fustibus, quos vocant phalangas, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 260; 12, 4, 8, § 17.—**II.** In partic., a wooden roller, to place under ships and military machines for the purpose of moving them along (class.), Varr. ap. Non. 163, 23 sq.; Caes. B. C. 2, 10 fin.

1. phalangarius or **pālangarius** (in inscrt. also **PALANGARIUS** and **FALANGARIUS**), ii, m. [phalangae], one who carries burdens with the aid of a long pole, a carrier, porter, Vitruv. 10, 3, 7; Non. 163, 23 sq. (v. phalangae); Inscr. Fabr. p. 10; Inscr. Giom. Pisan. tom. 16, p. 192; Inscr. Marin. Atti, p. 151; Inscr. Kellerm. ap. Orell. Analect. Epigr. (Index Lection. Acad. Turic. Aestiv. 1838), p. 43, 4090.

2. phalangarius, ii, m. [phalanx], a soldier belonging to a phalanx, a phalangary (post-class.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 50, 5 (cf. phalangitae).

phalangion, ii, n. v. phalangium.

† **phalangitae**, ārum, m., = *φάλαγγιται*, soldiers belonging to a phalanx, phalangites, Liv. 37, 40, 1; 5; 42, 51.

† **phalangites**, ae, m., = *φάλαγγίταις*, spider-root: Anthericum liliastrium, Linn.; Plin. 27, 12, 98, § 124.

† **phalangium** or **-on**, ii, n. (late collat. form **phalangius**, ii, m., Veg. Vet. 3, 81; Isid. 14, 6, 16), = *φάλαγγιον*. **I.** A kind of venomous spider; Cels. 5, 27, 9; Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 156; 8, 27, 41, § 97; 11, 24, 28, § 79.—**II.** Spider-root, anthericum, for phalangites, Plin. 27, 12, 98, § 124.

(**phalango** or **pālango**, āre, v. a. [phalanga], to carry away on a pole (ante-class.), Afran. ap. Perotti Cornucop. ad Epigr. 115. The passage is otherwise unknown.)

Phalannaesus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Phalanna*, a city of Thessaly, *Phalannaeon*: ager, Liv. 42, 65.

Phalantus, i, m., = *Φάλαντος*, a Spartan who emigrated to Italy and there founded Tarentum: et regnata petam Laconi Rura Phalanto, i.e. Tarentum, Hor. C. 2, 6, 11; Just. 3, 4, 7.—Hence, **A. Phalanteus**, a, um, adj., *Phalantean*: Phalanteum Tarentum, Sil. 11, 16.—**B. Phalantinus**, a, um, adj., *Phalantine*, poet. for Tarentine: Phalantinus Galesus, Mart. 5, 37, 2.—**C. Phalanthum**, i, n., poetic name for the city of Tarentum, Mart. 8, 28, 3.

phalanx (post-class. **falanx**), angis, *f.*, = *φάλαγξ*. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., a band of soldiers, a host drawn up in close order (poet.): Agamemnoniae phalanges, Verg. A. 6, 489; densae, id. ib. 12, 662; Tuscorum, id. ib. 12, 551: animosa (said of eight brothers fighting together), id. ib. 12, 277: junctae umbone phalanges, Juv. 2, 46.—**B.** Trop., a host, multitude (post-class.): culparum, Prud. Psych. 816.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Among the Athenians and Spartans, a division of an army drawn up in battle array, a battalion, phalanx, Nep. Chabr. 1, 2; id. Pelop. 4, 2.—**B.** The Macedonian order of battle, a Macedonian phalanx (a compact parallelogram of fifty men abreast and sixteen deep), Nep. Eum. 7, 1; Curt. 3, 2, 13; Liv. 31, 39, 10; cf.: quae (cohortes) cuneum Macedonum (phalangem ipsi vocant) perfrumperent, id. 32, 17, 11: fecerat et falangem triginta milium hominum, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 50, 5.—**2.** An order of battle of the Gauls and Germans, forming a parallelogram: Helvetii confertissima acie, phalange facta, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 24; 1, 52: phalangem perfringere, id. ib. 1, 25.

Phālāra, ōrum, n., = *Φάλαρα*, a harbor of Phthiotis, in Thessaly, on the Sinus Maliacus, now Stillida, Liv. 27, 30, 3; 12; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27.

phālārica, v. falarica.

1. phālāris (phālēris), idis, *f.*, = *φάλαρις* or *φάληρις*. **I.** The plant canary-grass (*Phalaris canariensis*, Linn.), Plin. 27, 12, 102, § 126.—**II.** A water-hen, coot, Varr. R. R. 3, 11 fin.; Col. 8, 15; Plin. 10, 48, 67, § 132.

2. Phālāris, idis (acc. Phalarin, Claud. B. Gild. 186), m., = *Φάλαρις*, a tyrant of Agrigentum, for whom Perillus made a brazen bull, in which those condemned by him were to be roasted alive. He caused Perillus to be the first to suffer by it (v. Perillus), but afterwards experienced the same punishment himself at the hands of his exasperated subjects, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 26; id. Att. 7, 20, 2; id. Rep. 1, 28, 44; id. N. D. 3, 33, 82; id. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 73; Juv. 8, 81; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 200; Ov. A. A. 1, 653; Sil. 14, 211; Amm. 28, 1, 26; Claud. B. Gild. 186.

Phalasarnēus, a, um, adj., = *Φαλασαρνεός*, of or belonging to the Cretan city of Phalasarne, Phalasarnean, Liv. 42, 51; cf. Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 57.

† **phālērae**, ārum (neutr. phalera posita, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 18; Jan. phaleras), *f.*, = *τὰ φάλαρα*. **I.** Lit. **A.** A smooth, shining ornament for the breast, a metal disc or boss, worn by men, esp. as a military decoration: phalerae sunt belli ornamenta, Non. 554, 15 sq.; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 29: phaleris et torque aliquem donare id. ib. 2, 3, 80: phaleras deponere, Liv. 9, 46; cf. Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 18: phaleris hic pectora fulget, Sil. 15, 255.—As a military mark of distinction: equites donati phaleris, Liv. 39, 31; Verg. A. 9, 458 Heyn. and Wagn.; Juv. 16, 60.—Worn by women: matrona ornata phaleris pelagiis, P. Syrus ap. Petr. 55.—**B.** A trapping for the forehead and breast of horses, Liv. 32, 52: primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto, Verg. A. 5, 310; Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 194; Juv. 11, 103.—As a trapping for elephants, Gell. 5, 5, 3.—**II.** Trop., an external ornament or decoration (poet. and in post-class. prose): ad populum phaleras! trappings for the people! who allow themselves to be deceived by externals, Pers. 3, 30.—Of rhetorical ornament, Mart. Cap. 3, § 221: loquendi, Symm. Ep. 83: heroicorum, Sid. Ep. 1, 9 fin.

Phālēreus, i, and **Phālēricus**, a, um, v. Phalerum.

phālēris, v. l. phalaris.

phālēro, āre, v. a. [phalerae], to adorn with trappings, ornament the breast (late Lat.): animalia phalerari sibi magis quam nodari gaudent, Ambros. Cant. Cantic. 1, 43.—*Fig.*, to deck, set off, display: eloquentiae phalerandae gratia, Ambros. Off. Min. 1, 12, 44.—Hence, **phālērātus**, a, um, adj. **I.** Lit., wearing an ornament for the forehead and breast: equi, Liv. 30, 17: cursor, Petr. 28: turba Mazacum atque cursum, Suet. Ner. 30.—**II.** Trop., decorated, ornamented: phaleratis dictis aliquem ducere, with fine speeches, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 16.

Phālērūm, i, n., = *Φαληρόν*, the oldest harbor of Athens, connected with the city by a long wall, with a demos of the same name belonging to it, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24.—Hence, **A. Phālērēus** (mostly trisyll.), ēi and ēos, m., = *Φαληρεύς*, of or from Phalerum, a Phalerian: Demetrius Phalerus, or simply Phalerus, a ruler of Athens and a famous orator, about B.C. 300, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 64; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54; id. Div. 2, 46, 96; Nep. Milt. 6, 4.—Scanned as a quadrisyllable: Demetrius, qui dictus est Phalerus, Phaedr. 5, 1, 1.—Acc.: Phalerea, Quint. 2, 4, 41; 10, 1, 80.—**B. Phālērīcus**, a, um, adj., = *Φαληρικός*, Phalerian: portus, Nep. Them. 6, 1.—As subst.: **Phalericus**, i, m. (sc. portus), = Phalerum, in Phalericum descendere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5; cf.: in Phalerico, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 225.

Phālēcūsus, a, um, v. Phalaecus.

Phaliscus, v. Faliscus.

phallovitrobōlus, i, m., or **-vitrobōlus**, i, m., a drinking-vessel shaped like a phallus, Capitol. Pertin. 8, 5 dub. (Momms. vitro, fundibuli).

† **phallus**, i, m., = *φάλλος*, a figure of an obscene shape, carried about at the festival of Bacchus, originally a symbol of the generative power of nature; a phallus, Arn. 5, 176; cf. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 21.

Phānāe, ārum, *f.*, = *Φαναί*, a harbor and promontory in the isle of Chios, noted

for its wine, Liv. 36, 43, 11.—Hence, **II. Phānāeus**, a, um, adj., *Phanean*: rex Phanaeus, the king of Phanae, poet. of Phanean wine, Verg. G. 2, 98.

† **phānērōsis**, is, *f.*, = *φανέρωσις*, a manifestation, revelation (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Haer. 30.

Phānōtē, ēs, and **Phānōtēa**, ae, *f.*, = *Φανότη, Φανότεία*, the name of several cities. **I.** A city in Epirus, with a castle, Liv. 43, 21.—**II.** A city in Phocis, also called Panope, Liv. 32, 18.

† **phantāsia**, ae, *f.*, = *φαντασία*, an idea, notion, fancy (post-Aug.): Nicetas longe disertius hanc phantasiam movit, Sen. Suas. 2, 15: cor tuum phantasias patitur, Vulg. Ecclus. 34, 6.—As a term of reproach: phantasia, non homo, a mere notion or fancy, the mere semblance of a man, Petr. 38 fin. (in Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 40; 2, 6, 8 al., written as Greek, and translated visum).—**II.** A phantom, apparition: (animus) colligit visa nocturna, quas phantasias nos appellamus, Amm. 14, 11, 18.

† **phantasma**, ātis, n., = *φάντασμα*. **I.** An apparition, spectre, phantom (post-Aug.; cf.: idolon, imago, simulacrum): velim scire, esse phantasmata et habere figuram... an inania, etc., Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 1: si phantasma fuit Christus, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 7; Vulg. Matt. 14, 26; id. Marc. 6, 49.—**II.** In gen., an image, appearance, phantasm of an object (late Lat. for visum, imago, species): Alexandriam cum eloqui volo, quam nunquam vidi, praesto est apud me phantasma ejus, Aug. Trinit. 8, 6.

phantasmaticus, a, um, adj. [phantasma], fantastic, imaginary, Isid. 8, 9, 7.

Phāntāsos, i, m., = *Φάντασος*, a son of Somnus, Ov. M. 11, 642.

phantasticē, adv., by the fancy (eccl. Lat.), Nebrid. ap. Aug. Ep. 8.

† **phantasticus**, a, um, adj., = *φανταστικός*, imaginary, Cassiod. An. 2; Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.

Phāon, ōnis, m., = *Φάων*. **I.** A youth of Lesbos beloved by Sappho without return, Ov. H. 15, 11; Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 20; Mart. 10, 35, 18.—As a prov. of coldness, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 32.—**II.** Phāon, ōntis, m., a freedman of the emperor Nero, Suet. Ner. 48 and 49.

Phāraeus, a, um, adj., = *Φαραίος*, of or belonging to the city of Pharae, Pharaean: duces, Stat. Th. 2, 163.

phāranitis, idis, *f.*, *pharanitis*, a kind of amethyst, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 122.

Phārāo, ōnis, m., = *Φαραώ* (Hebrew פַּרְעֹה), Pharaoh, the title of the Egyptian kings: Pharaon nomen est non hominis, sed honoris, sicut apud nos Augusti appellatur reges, cum propriis nominibus censeantur, Isid. Orig. 7, 6; Prud. Cath. 12, 141; Vulg. Gen. 12, 15 et saep.

† **phārētra**, ae, *f.*, = *φάρετρα*. **I.** Lit., a quiver for holding arrows (poet. and late Lat.): succinctam pharetra, Verg. A. 1, 323: nec venenatis gravida sagittis, Fusce, pharetra, Hor. C. 1, 22, 3: pharetram solvere, to undo, open, Ov. M. 5, 379: venatricis puellae (Dianae), Juv. 13, 80: in pharetra sua abscondit me, Vulg. Isa. 49, 2; Verg. G. 2, 125; Prop. 2, 9, 10; Ov. P. 4, 13, 38; id. Am. 3, 9, 7; Val. Fl. 3, 607; Stat. Th. 4, 259 al.—**II.** Transf., a kind of sundial in the form of a quiver, Vitruv. 9, 8, 1.

phārētrātus, a, um, adj. [pharetra], furnished with or wearing a quiver, quivered (poet.): pharetrata Camilla, Verg. A. 11, 649: Persis, id. G. 4, 290: Geloni, Hor. C. 3, 4, 35: puer, i.e. Cupid, Ov. M. 10, 525: virgo, i.e. Diana, id. Am. 1, 1, 10: Semiramis, Juv. 2, 108.

† **phāretra-zōnium**, ii, n., a quiver-belt, Not. Tir. p. 126.

phārētriger, ēra, ērum, adj. [pharetra-gero], quiver-bearing (poet.): cladē pharetrigeri regis, i.e. of the Persian king Xerxes: regis, Sil. 14, 286.

Phāria ūva, a kind of grape in the neighborhood of Pisa, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

Phāriacus, a, um, v. Pharus, A.

† **phāricōn** or **-um**, i, n., = *φάρικόν*, a kind of poison, so named from its inventor, Pharicus, Plin. 28, 10, 41, § 158.

Phāris, is, *f.*, = *Φάρις*, a city in Mésse-

nia, afterwards called Pharae or Pherae, Stat. Th. 4, 226.

Phariseae, i, m., = Φαρισαῖοι, a Pharisee, a member of the Jewish sect of that name, usually in plur.: **Phariseae** (Phariseae), Juvenc. 2, 574; Grum. m., = Φαρισαῖοι, the Pharisees, a Jewish sect (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Praescr. 45; Isid. 7, 6, 40; Juvenc. 3, 221; Vulg. Marc. 2, 16 et saep.—Sing.: secundum legem Phariseae, Vulg. Phil. 3, 5.—Hence, **A. Phariseus**, a, um, adj., = Φαρισαῖος, Pharisean: convivia, Sedul. 4, 66; Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 20.—**B. Pharisaicus**, a, um, adj., = Φαρισαϊκός, Pharisaic: sepulcra, Hier. adv. Vigil. n. 9.

Pharitae, ārum, and **Phārius**, a, um, v. Pharus, C and B.

† **pharmaceuticus**, a, um, adj., φαρμακευτικός, of or belonging to drugs, pharmaceutic, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 126.

† **pharmaceutria**, ae, f., = φαρμακείτρια, a sorceress (poet.), Verg. E. 8 in lemm.

† **pharmacopola**, ae, m., = φαρμακοπώλης, a vender of medicines, a quack (class.), Cato ap. Gell. 1, 15, 9: circumforaneus, Cic. Clu. 14, 40; Hor. S. 1, 2, 1.

† **pharmacus**, i, m., = φαρμακός, a poisoner, a sorcerer (post-Aug.), Petr. 107, 15.

Pharmacusa, ae, f., = Φαρμακούσα, an island of the Aegean Sea, south-west from Miletus, where Caesar was taken by pirates, now Farmako, Suet. Caes. 4; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 71.

Pharnābāzus, i, m., = Φαρνάβαζος, Pharnabazus, a Persian satrap under Darius Nothus and Artaxerxes, 412 to 377 B.C., Nep. Lys. 4, 1; Just. 5, 4, 1 al.

† **pharnacēon**, i, n., v. pharnacion.

Pharnaces, is, m., = Φαρνάκης. **I.** The name of two kings of Pontus. **A.** Grandfather of Mithridates, Just. 38, 6, 2; Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 151.—**B.** Son of Mithridates, defeated by Caesar, Cic. Deiot. 5, 14; id. Att. 11, 21, 2; Suet. Caes. 37; Luc. 10, 476.—**II.** The name of a slave of Cicero, Cic. Att. 13, 30, 2; 13, 44, 3.

pharnaciōn (-ēon), ii, n., = φαρνάκειον, a species of the plant panax, named for Pharnaces, Plin. 25, 4, 14, § 33.

pharnuprium, i, n., a kind of fig-wine, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 102 Jān.

Phāros, i, v. Pharus.

Pharsalos or **Pharsalus**, i, f., = Φάρσαλος, a city in Thessaly, where Caesar defeated Pompey, now Farsala, Liv. 32, 33; 34, 23; 36, 14; Luc. 6, 350.—Hence, **A. Pharsalicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Pharsalus, Pharsalian: acies, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71: proelium, Caesar's victory over Pompey, id. Deiot. 5, 13; 10, 29: acies, id. Lig. 3, 9: annus, Luc. 5, 391: rura, id. 7, 823.—**B. Pharsalius**, a, um, adj., Pharsalian: fuga, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 39: pugna, in which Caesar defeated Pompey, id. ib. 14, 8, 23 B and K; id. Div. 1, 32, 68; Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 53: terra, Liv. 33, 6, 11: tecta, Cat. 64, 37.—As subst.: **Pharsalia**, ae, f., the region about Pharsalus, Cat. 64, 37; Ov. M. 15, 823; Tac. H. 1, 50 al.—**2.** An epic poem by Lucan, Luc. 7, 61; 9, 985.

Phārus or -os, i, f. (m., Suet. Claud. 20), = Φάρος. **I.** An island near Alexandria, in Egypt, where King Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous light-house, hence called pharus, now Faro, Mel. 2, 7, 6; Auct. B. Alex. 19.—**B.** Transf., of the light-house in the island of Pharos: Pharus est in insula turris, magnā altitudine, mirificis operibus exstructa, quae nomen ab insula accepit, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: superposuit turrem in exemplum Alexandrini Phari, Suet. Claud. 20; Juv. 6, 83; of other light-houses: pharon subiit, Val. Fl. 7, 84: turris phari terrea motu Capreis concidit, Suet. Tib. 74: Tyrrhena, Juv. 12, 76.—**C.** Transf., poet., Egypt: regina Phari, Stat. S. 3, 2, 102: petimus Pharon arvaque Lagi, Luc. 8, 433.—Hence, **1. Phāriacus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Pharus, Pharian, Egyptian (post-class.): sistra, App. M. 2, p. 127, 11.—**2. Phārius**, a, um, adj., = Φάριος, of or belonging to Pharus, Pharian: of the light-house: flammae, Luc. 9, 1004.—Poet., transf., Egyptian: Pharia juvenca, i. e. Io,

Ov. F. 5, 619; but Isis, Mart. 10, 48, 1; hence, turba, the priests of Isis, Tib. 1, 3, 32: con-jux, i. e. Cleopatra, Mart. 4, 11, 4: dolores, the lamentations of the Egyptian women at the festival of Isis for the lost Osiris, Stat. S. 5, 3, 244: piscis, i. e. the crocodile, Ov. A. 3, 270: acetum, Juv. 13, 85.—As subst.: **Pharia**, ae, f., Isis: SACRYM PHARIAE, Vet. Kalend. ap. Grut. 138.—**3. Phāritae**, ārum, m., the inhabitants of Pharos, Auct. B. Alex. 19.—**II.** A small island on the coast of Dalmatia, formerly called Paros (Parus), now Lesina, Mel. 2, 7, 13.

† **phascolā** appellat Graeci, quas vulgus peras vocat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll. (= τὰ φάσκολα, a wallet, scrip).

Phase, n. indecl., the Passover, a Jewish feast commemorative of the rescue of the first-born among the Jews from the destruction which visited the Egyptians: est enim Phase (id est transitus) Domini, Vulg. Exod. 12, 11: factum est Phase, id. 4 Reg. 23, 22.—**II.** Transf., the sacrifice offered at the Passover, the paschal lamb: immolare, Vulg. 2 Par. 35, 11; id. Deut. 16, 2.

phaselāria (fāsel- and fācēl-), ium, n. [faselus], a dish of pickled French beans, Lampr. Elag. 20, 7.

Phaselis, idis, f., = Φασηλῖς. **I.** A town in Lycia, on the borders of Pamphylia, now Tekrova, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 21; Liv. 37, 23 init.—Hence, **B. Phaselitae**, ārum, m., = Φασηλίται, the inhabitants of Phaselis, the Phaselians (gen. Phaselitām), Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 50.—**II.** A city in Judea, with a neighboring valley abounding in palm-trees, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 44; Luc. 8, 251.—Hence, **B. Phaselinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Phaselis, Plin. 23, 4, 49, § 95.

† **phaselus** (phasēl- and fās-), i, m. and f., = Φάσηλος. **I.** Lit., a kind of bean with an edible pod, French beans, kidney-beans, phasel (phaselus vulgaris of Linn.): viciumque seres vilemque phaselum, Verg. G. 1, 227: longa fasellus, Col. 10, 377; v. id. 2, 10, 4; Pall. 10, 12.—**II.** Transf., a light vessel (in the shape of a kidney-bean) made of wicker-work or papyrus, sometimes also of burned and painted clay (cf.: celox, lembus): epistulam de phaselo dare, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1: phaselus ille quem videtis, Cat. 4, 1: phaselon solvere, Hor. C. 3, 2, 29: dare vela fictilibus phaselis, Juv. 15, 127: pictam phaselon, Mart. 10, 30, 13.

phasēolus (fāseolus), i, m. dim. [phaselus, l.], a kind of bean with an edible pod, French beans, kidney-beans, phasel, Col. 11, 2, 72; 12, 9, 1; Plin. 24, 9, 40, § 65.

† **phasganion**, i, n., = φασγάνιον, the sword-lily, gladiole (pure Lat. gladiolus), Plin. 25, 11, 88, § 137.

Phasiacus, a, um, v. I. Phasis, B.

phasiana, v. I. Phasis, C.

phasianarius (fās-), i, m. [phasiana], a pheasant-keeper (post-class.), Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 76.

phasianinus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to pheasants, pheasant- (post-class.): ova, Pall. 1, 29, 2.

Phasianus, a, um, and **Phāsias**, ādis, v. I. Phasis, C and D.

† **phasīolos** (fās-), i, m., = φασίολος, a plant, also called isopyron, Plin. 27, 11, 70, § 94.

1. Phāsis, idis or īdos (acc. also Phasin, Prop. 3, 22, 11; Sen. Cons. Helv. 10, 3; Phasim, Verg. G. 4, 367 al.; voc. Phasi, Ov. P. 4, 10, 52), m., = Φάσις. **A.** A river in Colchis, which empties into the Euxine Sea, now Rion, Mel. 1, 19, 12; Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 12: limosi Phasidos undae, Ov. M. 7, 6: sua jura cruentum Phasin habent, Stat. Th. 5, 457: Phasidis ales, a pheasant (v. in the foll. Phasiacus), id. S. 4, 6, 8; cf.: ultra Phasin capi volunt, quod ambitiosam popinam instruat, Sen. Cons. Helv. 10, 3.—**B.** Transf., a town and its harbor lying at the mouth of the Phasis, a colony of the Milesians, now Poti, Mel. 1, 19, 12; Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 13.—Hence, **A. Phāsis**, idis, adj. f., Phasian; poet. Colchian: volucres, i. e. pheasants, Mart. 13, 45, 1.—Subst.: **Phāsīs**, idis, f., the Colchian, a term applied to Medea; acc. Phasida, Ov. F. 2, 42.—**B. Phāsīacus**, a, um, adj., = Φασιακός, of or belonging to the Phasis, Phasian; also poet. Colchian: angulus, Mel. 2, 2, 5: unda, Ov. Tr. 2, 439: terra, id. R. Am. 261: corona, which

Medea presented to Creusa, id. Ib. 605: ales Phasiacis petita Colchis, i. e. the pheasant, Petr. 93.—**C. Phāsianus**, a, um, adj., = Φασιανός, of or belonging to the Phasis, Phasian: Phasianae aves, pheasants, Plin. 10, 48, 67, § 132.—As subst.: **phasiana**, ae, f., a pheasant, Plin. 11, 33, 39, § 114.—More freq., **phasīanus** (fāsian-), i, m., Suet. Vit. 13; Pall. 1, 29; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41 fin.; Edict. Diocl. p. 14.—According to the myth, it is the metamorphosed Itys, daughter of Tereus; v. Itys.—**D. Phāsias**, ādis, adj. f., = Φασιάς, of or belonging to the Phasis, Phasian; poet. Colchian: Phasias Aetinae, Ov. H. 6, 103: puella, i. e. Medea, id. P. 3, 3, 80.—Subst.: **Phāsias**, ādis, f., Medea, Ov. A. A. 2, 382.

2. Phāsis, idis, adj., v. I. Phasis, A.

† **phasma**, ātis, n., = φάσμα, an apparition, spectre, phantom. **I.** The title of a comedy of Menander, Ter. Eun. prol. 9.—**II.** The title or principal part of a farce by a mimograph named Catullus: clamor ut ageres phasma Catulli, Juv. 8, 186.

† **Phatnae**, ārum, f., = Φάτναι, the

Cribs, the space between two stars in the constellation Cancer (pure Lat. Praesepia), Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 1170 P.

phaulius, a, um, adj., = φαύλιος, bad; only in the term phauliae olivae, a bad kind of olives, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 15 (al. bab-biae); Macr. S. 2, 16, 6.

phaunos, i, m., a parasitic plant, Plin. 16, 44, 92, § 244.

(Phāyllēus, false reading for Phalace-us, q. v., Ov. Ib. 504.)

Phēgeus, i, m., = Φηγεύς, the father of Alpheisbaea, Hyg. Fab. 244.—Hence, **A. Phēgeius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Phēgeus, Phēgean: Phēgeius ensis, Ov. M. 9, 412.—**B. Phēgis**, idis, f., = Φηγίς, daughter of Phēgeus, Alpheisbaea; acc. Phēgida, Ov. R. Am. 455.

† **phēleta**, ae, m., = φηλητής, a cheat, rogue, robber (post-Aug.): latrones, quos phēletas Aegyptii vocant, Sen. Ep. 51, 13.

† **phellandriōn**, ii, n., = φελλάνδριον, a plant with leaves like ivy, Plin. 27, 12, 101, § 126.

† **phellos**, i, m., = φέλλος, the cork-tree; transf., the part of the water-clock made from it, the cork, Vitruv. 9, 8, 5.

Phēmīus, ii, m., = Φημιος. **I.** A celebrated player on the cithara in Ithaca; hence, transf., of a good cithara-player, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 61.—**II.** A Roman surname, Inscr. Murat. 680, 7.

Phēmōnōē, ēs, f., = Φημονόη, a daughter of Apollo, priestess at Delphi, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7; 10, 8, 9, § 21; Isid. 8, 8, 4.—Transf., in gen., a prophetess, Luc. 5, 126; 187; Stat. S. 2, 2, 39.

Phēnēos or -us, i, f., = Φένεος, a town of Arcadia, with a lake of the same name, the fabled Stygian waters, Ov. M. 15, 332; Liv. 28, 7; Verg. A. 8, 165.—The city is called **Phēnēum** in Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20.—Hence, **II. Phēnēatae**, ārum, m., = Φενεάται, the inhabitants of Phēnēos, the Phēneans, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56; Lact. 1, 6, 3.

† **phengites**, ae, m., = φηγίτης, phen-gite, selenite, or crystallized gypsum, used for window-panes: in Cappadocia repertus est lapis candidus, atque translucens, ex argumēto phengites appellatus, Plin. 36, 22, 46, § 163: lapis, Suet. Dom. 14.

† **phēos**, i, m., = φέως, a prickly plant, also called stoebe, Plin. 21, 15, 54, § 91 (al. phleos); 22, 11, 13, § 28.

Pherae, ārum, f., = Φέραι, the name of several cities; the most celebrated are, **I.** The capital of Thessalia Pelasgiotis, the residence of Admetus, now Velestino, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53; Liv. 32, 13, 9.—Hence, **B. Phēraeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Pherae, Pheraean; poet., also, Thessalian: Jason, of Pherae, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70; Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 166; Val. Max. 1, 8, 6: vaccae, of Admetus, Ov. H. 5, 151: duces, Thessalian, Stat. Th. 2, 16, 3: campi, Thessalian, Val. Fl. 1, 444.—In plur. absol.: **Phēraei**, ārum, m., the inhabitants of Pherae, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 144; Liv. 36, 9.—**II.** A city in Messenia, a colony of Sparta, near the mod. Kalamata, Liv. 35, 30, 9; Nep. Con. 1, 1.

Phérécleus, a, um, *adj.*, = Φερέκλειος, of or belonging to Phereclus (who built the ships with which Paris carried off Helen), *Pherecleus*: puppis, Ov. H. 16, 22.

Pherecratus, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Grecian poet Pherecrates, *Pherecratian*: metrum dactylicum trimetrum Pherecratum constat ex spondeo, et dactylo, et spondeo, sive trocheo, ut est apud Horatium, grato, Pyrrha, sub antro, Mall. Theod. Metr. 4 (cf. Hor. C. 1, 5, 3); Sid. Ep. 9, 13 in *carm.*

Phérécyades, v. Pheretiades, II.

Phérécydes, is, m., = Φερεκύδης. **I.** A celebrated philosopher from Syros, an instructor of Pythagoras, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 38; id. Div. 1, 50, 112; reputed to be the inventor of prose, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 205.—Hence, **B. Pherecydeus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Pherecydes, *Pherecydean*: Pherecydeum illud, that saying of Pherecydes, Cic. Div. 2, 13, 31.—**II.** An Athenian chronicler, about 480 B.C., Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 53.

Pheres, etis, m., = Φέρης, the name of a Trojan; acc. Phereta, Verg. A. 10, 413.

Pheretiades, ae, m., = Φερητιάδης, son of Pheres, king of Pherae, i. e. Admetus, Ov. A. 3, 19.—**II.** **Pheretiadae** (Pherecyad-), arum, m., = Φερητιάδαι, the inhabitants of Naples, the Neapolitans; so named after Pheres, king of Pherae: Pheretiadum muri, Sil. 12, 159.

Pheretus, i, m., son of Jason and Medea, Hyg. Fab. 239.

Pherinum, i, n., a castle in Thessaly, Liv. 32, 14.

† **phērombros**, i, m., = φερόμβρος (rain-bringing), another name for cucumis silvaticus, App. Herb. 113.

phēugydrōs, ōn, *adj.*, = φεύγυδρος, hydrophobic, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 9, 98.

phēuxaspīdion, ii, n., another name of the plant polion, App. Herb. 57.

† **I. phīala**, ae, f., = φιάλη. **I.** A broad, shallow, drinking-vessel, a saucer (cf. patera), Juv. 5, 37; Mart. 8, 33, 2; 8, 51, 1; 3, 41, 1; 14, 95 in *lemm.*; Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 156.—**II.** A censor; Vulg. 1 Par. 28, 17; id. Apoc. 5, 8.

2. Phīala, ae, or **Phīalē**, ēs, f., = φιάλη, a companion of Diana, Ov. M. 3, 172.

Phidias (first syll. short, Aus. Epigr. 12, 1), ae, m., = Φειδίας, a famous sculptor, contemporary with Pericles, who made the celebrated statue of Jupiter Olympius, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 146; id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34; id. Brut. 73, 257; id. Rep. 3, 32, 44; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 49; Quint. 10, 12, 8 sq.—Acc. Phidian, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 115; Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 54.—Hence, **II. Phidiacus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Phidias, *Phidian*: caelum, Mart. 6, 13, 1; manus, Stat. S. 2, 2, 66; ebur, Juv. 8, 103.

Phidippides or **Philippides**, is, m., = Φειδιππίδης, a famous courier at Athens, Plin. 7, 20, 20, § 84; v. Sillig. ad h. l.—The same called Phidippus, Nep. Milt. 4, 3.

Phidippus, i, m., = Φειδιππος. **I.** Grandson of Hercules, one of Helen's suitors, Hyg. Fab. 80.—**II.** A famous courier, v. Phidippides.—**III.** A physician of king Deiotarus, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17.

phiditia, ōrum, v. philitia.

Phidon, ōnis, m., = Φειδών, a descendant of Hercules, to whom is attributed the invention of weights and measures, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198.

Philadelphia, ae, f., = Φιλαδέλφεια, an important city of Lydia, now the town and ruins of Allashe, Vulg. Apoc. 1, 11; 3, 7.—Hence, **Philadelphēni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia in Lydia, *Philadelphians*, Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 111; Tac. A. 2, 47.

Philadelphus, i, m., = Φιλάδελφος (loving one's brother or sister), a Grecian and Roman surname. **I.** Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, a king of Egypt, Plin. 36, 7, 14, § 67; Gell. 6, 17, 3.—**II.** Annian Philadelphus, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26.—**III.** Philadelphus, a slave of Atticus, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 2: L. CALPURNIVS L. L. PHILADELPHVS, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Veron. 274, 9.

Philae, arum, f., = αἱ Φίλαι, a small island in the Nile, south of Elephantine,

with a city of the same name, now Jeziret Anas-el-Wojod, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 59; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 3; Luc. 10, 313.

Philaeni, ōrum (ōn), m., = Φιλαῖνοι, two Carthaginian brothers, who, out of love for their country, submitted to be buried alive, Sall. J. 79, 5; Val. Max. 5, 6, ext. 4; Mel. 1, 7, 6.—Philaenōn Arae, a frontier town of Cyrene named after them, the southernmost point of the Great Syrtis, Sall. J. 19, 3; called also Philaenorum Arae, Mel. 1, 7, 1; Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 28.

Philammon, ōnis, m., = Φιλάμμων, son of Apollo, a celebrated singer, Ov. M. 11, 317; Hyg. Fab. 161.

† **philanthrōpia**, ae, f., = φιλανθρωπία (philanthropy; hence), a benevolence, a present, gift (post-class.): philanthropiae nomine (al. philanthropii), Dig. 50, 14, 2.

philanthrōpium, ii, v. philanthropia.

† **philanthrōpos**, i, f., = φιλόανθρωπος (sc. herba), goose-grass, clevers: Galium aparine, Linn.; Plin. 24, 19, 116, § 176.

† **philargicus**, a, um, *adj.*, = φίλος-ἀργικός, fond of ease (post-class.): philosophi tripartitam humanitatis voluerunt esse vitam, ex quibus primam theoreticam, secundam practicam, tertiam philargicam voluere, quas nos Latine contemplativam, activam, voluptariam nuncupamus, Fulg. Myth. 2, 1.

philargyria, ae, f., = φιλαργυρία, the love of money, avarice, Isid. Reg. Monach. 33.

† **philema**, mātis, n., = φίλημα, a kiss, Lucr. 4, 1169.

Philemo or **-on**, ōnis, m., = Φιλήμων. **I.** A Greek comic poet, a native of Soli, in Cilicia, and a contemporary of Menander, Plaut. Trin. prol. 10; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 72; Gell. 17, 4, 1; App. Flor. 3, p. 353.—**II.** An historian, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 95.—**III.** In mythology, a pious rustic, the husband of Baucis, Ov. M. 8, 631 sq.

† **philetaeria**, ae, f., and **philetaeris**, idis, f., = φιλεταίριον, a plant, called also polemonia, Plin. 25, 6, 28, § 64; 25, 8, 55, § 99.

Philetas, ae, m., = Φιλήτας, a Greek elegiac poet of Cos, an instructor of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 58.—Hence, **II. Phileteus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Philetas, *Philetean*: Philetea aqua, i. e. elegiac poetry, Prop. 3, 3 (4), 2, 52; Philetei corymbi, id. 4 (5), 6, 3.

Philippensis, v. Philippi, A.

1. Philippēus, a, um, v. Philippi, B.

2. Philippeus, a, um, v. Philippus, A.

Philippi, ōrum, m., = Φιλιπποι, a city in Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace, celebrated for the battle in which Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius, now Filippi, Mel. 2, 2, 9; Liv. Epit. 124; Vell. 2, 70, 1; Flor. 4, 7; Vulg. Phil. 1, 1.—Hence, **A. Philippensis**, e, *adj.*, of or belonging to Philippi, *Philippian*: Philippense bellum, Suet. Aug. 9: proelium, the battle of Philippi, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 148: Brutus, who fell at Philippi, id. 34, 8, 19, § 82.—**B. Philippēus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Philippi, *Philippian*: campus, Vell. 2, 86, 2; Manil. 1, 906.—**C. Philippicus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Philippi, *Philippian*: in Philippicis campis, Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 39; Flor. 4, 2, 43.—**D. Philippianus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Philippian*: cohortes, i. e. who fought at Philippi, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 325.

1. Philippicus, a, um, v. Philippi, C.

2. Philippicus, a, um, v. Philippus, B.

Philippides, v. Phidippides.

Philippopolis, ōis (acc. -in or -im; abl. -i), f., = Φιλιππόπολις. **I.** A city of Thrace on the Hebrus, now Philippopoli, Liv. 39, 53, 13 sq.; Tac. A. 3, 38; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41; Amm. 26, 10, 4; 6.—**II.** A city of Palestine, perh. the ruins of Gheryah, Aur. Vict. Caes. 28, 1.

Philippus, i, m., = Φίλιππος, Philip, the name of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom was the son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90; Nep. Eum. 1, 4; id. Reg. 2, 1; Just. 7, 4 sq.; cf. Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 4.—**B.** Transf. a gold coin struck by King

Philip, a Philippe d'or, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 27; so id. ib. 4, 8, 38; 41; 78 al.; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234; and, in gen., of other coins, Aus. Ep. 5, 19.—**II.** Hence, **A. Philippēus** (collat. form **Philippus**, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 38), a, um, *adj.*, = Φιλιππίος, of or belonging to Philip, king of Macedonia, *Philippian*: Philippeus sanguis, i. e. Cleopatra, because the Egyptian sovereigns were descended from Philip of Macedonia, Prop. 3, 9, 39 (4, 10, 40): Em tibi talentum argenti: Philippeum aces est, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 60: Philippeus nummus, a gold coin struck by Philip, of the value of twenty drachmae, a Philippe d'or: nummi Philippi aurei, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 1; Liv. 39, 7: Philippeum aurum, from which the Philippe d'or was struck, Plaut. Curc. 3, 70 al.—Hence, *absol.*: **Philippēum**, i, n., a gold coin struck by Philip, Varr. ap. Non. 78, 11.—And, transf., of other coins: argenteos Philippeos minutulos, Val. Imp. ap. Vop. Aur. 9.—**B. Philippicus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Φιλιππικός, of or belonging to Philip, *Philippic*: Philippicum talentum argenti, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 60: aurum, a gold-mine of Philip's in Macedonia, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 57.—Cicero's orations against Antony were called orationes Philippicae, after those of Demosthenes against King Philip, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3.—Also *sing. collect.*: **Philippica**, ae, f.: divina Philippica, Juv. 10, 125.

Philistaea (-thaea), ae, f., the southwestern portion of Canaan, *Philistia*; acc. to Hieronymus, another name for Palestina, Hier. in Isa. 14, 29 and 31.

Philistaeus (-thaeus), i, m., a Philistine, Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 8 et saep.

Philistini (-thini), ōrum, and **Philisthiū**, indecl. m., the Philistines, the original inhabitants of Palestine, Vulg. Judic. 13, 1; id. 1 Reg. 28, 1 et saep.

Philistinus, a, um, *adj.*: Philistinae Fossiones, the Philistine Fosses, at the mouth of the Po; and: Philistina fossa, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 121.

Philistion, ōnis, m., = Φιλιστίων. **I.** A celebrated physician, Plin. 20, 5, 15, § 31; Gell. 17, 11, 16.—**II.** A pantomime, Mart. 2, 41, 15.

Philistus, i, m., = Φίλιστος, a historian in Syracuse in the reign of the tyrant Dionysius, an imitator of Thucydides, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 57; 2, 23, 94; id. Brut. 17, 66; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4; Nep. Dion. 3, 2; Quint. 10, 1, 74.

philitia (in MSS. also **phiditia**), ōrum, n., = φιλίτια (φειδίτια and φειδίτια), the public meals of the Lacedaemonians, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98.

Phillyrides, v. Philyrides, in 2. Phillyra, B.

Philo or **-on**, ōnis, m., = Φίλων. **I.** An Academic philosopher of Athens, teacher of Cicero about A.U.C. 663, Cic. Brut. 89, 306; id. Ac. 2, 6, 17; id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9; 5, 37, 107; id. N. D. 1, 40, 113.—**II.** A celebrated architect in Athens, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62; Vitr. 7 praef. § 12; cf. Sillig. Catal. Artif. s. h. v.—**III.** A Greek physician, a native of Tarsus, the inventor of an eye-salve, Cels. 6, 6, 3.—Hence, *adj.*: **Philonianus**, a, um, of Philo: Philonianum antidotum, Marc. Emp. 20.—As subst.: **Philonium**, i, n., the same, Ser. Samm. 22, 396.—**IV.** A Roman surname: Q. Publicius Philo, consul A.U.C. 439, Inscr. Grut. 291.

† **philocalia**, ae, f., = φιλοκαλία, a love of the beautiful (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Cont. Acad. 2, 2; 2, 3.

philochares, is, n., = φιλοχαρές, a plant, called also philopae and marrubium, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 241.

Philocomasium, ii, n., = Φιλοκωμάσιον (tippling-friend), the name of a girl, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 8.

Philocteta or **Philoctetes**, ae (corrupted form **Philotes**, ētis, Inscr. Grut. 42, 7), m., = Φιλοκτήτης, son of Peas of Thessaly, celebrated as an archer, a companion of Hercules, who at his death gave him the poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken. On account of the stench proceeding from his wounded foot, he was left by the Greeks on the isle of Lemnos, but was afterwards taken by Ulysses to Troy, where Machaon healed his wound, and he slew Paris, Hyg. Fab. 102.

Ov. M. 13, 313 sq.; Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19; id. Fin. 2, 29, 94; id. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 4; Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41. — Hence, **Philoctetes**, a, um, adj., = Φιλοκτεταῖος, of or belonging to Philoctetes, Philoctetean: clamor, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94.

Philodemus, i, m., = Φιλόδημος, a famous Epicurean philosopher in the time of Cicero, the author of a work *περί μουσικῆς*, and of several epigrams, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 119; cf. id. Pis. 29, 68, and Ascon. ad loc.

† **philograecus**, a, um, adj., = φιλογραϊκός, fond of Greek; as subst., a lover of the Greek language (ante-class.); vos philograeci, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 1.

Philolaus, i, m., = Φιλόλαος, a Pythagorean philosopher of Croton, a disciple of Archytas, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 139; id. Rep. 1, 10, 16.

† **philologia**, ae, f., = φιλολογία. **I.** In gen., love of learning or letters, literary pursuits, the study of polite literature (class.): ne et opera et oleum philologiae nostrae perierit, Cic. Att. 2, 17, 1; Vitr. 7 praef. § 4: Homerus philologiae omnis dux, id. ib. — **II.** In partic., explanation, interpretation of the writings of others, philology (post-Aug.): quae philosophia fuit, facta est philologia, Sen. Ep. 108, 24.

† **philologus**, a, um, adj., = φιλόλογος. **I.** Of or belonging to learning, learned, literary: philologis et philotechnis rebus me delectans, Vitr. 6 prooem. 4: homines, Sen. Apoc. 5, 4. — **II.** Esp. of persons.

A. Scholarly, learned, versed in history, antiquities, and literature (implying a broader culture than grammaticus, litterator; v. Krebs, Antibar. 863 sq.): homines nobiles illi quidem, sed nullo modo philologi, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 3. — Subst.: **philologus**, i, m.

— **B.** In gen., a person engaged in learned or literary pursuits, a man of letters, learned man, scholar (class.): Atteius Philologi appellationem assumpsisse videtur, quia, sicut Eratosthenes, qui primus hoc cognomen sibi vindicavit, multiplici variaeque doctrina censebatur, Suet. Gram. 10: cum Ciceronis librum de republica prendit hinc philologus aliquis, hinc grammaticus, hinc philosophiae deditus, alius alio curam suam mittit; ... hoc subnotat (philologus): duos Romanos reges esse, etc., Sen. Ep. 108, 30.

Philomela, ae, f., = Φιλομήλη. **I.** Lit., daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and sister of Progne; she was violated by her brother-in-law, Tereus, and was changed into a nightingale: respondeo, Natas ex Philomela atque ex Progne esse hirundines, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 12; Hyg. Fab. 45; Ov. M. 6, 424 sq.; Verg. E. 6, 79 Serv.; Mart. 14, 75, 1. — **II.** Transf., the nightingale (poet.), Verg. G. 4, 511. — **B.** The swallow: mortalium penatibus fiducialis nidos philomela suspendit, Cassid. Var. 8, 31. — **C.** The name of a play, Juv. 7, 92.

Philomelium, ii, n., = Φιλομήλιον, a city in Phrygia Major, now Ak Shehr, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 15; 15, 4, 2; id. Verr. 2, 3, 83, § 191. — Hence, **II.** **Philomelenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Philomelium, the Philomelians, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83, § 191 Zumpt N. cr. (al. Philomelienses); Plin. 5, 27, 25, § 95.

Philometor, ōris, m., = Φιλομήτωρ (mother-loving), an appellation of Attalus, king of Pergamus; and also of the sixth Ptolemy of Egypt, on account of his love for his mother Cleopatra, who had ruled the kingdom well during his minority, Just. 34, 2, 7 sq.; cf. of Attalus, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Plin. 18, 3, 5, § 22; Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 21.

Philonians, a, um, and **Philonians**, ii, v. Philo, III.

† **philopaes**, paedis, m., = φιλοπαῖς, a plant: marrubium nonnulli philopaeda vocant, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 241.

Philopator, ōris, m., = Φιλοπάτωρ (father-loving). **I.** An appellation of the fourth Ptolemy of Egypt, bestowed upon him in derision, because he had murdered his father and mother, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208; Just. 29, 1, 5; Arn. 6, 193. — **II.** A king of Cilicia, Tac. A. 2, 42. — **III.** With a Latin ending: **Philopater**, tris, a Roman surname, Inscr. Murat. 1490, 11.

Philopoemen, ōnis, m., = Φιλοποίμην, a celebrated general of the Achaean

league, Liv. 35, 25 sqq.; 39, 49; Aus. Idyll. 12, 82; Just. 29, 4, 11.

philopygista, ae, m., = φιλοπυγιστής, an abandoned person, Schol. Juv. 9, 1.

Philorhomaus, i, m., = Φιλορώμαιος, friend or lover of the Romans, a title given to Ariobarzanes, king of Cappadocia, Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 4.

† **philosarca**, ae, m., = φιλόσαρκος, a lover of the flesh, Auct. ap. Hier. Ep. 61.

philosophaster, tri, m. [philosophus], a bad philosopher, a philosophaster, Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 27 dub.

philosophē, v. philosophus fin.

† **philosophia**, ae, f., = φιλοσοφία, philosophy. **I.** Lit.: nec quicquam aliud est philosophia, si interpretari velis, quam studium sapientiae, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: omnia quae in philosophia tractantur, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 1; id. Ac. 1, 2, 4: ars est enim philosophia vitae, id. Fin. 3, 1, 2; id. de Or. 1, 15, 67; Sen. Ep. 89, 2 et saep.: vicete ne quis vos decipiat per philosophiam, Vulg. Col. 2, 8. — **II.** Transf. **A.** A philosophical subject or question: circulus, in quo de philosophia sermo habetur, Nep. Epam. 3, 3. — **B.** In plur.: **philosophiae**, ārum, f., philosophical systems or sects: exercitatio propria duarum philosophiarum (i. e. Academicorum et Peripateticorum), Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 107; Gell. 4, 1, 13; 5, 3, 8.

philosophicē, adv., v. philosophicus fin.

† **philosophicus**, a, um, adj., = φιλοσοφικός, of or belonging to philosophy, philosophic (post-class.; for the proper read., Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 121, is philosophiae, acc. to Non. 134, 3, and 174, 18), Macr. S. 7, 1 Eyssen. (Jan. philosophis); Ambros. Off. 2, 9, 49; Sid. Ep. 4, 1. — Adv.: **philosophicē**, in a philosophical manner, philosophically: vivere, Lact. 3, 14, 19.

philosophor, ātus, 1, v. dep. n. [philosophus], to apply one's self to philosophy, to play the philosopher, to philosophize (class.): philosophatur quoque jam, non mendax modo est, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 34; id. Ps. 4, 2, 18: philosophari est mihi necesse, at paucis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 1 (cited periphrastically ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30; id. de Or. 2, 37, 156; Gell. 5, 15 fin.; cf. Trag. Rel. v. 417 Vahl., and p. 53 Rib.); Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89; id. N. D. 1, 3, 6: sed iam satis est philosophatum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 21.

† **philosophumēnos** (fil-), on, adj., = φιλοσοφούμενος, philosophical: problemata, Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 8 Burs. dub.: locus, id. ib. 1, 7, 17 Burs.

† **philosophus**, a, um, adj., = φιλόσοφος, philosophical: philosopha sententia, Pac. ap. Gell. 13, 8, 4: scriptioes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 121: verbum, Macr. S. 7, 1, § 1: tractatus, id. ib. 7, 1, § 13. — **II.** Subst. **A.** **philosophus**, i, m., a philosopher: philosophi denique ipsius, qui de sua vi ac sapientia unus omnia paene proficitur, est tamen quaedam descriptio, ut is, qui studeat, omnium rerum divinarum atque humanarum vim, naturam causasque nosse et omnem bene vivendi rationem tenere et persequi, nomine hoc appelletur, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 212: alio tempore rhetorum praecepta tradere, alio philosophorum, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9: nemo aegrotus quicquam somniat tam infandum, quod non aliquis dicat philosophus, Varr. ap. Non. 56, 15; cf. Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119. — **Plur.**: Stoici philosophi, Vulg. Act. 17, 18. — **B.** **philosophia**, ae, f., a female philosopher: ea villa tamquam philosophia videtur esse, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5; so in apposition: philosopha-anicula, Verus ap. Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 1. — Hence, adv.: **philosophicē**, philosophically: in his ipsis prooemiis philosophos scribere volumus, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 8. — Ironically, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 47.

† **philostorgus**, a, um, adj., = φιλόστοργος, loving tenderly, affectionate, esp. of the love of parents and children (post-Aug.): philostorgus, cujus rei nomen apud Romanos nullum est, Front. Ep. ad Amic. 1, 6; cf. id. ib. ad Verum, 7. — **II.** Written PHILOSTERGVS, a Roman surname, Inscr. Grut. 240, 1.

† **philotechnus**, a, um, adj., = φιλοτέχνος, fond of the arts or relating to the

study of the arts, philotechnic: res, Vitr. 6, prooem. § 4.

Philoxenus, i, m., = Φιλόξενος (hospitable), a Roman surname: C. Avianus Philoxenus, Cic. Fam. 13, 35, 1.

† **philtrōdotes**, ae, m., = φίλτρον-δοτής. **I.** A plant, called also splenium, App. Herb. 56. — **II.** A plant, called also peristēreos, App. Herb. 65.

philtrum, i, n., = φίλτρον, a love-potion, philter (poet.; only in plur.), Ov. A. A. 2, 105: philtera Thessala vendere, Juv. 6, 611.

1. philus, a, um, adj., = φίλος, beloved (post-Aug. and very rare): quam cito (mulieres) philorum obliviscerentur! Petr. 110.

2. Philus (in MSS. also **Pilus**), i, m., a Roman surname: L. Furius Philus, a consul A. U. C. 618, Cic. Rep. 1, 11, 17; 1, 13, 19; id. Lael. 4, 14; 6, 21; 7, 25 sq.

† **1. philyra** and **philyra**, ae, f., = φιλύρα, the linden-tree (pure Lat. tilia): rari (libri) in philyrae cortice subnotati, Mart. Cap. 2, § 136. — **II.** Transf. **A.** The inner bark of the linden-tree, of which bands for chaplets were made: displacent nexae philyris coronae, Hor. C. 1, 38, 2; Ov. F. 5, 337; Plin. 16, 14, 25, § 65; 19, 2, 9, § 31. — **B.** A sheet of the inner bark of the linden-tree prepared for writing upon, a writing-tablet, Dig. 32, 1, 52 prooem. — **C.** The skin or rind of the papyrus, Plin. 13, 11, 23, § 74.

2. Philyra, ae, f., = Φιλύρα, a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, who bore to Saturn the Centaur Chiron, and was changed into a linden-tree, Verg. G. 3, 92; Val. Fl. 5, 153; Hyg. Fab. 138. — Hence, **A.** **Philyreus** and **Philyreus**, a, um, adj., **Philyrean**: Philyreus heros, i. e. Chiron, Ov. M. 2, 676: Philyreia (al. Philyrea) tecta, i. e. of Chiron, id. ib. 7, 352. — **B.** **Philyreus** (Phill-), ae, m., Chiron, the son of Philyra, Ov. A. A. 1, 11; Prop. 2, 1, 60; Verg. G. 3, 550; Mart. 2, 14, 6 (poët. met. grat. Philyr-).

† **philyrinus**, a, um, adj., = φιλύρινος, made of the inner bark of the linden-tree: liber, Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 93.

† **phimus**, i, m., = φῖμος, a dice-box, = fritillus: mitteret in phimum talos, Hor. S. 2, 7, 17.

Phineus, ei and eos (Gr. acc. plur. Phineas, Mart. 9, 26, 10), m., = Φινεύς. **I.** King of Salmydessus, in Thrace. He possessed the gift of prophecy, but was struck with blindness for having deprived his sons of sight, upon a false accusation made against them by Idaea, their step-mother, Ov. M. 7, 3; Val. Fl. 4, 425; Hyg. Fab. 19; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 209; Ov. A. A. 1, 339; id. R. Am. 355. — **2.** Transf., a blind man, Mart. 9, 26, 10. — Hence, **B.** **Phineus** and **Phineus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Phineus, Phinean: Phineia domus, Verg. A. 3, 212: guttur, Ov. F. 6, 131: Phineum venenum, Petr. 136: aves, the Harpies, Sen. Thyest. 154. — **2.** **Phinides**, ae, m., a male descendant of Phineus, Ov. Ib. 273. — **II.** Brother of Cepheus, who fought with Perseus about Andromeda, and was changed by him into a stone, Ov. M. 5, 8.

Phintia, ae, f., a city in Sicily, now Alicata or Licata, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83, § 192. — Hence, **Phintienses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Phintia, the Phintians, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Phintias, ae, m., = Φυντίας, a Pythagorean, celebrated for his friendship with Damon, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45; Val. Max. 4, 7, ext. 1.

† **phlebōtōmīa** (flēb-), ae, f., = φλεβοτομία, blood-letting, phlebotomy: phlebotomiam adhibere, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 104: phlebotomia uti, Veg. Vet. 1, 14, 3.

† **phlebōtōmicē**, ēs, f., = φλεβοτομική, blood-letting, phlebotomy, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 39.

† **phlebōtōmo** (flēb-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., = φλεβοτομέω, to let blood from, to bleed, phlebotomize: aliquem, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, 111: utrum phlebotomandi necne sint aegrotantes ... non phlebotomati magno adiutorio privantur, id. Tard. 2, 13, 191; id. Acut. 2, 13, 88; Veg. Vet. 1, 24; Fulg. Myth. 3, 7.

† **phlebōtōmos** (flēb-), i, m., = φλεβοτόμος, a lancet, a fleain: phlebotomio

uti, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19, 121: adhibendus, Theod. Prisc. 2, 21: transverso phlebotomo percutere, Veg. Vet. 1, 19, 1.

Phlēgēthōn, ontis, m., = φλεγέθων (burning, blazing), a river in the Lower World, which ran with fire instead of water: Chaos et Phlegethon loca nocte silentia late, Verg. A. 6, 265: Tartareus, id. ib. 6, 551; Stat. Th. 4, 522: ardenti freto Phlegethon harenas igneus tostas agens, Sen. Thyest. 1018; id. Oedip. 162; id. Agam. 752.—Hence, **A. Phlēgēthontēus**, a, um, adj., *Phlegethontian*: ripa, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 88.—**B. Phlēgēthontis**, idis, f. adj., *Phlegethontian*: unda, Ov. M. 15, 532: lymphā, id. ib. 5, 544.

† **phlegma** (flegma), ātis, n., = φλεγμα, a clammy humor of the body, phlegm (post-class.): flegma dissolvere, Fall. 8, 6, 1; Veg. Vet. 3, 19; Hier. Ep. 52, 6; Isid. 4, 7, 29.

† **phlegmāticus**, a, um, adj., = φλεγματικός, full of phlegm, phlegmatic: humor, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2; Isid. 4, 7, 32.

† **phlegmōnē**, ēs, f., = φλεγμονή, and **phlegmon**, ōnis, m., = φλέγμαον, a burning heat or inflammation beneath the skin, Plin. 20, 4, 13, § 24.

Phlēgon, ontis, m., = φλέγων (burning), one of the four horses of the sun, Ov. M. 2, 154.

(**phlēgontis**, idis, f., = φλεγοντίς, a false reading for phlogitis, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189.)

Phlegra, ae, f., = φλέγρα, a country of Macedonia, afterwards called Pallene, where the giants are fabled to have been struck with lightning when fighting with the gods, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36; Stat. Th. 2, 595; Val. Fl. 1, 564; Sen. Herc. Fur. 444.—As adj.: Phlegra giganteo sparsa est quo sanguine tellus, Verg. Cul. 28.—Hence, **II. Phlegraeus**, a, um, adj., *Phlegræan*: Phlegræi campi, Ov. M. 10, 151: tumultus, Prop. 2, 1, 39: castra, Stat. Achill. 1, 484: pugnae, Val. Fl. 5, 693: victoria, Mart. 8, 78, 1.—**B. Transf.** 1. Campi, a plain abounding in sulphur, between Puteoli and Naples, the modern *Solfatara*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 61; Sil. 8, 540: vertex, i. e. the volcano of Vesuvius, Sil. 8, 657.—2. Poet., of a bloody battle: campus, i. e. *Pharsalus*, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 37.

1. **Phlegræus**, a, um, v. **Phlegra**, II.

2. **Phlegræus** (-os), i, m., = φλεγραῖος, one of the Centaurs, Ov. M. 12, 378.

Phlēgḡas, ārum, m., a predatory people from Thrace or Thessaly, who destroyed the temple at Delphi, Ov. M. 11, 414.

Phlēgḡas, ae (acc. -an, Val. Fl. 2, 193), m., = φλεγγας, the son of Mars, king of the Lapithæ, and father of Ixion and Coronis, Verg. A. 6, 618 Serv.; Stat. Th. 1, 713.

phlēos, v. **phleos**.

Phliāsius, a, um, adj., v. **Phlius**, A.

Phliantii, ōrum, m., v. **Phlius** fin.

Phliūs, untis, m., = φλιούς, a city of Peloponnesus, between Sicyon and Argolis, at the sources of the *Æsopus*, now *Polyfengos*, Liv. 28, 7, 6; Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13.—Hence, **II. Phliāsian**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to **Phlius**, *Phliāsian*: sermo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: regna, Ov. Ib. 329.—Plur. subst. **A. Phliāsii**, ōrum, m., the *Phliāsians*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8.—**B. Phliantii**, ōrum, m., the same, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 8.

This passage Cicero afterwards corrected, and wrote **Phliāsii**: *Phliāsios* autem dici sciebam, et ita fac ut habeam: nos quidem sic habemus. Sed primo me ἀναλογία deceperat, etc., Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3.

† **phlōgīnos**, i, m., = φλόγινος, a flame-colored gem, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 179.

† **phlōgites**, ae, m., = φλογίτης, i. q. phlogitis, Sol. 37.

† **phlōgitis**, idis, f., = φλογίτις, a flame-colored gem, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189.

† **phlōmis**, idis, f., = φλομίς, mullein (pure Lat. verbascum), Plin. 25, 10, 74, § 121; cf. **phlomos**.

† **phlōmos**, i, m., = φλόμος, mullein (pure Lat. verbascum), Plin. 25, 10, 73, § 120; cf. **phlomis**.

† **phlox**, phlōgis, f., = φλόξ (flame), a

flower, otherwise unknown, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 64.

† **phōba**, ae, f., = φόβη, a corymb, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 53; v. **Sillig** N. cr.

Phōbētor, ōris, m., = Φοβήτωρ, son of *Morpheus*, Ov. M. 11, 640.

† **phōbōdipsos**, i, f., = φοβόδιψος, hydrophobia, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 9, 98.

† **phōcā**, ae, and **phōcē**, ēs, f., = φώκη, a seal, sea-dog, sea-calf (pure Lat. vitula marina), Verg. G. 4, 432: deformes phocæ, Ov. M. 1, 300; so id. ib. 2, 267; Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 19. Proteus had a span of sea-dogs: Protea huc rexisse vias junctis super æquora phocis, Val. Fl. 2, 319. A grandson of Cephisus is fabled to have been changed by Apollo into this animal, Ov. M. 7, 388.

Phōcæa, ae, f., = Φωκαία, a maritime town of Ionia, a colony of the Athenians, whose inhabitants fled, to escape from Persian domination, and founded *Massilia*, now *Fouges* or *Foggia*, Mel. 1, 17, 3; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 119; 5, 30, 32, § 121; Liv. 37, 31 sq.; cf. Gell. 10, 16, 4, and v. 2. **Phocis**, B.—Hence, **A. Phōcæensis**, e, adj., *Phocæan*: Graeci, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35.—In plur. subst.: **Phōcæenses**, ium, m., the *Phocæans*, Liv. 37, 21, 7; 38, 39, 12 *Drak.* ad loc.; Plin. 3, 4, 4, § 22; Just. 43, 3, 20.—**B. Phōcaci**, ōrum, m., the *Phocæans*, Mel. 1, 19, 2, 5; Hor. Epod. 16, 17.—**C. Phōcāicus**, a, um, adj., *Phocæan*: murex, which was taken near *Phocæa*, Ov. M. 6, 9, 2.—**Transf.** *Massilian*: ora, Sil. 4, 52: *Phocæica* Emporiae, a Spanish town founded by the *Massilians*, id. 3, 369.—**D. Phōcāis**, idis, f. adj., *Phocæan*: poet. for *Massilian*: juvenis, Luc. 3, 301: ballista, constructed with great skill by the *Massilians*, Sil. 1, 335.—**E. Phōcenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Phocæa*, the *Phocæans*, Just. 37, 1, 1.

Phōcāicus, a, um, v. *Phocæa*, C., and 2. *Phocis*, D.

Phōcāis, idis, v. *Phocæa*, D.

Phōcenses, ium, v. *Phocæa*, E., and 2. *Phocis*, A.

Phōcēs, a, um, v. 2. *Phocis*, B.

Phōcī, ōrum, v. 2. *Phocis*, C.

Phōcīon, ōnis, m., = Φωκίων, an Athenian general, a contemporary of Demosthenes, whose life is written by Nepos.

1. **phōcis**, idis, f., a kind of pear-tree on the isle of *Chios*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 237.

2. **Phocis**, idis, f., = Φωκίς, the country between *Boeotia* and *Ætolia*, in which were the mountains of *Parnassus* and *Helicon*, the *Castalian* spring, and the river *Cephisus*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7; Liv. 28, 5, 16; Ov. M. 1, 313; Stat. Th. 1, 64.—**Transf.** erroneously, in consequence of the similarity in the sound, for *Phocæa*: *Phocide* relicta, *Graii*, qui nunc *Massiliam* colunt, etc., Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 7, 8; Luc. 3, 340; 4, 256; Sid. Carm. 23, 13; Gell. 10, 16, 4.—Hence, **A. Phōcenses**, ium, m., the *Phocians*, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72; Just. 8, 1, 2; Sol. 2.—**B. Phōcēs**, a, um, adj., *Phocian*: rura, Ov. M. 5, 276: *Anetor*, id. ib. 11, 348: juvenis, *Pylades*, son of *King Strophilus* of *Phocis*, id. Tr. 1, 5, 21.—**C. Phōcī**, ōrum, m., the *Phocians*, Cic. Pis. 40, 96.—**D. Phōcāicus**, a, um, adj., *Phocian*: tellus, Ov. M. 2, 569: laurus, i. e. from *Parnassus*, Luc. 5, 143.

Phōcus, i, m., = Φῶκος, son of *Æacus*, who was slain by his brother *Peleus*, Ov. M. 7, 477; 11, 267.

Phoebas, ādis, v. **Phoebus**, C.

Phoebē, ēs, f., = Φοίβη. 1. The moon-goddess, sister of *Phoebus*, i. e. *Diana*, *Luna*, or the moon: vento semper rubet aurea Phoebæ, Verg. G. 1, 431; id. A. 3, 371; 6, 18: *Phoebæ* venantibus assit, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 51: *jaculatrix Phoebæ*, id. H. 20, 229: *innupta*, id. M. 1, 476; Val. Fl. 7, 366.—**2. Transf.** night: *tertia*, Ov. F. 6, 235.—**III. A daughter of Leda and sister of Helen, Ov. H. 8, 77.—**III. Daughter of Leucippus, Ov. A. A. 1, 679; Prop. 1, 2, 15.****

Phoebēus, a, um, v. **Phoebus**, A.

Phoebēum, i, n., = Φοιβέιον, a temple of *Phoebus*, from which a place near *Sparta* received its name, Liv. 34, 38.

Phoebēus, a, um, v. **Phoebus**, B.

Phoebigēna, ae, m., [*Phoebus-gignō*], son of *Phoebus*, poet., an appellation of *Æs-*

culapius, Verg. A. 7, 773; Ser. Samm. 12, 186.

Phoebus, i, m., = Φοῖβος (the radiant), a poetical appellation of *Apollo* as the god of light: quæ mihi Phoebus Apollo Prædixit, Verg. A. 3, 251; Hor. C. S. 62; Prop. 1, 2, 27.—Poet. for the sun: dum rediens fugat astra Phoebus, Hor. C. 3, 21, 24: *Phoebi pallidus orbis*, Ov. R. Am. 256; id. M. 2, 110: *tristior iccirco nox est, quam tempora Phoebi*, id. R. Am. 585.—Hence, **A. Phoebeus**, a, um, adj., *Phoebæan*, *Apollinean*: juvenis, i. e. *Æsculapius*, Stat. S. 3, 4, 6: anguis, of *Æsculapius*, Ov. M. 15, 742: icus, of the sun, id. ib. 5, 389: ales, the raven, so called because metamorphosed by *Apollo*, Stat. S. 2, 4, 17: oscen, Aus. Idyll. 11, 15: *Idmon, son of Phoebus*, Val. Fl. 1, 228: *Circe, daughter of Sol*, Petr. 135.—**B. Phoebeus**, a, um, adj., *Phoebæan*, *Apollinean*: carmina, Lucr. 2, 504: *lampas, the sun*, Verg. A. 4, 6: *virgo, Daphne*, Ov. P. 2, 2, 82: *laurus*, id. Tr. 4, 2, 51: *Rhodos, where the worship of Apollo prevailed*, id. M. 7, 365: *lyra*, id. H. 16, 180: *sortes, oracle*, id. M. 3, 130: *tripodes*, id. A. 3, 789: *Phoebæa morbos pellere arte*, id. F. 3, 827.—**C. Phoebas**, ādis, f., a priestess of *Apollo*; hence the inspired one, the prophetess, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 12; id. Tr. 2, 400; Luc. 5, 128; 165.

1. **Phoenicē**, ēs (Phoenicia), Cic. Fin. 4, 20, 56, v. *Madv.* ad loc.; **Poenicē**, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 22 al.), f., = Φοινίκη, *Phenicia*, a country of Syria, especially celebrated for the purple which came from there; its principal cities were *Tyre* and *Sidon*, Mel. 1, 12; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; 5, 19, 17, § 75; 36, 26, 65, § 190; Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66; id. Phil. 11, 13, 35; id. Fin. 4, 20, 56.—Called also **Phoenicia**, ae, f., Mart. Cap. 6, §§ 678, 680; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 446; 3, 88.—2. A small island in the *Ægean* Sea, otherwise called *Ios*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69.—3. A town of *Epirus*, Liv. 29, 12.—4. *Vid. phoenicea*.—Hence, **A. Phoenices**, um, m., the *Phœnicians*, celebrated as the earliest navigators and as founders of many colonies, especially of *Carthage*, Mel. 1, 12; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 67; Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 106; Luc. 3, 220; Tac. A. 11, 14.—In sing.: **Phoenix**, a *Phœnician*, *Cadmus*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 197.—2. *Transf.* the *Carthaginians*, Sil. 13, 730; in sing., a *Carthaginian*, id. 16, 25.—**Adj. Phœnician**: elate, Plin. 29, 3, 13, § 56.—**B. phoeniceus** (poeni-, foeni-), a, um, adj., = φοινικέος, purple-red: aut phoeniceum florem habet aut purpureum, aut lacteum, Plin. 21, 23, 94, § 164; cf. Gell. 2, 26, 9: *poeniceas vestes*, Ov. M. 12, 104: *poeniceum corium*, i. e. made purple-red with blous, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 92.—**C. Phœnicus**, a, um, adj., *Phœnician*: mare, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 67.—**D. Phœnissus**, a, um, adj., *Phœnician*: *Dido*, Verg. A. 1, 670: *exsul*, i. e. *Anna*, Ov. F. 3, 595: *Tyros*, id. M. 15, 288.—As subst.: **Phœnissa**, ae, f.: *Dido*, Verg. A. 1, 714.—**Plur.**: *Phœnissæ*, the *Phœnician* women, the name of a tragedy by *Euripides*; also of one by *Seneca*.—2. *Transf. a. Theban*, because *Cadmus* was a *Phœnician*: cohors, Stat. Theb. 9, 527.—b. *Carthaginian*: classis, Sil. 7, 409: *juvenia*, id. 17, 632.—In neutr. plur.: *Phœnissa agmina*, Sil. 17, 174.—**Subst.**: **Phœnissa**, ae, f., *Carthage*, Sil. 6, 312.—**E. Phœnicias**, ae, m., the south-south-east wind, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120.

2. **phoenicē** (phoenicēa, ae), ēs, f., = φοινικέα, a kind of barley, mouse-barley, Plin. 22, 25, 65, § 135.

Phoenicia, ae, v. 1. **Phoenice**.

† **phoenicitis**, idis, f., = φοινικίτις, a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 180.

Phoenicius, a, um, v. 1. **Phoenice**, C.

† **phoenicobalanus**, i, m., = φοινικοβάλανος, the Egyptian date, Plin. 12, 22, 47, § 103.

† **phoenicopterus**, i, m., = φοινικόπτερος, the flamingo, *phœnicopter*: phœnicopteri linguam præcipui saporis esse, Apicius docuit, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133; Cels. 2, 18; Sen. Ep. 110, 11; Mart. 13, 71 in lemm.; *Juv.* 11, 139; *Lampr.* Elag. 20.

† **phoenicurus**, i, m., = φοινίκουρος, a bird, the redtail, redstart, Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86.

Phoenicūsa (Phoenicussa), ae, f., = Φοινικοῦσα, one of the *Æolian* islands, now *Filicuri*, Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 94.

Phoenissus, a, um, and **Phoenissa**, ae, v. 1. **Phoenix**, D.

1. **Phoenix**, icis, a *Phœnician*; v. 1. **Phoenix**, A.

2. **Phoenix**, icis, m., = Φοῖνιξ. a. The son of *Amyntor*, who was given by *Peleus* to *Achilles* as a companion in the *Trojan* war, Ov. M. 8, 307; id. A. A. 1, 337; Cic. de Or. 3, 15; Prop. 2, 1, 60. He brought to *Peleus* the news of the death of *Achilles*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 49.—b. A son of *Agenor*, brother of *Cadmus* and *Europa*, Hyg. Fab. 178.

3. **phoenix**, icis (acc. *Phoenica*, Ov. M. 15, 393), m., the *phœnix*, a fabulous bird in *Arabia*. It was said to live 500 years, and from its ashes a young *phœnix* arose, Sen. Ep. 42, 1; Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 3; Tac. A. 6, 28; Aur. Vict. Caes. 4; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 54; id. M. 15, 393; Stat. S. 2, 4, 36; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 417.

Pholœ, es, f., = Φολῶν. I. A forest-clad mountain in *Arcadia*, on the borders of *Elis*, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 21; Ov. F. 2, 273; Stat. Th. 10, 228.—II. A mountain in *Thessaly*, the abode of the *Centaur*s, Luc. 3, 198; Stat. Achill. 1, 138.—Hence, **B. Pholœticus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Mount Pholœ*, in *Thessaly*: monstra, i. e. the *Centaur*s, Sid. Carm. 5, 230.

Pholus, i, m., = Φόλος, a *Centaur*, son of *Iason*, Verg. G. 2, 456; Ov. M. 12, 306; Luc. 6, 391; Serv. Verg. A. 8, 294; Juv. 12, 45.

† **phonascus**, i, m., = φωνασκός (singing-master; hence), I. A teacher of singing and declamation: *phonasus* assum vocis suscitabulum, Varr. ap. Non. 176, 30; Suet. Ner. 23: dare operam *phonasco*, id. Aug. 84; Quint. 11, 3, 22.—II. A musical director, chorister: *psalmodum* hic modulator et *phonascus*, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

† **phonema (fon-)**, ātis, n., = φώνημα, a saying: *Platonis fonemata*, Front. Eloqu. p. 236 Mai.

Phonōlēnides, ae, m., son of *Phonolēnus*, a *Lapitha*, Ov. M. 12, 433.

† **phōnos (-us)**, i, m., = φόνος (murder), another name of the plant *atractylis*, Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 95.

Phorbas, antis, m., = Φόρβας, the name of several mythic personages, Ov. M. 5, 74; 11, 414; 12, 322; Hyg. Fab. 14.

Phorcis, idis, v. 2. **Phorcys**, A. († 1. **phorcus**, i, m., a false reading for *porcus*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150.)

2. **Phorcys**, i (also **Phorcys**, ōs, and **Phorcyn**, ōnos, acc. to *Prisc.* p. 690 P., but acc. to *Serv.* Verg. A. 5, 240, these forms are not used in Lat.), m., = Φόρκος, Φόρκυς, and Φόρκων, son of *Neptune*, father of *Medusa* and the other *Gorgons*, and of the *Grææ*, who was changed after death into a sea-god, Cic. Univ. 11, 35: *Phorci chorus*, Verg. A. 5, 240; or, *Phorci exercitus*, i. e. sea-gods, id. ib. 5, 824: *pater Phorcys*, Val. Fl. 3, 726; Luc. 9, 645.—Hence, **A. Phorcys**, ōdos (**Phorcis**, idis), f., a female descendant of *Phorcus*: ora *Phorcycos*, i. e. of *Medusa*, Prop. 3, 21 (4, 22), 8: *geminas habitasse sorores Phorcycas unius partitas luminis usum*, i. e. the *Grææ*, Ov. M. 4, 773.—**B. Phorcynis**, idos and idis, f., the daughter of *Phorcus*, i. e. *Medusa*, Ov. M. 5, 230; Luc. 9, 626.

phorimon, i, n., = φόριμον, a kind of alum, Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 184.

phorineum vinum, i, n., a kind of wine, Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 79.

† 1. **phormio (form-)**, ōnis, m., = φόρμιον, wicker-work of reeds or rushes, a mat, a straw covering, Dig. 33, 7, 12; Don. Ter. Phorm. prol. 27; 1, 2, 72.

2. **Phormio**, ōnis, m. I. The name of a parasite in *Terence*, in a play of the same name.—II. A Peripatetic philosopher of *Ephesus*, who delivered a lecture in the presence of *Hannibal* on the duties of military commanders and on the art of war, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75; hence, transf., of a silly person, who talks about things which he does not understand: *egomet in multis jam Phormionem incidit*, id. ib. 2, 19, 77.—III. A Roman surname: *Sextus Clodius*

Phormio, Cic. Caecin. 10, 27; id. Phil. 2, 6, 15.

Phōrōneus (trisyll.), ēi and ēos, m., = Φορωνεύς, son of *Inachus*, king of *Argos*, and brother of *Io*, Hyg. Fab. 124; 143; 225; 274; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 193; Stat. Th. 4, 889.—Hence, **A. Phōrōneus**, a, um, adj., *Phoronean*, poet. for *Argive*: *Phoroneis* sub antris, Stat. S. 3, 2, 101.—**B. Phōrōnis**, idis, f. adj., *Phoronean*, poet. for *Argive*: *Phoroneides latere venae*, i. e. the river *Inachus*, Sen. Thyest. 115.—Subst.: **Phōrōnis**, idis, f., *Io*, Ov. M. 1, 668; 2, 524.

phosphōrēus, a, um, adj. [*Phosphorus*], of or belonging to the morning-star, Prud. Cath. 5, 147 (al. *Bosphoreum*).

† **Phosphōrus**, i, m., = Φωσφόρος (the light-bringer). I. The morning-star: *Phosphore, redde diem*, Mart. 8, 21, 1; Mart. Cap. 8, § 851; 9, § 882.—II. A name of *Harpocrates*, Inscr. Grut. 88, 13.

Phōtinus, i, m., = Φωτεινός, a male proper name. So esp., the bishop of *Sirmium*, founder of a Christian sect, the adherents of which are called **Phōtiniani**, Isid. Orig. 8, 5; Cod. Just. 1, 5, 5.

Phraates or **Phrahates**, ae (is), m., = Φραάτης, the name of several kings of *Parthia*, Hor. C. 2, 2, 17; id. Ep. 1, 12, 27; Just. 41, 5, 9.

Phradmon, ōnis, m., a celebrated statue of *Argos*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 49.

Phragandæ, ārum, f., a city in *Thrace*, Liv. 26, 25.

† **phragmites**, is, m., = φραγμίτης, a kind of reed growing in hedges, Plin. 32, 10, 52, § 141.

Phrahates, is, v. *Phraates*.

† **phrasis**, is, f., = φράσις, in rhetoric, diction (pure Lat. elocutio; post-Aug.): (in *Albucio*) non lexis magna, sed *phrasis*, Sen. Contr. 3 proem.; acc. *phrasin*, Quint. 10, 1, 87 (id. 8, 1, 1, written as Greek).

† **phrenēsis**, is, f., = φρένησις, madness, delirium, frenzy: *phrenesis* tum demum est, cum continua dementia esse incipit, etc., Cels. 3, 18 (al. *phrenitis*; shortly before written as Greek, φρένησις): *dic et phrenesin et insaniam viribus necessariam*, Sen. de Ira, 1, 13, 3: *manifesta*, Juv. 14, 136; Ser. Samm. 7, 90; Prud. Hamart. 125.

† **phrēnēticus** (or **phrēnīt-**), a, um, adj., = φρενητικός, mad, delirious, frantic, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 81: *ex phreneticis alii hilares, alii tristes sunt*, etc., Cels. 3, 18 (al. *phrenitidis*); Mart. 11, 28 in lemm.—Poet., transf., of the winds, which rage, as it were, in a frantic manner, Varr. ap. Non. 46, 9.

phrēnion, ii, n., a plant, i. q. *anemone*, Plin. 21, 23, 94, § 164.

phrēnīticus, a, um, v. *phreneticus*.

phrēnītis, idis, v. *phrenesis*.

† **phrēnitizō**, āre, v. n., = φρενιτίζω, to be mad, crazy, frantic, Cael. Aur. Acut. praef.

Phrixus (-os, erroneously written Phryxus), i, m., = Φρίξος, son of *Athamas* and *Nephele*, and brother of *Helle*, with whom he fled to *Colchis* on a ram with a golden fleece; he there sacrificed the ram, and hung up its golden fleece in the grove of *Ares*, whence it was afterwards brought back to *Greece* by *Jason* and the *Argonauts*, Hyg. Fab. 2, 3; 14; 21; Ov. H. 18, 143; id. A. A. 3, 175: *Phrxi litora*, i. e. the shores of the *Hellespont*, Stat. Achill. 1, 28; called also, *semita Phrxi*, id. ib. 1, 409: *portitor Phrxi*, i. e. the constellation *Aries*, Col. 10, 155.—Com.: *aliquem facere arietem Phrxi*, i. e. to strip of money, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 7.—Hence, **II. Phrixēus (Phryx-)**, a, um, adj. A. Of or belonging to *Phrixus*, *Phrixean*: *vellera, the golden fleece*, Ov. M. 7, 7; Col. 10, 368: *Phrixæe stagna sororis*, i. e. the *Hellespont*, Ov. F. 4, 278; called also, *pontus*, Luc. 6, 56; and, *mare*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 776: *aequor*, Stat. Th. 6, 542: *Phrxi Colchi*, where *Phrixus* was hospitably received, Val. Fl. 1, 391: *maritus*, i. e. a ram, Mart. 14, 211: *agnus, the constellation Aries*, id. 10, 61, 1.—**B. Ægean**: *Phrixæum mare, the Ægean Sea*, Sen. Agam. 564.

—III. **Phrixianus (Phryx-)**, a, um, *Phrixian*, made of superior wool: *toga*, Plin.

8, 48, 74, § 195.—Subst. plur.: **Phrixianæ**, ārum, f., clothing made of superior wool, Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 7.

† **phrōnēsis**, is, f., = φρόνησις, understanding, good sense, prudence; personified as the mother of philology, Mart. Cap. 2, § 114.

phrygānion, ii, n., an animal, otherwise unknown, Plin. 30, 11, 50, § 103.

Phryges, um, m., = Φρύγες, the *Phrygians*, a people of *Asia Minor*, noted among the ancients for their indolence and stupidity, and also for their skill in embroidering in gold, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196; Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92; id. Leg. 2, 13, 33.—In sing.: *Phryx Aesopus, the Phrygian*, Phaedr. 3 proem. 52.—In partic., of *Æneas*, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 2; Ov. F. 4, 274; of *Marsyas*, Stat. Th. 1, 709; of a priest of *Cybele* (v. *Gallus*), Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 16; and with a contemptuous allusion, *semivir Phryx*, Verg. A. 12, 99.—Prov.: *sero sapient Phryges* (alluding to the obstinate refusal of the *Trojans* to deliver up *Helen*), Liv. Andron. or Naev. ap. Fest. p. 342 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 199 Rib.); cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1: *utrum igitur nostrum est an vestrum hoc proverbium, Phrygem plagis fieri solere meliorem?* Cic. Fl. 27, 65.—2. Poet., *Romans* (as descendants from *Æneas*), Sil. 1, 106.—Hence, **A. Phrygia**, ae, f., = Φρυγία, the country of *Phrygia*, in *Asia Minor*, divided into *Phrygia Major* and *Phrygia Minor*, Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7; 2, 1, 5; 2, 11, 12; Liv. 37, 56.—2. Transf., poet., *Troy*: *Phrygiae fatum componere*, Prop. 4, 12, 63.—**B. Phrygiānus**, a, um (various read. for *Phrixianus*), Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195; Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 7.—**C. phrygio**, ōnis, m., an embroiderer in gold, an embroiderer (because the *Phrygians* were remarkably skillful in this art), Titin. ap. Non. 3, 20: *phrygio, qui pulvinar poterat pingere*, Varr. ib. 3, 25: *stat fullo, phrygio, aurifex, lanarius*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34; id. Men. 2, 3, 72; 4, 3, 7.—**D. phrygiōnius**, a, um, adj., embroidered: *vestes*, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196.—**E. Phrygiscus**, a, um, adj., *Phrygian*: *equi*, Verg. Vet. 4, 6.—**F. Phrygius**, a, um, adj., = Φρύγιος. 1. Lit., *Phrygian*: *vulneratus ferro Phrygio, of Sylla's Phrygian slaves*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: *maritus*, i. e. *Pelops*, the son of *Tantalus*, king of *Phrygia*, Prop. 1, 2, 19: *columnæ, of Phrygian marble*, Tib. 3, 3, 13: *lapis*, Hor. C. 3, 1, 41; also, for *yellow ochre*, Plin. 36, 19, 36, § 143: *vestes, embroidered garments*, Verg. A. 3, 483: *mater, Cybele*, id. ib. 7, 139; Ov. F. 2, 55: *leones, who draw her chariot*, Verg. A. 10, 157: *buxum, the Phrygian flute*, Ov. P. 1, 1, 45; so, *lotos*, Col. 10, 258: *aes, cymbals*, Luc. 9, 288: *modi, a vehement, stirring, passionate kind of music, which was used at the festivals of Cybele*, Ov. Ib. 456; cf. Tib. 1, 4, 64 (70); Prop. 2, 18 (3, 15), 15: *mos*, Juv. 2, 115; Mart. 11, 84, 4.—2. Transf., poet., because *Troy* belonged to *Phrygia*, *Trojan*, of or belonging to *Troy*: *muri*, Ov. M. 12, 148: *hymenæi, between Æneas and Lavinia*, Verg. A. 7, 358; also, for *Æneas*: *maritus*, Ov. M. 14, 79: *Minerva, the statue of Pallas in Troy*, Ov. M. 13, 337: *senex*, i. e. *Antenor*, id. P. 4, 16, 18: *vates*, i. e. *Helenus*, id. M. 13, 721: *pastor*, i. e. *Paris*, Verg. A. 7, 363: *tyrannus*, i. e. *Æneas*, id. ib. 12, 75; also, for *Laomedon*, Ov. M. 11, 203: *minister*, i. e. *Ganymede*, Val. Fl. 2, 417; called, also, *renator*, Stat. Th. 3, 1, 548: *monstra, the sea-monster sent by Neptune against Hesione*, Val. Fl. 3, 512: *magister, Palinurus, Æneas's pilot*, Luc. 9, 44: *matrem Idaeam* a *Phrygiis sedibus excipere*, Val. Max. 7, 5, 2.—Subst.: **Phrygiæ**, ārum, f., *Phrygian women*: *o veræ Phrygiæ neque enim Phryges*, Verg. A. 9, 617; 6, 518.—**G. Phryx**, ūgis, adj., *Phrygian*: *ager*, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 154: *luci*, Stat. Achill. 2, 345: *augur*, Juv. 6, 565.—**H. (Phrygicus)**, a false read. for *Phrygius*, Val. Max. 7, 5, 2; v. F. 2. fin. supra).

Phrynē, es, f., = Φρύνη. I. A celebrated hetæra in *Athens*, so wealthy that she offered to rebuild the city of *Thebes* after it had been destroyed by *Alexander*: *nec quæ deletas potuit componere Thebas Phryne*, Prop. 2, 6, 6; cf. Quint. 2, 15, 9; Val. Max.

4, 3, ext. 3.—**II.** *A Roman courtesan*, Hor. Epod. 14, 16.—**III.** *A procuress*, Tib. 2, 6, 45.

† **phrynion**, ii, n., = φρύγιον, *a plant, called also poterion*, Plin. 27, 12, 97, § 122; 25, 10, 76, § 123.

phrynos, i, m., = φρύνος, *a kind of venomous frog, living in thorn-hedges*, Plin. 32, 5, 19, § 50.

1. Phryx, Phrygis, m., = Φρύξ, *a river in Ionia, rising in Lydia, and falling into the Hermus, otherwise called Hyllus*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 119; oftener, Phrygius amnis, Liv. 37, 37, 9; 37, 38, 2; cf. Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 119; Strab. 13, 4, 5.

2. Phryx, Phrygis, v. Phryges init. and G.

Phryxēus, v. Phrixus, II.

Phryxianus, a, um, v. Phrixus fin.

Phryxonides nymphae, the fabled reavers of the first bees, Col. 9, 2, 3.

Phryxus, v. Phrixus init.

Phthas, m., = Φθάς, *the Egyptian Vulcan: secundus Vulcanus Nilo natus*, Phthas, ut Aegyptii appellant, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55.

Phthia, ae, f., = Φθία, *a city in Thessalotis, the birthplace of Achilles*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Verg. A. 1, 284.—Hence, **A. Phthias**, idis, f., *a Phthian woman*, Ov. H. 7, 165 (al. Phthia).—**B. Phthiota**, ae, and **Phthiotes**, ae, m., = Φθιωτῆς, *a Phthiot*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 21.—In plur., the Phthiotes, Plin. 4, 7, 14, § 28; Liv. 33, 32; 34; 36, 15.—**C. Phthiotis**, idis, f., = Φθιωτῆς, *Phthiotis, a district of Thessaly, in which Phthia lay*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Liv. 28, 6.—**D. Phthioticus**, a, um, adj., = Φθιωτικός, *of Phthiotis, Phthiotian*, poet. for Thessalian: ager, Liv. 33, 3: Tempe, Cat. 64, 35.—**E. Phthius**, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to Phthia*: vir, i. e. Achilles, Prop. 2, 13, 38 (2, 5, 22); cf. Achilles, Hor. C. 4, 6, 4: rex, i. e. Peleus, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 17.

phthir, m., = Φθειρ, *louse, a sea-parasite (pure Lat. pediculus marinus)*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150.

† **phthirasis**, is, f., = Φθειρίασις, *the lousy disease, phthiriasis*, Plin. 26, 13, 86, § 138; 20, 6, 23, § 53; 25, 5, 25, § 61 al.

Phthirophagi, ōrum, m., = Φθειροφάγοι, *lice-eaters*, a people of Sarmatia, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 14.

† **phthirophoros**, i, f., = Φθειροφόρος, *a kind of pine-tree that bears very small cones*, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 49.

† **phthisicus**, a, um, adj., = Φθισικός, *consumptive, phthisical*, Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 46; 24, 16, 19, § 28; 28, 17, 67, § 230; Vitruv. 2, 9; Scrib. Comp. 186; Mart. 11, 21, 7.

phthisis, is, f., = Φθίσις, *consumption, phthisis*: vera phthisis est, Cels. 3, 22; Sen. Ep. 91, 5; 75, 10; Plin. 26, 7, 21, § 38; 31, 6, 33, § 62; Col. 6, 14; Juv. 13, 95; Gell. 4, 2, 4.

phthisis, ēre, v. inch. n. [phthisis], *to become consumptive or phthisical*: phthisiscentibus medicabilis piscina, Sid. Ep. 5, 14.

(† **phthitārus**, i, m., a false read. for phthir (q. v.), Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150.)

Phthius, v. Phthia, E.

† **phthongus**, i, m., = Φθόγγος, *a sound, tone*: Saturnum dicebat Dorico moveri phthongo, Jovem Phrygio, Plin. 2, 22, 20, § 84; Fulg. Myth. 3, 2 sq.; Mart. Cap. 9, § 939 (pure Lat. sonus).

† **phthorius**, a, um, adj., = Φθόριος, *corrupting, destructive*: hoc vinum phthorium vocant, quoniam facit abortus, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110.

1. phū, n. indecl., or **phun**, = Φού, *a kind of valerian*, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 45; Scrib. Comp. 176; 177.

2. phu or **fu**, interj., foh! fugh! phu in malam crucem, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 5 (Ritschl, fu); cf. Charis. p. 213 P.; Prisc. p. 1024 ib.

phulacista, v. phylacista.

phy, interj., pish! tush! Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 58; cf. Prisc. p. 1024 P.

Phyāces, ae, m., *a king of the Getæ: nec vincet saevum Cyclops feritate Phyaen*, Ov. P. 4, 10, 23.

† **phycis**, idis, f., = Φυκῖς, *a fish that lives among sea-weed, and changes its color at various seasons of the year, perh. the lamprey*, Plin. 9, 26, 42, § 81.

† **phycitis**, idis, f., = Φυκῖτις, *a precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 180.

† **phycos**, i, n., = Φυκος, *sea-weed, seawrack*, = fucus, Plin. 13, 25, 48, § 135: phycos thalassion, rock-moss, orchil (pure Lat. fucus marinus), id. 26, 10, 66, § 103.

Phycus, untis, m., = Φυκοῦς, *a promontory in Cyrene, the mod. Ras-Sem or El-Razat*, Mel. 1, 7, 5; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 60; Luc. 9, 40.

† **phylāca**, ae, f., = φυλακή, *a prison (pure Lat. custodia)*: abductus in phylacam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 93.

Phylāce, ēs, f., = Φυλακή, **I.** *A city of Thessaly, where Protesilaus reigned*; its ruins are near the mod. Ghidek, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32.—Hence, **B. Phylāceis**, idis, adj. f., *Phylacian*: matres Phylacēides, Ov. H. 13, 35.—Subst.: **Phylāceis**, idis, f. (acc. Phylacēida), *Laodamia, wife of Protesilaus*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 273.—**2. Phylāceius**, a, um, adj., *Phylacian*: conjux, i. e. Laodamia, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 39.—**3. Subst. plur.**: **Phylācae**, ōrum, m., *the Phylacians*, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 34.—**4. Phylācides** (Phyll-), ae, m., *Phylacides*, i. e. Protesilaus, Ov. A. 2, 356: respice Phylaciden, id. ib. 3, 17: heros, Prop. 1, 19, 7.—**II.** *A city of the Molossians in Epirus*, Liv. 45, 26.

phylācista (phulā-), ae, m., = φυλακστής, *a jailer*; hence, comic. transf., *of a creditor who duns for his money, and makes a prisoner of the debtor by keeping a watch on his house*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 44.

† **phylacterium** (fyl-), ii, n., = φυλακτήριον, **I.** In gen., *an amulet: dolorem oculorum ut non patiaris... de tribus cerasis lapillos pertundes et lino inserto pro phylacterio uteris*, Marc. Emp. 8.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Stips of parchment worn by the Jews on the forehead and the left arm*, phylacteries, Vulg. Matt. 23, 5; Hier. in Matt. 4, 23, 5.—**B.** *Chains and medals worn by gladiators around their necks as tokens of victory*, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 3, 68.

† **phylarchus**, i, m., = φύλαρχος, *the chief of a tribe, a prince, emir*: phylarchus Arabum, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2: Saracenorum, Amm. 24, 2; Sex. Ruf. Breu. 14.

Phylē, ēs, f., = Φυλή, *a castle in Attica*, Nep. Thras. 2, 1; Just. 5, 9, 6.

Phyllāces, i. q. Phylacides, under Phylace.

† **phyllanthēs**, is, n., = φυλλανθές, *a plant with prickly leaves*, Plin. 21, 16, 59, § 99.

Phylleis, idis, adj. f., = Φυλληῖς, *of or from the city of Phyllus, in Thessaly*: matres Phylleides, i. e. Thessalian, Ov. H. 13, 35.

Phylleius, a, um, adj., = Φυλλήιος, *of or belonging to Phyllus in Thessaly*, Phylleian: juvenis, i. e. Cæneus, Ov. M. 12, 479: mater, perh. Laodamia, id. A. A. 3, 783.

Phyllis, idis and idos, f., = Φυλλίς, **I.** *Daughter of King Sithon of Thrace; she was changed into an almond-tree*, Ov. H. 2, 98; Hyg. Fab. 59, 243; Plin. 16, 26, 45, § 108; Serv. Verg. E. 5, 10; Pers. 1, 34.—**B.** Transf., *an almond-tree*, Pall. Insit. 149.—**II.** *A female proper name*, Verg. E. 3, 78; Hor. C. 4, 11, 3; cf. Suet. Dom. 17.

Phyllius, ii, m., *a Boeotian who was in love with Cygnus*, Ov. M. 7, 372.

Phyllēdōcē, ēs, f., *a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris*, Verg. G. 4, 336; Macr. S. 5, 17; Hyg. Fab. praef.

† **phyllon**, i, n., = φύλλον, *a plant, called also leucacantha*, Plin. 22, 16, 18, § 40.

Phyllos, i, f., *a region in Arcadia*, Stat. Th. 4, 45.

† **phyma**, ātis, n., = φύμα, *a kind of boil or tumor*, Cels. 5, 28; 5, 18, 23; 33.

phynon, ōnis, m., *a kind of eye-salve*, Cels. 6, 6, 20.

† **phyrāma**, ātis, n., = Φύραμα, *the gum of the tree called metops*, Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107.

Physcon, ōnis, m., = Φύσκων (Pot-belly, Fat-paunch), *an epithet of Ptolemy Evergetes II. of Egypt*, Just. 38, 8; Tert. Pall. 4.

† **physēma**, ātis, n., = φύσημα (a bladder; hence), *a hollow, empty pearl*, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 108.

physēter, ēris, m., = φυσήτηρ, **I.** *A blow-pipe, blowing-tube*, Pelag. Vet. fin.—**II.** Transf., *a large species of whale, a cachalot, spermaceti whale*, Plin. 9, 4, 3, § 8; Sen. Hippol. 1030.

1. physica, ae, and **physicē**, ēs, f., = φυσική, *natural science, natural philosophy, physics*, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 25; id. Fin. 3, 21, 72; 3, 22, 73.

2. physica, ōrum, v. physicus, II. B. **physicē**, adv., v. physicus fin.

† **physicus** (scanned physiscus, Sid. Carm. 15, 101), a, um, adj., = φυσικός, *of or belonging to natural philosophy or physics, natural, physical*: quiddam physicum, something relating to physics, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122: ratio, id. N. D. 2, 21, 54: homines, naturalists, Marc. Emp. Carm. Med. 19.—**II.** Subst. **A. physicus**, i, m., *a natural philosopher, naturalist*: ut ait physicus Anaxagoras, Varr. R. R. 1, 40: Democritus, id. ib. 1, 1, 8: non pudet igitur physicum, id est speculatorem venatoremque naturae, petere, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83; id. Rep. 5, 3, 5.—Plur., Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42; id. Ac. 2, 5, 14.—**B. physica**, ōrum, n., *physics*: physicorum ignarus, Cic. Or. 34, 119: in physicis alienus, not versed in, id. Fin. 1, 6, 17.—Hence, adv.: **physicē**, in the manner of naturalists, physically: dicere, Cic. N. D. 3, 7, 18.

† **physiognōmōn**, ōnis, m., = φυσιογνώμων (a knower of nature; hence, one who knows a person's character from his features), *a physiognomist*: Zopyrus physiognomon, qui se profitebatur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernosceret, Cic. Fat. 5, 10; cf.: naturam cuiusque ex formā perspicere, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.

† **physiōlōgīa**, ae, f., = φυσιολογία, *knowledge of nature, natural philosophy, physiology*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20: naturae ratio, quam physiologiam Graeci appellant, id. Div. 1, 41, 90; 2, 16, 37.

physiōlogice, adv., v. physiologicus fin.

† **physiōlogicus**, a, um, adj., = φυσιολογικός, *of or belonging to physiology, physiological*: argumentationes, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 4; Aug. Civ. Dei. 6, 8, 1.—Adv.: **physiōlogice**, naturally, physiologically: interpretari, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 12.

† **physiōlogus**, a, um, adj., = φυσιόλογος, *of or belonging to physiology, physiological*; hence, **physiōloga**, ōrum, n., *Physiology*, a work by Juba, Fulg. Myth. 2, 4.

physis, is, f., = φύσις, *nature*. **I.** Lit.: seu cupis genitor vocari et auctor orbis aut physis ipsa Panque, Poët. in Anth. Lat. t. 2, p. 474 Burm.—**II.** In partic., *party-colored precious stones which had no distinctive name, freaks of nature*, Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 195.

† **phyteuma**, ātis, n., = φύτευμα, *groundsel*, Plin. 27, 12, 99, § 125.

* **piabilis**, e, adj. [pio], *that may be expiated, expiable*: piabile fulmen, Ov. F. 3, 289.

piaculāris, e, adj. [piaculum], *atoning, expiatory, piacular* (rare; not in Cic.): hostia, Varr. L. L. 6, § 30 Müll.: sacrificia, sin-offerings, Liv. 1, 26; also absol.: ut piacularia Junoni fient, id. 42, 3: piacularia auspicia appellabant, quae sacrificantibus tristia portendebant, cum aut hostia ab arā effugisset, aut percussa mugitum dedisset, aut in aliam partem corporis quam oportet cecidisset, Paul. ex Fest. p. 244 Müll.: piacularis porta appellatur propter aliquam piacula, quae ibidem fiebant, Fest. p. 212 Müll.; Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 9.—Comic. transf., Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 36.—Adv.: **piaculārīter**, sinfully: negare, Tert. Pad. 22 (al. peculiariter).

piaculo, āre, v. a. [id.] *to appease or propitiate with an offering*: Mars Pater, te hisce suovetaurilibus piaculo, Caton. R. R. 141, 4.

piaculum (sync. collat. form **piaculum**, Prud. steφ. 14, 219), i, n. [pio], *a means of appeasing a deity, hence*, **I.** Lit. **A.** *A sin-offering, propitiatory sac-*

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picē: porco piaculo facito, Cato, R. R. 139; 140: porco femina piaculum pati, to bring, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: piaculum hostia caedi, Liv. 8, 10: te piacula nulla resolvent, Hor. C. 1, 28, 34: piacula manibus infert, Ov. M. 6, 569: falsi mundi, Liv. 1, 26: sed quo te, M. Tulli, piaculo taceam, i. e. how can I be justified in, etc., Plin. 7, 31, 31, § 116; Macr. S. 3, 10, 7. — **2.** Concr., an animal offered up in sacrifice, a victim: duc nigras pecudes; ea prima piacula sunt, Verg. A. 6, 153: non sperat tragicæ furtiva piacula cervæ, i. e. substitution, Juv. 12, 120. — Transf., (a) Of persons offered as an expiation, atonement: (Hannibalem) ad piaculum rupti foederis, Liv. 21, 10, 12: ut luendis periculis publicis piacula simus, id. 10, 28, 13. — (b) In gen., a remedy, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 36. — **B.** Punishment: dea a violatoribus (sui templi) gravia piacula exegit, Liv. 29, 18; Just. 8, 2, 6; Val. Max. 1, 1, 14; Sil. 13, 702. — **II.** Transf., that which requires expiation. **A.** A wicked action, sin, crime; guilt: eo die verberari piaculum est, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 10: palam mutire plebeio piaculum est, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. mutire, p. 145 Müll. (Trag. v. 376 Vahl.): piaculum est misereri nos hominum rem male gerentem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 13: sine piaculo rerum prætermisurum, Liv. 39, 47: piaculum committere, id. 5, 52; Paul. Sent. 1, 21, 4: commissa piacula, Verg. A. 6, 569: solutus piaculo, Tac. A. 1, 30: nec sine piaculo quodam sanctissimas necessitudines scindi, Plin. Pan. 37: ne terra impleatur piaculo, Vulg. Lev. 19, 29. — **B.** An unhappy event, a misfortune, Plin. 25, 8, 46, § 84.

* **piāmen**, inis, n. [pio], a means of expiation, an atonement: Februa Romani dixerunt piamina patres, Ov. F. 2, 19.

piāmentum, i, n. [id.], a means of expiation, an atoning sacrifice (perh. not ante-Aug.): terræ, Plin. 25, 9, 59, § 107; 25, 4, 11, § 30; cf.: piamenta, quibus utitur (in) expiando, Fest. s. v. piatrix, p. 213 Müll.; p. 238 ib. — **II.** Trop., Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16; Plin. 37, 1, 2, § 3.

piāto, ōnis, f. [id.], an appeasing or propitiating of the gods by offerings (post-Aug.), Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 27.

piātrix, icis, f. [piator], she that appeases the gods by a sacrifice: piatrix dicebatur sacerdos, quæ expiare erat solita, quam quidam simulatricem, alii sagam, alii expiatricem vocant, Fest. p. 213 Müll. (in Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 101, read plicatricem).

pīca, ae, f. [prob. from pingo, the variegated, spotted bird], a pie, magpie, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 78; 10, 42, 59, § 118; Ov. M. 5, 294 sq.; Pers. prol. fin.

Picānus, i, m., a mountain in the territory of the Picentines, Sil. 4, 304; Avien. Perieg. 500.

pīcāria, ae, f. [pix], a place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut, Cic. Brut. 22, 85: vectigal picariam, Dig. 50, 16, 17.

pīcātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from pīco.

‡ **pīcātī** appellantur quidam, quorum pedes formati sunt in speciem sphingum: quod eas Dori ficas vocant, Fest. p. 206 Müll.

pīcēa, ae, f. [pix], the pitch-pine: Pinus silvestris, Linn.; Verg. G. 2, 257; Ov. M. 10, 101; id. H. 12, 67; Plin. 16, 10, 18, § 40 sqq.; 16, 24, 38, § 90.

pīcēatus, a, um, adj. [id.], bedaubed with pitch, pitchy; hence, of hands to which others' property seems to stick, thievish: manus, Mart. 8, 59, 4.

Picens, entis, v. Picenum, A.

Picentia, ae, f., a city in Campania, south-east of Salerno, the mod. Vicenza, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 70; Sil. 8, 579. — Hence, **II.** **Picentinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Picentia, Picentian: ager, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 70.

Picentinus, a, um, v. Picentia, II., and Picenum, C.

Picenum, i, n. [acc. to Fest. from picus: Picena regio in qua est Asculum, dicta, quod Sabini cum Asculum proficiscerentur, in vexillo eorum picus consederit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 212 Müll.], a district in the eastern part of Italy which produced fruits and oil of excellent quality, the territory of the mod. Ancona, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 2; Mel.

2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 109; Cic. Att. 8, 8, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 12; Liv. 27, 43 al. — Hence, **A.** **Picens**, entis, adj., of or belonging to Picenum, **Picene**: ager, Cic. Sen. 4, 11: populus, Liv. 10, 10 fin.: M. Acilius Palicanus, Picens, Quint. 4, 2, 2: panes, Macr. S. 2, 9. — In plur. subst.: **Picentes**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Picenum, the Picenes, Cic. Sull. 8, 25. — Gen.: Picentium, Varr. R. R. 1, 2; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 110: Picentum, Sil. 10, 313. — Sing.: Picens, Juv. 4, 65. — **B.** **Picēnus**, a, um, adj., **Picene** (only of things; whereas Picens is used both of persons and things): ager, Cic. Brut. 14, 57; Liv. 21, 62; Sall. C. 27, 1: vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 37: poma, Hor. S. 2, 3, 272: olivæ, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 16; cf. Mart. 5, 78, 20; 11, 52, 11; 13, 36, 1: mala, Juv. 11, 74 al. — **C.** **Picentinus**, a, um, adj., lit., of or belonging to the Picentes, Picentian, **Picene** (very rare): Ceres, Mart. 13, 47, 1.

pīcēus, a, um, adj. [pix]. **I.** Lit., of pitch, Lucr. 6, 135. — **II.** Transf., black as pitch, pitch-black: pīcēa crassus caligine, Verg. G. 2, 308: turbine fumans pīcēo, id. A. 3, 573: lumen, id. ib. 9, 75: nubes, Ov. M. 11, 549: caelum, Val. Fl. 2, 507: nimbus, id. 2, 115: oves, id. 3, 439: oentes, Mart. 2, 41, 7: imber pīcēus crassusque, Plin. 16, 33, 61, § 143: coacti aëris caligo pīcēa, Ambros. in Luc. 7, 20.

pīcīnus, a, um, adj. [id.], pitch-black: uva, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.

pīco, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to bedaub with pitch, to pitch, to tar. **I.** Lit.: dolia picata, lacus, vinarius picatus, Cato, R. R. 25 sq.: dolia, Suet. Claud. 16: parietes, Plin. 36, 22, 48, § 166; 11, 7, 6, § 16. — **II.** Transf., to season with pitch: vinum, Col. 12, 23. — Hence, **pīcātus**, a, um, P. a., pitchy: vinum picatum, wine that has naturally a pitchy taste, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 47; 14, 2, 4, § 26; Mart. 13, 107.

pīcra, ae, f., prob. a medicine made of albes: pīcrae solutio, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19.

pīcridiā, ārum, f., bitter salad, Aug. Serm. ad Catechum. de Cataclysm. 4 fin.

† **pīcris**, idis, f. = πικρίς. **I.** Bitter lettuce, a kind of salad (in Greek letters, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 126). — **II.** A plant that blooms all the year round, Plin. 21, 17, 65, § 105.

pīctācium, i, n., i. q. pittacium, Labor. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 9; v. pittacium.

Pīctāvi, ōrum, m., a later appellation of the Pictones, Amm. 15, 21: Ven. Carm. 6, 7, 215; 2, 19, 2. — Hence, **A.** **Pīctāva**, ae, f., the capital of the Pīctāvi, the mod. Poitiers, Sulp. Sev. Vit. S. Mart. 5. — **B.** **Pīctāvīcus**, a, um, adj., Pīctavian: rhetor, Aus. Epigr. 51, 2.

Pīcti, ōrum, m. [pingo, the painted people], a people of Britain, the Pīcti or ancient Caledonians (so named from their practice of tattooing themselves), Amm. 20, 1, 1; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 54; id. Laud. Stil. 2, 254.

pīctilis, e, adj. [pictus], embroidered: balteus, App. M. 10, p. 247, 38.

Pīctōnes, um, m., a people in Aquitania Gaul, in the mod. Pays de Poiteau, Caes. B. G. 3, 11; Hirt. B. G. 8, 26; 27; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108; Luc. 1, 436. — Hence, **II.** **Pīctōnicus**, a, um, adj., Pīctonic: Pīctonicum litus, Aus. Ep. 9, 36.

1. pictor, ōris, m. [pingo]. **1.** A painter, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20; id. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 30; Hor. A. P. 9; Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 53 sq.; Juv. 3, 76; 12, 28. — **2.** Transf., an embroiderer, Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 280.

2. Pictor, ōris, m. [id.], a surname in the gens Fabia. **A.** C. Fabius Pictor, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4. — **B.** Q. Fabius Pictor, an ancient Roman historian, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 53.

pīctorius, a, um, adj. [1. pictor], of or belonging to painters, pīctorial: licentia, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 3: operæ, Dig. 38, 1, 23.

pīctura, ae, f. [pingo], painting, the art of painting. **I.** Lit.: una est ars ratioque picturæ, Cic. de Or. 3, 7, 26; 1, 16, 73; id. Brut. 18, 70; App. Mund. p. 66, 23. — **B.** In part., a painting of the face, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 105. — **C.** Transf., concr., a painting, picture (cf. tabula): et si qua inutilis pictura sit, eam vendat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 10; Cic. Or. 11, 36: nego ullam picturam neque in tabulis neque textilibus fuisse, quin conqui-

sierit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1: accedant statuæ et picturæ, Sen. Ep. 16, 8: positæ sunt picturæ Herculis liberos occidentis, id. Contr. 5, 34, 14: statuæ et picturas avehere, Tac. A. 16, 23: dicitur tabulam picturæ cedere, Gai. Inst. 2, 78. — Of embroideries: textilibus picturis, Lucr. 2, 35. — Of paintings in Mosaic, Verg. Cul. 64. — Of a carving in relief: et sculpsit in eis picturam cherubim, Vulg. 3 Reg. 6, 32. — **II.** Trop., a painting, picture in words: animus ab istâ picturâ imaginibusque virtutum traducere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 14: Homerum tradunt caecum fuisse; at ejus picturam, non poësin videremus, id. ib. 5, 39, 114.

pīcturātus, a, um, adj. [pictura], painted, pictured, i. e. **I.** Party-colored, variegated (poet.): agger floribus, Stat. Th. 6, 58: volucres, Claud. Ep. ad Ser. 3. — **II.** Embroidered: vestes, Verg. A. 3, 483.

pīctus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from pingo.

pīcūla, ae, f. dim. [pix], a little pitch, App. Herb. 36; Veg. Vet. 1, 11; 2, 46.

Picumnus, i, m., and **Pilumnus**, i, m., two brother deities of the Romans; the first a personification of the woodpecker (picus), and the second a personification of the pestle (pilum); both were companions of Mars, and tutelary deities of married people and little children, Varr. ap. Non. 528, 11 sq.; id. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei. 6, 9; cf. Isid. 4, 11, 5; Aem. Mac. ap. Non. 518, 26; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 4; 10, 76. — **Pilumnus** was the son of Daunus, husband of Danaë and ancestor of Turnus, Verg. A. 9, 4.

1. picus, i, m. [perh. root pingo; cf. pica]. **I.** A woodpecker, one of the birds used in augury, Plant. As. 2, 1, 12: sunt et parvae aves uncorum ungulum, ut pici, Martio cognomine insignes et in auspiciis magni, Plin. 10, 18, 20, § 40; 11, 37, 44, § 122; Non. 518, 24. — **II.** A fabulous bird, the griffin: pīcos veteres esse voluerunt, quos Graeci γρίπας appellant. Plautus Aulularia (4, 8, 1): pīci divitiis, qui aureos montes colunt, Ego solus supero, Non. 152, 7 sq.

2. Picus, i, m., son of Saturn, grandfather of Latinus, king of the aborigines, and a prophet; he was changed by Circe, whose love he had slighted, into a woodpecker, Ov. M. 14, 320; Verg. A. 7, 189 Serv.; Juv. 8, 131.

pīcē, adv., v. pius fin.

piens, entis, v. pius.

Pīeria, ae, f. = Πιερία. **I.** A country of Macedonia, south of the Haliacmon, Mel. 2, 3, 2; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 33; Liv. 39, 26. — Hence, **B.** **Pīerīcus**, a, um, adj., Pīerian: pix, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 128. — **II.** A country of Syria, between Cilicia and Phœnicia, with a mountain of the same name, and the capital city Seleucia Pieria, Cic. Att. 11, 20, 1; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 67; 5, 21, 18, § 79.

Pīeros (-us), i, m., = Πιερως. **I.** King of Emathia, who gave to his daughters the names of the nine Muses, Ov. M. 5, 302. — **II.** A Macedonian, father of the nine Muses, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; cf. Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 10. — Hence, **A.** **Pīerīs**, idis or idos, f., daughter of Pīerūs, a Muse, Hor. C. 4, 3, 18; Ov. F. 4, 222. — In plur.: **Pīerīdes**, um, the Muses, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; Verg. E. 8, 63; Juv. 4, 36. — **B.** **Pīerīus**, a, um, adj., Pīerian, Thessalian; sacred to the Muses, poetic: quercus, from Mount Pīerūs, in Thessaly, Prop. 2, 10 (3, 4), 5: jugum, Phaedr. 3 prol. 17: nec vir Pīerīa pellice saucius, Thessalian, Hor. C. 3, 10, 15: via, Ov. P. 2, 9, 62: modi, Hor. A. P. 405: chori, Ov. P. 1, 5, 58: dies, dedicated to the Muses, Stat. S. 1, 3, 23: tuba, an heroic poem, Mart. 10, 64, 4: frons, poet's brow, id. 8, 70, 5: corona, laurel, id. 12, 52, 1: grex, the Muses and poets, id. 12, 11, 4. — Subst. plur.: **Pīeriae**, ārum, f., the Muses, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.

1. piētas, ātis, f. [pius], dutiful conduct towards the gods, one's parents, relatives, benefactors, country, etc., sense of duty. **I.** Lit. **A.** With respect to the gods, piety: est enim pietas justitia adversus deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 115; 1, 2, 3; cf.: aequitas tripartita dicitur esse; una ad superiores deos, altera ad manes, tertia ad homines pertinere. Prima pietas, secunda sanctitas, tertia justitia aut aequitas nominatur, id. Top. 23, 90: pietas adversus deos, id.

Fin. 3, 22, 73: deos placatos pietas efficit et sanctitas, id. Off. 2, 3, 11; id. Rep. 1, 2, 2: senex fretus pietate deum, Naev. B. Punic. 3, 1; Enn. ap. Non. 160, 2 (Trag. v. 369 Vahl.): nec pietas ulla est, velatum saepe videri Vortier ad lapidem atque omnes accedere ad aras, etc., *that is not piety, to incline with veiled head to the marble, etc.*, Lucr. 5, 1198.—**2.** *Conscientiousness, scrupulousness*, Ov. F. 6, 607.—*So of love and duty towards God* (eccl. Lat.; freq.), Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 1; id. 2 Pet. 1, 6.—*Plur.*, Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 11.—**B.** With respect to one's parents, children, relatives, country, benefactors, etc., *duty, dutifulness, affection, love, loyalty, patriotism, gratitude, etc.*: Pa. Salve, mi pater insperate. Tr. Volup est, quom istuc ex pietate vestra nobis contigit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 132: patrem tuum si percolis per pietatem, *dutifully*, id. Trin. 2, 2, 3: justitia erga deos religio, erga parentes pietas nominatur, Cic. Part. 22, 78: quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? id. Planc. 33, 80: justitiam cole et pietatem, quae cum sit magna in parentibus et propinquis, tum in patria maxima est, id. Rep. 6, 15, 15; cf.: pietas, quae erga patriam aut parentes, aut alios sanguine conjunctos officium conservare monet, id. Inv. 2, 22, 65; id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: pietas in matrem, id. Lael. 3, 11; id. Att. 13, 39: mi mater, tua pietas plane nobis auxilio fuit, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 122; cf. v. 99: felix nati pietate, Verg. A. 3, 480: sollemnia pietatis, *the last offices*, Tac. Agr. 7: egregium narras mirā pietate parentem, Cat. 66, 29: pietas erga aliquem, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 1; in aliquem, id. ib. 1, 9, 1: hic tui omnes valent summāque pietate te desiderant, id. ib. 6, 20, 2: nec publicae pietatis intererat, quid vocarere, *to the affection of the citizens*, Plin. Pan. 21, 3: militiae, Luc. 4, 499.—*Towards a husband* (rare): neque id (officium nostrum) magis facimus quam nos monet pietas, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 6; cf.: scelus est pietas in conjugē Tereo, Ov. M. 6, 635.—*The formula PIETATIS CAUSA OR EX PIETATE* (opp. EX TESTAMENTO), in epitaphs, denotes that the heir raised the monument to the deceased, not because compelled by the latter's last will, but out of affection and respect, Inscr. Orell. 4692; Inscr. Fabr. p. 710, n. 314.—**II.** Transf., in gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *Justice*: at tibi... pro talibus ausis Di, si qua est caelo pietas, quae talia curet, Persolvant grates dignas, etc., Verg. A. 2, 536; cf. Sil. 6, 410; so Verg. A. 5, 688: summa deum pietas, Stat. S. 3, 3, 1; cf. Liv. 4, 42.—**B.** *Gentleness, kindness, tenderness, pity, compassion*: permittite Patres Conscripti a pietate vestra impetrari, ut damnatis liberum mortis arbitrium indulgeatis, Suet. Dom. 11: senatus, Plin. Pan. 79, 4; Dig. 48, 9, 5.—*In addressing a person: mea pietas, my kind friend*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 57.—**III.** *Pietas*, personified, a goddess, *Piety*, who had two temples at Rome, Liv. 40, 34, 5; Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19; 2, 11, 28; id. Div. 1, 43, 98; Plin. 7, 36, 36, § 121; Val. Max. 5, 4, 7; Fest. p. 209 Müll.; Inscr. Orell. 1824 sq.: 3291.

2. Piētas, ātis, f., a Roman surname, Inscr. Marin. Atti. p. 329.—**II.** Also, *the name of a ship*, Inscr. Orell. 3608.—**III.** *Pietas Julia*, a Roman colony in Istria, the mod. Pola, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 129.

piētaticultrix, icis, f. [pietas-cultrix], *that practises maternal care*: ciconia pietaticultrix, Petr. 55.

pigeo, gūi, and pigitum est, 2, v. a. [root pik-, to be angry; cf.: peccare, peior (for pec-ior), pessimus (contr. from pejessimus); Gr. πικρός, bitter], *to feel annoyance or reluctance at; to repent of a thing*. **I.** As a verb. pers. (very rare): pudet quod turpe est; piget quod dolet, Donat. ap. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 37: poscis ab invitā verba pigenda lyrā, Prop. 5, 1, 74.—**II.** Piget, piguit, or pigitum est, *third pers. sing. impers., it irks, troubles, displeases, chagrins, afflicts, grieves, disgusts one; I (thou, he, etc.), dislike, loathe, etc.*; with acc. of the person and gen. of the thing; with inf.; with acc. and inf.; with two acc.; absol., etc. (cf. taedet).—*With acc. and gen.*: mea mater, tui me miseret, mei piget, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Trag. v. 82): dolet pudetque Graium me et vero piget, id. ap. Non. 424, 3: hortari pudet, non prodesse id piget, id. ib. 424, 4: pudet pigetque mei me,

id. Turp. 424, 5: fratris me quidem Piget pudetque, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 37: dum me civitatis morum piget taedetque, Sall. J. 4, 9.—*With subject-clause*: non dedisse ipsum pudet; me, quia non accipit, piget, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 47: nisi forte pudet aut piget recte facere, Sall. Or. contr. Lep. med.: nam postea quae fecerit incertum habeo, pudeat magis an piget disserere, id. J. 95, 4: longos castrorum ferre dolores si piget, Juv. 14, 199: neque enim me piguit quaerere, Petr. 127: ut Silanum non piguerit sententiam suam interpretatione lenire, Suet. Caes. 14: nec piguit parvos lares...subire, Sil. 7, 173; Auct. ap. Gell. 13, 21: non te piget visitare infirmum, Vulg. Ecclus. 7, 39.—*With neutr. pron.*: illud quod piget, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 47: factum id esse non negat, Neque se id pigere, Ter. Heaut. prol. 18.—*Absol.*: oratione multitudo ad misericordiam inducitur, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, Cic. Brut. 50, 188.—**B.** Transf. **1.** For poenitet, *it repents one; I (thou, he, etc.) repent* (ante- and post-class.): pigere interdum pro tardari, interdum pro poenitere poni solet, Fest. p. 213 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 212 ib.: ne quid plus minusve faxit, quod nos post piget, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 21: pigere eum facti coepit, Just. 12, 6, 5: profecto vos hujus omnis injuria pigeret, App. M. 7, p. 199, 14.—**2.** *It makes one ashamed; I (thou, he, etc.) am ashamed*: fateri pigebat, Liv. 8, 2 fin.; App. Mag. p. 296, 18.

piger, gra, grum (late Lat. collat. form of sup. pigerrimus, Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 13), adj. [piget]. **I.** Lit., *unwilling, reluctant, averse* (rare): gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv. 21, 25, 6: pigriores ad facinus, id. 39, 13, 11: pigriores ad cetera munia exequenda, Curt. 6, 9, 29: ad litteras scribendas pigerrimus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 1: ad conatus magnos piger, Sen. Ira. 3, 3, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Backward, slow, dull, lazy, indolent, sluggish, inactive* (of persons and things). (a) *With in and abl.*: interdum piger, interdum timidus in re militari videbare, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 1.—(b) *Absol.*: taurus ipsa mole piger, Juv. 12, 12: mare pigrum ac prope immotum, i. e. *flowing slowly, sluggish*, Tac. G. 4, 65: pigrum mare et grave, id. Agr. 10: palus, Ov. P. 4, 10, 61: annus, *that moves lazily, passes slowly*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 21: bellum, *that advances slowly*, Ov. F. 2, 727: campus, *unfruitful*, Hor. C. 1, 22, 17: pigriora sunt ista remedia, *operate too slowly*, Col. 2, 17, 3.—*Prov.*: vult et non vult piger, Vulg. Prov. 13, 4: dicit piger, leo est in viā, id. ib. 26, 13: pigra munire castra dolabā, *lazily handled*, Juv. 8, 248.—(γ) *With gen. (poet.)*: militiae piger et malus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 124: pericli, Sil. 14, 264: serpit Arar per rura pigerrimus undae, id. 15, 504.—(δ) *With inf. (poet.)*: piger scribendi ferre laborem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 12 (cf. the opp.: impiger hostium Vexare turmas, id. C. 4, 14, 22).—*Absol.*: pigrum et iners videretur sudore acquirere quod possis sanguine parare, Tac. G. 14 fin.—*Hence, poet. transf.*, **2.** *Sluggish, i. e. that makes sluggish, benumbing*: sopor, Cat. 63, 37: frigora, Tib. 1, 2, 29: senectia, id. 1, 10, 40.—**B.** *Dull, dispirited, dejected, sad* (poet. and in post-class. prose): vultus, Mart. 2, 11, 3: pigrum aliquem facere, id. 10, 104, 15: piger tristisque, App. M. 4, p. 157 fin.—**C.** *Dull, unfeeling* (poet.): hinc fessos subrepsit in artus Insidiosa quies et pigrae oblivio vitae, Stat. S. 1, 4, 56 sq.; cf.: indigna est pigro forma perire situ, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 14.—*Hence, adv.*: pigre ac segniter agere, Col. 7, 5, 3.—*Comp.*: pigrius, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 105; Luc. 5, 434.

piget, v. pigeo.

pigmentarius, a, um, adj. [pigmentum], *of or belonging to paints or unguents*: institor pigmentarius, a dealer in paints or unguents, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 22.—*More freq.*, **II.** Subst.: **pigmentarius**, ii, m., a dealer in paints or unguents: pigmentarius, χωματοπώλης, φαρμακοπώλης, μυροπώλης, Gloss. Philox.: Attius pigmentarius, Cic. Fam. 15, 17, 2; Dig. 48, 8, 3; Firm. Math. 8, 27 med.; Pelag. Vet. 13; Vulg. Exod. 37, 29.

pigmentatus, a, um, adj. [id.], *paint-ed, colored*, Tert. Cult. Fem. fin.: crinis, Prud. Ham. 316.

pigmentum, i, n. [pingo], a material

for coloring, a color, paint, pigment. **I.** Lit. **A.** For painting, a *paint*: aspersa temere pigmenta in tabulā, oris lineamenta efficere possunt, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: vela in cortinam pigmenti ferventis mersa, Plin. 35, 11, 42, § 150.—*Jocosely*: quem Apelles Zeuxisque duo pingent pigmentis ulmeis, i. e. *beat black and blue*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 20.—**2.** For cosmetics, a *paint, pigment*: non istanc aetatem oportet pigmentum ullum attingere, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 106; Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 233: multiplicasti pigmenta tua, Vulg. Isa. 57, 9.—**B.** Transf., *the juice of plants* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 8, 17; v. Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 46.—**II.** Trop., of style, coloring, ornament: meus autem liber totum Isocratis μυροθήκιον atque omnes ejus discipulorum arculas et nonnihil etiam Aristotelis pigmenta consumpsit, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1: pigmentorum flos et color, id. Brut. 87, 298: sententiae, tam verae, tam sine pigmentis fucoque puerili, id. de Or. 2, 45, 188.

pigneraticius (-tūis) and **pignōraticius** (-tūis), a, um, adj. [pignero], *of or belonging to a pledge*: fundus, i. e. given as a pledge, pledged, mortgaged, Dig. 13, 7, 6: creditor, who lends on a pledge, a pawnbroker, mortgagee, ib. 39, 2, 15: actio, and absol. **pigneraticia**, ae, f., an action on account of a pledge, which the debtor demands back again from the creditor, ib. 13, 7, 1; 13, 9, 3; 13, 11, 2; Just. Inst. 4, 6, 28; or for a pledge which the creditor demands from the debtor, Dig. 13, 1, 32: judicium, ib. 13, 7, 24.

pigneratio, ōnis, f. [id.], a pledging, pawning, mortgaging (jurid. Lat.): pignationem recipere, Dig. 20, 1, 9; Cod. Just. 8, 34, 3, § 3.

pignerator, ōris, m. [id.], one who takes a pledge; a pledgee, mortgagee, Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 11, § 27.

pignero, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. [pignus], to give as a pledge, to pledge, pawn, mortgage.

I. Lit.: unionem, Suet. Vit. 7: bona tantum, quae publicari poterant, pigneranda poenae praebant, furnished as security for the penalty, i. e. left to be confiscated, Liv. 29, 36: cujus et alveolos et laenam pignorat Atrous, which the poet Rubrenus, while he was writing the Atrous, was compelled by necessity to pawn, Juv. 7, 73: ancilla pignerata, Dig. 40, 6, 46: vestimenta pignorata, Vulg. Amos. 2, 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To pledge one's life, etc.*: velut obsidibus datis pigneratos habere animos, Liv. 24, 1.—**B.** *To bind a person or thing to one's self, to make one's own*: pignerare aliquem sibi beneficio, App. M. 3, p. 134, 32: optima: viros curiae suae, Naz. Pan. ad Const. 35.—*With se, to pledge one's self*: se cenae alicujus, to promise to dine with one, App. M. 3, p. 139, 4; 11, p. 269, 25.

pigneror, ātus, 1, v. dep. a. [id.]. Lit., to take as a pledge; hence, trop., **I.** *To make one's own, to appropriate* (rare but class.): Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 32: maximae ingenii, consilii partes sibi ad utilitatem suam, id. Rep. 1, 4, 8 (cited in Non. 477, 31 sq.): fidem militum praemio pignorat, Suet. Claud. 10.—**II.** *To accept as certain*: quod das mihi, pigneror, omen, Ov. M. 7, 621.

pignōraticius, v. pigneraticius.

* **pignōriscapio**, ōnis, f. [pignus-capio], a taking or seizing as a pledge, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 10, 2.

† **pignōsa**, v. pignus init.

pignus, ōris and āris (old form in plur.: pignosa pignora eodem modo quo valesii, auselii... dicebantur, Fest. p. 213 Müll.), n. [root pac-, of pango; cf. paciscor], a pledge, gage, pawn, security, mortgage (of persons as well as things). **I.** Lit.: opponere se pigneri, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 85: age oppositus est pignori, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56: servus, quem hic reliqueram Pignus pro me, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 19: quo facto pignore animos centurionum devinxit, Caes. B. C. 1, 39: rem alicujus pignori accipere, Tac. H. 3, 65: pignora apud se deposita persequi et vindicare, Paul. Sent. 5, 26, 4: sub pignoribus mutuas pecunias accipere, Dig. 13, 7, 12: habere aliquid pignori, ib. 20, 4, 2: liberare pignus a creditore, ib. 20, 4, 4: pignori bus cavere alicui, ib. 43, 3, 2: aurum

pignori apud aliquem ponere, ib. 13, 7, 27: viginti milia faenus pignoris positum, *income from mortgages*, Juv. 9, 141.—Esp., of the security for the payment of his fine, which was taken by the consul of a senator who failed to attend in the Senate: pignus auferre, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 4: pignoris terri, Crass. ib.; so, senatores pignoris cogere, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: pignora capere, Liv. 3, 38, 12; of hostages, id. 33, 22: mari-um pignora, *male hostages*, Suet. Aug. 21: pignus praetorium, *the security which the praetor took as a guarantee for the preservation of a thing when he put it in the possession of a creditor, or fidei commissarius*, Dig. 13, 7, 26; 41, 5, 12.—2. Esp., in phrases. (a) Pignus capere, *to take a pledge or security for payment*: certis verbis pignus capiebatur, Gai. Inst. 4, 29; 26 al.—(b) Pignora capere, *to issue execution, make seizure of property*: Vettium, pignoris captis, coiecit in carcerem, Suet. Caes. 17: eorum, qui debita confessi sunt, pignora capi et distrahi possunt, Paul. Sent. 5, 5 A, 4: per vim debitoris sui pignora, cum non haberet obligata, capere, id. ib. 5, 26, 4.—(c) Pignoris capio, *a proceeding by which the summary collection of certain debts was secured*, Gai. Inst. 4, 26 (v. Sandars ad Just. Inst. introd. § 96).—B. Transf. 1. The object of a wager, *a wager, stake*: da pignus, ni ea sit filia, *lay a wager, bet*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 34; so id. ib. 36: cum illo dare, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 133: pignore certare cum aliquo, Verg. E. 3, 31: quovis pignore contendere, *to lay any wager, bet any thing*, Cat. 44, 4: et quaerit posito pignore vincat uter, Ov. A. A. 1, 168: in quodvis pignus vocare, ni, etc., Gell. 5, 4, 2: ponere pignus cum aliquo de re aliqua, Val. Max. 4, 3, 3.—2. A contract in which security is given, Dig. 13, 7, 1; 20, 6, 3.—II. Trop. A. A pledge, token, assurance, proof: magnum pignus ab eo rei publicae datum, se, etc., Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 4: pignora voluntatis, id. Cael. 32, 78: injuria, id. Phil. 13, 3, 6: societatis, Tac. H. 4, 61: sceleris, id. ib. 4, 57: imperii, id. ib. 3, 72: reconciliatae gratiae pignus, Curt. 6, 7, 35: pignora da, genitor, per quae tua vera propago Credar, *sure tokens*, Ov. M. 2, 38; 5, 247; 7, 497: in vultu pignora mentis habet, id. A. A. 2, 378: digito pignus fortasse dedisti, i. e. a ring, Juv. 6, 27.—B. Concr. 1. Children, parents, brothers and sisters, relatives, as pledges of love (only after the Aug. period): nunc tibi commendo communia pignora, natos, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 73; Ov. M. 11, 543: prolemque gemellam Pignora bina dedi, id. H. 6, 121: tot natos natusque et pignora cara nepotes, id. M. 3, 134: ascita pignora, Stat. S. 2, 1, 86: pignora conjugum ac liberorum, Liv. 2, 1, 5: obsecratio illa iudicium, per carissima pignora, utique, si et reo sint liberi, conjux, parentes, utilis erit, Quint. 6, 1, 33: habens filiam, uxorem, nepotem, sorores, interque tot pignora veros amicos, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 3; Tac. A. 12, 2: proxima pignora, id. ib. 15, 36: ne in conjugem, in familiam, in cetera pignora ejus saeviret, id. ib. 16, 26; id. G. 7: frangi aspectu pignorum suorum, id. Agr. 38.—Hence, in gen., 2. Any thing especially valuable or dear: si quis post pignora tanta Pompeio locus est, Luc. 7, 376.—3. Poet. transf., a graft, scion, Pall. Insit. 109.

pigrē, adv., v. piger fin.

pigrēdo, inis, f. [piger], slothfulness, indolence (late Lat.), Vulg. Prov. 19, 15.

pigrēo, ēre, v. n. [id.], to be slow, sluggish, reluctant (ante-class.): post aetate pigret sufferre laborem, Enn. ap. Non. 219, 12 (Ann. v. 405 Vahl.): omnes gaudent facere recte, male pigrent, Att. ap. Non. 14.

pigresco, ēre, v. inchoat. n. [pigrēo], to become slow, sluggish: Nilus pigrescit, Plin. 18, 47, § 168: possit pigrescere Cyllenius, Mart. Cap. 1, § 38; Ambros. Virg. 17, 110; id. in Luc. 10, § 23.

pigrītas, ātis, f. [piger], slothfulness, indolence: pigrītas, ἀργία, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

pigrītia, ae, and **pigrīties**, ēi, f. [id.], sloth, sluggishness, laziness, indolence (cf.: desidia, socordia, inertia, segnitie). I. Lit.: pigrītiā definiunt metum consequentis laboris, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: propter pigrītiā aut ignaviā, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: noli putare pigrītiā me facere, quod non meā manu scribam, id. Att. 15, 15: et haesi-

tatio, Petr. 85: nox Romanis pigrītiem adsequendum fecit, Liv. 44, 42, 9: lentae crimine pigrītiaē, Mart. 11, 79, 2.—II. Transf. 1. Tu das ingenuae jus mihi pigrītiaē, *honorable repose, leisure*, Mart. 12, 4, 6.—2. Stomachi, *weakness of the stomach*, Sen. Prov. 3, 6.

pigrītor, ātus, 1, v. freq. n. [pigror], to be slow, sluggish, tardy, Vulg. Act. 9, 38: ὀκνησα, pigrītatus sum, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pigro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. [piger], to be indolent, slow, dilatory (ante-class.), Lucr. 1, 410: melius pigrasse quam properasse est hoc nefas, Att. ap. Non. 154, 2 (Trag. Rel. p. 144 Rib.): cur propter haec pigrem? id. ib. 153, 32 (Trag. Rel. p. 147 Rib.).

* 1. **pigror**, ātus, 1, v. dep. [id.], to be slow, slack, dilatory: tu scribere ne pigre, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2.

2. **pigror**, ōris, m. [id.], sluggishness, indolence (ante-class.): obrepit pigror torporque, Lucil. ap. Non. 219, 11.

† **piguus**, a, um, adj. [pigeo], indolent, acc. to Prisc. p. 635 P.

1. **pila**, ae, f. [perh. for pisula, from root pis-; v. pinso, piso], a mortar (syn. mortarium): pila, ubi triticum pinsant, Cato, R. R. 14; Ov. Ib. 573: zeae granum tunditur in pilā lignea, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 112: si contuderis stultum in pilā, Vulg. Prov. 27, 22: sal sordidum in pilā pisatum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 158 Müll.

2. **pilā**, ae, f. [for pigla, from root pag-, pig-, of pango, pe-pig-i, q. v.], a pillar (syn. columna): pila, quae parietem sustentat, ab opponendo dicta est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 204 Müll.: locavit pilas pontis in Tiberim, Liv. 40, 51: salax taberna a pileatis nona fratribus pila, of the temple of Castor and Pollux, Cat. 37, 1: nulla taberna meos habeat neque pila libellos, i. e. they are not to be publicly sold (as the booksellers had their stalls around the pillars of public buildings), Hor. S. 1, 4, 71; Vitruv. 6, 11: pilas operibus subdere, Sen. Q. N. 6, 302; Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 23; Mart. 7, 61, 5.—II. Transf., a pier or mole of stone: saxea, Verg. A. 9, 711; Vitruv. 5, 12; Suet. Claud. 20; Sil. 4, 297.

3. **pila**, ae (gen. sing. pilā, Lucr. 5, 713; 720; 726), f. [etym. dub.; perh. akin to Gr. πῦλον, brandish; Lat. pellere, drive; v. Corss. 1, 525 sqq.], a ball, playing-ball (syn. follis). I. Lit.: pila expulsim ludere, Varr. ap. Non. 104, 29: di nos quasi pilas homines habent, Plaut. Capt. prol. 22; id. Most. 1, 2, 73: pilae studio teneri, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 88; Hor. S. 1, 5, 49: cum lapsa e manibus fugit pila, Verg. Cir. 149; Prop. 3, 12 (4, 13), 5: pila cadit aut mittentis vitio, aut accipientis... (pila) jactata et excepta, Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 3: pilam scite et diligenter excipere... apte et expedite remittere, id. ib. 2, 32, 1: pilam repetere, quae terram contigit, Petr. 27: reddere pilam, Mart. 14, 46, 2. There were four sorts of pilae: trigonalis, paganica, follis, harpastum.—Prov.: mea pila est, *I have the ball, I have caught it, I've won*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 7: claudus pilam, Cic. Pis. 28, 69; v. claudus: Fortunae pila, *the foot-ball of fortune*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 18.—II. Transf. A. The game of ball: quantum alii tribuunt alveolo, quantum pilae, Cic. Arch. 6, 13.—B. Of any thing round, a ball or globe of any material: pilae lanuginis, Plin. 12, 10, 21, § 38: scarabaei e fimo ingentes pilas aversi pedibus volutant, id. 11, 28, 34, § 98.—Of the globe of the earth (ante-class.): in terrae pila, Varr. ap. Non. 333, 25.—The ancients made use of a glass or crystal ball filled with water as a burning-glass: cum additā aquā vitreae pilae sole adverso in tantum exardescunt, ut vestes exurant, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 199; 37, 2, 10, § 28.—The Roman ladies carried a crystal or amber ball to keep their hands cool, Prop. 2, 18, 60 (3, 18, 12); Mart. 11, 8.—Of the ball or lump of earth which adheres to the roots of a bush when torn up, Col. 5, 9.—Of the ballots or balls used by judges in voting, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 19; Ascon. Argum. Milon. fin.—Of stuffed balls or human figures: pilae et effigies viriles et muliebres ex lanā Compitalibus suspendebantur in compitis, quod hunc diem festum esse deorum inferorum quos vocant Lares, putarent: quibus tot pilae, quot capita servorum; tot effigies, quot essent liberi, ponebantur, ut vivis parcerent et essent his pilis et simulacris contenti, Paul. ex Fest.

p. 239 Müll. Bulls were baited by throwing similar stuffed figures at their heads, Mart. Spect. 19, 2: quantus erat cornu, cui pila taurus erat! id. ib. 9; hence, sed cui primus erat lusor dum floruit aetas, Nunc postquam desiit ludere prima pila est, id. ib. 10, 86. As these effigies were usually torn by the throwing, the term is also applied to a torn toga, Mart. 2, 43, 6.—C. In partic.: pilae Nursicae, i. e. rapae rotundae, Mart. 13, 20, 2.

pilanus, i, m. [pilum], a triarius, one of the soldiers forming the third rank in battle: pilani pilis pugnantes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 204 Müll.: pilani triarii quoque dicti quod in acie tertio ordine extremis subiecti quod deponerentur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 89 Müll.; Ov. F. 3, 129.

pilaris, e, adj. [3. pila], of or belonging to a ball: lusio, a game of ball, Stat. S. 4 praef.

† **pilarium**, ii, n. [2. pila], a burial-place where the ashes of the dead were deposited in cylindrical vases, Inscr. Fabr. p. 13, LII.

pilarius, ii, m. [3. pila], one who performs tricks with balls, a ball-thrower, juggler, Quint. 10, 7, 11; Inscr. Orell. 2590: hierosalpinctes, pilarius, Not. Tir. 173.

† **pilastilus**, i, m., perh. a javelin-maker, Inscr. Murat. 538.

pilates or **pellates**, only in nom. [cf. πῦλλος, pallidus], a kind of stone: lapidis genus, cujus meminit Cato originem I. V.: lapis candidior quam pilates, Fest. p. 237 Müll.

pilatim, adv. [2. pila], pillar-wise, with pillars. I. Lit.: pilatim aedificia agere, Vitruv. 6, 11, 4.—II. Transf., in milit. lang., in close bodies, in solid columns: sive pilatim, sive passim iter facere volebat, Asellio ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 121: pilatim exercitum duxi, Scaur. ib.; cf. 1. pilo, and, under it, pilatus.

* **pilatix**, icis, f. [2. pilo], she that robs or plunders: pilatrix pallii, Tit. ap. Non. 102, 4.

1. **pilatus**, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. 1. pilo.

2. **pilatus**, a, um, adj. [pilum], armed with javelins: agmina, Verg. A. 12, 121: cohors, Mart. 10, 48, 2.

3. **Pilatus**, i, m., a Roman surname; esp., Pontius Pilatus, a Roman governor of Judaea, in the time of Jesus, Vulg. Matt. 27, 2 et saep.; Sedul. 5, 116.

pilentum, i, n., an easy chariot or carriage, used by the Roman ladies, and in which the vessels, etc., for sacred rites were carried (cf. petorrita): pilentis et carpentis per urbem vehi matronis concessum est, quod, cum aurum non reperiretur, ex voto, quod Camillus voverat Apollini Delphico, contulerunt, Fest. p. 245 Müll.; cf. Liv. 5, 25: castae ducebant sacra per urbem Pilentis matres in mollibus, Verg. A. 8, 666; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192.

pileo, pileus, etc., v. pileo, pileus, etc.

pilicrepus, i, m. [3. pila-crepo], a ball-player, Sen. Ep. 56, 2; Inscr. Orell. 2591; cf. Morcell. Stil. Inscr. Lat. 1, p. 454 Patav.

pilleatus (pile-), a, um, adj. [pileus], covered with the pileus or felt-cap, wearing the pileus (this was worn in Rome at entertainments, shows, and festivals, esp. at the Saturnalia; slaves received it at their manumission as a token of freedom): pileati aut lana alba velatis capibus volones epulati sunt, Liv. 24, 16 fin.: rex, id. 45, 44: colonorum turba pileatorum currum sequentum, like a general's freedmen, id. 33, 23: nec per omnia nos similes esse pileatae turbae voluisses, i. e. the Roman populace, who wore the pileus at the Saturnalia, Sen. Ep. 18, 3; so, pileata Roma, Mart. 11, 6, 4: tantum gaudium (mors Neronis) publice praebuit, ut plebs pileata totā urbe discurreret (as a sign of liberation from slavery), Suet. Ner. 57: ad Parthos procul ite pileatos, the bonneted Parthians, of whose ordinary apparel the pileus was a part, Mart. 10, 72, 5; cf. Aur. Vict. Caes. 13, 3; Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 242: pileati fratres, i. e. Castor and Pollux, Cat. 37, 2: pileati servi, bonneted slaves, i. e. slaves offered for sale with a pileus on, to indicate that the seller did not warrant them, Gell. 7, 4, 1 sqq.

pilleo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to place

the pilles on a person's head, to *bonnet* him, in token of manumission: *pilleari et rudem accipere possunt*, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 11, 7, 4.

pilleolus, *i. m.*, and **pilleolum**, *i. n.* *dim.* [pilleus], a small felt cap, a skull-cap: ut cum pilleolo (portes) soleas conviva tribulis, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15; Col. Arbor. 25; Hier. Ep. 85, n. 6; 64, n. 13.

pilleus, *i. m.*, and **pilleum**, *i. n.* [akin to Gr. *πίλος*, with same signif.; also to *pilus*, a hair], a felt cap or hat, made to fit close, and shaped like the half of an egg. It was worn by the Romans at entertainments and festivals, esp. at the Saturnalia, and was given to a slave at his enfranchisement as a sign of freedom (cf. *petasus*). **I.** Lit.: *pilleum* quem habuit deripuit, Plaut. *Fragm.* ap. Non. 220, 14; id. *Amph.* 1, 1, 305: haec mera libertas, hanc nobis pilleus donant, id. *Pers.* 5, 82. Free-born persons who had fallen into captivity also wore the pilleus for a while after the recovery of their freedom, Liv. 30, 45; 34, 52; Val. Max. 5, 2, 5 and 6. Gladiators who had often been victorious also received the pilleus at their discharge, Tert. *Spect.* 21. There were also leathern pillei, called Pannonian, which were worn by soldiers when off duty, in order that, by being always accustomed to wear something on their heads, the helmet might seem less burdensome, Veg. Mil. 1, 20. — **II.** Meton. **A.** *Liberty, freedom*: servos ad pilleum vocare, to summon the slaves to freedom, Liv. 24, 32; Suet. Tib. 4; Sen. Ep. 47, 16; Val. Max. 8, 6, 2: totis pillea sarcinis redemi, i. e. *I have made myself independent by selling all my goods*, Mart. 2, 63, 4. — **B.** *A protector*: te obsecro, Pilleum meum, mi sodalis, mea salubritas, Plaut. *Fragm.* ap. Non. 220, 16. — **C.** *The membrane which envelops the head of the foetus, a child's caul*, Lampr. *Diadum.* 4.

1. pilo, no perf., *ātum*, 1, v. a., = *πλέω*, *qs. to ram down*; hence, in gen., to thrust home (ante-class. and rare): hastam pilans prae pondere frangit, Host. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 121 (pilans id est figens, Serv.). — Hence, **pilatus**, a, um, *P. a.*, close-pressed, thick, dense = *densus, pressus*. **A.** Lit.: *pilatium* (agmen), quod sine jumentis incedit, sed inter se densum est, quo facilius per iniquiora loca tramittatur, Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 121: inde loci liquidas pilatasque aetheris oras Contemplor, Enn. ib. (firmas et stabiles significat et quasi pilas firmas, Serv.; cf. Enn. p. 155 Vahl.). — **B.** Trop.: *sententia praesto pectore pilata*, Hostius ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 121 (id est fixa, Serv.).

2. pilo, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1, v. n. and a. [*i. pilus*]. **I.** *Neutr.*, to put forth hairs, to grow hairy: pilat pilos habere incipit, alias pro detrahit pilos, a quo depilati, Paul. ex Fest. p. 204 Müll.: *pilare dictum est, ut plumare, pilis vestiri*, Non. 39, 25: corpus meum nunc pilare primum coepit, Afran. 39, 27; Nov. 39, 28. — **II.** *Act.* (cf. *ψιλόω*). **A.** Lit., to deprive of hair, make bald, depilate: nates, Mart. 6, 56, 4: uxores, id. 12, 32, 33. — **B.** Transf., to plunder, pillage (very rare, and not ante-Aug.; whereas *compilare* is class.): castra inimica, Amm. 31, 2, 8: villas, id. 31, 5, 8: pilati caesique, id. 14, 2, 3: malam parram pilavit, Petr. 43, 4 dub.

pilosus, a, um, *adj.* [*i. d.*], hairy, shaggy (syn.: *villosus, setosus*): ovis ventrem habet pilosum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: genae, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: pilosiora folia, Plin. 20, 16, 64, § 172: uris asperior pilosiorque, Auct. Priap. 47: nares, Juv. 14, 194: Esau, Vulg. Gen. 27, 11. — Hence, as *subst.*: **pilosus**, *i. m.*, a shaggy person or creature, esp. a satyr, Vulg. Isa. 13, 21; 34, 14.

pilula, ae, f. *dim.* [3. *pila*], a little ball, globe. **I.** In gen., Plin. 16, 7, 10, § 28; Pelag. Vet. 14. — **II.** In partic., in medicine, a pill, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 138.

pilum, *i. n.* [for *pis-lum*, cf. *piso*, 1. *pila*, etc.], a pounder, pestle of a mortar. **I.** Lit.: *pilum fabarium*, Cato, R. R. 10; 13: quasi tollonem aut pilum Graecum reciprocis planā viā, a pounder, in using which, one side was raised while the other was depressed, Plaut. *Fragm.* ap. Fest. s. v. *reciprocare*, p. 274 Müll.: *pinsente pilo praeferrato*, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97: *pilo contusum*, Vulg. Exod. 27, 20. — **II.** Transf., the heavy javelin of the Roman infantry,

which they hurled at the enemy at the commencement of the action, and then took to their swords: (caput) adfixum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: *pilum*, haud paulo quam hasta, vehementius ictu missuque telum, Liv. 9, 19; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 15: *milites e loco superiore pili missis facile hostium phalangem perforaverunt*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: *pilorum hastarumque honore circumdatus*, Plin. Pan. 56, 5: in imperatorem suum legiones *pila* torserunt, Sen. Ira, 3, 2, 4; cf. Tac. A. 15, 7: *pilum praepilatum, having a blunt or rounded end*, Auct. B. Afr. 72. They were also used in sieges, being hurled at the enemy from the walls; these were called *pila muralia*, Caes. B. G. 5, 40; Tac. A. 4, 51. — Prov.: *pilum inicere alicui, to make an attack on one*, Plaut. *Most.* 3, 1, 43. — **B.** Vis certe *pila*, i. e. to be *primipilus* of the triarii or veterans who carried two javelins each, Juv. 10, 94; v. Dict. of Antiq. p. 104.

† **pilumnoe poploe** in carmine Salari Romani, velut pilis uti assueti, vel quia praecipue pellant hostes, Fest. p. 205 Müll. [the former is undoubtedly the correct derivation; the singular still occurs in *Pilumnus*; v. h. v. sub *Picumnus*].

Pilumaus, *i. m.*, v. *Picumnus*.

1. pilus, *i. m.*, a hair (syn.: *villus, seta*).

I. Lit.: *capra pilos ministrat ad usum nauticum*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: *munitae sunt palpebrae vallo pilorum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143: *caudae pilos equinae vellere*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45: *duris aspera crura pilis*, Ov. A. A. 3, 194: *contra pilum equum fricare*, Pelag. Vet. 26: in capite homini plurimus pilus, Plin. 11, 37, 47, § 130. — Prov.: non minus molestum est calvis quam comatis pilos velli, Sen. Tranq. An. 8, 2, 3: propius quidem est a sole mons quam campus aut valles, sed sic, quomodo est pilus pilo crassior, Sen. Q. N. 4, 11, 4. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Collect., *hair, the hair*: fruticantem pilo neglecta et squalida crura, Juv. 9, 15. — **B.** As a designation of insignificance, a hair, a trifle; usually joined with a negative, not a hair, not a bit, not a whit (class.): ego ne pilo quidem minus me amabo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 5: interea e Cappadocia ne pilum quidem, id. Att. 5, 20, 6: ne ullum pilum viri boni habere dicatur, has not a hair of a good man about him, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: non facit pili cohortem, does not value it a straw, Cat. 10, 13; cf. nec pili facit uni, cares not a pin about it, id. 17, 16. — In plur., a garment or fabric made of hair: vestitus pilis cameli, Vulg. Marc. 1, 6.

2. pilus, *i. m.* [*pilum*], regularly joined with *primus*: *primus pilus* (in the gen. written also as one word, *primipili*), the division of the triarii in the Roman army: P. Sextius Baculus, primi pili centurio, Caes. B. G. 3, 5; id. B. C. 1, 13: T. Balventius, qui superiore anno primum pilum duxerat, had been leader, captain of the triarii, id. B. G. 5, 35; Liv. 42, 34, 11: *aliquem ad primum pilum transducere, to transfer, advance to the triarii*, Caes. B. C. 3, 53, 5: *primos pilos ademit, took the command of the triarii, of the primipili*, Suet. Calig. 44: *vetus consuetudo tenuit, ut ex primo principe legionis promeretur centurio primi pili, qui non solum aquilae praerant, verum etiam quatuor centurias in prima acie gubernabat*, Veg. Mil. 2, 8. — Without *primus*: *referes pili praemia*, Mart. 6, 58, 10; 1, 32, 3. — **II.** Transf.: *primipilus* (in inserr. also written *PRIMOPI*, and abbrev. *p. p.*), the chief centurion of the triarii (the transf. arose from the circumstance that the chief centurion of this division was originally designated by the term *primi pili*, with the omission of the easily supplied centurio, as is shown by the following citation from Liv. 7, 41, 5; soon, however, from *primi pili*, a new word, *primipilus* or *primopilus*, was formed): *primus centurio erat, quem nunc primi pili appellant*, Liv. 7, 41, 5; 8, 16: *primipilo P. Sext. Baculo vulneribus confecto*, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: *aquilarum altera vix convelli a primipilo potuit*, Val. Max. 1, 6, 11; Inscr. (of the time of Trajan) Orell. 799: SEX. AVLENO SEX. F. PRIMOPIL. II., Inscr. (of the time of Tiberius or Caligula) Orell. 3426 M. P.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 3, 3, p. 264.

Pimpleis (**Pipleis**), *idis* and *idos*, *adj. f.*, = *Πιμπληϊς*, of or belonging to *Pim-*

pla (a place and fountain in Pieria sacred to the Muses, now *Litokhoro*), *Pimplean*; hence, as *subst.*, **I.** *The territory around Pimplea*: si rigum laetis recolis Pimpleida Musis, i. e. *if you devote yourself to the Muses, compose poetry*, Aus. Ep. 14, 9. — **II.** (Sc. Musa.) **A.** *Muse*: Musae ab terrestribus locis aliis cognominatae Libethrides, Pimpleides, Thespiades, Heliconides, Varr. L. L. 7, § 20 Müll.: *Pimpleides Musae a fonte Macedoniae dictae propter liquoris ejus unicam subtilitatem*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 212 Müll.; Mart. 11, 3, 1.

Pimpleus (**Pipleus**), a, um, *adj.*, *Pimplean* (v. *Pimpleis*); hence, *sacred to the Muses*: mons, Cat. 105, 1: antrum, Mart. 12, 11, 3. — *Subst.*: **Pimplea** (**Piplea**), ae, f. **1.** *A Muse*: nece meo Lamiae coronam, Pimplea dulcis, Hor. C. 1, 26, 9. — **2.** *The fountain of Pimplea*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 25.

Pimphiās, *adis, f.*, = *Πιμπληϊάς*, a *Pimphiad* (v. *Pimpleis*), i. e. a *Muse* (in later poetry for the more usual *Pimpleis*): hic et Pimphiadas induxerat optimus Orpheus, Sid. Carm. 10, 17; 22, 77.

pina, ae, f., = *πίνα* (less correctly *pinna*, = *πίννα*), the sea-pen, a kind of mussel, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63; id. N. D. 2, 48, 123; Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 115; 32, 11, 53, § 150.

† **pinacotheca**, ae, and **pinacothecē**, es, f., = *πινακοθήκη*, a picture-gallery: ut videant pinacothecas, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 10: ut in pinacothecae faciant, id. ib. 1, 59, 2; Vitruv. 6, 5; 6, 18; Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 4: celeberrimi pictores, quorum tabulae pinacothecas implent, id. 35, 11, 40, § 148: FLAVIUS APOLLONIUS QUI FUIT A PINACOTHECIS, director of the picture-galleries, Inscr. Fabr. 724, n. 443.

Pinarius, *i. m.*, the name of a Roman sacerdotal family. The Pinarii and Potitii presided at the celebration of certain sacred rites in honor of Hercules, originally instituted by Evander and re-established by Romulus. The Pinarii having on one occasion arrived after the exta were consumed, it was ordained that, as long as the family remained, they should not partake of the exta, Liv. 1, 7, 12 sqq.; 9, 29, 9 sqq.; Macr. S. 1, 12, 28; Fest. p. 237 Müll. — Hence, **Pinarius**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Pinarii, *Pinarian*: Pinaria domus, Verg. A. 8, 270: Pinaria gens, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. R. 8: Pinaria tribus, Fest. s. v. *popilia*, p. 233 Müll.

Pinarus, *i. m.*, = *Πίναρος*, a river in Cilicia, now *Delî Tchai*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91; Curt. 3, 12, 27.

pinastellus, *i. m.*, and **-um**, *i. n.* [*pinus*], a plant, also called *peucedanum*, App. Herb. 94.

pinaster, tri, m. [*i. d.*], a wild pine: pinaster nihil aliud est, quam pinus silvestris, Plin. 16, 10, 16, § 38.

† **pinax**, *acis, m.*, = *πίναξ*, a picture on a wooden tablet, a picture: Pinax Cebetis, the title of a work by the Theban philosopher Cebes, Tert. adv. Haeret. 39.

† **pincerna**, ae, m., = *πινκέρνης* (v. Du Cange, Gloss. Graec. s. h. v.; prop. one who mixes drinks; hence, in gen.), a cup-bearer, butler (post-class.), Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41; Hier. Quaest. in Gen. 40, 1; Inscr. Orell. 2881; Vulg. Gen. 40, 1; id. 2 Esdr. 1, 11.

Pincius, *i. m.*, the name of a Roman gens, Grut. 352, 5. Perh. after them was named the Mons Pincius, the eighth hill of Rome, situate outside the city, but enclosed by the Aurelian wall; called, at an earlier period, *Collis hortorum*, now *Monte Pincio*. — Hence, **II. Pincianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Mons Pincius, *Pincian*: domus, Cassiod. Var. 3, 10.

Pindarus, *i. m.*, = *Πίνδαρος*. **I.** *Pindar*, a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes, contemporary with Aeschylus, Hor. C. 4, 2, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 61; Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 115; Sen. Q. N. 6, 26, 3. — **B.** Hence, **1. Pindareus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pindaric*: Pindareum chelyn ferre, Mart. Cap. 2, § 119. — **2. Pindaricus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pindaric*: Camenae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 6: fons, id. Ep. 1, 3, 10: Pindaricos modos, Mart. 8, 18, 6; Ov. P. 4, 16, 28: os, Prop. 3, 15, 40: Pindaricum metrum, consisting of a trimeter brachyca-

talectus (e. g. medium rapido mare Tiberis adit fluviu), Serv. Centimetr. p. 1822 P.—**II.** Name of a slave, Cic. Att. 16, 1, 5; Inscr. Murat. 619, 2.—**III.** The freedman who held the sword upon which Cassius fell at Philippi, Val. Max. 6, 8, 4.

Pindēnissus, i, m., or **-um**, i, n., a fortified town in Cilicia, taken by Cicero, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 5; 6, 1, 9; id. Fam. 2, 10, 3; 15, 4, 10.—Hence, **Pindēnissae**, ārum, m., the inhabitants of Pindēnissus, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 1.

Pindus or **-os**, i, m., = Πίνδος, a lofty mountain in Thessaly, on the borders of Macedonia and Epirus, the seat of the Muses, now Mezzara, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30: Othrysque Pindusque et Pindo major Olympus, Ov. M. 7, 225: juga Pindi, Verg. E. 10, 11: super Pindo, Hor. C. 1, 12, 6.

pinēa, ae, v. pineus, II.

pinētum, i, n. [pinus], a pine-wood, pine-grove: cinctaque pinetis memoris juga Nonacriini, Ov. F. 2, 275; 4, 273; Plin. 27, 8, 43, § 66.

pinēus, a, um, adj. [id.], of the pine, piny, pine: pinea velamina, pine-wreaths, Lucr. 4, 587: ardor, a fire of pine-wood, Verg. A. 11, 786: silva, id. ib. 9, 85: plaga pinea, a pine tract, id. ib. 11, 320: claustra, i. e. of the wooden horse before Troy, id. ib. 2, 258: fert avidas in pinea Turnus Texta faces, i. e. into the ships, Ov. M. 14, 530; so, pinea moles, a ship, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 20: compages, Mart. 9, 76, 4: nuclei, Cels. 6, 11, 2, 22: nucēs, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 35.—**II.** Subst.: **pinēa**, ae, f., a pine-nut, a pine-cone: pineam serere, Col. 5, 10; so id. 10, 239; Lampr. Commod. 9.—**2.** **pinēum**, i, n. (late Lat.), a pine-cone; plur., Vulg. 2 Par. 2, 8.

pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3, v. a., to represent pictorially with the pencil or needle, to paint, embroider (cf.: depingo, delineo, adumbro). **I.** Lit.: quas (comas) Dione Pingitur sustinuisse manu, is represented in painting, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 34; Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7: tabulas, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: tabula picta, a painting, picture, id. Brut. 75: pingere hominis speciem, id. de Or. 2, 16, 69: Helena simulacrum, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: Nero princeps jusserrat colosseum se pingi, Plin. 35, 7, 33, § 51.—**Prov.**: quae dicunt ii, qui numquam philosophum pictum, ut dicitur, viderunt, of those who speak of things they know nothing about, Cic. Fin. 5, 27, 80.—**Of embroidering** (with or without acu): textile stragulum, magnificis operibus pictum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: pingere acu, Ov. M. 6, 23: picti reges, in embroidered garments, Mart. 10, 72, 7: picti tori, with embroidered coverlets, Ov. H. 12, 30: toga, the embroidered toga worn by a triumphing commander, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40: tapetes, Vulg. Prov. 7, 16.—**Pass.** in mid. force: pingi, to paint the face, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 11.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To paint, stain, color with any thing (mostly poet.): palloribus omnia pingunt, Lucr. 4, 311; 2, 375: sanguineis frontem moris et tempora pingit, Verg. E. 6, 22; 2, 50; Mart. 14, 5, 2: multas facies, Juv. 9, 146: oculos, id. 2, 94; so, oculos stibio, Vulg. Jer. 4, 30.—**Esp.**, to tattoo: Agathyrsi ora artusque pingunt isdem omnes notis, et sic ut ablu nequeunt, Mel. 2, 1, 10: membraque qui ferro gaudet pinxisse Gelonus, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 313.—**2.** To adorn, decorate, embellish: herbas floribus, Lucr. 5, 1396: bibliothecam aliqua re, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 3: stellis pingitur aether, Sen. Med. 310.—**II.** Trop., of style, to paint, color, embellish: verba, Cic. Brut. 37; 141: tabula, quam Cleanthes sane commode verbis depingere solebat, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69: locus, quem ego varie meis orationibus soleo pingere, id. Att. 1, 14, 3: modo mihi date Britanniam, quam pingam coloribus tuis penicillo meo, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, a, 2: hunc (virum) omnibus a me pictum, et politum artis coloribus subito deformatum vidi, id. Att. 2, 21, 4.—Hence, **pictus**, a, um, P. a., painted, colored, of various colors. **A.** Lit.: volucres, Verg. A. 4, 525: pelles, id. G. 4, 342: absint et picti squalentia terga lacerti, id. ib. 4, 13: puppes, id. A. 5, 663: carinae, id. ib. 8, 93.—**B.** Transf., tattooed: Geloni, Verg. G. 2, 115: Agathyrsi, id. A. 4, 146: Forbig, ad loc.; Prisc. Perieg. 302.—**2.** Of style, ornamented, ornate: orationis pictum et expolitum genus, Cic. Or. 1378.

27, 96: Lysia nihil potest esse pictius, id. Brut. 95, 293.—**3.** Merely painted, i. e. unreal, false, deceptive, empty, vain: pictos experire metus, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 50.

† **pinguāmen**, inis, n. [pinguis], fat, Cypr. adv. Jud. 1, 16; cf. pinguamen, λιπος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pinguēdo, inis, f. [id.], fatness, fat (post-Aug.), Plin. 12, 15, 35, § 68; Pall. 3, 29; 11, 20; Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—**II.** Transf., richness, abundance, Vulg. Gen. 27, 28; id. Job. 36, 16.—**III.** Fig., fulness, richness in expression (opp. exilitas), v. l. ap. Quint. 1, 11, 4 (al. pinguetudine).

pinguēfācio, feci, factum, 3, v. a. [pinguis-facio], to make fat, to fatten (post-Aug.), Plin. 16, 44, 93, § 246: pinguēfactus est, Tert. adv. Psych. 6.

pinguesco, ēre, v. inch. n. [pinguis], to become or grow fat. **I.** Lit.: emaciatum armentum medicā (herbā) pinguescit, Col. 2, 11, 2: attilus (piscis) in Pado inertia pinguescit, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44; 18, 14, 36, § 134: frumenta pinguescunt, id. 17, 2, 2, § 15: campos sanguine, grow fertile, Verg. G. 1, 492.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To grow fat, rich, or oily: vinum Maroneum vetustate pinguescit, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 54: nucēs juglandes, id. 19, 5, 30, § 95.—**B.** To become shining, like fat: achates politurā pinguescit, Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 177.—**C.** To aspirate in speaking: Aeolenses Graeci, in quibusdam dictionibus, ut pinguescant, digamma apponunt ut pro Elena dicunt Velenā, Serg. p. 1827 P.—**III.** Poet., to increase, grow more violent: flammae pinguescunt, Sil. 7, 354.

pinguārius, ii, m. [id.], one who likes fat, Mart. 11, 100, 6.

* **pinguicūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], somewhat fat, fattish: plantae, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 12 Mai.

pinguis, e, adj. [root pag-, pak-, of pango, q. v.; cf. Gr. παῖς, stout], = πῖον, fat (opp. macer; syn.: opimus, obesus). **I.** Lit.: pingues Thebanī, Cic. Fat. 4, 7: pingui tentus omaso Furius, Hor. S. 2, 5, 40: me pinguem et nitidum bene curatā cute vides, id. Ep. 1, 4, 15: Lateranus, Juv. 8, 147: pinguem facere gallinam, Col. 8, 7: pinguior agnus, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 5: pinguissimus haedulus, Juv. 11, 65: merum, rich, oily wine (= plenum), Hor. S. 2, 4, 65.—**Subst.**: **pingue**, is, n., fat, grease, Plin. 11, 37, 85, § 212; Verg. G. 3, 124: taurorum, leonum ac pantherarum pinguis, Plin. 28, 9, 38, § 144: comedite pinguis, Vulg. 2 Esd. 8, 10.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Pass., fat, rich, fertile; also, plump, in good condition: ager, Col. 1, 4; Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 25; cf.: sanguine pinguior Campus, Hor. C. 2, 1, 29: sulcus, i. e. drawn in a rich soil, Luc. 6, 382: firmus, Verg. G. 1, 80: hortus, id. ib. 4, 118: stabula, of beehives, rich, full of honey, id. ib. 4, 14: arae, id. A. 4, 62: ficus, plump, juicy, Hor. S. 2, 8, 88; cf. saliva, Sen. Ira. 3, 38, 2: flamma, of incense; tura pingues facientia flammās, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 11: corpora suco pinguis olivae Splendescunt, id. M. 10, 176: pingues tadeae, full of pitch, Lucr. 3, 681: pingues arae, full of fat and blood, Verg. A. 4, 62: coma, anointed, Mart. 2, 29, 5 (different from Suet. Ner. 20; v. infra 3): mensa, rich, luxurious, Cat. 62, 3; cf.: incusa pingui auro dona, Pers. 2, 52.—**Of color**, dull, faint, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 115.—**Act.**, that makes fat; hence, meton., fertilizing: pingui flumine Nilus, Verg. A. 9, 31.—**2.** Bedaubed, besmeared: pinguis crura luto, Juv. 3, 247: virga, timed twigs, Mart. 9, 55, 4.—**3.** Thick, dense: caelum pingue et concretum (opp. caelum tenue et purum), Cic. Div. I, 57, 130: folia pinguissima, Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53: toga, Suet. Aug. 82: lacernae, Juv. 9, 28: pinguissima coma, very thick, luxuriant hair, Suet. Ner. 20.—**4.** Of taste, dull, insipid, not sharp, not pungent: sapor, Plin. 15, 27, 32, § 106; id. 15, 28, 33, § 109.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the mind, dull, gross, heavy, stupid, doltish: Cordubae natis poetis pingue quiddam sonantibus et peregrinum, Cic. Arch. 10, 26: pingue videbatur et sibi contrarium, id. Ac. 2, 34, 109: nec prave factis decorari versibus opto, Ne rubrum pingui donatus munere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 267: pingue sed ingenium mansit, Ov. M. 11, 148: insubidi nescio quid facies et pinguis, Gell. 13, 21 (20), 4: pin-

guis Minerva, v. Minerva.—**B.** Stout, bold, strong: verba, Quint. 12, 10, 35: facundia, Gell. 17, 10, 8.—**C.** Calm, quiet, comfortable, easy (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et pingui membra quiete levat, Ov. R. Am. 206; id. Am. 1, 13, 7: amor, id. ib. 2, 19, 25: secessus, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 3: mollem in posterum et pinguem destinare vitam, id. ib. 7, 26, 3: pinguis otium, id. ib. 5, 6, 45.—**D.** Sleek, spruce, trim, = nitidus: pexus pinguis doctor, Quint. 1, 5, 14 Spald.—Hence, adv.: **pinguiter**. **1.** Lit., fatly, with fatness, Col. 2, 2.—**2.** Transf., abundantly, liberally: pinguis succurrere, Dig. 44, 2, 14.—**3.** Trop., dully, stupidly: pinguis aliquid accipere, Dig. 42, 1, 49.

pinguitia, ae, and **pinguities**, ei, f. [pinguis], fatness (post-class.), Arn. 7, 226; App. M. 10, p. 245, 39.

pinguitudo, inis, f. [id.], fatness, richness, coarseness, rankness. **I.** Lit.: verus usque adeo pinguitudine crescere solet, ut, etc., Cato ap. Varr. R. R. 2, 4; Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 11, 37, 71, § 186: olei, Col. 12, 52, 17: soli, id. 4, 24, 19: palmitis, Pall. 3, 12, 2.—**II.** Transf., broadness, coarseness of pronunciation, opp. to exilitas, Quint. 1, 11, 4 (v. l. pinguetudine).

pinguiscūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], somewhat fat, fattish: corpora, Sol. 11.

pinifer, fera, ferum, adj. [pinus-fero], pine-bearing, that produces pines: Maenalius, Verg. E. 10, 14: Atlantis caput, id. A. 4, 248: Ida, Stat. S. 3, 4, 12.

piniger, gēra, gērum, adj. [pinus-gero], pine-bearing: caput, Ov. F. 3, 84: Othrys, Val. Fl. 6, 393: Simois, Stat. Th. 12, 225.

1. pinna, ae, f., v. penna.

2. pinna, a kind of mussel; prop.

pinā, q. v.

pinnaculum, i, n. [l. pinna], a peak, pinnacle of a building (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Jud. 8; Vulg. Matt. 4, 5.

pinnāpes, pēdis, adj. [pinna-pes], winged on the feet, having winged feet: Perseus, Cat. 55, 25.

pinnātus, a, um, adj. [l. pinna], feathered, plumed, winged. **I.** Lit.: Jovis satelles Pinnatā caudā, old poet ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: Musa pinnato gradu intulit se, Porc. Latro ap. Gell. 17, 21, 45: Cupido, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58.—**II.** Transf., feathered, pinnate: abies folio pinnato densa, feathered, i. e. having leaves that lie on each other like feathers, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 48: fraxinus pinnata et ipsa folio, id. 16, 13, 24, § 62; 27, 9, 55, § 79.

(**pinnicillum**, i, n., for penicillum, Pall. Mart. 1.)

pinniger, gēra, gērum, adj. [l. pinna-gero], feather-bearing, i. e. feathered, winged. **I.** Lit.: pinnigero non armigero in corpore tela exercentur, i. e. against birds, Att. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 1 (Trag. Rel. p. 176 Rib.): amor, Lucr. 5, 1074.—**II.** Transf., having fins, finny: pisces, Ov. M. 13, 963; Coripp. Johann. 4, 951.

pinnipōtens, v. pennipotens.

pinnirāpus, i, m. [l. pinna-rapio], a peak-snatcher, i. e. a gladiator, Juv. 3, 158; cf.: pinnirapos autem dicit, lanistas ex habitu gladiatorum, quia post mortem retiarum pinnam, id est manicam rapit, ut ostendat populo se vicisse, Vet. Schol. ad loc.

pinnūla, ae, f. dim. [l. pinna], a little plume or wing. **I.** Lit., Plaut. Am. prol. 143; Col. 8, 5.—**II.** Transf., a little fin, a fin, Plin. 9, 57, 83, § 175; Vulg. Lev. 11, 9; id. Deut. 14, 9.

† **pinōphylax**, ācis, m., = πιννοφύλαξ, a species of crab, called also pinoteres, Plin. 9, 42, 66, § 142.

† **pinōtēres** and **pinōthēres** (less correctly **pinno-**), ae, m., = πιννοθήρης or πιννοθήρης, the pinna-guard, a species of crab found in the shell of the pinna, and fabled to keep watch over it, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63; Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 98; 32, 11, 53, § 150.

pinsātio, ōnis, f. [pinso, are], a stamping, pounding, crushing, Vitr. 7, 1.

pinsitus, a, um, Part., from pinso.

pinso (piso), pinsi and pinsii, pinsum, pinsitum, and pistum (pisatum, Fest. p. 158 Müll.), 3 (also in Varr. R. R. 1, 63 fin., the reading is pinsatur; archaic form of the imperf. pinsabant, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 23 Müll.; v. Enn. p. 147 fin. Vahl.), a a.

[πίσσω, πίσιω], to beat, pound, bray, crush: pinsunt terram genibus, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 370 P. (Ann. v. 354 Vahl.): flagro, to scourge, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 81: si communiter pisunt, Cato, R. R. 136: pilum, quod eo far pisunt: a quo ubi id fit dicitur pistrinum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 138 Müll.: farinam, id. ap. Non. 152, 15: uvam passam, id. R. R. 3, 16: panicum pinsitum, Col. 2, 9, 19; 6, 6, 5: pisente pilo, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97; 18, 10, 20, § 93: qui far pisebant, id. 18, 11, 28, § 107: o Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit (v. ciconia), Pers. 1, 58.

pinsor, ōris, m. [pinso], for pistor, a baker, Varr. ap. Non. 152, 14.

pinus, a, um, *Part.*, from pinso.

pinus, ūs and i (dat. pinu, Prop. 3, 19, 19; abl. sing. only pinu; gen. and abl. plur. pinorum and pinis), f., = πίνυς. **I.** Lit., a pine, pine-tree; a fir, fir-tree: Pinus silvestris, Linn.; Plin. 16, 20, 33, § 79; 16, 25, 40, § 95: ex altā pinu, Verg. G. 2, 389: pinos loquentes, id. E. 8, 22: evertunt actas ad sidera pinus, id. A. 11, 136: Idaeae sacro de vertice pinus, id. ib. 10, 230: gummi in cerasis, resina pinis, Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 42.—The pine was sacred to Cybele, Ov. M. 10, 103; Macr. S. 6, 9; Phaedr. 3, 17, 4; to Diana, Hor. C. 3, 22, 1; Prop. 2, 15, 17 (3, 12, 19); Pan was represented with a pine-wreath, Ov. M. 14, 638; Sil. 13, 331; so, too, Faunus, Ov. H. 5, 137. The victors at the Isthmian games were also crowned with a pine-wreath, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 36.—Acc. to the fable, Pitys, i. e. pinus, was beloved by Pan; hence, pinus amica Arcadio deo, Prop. 1, 18, 29 (20).—**B.** The stone-pine, which bears an edible fruit, Plin. 16, 10, 16, § 38.—**II.** Transf., any thing made of pine-wood or pine-trees. **1.** A ship: quos Mincius infestā ducibat in aequora pinu, Verg. A. 10, 206; Hor. Epod. 16, 57: quamvis Pontica pinus Silvae filia nobilis, id. C. 1, 14, 11: orbatā praeside pinus, Ov. M. 14, 88.—**2.** A pine torch: atque manum pinu flagrantī fervidus implet, Verg. A. 9, 72.—**3.** A lance, spear, Stat. Th. 8, 539.—**4.** An oar, Luc. 3, 531.—**5.** A wreath of pine-leaves, Ov. M. 14, 638; id. F. 1, 412; Sil. 13, 331.—**6.** A pine forest: Gallinaria pinus, Juv. 3, 307.

pīo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [pius]. **I.** To seek to appease, to appease, propitiate by sacrifice (syn. placō).—**B.** Lit.: Silvanum lacte piabant, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 143: ossa, Verg. A. 6, 379: busta (i. e. Manes), Ov. M. 13, 515: Janus Agonali luce piandus erit, id. F. 1, 318.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To honor with religious rites, to celebrate: ubi piem Pietatem, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 3: aras ture, Prop. 3, 10 (4, 9), 19: in magicis astra piare focis, to perform sacred rites, id. 1, 1, 20.—**B.** To purify with sacred rites (syn.: procuro, lustrō): si quid tibi piandum fuisset, Cic. Dom. 51.—**C.** To make or seek to make good, to atone for, expiate: damna, Ov. A. 3, 160: mors morte pianda est, id. M. 8, 483: fulmen, to avert by sacrifice the misfortune portended by lightning, id. F. 3, 291: nefas triste, to atone for, avert the penalty, Verg. A. 2, 184; Ov. H. 19, 194: cometes terrificum sidus, ac non leviter piatum, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 92.—**D.** To punish, avenge: culpam morte, Verg. A. 2, 140: grande nefas et morte piandum, Juv. 13, 54.—**E.** To free from madness, Fest. p. 213 Müll.: jube te piari de meā pecuniā: nam ego quidem insanum te esse certo scio, Plaut. Men. 2, 17; so id. ib. 3, 2, 51.

† **pīpātio**, ōnis, f. [pīpo], a piping, chirping, whimpering: pipatio clamor plorantis linguā Oscurum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 212 Müll.

pīpātus, ūs, m. [id.], a peeping, piping, chirping: pullorum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll.

pīper, **pīpēris**, n., = πείπερι, a pepper. pipalli or pipalli (the same), pepper. **I.** Lit., Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 26 sq.; Cels. 2, 27: et piper et quicquid chartis amicitur ineptis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 270; Ov. A. 2, 417; Juv. 14, 293: rugosum piper, Pers. 5, 55: sacrum piper, a term intimating that the miser is as sparing of it as if it were something sacred, id. 6, 21.—**II.** Trop., of sharp, biting speech: piper, non homo, Petr. 44; Hier. Ep. 31, n. 2.

pīperatarius, a, um, *adj.* [piper], containing pepper (late Lat.): horrea pīpera-

taria, Hier. in Chron. Euseb. ad a. XCII. p. Chr. n.

pīperatōrium, ii, n. [piper], a silver dish to hold pepper, a pepper-box: vasis argenteis legatis, continetur... pīperatoria, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 86.

pīperātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], peppered, seasoned with pepper. **I.** Lit.: garum pīperatum, Petr. 36: acetum, Col. 12, 47, 5.—**B.** Subst.: **pīperātum**, i, n., pepper-sauce, Cels. 4, 19; Apic. 3, 14.—**II.** Trop., peppery, pungent: pīperata facundia, Sid. Ep. 5, 8; 8, 11.—**B.** Sharp, thievish: non fuit Autolyti tam pīperata manus, Mart. 8, 59, 4.

pīpēritis, is and idis, f., = πειπερίτις, pepperwort, prob. Indian pepper: pīperitis, quam et siliquastrum appellavimus, Plin. 20, 17, 66, § 174; 19, 12, 62, § 187.

pīpilo, āre, v. n. [pipilo], to peep, pip, chirp: ad solam dominam usque pīpilabat (passer), Cat. 3, 10; Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. t. 2, p. 294 Burm.

pīpinna, ae, = parva mentula, Mart. 11, 72, 1.

1. pīpio, āre, v. n., to pip, chirp, whimper: infantes pīpantes, Tert. Monog. 16: imbres pīpiavit, id. adv. Valent. 15.

2. pīpio, īre, v. n., to peep, pip, chirp: aviarius auscultetur, si (pulli) pīpant, Col. 8, 5, 14; Auct. Carm. Philom. 30.

3. pīpio, ōnis, m., a young piping or chirping bird, a squab: servos habuit vecigales qui eos (palumbes) ex ovis et pulicenis ac pīpionibus alerent, from the produce of the eggs and chickens, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 41.

pīpizo, ōnis, m. [pīpio], the young of the crane, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 28.

pīpo, āre, v. n., to peep, pip, chirp: mugit bos, balat ovis, equi hinnunt, gallina pīpat, Varr. ap. Non. 156, 25; of the hawk, Auct. Carm. Philom. 24.

pīpūlum, i, n., and **pīpūlus**, i, m. [pīpo], a peeping, piping, chirping; hence, **I.** A whimpering, crying: filioli, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 3 Mai.—**II.** An outcry, upbraiding: te pīpulo hic differam ante aedes, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 32; cf.: pīpulo te differam id est convicio, declinatum a pīpatu pullorum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll.: pīpulo poscere, Cn. Matius ap. Gell. 20, 9, 4.

pīracium, ii, n. [pīrum], perry, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, n. 5; Ven. Vit. S. Radeg. 15.

Piraeus (trisyll.) and **Piraeus**, i, m., = Πειραιεύς; also **Piraea**, ōrum, n. (poet.), the celebrated port of Athens, about five Roman miles from the city, with which it was connected by long walls; the **Piraeus**, now Porto Dracone or Porto Leone: In Piraea cum exissem, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1: venio ad Piraea: in quo magis reprehendendus sum, quod homo Romanus Piraea scripsim, non Piraeum (sic enim omnes nostri locuti sunt), quam in quod addiderim: non enim hoc ut oppido praeposui, sed ut loco... Secutus sum Terentium (Eun. 3, 4, 1): heri aliquot adulescentuli coimus in Piraeum, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10: curre in Piraeum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 11: ex Piraeo abire, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 59: Piraeus ille magnificus, Cic. Rep. 3, 32, 44; id. Brut. 13, 51: e litioribus Piraei, Cat. 64, 74: Piraeus et Phalera portus, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24; Vell. 2, 23, 3.—In neutr.: Sunion expositum Piraeaeque tuta recessu Linquit, Ov. F. 4, 563.—Hence, **Piraeus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Piraeus, Piraeian: Piraea litora, Ov. M. 6, 446: litus, Sil. 13, 754: portus, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 23.

† **pīrāta**, ac, m., = πειρατής (an adventurer, hence), a sea-robber, corsair, pirate (syn. praedo): nam pirata non est ex perduellum numero definitus, sed communis hostis omnium, Cic. Rose. Am. 50, 146; id. Off. 3, 29, 107; Vell. 2, 31, 2; Luc. 3, 228; Flor. 3, 6, 11: Capito et Numitor, Piratae Cilicum, Juv. 8, 94 al.

† **pīraticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πειρατικός, of or belonging to pirates, piratic, piratical: myoparone piratico capto, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 73: statio, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152: laurea, victories over the pirates, Luc. 1, 122: bellum, Cic. Red. in Sen. 5, 11.—**II.** Subst.: **pīratica**, ae, f., piracy: piraticam quoque ut musicam fabricam dici adhuc dubitabant mei praeceptores, Quint. 8, 3, 34:

piraticam facere, to practise piracy, Cic. Red. in Sen. 5; so, piraticam exercere, Just. 8, 3, 13; 22, 1, 14.

Pirēnē, ēs, f., = Πειρήνη, a fountain in the citadel of Corinth (Acrocorinthus), which sprung up from a blow of the hoof of Pegasus; hence sacred to the Muses, Plin. 4, 4, 5; Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 23; Stat. S. 1, 4, 25: Heliconidasque pallidamque Pirēnen, Pers. prol. 4.—Hence, **II. Pirēnis**, idis, f. *adj.*, = Πειρήνιος, of or belonging to Pirēne, Pirēnian: Ephyre, i. e. Corinth, Ov. M. 7, 391: unda, id. ib. 2, 240: Pirēnida cessit ad undam (al. urbem), to Corinth, id. P. 1, 3, 75: Tantalus securus undas hauriat Pirēnidas, as king of Corinth, Sen. Med. 745.

Pirithōus, i, m., = Πειριθόος, son of Ixion, king of the Lapithae, husband of Hippodamia, and friend of Theseus. After the death of Hippodamia, he descended, in company with Theseus, to the infernal regions, to carry away Proserpine; but was, together with Theseus, seized and detained in chains. Theseus was afterwards delivered by Hercules, who vainly endeavored to save Pirithōus also, Ov. M. 8, 302 sq.: amatorem trecentae Pirithoum cohibent catenae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 79; 4, 7, 28: Aegidae Pirithoique fides, Ov. P. 2, 6, 26.

pīrum, i, n., a pear, Cato, R. R. 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 3; Col. 5, 10, 18; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 53; Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15; Plaut. Poen. 2, 38; Juv. 11, 73: insitiva decerpens pira, Hor. Epod. 2, 19; id. Ep. 1, 7, 14; Verg. G. 2, 88.

pīrus, i, f., a pear-tree: inserte nunc, Meliboeae, pīros, Verg. E. 1, 74; Plin. 16, 24, 38, § 90; 16, 26, 46, § 109; 16, 25, 42, § 103: felix arbor, Macr. S. 3, 20, 2.

Pirustae, ārum, m., a people in Illyria, Caes. B. G. 5, 1; Liv. 45, 26.

1. pīsa, ae, v. pisum.

2. Pīsa, ae, and, less freq., **Pīsaē**, ārum, f., = Πίσσα, a city of Elis, on the Alpheus, near which the Olympic games were celebrated: aut Alpheia rotis praelabi flumina Pīsaē, Verg. G. 3, 180: Pīsa, Ov. Ib. 327; Stat. Th. 4, 238: Pīsaē Oenomaī, Mel. 2, 3, 4.—Hence, **Pīsaēus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Pīsa, Pīsaean: Arethusa, so called because, acc. to the myth, it rose in Elis, Ov. M. 5, 409: hasta, of Oenomaus, king of Elis, id. Am. 3, 2, 15: Pīsaē lege trementem currere et Oenomaī frenitus audire sequentis, i. e. the law by which any one who demanded Hippodamia in marriage, was compelled to contend in the chariot-race with her father Oenomaus, and, if defeated, was put to death, Stat. S. 1, 2, 41: Pīsaēique tori legem, Nemes. Cyn. 23: Pīsaēae ramus olivae, Juv. 13, 99: praemia, prizes, Att. ap. Prisc. p. 698 P.: annus, in which the Olympic games took place, Stat. S. 1, 3, 8; id. Th. 1, 421: ebur Pīsaēae pollice rasum, by the hand which wrought the Olympic Jove, i. e. that of Phidias, id. S. 4, 6, 29.—**B.** Subst.: **Pīsaēae**, ae, f., Hippodamia, Ov. Tr. 2, 386.

Pīsaē, ārum, f., a very ancient city of Etruria, a colony of Pīsa in Elis, still called Pīsa: Alpheae ab origine Pīsaē, urbs Etrusca solo, Verg. A. 10, 179 Serv.; Just. 20, 1, 11; Luc. 2, 401; Liv. 21, 39.—Hence, **A. Pīsanus**, a, um, *adj.*, Pīsan: ager, Liv. 39, 2.—In plur.: **Pīsanī**, ōrum, m., the Pīsans, Liv. 40, 43.—**B.** † **Pīsas**, ātis, *adj.*, Pīsatīc, Pīsan, Inscr. Orell. 4048.—**C. Pīsatilis**, e, *adj.*, born at Pīsa (for Pīsanus), found in Naev., acc. to Fest. p. 210 Müll. (prob. Latinized from the Greek form Πισάτης).

Pīsander, dri, m., = Πεισανδρος, son of Polyctor, and one of Penelope's suitors, Ov. H. 1, 91.

Pīsanus, a, um, v. Pīsaē, A.

† **Pīsas**, ātis, v. Pīsaē, B.

Pīsatilis, e, v. Pīsaē, C.

* **pīsatio**, ōnis, f. [pīso], a stamping, crushing (al. spissatio), Sen. Ep. 86, 17.

Pīsaurum, i, n., a city of Umbria, at the mouth of the Pīsaurs; the mod. Pesaro, Mel. 2, 4, 5; Liv. 39, 44; Vell. 1, 15, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 11 sq.; Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 2; id. Att. 2, 7, 2 sq.—Hence, **A. Pīsaurensis**, e, *adj.*, Pīsaurian: T. Accius Pīsaurensis, of Pīsaurum, Cic. Brut. 78, 271; Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 128.—In plur.: **Pīsaurenses**, ium, m.,

the Pisaurians, Inscr. Grut. 276, 3; 481, 9; 1085, 12. — **B. Pisaurius**, ii, m., name of a slave liberated by the city of Pisaurum, Inscr. Fabr. p. 438, n. 17.

piscarius, a, um, adj. [piscis], of or belonging to fishing or fish, fish-: copia piscaria, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 65: forum piscarium, the fish-market, id. Curc. 4, 1, 13: hamulus, id. Stich. 2, 1, 17. — **II. Subst.**

A. piscarius, ii, m., a fish-monger: nullus in piscaria piscis erat: inter piscarios nemo vendebat, Varr. in Perott. in Cornucop. — **B. piscaria**, ae, f., fish-market, Varr. Fragm. v. supra, Dig. 50, 16, 17.

piscatio, ōnis, f. [piscor], a fishing, fishery: piscatio thynnaria, Dig. 8, 4, 13; 7, 1, 9; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 41.

piscator, ōris, m. [id.], a fisherman, fisher, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 48; 55: lanii, coqui, fartores, piscatores, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26: piscatores ad se convocat, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58; Juv. 4, 26; Sen. Ep. 55, 6: piscatoris instrumentum, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 66: PISCATORES PROPOLAE, Inscr. Fabr. p. 731, n. 450: PATRONVS CORPORIS PISCATORVM, Inscr. Orell. 4115. — Fig.: piscatores hominum, Vulg. Matt. 4, 19.

piscatorius, a, um, adj. [piscator], of or belonging to fishermen, fishing-: naves, fishing-smacks, Caes. B. C. 2, 4; Liv. 36, 27: casa, Petr. 115: harundo, a fishing-rod, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 172: lina, of which nets were made, id. 24, 9, 40, § 65: forum, Col. 8, 17, 15: piscatorii ludi vocatur, qui quotannis mense Junio trans Tiberim fieri solent a praetore urbano pro piscatoribus Tiberinis, Fest. p. 238 Müll.; cf. Ov. F. 6, 239: piscatorium aes vetusto more appellatur, quod in monte Albano datur pro piscibus, Fest. p. 210 Müll.

piscatrix, icis, f. [id.], she that fishes: rana, quae in mari piscatrix vocatur, Plin. 9, 42, 67, § 143; Inscr. Orell. 192, 8.

piscatura, ae, f. [piscor], a fishing (post-class. for piscatus), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

piscatus, ūs (gen. piscati, Pompon. et Turp. ap. Non. 488, 16 sq.), m. [id.], **I. Lit.**, a fishing, catching of fish: hamatilis et saxatilis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 10; 4, 2, 6 sq.: esse et in piscatu voluptatem maxime testudinum, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 91. — In plur.: quos venatus, aucupia, piscatusque alebant, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 44. — **II. Fig.**, a catch (of a mistress): piscatus hic tibi evenit bonus, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 70. — Transf., concr., fishes, fish: parare piscatum, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 63; 3, 2, 41: privare piscatu, Vitr. 8, 3, 28: inopia tum erat piscati, Turp. ap. Non. l. l.: omne piscati genus, Pompon. ap. Non. l. l.; Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23.

† **piscicāpus**, i, m. [piscis-capio], a fish-catcher, fisher, Inscr. Orell. 3700, c.

1. pisciculus, i, m. dim. [piscis], a little fish, Varr. R. R. 3, 5: minuti, Ter. And. 2, 2, 32: parvi, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123; Vulg. Marc. 8, 7.

2. Pisciculus, i, m., a Roman surname: Junius Pisciculus, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 39.

piscina, ae, f. [piscis], a pond in which fish are kept, a fish-pond. **I. Lit.**: piscinarum genera sunt duo, dulcium et salsum, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 2; 3, 3, 2; 5; 10; Col. 1, 6, 21; 8, 17: in piscinam rete qui parat, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 12; Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38; id. Att. 2, 1, 7. — Esp., **2. Piscina publica**, the public fish-pond at the Porta Capena: praefores tribunalia ad Piscinam publicam posuerunt, Liv. 23, 32, 4; cf. Fest. infra, II. A. — **II. Transf.** (post-Aug.). **A. A pond for bathing or swimming**, whether of warm or cold water: a basin, pool, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 23: cohaeret calida piscina, ex qua nantes mare aspiciunt, id. ib. 2, 17, 11; Sen. Ep. 86, 5; Suet. Ner. 27; Lampr. Elag. 19: piscinam peto, non licet natare, Mart. 3, 44, 13; Vulg. Cant. 7, 4; id. Johan. 5, 2: piscinae publicae hodieque nomen manet, ipsa non exstat, ad quam et natatum et exercitationis alioqui causa veniebat populus, Fest. p. 213 Müll. — Of a pond where cattle might bathe and drink: piscinae pecoribus instruantur, Col. 1, 5, 2; 1, 6, 21. — **B. A flood-gate, sluice, lock**, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53. — **C. A cistern, tank, reservoir**: piscinae lignae, Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 123: Probatia piscina, Vulg. Johan. 5, 2.

piscinālis, e, adj. [piscina], of or belonging to a bath: cellae, bathing-rooms, Pall. 1, 40, 4.

piscinarius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to fish-ponds: macellum, Varr. R. R. 3, 17 ex conj. Ponted.; v. Schneid. ad loc. — **II. Subst.**: **piscinarius**, ii, m., one fond of fish-ponds, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 6; 1, 20, 3; Macr. S. 1, 11.

piscinensis, e, adj. [id.], of or belonging to fish-ponds: pugil est, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. piscinae, p. 213 Müll.

piscis, is, m. [etym. dub.]; cf. Angl. Sax. fisk, Germ. Fisch], a fish. **I. Lit.**: ubi lanigerum pecus piscibus pascit, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. cyprio, p. 59 Müll. (Sat. v. 42 Vahl.); id. ap. App. Mag. p. 299 (Heduph. v. 5 Vahl.); Plaut. As. 1, 3, 26; id. Truc. 2, 3, 1: pisces ut saepe minutos magnus comest, Varr. ap. Non. 81, 11: etsi pisces ut aiunt, ova cum genuerunt, relinquunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129; Hor. C. 4, 3, 19; Juv. 4, 72. — **2. Sing. collect.**: pisce vehi quaedam (natarum videntur), Ov. M. 2, 13; Plin. 11, 53, 116, § 281: lacus piscem suggerit, Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 1; so, piscis femina, Ov. A. A. 2, 482. — **II. Transf.**, as a constellation. **A. Pisces**, the Fishes, a constellation consisting of 34 stars. Acc. to the myth, Cupid and Venus, during the war of the Titans, were carried for safety across the Euphrates by fishes, who were on this account placed among the stars, Ov. F. 2, 458; Hyg. Astr. 2, 30; 3, 29; Col. 11, 2, 24; 63; cf. nodus, I. B. 7. — **B. Piscis major**, Avien. Arat. 806. Prob. the same constellation, in the southern heavens, which Verg. G. 4, 234, calls Piscis aquosus; cf. Manil. 1, 428.

piscor, ātus, i, v. dep. n. [piscis], to fish: ut ante suos hortulos piscarentur, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: piscemur, venemur, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 57: animi laxandi causa piscabatur hamo, Suet. Aug. 83: piscatus est rete aurato, id. Ner. 30: retia in piscando durantia, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 15: vado piscari, Vulg. Johan. 21, 3. — Prov.: piscari in aëre, to give one's self useless trouble, to labor in vain, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 86: piscari aureo hamo, to risk more than the game is worth: minima comoda non minimo sectantis discrimine similes aiebat esse aureo hamo piscantibus, cujus abrupti damnum nulla captura pensari potest, Suet. Aug. 25 fin.

piscosus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of fishes, abounding in fish (syn. pisculentus): amnes, Ov. F. 3, 581: scopuli, Verg. A. 4, 255: flumina, Sen. Ben. 6, 7, 3: Oceanus, Just. 44, 1, 7.

pisculentus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of fishes, abounding in fish (ante- and post-class.): fluvius, Cato ap. Non. 151, 7 sq.: loca, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 2: promontorium omnibus mari nantibus pisculentissimum, Sol. 5, 6. — **II. Subst.**: **pisculentum**, i, n., a remedy prepared from fish, App. Mag. p. 294, 40.

Pisida, ae, m., a Pisidian; usually **Pisidae**, ārum (old orthog. Peisidae, Plebis. Therm.), m. = Πισιδαι, Pisidians, a people of Taurus, in Asia Minor, bordering on the Phrygians, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 33; id. Div. 1, 1, 2; 1, 15, 25; 1, 41, 92; id. Att. 6, 5, 3; Liv. 35, 13; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 241. — In sing., Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105. — Collect.: Pisida ferox, Avien. Perieg. 1023. — Hence, **A. Pisidia**, ae, f. = Πισidia, the country of the Pisidians, Pisidia, Liv. 37, 54 and 56. — **B. Pisidicus**, a, um, adj., Pisidian: iris, Plin. 21, 7, 19, § 42.

pisinnus, a, um, adj., small, little; only as subst.: **pisinni**, grum, m., little ones, children: crudum manduces Priamum Priamique pisinnos, Labeo ap. Schol. Pers. 1, 4.

Pisinus, i, f., an ancient town in Galatia, prob. the same with Pessinus (Gr. Πισινός), q. v.; Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146.

Pisistratus, i, m., = Πεισίστρατος. **I. Pisistratus**, tyrant of Athens, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82; id. Brut. 7, 27; id. Rep. 1, 44, 68; id. de Or. 3, 34, 137; Sen. Ira, 3, 11, 4; Phaedr. 1, 2, 5. — Hence, **B. Pisistratidae**, ārum, m. = Πεισιστρατιδαι, the Pisistratidae, i. e. Hippas and Hipparchus, sons of Pisistratus, Liv. 31, 44, 8. — **II. A Boeotian chief**, a friend of the Romans, Liv. 33, 27 sq.

pisinnus, a, um, adj., small, little; only as subst.: **pisinni**, grum, m., little ones, children: crudum manduces Priamum Priamique pisinnos, Labeo ap. Schol. Pers. 1, 4.

Pisinus, i, f., an ancient town in Galatia, prob. the same with Pessinus (Gr. Πισινός), q. v.; Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146.

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pisito, āre, v. n., to utter the natural cry of the starling, Auct. Carm. Phil. 17.

1. piso, āre and ēre, v. pinso.

2. piso, ōnis, m. [pinso, piso; cf. pistor], a mortar: marmoreus, Mart. Emp. 8.

3. Piso, ōnis, m., a Roman surname in the gens Calpurnia; v. Calpurnius, Cic. Font. 13, 39; Juv. 5, 109. — Hence, **II. Pisonianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Piso, Pisonian: Pisoniana conjuratio, Suet. Ner. 36: Pisoniano vitio, cum loqui nesciret, tacere non potuit (with reference to Cic. Pis. 1, 1, where Cicero charges Piso with lack of eloquence), Hier. Ep. 69, 2.

† **pissaspaltus**, i, m., = πισσάσφαλος, earth-pitch, pissaspalt (a kind of soft bitumen), Plin. 24, 7, 25, § 41; 35, 15, 51, § 178.

† **pissēlaeon**, i, n., = πισέλαιον, an oil made from the resin of the cedar, Plin. 24, 5, 11, § 19.

† **pissinus**, a, um, adj., = πισίνος, of pitch, pitch-: e pice fit (oleum) quod pissinum appellat, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 31; 23, 4, 50, § 96; 25, 5, 22, § 55.

† **pissoceros**, i, m., = πισσόκερος, pitch-wax, work of pitch and wax, the second foundation of the honeycomb: prima fundamenta commosui vocant periti, secunda pissoceron, tertia propolin, Plin. 11, 7, 6, § 16.

† **pistacia**, ae, f., = πιστάκια, a pistachio-tree, Pall. 3, 25, 33.

† **pistacium**, ii, and **pistacēum**, i, n., = πιστάκιον, the fruit of the pistachio-tree, a pistachio-nut, Plin. 13, 5, 10, § 51; Pall. 11, 12, 3; id. Insit. 157.

pistana, ae, f., for sagitta, a plant, arrow-head, Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 111.

† **pisticus**, a, um, adj., = πιστικός, pure, genuine (late Lat.), Vulg. Johan. 12, 3: unguentum, Ambros. in Luc. 6, § 34.

pistillum, i, n., and **pistillus**, i, m., a pounder, pestle of a mortar, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 17: semen sinapis in mortarium concito et pistillis conterito, Col. 12, 55; Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 169: pistillum grande est, Auct. ap. Non. 221, 5 (yet pistillum appears to be the more correct reading).

pisto, āvi, ātum, i, v. freq. a. [piso, pinso], to pound (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 1, 32: herba senecion pistata cum axungia, App. Herb. 75.

pistolōchīa, v. plistolochia.

pistor, ōris, m. [pinso; root in Sanscr. pish-, to crush; cf. Gr. πίσσω], one who pounds corn in a mortar or grinds it in a hand-mill, a miller (only so in Plaut.). **I. Lit.**: nec pistorum ullum noscent, nisi eum, qui in pistrino pinseret farinam (far?), Varr. ap. Non. 152, 14; cf. id. ib. 16: pistorum tantum eos qui far pinserunt nominatos, At. Cap. ap. Plin. 18, 11, 28, § 107; Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27; id. Trin. 2, 4, 6; Gell. 3, 3, 14. — **II. Transf.**, a baker (class.): pistorum Romae non fuisse ad Persicum usque bellum... ipsi panem faciebant Quirites, mulierum id opus erat, Plin. 18, 11, 28, § 107: ut tuus pistor bonum faceret panem, etc., Varr. ap. Gell. 15, 19, 2; Suet. Caes. 48: mitto hasce artes vulgares, coquos, pistorum, leccarios, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134; id. Fin. 2, 8, 23; id. Arch. 46, 134; Sen. Ep. 15, 3, 24; Vulg. Gen. 40, 1. At Rome the bakers formed a separate guild, Inscr. Don. cl. 9, n. 11; Inscr. Grut. 81, 10; 255, 1; Dig. 3, 4, 1; 27, 1, 46. — **B. A surname of Jupiter**, because, when the Romans were besieged in the Capitol, he gave them the idea of hurling bread, as though they had an abundance of it, at the besieging Gauls, Ov. F. 6, 350; 394; Lact. 1, 20. — **C. Pastry-cooks** were also called pistorum, Mart. 11, 31, 8; 14, 222; Petr. 60.

pistōricus, a, um, a false reading for pistorius, Dig. 32, 1, 73 al.)

Pistorium, ii, n., a city in Etruria, where Catiline was defeated and slain, the modern Pistoia, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52. — Hence, **II. Pistoriensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Pistorium, Pistorian: ager, Sall. C. 57, 1: milites Pistoriensis, with a play upon the word pistor, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 58.

pistorius, a, um, adj. [pistor], of or belonging to a baker, baker's: opus pistorum, pastry, Cels. 2, 18; Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105; Dig. 32, 1, 73 al.: ars, Vulg. Gen. 40, 17.

pistriger, gōra, gērum, *adj.* [pistrigero], *whale-bearing*: Triton, i. e. *carrying a whale's body, ending in a whale's tail*, Sid. Ep. 4, 8.

pistrilla, *ae, f. dim.* [pistrina], *a little pounding-mill*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 45.

pistrina, *ae, f.* [pistor], *a bakehouse, bakery*, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86; 19, 8, 52, § 167; Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 138; Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 55 P.

pistrinalis, *e, adj.* [pistrina], *of or belonging to a bakery*: pecus, *swine fattened there*, Col. 7, 9, 3.

pistrinarius, *ii, m.* [pistrinum], *the manager of a pounding-mill, a miller*, Dig. 16, 3, 1.

pistrinensis, *e, adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to a pounding-mill, mill*: jumenta, Suet. Calig. 39.

pistrinum (**pristrinum**, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 15 Ritschl; id. Ps. 5, 1, 9 Fleck.), *i, n.* [pistor], *a place where corn is pounded, a pounding-mill, mill*; usually worked by horses or asses; but sometimes a lazy or otherwise bad slave was forced to perform this labor (cf. mola). **I.** Lit.: ut ferratus in pistrino aetatem conteras, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 11: in pistrinum tradi, id. Most. 1, 1, 16: in pristrino credo, ut convenit fore, id. Ps. 5, 1, 9: te in pistrinum, Dave, dedam usque ad nocem, Ter. And. 1, 2, 28: oratorum in iudicio, tamquam in aliquod pistrinum, detrudi et compingi videbam, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46; Pall. 1, 42.—As a term of reproach, of bad slaves: pristrinorum civitas, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 15.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Because bread was usually baked at the mill, *a bakery*: exercere pistrinum, Suet. Aug. 4: aliquem in pistrinum submittere, Sen. Ep. 90, 22; swine were fed there upon the bran, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27.—**B.** *A wearisome, oppressive labor, drudgery*: tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino, Crasse, vivendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144.

† **pistris** or **pristis**, *is* (also **pistris** or **pristis**, *icls*), *f.* = *πίστρις, πρίστις*. **I.** Lit., *any sea-monster; a whale, shark, sawfish*: postrema immani corpore pistris (of Scylla), Verg. A. 3, 427: in Indico mari pristis ducentum cubitorum, Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 4: jamque agmine toto Pistris adest, Val. Fl. 2, 530: marina pistris, Flor. 3, 5, 16.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The constellation of the Whale*: ad Pistris terga, Cic. Arat. 152: Auster Pistrin agit, German. Arat. 358.—**B.** *A species of swift-sailing ship*, Quadrig. ap. Non. 535, 26; Liv. 35, 26, 1.—**2.** *Name of a ship in the fleet of Æneas*, Verg. A. 5, 116.

pistris, *icls, f.* [pistor], *a woman who pounds corn*; hence, transf., *a female baker*, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 138 Müll., and ap. Fest. s. v. mamphula, p. 142 Müll.

pistura, *ae, f.* [pinso], *a pounding of corn, a grinding*, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97.

pistus, *a, um, Part.*, from pinso.

† **pisum**, *i* (late Lat. collat. form **pisa**, *ae, f.*, Apic. 5, 4; Pall. 11, 14), *n.* = *πῖσόν*, *a species of leguminous plant, pea, the pea*, Col. 2, 10, 4; Plin. 18, 12, 31, § 123; 18, 12, 33, § 125.

Pitane, *ēs, f.* = *Πιτάνη*. **I.** *A city on the Æolic coast of Asia Minor, now Sandarlik*, Mel. 1, 18, 1; Ov. M. 7, 357.—Hence, **II.** **Pitanaeus**, *a, um, adj.*, of Pitane, Pitanean: Apollonius Pitanaeus, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 117.—**III.** *A town in Laconia, on the Eurotas*, Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 16; Aus. Epigr. 24, 3.

† **1. pithēcium**, *ii, n.* = *πιθήκιον*. **I.** *A little ape*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 42.—**II.** *A plant, called also antirrhinon*, App. Herb. 86.

2. Pithēcium, *ii, f.*, *the name of an attendant*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 24 Speng.

† **pithēcus**, *i, m.* = *πιθήκος*, *an ape*: pithēcus, cercopithecus, cercops, Not. Tir. p. 176.

Pithēcusa, *ae*, and **Pithēcusae**, *ārū, f.* = *Πιθηκούσαι*, *an island (prop. the western and larger of two islands; whence the plur.) in the Tyrrhenian Sea, not far from Cumæ, the modern Ischia*, Mel. 2, 7, 18; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 82; Liv. 8, 22; Ov. M. 14, 90: Inarime a Graecis dicta Pithecusa, Mart. Cap. 6, § 644.

† **pithēus**, *ei and ēos* (also **pithus**, *i*,

and **pithias**, *ae*), *m.* = *πιθεύς, πίθος*, and *πιθίας*, *a barrel-shaped comet*, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90; Sen. Q. N. 1, 14, 1; App. de Mundo, p. 64.

pitisso, *äre, v.* pytisso.

† **pitpit** Osce quicquid, Fest. p. 212 Müll.

† **pittācium**, *ii, n.* = *πιττάκιον*. **I.** *A little leaf or slip of parchment, etc.; a tick-et, label, on wine-bottles, etc.*: amphorae vitreae, quarum in cervicibus pittacia erant affixa cum hoc titulo: Falernum Opimianum Annorum Centum, Petr. 34; so id. 56; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 21 fin.; Cod. Th. 7, 4, 11.—**II.** *A small piece of linen or leather spread with salve, a plaster*, Cels. 3, 10, 2.—**III.** *A patch on a garment or shoe*: calceamenta pittaciis consuta, Vulg. Josh. 9, 5.

Pittacus or **-os**, *i, m.* = *Πιττακός*, *one of the seven wise men of Greece, from Mitylene, in Lesbos*, Aus. Sept. Sap.; Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 56; id. Leg. 2, 26, 66; Nep. Thras. 4, 2; Juv. 2, 6.

Pittheus (dissyll.), *ēi and ēos, m.* = *Πιτθεύς*, *king of Troezen, son of Pelops, and father of Æthra, the mother of Theseus*, Ov. M. 8, 622; Hyg. Fab. 37.—Hence, **A.**

Pittheus, *a, um, adj.*, *of or belonging to Pittheus, Pitthean*: Pitthea Troezen, ruled by Pittheus, Ov. M. 15, 296; 506.—**B.** **Pittheus**, *a, um, adj.*, *Pitthean*: Troezen, Ov. M. 6, 418; cf. regna, id. H. 4, 107.—**C.** **Pittheis**, *idos, f.*, *the Pittheid, daughter of Pittheus*, i. e. Æthra: Pittheidos Æthrae filius, Ov. H. 10, 131.

† **pituius** (**pituius**), *a, um, adj.*, = *πιτῦνος*, *of or from pines, pine* (post-class.): resina, Scrib. Comp. 202; 205; Veg. Vet. 4, 28; acc. to the Gr. orthog., resina pityna, Marc. Emp. 36.

pituita (sometimes in the poets scan. as a trisyl., Hor. S. 2, 2, 76; id. Ep. 1, 1, 108; Pers. 2, 57; cf. Santen on Ter. Maur. p. 430), *ae, f.* [root pitu- for sputu-, from spu- of spuō, sputum; cf. Gr. πῖτω, to spit], *slime, clammy moisture*. **I.** In the body, as diseased matter, phlegm, rheum, *pituite*; in fowls, the *pip*: cum sanguis corruptus est aut pituita redundat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: capitis, Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 141: oris, id. 23, 1, 13, § 17: tantum bilis pituitaeque, Cato, R. R. 156, 4: adversus acutas pituitae fluxiones, quas Graeci rheumatismos vocant, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 138: mala pituita nasi, Cat. 23, 17: stomacho tumulum Lenta feret pituita, Hor. S. 2, 2, 76: praecipue sanus, nisi cum pituita molesta est, id. Ep. 1, 1, 108; Sen. Q. N. 6, 2, 4.—Of the *pip*, Col. 8, 5, 22; Plin. 10, 57, 78, § 157; Pall. 1, 27.—**II.** *A viscous, gummy moisture that exudes from trees*, Plin. 17, 27, 43, § 252: fungorum origo non nisi ex pituita arborum, id. 22, 23, 47, § 96.

pituitaria, *ae, f.* (sc. herba) [pituita], *an herb that removes phlegm*, Plin. 23, 1, 13, § 18.

pituitosus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *full of phlegm, phlegmatic, pituitous*: homo, Cic. Fat. 4, 7.

pitydion, *i, n.*, a reading in Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 36; v. pityis.

pityda, *ae, f.* = *pityis* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29, 160.

pityinus, *a, um, v.* pituius.

pityis, *idos, f.* = *πιτύς*, *a pine-cone*, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 36 (al. pitydion).

† **pityocampa**, *ae*, and **-ē**, *ēs, f.* = *πιτυκάμπη*, *the pine-grub, pine-caterpillar*, Plin. 29, 9, 4, § 95; 28, 9, 33, § 128.

pitysma, *ātis, v.* pytisma.

pius (written **pius**, Inscr. Viscont. Monum. Degli Scip. tab. 6, n. 1; cf. Cic. Quint. 1, 4, 11), *a, um* (voc. pie: o crucifer bone, lucisator Omnipotens pie, Prud. Cath. 3, 1.—Comp. only magis pius; cf. Charis. pp. 88 and 130 P.—Sup.: piissimus, used by Antonius, and condemned by Cicero, as: verbum omnino nullum in lingua Latina, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 43; but freq. in the post-Aug. per., e. g. Sen. Contr. 4, 27 med.; id. Consol. ad Polyb. 26 med.; Tac. Agr. 43; Curt. 9, 6, 17; Flor. 4, 7, 15; Inscr. Orell. 418 et saep. From rare form PIENS, found in inscriptions, Murat. 1624, 4; Mus. Ver. 129, 3 Maft., is derived another form of the sup., PIENTISSIMVS, Inscr. Orell. 200; 203; 3592), *adj.* [etym. dub.]; often referred to *πίω, τιμάω*, *that acts according to duty*,

dutiful; esp. that performs what is due to the gods and religion in general, to parents, kindred, teachers, country; *pious, devout, conscientious, affectionate, tender, kind, good, grateful, respectful, loyal, patriotic*, etc. (of persons and things): si quis pius est, Plaut. Rud. prol. 26: uxor pia et pudica, id. Am. 5, 1, 33: Capus... pius ex se Anchisen generat, Enn. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 3, 35 (Ann. v. 31 Vahl): (deos) piorum et impiorum habere rationem, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 15; id. Rep. 6, 15, 15: di meliora piis, Verg. G. 3, 513: poëta, Cat. 16, 5: pii vates, Verg. A. 6, 662; cf.: pio vatis ab ore, Ov. F. 3, 326.—So as subst. freq. **pii**, *of the departed, the blessed*: piorum sedes, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: arva piorum, Ov. M. 11, 62: cf. Bentley on Hor. C. 3, 4, 6.—Of things having reference to religion: far, Hor. C. 3, 23, 20: tura, Ov. H. 7, 24; 21, 7: luci, *sacred, holy*, Hor. C. 3, 4, 6: pia et aeterna pax, *a conscientiously kept and eternal peace*, Cic. Balb. 16, 35: Poeni homines immolare pium esse duxerunt, id. Rep. 3, 9; cf. Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 96: ore pio, id. M. 7, 172; so, quosque pium est adhibere deos, id. F. 4, 829.—As subst.: **pium**, *i, n.*: stabit pro signis jusque piumque tuis, *justice and equity*, Ov. A. A. 1, 200; id. H. 8, 4.—Of respectful, affectionate conduct towards parents, etc.: pius in parentes, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90: pius Aeneas, on account of his filial love for Anchises, Verg. A. 1, 220; 305; 378; 4, 393; 5, 26 et saep.; cf.: seniotque parens, pia sarcina nati, Ov. H. 7, 107; id. M. 7, 482: pius dolor, Cic. Sen. 2: impietate pia est, *she is affectionate* (towards her brothers) *through want of affection* (for her son), *her sisterly triumphed over her maternal love*, Ov. M. 8, 477: quo pius affectu Castora frater amat, id. Tr. 4, 5, 30: metus, *of a wife for her husband*, id. M. 11, 389: bellum, *waged for one's country or allies*, Liv. 30, 31; 39, 36; Sil. 15, 162.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** *Honest, upright, honorable* (very rare): pius quaestus, Cato, R. R. praef.—**B.** *Benevolent, kind, gentle, gracious* (post-Aug.): clementia patrem tuum in primis Pii nomine ornavit, M. Aurel. ap. Vulcat. Gallie in Avid. Cass. 11: pius enim et clemens es, Dominus Deus, Vulg. 2 Par. 30, 9; id. Eccles. 2, 13.—**Pius**, *a title of the emperors after M. Antoninus*, on coins and inscrr.; v. Eckh. D. N. 7, p. 36; 8, p. 453; Inscr. Orell. 840 sq.—Poet., of a wine-jar: testa, *my kindly jar*, = *benigna*, Hor. C. 3, 21, 4.—Hence, *adv.*: **pie**, *piously, religiously, dutifully, affectionately*: pie sancteque colere deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 56; 1, 17, 45; id. Att. 6, 7, 1: memoriam nostri pie inviolateque servabis, id. Sen. 22, 81: metuo ne scelerate dicam in te, quod pro Milone dicam pie, id. Mil. 38, 103: pie lugere, id. de Or. 2, 40, 167; Ov. H. 15, 153.—Sup.: quod utrumque piissime tulit, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 34, 4.

pix, *pīcis, f.* [akin to Gr. πικρός, bitter, πῖτος, pine; cf. πῖκν], = *πίσσα*, *pitch*: pice meminis debemus non aliud esse quam combustae resinae fluxum, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 47; cf. id. 16, 11, 21, § 52: postes inducti pice, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140: pastor junctis pice cantat avenis, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 25: hic dies festus Corticem astricturn pice dimovebit Amphorae, Hor. C. 3, 8, 10: caelum pice nigris, Ov. H. 18, 7.—Boiling pitch was poured on the bodies of slaves as a punishment: te Pix atra agit apud carnificem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 65; Lucr. 3, 1017.—In plur.: Idaeasque pices, Verg. G. 3, 450; Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 122: ut pices navium solverentur, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 31.—Prov.: Qui tetigerit picem inquinabitur, Vulg. Eccles. 13, 1.

placabilis, *e, adj.* [placo]. **I.** *Pass., easy to be pacified, easily appeased, placable* (class.): inimicis te placabilem, amicus inexorabilem praebes, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21; 4, 45, 58: animi, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 4: ut eo placabiliorem praebes, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A fin.: omnia habuisset aequiora et placabiliora, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 95: quo quisque est major, magis est placabilis ira (al. irae), Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 31.—With ad: Hortensii tam placabile ad justas preces ingenium, Liv. 4, 42, 9.—Poet.: ara Dianae, *placable, mild, gentle*, Verg. A. 7, 764; so, ara Palicii, id. ib. 9, 555.—**II.** Transf., *act., pacifying, appeasing, moderating, pro*

pititating, acceptable (ante- and post-class.): te ipsum purgare ipsis coram placabilibus est, *is more fitted to appease*, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 17; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 68: si una hostia placabilis, placabiles utique hostiae plures, Lact. 4, 28, 7: lingua, Vulg. Prov. 15, 4: sacrificium, Lact. Epit. 67, 4: hostia, Vulg. Num. 5, 8.—*Adv.*: **placabiliter**, *act., soothingly, appeasingly*, Gell. 7, 3, 19.

placabilitas, *ātis, f.* [placabilis], *readiness to be appeased, placable disposition, placability*: nihil magno et praecario viro dignius placabilitate atque clementia, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88.

placabiliter, *adv.*, v. placabilis *fin.*
placamen, *inis, n.* [placo], *a means of pacifying or appeasing, a lenitive*: caelestis irae placamina, Liv. 7, 2, 3: duc praedicta sacris duro placamina Diti, Sil. 13, 415; cf. placamentum.

placamentum, *i, n.* [id.], *a means of pacifying or appeasing, a lenitive* (post-Aug.): hoc veluti placamento terrae blandiuntur, Plin. 21, 7, 19, § 42.—*In plur.*: deum placamenta, Tac. A. 15, 44; id. H. 1, 63.

placāte, *adv.*, v. placo, *P. a. fin.*
placatio, *ōnis, f.* [placo], *a pacifying, appeasing, propitiating*: deorum immortalium, Cic. N. D. 3, 2, 5; id. Tusc. 4, 28, 60.

placatorius, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to pacifying, appeasing, or propitiating; appeasing, placatory* (post-class.): hostia, Tert. Patient. 13.

placatrix, *icis, f.* [id. through placator], *not in use, she that appeases or propitiates* (late Lat.): dei (ecclesia), Salv. Gub. D. 3, 9.

placātus, *a, um, Part. and P. a.*, from placo.

placens, *entis, Part. and P. a.*, from placo.

placenta, *ae, f.*, = *πλακοῦς*, *a cake*, Cato, R. R. 76; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 11; id. S. 2, 8, 24; Juv. 11, 59; Mart. 5, 39, 3; 6, 75, 1; 9, 91, 18.—*For an offering*, Vulg. Jer. 7, 18.

placentarius, *ii, m.* [placens], *a pastry-cook, confectioner* (late Lat.): inter urbana ministeria continentur . . . placentarii, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 72; cf. *πλακοῦντάριος*, *placenterius, dulciarius*, Gloss. Philox.

1. placētia, *ae, f.* [placeo], *suavity, courtousness* (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15, 33.

2. Placētia, *ae, f.*, *a city in Gallia Cispadana, on the Po, the modern Piacenza*, Liv. 21, 25; 56 sq.; 27, 39; 31, 10 al.; Vell. 1, 14 *fin.*; Cic. Att. 6, 9, 5; Tac. H. 2, 17; Sil. 8, 593.—*Hence*, **II. Placētinus**, *a, um, adj.*, *of or belonging to Placētia, Placentiam, Placentine*: municipium, Cic. Pis. 23, 53: calices, id. ib. 27, 67: turma, Liv. 44, 40: Tinca, from Placentia, Cic. Brut. 46, 172.—*In plur. subst.*: **Placētini**, *orum, m.*, *the inhabitants of Placētia, the Placentines*, Liv. 27, 10; 31, 21 al.—**B.** In a burlesque double sense: Placentini milites, *Placentine soldiers and Placenta (cake) soldiers*, i. e. *pastry-cooks*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 59.

plāceo, *cūi and cītus, cītum, 2, v. n.* (*part. fut. pass.*: dos placenda, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 35; v. I. A. *fin.*) [cf. placo], *to please, to be pleasing or agreeable, to be welcome, acceptable, to satisfy* (class.). **I. Lit.** **A.** In gen.: ungor ut illi placeam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 11: meo neque cara'st cordi neque placet, id. Ep. 1, 2, 30: si placeo, utere, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 43: non placet Antonio consulatus meus: at placuit P. Servilio, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 12; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 34: et quae vobis placita est condicio, datur, id. Hec. 2, 1, 44: nec dubito, quin mihi (Erigona) placitura sit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 13: exspecto quid illis placeat de epistola ad Caesarem, id. Att. 13, 1: tibi Ne Enipeus Plus justo placeat, Hor. C. 3, 7, 24: dis, quibus septem placere colles, id. C. S. 7; id. Ep. 1, 7, 45; 1, 17, 35: quid placet aut odio est, id. ib. 2, 1, 101: quod spiro et placeo (si placeo) tum est, id. C. 4, 3, 24; Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 29: sibi non placere, quod (Aristides) cupide elaborasset, ut, etc., Nep. Arist. 1, 4: quis gener hic placuit censu minor, Juv. 3, 160: Deo placere non possunt, Vulg. Rom. 8, 8.—*As act.*: si illa tibi placet, placenda dos quoque'st quam dat tibi, *must be pleasing*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 35.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In scenic lang., of players or

pieces presented, *to please, find favor, give satisfaction*: primo actu placeo, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 31: cui scenico placenti, Suet. Ner. 42; id. Galb. 12; id. Vit. 11: populo ut placerent quas fecisset fabulas, Ter. And. prol. 3; id. Hec. prol. alt. 12: ubi (fabulae) sunt cognatae, Placitae sunt, id. ib. 13.—**2.** Placere sibi, *to be pleased or satisfied with one's self, to flatter one's self, to pride or plume one's self*: ego numquam mihi minus quam hesternio die placui, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: nolo tibi tam valde placeas, Petr. 126; Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 63: tu tibi tunc curruca places, Juv. 6, 276: omnes competitores placebant sibi, omnes omnibus displicebant, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—**II. Transf.**: placet mihi (tibi, etc.), or simply placet, *it pleases me, it seems good, right, or proper to me; it is my opinion, I am of opinion, I hold, believe, intend, purpose; and in perf.*, placuit, or placitum est, *it is decided, resolved, determined* (mihi, nobis, etc., or absol.). **A.** In gen. (a) With *dat.*: ut ipsi auctori hujus disciplinae placet, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 29: ut doctissimis sapientissimisque placuit, id. Div. 1, 49, 110: postea mihi placuit, ut summorum oratorum Graecas orationes explicarem, id. de Or. 1, 34, 155: ita nobis placitum est, ut, etc., Auct. Her. 2, 1, 1: sic Justitiae placitumque Parcis, Hor. C. 2, 17, 16: si placitum hoc Superis, Val. Fl. 3, 296.—*With subject-clause*: duo placet esse Carneadi genera visorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 99; id. Rep. 1, 38, 60: sic visum Veneri, cui placet impares Formas, etc., mittere, Hor. C. 1, 33, 10: quis paria esse fere placuit peccata, laborant, Cum, etc., id. S. 1, 3, 96.—(β) Without *dat.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 46, 70: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus, id. ib. 2, 44, 71; id. Sest. 51: placitum est, ut in aprico maxime pratuli loco consideret, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18.—*With neutr. pron. as subj.*: hocine placet? Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 16.—*With subj.*: placuit ad hunc primum ferremus aditum, App. M. 4, 9.—*With subject-clause*: placet enim esse quiddam in re publica praestans et regale, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 45, 69; 1, 36, 56: si enim pecunias aequari non placet, id. ib. 1, 32, 49: hos corripit placitum, Tac. A. 4, 19; 6, 7; Hor. S. 1, 3, 96.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In publicists' lang., *to resolve, will, order, determine*: senatus placere, ut C. Pansa, etc., Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38: senatus placere, C. Cassium, etc., id. ib. 11, 12, 30: deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, incendi placet an defendi, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: quamobrem placitum est mihi, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, § 4: edixit, mulieres ante horam quintam venire in theatrum non placere, Suet. Aug. 44 *fin.*; cf. *quid placeat, die, your decision*, Juv. 10, 338.—**2.** Si dis placet, *please the gods; and in eccl. writers*: Deo placere, Vulg. Num. 23, 27; v. deus.—*Hence*, ***A. placens**, *entis, P. a.*, *pleasing, charming, dear*: expetendum esse quod non placens sit, Cic. Fin. 3, 8: placens uxor, Hor. C. 2, 14, 21.—*Acceptable*: hostia placens Deo, Vulg. Phil. 4, 18: sibi placentes, *self-willed*, id. 2 Pet. 2, 10.—**B. placitus**, *a, um, P. a.*, *pleasing, agreeable, acceptable* (mostly poet.): placita es simplicitate tua, *you are pleasing, you please*, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 18: oliva, Verg. G. 2, 425: amor, id. A. 4, 38: bona, Ov. H. 17, 98: in locum ambobus placitum exercitus conveniunt, Sall. J. 81, 1: artes, Tac. A. 2, 66: exemplum, id. ib. 4, 37: eum (regem creari) quasi placitissimum diis, qui, etc., Just. 18, 3, 9 (the reading acceptablestimum is a later emendation).—*Abl. absol.*: sic placito oculis surrexit, App. M. 2, 24: placiti dies, *appointed days*, Vulg. 1 Reg. 13, 11.—**2. Subst.**: **placitum**, *i, n.* **a.** Prop., *that which is pleasing or agreeable*: ultra placitum laudare, *more than is agreeable*, Verg. E. 7, 27.—**b.** Transf. (a) *An opinion, sentiment* (post-Aug.): Catonis placita de olivis, Plin. 15, 5, 6, § 20.—(β) *A determination, prescription, order*: medicorum placita, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 143.—(γ) *A maxim, principle*: ipse (Rubellius) placita majorum colebat, Tac. A. 14, 22: sapientium placita, id. ib. 16, 19: Stoicorum, id. H. 3, 81: philosophorum, id. Or. 19: nec est quare hoc inter nostra placita mireris, Sen. Ep. 66, 45: decreta, quae Graeci vocant dogmata, nobis vel decreta licet adpellare vel scita vel placita, Sen. Ep. 95, 10: philoso-

phiae placita, id. ib. § 37: Babyloniorum, Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 191; Col. 9, 2, 1.

placibilis, *e, adj.* [placibilis], *that can please, pleasing* (post-class.), Tert. Resurr. Carn. 43.

placide, *adv.*, v. placidus *fin.*
Placideianus, *i, v.* Pacideianus.

placitas, *ātis, f.* [placidus], *mildness, gentleness of nature or disposition, placidity* (very rare): oves assumptas propter placiditatem, Varr. R. R. 2, 1; Auct. ap. Gell. 13, 22, 19.

plácido, *āvi, āre, v. a.* [id.], *to soothe, calm* (late Lat.): cursus suos, Ambros. Virg. 3; id. de Cain et Abel, 1, 3, 11; id. Jac. et Vit. Beat. 2, 6, 28.

plácidulus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [id.], *gentle, quiet, still* (post-class.): cinis placidula, Aus. Parent. 27.

plácidus, *a, um, adj.* [placeo, qs. pleasing, mild; hence], *gentle, quiet, still, calm, mild, peaceful, placid* (class.; syn.: quietus, mollis, lenis). **I.** In gen. **A.** Of persons: clemens, placidus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10: reddere aliquem placidum, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 49; Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 18; Cic. Caecin. 10.—**B.** Of things: caelum, Sil. 12, 667: placidus et serenus dies, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 14: mare, id. ib. 9, 26: pontus, Lucr. 5, 1004: amnis, Ov. M. 1, 702: placida quietaque constantia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: placida ac lenis senectus, id. Sen. 5, 13: oratio, id. de Or. 2, 43, 183: vita, Lucr. 5, 1122: mors, Verg. A. 6, 522: somnus, Ov. F. 3, 185: urbs, Verg. A. 7, 46: nec quidquam magnum est nisi quod simul placidum, Sen. Ira, 1, 21, 4: re placida atque otiosa, i. e. *in quiet times*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 56.—*Comp.*: nihil illis placidius, aut quietius erat, Liv. 3, 14: loca placidiora, *less visited with unfavorable weather*, Pall. 1, 6.—*Sup.*: placidissima pax, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 48: tellus placidissima, Verg. A. 3, 78.—

II. In partic. **A.** Of fruits, *ripe, mellow*: uva, Sedul. 1, 29.—**B.** Of plants, trees, etc., *not wild, fruitful*: arbores placidiores, Plin. 16, 5, 6, § 16.—*Hence, adv.*: **plácide**, *softly, gently, quietly, calmly, peace-fully, placidly* (class.): forem aperire, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 35: placide volo, id. Merc. 1, 2, 47: prope hoc, non placide decet (sc. agi), id. Mil. 2, 2, 65: ire, *gently, lightly*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27: progredi, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: placide et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 58: placide et sedate loqui, id. Or. 27, 92: placide et benigne verba facere, Sall. J. 102, 12: placide et comiter (inquit), Gell. 19, 1, 13.—*Comp.*: plebem in magistratu placidius tractare, Sall. C. 39, 2.—*Sup.*: placidissime respondit, Aug. Conf. 6, 1.

† placitis, *idis, f.*, = *πλακίτης*, *a kind of calamine produced in a furnace*, Plin. 34, 10, 22, § 102.

*** placito**, *āre, v. freq. n.* [placeo], *to be very pleasing; neque placitum mores*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 6.

plácitum, *i, n.*, v. placeo, *P. a. B.*
placitus, *a, um, Part. and P. a.*, from placeo.

† placivus, *a, um, adj.* [placeo], *pleasing*: ἀρεστός, *placivus*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

plāco, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.* [etym. dub.; cf.: placeo, planus]. **I.** *To reconcile; constr. alicui, atiquem* (class. and freq.): agedum, fac, illa ut placetur nobis, *that she be reconciled to us*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 1: vereor ut placari possit, id. ib. 5, 8, 72 (cf.: redigam vos in gratiam, v. 73): coepares eum mihi placare, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 8: rogavit ut te sibi placarem, id. Fam. 13, 1, 3: his vocibus cum in se magis incitarent dictatorem quam magistrum equitum placarent, Liv. 8, 33, 1: Hannibalem pater filio meo potui placare, id. 23, 9, 4: placare aliquem rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 17.—*Pass.*: quae fuit eorum tanta iniquitas, ut placari populo Romano non possent? Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15: neque nullam spem habebat, patrem sibi placari posse, Liv. 40, 20, 5.—*In mid. force*: usually with *in* and *acc.*: numquam animo placari potuit in eum, *be reconciled, i. e. consent to a reconciliation*, Nep. Pelop. 5, 3; cf. id. Iph. 3, 3: homo quietus et sibi ipsi placatus, *at peace with himself, tranquil*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37.—**B.** In gen., *to quiet, soothe, calm, assuage, appease, pacify*: animos placare ac lenire, Cic. Fin. 1, 14: placare et mitigare animum, id. Phil. 10, 3, 6: numen deorum immortalium, Caes. B.

G. 6, 15: aliquem beneficiis, Liv. 4, 33: iram deorum donis, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: benevolos objurgatores, id. N. D. 1, 3, 5: invidiam, Hor. S. 2, 3, 13. — Poet.: ventos sanguine, Verg. A. 2, 116: Hippotades cum vult, aquora placet, Ov. M. 11, 432: escā ventrem iratum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 5: sitim, to quench, Mart. 1, 50, 17. — II. To endeavor to appease, Hor. C. 2, 14, 6; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 64. — Hence, **placatus**, a, um, P. a., soothed, appeased, calmed; quiet, gentle, still, calm, peaceful (class.): animi quietus et placatus status, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: tranquilla, quieta vita, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: placidae ac minime turbulentae res, id. Or. 19, 63: maria, Verg. A. 3, 69: vultu ac sermone in omnes placato, Liv. 28, 32, 1. — Comp.: placatiore animo aliquid facere, Liv. 37, 45, 2, 60: dii, Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 83. — Sup.: quies placatissima, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97. — Hence, adv.: **placate**, quietly, gently, calmly, composedly (class.): omnia humana placate et moderate feramus, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 4. — Comp.: remissius et placatus ferre, Cic. Fam. 6, 13, 3.

placor, oris, m. [placeo], contentment, approval, satisfaction (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Eccl. 4, 13; 39, 23; cf.: placor, ἀρέσκεια, Gloss. Cyrill.

Platorius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. I. L. Platorius, Cic. Clu. 60, 165. — II. M. Platorius, Cic. Clu. 45, 126; 53, 147; id. Fam. 1, 8, 1. — Hence, **A. Platorius**, a, um, adj., Platorian: lex, a law of the tribune of the people, Platorius, for the protection of minors, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, § 5; Censor. de Die Nat. 24. — **B. Platorianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Platorius, Platorian: incendium, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 8.

1. **plāga**, ae, f. [cf. plango], = πλῆγμα, a blow, stroke, wound, stripe (class.); syn.: ictus, verbera, vulnus). I. Lit. **A.** In gen., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 134: (pueris) dant animos plagae, Verg. A. 7, 382; Ov. M. 12, 487; 13, 119; Gell. 5, 15, 7: plagae et vulnera, Tac. G. 7. — Of the shock of atoms striking together, Cic. Fat. 20, 48; cf. id. ib. 10, 22. — **B.** In partic., a blow which wounds or injures; a stroke, cut, thrust; a wound (class.). 1. Absol.: plagis costae callent, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 4: quem irrigatum plagis pistori dabo, refreshed by a flogging, id. Ep. 1, 2, 18: plagas pati, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 13: plagas perferre, to bear, receive blows, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: plagam accipere, id. Sest. 19, 44: plagam mortiferam infligere, to inflict a mortal wound, id. Vat. 8, 20: plagam medicoris pestifera, id. Off. 1, 24, 84: verbera et plagas repraesentare, stripes and blows, Suet. Vit. 10: plagis confectus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 140: flagelli plaga livorem facit, Vulg. Eccl. 28, 21: plagam curare, Cels. 5, 26, 24: suere, id. 5, 26, 23. — 2. With gen.: scorpionum et canum plagas sanare, Plin. H. N. 23 proem. 3, § 6. — **C.** Transf., a welt, scar, stripe: etiam de tergo ducentas plagas praegnatis dabo, swollen welts, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 10. — II. Trop. **A.** A blow, stroke; an injury, misfortune (class.): illa plaga est injecta petitioni tuae maxima, that great blow was given, that great obstacle was presented, Cic. Mur. 23, 48: sic nec oratio plagam gravem facit, nisi, etc., makes a deep impression, id. Or. 68, 228: levior est plaga ab amico, quam a debitore, loss, injury, id. Fam. 9, 16, 7: hac ille percussus plaga non succubuit, blow, disaster, Nep. Eun. 5. — **B.** A plague, pestilence, infection (late Lat.): lepra, Vulg. Lev. 13, 2; id. 2 Reg. 24, 25. — **C.** An affliction, annoyance (late Lat.), Vulg. Deut. 7, 19: caecitatis, id. Tob. 2, 13. — **D.** Slaughter, destruction (late Lat.): percussit eos plagā magnā, Vulg. 1 Reg. 23, 5; id. 2 Reg. 17, 9.

2. **plāga**, ae, f. [root πλακ- of Gr. πλακοῦς; cf. planca, plancus, plānus]. **A.** A region, quarter, tract (mostly poet.; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12, where de plagis omnibus is the reading of the best MSS., but pagis of the edd.; but cf. Mitz. ad Curt. p. 516 sq.; and Krebs, Antibarbar. p. 869; syn.: regio, tractus, terra): aetheria, the ethereal regions, the air, Verg. A. 1, 394: caeli scrutantur plagas, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30: et si quem extenta plagarum Quattuor in medio dirimit plaga solis iniqui, zones, Verg. A. 7, 226: ardens, the torrid zone, Sen. Herc. Oet. 67; also called fervida, id. ib. 1219: sep-

tentrionalis, Plin. 16, 32, 59, § 136: ea plaga caeli, Just. 42, 3, 2: ad orientis plagam, Curt. 4, 37, 16: ad orientalem plagam, on the east, in the eastern quarter, Vulg. Deut. 4, 41: contra orientalem plagam urbis, id. Josue, 4, 19: ad septentrionalem plagam collis, side, id. Judic. 7, 1 et saep. — **B.** In partic., a region, district, canton (only in Liv.), Liv. 9, 41, 15.

3. **plāga**, ae, f. [root plek-; Gr. πλέκω, weave, entwine; cf. plecto, plico, du-plex], a hunting-net, snare, gin (class.; syn.: retia, casses). **A.** Lit.: canes compellunt in plagas lupum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 35: tendere plagas, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: extricata densis Cerva plagis, Hor. C. 3, 5, 32; Ov. M. 7, 768: nodosae, id. F. 6, 110: inque plagam nullo cervus agente cadit (al. plagas), id. A. A. 3, 428: aut trudit... Apros in obstantes plagas, Hor. Epod. 2, 32. — Of the spider's web: illa difficile cernuntur, atque ut in plagis lineae offensae praecipitant in sinum, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 82. — Sing. (very rare): sic tu... tabulam tamquam plagam ponas, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68. — **B.** Trop., a snare, trap, toil (class.; syn. pedica): se impedire in plagas, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 11: se in plagas conicere, id. Trin. 2, 1, 11: quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 147: in illas tibi majores plagas incidendum est, id. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 151: Antonium conieci in Caesaris Octaviani plagas, id. Fam. 12, 25, 4: speculabor, ne quis nostro consilio venator assit cum auritis plagis, i. e. arrectis attentisque auribus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 14. — Sing. (rare) hanc ergo plagam effugi, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 5. — II. A bed-curtain, a curtain (ante-class.; v. plagula), Varr. ap. Non. 162, 28: eburneis lectis et plagis sigillatis, id. ib. 378, 9: chlamydes, plagae, vela aurea, id. ib. 537, 23.

plāgella, ae, f., v. plagula, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

plāgiarius, ii, m. [plagium]. I. A torturer, oppressor, plunderer (class.): Licinium plagiarium cum suo pullo milvino tributa exigere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: inter avaros, circumscriptores, latrones, plagarios unum esse cui noceri non possit, Sen. Tranq. 8, 4. — II. Esp., a man-stealer, kidnapper (post-Aug.), Dig. 21, 1, 17; 47, 2, 49; 53, 48, 15, 1; Callistr. Ib. 6; Vulg. 1 Tim. 1, 10. — **B.** Transf., a literary thief, plagiarist (one who pretends to be the author of another's book), Mart. 1, 53, 9.

† **plāgiaticus**, a, um, adj. [plagiator], of or belonging to a plagiarist, plagiarious: plagium, plagiarium, plagiaticus, Not. Tir. p. 80 (al. plagiaticus).

plāgiator, oris, m. [plagium], same as plagiarius. I. A man-stealer, kidnapper (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 23; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 14, 6, 6. — II. A seducer, corrupter of youth (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 5, n. 3.

† **plāgiaules**, ae, m., = πλαγιαῦλης, a player on the cross-flute: plāgiaules, monales, axaules, Not. Tir. p. 173.

* **plāgiger**, gēra, gērum, adj. [1. plagero], stripe-bearing, born to be flogged: genera hominum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 22 (Ritschl, ex conj. plagigerula; v. the foll. art.).

plāgigerulus, a, um, adj. [1. plagigerulus], stripe-bearing, born to be flogged (ante-class.), Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 19; id. Ps. 1, 2, 20 Ritschl.

plāgio, āvi, 1, v. a., to steal (a person), kidnap (late Lat.): Moyses dicit, quicumque plagiauerit quemquam in Israel, etc., Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 14, 1, 1.

Plāgiōsippus and **Plāgiōxippus**, i, m. [1. plaga -ῖππος], a fictitious name, Beater, Bruiser, Auct. Her. 4, 31 fin. dub.

plāgiopātida, ae, m. [1. plaga-patior], a buffet-bearer (ante-class.), Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 12: plagiopatidae, feritribaces viri, id. Most. 2, 1, 9.

plāgium, ii, n., man-stealing, kidnapping, the selling of freemen as slaves, Dig. 48, 15, 6; 48, 15, 1.

plāgo, āvi, āre, v. a. [1. plaga], to strike, wound (eccl. Lat.): aliquem, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 11; Vulg. Zach. 13, 6; Juv. Schol. 6, 655; 13, 133.

plāgōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of blows. I. Act., fond of flogging (poet.): Orbilius, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70. — II. Pass., full

of blows or wounds (post-class.): dorsum, App. M. 9, p. 222, 27: crura, id. ib. 8, p. 203, 17.

plāgūla, ae, f. dim. [3. plaga, C.]. I. A bed-curtain, a curtain (class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): deme plagulam de lecto, Afran. ap. Non. 378, 10; Varr. ib. 86, 7: ii primum vestem stragulam pretiosam, plagulas et alia textilia Romam advexerunt, Liv. 39, 6; Suet. Tit. 10. — II. A part of a garment which is to be sewed to the other parts, a breadth (ante-class.), Varr. L. L. 9, § 79 Müll. — **B.** A sheet of paper (post-Aug.), Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 77.

plāgūsia, ae, f., a kind of fish: plagusias, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 9.

plāna, ae, f. [plano], a plane (late Lat.), Arn. 6, 200.

plānarātum, i, v. plaumoratum.

Plānāria, ae, f., an island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, near Elba, another name for Planasia, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 80.

plānāris, e, adj. [planus], on a level surface, flat, plane (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 6, § 708.

plānārius, a, um, adj. [id.], on level ground, level (post-class.): conflictus, Amm. 19, 5, 2: interpellatio, which took place before the judge ascended the tribunal, Cod. Just. 3, 11, 4.

Planasia, ae, f., = Πλανασία, an island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, south of Ilva (Elba), now Pianosa, Varr. R. R. 3, 6; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81; Tac. A. 1, 3; Mart. Cap. 6, § 644.

planca, ae, f. [root πλακ-; v. 2. plaga], = πλάξ, a board, slab, plank (post-Aug.): plancae tabulae planae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 231 Müll.: roboreae, Pall. 1, 21, 2. — II. A slab of marble, slab upon graves, Inscr. Don. 278, 3; Inscr. Murat. 1427, 4.

† **Planciānus**, a, um, v. 2. Plancus, II. **Plancina**, ae, f., wife of Cn. Calpurnius Piso, Tac. A. 2, 43; 55; 75; 6, 26.

Plancius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. Thus, Cn. Plancius, a friend of Cicero, and defended by him against a charge of bribery, in an oration still extant; cf. Cic. Red. in Sen. 14, 35; id. Att. 1, 12, 2.

planctus, ūs, m. [plango]. I. In gen., a striking or beating accompanied by a loud noise, a banging, rustling, roaring (post-Aug. and mostly poet.): unum omnes incescere planctibus, of the flappings of the Harpies' wings, Val. Fl. 4, 494: tremuit perterritus aether Planctibus insolitis, Petr. 136: planctus illisae cauitibus undae, of the roaring of the waves, Luc. 6, 690. — II. In partic., a beating of the breast, arms, and face in mourning; a wailing, lamentation, lament (syn.: plangor, lamentum, ploratus): clamor barbaro ululatu planctusque permixtus, Curt. 3, 12, 3: lamentis et planctibus tota regia personabat, id. 10, 5, 7; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 6, 2; Val. Max. 2, 6, 7; Sen. Troad. 92: pectora illiso sonent Contusa planctu, id. Thyest. 1045: verberabam aegrum planctibus pectus, Petr. 81; Luc. 2, 23: gemitus ac planctus, groans and lamentations, Tac. A. 1, 41; Flor. 4, 1 med.: et factus est planctus magnus in Israel, Vulg. 1 Macc. 1, 26 et saep.

† 1. **plancus**, i, m., = πλάγκος, a kind of eagle, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7.

2. **Plancus**, i, m. (flat-footed), a Roman surname: plancae tabulae planae, ob quam causam et planci appellantur qui supra modum pedibus plani sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 231 Müll.: vola homini tantum, exceptis quibusdam: namque et hinc cognomina inventa Planci, Plauti, Scauri, Pansae, Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 254: plancus, πλατύπους, Gloss. Cyrill.: στεφανόποδες, planci, Gloss. Gr. Lat. So. Munatius Plancus, v. Munatius. — Hence, **II. Planciānus**, a, um, adj., Plancian: Diana, who had a shrine in the house of the Planci, Viscont. Mus. Pio Clem. 2, p. 21 Mediol.

plānē, adv., v. 1. planus fin.

† **plānēta**, ae (-tes, is), or **plānēs**, ētis, m., = πλανήτης, πλάνης, a wandering star, planet (late Lat. for the class. stellae errantes, erraticae, erroneae). — Only plur. form planetae, Firm. Math. 2, 2; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 284; Isid. 3, 70, 20; 19, 24, 18; Aus. Eclog. de Nomin. Sept. Dier. 1: Inscr.

Fabr. p. 709, n. 307.—Form planetes, Gell. 14, 1, 12.

planētārius, ii, m. [planeta], an astrologer (eccl. Lat.): illos planetarios, quos mathematicos vocant, Aug. Conf. 4, 3 (al. planas).

plānētes, is, v. planeta *init.*

† **plānēticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *πλανητικός*, wandering, wandering about (post-class.): sidera, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

plangimōnium, i, n. [plango], lamentation (eccl. Lat.), Vict. Turon. Poenit. 10.

plango, nxi, nctum, 3, v. a. [from the root ΠΑΛΑ, *πλήσσω*; cf. Lat. *plāga*, to strike, beat, esp. with a noise. I. In gen. (poet.; cf. *plaudo*): fluctus plangentes saxa, Lucr. 2, 1155; 6, 115: moribundo vertice terram, Ov. M. 12, 118: humum, id. H. 16, 334: quanto planguntur litora fluctu! id. ib. 19, 121: tympana palmis, Cat. 64, 261: nunc (Boreas) ipsas alis planget stridentibus Alpes, Sil. 1, 588.—*Pass.*, of a bird when caught: plangitur, *beats with its wings*, Ov. M. 11, 75.—II. In partic., to beat the breast, head, etc., as a sign of grief (class.): qui multis inspectantibus caput feriebam, femina plangebam, Cic. aer. alien. Mil. Fragm. 2, 4 (t. 11, p. 32 B and K): laniataque pectora plangens, Ov. M. 6, 248: femur macerenti dextra, id. ib. 11, 81: lacertos, id. ib. 9, 636: pectus, Petr. 111.—*Pass.* (= *κόπτειν* *σθαι*): scissaeque capillos Planguntur matres Calydonides Eveninae, *beat themselves for agony*, Ov. M. 8, 526.—B. Transf., to lament aloud, wring the hands; with aliquem or aliquid, to bewail a person or thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): planxere sorores Naïdes... Planxere et Dryades: planguntibus absont Echo, Ov. M. 3, 505: ab omni plangitur arce, Stat. Th. 11, 417: plangentia agmina, Verg. A. 11, 145: plangentium gemitus, Just. 19, 2 fin.: modo Sporum hortabatur ut lamentari ac plangere inciperet, Suet. Ner. 49; id. Oth. 8: plangentis populi derisor, Juv. 6, 534.—With an object: tendit palmas, ceu sit plantura relictam Andromedam, Caes. Germ. Arat. 198; Val. Fl. 3, 297: Memphiten bovem (i.e. Apim), Tib. 1, 8, 27 (7, 28): damna, Stat. Th. 11, 117: malum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 159; Vulg. Judic. 11, 37.—*Pass.*: virtutes quas neque lugeri neque plangi fas est, Tac. Agr. 46: majore tumultu Planguntur nummi quam funera, Juv. 13, 131.

plangor, ōris, m. [plango], a striking, beating, attended with noise. I. In gen. (poet.): (undae) leni resonant plangore carchinni, Cat. 64, 272: feminis, Auct. Her. 3, 15; Ov. M. 3, 498.—II. In partic., a beating the breast or face in token of grief; loud mourning, wailing, lamentation (class.): plangere et lamentatione comple forum, Cic. Or. 38, 131: feminei, Verg. A. 2, 487: dare plangorem, to make, Ov. M. 14, 421: percutit claro plangore lacertos, id. ib. 4, 138: caesis plangore lacertis, id. ib. 6, 532.

planguncūla, ae, f. *dim.*, = *πλᾱγγών*, a little wax doll: inventae sunt quinque plangunculae matronarum (al. lagunculae or imagunculae), Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25 Orell. N. cr.

plānilōquus, a, um, *adj.* [plane-loquor], speaking clearly or intelligibly, speaking plainly (ante-class.): di immortales, ut planiloqua est! Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 11.

plānipes, pēdis, m. [planus-pes, flat-foot, barefoot], a kind of pantomime or ballet-dancer, who performed without the comic soccus or the tragic cothurnus: exultat planipes, Atta ap. Diom. p. 487 P.: planipedes audit Fabios, Juv. 8, 191: planipes saltans, Gell. 1, 11, 12.

* **plānitas**, ātis, f. [planus], plainness; trop., distinctness, perspicuity: sententiarum, Tac. Or. 23 fin. (al. plenitas, sanitas, gravitas).

plānitēs, ēi (collat. form **plānitia**, ae, very rare; Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: Caes. B. C. 1, 43), and *plur.* **plānitiae**, f. [id.], a flat or even surface, level ground, a plain (class.): aequata agri planities, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: erat inter oppidum et collem planitia, Caes. B. C. 1, 43: planities erat inter sinistros montes, Sall. C. 59, 2; id. J. 48 fin.: speculi, Lucr. 4, 294: propter planitiam regionum, Cic. Div. 1-1: pars plani-

tiae, Liv. 44, 6; Vitruv. 7, 3: CLIVOM MARTIS IN PLANICIEM REDEGERUNT S. P. Q. R., INSCR. Grut. 152, 6; a similar inscription with the form PLANITIAM, INSCR. Grut. 152, 7: nulla planitia dividit, Auct. B. Hisp. 28 fin.: planitiae coronarum, Vitruv. 7, 3.

† **plānitudo**, inis, f. [planus], evenness, levelness: planitudo, *ὁμαλία*, Gloss. Philox. **plāno**, āre, v. a. [id.], to level, make plain, flat, even, etc. (post-class.): planate vias, Coripp. Laud. Justin. 2, 223.

planta, ae, f. [for planctia; cf. planus; root v. plango]. I. Any vegetable production that serves to propagate the species, a sprout, shoot, twig, sprig, sucker, graft, scion, slip, cutting, Varr. R. 1, 55: malleoli, plantae, sarmata, viviradices, propagines, Cic. Sen. 15, 52; Verg. G. 2, 23.—B. A young tree, a shrub that may be transplanted, a set, slip, Ov. R. Am. 193: plantas ex seminario transferre in aliud, Plin. 17, 11, 14, § 75: plantae sinapis primā hieme translatae, Col. 11, 3, 29: thymi novellas plantas disponere, id. 11, 3, 40: puteusque brevis... in tenuis plantas facile diffunditur haustu, Juv. 3, 227: planta, quam quis in solo nostro posuerit, Gai. Inst. 2, 74 (but not used in the general sense of a plant, for which, in class. Lat.: res quae gignitur e terra, etc., Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 13; v. Madv. ad loc., and Krebs, Antibar. p. 890).—II. A sole, sole of the foot: ah! tibi ne teneras glacies secet aspera plantas, Verg. E. 10, 49: citae, Ov. M. 10, 591: cubitales, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 24: pedum plantae, Verg. A. 8, 458: mihi summa licet contingere sidera plantis, Prop. 1, 8, 43: plantā duci, to be dragged by the heel, Juv. 5, 125: tremulis insistere plantis, id. 6, 96: assequi plantā, in the course, Sil. 13, 246: certamina plantae, a race, id. 16, 458: quadrupedem planta fodiens, i.e. calcaribus, id. 6, 212: exsurgere in plantas, Sen. Ep. 111, 3: quid enim velocis gloria plantae Praestat, Juv. 13, 98: plantā magnā calcor, id. 3, 247.—P. v. autem supra plantam ascendere vetuit (like ultra crepidam), Val. Max. 8, 12 fin.

plantāgo, inis, f., a plantain, Plin. 25, 8, 39, § 80.

plantāris, e, *adj.* [planta]. I. Of or belonging to sets; *subst.*: **plantāria**, ium, n. *plur.*, sets, slips, or young trees, Verg. G. 2, 27: plantaria transferuntur, Plin. 21, 10, 34, § 60: non Epicurum Suspicit exigui laetum plantaribus horti, trees, plants, Juv. 13, 123.—B. Transf., the hair, Pers. 4, 39.—II. Of or belonging to the sole of the foot (poet.): of Mercury: summa pedum prope plantaribus alligat alis, Stat. Th. 1, 304.—*Subst.*: **plantāria**, ium, winged shoes or sandals: aërii plantaria vellet Perseos, Val. Fl. 1, 67.

1. **plantārium**, ii, n. [id.], a nursery-garden, nursery: plantaria instituunt anniculasque transferunt, et iterum bimas, Plin. 13, 4, 8, § 37: caedua, id. 17, 20, 34, § 149.

2. **plantārium**, ii, n. [id.], the sole of the foot: quod tamē plantario ferri orietur (statua), Vulg. Dan. 2, 41.

plantatio, ōnis, f. [planto]. I. A setting, planting, transplanting (post-Aug.), Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 17.—II. A plant set out or transplanted (late Lat.), Vulg. Isa. 17, 10; id. Matt. 15, 13.

plantātor, ōris, m. [id.], a setter, planter, transplant (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 89, 112.

plantiger, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* [plantagero], having shoots, branching (post-Aug.): siliqua, Plin. 13, 8, 16, § 59.

planto, āre, v. a. [planta]. I. To set, plant, transplant (cf. sero): hoc modo plantantur punicae, Plin. 17, 10, 13, § 67; Pall. 4, 5: vineam, Vulg. Luc. 20, 9 et saep.—II. To fix in place, and hence, to form, make: qui plantavit aurem, non audiet? Vulg. Psa. 93, 9.

† **plānula**, ae, f. *dim.* [I. planus], a little plane: planula, *ἐγκορίς*, Gloss. Philox.

plānum, i, n., v. planus, I. B. 1. **plānus**, a, um, *adj.* [for placnus; root plac; Gr. *πλακός*; cf. 2. plaga, planca], even, level, flat, plane (class.; cf. aequor). I. Lit.: facilis et plana via, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 19: cum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus, ex pla-

nis circulus aut orbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: planum et aequabile corpus universitatis, id. Univ. 5: planus et aequus locus, id. Caecin. 17, 50: litus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: carina, id. ib. 3, 13: pisces, *flat-fish*, Plin. 9, 20, 37, § 73: aedificia, quae plano pede instituntur, on level ground, Vitruv. 6, 11: postquam jacuit planum mare, Juv. 12, 62: planā faciem contundere palmā, *flat*, id. 13, 128.—*Comp.*: aditus planior, Liv. 34, 29.—*Sup.*: planissimus locus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96.

—B. *Subst.*: **plānum**, i, n., level ground, a plain: aciem in planum deducit, Sall. J. 49, 6: per planum ire, Ov. A. A. 2, 243: cadere in plano, id. Tr. 3, 4, 17: in planum deferre aliquid, Sen. Trag. 10, 6: castra in plano erant, Flor. 4, 12, 59: de plano, on level ground, Dig. 13, 6, 5; Aus. Grat. Act. 21: ad planiora, Vulg. Judic. 1, 34.—In partic., jurid. t. t.: e plano or de plano, on level ground, below, not on the bench, i.e. out of court, extrajudicially: aut e plano aut e quaesitoris tribunali, Suet. Tib. 33: custodiae non solum pro tribunali, sed et de plano audiri possunt, Dig. 48, 18, 18; ib. 37, 1, 3.—II. Trop. A. Lowly, inconsiderable, humble (post-Aug.): haec magnanimitas melius in tribunali, quam in plano conspicitur, shows better in one of high than of low station, Sen. Clem. 1, 5, 3: fortunam suam in planum deferre, id. Tranq. 10, 6: de plano, without difficulty, easily (poet.): hoc tibi de plano possum promittere, Lucr. 1, 411.—B. Plain, clear, distinct, intelligible (class.): satin' haec sunt tibi plana et certa! Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 1: narrationes, Cic. Top. 26, 97: conjectatio, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 22: pol planum id quidem est, it is plain, clear, evident, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 32: planum facere, to make plain, clear, or intelligible, to set forth, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 56; 2, 1, 10, § 27; 2, 1, 20, § 52; 2, 5, 64, § 165: planum facere multis testibus, id. ib. 1, 14, 40: planum facere atque probare, Lucr. 2, 932.—C. Easy, free from danger: illam viam vitae, quam ante praecipitem et lubricam esse ducebat, huic planae et stabili praependendam esse, Cic. Flac. 42, 105.—Hence, *adv.*:

plānē, plainly, evenly; trop., simply, clearly, distinctly, intelligibly. 1. Lit. (class.): videre, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 64: scribere, id. As. 4, 1, 10: scire, id. Truc. 2, 6, 9: plane loqui, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 30: plane et dilucide loqui, Cic. de Or. 1, 32: plane et perspicue expedire aliquid, id. Fin. 3, 5, 19: plane et Latine loqui, to speak plainly, right out, without circumlocution, id. Phil. 7, 6, 17.—*Comp.*: quo pacto excludi potis est planius, quam, etc., Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 5: planius dicere (opp. dicere obscurius), Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 329: planius atque apertius dicere, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 43: quid, hoc planius egissem, si, etc., id. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 27: ostendere, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 273.—*Sup.*: apertissime planissimeque explicare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 64, § 156.—B. Transf., wholly, entirely, completely, quite (class.), Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 55: perdidisti mulierem, id. Ps. 4, 7, 115: illam plane amo, id. Capt. 3, 4, 6: carere sensu communi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: quod reliquos coheredes convenisti, plane bene, you have acted quite right, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 2: illud plane moleste tuli, quod, etc., id. Fam. 3, 10, 11: non plane par, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: ex rebus penitus perspectis, planeque cognitis, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 108: propemodum, vel plane potius, id. Brut. 97, 332: explicari mihi tuum consilium plane volo, ut penitus intellegam, thoroughly, id. Att. 8, 12, 1: planissime perii, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 67: plane perfectaeque eruditus, Cic. Brut. 81, 282: plane atque omnino rem defuisse, id. ib. 59, 214: plane cum, particularly as, Inscr. Grut. 208; cf. et plane quid rectum esset diutius cogitare malui, Cic. Att. 8, 12, 3.—2. By all means, assuredly: eo acrius te rogo ut plane ad nos advoles, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 5 fin.—3. In partic., in affirmative answers, certainly, to be sure, exactly so (ante-class.): ego et domi privatus sum et perii. Ge. Plane istuc est, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 57; id. Ps. 4, 7, 73: De Etiam argentum est ultro objectum, ut sit, qui vivat, dum aliud aliquid flagitii conficiat. Ge. Planissime, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 4.—4. Besides, but (late Lat.), Dig. 9, 2, 7; 32, 1, 52.

† 2. **plānus**, i, m., = *πλάνος*, a juggler, impostor, cheat (class.; cf. *clro*): ille planus improbissimus, Cic. Ero. 26, 72: fracto

crure planum attollere, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 59; Petr. 82.

† **plasma**, ātis, *n.*, = πλάσμα, something formed or moulded. **I.** Lit., an image, figure, a creature (eccl. Lat.): emancipator servientis plasmatis, Prud. Cath. 7, 184.—**B.** Transf., an affected modulation of the voice (post-Aug.), Pers. 1, 17: sit lectio non in canticum dissoluta, nec plasma te, ut nunc a plerisque fit, effeminata, Quint. 1, 8, 2.—**II.** Trop., a fiction (post-class.), Aus. Ep. 10, 1; Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 913, 998.

plasmatio, ōnis, *f.* [plasma], a forming, fashioning, creating (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 22, n. 38; Ambros. Par. 1, 4, 24.

plasmator, ōris, *m.* [id.], a former, fashioner, creator (eccl. Lat.): deus hominis plasmator, Tert. adv. Jud. 2.

plasma, āvi, ātum, *1. v. a.* [plasma], to form, mould, fashion (eccl. Lat.): corporis effigiem, Prud. Apoth. 933: homo plasmatus, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 med.: me, Vulg. Psal. 118, 73: aestatem, id. ib. 73, 17.

† **plasso**, āre, *1. v. a.*, = πλάσσω = plasma, to form, mould, shape (post-class.), Apic. 2, 1.

† **plastēs**, ae, *m.*, = πλάστης, a moulder, potter, modeller, statuary (post-Aug.; syn. fictor), Vell. 1, 17, 4: laudatissimi, Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 154; Vitruv. 1, 1, 13; Tert. Idol. 3; Vulg. Isa. 41, 25.—**II.** A creator, maker (eccl. Lat.): Israel, Vulg. Isa. 45, 11: terrae, id. ib. 45, 18.

plastica, ae, *v.* plastice.

plasticator, ōris, *m.* [plasticus], a moulder or modeller in clay (post-class.), Firm. Math. 8, 16.

† **plasticē**, ēs, and **-ca**, ae, *f.*, = πλαστική, the plastic art, statuary (post-Aug.): qui plasticen matrem statuariae sculpturaeque et caelaturae esse dixit, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 151.—Form plastica, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2 fin. 5; id. Spect. 18.

† **plasticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πλαστικός, of or belonging to moulding or modelling, plastic: ratio, Vitruv. 1, 1, 13: manus, plastic, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 12.—**II.** Subst.: **plasticus**, i, *m.*, a moulder, modeller, statuary (post-class.), Firm. Math. 7, 25.

† **plastus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πλαστός (formed); trop., fictitious, deceptive (post-class.), Fulg. Myth. praef. 1.

Plataeae, ārum, *f.*, = Πλαταῖαι, Plataea, a city in Boeotia, celebrated for a victory of the Greeks over the Persians, nov Kokla, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; Nep. Arist. 2, 1; id. Paus. 1, 2; Just. 2, 12, 11 al.—Hence, **A. Plataenses**, ium, *m.*, the inhabitants of Plataea, the Plataeans, Nep. Milt. 5, 1; Just. 2, 9, 9.—**B. Plataeūs**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Plataea, Plataean: proelium, Vitruv. 1, 1.

plātālea (plātēa, Plin. 10, 40, 56, § 115), ae, *f.*, the spoonbill, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 124.

† **plātānētum**, i, *n.* [platanus], a grove of plane-trees: πλατανών, platanētum, Gloss. Philox.

† **plātāninus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πλατανίνος, of or belonging to the plane-tree, plane, Col. 12, 16, 3.

† **plātānista**, ae, *m.*, = πλατανιστής, a fish in the Ganges, otherwise unknown, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 46.

† **plātānon**, ōnis, *m.*, = πλατανών, a grove of plane-trees, Vitruv. 5, 11: postero die in eundem platanon descendit, Petr. 131; Mart. 3, 19, 2 (in Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1, written as Greek).

† **plātānus**, i (nom. plur. platanūs, Verg. Cul. 123), *f.*, = πλατάνος, the platane or Oriental plane-tree: sub platano umbriferā, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30, 63; id. de Or. 1, 7, 28; Plin. 12, 1, 3, § 6: steriles platani, Verg. G. 2, 70: caelebs (because it did not, like the elm, serve to support vines), Hor. C. 2, 15, 4; 2, 11, 13; Juv. 1, 12.

† **1. platea** (plātēa, Cat. 15, 7; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 71), ae, *f.*, = πλατεῖα. **I.** A broad way in a city, a street (class.): quis hic est qui in plateam ingreditur? Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 21: in hac habitasse plateā dictum est Chrysidem, Ter. And. 4, 5, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 27: purae sunt plateae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 71.—**II.** An open space in a house, an area, court-yard (post-class.), Lampr. Elag. 24.

2. plātēa, the spoonbill, Plin. 10, 40, 56, § 115; v. platealea.

plātessa, ae, *f.*, a flatfish, plaice, Aus. Ep. 4, 58.

† **1. plātīcē**, adv., v. platicus fin.

† **2. plātīcē**, ēs, *f.*, = πλατική, general or summary instruction, a general plan or scheme (post-class.): nunc ad platicen revertamur, Firm. Math. 2, 16.

† **plātīcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πλατικός, general, compendious, summary (post-class.): dispositio, Firm. Math. 3, 2.—**Adv.**: **plātīcē**, in general, generally (post-class.): platice institui, Firm. Math. 2, 16.

Plato or **Plāton**, ōnis, = Πλάτων.

I. A celebrated Grecian philosopher, the disciple of Socrates, the instructor of Aristotle, and founder of the Academic philosophy, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 1; id. Brut. 31, 121; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 39; id. Or. 3, 12: Plato divinus auctor, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 6; Sen. Ep. 6, 6, 13.—In Greek acc.: doctum Platona, Hor. S. 2, 4, 3; Petr. 2, 5.—Hence, **B. Plātōnicus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Πλατωνικός, of or belonging to Plato, Platonist, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2.—**II.** An obscure Epicurean of Sardis, contemporary with Cicero, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 14.

† **plātīcēros**, ōtis, *adj.*, = πλατικέρως (broad-horn), having spreading horns, broad-horned; acc. plur. platycerotas, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 123.

† **plātīcōriasis**, is, *f.*, = πλατυκορίασις, an excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye, Veg. Vet. 2, 16.

† **plātīophthalmus**, i, *m.*, = πλατυόφθαλμος (eye-dilator), a name for antimony, because it was supposed to enlarge and beautify the eye, Plin. 33, 6, 34, § 102.

† **plātīphyllon**, i, *n.*, = πλατύφυλλον (broad-leaf), a broad-leaved species of the plant thymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 44, § 70.

† **plātys**, ōs, *adj.*, = πλατύς, broad (post-Aug.; found only in nom. sing.): nervus, qui platys appellatur, Plin. 26, 8, 58, § 90.

plaudo (**plōdo**, Varr. ap. Non. 478, 5, and Quint. 6, 1, 52), si, sum, 3, v. a. and n. **I.** Act., to clap, strike, beat any thing (poet.; cf. plango), Verg. Cir. 179: pectora manu, Ov. M. 2, 866: clipeum pectore, Stat. Th. 7, 134: aquas, id. S. 1, 3, 74: choreas pedibus, to execute a choral dance, stamping with the feet, Verg. A. 6, 644: plausis alis, Ov. M. 14, 507; 14, 577.—**II.** Neutr., to clap, strike, beat (of two bodies striking together). **A.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): alis Plaudentem figit sub nube columbam, Verg. A. 5, 515: pennis, with her wings, Ov. M. 8, 238: rostro, id. ib. 6, 97.—**Absol.**: aversas inter se manus collide, non plaudent, Sen. Q. N. 2, 28.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To clap the hands in token of approbation, to applaud, clap (class.): manus suas in plaudendo consumere, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 3: huic ita plausum est, ut salvā re publicā Pompeio plaudī solebat, id. ib. 2, 19, 3.—In the theatre, at the close of the piece: nunc, spectatores, Jovis summi causā clare plaudite, Plaut. Am. fin.; id. Ep. fin.; cf.: usque Sessuri, donec cantor, vos plaudite, dicat, Hor. A. P. 155; and: cum ventum est ad ipsum illud, quo veteres tragoediae comoediaeque clauduntur, Plodite, Quint. 6, 1, 52 Spald. N. cr.; cf. also: manibus clare, Plaut. Cas. fin.: spectavi ego pridem comicos ad istum modum Sapienter dicta dicere atque is plaudier, id. Rud. 4, 7, 24: in alieum, to express disapprobation of any one by clapping, pounding, stamping, i. e. to kiss him off, Min. Fel. Octav. 14.—**2.** Transf., in gen., to express approbation, to approve, applaud: plauditis sepultis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 88: dis hominibusque plaudentibus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 1; Juv. 3, 157: funus, id. 1, 146: sibi, to applaud one's self, to be satisfied or well contented with one's self: populus me sibilat: at mihi plaudo Ipse domi, Hor. S. 1, 1, 66: nec ipse tibi plaudis, Plin. Ep. 9, 14.—**3.** To strike hands in completing a bargain: stultus homo plaudet manibus, Vulg. Prov. 17, 18.

† **plaudorātum**, i, *n.* (Rælian), a

kind of plough, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 172; v. Silig ad h. l.

plausibilis, e, *adj.* [plaudo], deserving applause, praiseworthy, acceptable, pleasing (class.): censorio nomen (with popolare), Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8: oratio, Sen. Ep. 5, 9: locus, Quint. 4, 3, 1.—Hence, **adv.**: **plausibiliter**, with applause (post-class.): ingenium plausibilis manifestare, with more applause, Sid. Ep. 8, 10.

plausilis, e, *adj.* [id.], that claps applause, applauding, plausive (post-class.): plausibilis ulnis (al. plausibilibus), Sid. Ep. 9, 14; cf.: plausilis, plausibilis, Not. Tir. p. 172.

plausio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], applause (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Tripart. 2, 1.

plausito, āre, *v.* freq. n. [id.], to clap (poet.): plausit arborea clamans de fronte palumbes, i. e. flaps its wings, Auct. Carm. Philom. 21.

plausor (**plōsor**, Sid. Ep. 9, 3; id. Carm. 9, 300), ōris, *m.* [id.], one who claps applause, an applauder (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): in vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130; Petr. 5; Suet. Ner. 25.

plaustra, ae, *v.* plaustrum.

plaustrarius (**plostr-**), a, um, *adj.*

[plaustrum, plostrum], of or belonging to a wagon, wagon-: asini, Cat. R. R. 11, 1: juga duo, id. ib. 2.—**II.** Subst.: **plaustrarius** (**plostr-**), i, *m.* **A.** A wagon-maker, wheelwright: plaustrariorum vectigal, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24.—**B.** A wagon-driver, wagoner: si Aquilae actione plaustrarium (al. plostrarium) teneri placet, Dig. 9, 2, 27 fin.

plaustriluceo, a, um, *adj.* [plaustrum-luceo], shining like Charles's Wain, brilliant (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 912.

† **plaustrix**, icis, *f.* [plausor], a female applauder, acc. to Non. 150, 29.

plaustrum (**plostrum**, Cat. R. R. 2, 10; 62; Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3; cf. Suet. Vesp. 22: **plaustra**, ae, *f.*, v. infra), i, *n.* [Sanscr. plavas, ship; prop., that which sways hither and thither; root plu-; Gr. πλῆω, πλύνω], a vehicle for carrying heavy loads, a wagon, wain, cart. **I.** Lit. (class.): vendat plostrum vetus, Cat. R. R. 2, 7; Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 31: in plaustrum conici, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: stridentia plaustra, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 59; id. M. 2, 177: sicut stridet plaustrum onustum foeno, Vulg. Amos, 2, 13: tecta, id. Num. 7, 3.—Prov.: plaustrum perculi, I have upset! I am done for! Plaut. Ep. 4, 2.—**II.** Transf., the constellation Charles's Wain, the Great Bear (poet.): flexerat obliquo plaustrum temone Bootes, Ov. M. 10, 447; id. P. 4, 10, 39; Amm. 15, 10, 2 (called plaustra Parrhasis, Sid. Carm. 5, 282 sq.).

1. plausus, a, um, *Part.*, from plaudo.

2. plausus, i, v. 3. plausus init.

3. plausus (**plōsus**, Macr. S. 6, 1), iis

(a later collat. form, **plausus**, i, Cod. Th.

15, 9, 2), *m.* [plaudo], a clapping sound, the noise that arises from the beating or striking together of two bodies. **I.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): it eques et plausu cava concutit ungula terram, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 419 Vahl).—Of cocks: plausu premunt alas, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57 (Trag. v. 251 Vahl).—Of doves: plausumque exterrita pennis Dat tecto ingentem, Verg. A. 5, 215: laterum, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 46: aeris, id. 11, 20, 22, § 68: palma cum palmā collata plausum facit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 28, 1.—**II.** In partic., a clapping of hands in token of approbation, applause (class. and very freq.): si voletis plausum fabulae huic clarum dare, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 65; cf. v. 67 and plaudo, II. B.; Cic. Sest. 58, 123: a plebe plausu maximo est mihi gratulatio significata, id. Att. 4, 1, 5: tantis plausibus, tantā approbatione infimorum, id. ib. 14, 16, 2: a cuncto consensu plausus multiplex datus, id. Sen. 18, 64: alicui plausus impertire, id. Att. 2, 18, 1: plausus quaerere in aliquā re, id. ib. 8, 9, 3; id. Clu. 47: captare, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: petere, Quint. 4, 1, 77.

Plautianus, a, um, v. Plautius, B.

Plautinus, a, um, v. 2. Plautus, II.

Plautius (**Plōt-**), i, *m.*, name of a

Roman gens. **1. M. Plautius** Hypsaenus,

1385

a consul A.U.C. 630, Cic. de Or. 1, 36, 166.—**2.** M. Plautius Silvanus, a tribune of the people A.U.C. 666, Ascon. Cic. Corn. p. 79.—**3.** L. Plotius Gallus, a rhetorician in the time of Marius, Suet. Rhet. 2.—**4.** L. Plotius, a poet who celebrated the Mithridatic war, Cic. Arch. 9, 20.—Hence, **A. Plautius (Plöt-)**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to a Plautius (Plotius); *Plautian, Plotian*: Plautia lex, of the tribune of the people M. Plautius Silvanus, Ascon. Cic. Corn. p. 79: ipse (Catilina) lege Plautia interrogatus est, Sall. C. 31, 4; Cic. Mil. 13, 35: Plautia rogatio, Gell. 13, 3, 5: Plotia rogatio, Suet. Caes. 5.—**B. Plautianus (Plöt-)**, a, um, adj., *Plautian*: fabulae, of the comic poet Plautius, Gell. 3, 3: de bonis Plotianis, belonging to a certain Plotius, Cic. Fam. 13, 8, 2.

1. plautus (plöt-), a, um, adj. **I.** Flat, broad: plauti appellantur canes, quorum aures languidae sunt ac flaccidae ad latius videntur patere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 231 Müll.: conchae plautiores; Tert. Pall. 3.—**II.** Among the Umbrians, flat-footed: (plotos appellant) Umbri pedibus planis (natos... unde et Maccius) poeta, quia Ueber Sarsinas erat, a pedum planitie initio Plotus, postea Plautus coepit esse dici, Fest. p. 238 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 239 ib.

2. Plautus, i, m. [flat-foot, v. I. plautus], an Umbrian surname.—So, T. Maccius (or Maccus) Plautus, a celebrated Roman comic poet, a native of the Umbrian village Sarsina.—(On the name Maccius, instead of the earlier reading Accius or Attius, v. Ritschl, De Plauti poetæ nominibus, in his Parergon Plautinorum I. pp. 3–43; and respecting his life and writings, id. ib. pp. 47–579), Cic. Brut. 15, 60; Quint. 10, 1, 99.—**B. Transf.**, the works of Plautus, a comedy of Plautus: adporto vobis Plautum lingua non manu, Plaut. Men. prol. 3.—Hence, **II. Plautinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Plautus, Plautian: pater, i. e. a father in a play of Plautus, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 2, 2 fin.: numeri et sales, Hor. A. P. 270: sermo, Quint. 10, 1, 99: stilus, Gell. 3, 13: prosapia, i. e. poor, mean, because Plautus was said to have worked in a mill, Min. Fel. Octav. 14.—**Sup.**: versus Plautinissimi, most Plautus-like, altogether in Plautus's manner, Gell. 3, 3, 4.

plēbēcūla (plēbicūla), Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 2, 36, ac, f. dim. [plebs], the common people, the populace, the mob, rabble (class.): misera ac jejuna, Cic. Att. 1, 16; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 186; Pers. 4, 6; Suet. Vesp. 18.

plēbēus (-ejus), a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Of or belonging to the common people or commonalty, plebeian (opp. to patricius), Liv. 4, 4, 11; Cic. Fam. 9, 21: familia, id. Mur. 7, 15: consul, Liv. 6, 40; 10, 23: Pudicitia, the goddess of Chastity of the plebeians, as there was also a Pudicitia patricia, id. ib.; cf. Fest. p. 237 Müll.: ludi, popular sports, shows instituted by the commonalty, Liv. 29, 38 fin.: fatum (opp. divitibus responsa data), Juv. 6, 588: Decorum animae, id. 8, 254.—**Subst.**: **plēbēus**, i, m., a plebeian, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. mutire, p. 145 Müll. (Trag. v. 376 Vahl.); Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 10.—**II. Transf.**, in a contemptuous sense, plebeian (opp. to refined, elevated), common, vulgar, mean, low (class.): quamquam nos videmur tibi plebei et pauperes, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 12: licet concurrant omnes plebei philosophi; sic enim ii, qui a Platone, et Socrate, et ab eā familiā dissident, appellandi videntur, i. e. the Epicureans, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 55: purpura plebeia ac paene fusca, id. Sest. 8, 19: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, 69: charta, id. 13, 22, 23, 75: gemma, id. 37, 9, 45, § 128: sermo, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 3.—**Adverb.**, Petr. 93.

plēbes, is and ei, v. plebs.
plēbicōla, ae, comm. [plebs-colo], one who courts the favor of the common people, a friend of the people (class.): ab hoc plēbicōla tribuno plebis eicitur, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84; id. Sest. 52, 110; Liv. 3, 33.

plēbis, v. plebs.
plēbiscitum (also separately **plēbiscitum**, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 58), i. n. (abl. plebis scitu, Decret. ap. Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3) [plebs-scitum], a decree or ordinance of the people (opp.: senatus consultum), Cic. Dom. 17, 44; Just. Inst. 1, 2, 4: plebis scitum igitur est secundum eum Capitonem lex quam

plebes, non populus, accipit, Gell. 10, 20, 6; cf. plebs, I., and scitum, s. v. scisco, P. a.

plēbitas, ātis, f. [plebs], the rank of a common citizen, plebeian rank or condition (ante-class.): propter tenuitatem, et plebitatem, Cato ap. Non. 149, 4: Hemina, id. ib. 149, 5 (plebitatem, ignobilitatem, Non.).

plebs (in inscriptions often PLEPS), -bis, and archaic **plēbes** († **plēbis**), is and ei (plebium, Prud. στέφ. 10, 709: plebibus, Aug. Ep. 166), f. [root ple-, fill; whence Gr. πίμπλημι, πλήρης; cf. πλήθος, multitude]. **I. Lit.**, the common people, the commons or commonalty, the plebeians (opp. the patricians, senators, and knights; whereas populus signifies the collective people, including, therefore, the Senate), Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 10: plebes in hoc regi antistat loco, licet Lacrumare plebi, regi honeste non licet, Enn. ap. Hier. Epit. Nep. p. 590 Mign. (Trag. v. 271 Vahl.): plebs a populo eo differt quo species a genere: nam appellatione populi universi cives significantur, connumeratis etiam patriciis et senatoribus: plebis autem appellatione sine patribus et senatu ceteri cives significantur, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 4; cf. Gai. Inst. 1, 3: plebes dominandi studio pernotata a patribus secessit, Sall. C. 33, 3: ita tribuni plebei creati duo, Liv. 2, 33, 2: dum decem tribunos plebi faceret, id. 3, 65, 4: non enim populi, sed plebis eum (sc.: tribunum plebis) magistratum esse, Liv. 2, 56: populo plebique Romanae, Cic. Mur. 1, 1: in duas partes ego civitatem divisam arbitror in patres, et plebem, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2, 5; Liv. 2, 56: Martia Roma triplex equitatu, plebe, senatu, Aus. Idyll. 11, 78.—**II. Transf.**, in gen. **A. The great mass, the multitude**: in Hyrcania, plebs publicos alit canes, optimates domesticos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: plebem et infimam multitudinem delinire, id. Mil. 35, 95.—**B.** With accessory notion of contempt, the populace, the lower class or order, the mass (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): multitudo de plebe, Liv. 5, 39: si quadringentis sex septem millia desunt, Plebs eris, you shall be plebeian, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 59: misera, id. S. I. 8, 10: ventosa, id. Ep. 1, 19, 37: immensa nimiaque, Juv. 11, 194.—Among the gods: plebs Superum, Fauni, Satyrique, Laresque, Fluminaque, et Nymphae, Semideumque genus, Ov. Ib. 81.—Of bees, a stock, swarm, hive (meaning the great mass, opp. to the queen); in plur. (rare): tres alveorum plebes, Col. 9, 11, 1: corona plebium, Prud. στέφ. 10, 709.—**C. The whole people, nation, community**, = populus (late Lat.), Vulg. Gen. 23, 13: plebs tua Israel, id. Luc. 2, 32 et saep.

plecta, ae, f. [1. plecto], archit. t. t., a border of interwoven lines in relief, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 29.
plectibilis, e, adj. [2. plecto]. **I. Pass.**, deserving punishment (post-class.): invidia, Sid. Ep. 4, 6: usurpatio, Cod. Th. 14, 3, 16.—**II. Act.**, penal: severitas, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 161.
plectilis, e, adj. [1. plecto], plaited. **I. Lit.** (ante-class.): corona plectilis, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 37.—**II. Trop.**, complicated, involved, intricate (post-class.): syllogismi, Prud. Apoth. praef. 2, 36.

1. plecto, xi and xii, xum, 3, v. a. [root plek-; Gr. πλέκω, πλοκή; Lat. plic in sim-plic-is, im-plic-o, etc.; cf. 3. plaga]. **I. To plait, braid, interweave** (rare; mostly in the part. perf. and poet.; not in Cic. or Caes.; syn.: plico, flecto, necto). **A. Lit.**: crines plexueris, Vulg. Judic. 16, 13: coronam de spinis, id. Matt. 27, 29: plecta colligata significat ex Graeco, cui nos etiam praepositionem addicimus, cum dicimus perplexa, Fest. p. 230 Müll.: plectae coronae, Lucr. 5, 1399: flores plecti, Cat. 64, 284: colligationes, Vitr. 10, 1.—**B. Trop.**: **plexus**, a, um, P. a., involved, intricate, entangled, ambiguous (ante-class.): plecta, non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pac. ap. Non. 237, 4.—**II. To twist, bend, turn**: monstrabat vitulus quo se pacto plecteret, Phaedr. 5, 9, 3 dub. (al. flecteret).

2. plecto, ēre, v. a. [πλήττω], to beat, punish; in class. lang. usually in pass., to be punished, suffer punishment, be beaten. **I. Act.** (post-class.; syn. punio): capite aliquem plectere, Cod. Just. 9, 20, 7: quae

sibi ignoscunt et plectunt deum, Aus. Idyll. 6 praef.—**II. Pass.** **A. Lit.**: Venusinae Plectantur silvae, Hor. C. 1, 28, 26: ego plectar pendens, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 43: tergo plecti, Hor. S. 2, 7, 105; id. Ep. 1, 2, 14: ut in suo vitio quisque plectatur, Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 46: ut in iudiciis culpa plectatur, id. Clu. 2, 5: jure igitur plectimur, id. Off. 2, 8, 28: multis in rebus negligentia plectimur, because of negligence, id. Lael. 26, 85: inscia quod crimen viderunt lumina, plector, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 49.—With gen.: insimulationis falsae plecti, App. Mag. p. 274, 14.—With abl.: morte plectendum est (sc. peccatum), Vulg. Deut. 21, 22.—**B. Transf.**, in gen., to blame: cavit, ne quā in re jure plecteretur, Nep. Att. 116.

plectrifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [plectrum-fero], carrying the plectrum (late Lat.), Dracont. Carm. 10, 285 Duhn.

plectripotens, entis, adj. [plectrum-potens], master of or skilful with the plectrum, great in lyric poetry (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

† **plectrum**, i, n., = πλῆκτρον (an instrument to strike with; esp.), **I. A little stick with which the player struck the chords of a stringed instrument, a quill, plectrum**: itaque plectri similem linguam nostri solent dicere, chordarum dentis, naris cornibus illis qui resonant, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149; Ov. M. 11, 168: plectra movere, id. H. 3, 113.—**B. Poet.**, transf., a lyre or lute; also a lyric poem, lyric poetry: plectro modulatus eburno, Tib. 3, 4, 39: et te sonantem plenius auro, Alcaee, plectro, Hor. C. 2, 13, 26; 2, 1, 40; 1, 26, 11.—**II. A helm, rudder** (poet.): non plectro ratis Parcitur, Sil. 14, 549; 403.

Plēias and Plējas (dissyll.), (Plīas), ādis, f., = Πληιάς and Πλειάς. **I. One of the Seven Stars, a Pleiad**; usually in plur.: Pleiades (Plīades) = Πλειάδες, the constellation of the Seven Stars, the Pleiades or Pleiads (pure Lat. Vergiliae), acc. to the myth, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione (Electra, Halcyone, Celaeno, Maia, Sterope, Taygete, and Merope): Pleias enixa est, Ov. M. 1, 670: Plīas, Stat. S. 1, 6, 22; Ov. F. 3, 105: Plīadum nivosum Sidus, Stat. S. 1, 3, 95.—**II. Poet.**, transf., a storm or rain, Val. Fl. 4, 268; 2, 405: Plīada movere, to cause the Pleiads to rise, id. 2, 357.

Plēiōnē, ēs, f., = Πληϊόνη. **I. A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Atlas and mother of the Pleiades**: hinc sata Pleione cum caelifero Atlante, Ov. F. 5, 83; Hyg. Astr. 2, 21: Pleiones nepos, i. e. Mercury, son of Maia, Ov. H. 16, 62; Val. Fl. 1, 738.—**II. The constellation of the Pleiades**, Val. Fl. 2, 67.

Plemmyrium (Plēmýri), ii, n., = Πλημμύριον, a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse, now Punta di Gigante: undosum, Verg. A. 3, 693.

plēne, adv., v. plenus fn.

plēnilūnium, ii, n. (sc. tempus) [plenus-luna], the full moon (post-Aug. for luna plena), Col. 11, 2, 85: cum vero occidente sole orietur ex adverso, ita ut pariter aspiciantur; tunc erit plēnilūnium, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 323; in plur., id. 9, 15, 20, § 53.

plēnitas, ātis, f. [plenus], a being full, fulness, repletion (post-Aug.). **I. Lit.**: nubes propter plenitatem et gravitatem liquescendo disperguntur, Vitr. 8, 2, 2; 5, 9, 5.—**II. Transf.**, abundance, copiousness: humoris plenitas, Vitr. 6, 1, 3.

plēnitudo, īnis, f. [id.], a being full, fulness, plenitude (generally post-Aug.). **I. Completeness**: plenitudo syllabarum, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28.—**II. Fulness, abundance**: terrae (i. e. frugum), Vulg. Deut. 33, 16 al.—**III. Thickness, stoutness**, e. g. of a rod, of a man (post-Aug.), Col. 4, 30, 4; Plin. 11, 37, 87, § 216.

plēnus, a, um, adj. [from the root ple-; Sanscr. prā-, to fill; Gr. πλε- in πίμπλημι, πλήθω; Lat. plerus, plebs, populus, etc.; whence compleo, expleo, suppleo], full, filled with any thing (class.; cf.: refertus, oppletus). **I. Lit.** **A. In gen.**, with gen.: rimarum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25: corpus suci, id. ib. 2, 3, 27: Gallia est plena civium Romanorum, Cic. Font. 1, 11: domus plena caelati argenti, id. Verr. 2, 2, 14, § 35: vini, somni, id. Red. in Sen. 6, 13:

stellarum, id. Rep. 6, 11, 11.—With *abl.*: plena domus ornamentis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 126: vita plena et conferta voluptatibus, id. Sest. 10, 23: plenum pueris gymnasium, Quint. 2, 8, 3.—*Absol.*: auditorium, Quint. 2, 11, 3: plenissimis velis navigare, with swelling sails, Cic. Dom. 10, 24.—As *subst.*: **plēnum**, *i. n.*, space occupied by matter, a plenum, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118.—*Adverb.*: ad plenum, to repletion, copiously, abundantly (poet.), Verg. G. 2, 244: hic tibi copia Manabit ad plenum benigno Ruris honorum opulenta cornu, Hor. C. 1, 17, 15; so Verg. 2, 9: philosophiae scientiam ad plenum adeptus, Eutr. 8, 10.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of bodily size, stout, bulky, portly, plump, corpulent (class.): pleni enective simus, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 142: vulpecula pleno corpore, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 31: frigus inimicum est tenui: at prodest omnibus plenis, Cels. 1, 9: femina, Ov. A. A. 2, 661.—*Comp.*: taurus palea ac feno facere pleniores, Varr. R. 2, 5, 12.—*Sup.*: plenissimus quisque, Cels. 2, 1.—**h.** Of females, big, with child, pregnant (class.): et cum te gravidam et cum te pulchre plenam aspicio, gaudeo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 49: femina, Ov. M. 10, 469; Val. Fl. 1, 413: sus plena, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101; cf.: Telluri plenae victima plena datur (preceded by graviora), Ov. F. 4, 634.—**2.** Filled; satisfied (poet.), Ov. Am. 2, 6, 29: plenus cum languet amator, sated with reading, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 8; cf.: illa bibit sitiones lector, mea pocula plenus, Ov. P. 3, 4, 55.—**3.** Full packed, laden; with *abl.*: quadrupes pleni dominis armisque, Stat. Th. 4, 812: exercitus plenissimus praedā; Liv. 41, 28: crura thymo plenae (apes), Verg. G. 4, 181.—*Absol.*: vitis, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 23.—**4.** Entire, complete, full, whole: ut haberet ad praeturam gerendam plenum annum atque integrum, Cic. Mil. 9, 24: gaudia, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 67: numerus, id. Rep. 6, 12, 12: pleno aratro sulcare, with the whole plough sunk in the ground, Col. 2, 2, 25: sustineas ut onus, nitendum vertice pleno est, i. e. toto, Ov. P. 2, 7, 77: pleno gradu, at full pace, at storming pace, Liv. 4, 32.—*Neutr.* *adverb.*: in plenum, on the whole, generally (post-Aug.), Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 31; Sen. Ep. 91, 9.—**5.** Of the voice, sonorous, full, clear, strong, loud (class.): vox grandior et plenior, Cic. Brut. 84, 289: voce plenior, id. de Or. 1, 29, 132.—**6.** Of letters, syllables, words, full, at full length, not contracted, unabridged: pleniores syllabae, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: ut E plenissimum dicas, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46: siet plenum est, sit imminutum, id. Or. 47, 157: plenissima verba, Ov. M. 10, 290.—**7.** Of food and drink, strong, hearty, substantial: pleniores cibi, Cels. 3, 20: vinum, id. 1, 6.—**8.** Full, abundant, plentiful, much: non tam Siciliam, quam inanem offenderant, quam Verrem ipsum, qui plenus decesserat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 12: urbes, id. Pis. 37, 91: pecunia, much money, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: mensa, Verg. A. 11, 738.—*Comp.*: serius potius ad nos, dum plenior, Cic. Fam. 7, 9, 2: tres uno die a te accepi litteras, unam brevem, duas pleniores, fuller, larger, id. ib. 11, 12, 1.—*Sup.*: plenissima villa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 50.—**9.** Of age, full, advanced, ripe, mature: jam plenis nubilis annis, marriageable, Verg. A. 7, 53: plenus vitā, Stat. S. 2, 2, 129: annis, full of years, that has reached extreme old age, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 7: plenior annis, Val. Fl. 1, 376: annus vicesimus quintus coepit pro pleno habetur, Dig. 50, 4, 8.—**10.** Law t. t.: pleno jure, with a complete legal title: proinde pleno jure incipit, id est et in bonis et ex jure Quiritium, tua res esse, Gai. Inst. 2, 41: pleno jure heres fieri, id. ib. 3, 85 al.—**II.** Trop., full, filled. **A.** In gen., with *gen.*: plenus fidei, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 342 Vahl.): jejunitatis plenus, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 13: consili, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 49: viti probrius, id. Mil. 2, 13: fraudis, sceleris, parricidi, perijuri, id. Rud. 3, 2, 37: officii, Cic. Att. 7, 4, 1: negotii, full of business, id. N. D. 1, 20, 54; Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 146: irae, Liv. 3, 48: ingenii, Cic. Fl. 6, 15: laboris, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66: quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris? is not full of our disaster? Verg. A. 1, 460.—With *abl.*: plenus sum expectatione de Pompeio, full of expectation, Cic. Att. 3, 14, 1: laetitia, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: humanitate, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 2; 2, 1, 7.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Complete, finished, ample,

copious (class.): orator plenus atque perfectus, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 59: plenior, opp. to jejunior, id. ib. 3, 4, 16: oratio plenior, id. Off. 1, 1, 2: pleniora scribere, Caes. B. C. 1, 53.—**2.** Full of, abounding or rich in any thing: plenum bonarum rerum oppidum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 38: quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Mario? Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: plenior ore laudare, with fuller mouth, i. e. more heartily, id. Off. 1, 18, 61.—Hence, *adv.*: **plēnē**. **1.** Lit., full (post-Aug.): vasa plene infundere, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 139.—**2.** Trop., fully, wholly, completely, thoroughly, largely (class.): plene cumulateque aliquid perficere, Cic. Div. 2, 1: plene perfectae munitiones, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: aliquid vitare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: plene sapientes homines, id. Off. 1, 15: praestare aliquid, perfectly, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 14.—*Comp.*: plenius facere aliquid, Ov. P. 2, 11, 20: alere, Quint. 2, 2, 8.—*Sup.*: quamvis illud plenissime, hoc restrictissime feceris, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 13.

† **plēo**, ēre, v. n., to fill, to fulfil, the root of plenus, q. v., compleo, expleo, suppleo: plentur antiqui etiam sine praepositionibus dicebant, Fest. p. 230 Müll.

plēonasmus, *i. m.*, = πλεονασμός, in gram., a pleonasm, Mart. Cap. 5, § 537 al.

plērique, rāque, rāque, v. plerisque. **plerōma**, ātis, n., = πλήρωμα, fulness (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Praescr. 49.

† **plērōmārius**, *ii. m.* [pleroma], a seaman in large ships of burden or of war (opp. to lenuncularius), Inscr. Orell. 4104.

† **plērōticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πληρωτικός, serving to fill out, complemental (post-class.): termini plerotici, Front. Colon. p. 131 Goes.

plērūmq̄ue, v. plerisque.

plerus, a, um, *adj.* [root ple-, v. plenus], very many, a very great part, most (ante-class. prim. form, for the class. plerisque, plerique): ager, campestris plerus, for the most part, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 668 P.: pater Achaeos in Caphareis saxis pleros perdidit, Pac. ib.: plera pars, id. ib. and ap. Fest. p. 230 Müll.: minores magistratus partiti iuris pleroes in pleroa sunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6.—*Neutr.* *adverb.*: plerum (like plerumque, v. plerisque), for the most part, mostly, commonly: fieri solet plerum, ut, etc., Asell. ap. Prisc. p. 668 P.

plērusque, rāque, rumque, *adj.* [a strengthened form from plerus], very many, a very great part, the most, most (rare in sing., and only in Sall. and post-class. writers; but in plur. freq. in all periods and styles). (a) *Plur.*: habent hunc morem plerique argentarii, Plaut. Curc. 3, 7: pleraque hae (metretices) sub vestimentis secum habebant retia, id. Ep. 2, 2, 32; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 38: multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur, Cic. Inv. 1, 36, 65: ut plerique meministis, id. Sest. 3, 6: plerique Belgae, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: pleraque boves, Varr. R. 2, 5: pleraque tecta... alia, etc., Liv. 27, 3.—With *ex* and *abl.*: plerique e Graecis, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 8: plerisque ex factione ejus corruptis, Sall. J. 29, 2.—With *omnes*, almost all: plerique omnes subiguntur sub suum iudicium, Naev. ap. Don. ad Ter. And. 1, 1, 28 (Naev. Klusmann, p. 80): plerique omnes adolescentuli, id. ib. 1, 1, 28; cf.: dixi pleraque omnia, id. Heaut. 4, 7, 2.—Less emphatically, a considerable part, very many: rapti e publico plerique, plures in tabernis intercepti, Tac. H. 1, 86; so, like plures: non dubito fore plerosque, qui hoc genus scripturae leve iudicent, Nep. praef. 1: pleraque testimonia, id. Tim. 4, 2: deum ipsum multi Aesculapium, quidam Osirim, plerique Iovem, plurimi Ditem patrem conieciunt, Tac. H. 4, 84 fin.—With *gen.*: plerique nostrum oratorum, Cic. Or. 42, 143: Poenorum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 12: vestrum, id. Clu. 42, 117: quorum plerique, id. Lael. 20, 71; Sall. J. 44, 1: urbium pleraque, Liv. 5, 6, 9: eorum plerique, Cic. Top. 21, 80; id. Fam. 5, 21, 1: legentium, Liv. praef. 4: Graecorum, Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 4: militum, Tac. H. 1, 5.—*Gen. plur.* (rare and post-class.): scientia plerarumque litterarum, Vitr. 1, 1, 11.—*Subst.*: **plērāque**, *n. plur.*, all, every thing: nec ratione animi quicquam, sed pleraque viribus corporis administrabant, Cic. Inv. 1, 2.—Also, the most, the greatest

part.: pleraque ejus insulae, Curt. 4, 8, 15.—**plērāque**, *a dverb.*, mostly, for the most part (post-class.): is erit pleraque impeccabilis, Gell. 17, 19, 6.—(β) *Sing.*: juvenis pleraque Catilinae favebat, the greatest or largest part, Sall. C. 17, 6: pleraque nobilitas, id. ib. 23, 6: quā tempestate Carthaginienses pleraque Africae imperitabant, id. J. 79, 2: exercitum plerumque operiri jubet, id. ib. 54, 9: Graecia, Gell. 17, 21: comae plerumque contegebant faciem, App. M. 9, p. 231, 5.—*Neutr.*: **plērūmq̄ue**, *subst.*, with *gen.*, the greatest part: ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall. J. 21, 2: Europae, Liv. 45, 9; Just. 41, 1, 12; Mel. 1, 4, 2.—More freq.: **plērūmq̄ue**, *adv.*, for the most part, mostly, commonly, very often, very frequently: haec ipsa fortuita sunt: plerumque enim non semper eveniunt, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 14: plerumque casu, saepe natura, id. Or. 51, 170; Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 11: ridiculum acri Fortius et melius magnas plerumque secat res, Hor. S. 1, 10, 15: hi plerumque gradus, usually, Juv. 11, 46.—Post-Aug., in a less emphatic sense, often, frequently: plerumque permovere, num ad ipsum referri verius sit, Tac. A. 4, 57; id. H. 5, 1; id. G. 13, 45; id. Or. 15; Dig. 2, 14, 25 and 26.

Plestina, ae, f., a town of the Marsi, Liv. 10, 3, 5.

pletūra, ae, f. [pleo]. **I.** Lit., fulness, a filling (post-class.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 47.—**II.** Transf., fulness of blood, excess of blood, plethora (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 1, 35.

Pleumosii or **Pleumoxii**, ōrum, m., a people of Belgic Gaul, Caes. B. G. 5, 39.

† **pleuricus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πλευρικός, at or on the side, lateral (post-class.): termini, Front. Colon. p. 117 Goes.

pleurisis, is, f., for pleuritis, pleurisy (post-class.), Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 484; Isid. 4, 6, 8.

† **pleuriticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πλευρικός, affected with pleurisy, pleuritic (post-Aug.): medentur pleuritici, Plin. 27, 4, 3, § 12: passio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 16, 100; Isid. 4, 6, 8.—*Plur.* as *subst.*: **pleuritici**, pleuritic patients, Plin. 20, 5, 15, § 31; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 16, 100; 2, 17, 102.

† **pleuritis**, idis, f., = πλευρίτις. **I.** A sharp pain in the side, pleurisy (pure Lat. dolor lateris): arthritidis, tussis, pleuritidis, phthisis, Vitr. 1, 6.—**II.** The register in a hydraulic organ, Vitr. 10, 13 dub. (al. plinthis).

Pleuron, ōnis, f., = Πλευρών, a city in Aetolia, now Castle of Irene, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6; Stat. Th. 2, 727; Ov. M. 7, 382.—Hence, **Pleurōnius**, a, um, *adj.*, = Πλευρώνιος, of or belonging to Pleuron, Pleuronian: Pleuronius Acmon, Ov. M. 14, 494.—*Subst.*: **Pleurōnia**, ae, f., Aetolia, or that part of Aetolia in which Pleuron is situated, Aus. Epit. 10.

Plexippus, i, m., = Πλήξιππος. **I.** One of the fifty sons of Egyptus, Hyg. Fab. 170.—**II.** A son of Thestius, Hyg. Fab. 173.

1. plexus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. plecto.

* **2. plexus**, ūs, m. [1. plecto], a twining, plaiting, braid (poet.), Manil. 5, 147 dub. (al. flexum, fluctum).

Plias and **Pliades**, v. Pleias.

plicātīlis, e, *adj.* [plico], that may be folded together or doubled up, flexible, pliable (post-Aug.): upupae crista, Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86: naves, id. 5, 9, 10, § 59.

plicātrix, icis, f. [plicator], she who folds clothes, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 101.

plicātūra, ae, f. [plico], a folding or doubling, a fold, plicature (post-Aug.): vestis, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171.

plicītus, a, um, *Part.*, from plico.

plico (plicāvi, plicui, acc. to Prisc. p. 680 P.), plicātum and plicitum, āre, v. a. [root plic-; Gr. πλέω; v. plecto], to fold, to lay or wind together, to fold up, double up (poet. and in post-class. prose; cf.: complico, plecto, necto, flecto), Lucr. 4, 828: quaedam plicata, id. 6, 1086: chartam, Mart. 4, 83, 7: seque in sua membra plicantem (anguem), winding or coiling himself up, Verg. A. 5, 279; Gell. 17, 9, 9: decas plena his quattuor numeris gradatim plicatis integratur, folded

together, i. e. added, Mart. Cap. 7, § 734: ostiola plicabantur, Vulg. Ezech. 41, 24: et cum plicuisset librum, id. Luc. 4, 20.

Plinius, i. m., *Pliny*, name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated are, **I.** C. Plinius Secundus, also called Major (the Elder), author of an encyclopedical work in 37 books, who lost his life in an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79. — **II.** His nephew, C. Plinius Caecilius, also called Junior (the Younger), author of Letters and a Panegyric on the emperor Trajan: facundus, Mart. 10, 19, 3. — **III.** Plinius Valerianus, a physician in the time of the emperor Constantine. — Hence, **Plinianus**, a, um, adj., belonging to or named after a Pliny, *Plinian*: rasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 103.

† **plinthis**, idis, f., = πλινθίς (a square tile). **I.** A square; in architect., a square base, a plinth, for plinthus, Vitruv. 3, 3, 2; in land-surveying, for plinthus, Hyg. Condit. Agror. p. 210 Goes. — **II.** Plur.: **plinthides**, a register in the hydraulic organ, Vitruv. 10, 8, 8; v. pleuritis.

† **plinthium**, ii, n., = πλινθιον, a hollow square figure, a kind of sundial, Vitruv. 9, 9.

† **plinthus** (-os), i, m. and f., = πλινθος (a tile). **I.** In architect., the large flat member under the inferior moulding of a column, the base, plinth, Vitruv. 3, 3, 4, 7, 3. — **II.** In land-surveying, a tile-shaped figure, containing a hundred acres of land: quae centuriae nunc appellantur plinthi, id est laterculi, Hyg. Condit. Agror. p. 205 Goes.

plisima, sup. form for plurima; v. plurimus, under multus, III.

Plisthenes, is, m., = Πλεισθένης. **I.** The son of Pelops, brother of Atreus and Thyestes, and the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who were brought up by his brother Atreus (whence they are called Atreidae), Serv. Verg. A. 1, 458; acc. to others, the son of Atreus, Hyg. Fab. 86 and 97. — Hence, **I.** **Plisthenides**, ae, m., = Πλεισθενίδης, a male descendant of Plisthenes, a Plisthenide: felix Plisthenide, i. e. Menelaus, Sabin. Ep. 1, 107. — **2.** **Plisthenius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Plisthenes, Plisthenian: Plisthenius torus, i. e. of Agamemnon, Ov. R. Am. 778. — **II.** The son of Thyestes, Sen. Thyest. 726; Hyg. Fab. 88.

Plistia, ae, f., a city of the Samnites, Liv. 9, 21; 22.

† **plistolochia**, ae, f., a plant facilitating parturition, Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 96 (a. pistolochia); 25, 8, 55, § 101. — **II.** A plant, = althaea, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 222.

Plistonices, ae, m., an epithet of Apion the grammarian, Gell. 5, 14, 1; Plin. 37, 5, 19, § 75.

Plitendum, i, n., a town of Asia, Liv. 38, 18, 3.

plōcē, ēs, f., = πλοκή. **I.** In rhetoric, a repeating of the same word with a different meaning, Mart. Cap. 5, § 532; Jul. Rufr. p. 236 Ruhnck. (ad Quint. 9, 3, 41, written as Greek). — **II.** In music, a combining of different tones together, Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 936, 958.

plōdo, ēre, v. plaudo.

plōeres, **plōera**, archaic for plures, plura, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6 B. and K.

plōrābilis, e, adj. [ploro], lamentable, deplorable (poet.): plorabile si quid Eliquat, Pers. 1, 34: plorabile quiddam, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 261.

plōrātio, ōnis, f. [id.], a weeping, weeping, lamentation (late Lat.): a convallē plorationis, Aug. Serm. S. 17.

plōrator, ōris, m. [id.], a wailer, lamenting, mourner (poet.), Mart. 14, 54, 1.

plōrātus, ūs, m. [id.], a weeping, weeping, lamenting. **I.** Lit.: virginalē ploratum edere, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: ploratum infantis cohibere, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 29: vox ploratūs, Vulg. Matt. 2, 18. — In plur.: omnia mulierum plorantibus sonant, Liv. 29, 17. — **II.** Transf., of the weeping or bleeding of a tree, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 116.

plōro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [etym. dub.; cf. pluo]. **I.** To cry out, to cry aloud = clamare: si parentem puer verberit, Ast. Olle plorassit, and he cry out, Lex. Serv. Tull. ap. Fest. p. 230 Müll. — **II.** To wail, lament, to weep aloud. **A.** Neutr.

(class.; syn.: lugeo, fleo): ego hercle faciam plorantem illum, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 164: ne plora, id. Merc. 3, 1, 3; id. Ps. 4, 4, 1: eam plorare, Ter. Phorm. prol. 8: plorando fessus sum, Cic. Att. 15, 9: date puero panem, ne ploret, Auct. ap. Quint. 6, 1, 47: lacrimandum est, non plorandum, Sen. Ep. 63, 1: jubeo te plorare, I bid you howl (in a double sense, alluding to their lachrymose poetry and to the chastisement its authors deserve), Hor. S. 1, 10, 91. — With dat., to or before one: ille suae (puellae) plorabit sobrius, Tib. 2, 5, 103: plorabo tibi, Vulg. Jer. 48, 32. — **2.** Transf., of things: nimis quis melior plorante gula, a complaining or clamorous appetite, Juv. 6, 158: at tu, victrix provincia, ploras, id. 1, 50. — **B.** Act., to weep over any thing, to lament, bewail (poet.). (a) With acc.: turpe commissum, Hor. C. 3, 27, 38: raptum juvenem, id. ib. 4, 2, 22: funera, Stat. S. 5, 3, 245: quam multalia plorant, Juv. 14, 150; 15, 134: Rachel plorans filios, Vulg. Matt. 2, 18; id. Jer. 31, 15. — (β) With object-clause: aquam hercle plorat, quom lavat, profundere, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 29: ploravere, suis non respondere favorem Speratum meritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 9: me tamen obicere incolis Plorares Aquilonibus, Hor. C. 3, 10, 3 sq.

plōsor, ōris, v. plausor.

plōstellum, i, n. dim. [plostrum, plaustrum], a small wagon or cart: plōstellum Poenicum, Varr. R. R. 1, 52: plōstello adjungere mures, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247; Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 21.

plōstrārius, a, um, v. plaustrarius.

plōstrum, i, v. plaustrum.

plōsus, v. plausus.

Plōtēs, ārum, f., an ancient name of the Strophades, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 55.

Plōtinus, i, m., = Πλωτίνος, a famous philosopher of the Eclectic school, who flourished in the third century A.D., Amm. 21, 14, 5.

†† **plōxēmum**, **plōximum**, or **plōxēnum**, i, n. [Gallic], a wagon-box: gingivas vero plōximi habet veteris, Cat. 97, 6 (quoted ap. Quint. 1, 5, 8, and ap. Fest. p. 230 Müll.).

plūit, v. pluo.

plūma, ae, f., a small, soft feather; in plur., fine, soft feathers, down. **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. penna): (animantium) pluma alias, alias squamā videmus obductas, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: plumae versicolores, id. Fin. 3, 5, 18: mollis, Verg. A. 10, 192: in plumis delituisse Jovem, i. e. in the form of a swan, Ov. H. 8, 68. — They were used esp. for stuffing pillows and the beds of litters: dormit in plūmā, Mart. 12, 17, 8: pensilibus plumis vehi, i. e. in litters, Juv. 1, 159: in plūmā paternā dormire, id. 6, 88. — Also in clothing: non avium plumae in usum vestium conseruntur? Sen. Ep. 90, 14. — As an image of lightness, triviality, insignificance, like feather with us: homo levior quam pluma, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 23: levior plūmā est gratia, id. Poen. 3, 6, 17: ipsi plūmā aut folio facilius moventur, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2: pluma haud interest, patronus, an cliens probior siet, there is not a pin to choose, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 60. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of the first beard, down (poet.): insperata tuae cum veniet pluma superbiae, Hor. C. 4, 10, 2. — **B.** The scales on a coat of mail, Stat. Th. 11, 542; cf.: equus, quem pellis acinis in plumam squamis auro conserta tegebat, i. e. scales of brass overlaid on a skin, Verg. A. 11, 771 Serv. and Heyn. ad loc.: equis operimenta erant, quae lintea ferreis laminis in modum plumae adnexuerant, Sall. H. 4, 59 Dietsch.

plūmācium, i, n. [plūma], a feather pillow, down pillow (eccl. Lat.), Ambros. Ep. 26, n. 12; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 16.

plūmālis, e, adj. [id.], feathered (poet.). — Of Leda: plumalem de Jove fecit avem (Jupiter, who, for love of her, changed himself into a swan), Poët. in Anthol. Lat. 3, 275, 58.

plūmārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to soft feathers; transf., embroidered with feathers: vestes plūmāri arte contextae, the art of embroidering, Hier. Ep. 29, n. 6; Adelb. Laud. Virg. 15: ars, embroidery, Vulg. Exod. 39, 28. — **II.** Subst.: **plūmārius**, ii, m., an embroiderer, Varr.

ap. Non. 162, 27: plumariorum textinae, Vitruv. 6, 7; Firm. Math. 3, 13, 10; Vulg. Exod. 35, 35; Inscr. Grut. 649, 8; Inscr. Rein. cl. 11, n. 114.

plūmātile, is, n. (sc. vestimentum) [from pluma; embroidered like feathers], an embroidered garment: cumatile aut plūmātile, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 49.

plūmātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from plumo, q. v.

plūmbāgo, inis, f. [plumbum]. **I.** A species of lead ore, black-lead, plumbago, also called molybdaena, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 168. — **B.** Transf., a leaden color in gems, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 68. — **II.** A plant, also called molybdaena, leadwort, fleawort, Plin. 25, 13, 97, § 155.

plūmbārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to lead, lead-: artifices plūmbarii, workers in lead, plumbers, Vitruv. 8, 7: officinae, plumbers' shops, Plin. 34, 18, 54, § 175: metallum, a lead-mine, id. 33, 7, 40, § 119. — Subst. **A.** **plūmbārius**, ii, m. (sc. artifex), a plumber; plur., Dig. 50, 6, 6. — **B.** **plūmbārium**, ii, n., a place to keep leaden vessels in: plūmbum, plūmbeus, plūmbarium, Not. Tir. p. 164.

plūmbātae, ārum, v. plumbo, II. B.

plūmbātūra, ae, f. [plumbo], a soldering with lead, lead-: artifices plūmbarii, workers in lead, plumbers, Vitruv. 8, 7: officinae, plumbers' shops, Plin. 34, 18, 54, § 175: metallum, a lead-mine, id. 33, 7, 40, § 119. — Subst. **A.** **plūmbārius**, ii, m. (sc. artifex), a plumber; plur., Dig. 50, 6, 6. — **B.** **plūmbārium**, ii, n., a place to keep leaden vessels in: plūmbum, plūmbeus, plūmbarium, Not. Tir. p. 164.

plūmbēus, a, um, adj. [plumbum], of or belonging to lead, made of lead, leaden, lead-.

I. Lit.: plūmbea glans, Lucr. 6, 306: pistillum, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 169: vas, id. 33, 6, 35, § 109: ictus, blows given with a scourge to which a leaden ball is attached, Prud. στερ. 10, 122. — Subst. **1.** **plūmbēum**, i, n., a leaden vessel, Cato, R. R. 105: Nicerotiana, Mart. 6, 55, 3. — **2.** **plūmbēa**, ae, f., a leaden ball: ut mortuus ictu plūmbeae crederetur, Spart. Sever. 11, 2. — **B.** Transf. **1.** **Leaden, blunt, dull** (class.): plūmbeo gladio jugulatus, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2: o plūmbeum pugionem! id. Fin. 4, 18, 48. — **2.** **Leaden, bad, vile, poor, worthless** (poet.): nummus, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 40; id. Trin. 4, 2, 120: faber, qui cadere soles plūmbeos nummos, to coin leaden money, i. e. bad jokes, id. Most. 4, 2, 11; so, plūmbei, as subst. (sc. nummi), Mart. 10, 74, 4: vina, Mart. 10, 49, 5: mala, id. 10, 94, 4: carmina, Aus. Ep. 6, 1. — **3.** **Leaden, i. e. heavy, oppressive, burdensome** (poet.): nec plūmbeus Auster Autumnusque gravis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 18. — **II.** Trop. **A.** **Leaden, i. e. heavy, weighty** (ante-class.): si quid peccatum est, plūmbeas iras gerunt, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 16. — **B.** **Leaden, dull, stupid, stolid** (class.): caudex, stipes, asinus, plūmbeus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4: nisi plane in physis plūmbei sumus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: cor, without feeling, Licin. ap. Suet. Ner. 2.

plūmbo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.]. **I.** To lead, to solder with lead (ante-class. and post-Aug.): modiolos indet et plumbet, Cato, R. R. 21: argentum, Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 161: scyphum alieno plumbo, Dig. 41, 1, 27. — **II.** To make a thing of lead; hence,

plūmbātus, a, um, Part., leaden (post-Aug.): plūmbatae sagittae, Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 97: jacula, Sol. 3, 3: canales, Front. Aquaed. 124: tabulae, Val. Max. 3, 7, n. 2. — **B.** Subst.: **plūmbātae**, ārum, f. **1.** **Leaden balls**, Veg. Mil. 1, 17. — **2.** **Scourges to which leaden balls are attached**: plūmbatarum ictus, Cod. Th. 9, 35, 2.

plūmbōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of lead, having much lead mixed with it (post-Aug.): plūmbosa molybdaena, Plin. 34, 18, 53, § 173. — Sup.: faex plūmbosissima, Plin. 33, 6, 34, § 103.

plūmbum, i, n. [for mlumbum; Gr. μόλμβος, μόλμβος], lead. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: dolia plūmbo vincito, Cato, R. R. 39: plūmbum album, tin, Lucr. 6, 1079; Caes. B. G. 5, 12; called also candidum, Plin. 34, 16, 47, § 157; but plūmbum nigrum, lead, id. 34, 16, 47, § 159. — **B.** In partic. **1.** **A leaden ball or bullet** (poet.): Balearica plūmbum Funda jacit, Ov. M. 2, 727; Verg. A. 9, 587. — **2.** **Leaden pipes** (poet.): purior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plūmbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 20. — **3.** **A scourge with a leaden ball at the end of it** (poet.), Prud. στερ. 10, 116. — **4.** **A pencil or ruler**: membrana plūmbo directa, Cat. 22, 7. — **II.** Transf., a defect in the eye (post-Aug.):

plumbum (quod est genus vitii) ex oculo tollitur, Plin. 25, 13, 97, § 155.

† **plumella**, ae, f. dim. [pluma], a small feather: pluma, plumella, Not. Tir. p. 171.

plumesco, ēre, v. incho. n. [id.], to begin to have or get feathers, to become fledged (post-Aug.), Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 149; Hier. in Matt. 24, § 28.

plumēus, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Lit., downy, covered or filled with down, down-class.: culcita plumea, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46; aures, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 68. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Downy, like down, i. e. light, soft, delicate (poet. and post-class.): plumea pondera, Mart. 4, 19, 7; nives, Arn. 2, 84; plumea et lactea cutis, App. M. 3, p. 135, 26. — **B.** Embroidered: indumenta, Prud. Ham. 295.

plumiger, ēra, ērum, adj. [pluma-gero], feather-bearing, feathered (post-Aug.): plumigeri anseres, Plin. 10, 22, 27, § 53; series, i. e. pennae, Prud. Cath. 3, 44.

plumipes, ēdis, adj. [pluma-pes], feather-footed, with feathered feet (poet.): adde huc plumipedas, Cat. 55, 27.

plūmo, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. and n. [pluma]. **I.** Act. **A.** To cover with feathers, to feather (poet. and post-Aug.): plumato corpore corvus, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 44, 114; molli plumatā lanugine, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117; plumare se in avem, i. e. to transform, App. M. 3, p. 138, 18. — **B.** To embroider (poet. and post-class.): pars auro plumata nitet, pars ignea cocco, Luc. 10, 123; Vop. Carin. 20: plumato amictus aureo Babylonicus, Petr. Poet. 55, 6. — **C.** To cover with scales (post-class.): loricae plumatae, Just. 41, 2, 15. — **II.** Neutr., to put forth, or get feathers, to become fledged (post-class.): pullis jam jam plumantibus, Gell. 2, 29.

plūmōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of down or feathers, covered with feathers, feathered. **I.** Lit.: aucupium, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 34. — **II.** Transf.: folia, downy, Plin. 25, 6, 29, § 65.

plūmūla, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little down-feather, a little feather (post-Aug.), Col. 8, 5, 19; App. Flor. p. 348 fin.

plūo, plui (or plui in Plaut. and Liv.; cf. Prisc. p. 881 P.; Varr. L. L. 9, § 104 Müll.), 3, v. n., usu. impers. (ante-class. and late Lat. also pers.; v. infra) [root plu-, to swim; Gr. πλύνω, to wash; cf.: πλέω, πλέσσω, to sail; cf. ploro], to rain; constr. absol., or with abl. or acc. **I.** Lit.: pluet credo hercle hodie, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 42: ut multum pluerat, id. Men. prol. 63: has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, a pluendo: ὕειν enim est pluere, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111: aqua, quae pluendo crevisset, by the rain, id. Top. 9, 38: quoties pluit, Juv. 7, 179: urceatim pluebat (vulg. for pluebat), Petr. 44, 18. — With acc.: sanguinem pluisse senatui nuntiatum est, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58 (Klotz, sanguinem): lapides, Liv. 25, 27, 16: terram, id. 10, 33, 8; Vulg. Exod. 9, 23, 16, 4; id. Psa. 10, 7. — With abl.: lacte pluisse, rained milk, Liv. 27, 11: lapidibus, id. 35, 9; 21, 62, 5: lacte, sanguine, carne, Plin. 2, 56, 57, § 147. — Pass.: quā pluitur et ningitur, App. Flor. p. 340, 39. — Personally: saxi ferunt pluisse caelum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 642: effigies quae pluit, which rained, came down in rain, Plin. 2, 55, 57, § 147. — **II.** Transf., of other things, to rain (poet.): nec de concussa tantum pluit ilice glandis, Verg. G. 4, 81: stridentia fundae saxa pluant, Stat. Th. 8, 416: jam bellaria adorea pluebant, id. S. 1, 6, 10.

pluor, ōris, m. [pluo], rain (ante-class.): pluor, Laber. ap. Non. 220, 33.

plūralis, e, adj. [plus], belonging or relating to more than one, relating to many (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen. **1.** Pluralis elocutio testium, Dig. 22, 5, 12. — **2.** Plural, consisting of more than one: deitas, Arn. in Psa. 67. — **II.** In partic., a gram. t. t., plural: praeterea numeros, in quibus nos singularem ac pluralem habemus, Graeci et ὀνόμαζον, Quint. 1, 5, 42: genitivus, of the plural, id. 1, 6, 26. — Absol.: cum singulari pluralis subiungitur, the plural, Quint. 9, 3, 8: singularia pluralibus miscet, id. 9, 3, 63; 1, 5, 16; cf. id. 8, 6, 28. — Adv.: **plūraliter**, in the plural, gram. t. t.: tonitrua nos pluraliter dicimus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 56, 1; Quint. 1, 6, 25; 8, 3, 35; 8, 6, 28.

plūralitas, atis, f. [pluralis]. **1.** Plu-

rality (opp. to unitas), Ambros. in Psa. 118, prol. § 2; plur., Boeth. Arithm. 1, 4. — **2.** Gram. t. t., the plural number, Charis. p. 50 P.

plūraliter, adv., v. pluralis fin.

plūrativus, a, um, adj. [plus], plural, gram. t. t. (post-class.): plurativus numerus, Gell. 19, 8, 4. — Subst.: **plūrativum**, i, n., the plural number, the plural (post-class.): mei interrogandi casus est, et ab eo declinatur, quod est ego. Huius deinde plurativum est nos, Gell. 20, 6, 8.

plūres, v. plus, under multus, II.

* **plūries (-ens)**, adv. [plus], often, oftentimes, frequently (post-class.); cf.: saepius, identidem, Treb. Poll. Gall. 1 (but in Caes. B. C. 1, 79, 1, the correct read. is pluresque).

plūrifariā, adv. [id.], in many parts or places (post-Aug.), Suet. Aug. 46; 80; id. Tib. 43; id. Calig. 54; id. Ner. 24; id. Vit. 9: gladiatoria munera plurifariam exhibuit, id. Claud. 21 (al. plurifaria). — **II.** In many ways, manifoldly, variously (post-class.), App. Flor. p. 357, 37; p. 178 Bip.: mons Taurus pro gentium ac linguarum varietate plurifariam nominatus, Sol. 38.

plūrifariū, s, a, um, v. plurifariam.)

plūriformis, e, adj. [plures-forma], having many forms, manifold, varied (post-class.): pluriformi modo, App. Flor. p. 341, 14; Mart. Cap. 7, § 729.

plūrilatē, s, a, um, adj. [plus-latus], having several sides (post-class.), Front. Expos. Form. p. 35 Goes.

plūrimus, a, um, v. multus, III.

plūrivocū, s, a, um, adj. [plus-vox], having several or many significations: quaeritur quid sit aequivocum, quid univocum, quid, ut ita dicam, plurivocum, Mart. Cap. 4, § 339, 357.

plūs, pluris, v. multus, II.

plūscū, adv., v. the foll. art.

plūsculus, a, um, adj. dim. [plus], somewhat more, a little more; rather many (only as subst. class.): tum plūscula Supellectile opus est, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 60: sal, Col. 12, 50, 12: ad cuius noctis exemplar similes adstruximus plūsculas, several nights, App. M. 2, p. 122, 25: pyxides, id. ib. 3, p. 138, 25. — Neutr. subst., a somewhat larger amount: plūsculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, amoris nostro largiare, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 3. — With gen.: plūsculum negotii, Cic. de Or. 2, 24: ut plūsculum sibi juris populus ascisceret, id. Rep. 2, 33, 57. — **B.** Adv.: **plūsculum**, somewhat more, rather more (ante-class.): invitavit sese in cenā plūsculum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 127: plūsculum annum, somewhat more than a year, id. Pers. 1, 1, 121: laborare, too much, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 10.

plūsimus, for plurimus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 27 Müll.; v. multus, III.

† **plūtearius** or **plūtiarius**, ii, m. [pluteus], a maker of balustrades, Inscr. Don. 417, 9.

plūteus, i, m., less freq. **plūteum**, i, n. **I.** A penthouse, shed, or mantlet, made of hurdles covered with raw hides, and used to protect besiegers (cf. vineae): plutei crates corio crudo intentae, quae solebant opponi militibus opus facientibus, et appellabantur militares. Nunc etiam tabulae, quibus quid praecipitur, eodem nomine dicuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 231 Müll.; cf. Veg. Mil. 4, 15: pluteos praeferre, Amm. 21, 12, 6; so Caes. B. C. 2, 9; Liv. 21, 61, 10 al. — Transf.: ad aliquem vineam pluteosque agere, i. e. to turn all one's weapons against him, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 111. — **II.** A permanent breastwork, a parapet, on towers, etc.: pluteos vallo addere, Caes. B. G. 7, 41: plutei turrium, id. ib. 7, 25; id. B. C. 3, 24: rates a fronte atque ab utroque late, re, cratibus ac pluteis protegatur, id. ib. 1, 25, 9; 2, 15, 3: viminei, Amm. 19, 5, 1: locus consaeptus cratibus pluteisque, Liv. 10, 38, 5. — **III.** The back-board, back, of a settee or couch, Suet. Calig. 26; so of the couch on which guests reclined at table: somni post vina petuntur, . . . puer pluteo vindice tutus erat, Mart. 3, 91, 10. — **2.** Meton., a couch, dining-couch, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 68. — **IV.** The board on which a corpse is placed, Mart. 8, 44, 13. — **V.** A book-shelf, bookcase, desk, Pers. 1, 106; with busts upon it, Juv. 2, 7; cf. Dig. 29, 1, 17, § 4; Sid. Ep.

2, 9. — **VI.** A partition-wall between two columns, a balustrade, parapet, Vitruv. 4, 4, 1.

Plūto or **Plūton**, ōnis, m., = Πλούτων, the king of the Lower World, the husband of Proserpine, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66; Hyg. praef.; Verg. A. 7, 327; Juv. 13, 50. — Acc. Gr. Plutona, Hor. C. 2, 14, 7. — Hence, **II.** **Plūtonius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Pluto, Plutonian: et domus exilis Plutonia, i. e. the realms of death, the Lower Regions, Hor. C. 1, 4, 17. — Subst.: **Plūtonia**, ōrum, n. plur., a pestilential district in Asia, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79.

plūtor, ōris, m. [pluo], the rainer, he who sends rain (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Sermon. Divers. 8, 3.

Plūtus, i, m., = Πλούτος, Plutus, the god of riches, Phaedr. 4, 12, 5.

plūvia, ae, f. (sc. aqua) [pluvius]. **I.** Rain (class.; cf. imber): pluvias metuo, Cic. Att. 15, 16; teneas, Verg. G. 1, 92: ingens, id. ib. 325: a pluvia tueri, Juv. 3, 202: de pluvii loqui, id. 4, 87: pluviarum signa, Sen. Q. N. 1, 9, 1: qui aufert stillas pluviae, Vulg. Job. 36, 27. — **II.** Transf., a fall or shower of anything (post-class.; cf. pluo); of blossoms, Claud. Nupt. Honor. 298: pluvia ignea, Aug. Quaest. in Num. 4, 27; id. Serm. 105, 7. — **III.** Rain-water (post-Aug.): admixta pluvia, Plin. 33, 6, 34, § 103.

Plūvialia, ae, f. (sc. insula), one of the Fortunate Isles, Plin. 6, 32, 37, § 202.

plūvialis, e, adj. [pluvia], of or belonging to rain, rainy, rain- (post-Aug.): Austere, rain-bringing, Verg. G. 3, 429: Haedi, id. A. 9, 668: sidus, Ov. M. 3, 594: fungi, which are produced by rain, id. ib. 7, 393: aqua, rain-water, Sen. Q. N. 3, 7, 4: dies, Col. 2, 13: imbres, Tac. H. 5, 23.

plūviaticus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to rain, rain- (post-class.): aqua, Marc. Emp. 8.

plūviatilis, e, adj. [id.], of or belonging to rain, rainy (post-Aug.): aqua, Cels. 4, 12 fin.; 7, 3; Col. 9, 1, 2.

plūviosus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of rain, rainy (post-Aug.): hiems, Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 225.

plūvius, a, um, adj. [pluo], rainy, causing or bringing rain, rain- (class.): SI AQUA PLUVIA NOCET, rain-water, Fragm. XII. Tab.; cf. aquae, Cic. Mur. 9, 22; id. Top. 9, 38: tempestates, Cato, R. R. 2, 3: caelum, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2: Hyades, rain-bringing, Verg. A. 3, 516: venti, Hor. C. 1, 17, 4: rores, rain, id. ib. 3, 3, 56: arcus, rainbow, id. A. P. 18: Juppiter, who dispenses rain, Tib. 1, 8 (7), 26 (cf.: Juppiter viduus, Verg. G. 1, 418, and Zeus ἰκαίος): dies, Col. 2, 15: caeli status, id. 10: nomen, Plin. 2, 39, § 106. — Hence, subst.: **plūvium**, ii, n., = impluvium, q. v., the inner court of a dwelling, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 41.

† **pneumaticus**, a, um, adj., = πνευματικός, of or belonging to air or to wind, air-, wind-, pneumatic; of machines that are driven by the force of air: Ctesibius, qui pneumatics res invenit, Vitruv. 9, 9: organa, Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60: ratio, id. 7, 37, 38, § 125.

Pneumatōmāchi, ōrum, m., = Πνευματομαχοί (fighters with the Spirit), a sect of heretics, Cod. Just. 1, 5, 5.

† **pnigeus** (dissyl.), ei, m., = πνιγέος, a cover or damper, which keeps down the rising air in the hydraulic organ, Vitruv. 10, 13.

† **pnigitis**, idis, f., = πνιγίτις, a kind of potter's clay, Plin. 35, 16, 56, § 194.

Pnytagoras, ae, m., a king of Cyprus, an ally of Alexander the Great, Curt. 4, 8, 9.

1. po', an old form of post; as, po' meridiem, mentioned by Quint. 9, 4, 39.

2. po, insepar. prep. (cf. ποτί, πός), a prefix denoting power or possession, or that renders emphatic the meaning of a verb; as in polleo, polliceor, pono.

3. + po pro potissimum positum est in Saliari carmine, Fest. p. 205 Müll.

Poblilia or **Publilia** tribus (also, **Publia**, **Publicia**, **Popilia**, **Popilia**), one of the rustic tribes, Liv. 7, 15, fin.; Inscr. Grut. 568, 1; Inscr. Don. cl. 6, n. 112; Inscr. Maif. Ver. Illustr. 1; cf. Fest. p. 233 Müll.; cf.: Popilia tribus a progenitrice traxit vocabulum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 232 Müll.

pocillator, ōris, m. [pocillum], a *cup-bearer* (post-class.): quo, Jovi pocillatorem Phrygium sustulatur, i. e. *Ganymede*, App. M. 6, p. 179, 16; so id. ib. 10, p. 247.

pocillum, i, n. dim. [poculum], a *little cup*: pocillum ficitale, Cato, R. R. 156: mulsi, Liv. 10, 42 fin.; cf. Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 91: argenteum, Suet. Vesp. 2.

poculentus (**poscūl-**, **pōtūl-**), a, um, adj. [id.], *drinkable, potable*: penus est quod esculentum aut poculentum est, etc., Q. Scaevola ap. Gell. 4, 1, 17.—II. Of vessels, fit for use in drinking: a poculento argento vascularius, Inscr. Grut. 643, 3.

poculum (contr. **pocūm**), Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 80; 89; Arn. 5, 175, i, n. (from root po-, pot; Gr. πῖνα, v. potus). I. Lit., a *drinking-vessel*, a *cup, goblet, bowl, beaker* (class.; syn.: calix, cyathus): et nobis idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit, Verg. E. 3, 44: poculum grande, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 89: magnis poculis aliquem invitare, id. Rud. 2, 3, 32: exhaurire poculum, to empty, Cic. Clu. 11, 31; so, ducere, Hor. C. 1, 17, 21: siccare, Petr. 92: poscunt majoribus poculis (sc. bibere), out of goblets, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: stans extra poculum caper, i. e. in relief, Juv. 1, 76; cf. id. 5, 43.—Prov.: eodem poculo bibere, i. e. to undergo the same sufferings, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 52.—II. Transf. A. *a drink, draught, potion* (mostly poet.): si semel poculum amoris accepit meri, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 22: salsa pocula, sea-water, id. Rud. 2, 7, 31: pocula sunt fontes liquidi, Verg. G. 3, 529: amoris poculum, i. e. a *philter*, Hor. Epod. 5, 38; also, desiderii, id. ib. 17, 80: prae poculis nescientes, through drunkenness, Flor. 2, 10, 2: pocula praegustare, Juv. 6, 633: poculum ex vino, Vulg. Cant. 8, 2.—B. *a drinking-bout, a carouse* (class.): in ipsis tuis immanibus poculis, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63; cf.: is sermo, qui more majorum a summo adhibetur in poculis, while drinking, id. Sen. 14, 46.—C. *a draught of poison*, alicui poculum dare, Cic. Clu. 10, 30; Ov. M. 14, 295; Val. Fl. 2, 155.

podager, gri, m., = ποδαγρός, one who has the gout, a *gouty man* (ante- and post-class. for podagricus): numquam poeotor nisi si podager, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 829 P. (Sat. v. 8 Vahl.); Claud. Epigr. 29.

podagra, ae, f., = ποδάγρα, the gout in the feet: doloribus podagrae cruciari, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45: cum arderet podagrae doloribus, id. Fin. 5, 31, 94: nodosa, Ov. P. 1, 3, 23; cf. Plin. 26, 10, 64, § 100: locuples, Juv. 13, 96.—In plur., Cels. 5, 18.

podagricus, a, um, adj., = ποδαγρικός, *gouty, podagric*: cum tot feminae podagricae calvaeque sint, Sen. Ep. 15, 3, 21.—Subst.: **podagricus**, i, m., a *gouty person*, Cels. 4, 24: podagrici pedibus suis maledicunt, chiragrisci manibus, Petr. 132.

podagrosus, a, um, adj. [podagra], *having the gout, gouty* (ante-class.): deformis senex, arthriticus ac podagrosus, Lucil. ap. Non. 166, 14: podagrosi estis ac vicistis cochleam tarditudine, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 28: pedes, id. Merc. 3, 4, 8.

Podalirius, ii, m., = Ποδαλείριος. I. Son of Aesculapius, a *celebrated physician*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 11; id. A. A. 2, 735.—II. A Trojan who followed Aeneas to Italy, Verg. A. 12, 304.—III. A Roman surname: c. PETRONIVS PODALIRIVS, Inscr. Amaduzzi Anecd. Litter. t. I p. 463.

poderes or **podēris**, is, m., = ποδῆρης, a *long garment descending to the ankle, worn by the priests*, Tert. adv. Jud. 11; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 21: in veste poderis quam habebat totus erat orbis, Vulg. Sap. 18, 24.

podex, icis, m. [perh. for pordex, from pedo, ere], the *fundament, anus*, Hor. Epod. 8, 6: lēvis, Juv. 2, 12.

podia, ae, f., a *rope fastened to one of the lower corners of a sail, for the purpose of setting it to the wind*; in Engl. nautical lang., a *sheet*, Serv. Verg. A. 5, 830 (al. podium).

podiaris, i, m. [podium], one who performs mimes on the stage, a *mimē*, Not. Tir. p. 174: podiaris, inter mimos, Gloss. Isid.

podicus, a, um, adj. [ποις], of or belonging to a foot (post-class.): sed tempo-

rum alia simplicia sunt, quae podica etiam perhibentur. Pes veri est numeri prima progressio, Mart. Cap. 9, § 974.

podismatus, a, um, adj. [podismus], measured out by feet (post-class.): ager, Front. Colon. p. 132 Goes.

podismus, i, m., = ποδισμός, a measuring out by feet, foot-measure (post-class.): ad podismum dimetiri loca, Veg. Mil. 2, 7 fin.; 3, 15; Front. Colon. p. 130 Goes.; Inscr. Orell. 4570.

podium, ii, n., = πόδιον, an elevated place, a height. I. In gen. (post-class.): podia ternis alta pedibus fabricantur, Pall. 1, 38.—II. In partic. A. A projection in a building, a *jutty, balcony, podium* (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 22; Vitruv. 3, 3, 5, 7; 7, 4, 4; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 22.—B. A projecting part in the circus or amphitheatre, a *parapet or balcony next to the arena*, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat, Suet. Ner. 12; cf. Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 45: omnes ad podium spectantes, Juv. 2, 147.

Poeas (Paeas), antis, m., = Ποῖας, the father of Philoctetes, Ov. M. 9, 233; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1603; Hyg. Fab. 14.—Hence, A. **Poeantiades (Paeant-)**, ae, m., the son of Poeas, i. e. Philoctetes, Ov. M. 13, 313.—B. **Poeantius (Paeant-)**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Poeas, Paeantian: Poeantia proles, i. e. Philoctetes, Ov. M. 13, 45; also: heros, id. R. Am. 111; and absol. Poeantius, id. Tr. 5, 1, 61.

Poeile, ēs, f., = Ποικίλη (variegated). I. The picture-gallery, a celebrated hall or portico in the market-place at Athens: in porticu, quae Poeile vocatur, Nep. Milt. 6, 3; cf. Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 59.—II. A gallery in the Athenian style at the Tiburtine villa of the emperor Hadrian, Spart. Hadr. 26.

Poeessa or **Poeessa**, ae, f., = Ποῖσσα. I. An ancient name of the island of Rhodes, Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 132.—II. An ancient town of Cea, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62.

poēma, ātis (gen. plur. poēmatorum, Afran. ap. Non. 493, 9; cf. Charis. p. 114 P.: poēmatur, Suet. Gram. 23; Spart. Hadr. 14; dat. and abl. plur. usually poēmatis, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 15; Plaut. As. 1, 3, 22; Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3; but also poēmātibus, Suet. Tit. 3; App. Mag. 5), n., = ποῖμα, a composition in verse, a poem (freq. and class.; syn. carmen): pars est parva poēma, proinde ut epistola quaevis. Illa poēsis opus totum, ut tota Ilias una Est θῆσς, annalesque Enni: atque istoc opus unum Est majus multo quam quod dixi ante poēma, Lucil. ap. Non. 428, 12 sq.; cf.: poēma est λέξις εὐρύθμος, id est verba plura modice in quandam connecta formam. Itaque etiam distichon epigrammatum vocant poēma. Poēsis est perpetuum argumentum e rhythmis, ut Ilias Homeri et Annales Enni, Varr. ap. Non. 428, 19 sq.—Plur.: poēmata (opp. oratio), poetry, Cic. Or. 21, 70.—So of some verses of a poem: o poēma tenebre et moratum atque molle! Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66; and of a short poem, Cat. 50, 16, 1. But this distinction is not observed even by Ennius, and poēma was the name in the class. period for every kind of poem: latos per populos terrasque poēmata nostra clara cluebunt, Enn. ap. Prob. p. 1401 P. (Ann. v. 3 Vahl.): poēma facere, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 9: poēma ad Caesarem quod composueram, incidi, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 11: Graecum condere, id. Att. 1, 16, 15: pangere, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 40; id. A. P. 416: scribere, id. Ep. 2, 1, 117: egregium, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 217: poēma festivum, concinnum, elegans, id. Pis. 29, 70: si poēma loquens pictura est, pictura tacitum poēma debet esse, Auct. Her. 4, 28, 39: ridenda poēmata malo, quam te, Juv. 10, 124.

poēmātium, ii, n., = ποῖματίον, a little or short poem (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 4, 14; so id. ib. 4, 27; Aus. Idyll. 7.

Poemēnis, idis, f., the name of a dog, Ov. M. 3, 215; Hyg. Fab. 181.

poēna, ae, f. [Gr. ποινή, ἀποῖνα, quit-money, fine; Lat. pūnio, poenitet], indemnification, compensation, satisfaction, expiation, punishment, penalty (cf. multa). I. Lit.: si INVIAM FAXIT ALTERI VIGINTI QVINQUE AERIS POENAE SVNTO, Fragm. XII. Tab.: mi calido das sanguine poenas, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 101 Vahl.); imitated by Virgil: tu tamen interea calido

mihi sanguine poenas Persolves amborum; Verg. A. 9, 422 Serv.: poenas justas et debitas solvere, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: poenas pendere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 21; cf. id. As. 2, 4, 77: maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic. Att. 11, 8, 1; cf.: rei publicae poenas aut morte aut exilio dependere, id. Sest. 67, 140: poenas pro civibus suis capere, Sall. J. 68, 3: id pro immolatis in foro Tarquiniensium Romanis poenae redditum, Liv. 7, 19, 3: ut vobis victi Poeni poenas sufferant, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 54: poenas sufferre, id. Am. 3, 4, 19: ob mortem alicujus poenas luere, Poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 90: poenas pro aliqua re luere, Sen. Med. 925; Lact. 2, 7, 21; 4, 11, 11; 7, 11, 2: poenam dignam suo scelere suscipere, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: poenas a seditioso cive persequi, id. Fam. 1, 9: poenas doloris sui ab aliquo petere, id. Att. 1, 16, 7: repetere poenas ab aliquo, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: afficere aliquem poenā, id. Off. 2, 5, 18: multa et poenā multare aliquem, id. Balb. 18, 42: poenā falsarum litterarum, id. Fl. 17, 39: reticentiae poena, id. Off. 3, 16, 65: poenas aequas irroget peccatis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 118: mediocrium delictorum poenae, Paul. Sent. 5, 17, 3: poena nummaria, a fine, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 14, 2, 2; so, pecuniaria, Gai. Inst. 4, 111.—B. Poena, the goddess of punishment or vengeance; in plur.: Poenae, the goddesses of vengeance, sometimes identified by the poets with the Furies: o Poena, o Furia sociorum! Cic. Pis. 37, 91; cf.: saeva sororum Poena parens, Val. Fl. 1, 796; so in sing., Stat. Th. 8, 25; in plur., Cic. Clu. 61, 171; Luc. 6, 695; Varr. ap. Non. 390, 9; Val. Fl. 7, 147.—II. Transf., hardship, torment, suffering, pain, etc. (post-Aug.): frugalitatem exigit philosophia, non poenam, Sen. Ep. 5, 4; Plin. 23, 2, 28, § 59: captivitatis, Just. 11, 14, 11.—In plur.: in tantis vitae poenis, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 27: balaeae pariendi poenis invalidae, id. 9, 6, 5, § 13: longa poenarum patientia, Just. 3, 5, 2: ebrius qui nullum forte cecidit, dat poenas, is in anguish, Juv. 3, 279.

poenālis, e, adj. [poena], of or belonging to punishment; penal (post-Aug.; esp. freq. in the jurists): opera, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 112: poenalis aquae dirisque genitae, in the infernal regions, id. 4, 8, 15, § 31: ex lege poenali aqua et igne interdicti, by the penal law, Gai. Inst. 1, § 128: actio, Dig. 40, 12, 21: causa, ib. 46, 3, 7: conditio, ib. 22, 2, 5: stipulatio, ib. 19, 2, 54 et saep.—Absol.: **poenāles**, ium, m., men subject to punishment, criminals: carcer poenali-um, Cod. Just. 10, 19, 2.—Sup.: inter haec horrenda et poenālisima, exceedingly punishable or criminal, Salv. Avar. 2, 10.—Adv.: **poenāliter**, by punishment or penalty (post-class.): reus poenāliter interibat, Amm. 16, 8, 2.

poenārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to punishment, penal, criminal (post-Aug.): actiones, Quint. 4, 3, 9; 7, 4, 20.

Poeni, ōrum, m., the Phoenicians, i. e. the Carthaginians (descended from the Phoenicians): Poeni stipendia pendunt, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll. (Ann. v. 269 Vahl.); id. ap. Fest. p. 249 ib. (Ann. v. 278 Vahl.); Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 9: Poeni foedifragi, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: Poenorum crudelitas, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80: ponuntque ferocia Poeni Corda, Verg. A. 1, 302.—Gen. plur.: Poenūm, Sil. 7, 714; 17, 311.—In sing.: **Poenus**, i, m., a Carthaginian: Poenus plane est, he is a true Carthaginian, i. e. full of cunning, trickish, Plaut. Poen. prol. 113.—Pregn., for Hannibal, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 77.—Collectively: si uterque Poenus Serviat uni, i. e. Carthaginians in Africa and Spain, Hor. C. 2, 2, 11.—Hence, A. **Poenus**, a, um, adj., Punic, Carthaginian (poet.): leones, Verg. E. 5, 27: columinae, Prop. 2, 23 (3, 29), 3: sermo, Stat. S. 4, 5, 45: vis saeva, Sil. 6, 338: miles, Juv. 10, 155.—Comp.: est nullus me hodie Poenus Poenior, better versed in the Carthaginian tongue, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 31.—B. **Puni-cus** (**Poen-**), a, um, adj., Punic, Carthaginian (the classical form): CLASSEIS. POENICAS OM(NES DEVICIT), Inscr. Column. Rostr.: regna, Verg. A. 1, 338: lingua, Plin. 4, 22, 36, § 120: litterae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46, § 103: laterna, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 30: bellum primum, secundum, tertium; Cic.

Off. 1, 13, 39; id. Brut. 14, 57; id. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 73: fides, i. e. *bad faith, perfidy, treachery* (because the Romans considered the Carthaginians perfidious), Sall. J. 108, 3; cf. Liv. 21, 4 *fin.*; 42, 47; Flor. 2, 2, 6 and 17; Val. Max. 7, 4, ext. 4; so, ars, Liv. 25, 39: Punicum malum, or simply Punicum, i. n., a *pomegranate*, Plin. 13, 19, 34, § 112; 15, 11, § 39; 15, 28, 34, § 112 et saep.: arbor, i. e. a *pomegranate-tree*, Col. poet. 10, 243: *cera, exceedingly white*, Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 83.—2. *Poet*, transt., of the *Phoenician color, purple color, purple-red*: punicearum rostra columbarum, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 32: rostra psittaci, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 22: puniceo lugubre mutavit sagum, Hor. Epod. 9, 27.—Hence, *adv.*: **Punicē** (**Poen-**), in the Punic or Carthaginian manner or language: adibo hosce atque appellabo Punice, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 22: loqui, in Punic, id. ib. 5, 2, 23: salutare, id. ib. 5, 2, 40.

Poenicē, *adv.*, v. Poeni, B. fin.

Poeniceus, a, um, v. Phoeniceus.

Poenicus, a, um, v. Poeni, B.

Poeninus, a, um, v. Penninus.

poenio, ire, v. punio init.

poenitens, entis, Part. and P. a., from poeniteo.

poenitenter, *adv.*, v. poeniteo, P. a. fin.

poenitentia, v. poenitentia.

poenitēo, v. poeniteo.

poenitio, ōnis, v. punitio.

poenitudo, v. poenitudo.

poenōsus, a, um, *adj.* [poena], *painful* (eccl. Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Fratr. Erem. Serm. 48.

Poenūlus, i, m. dim. [Poeni], *The Young Carthaginian*, the title of a comedy of Plautus.

1. Poenus, i, v. Poeni.

2. Poenus, a, um, v. Poeni, A.

† **poësis** (pōēsis, Prud. ap. Symm. 2, 52), *is, f.* = *ποίησις*. **I.** The art of composing poems, poetry, poesy (rarely so used), Quint. 12, 11, 26.—**II.** A poem, poetry (class.): ut pictura, poësis erit: quae, si propius stes, Te capiat magis, etc., Hor. A. P. 361; Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 100: Anacreontis tota poësis est amatoris, id. Tusc. 4, 33, 71.

† **poëta**, ae (POETES, Inscr. Orell. 1163), m., = *ποιητής*. **I.** In gen., a maker, producer (ante-class.): nec fallaciam Astutiorum ullus fecit poëta, a contriver, trickster, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 7: tu poëta es prorsus ad eam rem unicus, you are just fit for it, id. As. 4, 1, 3.—**II.** In partic., a poet (class.; syn. vates): visus Homerus adesse poëta, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51 (Ann. v. 6 Vahl.); Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 194: oratores et poëtae, id. ib. 3, 10, 39: versificator quam poëta melior, Quint. 10, 1, 89: pictoribus atque poëtis Quidlibet audiendi semper fuit aequa potestas, Hor. A. P. 9: expectes eadem a summo minimoque poëtā, Juv. 1, 14: iudex absolvit injuriarum eum, qui Lucillum poëtam in scenā nominatim laeserat, Auct. Her. 2, 3, 19: unum (genus deorum) a poëtis traditum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 27 init.

Poetelius, i, m., name of a Roman gens: M. Petelius, a consul, Liv. 9, 24.

poëtica, ae, v. poëticus, II.

1. poëticē, es, v. poëticus, II.

2. poëticē, *adv.*, v. poëticus.

† **poëticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *ποιητικός*, poetic, poetical: verbum, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153: non poëtico sed quodam oratorio numero et modo, id. ib. 1, 33, 151: di, represented by the poets, id. N. D. 3, 31, 151: quadrigae, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2: mella, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44.—*Adv.*: **poëticē**, after the manner of poets, poetically: loqui (perh. not ante-Aug., since the words ut poëtice loquar, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 9, seem not to be genuine), Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 1; 2, 5, 5: poëtice vel oratorio, Quint. 9, 1, 13; Lact. 2, 4, 4; 3, 14, 7; Petr. 90.—**II.** Subst.: **poëtica**, ae, and **poëtice**, es, *f.*, = *ποιητική*, the poetic art, poetry, poesy: o praeclaram emendatricem vitae poëtica[m], Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69; 1, 1 fin.: attingit quoque poëtice[m], Nep. Att. 18, 5: a poëtice alienus, Plin. Ep. 7, 4, 2.

(**poëtilla**, a false read. for post illum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 4.)

Poetneum, i, n., a fortress of Athamania, Liv. 39, 25.

poëto, are, v. poëtor.

poëtor, ari, v. dep. [poëta], to be a poet, to write poetry, to poetize (ante- and post-class.): numquam poëtor nisi si podager, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 829 P. (Sat. v. 8 Vahl.): ineptia poëtandi, Aus. Idyll. 6 praef.—In an active collat. form: priusquam poëtare incipio, Verus ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 8 Mai.

† **poëtria**, ae, *f.*, = *ποιητρια*, a poetess: fabularum poëtria, Cic. Cael. 27, 64; Ov. H. 15, 183; Mart. Cap. 8, § 809.

† **poëtris**, idis or idos, *f.*, = *ποιητρίς*, a poetess, Pers. prol. 13 (al. poëtrias).

† **pōgonias**, ae, m., = *πωγωνίας* (bearded), a kind of comet, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15, 4; Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89.

Pogonus, i, m., a harbor in Argolis, Mel. 2, 3.

pol, interj., v. Pollux.

Pola, ae, *f.*, a maritime town of Istria, Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 129.

† **pōlea**, ae, *f.*, = *πωλίον*, the dung of an ass's foal, Plin. 28, 13, 57, § 200.

Pōlemo or **-mon**, ōnis, m., = *Πολέμων*. **I.** A Grecian philosopher at Athens, a disciple of Xenocrates and teacher of Zeno and Arcesilaus, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 34; id. de Or. 3, 18, 67; id. Fin. 4, 6, 14; Hor. S. 2, 3, 254; Val. Max. 6, 9, 1 ext.—Hence, **B. Pōlemōnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, Polemonian: P. Stoicus, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132.—**II.** A king of Pontus after Mithridates, Suet. Ner. 13; Eutr. 7, 14.—Hence, **B. Pōlemōniacus**, a, um, *adj.*, Polemonian: Pontus, Aur. Vict. Caes. 15; Vop. Aur. 21 fin.; Eutr. 7, 14.

† **pōlemōnia**, ae, *f.*, = *πολεμώνιον*, Greek valerian, otherwise called philaetaria, Plin. 25, 6, 28, § 64.

Pōlemōniacus, a, um, v. Polemo, II. B.

polenta, ae, *f.* (collat. form **pōlentum**, i, n., Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2; so plur.: **pōlenta**, ōrum, Macr. S. 7, 15) [perh. from *πάλη* = pollen], peeled barley, pearl-barley: homines, qui polentam pnsintat, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 17; Cato, R. R. 108; Col. 6, 17, 18; Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 72; 24, 1, 1, § 3; 27, 8, 37, § 59; Ov. M. 5, 450; Pers. 3, 55; Vulg. Lev. 23, 14.

pōlentārius, a, um, *adj.* [polenta], of or belonging to pearl-barley: crepitus, caused by eating pearl-barley, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 16: damnum, the loss of a mouthful of pearl-barley, App. M. 6, p. 181, 2.

pōlentum, i, v. polenta.

† **1. pōlia**, ae, *f.*, = *πολιά*, a precious stone of a gray color, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.

† **2. pōlia**, ae, *f.*, = *πωλεία*, a stud of horses, Dig. 21, 1, 38 fin.

pōlimen, inis, n. [I. polio]. **I.** Polish, brightness (post-class.): baltei polimina, App. de Deo Socr. p. 54, 30.—**II.** **pōlimina**, um, n., the testicles, Arn. 7, 230.

pōlimenta, ōrum, n. [id.], the testicles: porcina, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 28 (dub.; Ritschl, sincipitamenta); cf. Fest. p. 234 Müll.

(**pōlindrum**, i, a false read. for cepolindrum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 43; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

1. polio, ōvi and ōi, itum, 4 (*imperf.* polibant, Verg. A. 8, 436), v. a. (root par, in parere, apparere; cf. pulcher), to smooth, furbish, polish (class.; syn.: limo, levigo).

I. Lit.: ROGVM ASCIA NE POLITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59: parietem tectorio, Col. 8, 3: daedala signa, Lucr. 5, 1451: gemmas cotibus, Plin. 37, 8, 32, § 109: ligna squatinae piscis cute, id. 32, 9, 34, § 108: marmora, id. 36, 6, 9, § 52: scabritiam ferri hircorum sanguine, id. 28, 9, 41, § 148: lapis politus, Vulg. 1 Macc. 13, 27: polite lanceas, id. Jer. 46, 4.—**B.** Transf. (= apparere, curare, colere), to set off, adorn, decorate, embellish: causa poliendi agri, Enn. ap. Non. 66, 27 (Ann. v. 324 Vahl.); cf. campi politi, id. ib. (Sat. v. 23 Vahl.); and: politus culturā fundus, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 5: vestes, to scour, Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 197; cf. vestimenta, Dig. 47, 2, 12; Gai. Inst. 3, 143; 162: linum in filo, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 18: minimum in officinis, id. 33, 7, 40, § 122; cf. Sillig. ad Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60: domus polita, well-ordered, Phaedr. 4, 5, 26; cf.: regie polita aedificia, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 10.—**II.** Trop., to polish, refine, improve, adorn: ignarus poliendae orationis, Cic.

de Or. 1, 14, 63: ut opus poliat lima non exerat, Quint. 10, 4, 4: verba, id. 8, 6, 63: materiam versibus senariis, Phaedr. 1, prol. 2: carmina, Ov. P. 1, 5, 61: mores, Petr. 8.—Hence, **politus**, a, um, P. a. (in the trop. sense), polished, accomplished, refined, cultivated, polite (class.): doctrinā homines, Lucr. 3, 307: homo politus e scholā, Cic. Pis. 25, 59: politus artibus, id. Fin. 1, 7, 26: homo (orator), id. de Or. 2, 58, 236: aliquem politum reddere, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 6: accurata et polita oratio, Cic. Brut. 95, 326; cf.: ornata oratio et polita, id. de Or. 1, 8, 31; so, epistula, Plin. Ep. 7, 13, 2.—**Comp.**: Crassus (in dicendo) politior orator, Tac. Or. 18: sacundia politiore fieri, Val. Max. 2, 2, 2: homo politioris humanitatis expertus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72.—**Sup.**: vir omni liberali doctrinā politissimus, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 5.—Hence, *adv.*: **polite**, in a polished manner, exquisitely, elegantly: polite subtiliterque effici, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 120: polite apteque dicere, id. Fin. 4, 3, 5: ornate politique dicere, id. Cael. 3, 8: scribere, id. Brut. 19, 76.—**Comp.**: politius perfectiusque proferre aliquid, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5: politius limare, id. Ac. 1, 1, 2.

2. polio, ōnis, v. polio.

3. Pōlio (Pollio), ōnis, m., the name of a music-teacher, Juv. 7, 176.

† **pōlion** or **-ium**, ii, n., = *πόλιον*, a strong-smelling plant, perh. the poley-gemander: Teucrium polium, Linn.; Plin. 21, 7, 21, § 44; 21, 20, 84, § 145; Scrib. Comp. 83.

Pōliorcētes, ae, m., = *πολιορκητής* (the besieger or stormer of cities), a surname of Demetrius, king of Macedonia (cf.: Demetrius expugnator), Plin. 7, 38, 39, § 126; Sen. Ep. 9, 15; Vitruv. 10, 22; Amm. 23, 4, 10; 24, 2, 18.

polite, *adv.*, v. I. polio, P. a. fin.

Pōlites, ae, m., = *Πολίτης*, a son of Priam, killed by Pyrrhus, Verg. A. 2, 526; 5, 564.

† **pōlitia**, ae, *f.*, = *πολιτεία*. **I.** The State, the name of one of Plato's works, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60; 2, 27, 59.—**II.** The administration of the Commonwealth (late Lat.), Ambros. Hexaëth. 5, 15, 52; Cassiod. Var. 9, 2.

† **pōliticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *πολιτικός*, of or belonging to civil polity or to the State, political, civil: libri, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 5: philosophi, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 109: virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8.

pōlitio, ōnis, *f.* [I. polio], a smoothing, a furbishing, polishing. **I.** Lit. (post-Aug.): speculi, Vitruv. 7, 3.—Of smoothing or plastering a wall, Vitruv. 7, 4.—**II.** Transf., an improving, cultivating: agrorum, Cato, R. R. 136.

politor, ōris, m. [id.], one who furbishes or polishes, a polisher. **I.** Lit.: gemmarum, Firm. Math. 4, 7 fin.—**II.** Transf., a cultivator, improver: agri, Cato, R. R. 5, 136; Dig. 17, 2, 52.

Politorium, ii, n., a town of Latium, the modern La Giostra, Liv. 1, 33; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68.

politura, ae, *f.* [I. polio], a furbishing, polishing, smoothing, working at, etc. (post-Aug.): chartae, Plin. 13, 12, 25, § 81: marmoris, id. 36, 6, 9, § 53: gemmarum (of the vine), id. 17, 26, 39, § 246: laevitas et politura corporum, Sen. Q. N. 7, 31, 4.—Of a cobweb, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 84.—In plur., Vitruv. 7, 1.—**II.** Transf., of literary composition: videbimus quid parum recisum sit, quid non hujus recentis politurae, Sen. Ep. 100, 5.

politus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from polio.

polium, ii, v. polion.

Polla, ae, *f.* [another form for Paulla, Paula], a female proper name. **I.** The wife of D. Brutus, Cic. Fam. 11, 8, 1.—**II.** The wife of the poet Lucan, Stat. S. 2, 7, 62; 82; Mart. 7, 21, 2; 7, 23, 3; 10, 64, 1.

pollen, inis, n., and **pollis**, inis, m., and *f.* [*πάλη*]. **I.** Lit., fine flour, mill-dust, Cato, R. R. 156; 157; Plin. 13, 12, 26, § 82; 18, 9, 20, § 87; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 60.—**II.** Transf., fine dust of other things: piperris, Cels. 4, 4: turis, Col. 6, 30, 6; Plin. 3, 11, § 39: aliquid in pollinem tundere, id. 19, 5, 29, § 91.

pollens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from polleo.

pollenter, adv., v. polleo, *P. a. fin.*

1. pollentia, ae, f. [polleo], *might, power* (ante-class.): impiorum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 4; id. Cas. 4, 4, 3.—*Personified, the goddess of power or of victory*, Liv. 39, 7, 8.

2. Pollentia (Polent-), ae, f. **I.** A city in Picenum, now Monte Molino, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 14; id. Fam. 11, 13, 3.—*Hence*, **B. Pollentini**, ōrum, m., *the Pollentians*, Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111.—**II.** A city in Liguria, now Pollenza, Col. 7, 2, 4; Mart. 14, 157; Sil. 8, 598.—*Hence*, **B. Pollentinus (Polent-)**, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to Pollentia*; *Pollentian*: plebs, Suet. Tib. 37.

polleo (polet, pollet: quia nondum geminabant antiqui consonantes, Fest. p. 205 Müll.), ēre, v. n. [potis-valeo]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to be strong, powerful, or potent, to be able, to prevail, avail* (class.; cf.: valeo, possum): QUANTO MAGIS POTES POLLESCQUE, an old formula in Liv. 1, 24, 8: potest polletque (populus), Liv. 8, 33; Plaut. As. 3, 3, 46: qui plus pollet potiorque est patre, old poet ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: polleere, regnare, dominari, Cic. Rep. 3, 12, 21: qui in republica tum plurimum pollebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: polleo plurimum inter homines, id. ap. Suet. Caes. 6; Cic. Brut. 51, 90: ad fidem faciendam iustitia plus pollet, id. Off. 2, 9, 34: cum Romana majestas toto orbe polleret, Flor. 4, 2, 8.—*With subj.-clause*: is omnibus exemplo debet esse, quantum in hac urbe polleat, multorum obedire temporibus, Cic. Brut. 69, 242.—(β) *With abl.*: forma, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 9), 17: pecunia, Suet. Caes. 19: armis, Tac. A. 11, 24: gloria antiquitatis, id. ib. 4, 55: nobilitate, id. H. 3, 45: malis artibus, id. A. 14, 57: gratia, id. H. 2, 92.—**B.** In partic., of medicines, *to be potent or efficacious, to operate*: herba contra anginas efficacissime pollet, *is a powerful specific*, Plin. 24, 19, 110, § 171: pollet adversus scorpiones, id. 20, 16, 63, § 171: aurum plurimis modis pollet in remediis, id. 33, 4, 25, § 84; 28, 8, 29, § 114.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To be of worth, to be valued, esteemed*, Plin. 19, 3, 17, § 47: cum eadem vitis aliud aliis in locis polleat, id. 14, 6, 8, § 70.—**B.** *To possess in abundance, to be rich in*: utensilibus, App. M. 2, 19.—*Hence*, **pollens**, entis, *P. a.*, *strong, mighty, able, powerful, potent* (mostly since the Aug. period; not in Cic.): genus pollens atque honoratissimum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 28: animus, abunde pollens potensque, Sall. J. 1, 3: potens pollensque, Liv. 2, 34; Inscr. Grut. 50, 3: genus pollens, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 28: classis plurimum pollens mari, Vell. 1, 2: mens pollentior, Tert. adv. Psych. 6: pollentissima ingenia, Sol. 2 med.—*With abl.*: sagittis pollens dea, Naev. ap. Macr. 6, 5 (Trag. Rel. p. 11 Rib.): equo pollens, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 55: opibus, Lucr. 1, 61: venenis, Val. Fl. 6, 85.—*With gen.*: vini pollens Liber, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 21 (Fleck. as one word, vinipollens).—*With acc.*: soror cuncta pollentis viri, Argolica Juno, Sen. Agam. 805.—*With inf.*: tractare sereno Imperio vulgum pollens, Sil. 14, 80; Luc. 6, 685.—*Hence*, adv.: **pollenter**, *powerfully* (post-class.); comp. pollentior, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 254.

1. pollex, ōis, m. [polleo; cf.: pollex nomen ab eo, quod pollet, accepit, Ate. Capto ap. Macr. S. 7, 13, 11]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *The thumb*: hominis digiti articulos habent ternos, pollex binos et digitis adversus universis flecitur, per se vero in obliquum porrigitur, crassior ceteris, huic minimus mensura par est, Plin. 11, 43, 99, § 244; Cic. Off. 3, 11, 46; Hor. Epod. 5, 48; id. C. 4, 6, 36; Ov. M. 4, 36; 8, 198; Verg. A. 11, 68.—*Connected with digitus* (as a measure), Cato, R. R. 20: clavi digiti pollicis crassitudine, Caes. B. G. 3, 13.—*To close down the thumb* (premere) was a sign of approbation; to extend it (vertere, convertere; pollex infestus), a sign of disapprobation, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 25; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 66; Juv. 3, 36; Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 1097; Stat. Th. 8, 26; Quint. 11, 3, 119; App. M. 2, p. 124, 3.—**B.** *The great toe*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 20; 7, 53, 54; § 181; 28, 4, 9, § 42; Suet. Calig. 57: pollices manus et pedis dextri, Vulg. Lev. 8, 24.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The stump of a vine-branch left in pruning*, ressex, Col. 4, 21, 3; 4, 24, 13; Plin. 14, 1, 3, 1392

§ 14; 17, 22, 35, § 184.—**B.** A knob or protuberance on the trunk of a tree, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 29.

2. Pollex, ōis, m., *the name of a slave of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 14, 6, 1; id. Att. 8, 5, 1; 13, 47, 1.—*A lusus verb.* with 1. pollex, Cic. Att. 13, 46, 1.

Polia tribus, one of the Roman tribes, Liv. 8, 37; 29, 37; Inscr. Grut. 400, 1.

pollicaris, e, adj. [1. pollex], *of or belonging to a thumb* (post-Aug.): frutex pollicari crassitudine, *of the thickness of a thumb*, Plin. 13, 23, 45, § 128: latitudine, id. 15, 24, 26, § 95: amplitudine, id. 27, 9, 49, § 73.

pollicēor, itus (act. form polliceres, Varr. Sat. Menip. 8, 5), 2, v. dep. a. and n. [from an old prep. por or port (= Gr. πορί, πορτί, or πόρος; cf. pro) and liceor]. **I.** *To hold forth, offer, promise* any thing (freq. and class.; syn.: promitto, spondeo): neque minus prolixo de tua voluntate promissi, quam eram solitus de mea polliceri, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 1; id. Planc. 42, 101; cf.: alicui studium, id. Fam. 5, 8, 4; cf.: mirandum in modum profiteretur, offerunt se, pollicentur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5: id omne tibi pollicēor ac defero, id. Imp. Pomp. 24, 67: pro certo pollicēor hoc vobis atque confirmo me esse perfecturum, ut, etc., id. Agr. 2, 37, 100: non modo ut ponatur, verum etiam ut inviolata maneat pollicetur, Just. 9, 2, 12.—*With subj.* alone, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52, 4: alicui divitias, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132 (Trag. v. 359 Vahl.): hospitium et cenam, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 8: plus pollicere quam ego a te postulo, id. Truc. 2, 4, 23.—*With inf. pres.*: modo Qui sum pollicitus ducere, Ter. And. 3, 5, 7: iusjurandum pollicitus est dare, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 36: pollicentur obsides dare, Caes. B. C. 4, 21, 5; 6, 9, 7: benigne, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 3: liberalissime, id. Att. 5, 13, 2.—*Prov.*: montes auri, *to promise mountains of gold*, i. e. boundless wealth, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 18; for which also: maria montesque, Sall. C. 23, 3.—**II.** Esp. **1.** Of an orator, in opening his speech, *to promise, announce*: quae so ut, quid pollicitus sim, diligenter memoriae mandetis, Cic. Quint. 10, 36: docui, quod primum pollicitus sum, causam omnino, cur postulare, non fuisse, etc., id. ib. 19, 60.—**2.** Of purchasers, *to bid, offer*: at illic pollicitus est prior, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 102.—**3.** Of auspices, *to forebode, promise*: id assuetae sanguine et praeda aves pollicebantur, Flor. 1, 1, 7.

Act. collat. form pollicēo, ēre, *to promise* (ante-class.): ne daries, ne polliceres, Varr. ap. Non. 471, 13.—**2.** pollicēor, in a pass. signif. ut aliis ob metum statuae polliceantur, Metell. Numid. ap. Prisc. p. 972 P.; Dig. 14, 1, 1: pollicita fides, Ov. F. 3, 366; Lact. Pasch. 60: pollicitus torus, Ov. H. 21, 140.—*Hence*, subst.: **pollicitum**, i, n., *something promised, a promise*, Ov. A. A. 1, 632: memores polliciti nostri, Col. 11, 3, 1.—*In plur.*: hanc tu pollicitis corrumpe, Ov. A. A. 1, 355: pollicitis captus, id. Am. 3, 7, 70; 2, 16, 48.

pollicitatio, ōnis, f. [pollicitor], *a promising, a promise* (class. but not in Cic., who uses promissio, promissum; usu. plur.): verore ne istaec pollicitatio Te in crimen populo ponat, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 10: hinc pollicitationes aufer, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 18: huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadet, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 3, 18; 3, 26; 7, 1; id. B. C. 3, 108; Sall. J. 61, 4; Sen. Ben. 3, 19, 3; Plin. Ep. 10, 33, 3; Auct. B. Afr. 35; Dig. 50, 12, 1 sqq.—*In sing.*: cum (legionem) ad se arcessisset Antonius hac pollicitatione, denarios quingenos singulis militibus daturum, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 4; Inscr. Grut. 422, 3: ex nuda pollicitatione nulla actio nascitur, Paul. Sent. 5, 12, 9; Vulg. Heb. 4, 1.

pollicitator, ōris, m. [id.], *a promiser* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Jud. 1.

pollicitatōr, ōis, f. [pollicitator], *she that promises* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 23.

pollicitor, ōtis, i, v. freq. a. and n. [pollicēor], *to promise* (mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic. or Caes.): pro capite argentum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 24: operam suam alicui, id. Mil. 3, 3, 6; Dig. 50, 12, 6.—*Absol.*: ego te complures menses tuli Pollicitantem, nihil ferentem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 36: sollicitando et pollicitando, id.

And. 5, 4, 9: largiundo atque pollicitando magis incendere, Sall. C. 38, 1; id. J. 8, 1.

pollicitum, i, n., v. pollicēor fin. **pollicitus**, a, um, *Part.*, from pollicēor.

pollināris, e, adj. [pollen], *of or belonging to fine flour, flour, meal*: pollinare cribrum, γρηστήριον κόσκινον, Gloss. Cyril.; v. pollinarius.

pollinarius, a, um, adj. [id.], *of or belonging to fine flour, flour, meal*: cribrum, a bolting-sieve, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 10; Plin. 18, 11, 28, § 108.

pollinctor (or **pollicitor**), ōris, m. [pollingo], *one who washes corpses and prepares them for burning, an undertaker*: pollinctores sunt, qui mortuos curant, Non. 157, 20; cf.: pollinctores dicti sunt, qui funera morientium accurant, Fulg. p. 559, 9; Plaut. Poen. prol. 63; id. As. 5, 2, 60; Varr. ap. Non. 157, 21 sq.; Mart. 10, 97, 3; Dig. 14, 3, 5; Sid. Ep. 3, 13; of buriers, Vulg. Ezech. 39, 15.

pollinctus, a, um, *Part.*, from pollingo.

pollingo, nxi, nctum, 3, v. a., *to wash a corpse, and prepare it for the funeral pile* (ante- and post-class.): pollingo, περιστέλλω νεκρόν, σποπλόκω, ταριχεύω, ἐνταφιάζω, Gloss. Philox.: quia mihi pollinctor dixit, qui eum pollinxerat, Plaut. Poen. prol. 63; App. Flor. p. 362, 27: figmenta hominum mortuorum curate pollincta, Amm. 19, 1, 10.—*Transf.*, of an old man near his grave: pollinctum corpus, Val. Max. 7, 7, 4; cf.: voluptas fucata aut medicamentis pollincta, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7, 2.

1. pollio, ire: polliit, pila ludit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 243 Müll.

2. Pollio (Polio), v. Lucr. p. 33 Lachm.), ōnis, m., *a Roman surname*. So esp., **I.** Asinius Pollio, v. Asinius.—**II.** Trebellius Pollio, v. Trebellius.—**III.** The name of a bad actor, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 37.—**IV.** v. Polio.

pollis, inis, v. polluo.

pollubrum (polūbr-), i, n. [polluo], *a wash-basin, laver*: polubrum pelluvium vas, quod nos pelvem vocamus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 247 Müll.: polubrum quod Graeci χέρυβα, nos trulleum vocamus. Livius: argenteo polubro (acc. to Hom. Od. 1, 136); Fabius Pictor, lib. xvi.: polubrum sinistra manu teneto, Non. 544, 22 sq.

polluceo, xi, ctum, 2, v. a. [old prep. port=Gr. πορτί, πόρος, and liceor; root lic- of linquo; Gr. λείπω; cf. licet]. **I.** Lit., in relig. lang., *to place upon the altar as a sacrifice to the deity, to offer, offer up*: Jovi dapali culignam vini quantumvis polluceto... cum pollucere oportebit, sic facies, etc., Cato, R. R. 132: polluxi tibi iam publicando epulo Herculis decumas, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 874 P. (Com. Rel. p. 9 Rib.): decumam partem Herculi, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 80: pisces, Cass. Hem. ap. Plin. 32, 2, 10, § 20: pollucere merces (quas cuiusvis deo) liceat, sunt far, polenta, vinum, panis fermentalis, ficus passa, suilla, bubula, agnina, casei, ovilla, alica, sesama et oleum, pisces quibus est squama praeter scarum: Herculi autem omnia esculenta, potulenta, Fest. p. 253 Müll.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To serve up as a dish*: non ego sum pollucta engo, *I am no dish for the village* (like the Engl. saying, *I am meat for your master*), Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 11.—**B.** *To entertain, to treat with a thing* (ante- and post-class.). **1.** Lit., jocosely: polluctus virgis servus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 37.—**2.** Trop., *to cause to share in or partake of*, Arn. 5, 164.—*Hence*, **A. polluctum**, i, n., *the thing offered, an offering*; also, *a sacrificial banquet*: polluctum quod a porricendo est fictum. Cum enim ex mercibus libamenta porrecta sunt Herculi in aram, tum polluctum est, Varr. L. L. 6, § 54 Müll.: ad polluctum emere, Cass. Hem. ap. Plin. 32, 2, 10, § 20: polluctum Herculi, Macr. S. 2, 12 fin.; Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 63.—**B. pollucte**, adv., *with rich offerings, sumptuously, magnificently*: pollucte prodigus, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. prodegeris, p. 229 Müll. (dub.).

Polluces, is, v. Pollux init.

pollucibilis, e, adj. [polluceo], *bountifully distributed*; hence, in gen., *sumptuous, rich, magnificent* (post-class.): cena,

Macr. S. 2, 13 *fin.*: victus, Symm. Ep. 6, 71. — *Comp.*: obsonandi pollucibilior, Tert. Jejun. 17. — *Adv.*: **pollucibiliter**, *sumptuously, magnificently* (ante-class.): obsonate, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 23: pergracemini, id. Fragm. ap. Fulg. Myth. 1, 2.

* **pollucibilitas**, *ātis, f.* [pollucibilis], *magnificence, excellence*, Fulg. Myth. 1, 2. **pollucibiliter**, *adv.*, v. pollucibilis *fin.*

polluctē, *adv.*, and **polluctum**, *i, n.*, v. polluceo *fin.*

* **polluctūra**, *ae, f.* [polluceo], *a sumptuous entertainment, a feast, banquet*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 6.

polluctus, *a, um, Part.*, from polluceo.

pollulus, v. polulus.

polluo, *ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a.* [cf.: adluo, diluo; Gr. λούω, to wash; λῦμα, λῦμη, λυμαίνω, to cleanse, ruin], *to soil, defile, pollute*. **I.** Lit. (very rare): ore dapes, Verg. A. 3, 234: ora cruore, Ov. M. 15, 98: pollui cuncta sanie, odore, contactu, Tac. A. 4, 49: usu tegmina, id. ib. 13, 57: vina deciduo immundiore lapsu, Plin. 14, 19, 23, § 119: polluta mensa cruore, Sil. 7, 183. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to defile morally, to pollute, contaminate, violate, dishonor, desecrate*, etc. (class.; syn.: iniquo, contaminatio): polluta et violata sacra, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 187; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: deorum hominumque jura inexplabili scelere, id. Phil. 11, 12, 29: fratris filiam incesto, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 6: tragico pollutus concubitu, Juv. 2, 29: famam domus stupro turpi, Phaedr. 3, 10, 17: nec Electrae jugulo se polluit, Juv. 8, 218: mentem suam et aures hominum nefaria voce, Tac. A. 3, 50: incestis se matrimoniiis, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 4, 3: jejunia, *to violate, break*, Nigid. ap. Isid. Orig. 20, 2: Jovem, *to insult*, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 8: ferias, *to desecrate* (by labor), Gell. 2, 28, 3: avaritia invadit, polluit, vastat omnia, Sall. J. 41, 9; Ov. M. 2, 794: polluta pax, Verg. A. 7, 467: polluendam perdendamque rempublicam relinquere, Tac. H. 2, 76: ferias, Macr. S. 1, 16, 11. — *Esp.*, in eccl. Lat., *to render unclean*, in a ceremonial sense, Vulg. Lev. 7, 21; *pass.*, *to be unclean*, id. ib. 11, 27; 15, 32: pollutum et mundum, id. ib. 10, 10: pollutum comedit, id. Osee, 9, 3. — **B.** In partic., *to violate, dishonor* a woman (post-Aug.), Tac. A. 12, 46; id. Agr. 31; Vulg. Ezech. 18, 11. — Hence, **pollutus**, *a, um, P. a.*, *polluted, i. e. no longer virgin*, then *vicious, unchaste*, Cat. 60, 46: femina, Liv. 10, 23, 10: princeps, Tac. H. 2, 37 *fin.*: scelestas pollutaque femina, App. M. 10, 34. — *Comp.*: senectus, *more vicious, more sinful*, Sil. 11, 47. — *Sup.*: dives, App. M. 9, p. 234, 31.

pollutio, *ōnis, f.* [polluo], *defilement, contamination, pollution*, Pall. 9, 10: peccati, Vulg. Judith. 13, 20.

pollutrix, *icis, f.* [id.], *a polluter* (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 5.

Pollux, *ūcis* (collat. form of *nom.* **Polluces**, *Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 53*; cf. Varr. L. 5, § 73 Müll. — *Voc. pol.*, edepol, v. infra), *n.*, = Πολυδεύκης, *a famous pugilist, son of Tyndarus and Leda, and brother of Castor, in connection with whom, as the constellation of the Twins* (Gemini, v. 2. Castor), *he serves as a guide to mariners*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53; id. Leg. 2, 8, 19; Hyg. Fab. 14; 173: ita me ... Castor, Polluces ... dique omnes ament, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 53; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 27. — *P. oet.*: geminus Pollux, *i. e. Castor and Pollux*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 64: facere aliquem de Polluce Castora, *i. e. to make a knight of a pugilist* (pugil), Mart. 7, 57, 1. — As a deity: DEVS VINCIENS POLLVX, Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, n. 218. — In *voc.*, contr. **pol.** and length. **edepol** (**aedep-**), *interj.* (cf.: ecastor, equirine, etc.), *by Pollux! indeed! truly!* *pol* mihi fortuna magis nunc deficit quam genus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 394 Vahl.); id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 100 ib.); Caecil. 190; Com. Fragm. p. 67 Rib.; Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 2: per pol quam paucos reperias meretricibus fideles, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 1: pol, me miserum, patrone, vocares, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 92; 2, 2, 138. — In connection with other particles of affirmation: pol profecto, *indeed, truly*, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 5: certe pol, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 5: sane pol, id. And. 1, 4, 2: pol vero, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 65. —

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In the form edepol: certe edepol scio, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 115: credo edepol equidem dormire Solem, id. ib. 126; 180. — With other particles: ne edepol, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 27: non edepol volo profecto, id. ib. 1, 1, 215: certe edepol, id. ib. 1, 1, 243: immo edepol vero, id. Most. 3, 2, 78.

* **pōlōse**, *adv.* [polus], *going through the poles* (post-class.): obliqua decussata polose, Mart. Cap. 1, § 37 (al. oblique decussatos polos).

† **polteo**, *pro ulteriore*, Fest. p. 205 Müll.

pōlūbrum, v. pollubrum.

pōlulus (**poll-**), *a, um, adj.* [a rustic form for paululus], *little* (only in the two foll. pass.): labellum, Cato, R. R. 10, 2: sublaminae, id. ib. 21, 3.

† **1. pōlus**, *i, m.*, = πόλος. **I.** Lit., *the end of an axis, a pole* (poet. and post-Aug.): terra a verticibus duobus, quos appellaverunt polos, centrum caeli est, nec non Signiferi oblique inter eos siti, Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 63; 2, 70, 71, § 179; Ov. M. 2, 75; id. P. 2, 7, 64: polus glacialis, *the north pole*, id. M. 2, 173; or, gelidus, id. H. 18, 152; also *absol.*, *the north pole*, id. Tr. 4, 3, 15: polus australis, id. M. 2, 131; or, austrinus, *the south pole*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 56. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *The polar star*, Vitr. 9, 6 *fin.* — **B.** *The heavens*, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 14 (Trag. Rel. p. 190 Rib.); Verg. A. 3, 586; 5, 721; Hor. C. 1, 28, 6; 3, 29, 44; id. Epod. 17, 77; Val. Fl. 1, 622: immensi parva figura poli, Ov. F. 6, 278.

2. Pōlus, *i, m.*, *a celebrated Greek tragic actor*, Gell. 7, 5, 2.

Polusca, *ae, f.*, *a small and very ancient town in Latium*, Liv. 2, 33; 39; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 645.

† **pōlyacanthos**, *i, m.*, = πολυάκανθος, *a kind of thistle*, Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 94.

Pōlyaeos, *i, f.*, = Πολυαίος, *an island of the Aegean Sea*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70.

Pōlyaeus, *i, m.*, = Πολυαῖος, *a mathematician, a friend and follower of Epicurus*, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20; id. Ac. 2, 33, 106.

† **pōlyandriōn**, *ii, n.*, = πολυάνδριον, *a common burial-place, graveyard, cemetery*, Iact. Epit. 72, 17; Arn. 6, p. 194.

† **pōlyanthēmum**, *i, n.*, = πολυάνθεμον (pure Lat. ranunculus), *a caustic plant, otherwise called batrachion* (perh. Ranunculus polyanthemus, Linn., *many-flowered, crowfoot*), Plin. 27, 12, 90, § 112.

† **pōlyarchiōn** (**-cyon**), *i, n.*, = πολυαρχιον, *a kind of soothing ointment*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 24, 136.

Pōlybē, *ēs, f.*, *one of the fifty daughters of Danaüs*, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Pōlybius, *ii, m.*, = Πολύβιος, *a celebrated Greek historian from Megalopolis, in Arcadia, the son of Lycortas and friend of the younger Scipio Africanus*, Cic. Rep. 1, 21, 34; 2, 14, 27; 4, 3, 3; id. Off. 3, 32, 113; Liv. 30, 45.

Pōlybus, *i, m.*, = Πόλυβος. **I.** *A king of Corinth, at whose court Oedipus was brought up*, Stat. Th. 1, 64; Hyg. Fab. 66; 67; Sen. Oedip. 12. — **II.** *One of Penelope's suitors*, Ov. H. 1, 91.

† **pōlycarpos**, *i, f.*, = πολύκαρπος, *a plant, also called polygonus*, App. Herb. 18.

† **pōlychrōnius**, *a, um, adj.*, = πολυχρόνιος, *long-lived* (late Lat.), Firm. Math. 8, 28 *med.*

Pōlyclitus (**Pōlū-**, **-ētus**) (ŭ scanned short, Prud. στέφ. 10, 269), *i, m.*, = Πολύκλειτος, *a celebrated Grecian sculptor from Argos or Sicily, contemporary with Pericles*. — Form Polyclitus, Plin. 34, 8, 19 § 55; Cic. Brut. 18, 70; 86, 296; id. de Or. 2, 16, 70; 3, 7, 26; Juv. 8, 103; Mart. 8, 51, 2. — Form POLYCLETUS, Inscr. Orell. 3245. — Hence, **Pōlyclēteus** (**-ius**), *a, um, adj.*, *Polycletean*: caelum, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9; Stat. S. 2, 2, 67.

† **pōlycnēmōn**, *i, n.*, = πολύκνημον, *a plant, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 26, 14, 88, § 148.

Pōlycrates, *is, m.*, = Πολυκράτης, *a prince of Samos, and friend of Amasis, celebrated for his good fortune, but at last crucified by the Persian governor Orates*,

Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92; Val. Max. 6, 9, 5 *ext.* — Gr. acc. in -en, Quint. 2, 17, 4.

Pōlycratia, *ae, f.*, *wife of the Achaean chief Atalus*, Liv. 27, 31.

Pōlydaemon, *ōnis, m.*, *a descendant of Semiramis, slain by Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 85.

Pōlydāmas (the o made long by the requirements of the verse), *antis, m.*, = Πολυδάμας. **I.** *A Trojan, son of Panthous and friend of Hector*, Ov. M. 12, 547; id. H. 5, 94. — Hence, **B. Pōlydāmanteus**, *a, um, adj.*, *of or belonging to Polydāmas*: arma, Sil. 12, 212. — **II.** *A famous athlete*, Val. Max. 9, 12, 10 *ext.*

Pōlydectes or **-ta**, *ae, m.*, = Πολυδέκτης, *a king of Seriphus, who brought up Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 242; Hyg. Fab. 273; id. Astr. 2, 12.

Pōlydector, *ōris, m.*, *one of the fifty sons of Egyptus*, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Pōlydorus, *i, m.*, = Πολυδώρος, *a son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by the Thracian Polymnestor*, Cic. poet. de Or. 3, 58, 219; Verg. A. 3, 45 Serv.; Ov. M. 13, 432 sq. — Hence, **II. Pōlydōreus**, *a, um, adj.*, *of Polydorus, Polydorean*: sanguis, Ov. M. 13, 629.

† **pōlygāla**, *ae, f.*, = πολύγαλον, *the herb milkwort*, Plin. 27, 12, 96, § 121.

Pōlygnōtus, *i, m.*, = Πολύγνωτος, *a celebrated Grecian painter and statuary of Thasus, contemporary with Socrates*, Plin. 35, 6, 25; Cic. Brut. 18, 70.

† **pōlygonāton**, *i, n.*, = πολυγόνατον.

I. *The plant called Solomon's seal: Convolvularia polygonatum* (Linn.), Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113. — **II.** *Another name for leucacantha*, Plin. 22, 17, 13, § 40.

pōlygonium, *ii, v.* polygonos.

† **pōlygoniūs**, *a, um, adj.*, = πολυγώνιος, *having many angles, polygonal*: tures, Vitr. 1, 5.

† **pōlygonōides**, *is, f.*, = πολυγωνοειδής, *a species of the plant clematis*, Plin. 24, 15, 90, § 141.

† **pōlygonos** or **-us**, *i, f.*, or **pōlygonon**, *i* (**pōlygoniūm**, *ii*, Scrib. Comp. 193), *n.*, = πολύγονος or -ον, *a plant* (called in pure Lat. herba sanguinalis or sanguinaria), *knotgrass*, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113; 26, 15, 90, § 158.

† **pōlygonum**, *i, n.*, = πολύγωνον, *a polygon*, Censor. de Die Nat. 8 *med.*

† **pōlygrammos**, *i, f.*, = πολύγραμμα, *a sort of jasper, with many white streaks*, Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118.

(**pōlygynaecon**, *i*, a false reading for syngenicon, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 134; v. Sillig ad h. l.)

Pōlyhistor, *ōris, m.*, = Πολυίστωρ (the much-knowing or learned man). **I.** *The title of the natural history written by C. Julius Solinus*. — **II.** *A surname of the grammarian Cornelius Alexander*, Suet. Gram. 20; Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 115.

Pōlyhymnia (**Pōlymnia**, *Poēt.* ap. Anth. Lat. 1, p. 51 Burm.), *ae, f.*, = Πολυμνία (she of many hymns), *one of the Muses*, Hor. C. 1, 1, 33; Ov. F. 5, 9; Mart. 4, 31, 7; Aus. Idyll. 20.

Pōlyīdus, *i, m.*, = Πολυίδος, *a soothsayer, native of Corinth*, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 89; id. Leg. 2, 13, 33.

Pōlymachacrōplāgides, *ae, m.* [πολύ-μάχαιρα-plaga], *a fictitious name of a soldier*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 31.

Pōlymestor, v. Polymnestor.

pōlymīta, *ōrum, n.*, v. polymitus.

pōlymitārius, *a, um, v.* [polymitus], *of damask, highly wrought or finished*: opus, Vulg. Exod. 36, 35. — Hence, *subst.*: **pōlymitārius**, *ii, m.*, *a damask-weaver*, Ven. Carn. 5, 6 praef.; Vulg. Exod. 35, 35; 38, 23.

† **pōlymītus**, *a, um, adj.*, = πολύμιτος, *wrought with many threads*: alicula, Petr. 40: ars, *the art of weaving*, Hier. Ep. 64, 12: tunica, Vulg. Gen. 37, 3. — *Subst.*: **pōlymīta**, *ōrum, n.*, *damask*, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 198; also *sing.* **pōlymitum**, *i*, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 13.

Pōlymnēstor and **Pōlymēstor**, *ōris, m.*, = Πολυμνήτωρ and Πολυμήτωρ, *a king of Thrace, the husband of Hione, daughter of Priam; he killed his brother*

in-law Polydorus, who had been intrusted to his charge, Ov. M. 13, 536; Hyg. Fab. 109; Mythogr. Lat. 2; 209; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 6; 3, 15.

Polyḿnia, v. Polyhymnia.

† **polyḿyxos**, i, adj. f. = πολύμυξος, having many wicks: lucerna, Mart. 14, 41 in lemn.

† **polyḿneuron**, i, n., = πολύμνευρον, a plant (pure Lat. plantago major), great plantain, App. Herb. 1.

Polyḿnices, is, m., = Πολυμνίκης, son of Œdipus and Jocasta, brother of Eteocles, and son-in-law of Adrastus, Stat. Th. 7, 689; Hyg. Fab. 68; 72; Quint. 5, 10, 31; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 144.

† **polyḿnimos**, i, f., = πολυμνίμος, a plant (pure Lat. perdicium), parietary, App. Herb. 81.

† **polyphāgus**, i, m., = πολυφάγος, a glutton, gourmandizer, Suet. Ner. 37.

Polyphēmus (-os), i, m., = Πολύφημος. I. The one-eyed Cyclops in Sicily, son of Neptune, who was blinded by Ulysses, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 115; Ov. M. 13, 772; 14, 167; Mart. 4, 49, 6; Juv. 14, 20; 9, 64; Hyg. Fab. 125; cf. Verg. A. 3, 618 sq.—II. One of the Argonauts, Hyg. Fab. 14.

Polyplūsus, a, adj., = πολυπλούσιος (very rich), a fictitious name of a gens, Plaut. Capt. 2, 27.

† **polypodium** (-ion), ii, n., = πολυπόδιον, a kind of fern, polypod, Plin. 16, 44, 92, § 244; 26, 12, 75, § 122.

polyposus, a, um, adj. [polypus], having a polypus in the nose, Mart. 12, 37, 2; Dig. 21, 1, 12.

† **polyptōton**, i, n., = πολύπτωτον, a figure of speech, when several cases of the same word stand together, as homo homini, Mart. Cap. 5, § 535.

† **polyptycha**, ōrum, n., = πολύπτυχα (that has many folds or leaves), account-books, registers (post-class.), Veg. Mil. 2, 19; Cod. Th. 1, 26, 2; 1, 28, 13.

† **polypus**, i, m. (fem.), Lucil. ap. Non. 220, 4, = πολύπους (many-footed; Dor. and Æol. πολύπους), a polypus. I. An aquatic animal, sea-polypus: Sepia octopodia, Linn.: piscis polypus, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 71; Plin. 9, 12, 14, § 40; 9, 19, 35, § 71 al. (Jahn, polybi); Lucil. 1, 1; Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299 (Heud. v. 10 Vahl); Ov. M. 4, 366; id. Hal. 31 (with the o long).—Transf. of rapacious men, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 21.—II. A polypus in the nose, Cels. 6, 8, 2; 6, 7, 10; Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 146; Hor. S. 1, 3, 40; id. Epod. 12, 5 (with the o long).

† **polyrrhizos**, on, adj., = πολύρριζος. I. Having many roots, an appellation of several plants, Plin. 25, 8, 54, §§ 96, 98 al.—II. Subst.: polyrrhizon, i, n., a plant, otherwise unknown, Plin. 27, 12, 103, § 126.

† **polysemus**, a, um, adj., = πολύσημος, having many significations (post-class.): sermo, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 1.

polysigma [πολύ-σίγμα], a too frequent repetition of the letter s: ubi littera crebrius geminatur: Sosia in Solorio soleas sarciebat suas, Mart. Cap. 5, § 514.

† **polyspaston**, i, n., = πολύσπαστον, a hoisting-tackle with many pulleys, Vitruv. 10, 5, and 16.

Polytimetus, i, m., a river of Sogdiana, now Koi, near Bokhara, Curt. 7, 10, 2.

† **polytrichon**, i, n., = πολύτριχον. I. The herb golden-hair, Venus's-hair, Plin. 22, 21, 30, § 63; called also polythrix, trichos, f., πολύτριξ, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 147.—II. A precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 190.

Polyxena, ae, f., = Πολυξένη, a daughter of Priam, whom Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, sacrificed at his father's grave, Ov. M. 13, 448; Juv. 10, 262; Sen. Troad. 368; Hyg. Fab. 110; cf. Verg. A. 3, 321.—Hence, II. Polyxenius, a, um, adj., of Polyxena, Polyxenian: caedes, Cat. 64, 369.

Polyxo, ūs, f., = Πολυξώ, I. A prophetic in Lemnos, Stat. Th. 5, 90 sq.; Val. Fl. 2, 316 sq.—II. One of the Hyades, Hyg. Fab. 191.

† **polyzōnos**, i, f., = πολύζωνος, a kind of black precious stone with many stripes, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189.

pōmārius, a, um, adj. [pomum], of or belonging to fruit or fruit-trees, fruit: seminarium, Cato, R. R. 48.—II. Subst. A.

pōmārius, ii, m., a fruit-seller, fruiterer, Hor. S. 2, 3, 227; Lamp. Elag. 27; Inscr. Grut. 651, 11.—B. **pōmārium**, ii, n. 1. A fruit-garden, orchard, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 6; Col. 5, 10; id. Arb. 8; Cic. Sen. 15, 54; Sen. Ep. 122, 8; Hor. C. 1, 7, 14; Ov. de Nuce, 111; Vulg. Dan. 13, 4.—2. A store-room for fruit, a fruit-loft, fruiter, Varr. R. R. 1, 2; Plin. 15, 16, 18, § 59 (acc. to Charis. p. 23 P., proof).

pōmēriānus (postm-), a, um, adj. [post-meridianus], in the afternoon, post-meridian: impetratum est a consuetudine, ut peccare suavitatis causa liceret, et pomeridianus quadrigas quam postmeridianus libentius dixerim, Cic. Or. 47, 157: pomeridianum tempus, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17; also: postmeridianum tempus, id. Tusc. 3, 3, 7: dies, Sen. Ep. 7, 3: 1: horae, Suet. Gram. 24: gnomonis umbra, Vitruv. 1, 6: pomeridiana sessio (opp. ambulatio antemeridiana), Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 121: litterae, id. Att. 12, 53 fin.

pōmērium and **pōmoerium** (the first is most freq. in inscr., the latter in MSS.; but the better manuscripts have also, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 13, and Tac. A. 12, 23 and 24, pōmoerium. A third form, **postmoerium**, Varr. L. L. 5, § 143 Müll., seems merely to have been assumed from the etymology; a fourth archaic form is **posimerium**, pontifical pōmoerium, qui auspicato olim quidem omnem urbem ambiabat praeter Aventinum... estque prosimerium quasi proximum, pontifices auspicabantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 248 Müll.), ii, n. [post-moeris = murus]. I. Lit., the open space left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, bounded by stones (cippi or termini), and limiting the city auspices, Varr. L. L. 5, § 143 Müll.; Liv. 1, 44; Gell. 13, 14, 6; 15, 27, 4; Tac. A. 12, 23 and 24: **pōmoerivm**, Inscr. (746 A.U.C.) Orell. 1; Inscr. Grut. 242 (Orell. 1, p. 567); Inscr. Orell. 710; Inscr. (A. D. 121) Orell. 811: pōmoerium intrare, transire, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: de pōmoerii jure, id. Div. 2, 35, 75: sales intra pōmoeria nati, i. e. of the city, Juv. 9, 11.—II. Trop., bounds, limits (ante- and post-class.): qui minore pōmoerio finierunt, who have prescribed narrower limits to themselves, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 13; Macr. S. 1, 24.

Pōmētia, ae, f. (collat. form **Pōmētii**, ōrum, m., Verg. A. 6, 775), a very old town of the Volsci, in Latium, also called Suessa Pometia; perh. the mod. Torre Petrara or Mesa, Cic. Rep. 2, 24, 45; Liv. 1, 53; 2, 16; 2, 25 al.—Hence, **Pōmētinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Pōmētia, Pōmetian: manubiae, Liv. 1, 55.

pōmētum, i, n. [pomus], a place planted with fruit-trees, an orchard (post-class. for pomarium), Pall. 1, 36, 3.

pōmifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [pomum-fero], fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): arbor, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 15; Mel. 2, 2, 1: rami, Sen. Herc. Fur. 700: auctumnus, Hor. C. 4, 7, 11: annus, id. ib. 3, 23, 8: lignum, tree, Vulg. Gen. 1, 11: **svlvānyv**, Inscr. Murat. 70, 6.—Hence, subst.: **pōmiferac**, ārum, f., fruit-trees, Plin. 17, 27, 43, § 253.

pōmoerium, ii, v. pōmoerium.

Pōmōna, ae, f. [pomum]. I. The goddess of fruit and fruit-trees, Pomona, Varr. L. L. 7, § 45 Müll.; Ov. M. 14, 623; Serv. Verg. A. 7, 190; Arn. 3, p. 118.—B. Transf., fruit-trees, fruit (post-Aug.), Plin. 23 proem. 1, § 1: Thyle larga et diutina Pomona copiosa est, Sol. 22 med.—II. Deriv. v. A. † **Pōmōnal**, ālis, n., the temple of Pomona, Fest. p. 250 Müll.—B. **Pōmōnalis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Pomona, Pōmonal: flamen, Varr. L. L. 7, § 45 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. v. maximae dignationis, pp. 154 and 155 Müll.

pōmōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of or abounding in fruit (poet.): horti, Tib. 1, 1, 21 (25): arva, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 81; cf.: pomosi Tiburis arva, Col. poet. 10, 138: corona, a chaplet of fruits, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 17.

pompa, ae, f., = πομπή, a solemn pro-

cession, a public procession of any kind (at public festivals, games, triumphs, marriages, funerals, etc.). I. Lit. A. In gen.: in pompā cum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: per Dionysia pompam ducere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 92: sollemnes ordine pompas Exequi, Verg. A. 5, 53: sollemnes ducere pompas Ad delubra juvat, id. G. 3, 22: Pontico triumpho inter pompae fercula trium verborum protulit titulum: veni, vidi, vici, Suet. Caes. 37; so, pompa Indica, i. e. the triumphal procession of Bacchus, Mart. 8, 78, 2: cada-ver Clodii spoliatum exsequiis, pompā, Cic. Mil. 13, 39; so of a funeral procession, Nep. Att. 22, 4; cf.: pompam funeris ire, to attend a funeral, Ov. F. 6, 663: pompam parere triumphis, id. P. 3, 4, 95: exornatus victoris superbi pompam, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25, 4: pompam ferculis similes esse (referring to the slowness of such processions), Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131.—B. In partic., the processions at the Circensian games, in which images of the gods were carried, Liv. 30, 38 fin.; Tert. Spect. 7; Suet. Caes. 76; id. Tit. 2; id. Aug. 16; id. Calig. 15; id. Claud. 11; Ov. F. 4, 391; id. Am. 3, 2, 43 sq.; id. A. A. 1, 147; Inscr. Grut. 622, 9; so of Caesar, whose image was carried among them: tu hunc de pompā, Quirini contubernalem, laetaturum putas? Cic. Att. 13, 28, 3.—II. Transf. A. A train, suite, retinue, row, array of persons or things (class.), Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 1; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 17: molesta haec pompa lictorum meorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2: postremo tota petitio cura ut pompae plena sit, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 13, 52: captivorum, Juv. 10, 281.—Of things: pecuniae pompa, Sen. Ep. 110, 15: ventri portatur pompa, i. e. rich repast, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12: munera certa discurrunt pompā, Tib. 3, 1, 3: sarcinarum, Mart. 12, 32, 25: strepitus pompae armorum, Vulg. Jer. 47, 3.—B. Parade, display, ostentation, pomp (class.); syn. apparatus: rhetorum pompa, Cic. Tusc. 4, 21, 48: in dicendo adhibere quandam speciem atque pompam, id. de Or. 2, 72, 294: de-traxit muneris suo pompam, Sen. Ben. 2, 13, 2: ad pompam vel ostentationem aliquid accipere, Dig. 13, 6, 3 fin.: genus orationis pompae quam pugnae aptius, Cic. Or. 13, 42; so, eorum partim in pompā, partim in acie illustres esse voluerunt, id. de Or. 2, 22, 94.

pompabilis, e, adj. [pompa], pompous, splendid (post-class.); comp.: nihil pompabilis, Treb. XXX Tyrann. 30.

pompabiliter, adv., v. pompalis fin.

pompalis, e, adj. [pompa], showy, pompous, splendid (post-class.): vultus, Capitol. Gord. 6.—Adv.: **pompaliter**, splendidly, pompously, etc.: ornatus, Treb. Gallien. 8 (al. pompabiliter).

pompalitas, ātis, f. [pompalis], splendor, brilliancy of style (post-class.), Prisc. p. 1320 P.

pompaliter, adv., v. pompalis fin.

pompaticus, a, um, adj. [pompa], showy, pompous, splendid (post-class.): femina, Tert. Cult. Fem. 9: genus vehiculi, for state occasions, Isid. 20, 12, 3.—Hence, adv.: **pompaticē**, with display, pompously, Vulg. Amos, 6, 1; Jul. Vict. Rhet. 10, p. 233: favor, App. M. 10, p. 253, 11.

pompātilis, e, adj., = pompalis (eccl. Lat.): fastus, Aug. Alterc. Eccl. et Synag. p. 1132.

pompātus, a, um, v. pompo.

Pompēja, ae, v. Pompejus.

Pompējanus, a, um, v. Pompeji, II., and Pompejus, B.

Pompēji, ōrum, m., a maritime city in the south of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Herculaneum and Stabia, by an eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Liv. 9, 38; Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 1.—Hence, II. **Pompējanus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Pompeii, Pompeian: regio, Sen. Q. N. 6, 27, 1: Sarnus, Stat. S. 1, 2, 265: vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 70: brassica, id. 19, 8, 41, § 140.—2. Subst. a. **Pompējanum**, i, n., a villa of Cicero, near Pompeii, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 1; 7, 4 al.—b. **Pompējani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Pompeii, the Pompeians, Cic. Sull. 21, 60.

Pompējōpōlis, is, f. I. A city of

Cilicia, formerly called Soli, now Mezelli, Mel. 1, 13, 2; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92; Tac. A. 2, 58. — **II.** A city of Paphlagonia, now *Tash Kupri*, Plin. 6, 2, § 7.

Pompējus (trisyl.) or **Pompēius** (quadrisyl.), *i. m.*, and **Pompēja**, *ae, f.*, name of a Roman gens. So the famous Cn. Pompeius Magnus, the triumvir, Caes. B. C. 3, 86; Cic. Fam. 3, 4, 2; 13, 41, 1; id. Imp. Pomp. 1 sqq. et saep. — In *fem.*, Pompeja, his sister, Cic. Fam. 5, 11, 2; another, his daughter, Hirt. B. Afr. 95, 3; a third, daughter of Q. Pompeius, wife of Julius Caesar, divorced from him, Suet. Caes. 6; 74. — Hence, **A. Pompējus** (**Pompēius**), *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to a Pompey, Pompeian: domus, Ov. P. 4, 5, 9; lex, Caes. B. C. 3, 1; porticus, at Rome, Prop. 2, 23, 45 (3, 30, 11); cf. Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 59; Suet. Caes. 81: via, leading through Sicily, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 169; ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 70. — **B. Pompējanus**, *a, um, adj.*, of Pompey, Pompeian: equitatus, Caes. B. C. 3, 58; classis, id. ib. 3, 101; triumphus, Luc. 3, 166; caedes, id. 10, 350; porticus (usually called Pompeja porticus), Vit. 5, 9; theatrum, Mart. 6, 9; 14, 29; hence also, Notus, which blew in Pompey's theatre, id. 11, 21; ficus (also called Pompeja ficus), Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 16; partes, Sen. Ep. 71, 9. — **2. Subst.** **Pompējani**, *ōrum, m.*, the adherents or soldiers of Pompey, Pompey's party, Pompey's troops, Caes. B. C. 3, 46; Vell. 2, 52, 4; Sen. Ira. 3, 30, 5. — In *sing.*, Tac. A. 4, 34: Pompejanus Cilix, Luc. 4, 448.

Pompēum, *i, n.*, a building at Athens, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 132.

† **pompholyx**, *ῥgis, f.*, = *πομφόλυξ*, a substance deposited from the smoke of smelting-furnaces, pompholyx, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 128.

Pompilius, *a, name of a Roman gens.* The most celebrated is Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome, Hor. C. 1, 12, 34; Ov. F. 2, 69; Liv. 1, 18. — Hence, **A. Pompilius**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Pompilius, Pompilian: sanguis, i. e. descendants of Numa Pompilius, Hor. A. P. 292. — **B. Pompiliānus**, *a, um, adj.*, Pompilian: curia, built by Numa, Vop. Aur. 41: indigentamenta, Arn. 2, 95.

† **pompilus**, *i, m.*, = *πομπίλος*, a sea-fish (that follows ships), the pilot-fish, ruder-fish (Gasterosteus ductor, Linn.), Ov. Hal. 101; Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 153; 9, 15, 20, § 51. — This name was applied by some to the nautilus, Plin. 9, 29, 47, § 88.

pompo, *no perf.*, *ātum, i, v. a.*, to make or do any thing with pomp (post-class.): grandisonis pompare modis, Sedul. 1, 2. — Hence, **pompātus**, *a, um, P. a.*, magnificently ordered, pompous, splendid: pompator suggestus, Tert. Spect. 7.

Pomponius, *i, m.*, and **Pomponia**, *ae, f.*, name of a Roman gens. **I.** L. Pomponius, an Atellan poet of Bononia, Gell. 12, 10, 7. — **II.** T. Pomponius Atticus, a friend of Cicero, whose life is written by Nepos, Cic. Att. 1, 5; Nep. Att. 1 sqq. — **III.** P. Pomponius Secundus, a tragedian, Quint. 8, 31; 10, 1, 98. — **IV.** Sex. Pomponius, a lawyer, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 68. — **V.** M. Pomponius Matho, a praetor, Liv. 22, 7; and augur, id. 29, 38. — **VI.** Pomponius Mela, a geographer of the first century, author of a treatise De Situ Orbis. — In *fem.*: **Pompōnia**. **1.** Daughter of T. Pomponius Atticus, and wife of Q. Cicero, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3; id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 2. — **2.** The mother of Scipio Africanus, Sil. 13, 615. — Hence, **Pompōniānus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to a Pomponius, Pomponian: nomina, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54: verus, of the Atellan poet L. Pomponius, Gell. 10, 24, 5.

pompōsus, *a, um, adj.* [pompa], pompous, stately, solemn (post-class.): incessus, i. e. dignified, slow, Sid. Ep. 4, 9; Ven. Fort. Carm. 3, 23, 7. — **II.** Rich, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 34, 182; id. Tard. 5, 10, 92: poemata, Ven. Carm. 3, 23, 7. — **Adv.** **pompōsē**, pompously, etc.: scribere, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 med.

Pomptinus (**Pontin-**), *a, um, adj.*, Pomptine, an appellation given to a district in Latium, near Pometia: ager, Liv.

6, 5; Flor. 1, 13, 20: palus, Juv. 3, 307; and freq. in the *plur.* paludes, the extensive marshy district exposed to the inundations of the Amasenus and Ufens, still called the Pomptine (Pontine) Marshes, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; 26, 4, 9, § 19; Suet. Caes. 47; Mart. 10, 74; Luc. 3, 85. — **II.** Subst. **Pomptinum**, *i, n.*, the Pomptine district, Liv. 2, 34: inde Pomptinum sumam, Cic. Att. 7, 5, 3 (Baiter).

pomūlum, *i, n.* [pomum], a little apple, Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 20.

pomum, *i, n.* [root pa- of pasco, q. v.]. **I.** Lit., fruit of any kind (apples, cherries, nuts, berries, figs, dates, etc.), Varr. R. R. 1, 31; Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 74; 15, 24, 30, § 104; 16, 26, 49, § 113; 17, 26, 39, § 247; Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 16: poma, fruit, Verg. E. 7, 54; Ov. M. 13, 812; cf. Macr. S. 2, 6, 1. — Of truffles, Mart. 13, 50, 2. — Of grapes, Dig. 50, 16, 205; Nemes. Ecl. 3, 38: et pomis arbores replebuntur, Vulg. Lev. 26, 4. — **II.** Transf., for pomus, a fruit-tree, Cato, R. R. 28; Verg. G. 2, 426; Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 240; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 35.

pōmus, *i, f.* **I.** Lit., a fruit-tree of any kind (v. pomum *init.*), Tib. 2, 1, 43; Vulg. Cant. 5, 1. — **II.** Transf., for pomum, fruit, Cato ap. Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 74.

* **pōmuscūlum**, *i, n. dim.* [pomum], small fruit, fruit, Poët. in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 461 Burn.

pōndērābilis, *e, adj.* [pondero], that can be weighed, ponderable (post-class.): corpora, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 4. — Hence, **adv.** **pōndērābiliter**, ponderably, Aug. Spec. 20.

† **pōndērāle**, *is, n.* [pondus], the public scales, Inscr. Rein. cl. 7, n. 15; v. ponderarium.

pōndērans, *antis, Part. and P. a.*, from pondero.

† **pōndērārium**, *ii, n.* [pondero], the place where public weights are kept and things are weighed, the public scales, Inscr. Orell. 144 and 4344.

pōndērātio, *ōnis, f.* [pondus], a weighing, poising (post-Aug.); *plur.*, Vit. 10, 3, 7: aequā ponderatione confici, Theod. Prisc. 1, 13; Vulg. Ecclus. 6, 15.

pōndērātor, *ōris, m.* [pondero], a weigher (post-class.): De ponderatoribus, Cod. Th. 7, 12; Cod. Just. 71, 10: ponderator spirituum Dominus, Vulg. Prov. 16, 2; cf. ponderator, *σταθμιστής ἢ ζυγοστάτης*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

† **pōndērātūra**, *ae, f.* [id.], a weighing: *σταθμός*, ponderatura, Gloss. Gr. Lat. **pōndērātus**, *a, um, Part. and P. a.*, from pondero.

* **pōndērītās**, *ātis, f.* [pondus], weight: hominis (or nominis), Att. ap. Non. 156, 6.

pōndēro, *āvī, ātum, i, v. a.* [id.], to weigh a thing (syn. examino). **I.** Lit.: granum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 66: semper amatorum ponderat illa sinus, Prop. 2, 13 (3, 8), 12: pugnos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 156: in unum omnia ponderata confunduntur, Scrib. Comp. 106. — **II.** Trop., to weigh in the mind, to ponder, consider, reflect upon (class.): imprimis, quo quisque animo fecerit, ponderandum est, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49: momento suo unamquamque rem ponderandam, id. Font. 6, 21: verborum delectum aurium iudicio, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150: omnia voluptatibus et doloribus, id. Leg. 1, 13, 39: quid quisque admiserit non ex crimine, sed ex moribus ejus... est ponderandum, id. Sull. 25, 69: non ex libidine aut levitate testium causas honestorum hominum ponderari, id. ib. 28, 89: non esse fidem ex fortunā ponderandam, id. Part. 34, 117: causas non ratione, sed verbis, id. Caecil. 21, 61: consilia eventis, id. Rab. Post. 1, 1: dum inventa ponderant et dimetiuntur, Quint. 8 proem. § 27. — Hence, **A. pōndērāns**, *antis, P. a.*, in a neuter sense, weighing, weighty, heavy (post-class.): affectu ponderantiore, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 med. dub. (al. ponderatiore). — **B. pōndērātus**, *a, um, P. a.*, weighed, pondered, well considered: ponderatori beneficia, Nep. Fragm. 2 (v. also under ponderans). — Hence, **adv.** **pōndērātē**, with due consideration (late Lat.), Hier. in Ps. 36; **pōndērātīm**, Cassiod. Var. 2, 40.

pōndērōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], of great

weight, weighty, heavy, ponderous. **I.** Lit.: compedes, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 64: frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 52 fin.: verbera, Val. Max. 1, 8 fin. — **Comp.**: lana ponderosior, Varr. R. R. 2, 11; Plin. 21, 17, 67, § 107. — **Sup.**: ponderosissimi lapides, Plin. 36, 19, 30, § 138. — **II.** Trop.: ponderosa epistola, weighty, significant, Cic. Att. 2, 11, 1: vox, weighty, imposing, Val. Max. 6, 4, 1 ext.

pōndicūlum, *i, n. dim.* [pondus], a small weight (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 4.

pondo, *adv.* [abl. from pondus], by weight, in weight. **A.** In gen.: neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi, an ounce weight, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 8: ut exercitus coronam auream dictatori libram pondo decreverit, a pound in weight, weighing a pound, Liv. 3, 29, 4, 20: vettonicae tusae pondo libra, Plin. 26, 7, 19, § 33: pretium in pondo libras denarii duo, id. 33, 12, 56, § 158: styracis, resinae terebinthinae pondo sextantes, Cels. 5, 25, 16: sextarium aquae cum dodrante pondo mellis diluunt, Col. 12, 12: argenti in convivio plus pondo quam libras centum inferre, Gell. 2, 24, 2. — **B.** In partic., with numerals, as the usual measure of weight, as *subst. indecl.*, pounds (sc. libra; freq. and class.): COMPEDIVS QVINDECIM PONDO... VINCIRO, Fragm. XII. Tabularum: quot pondo te censes esse nudum? Plaut. As. 2, 2, 33: auri quinque pondo abstulit, Cic. Clu. 64, 179: argenti pondo viginti millia, Caes. B. C. 2, 18; Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 51; 11, 42, 97, § 241: fulmen aureum quinquaginta pondo auri, Liv. 22, 1, 17. — **Gen.**: retuli auri pondo mille octingentum septuaginta, Varr. ap. Non. 149, 19: corona aurea pondo ducentam, id. ib. 163, 33.

pondus, *ōris, n.* [pendo], a weight. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., a weight used in a scale, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: pondera ab Gallis allata iniqua, Liv. 5, 48 fin.: utuntur taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro numo, Caes. B. G. 5, 12; Dig. 19, 1, 32: pondera publica, Paul. ex Fest. p. 246 Müll. — **2.** In partic., the weight of a pound, a pound (very rare for the usual pondo): dupondius a duobus ponderibus, quod unum pondus assipondium dicebatur. Id. Ideo, quod as erat libra pondus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 169 Müll.: argenti pondera quinque, Mart. 7, 53, 12. — **B.** Transf. **1.** In abstr. **A.** Heaviness, weight of a body: moveri gravitate et pondere, Cic. Fat. 11, 24; 10, 22; 20, 46; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: magni ponderis saxa, Caes. B. G. 2, 29; 7, 22: emere aliquid pondere, by weight, Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 29; 35, 17, 57, § 197; Tac. A. 6, 26; cf. in his quae pondere constant, Dig. 18, 1, 35 med.; Gai. Inst. 2, 196: id, quod pondere continetur, Dig. 30, 1, 47. — **b.** In *plur.*: pondera, balance, equipoise, equilibrium: pendebat in aere tellus Ponderibus librata suis, Ov. M. 1, 13; so Luc. 1, 57; cf. Lucr. 2, 218 and 6, 574: trans pondera (corporis) dextram Porrigere (= ultra libramentum sive aequilibrium corporis), out of balance, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. II. p. 380 sq.; cf. also: quis libravit in pondere montes et colles in statera? Vulg. Isa. 40, 12. — **2.** In concr. **a.** A heavy body, a weight, mass, load, burden: in terram feruntur omnia suo nutu pondera, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17: grande auri pondus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 45; so, innumerable pondus auri, id. Sest. 43, 93: magnum argenti pondus expositum, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: aeris magnum pondus, id. ib. 3, 103; Stat. Th. 6, 648: immania pondera baltei, Verg. A. 10, 496: Spartani pondera disci, Mart. 14, 134, 1. — **P. o. e.**, of the fruit of the womb, Ov. M. 9, 684; id. Am. 2, 14, 14; Prop. 4, 1, 96 (5, 1, 100); Mart. 14, 151; of the privy parts, Cat. 63, 5; Stat. S. 3, 4, 77. — **b.** A quantity, number, multitude (ante-class. and very rare): magnum pondus omnium artificum, Varr. ap. Non. 466, 5. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Weight, consequence, importance, consideration, influence, authority, etc. (class.; cf. momentum): persona non qualiscumque testimonii pondus habet, Cic. Top. 19, 73: grave ipsius conscientiae pondus est, id. N. D. 3, 35, 85; cf. (honestas) aut sola expetenda est... ad certe omni pondere gravior habenda quam reliqua omnia, id. Off. 3, 8, 35: id est maximi momenti et ponderis, id. Vat. 4, 9: qui pondus habent, id. Att. 11, 6, 1: habet vim in ingenio

et pondus in vitâ, id. de Or. 2, 74, 302: magnus pondus accessit ad tollendum dubitationem, iudicium et consilium tuum, id. Fam. 11, 29, 1: ut is intellegat, hanc meam commendationem magnam apud te pondus habuisse, id. ib. 13, 25; cf. ut is intellegat meas apud te litteras maximum pondus habuisse, id. Fam. 12, 27; 13, 35, 2: tuae litterae maximi sunt apud me ponderis, id. ib. 2, 19, 2: ejus filius eodem est apud me pondere, quo filius ille, id. Att. 10, 1, 1.—Of style: omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: fabula sine pondere et arte, Hor. A. P. 320; cf.: nugis addere pondus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 42.—**B.** *Oppressive weight, burden* (poet. for onus): curarum, Luc. 9, 951; Stat. Th. 4, 39: rerum, Ov. Tr. 2, 237; Mart. 6, 64, 14: tauri ruentis In Venerem tolerare pondus, Hor. C. 2, 5, 4: amara senectae Pondera, Ov. M. 9, 438: Constantius, insolentiae pondera gravius librans, Amm. 14, 5, 1.—**C.** *Weight of character, i. e. firmness, constancy* (poet.): nulla diu femina pondus habet, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 22: nostri reverentia ponderis obstat, Stat. Th. 1, 289: hilaris, tamen cum pondere, virtus, id. S. 2, 3, 65; cf. id. ib. 5, 3, 246.

ponduscūlum, *i. n. dim.* [pondus], a small weight (post-Aug.): saxi, Col. 12, 51: si cooriatur procella, apprehensi pondusculo lapilli (apes) se librant, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 24.

pone, *adv. and prep.* [for posine, posne; cf. Gr. *πόμενος*, the last, and v. post]. **I.** *Adv., after, behind, back*, = post, a tergo (opp. ante, before; rare and mostly poet.; by Quint. 8, 3, 25, considered as archaic; cf. also: pone gravi sono antiqui utebantur pro loci significatione, Fest. p. 249 Müll.; Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 16): (moveri) et ante et pone, ad laevam et ad dextram, Cic. Univ. 13 fin.: (remiges) Pone petunt, exim referunt ad pectora tonsas, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. tonsam, p. 356 Müll. (Ann. v. 236 Vahl.): pone venire, Prop. 3, 15, 90 (4, 14, 28): pars cetera pontum Pone legit, Verg. A. 2, 208: pone subit conjux, id. ib. 2, 725: pone sequens, id. ib. 10, 226; Sil. 8, 561: respicere, Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 1.—With *vorsum, behind, backwards*: pone vorsum illac mare est, Cato ap. Charis. p. 191 P.; cf. infra fin.—

II. *Prep. with acc., behind* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic. Univ. 10 fin.: pone me, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 1; cf.: pone nos recede, id. Poen. 3, 2, 34: pone aedem Castoris, id. Curc. 4, 1, 20; id. Trin. 3, 2, 37: pone castra, Liv. 40, 30 fin.: aedes Africani pone Veteres, id. 44, 16, 10: vincitae pone tergum manus, Tac. H. 3, 85; so, pone tergum insurgat silva, id. A. 2, 16; id. H. 2, 83; 3, 60; 4, 82: comam pone verticem submittere, Suet. Ner. 51; id. Tib. 68; Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 1; Sen. ad Marc. 9, 3; Just. 2, 7, 8.—With *vorsus*: postquam auspiciavi atque exercitum adduxi pone vorsus castra hostium, Cato ap. Charis. p. 191 P.

pono, *pōsi* (Plaut. *posivī*), *pōsitum*, 3 (old form of *perf.* *posivēr*, Inscr. Orell. 3308: *posivi*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 35: *posivimus*, id. Fragn. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.: *posiverunt*, Cato, R. R. praef. 1: *posiveris*, id. ib. 4, 1; Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 108: *posuerunt*, Inscr. Orell. 5061: *posī*, contr. from *posivī*, ib. 71; 732; 1475; 3087 al.; *part. perf.* *sync.* *postus*, a, um, Lucr. 1, 1059; 3, 87; 6, 965), v. a. [for *posno*, *posino*, from old *prep.* *port*, = *πρὸς*, *πρός*, and *sino*; cf.: *porricio*, *pollingo*, etc., and v. *pro*, *sino*], *to put or set down a person or thing, to put, place, set, lay, etc.* (syn.: *colloco*, *statuo*); constr. with *acc.* alone, or with *in* and *abl.*, or with *adv. of place*; sometimes with *in* and *acc.*, or *absol.*; v. infra. **I.** *Lit.* **A.** In gen.: tabulas in aerario ponere, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: castra, *to pitch*, id. ib. 1, 65 fin.: castra in quo loco, id. ib. 1, 81: milia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit, id. B. G. 1, 22 fin.: qui indicabantur, in senatu sunt positi, Cic. Fragn. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 50: tabulas obsignatas in publico, Cic. Fl. 9, 21: sejuges in Capitolio aurati a P. Cornelio positi, Liv. 38, 35, 4: tyrannicidae imago in gymnasio ponatur, Quint. 7, 7, 5; cf. id. 1, 7, 12: collum in Pulvere, Hor. C. 4, 6, 11; cf.: artus in litore ponunt, Verg. A. 1, 173; and with simple *abl.*: saxo posuit latus, Val. Fl. 4, 378: in curvilibus sellis sese posuerunt, *seated themselves*, Flor. 1, 13.—With *in* and *acc.*: hodierno die primum longo

intervallo in possessionem libertatis pedem ponimus, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 28 B. and K. (Klotz, possessione): Cyzici in Prytaneum vasa aurea mensae unius posuit, Liv. 41, 20, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.: stipes erat, quem... in flammam triplices posuere sorores, Ov. M. 8, 452: omnia pone feros in ignes, id. R. Am. 719: oleas in solem, Cato, R. R. 7: coronam in caput, Gell. 3, 15, 3.—With *sub* and *abl.*: pone sub curru nimium propinqui, Hor. C. 1, 22, 21: fundamenta, Vulg. 1 Esd. 6, 3: ubi pedem poneret non habebat, *might set his foot*, Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 69: genu or genua, *to bow the knee, to kneel*, Ov. F. 2, 438; 5, 507; Curt. 8, 7, 13: num genu posuit? num vocem supplicem misit? id. 4, 6, 28: oculos, *to cast one's eyes on*, Vulg. Jer. 24, 6: faciem, *to turn one's face*, id. ib. 42, 15.—**B.** In part. **1.** In milit. lang., *to place, post, set, station* a body of troops: ibi praesidium ponit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: praesidium ibi, id. B. C. 1, 47 fin.: legionem tuendae orae maritimae causâ, id. ib. 3, 34: insidias contra alique, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 49.—**2.** *To set up, erect, build* (mostly poet.): opus, Ov. M. 8, 160: templa, Verg. A. 6, 19: aras, id. ib. 3, 404: tropaeum, Nep. Dat. 8, 3; so, in inscrr., of erecting monuments of any kind: POSUIT, PONENDVM CVRAVIT (usu. abbreviated P. C.), etc.: columna rostrata quae est Duilio in foro posita, in honor of Duilius, Quint. 1, 7, 12.—**3.** Hence, poet., *to form, fashion* works of art: Alcimedon duo pocula fecit... Orpheaue in medio posuit, Verg. E. 3, 46: hic saxo liquidis ille coloribus Sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum, Hor. C. 4, 8, 8.—**4.** *To set, set out, plant* trees, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: *planto*, *sero*): pone ordine vites, Verg. E. 1, 74: vitem, Col. 4, 1; cf.: ille et nefasto te (arbor) posuit die, *planted thee*, Hor. C. 2, 13, 1.—**5.** *To lay, stake, wager*, as a forfeit; *to lay down, propose*, as a prize: pono pallium; Ille suum anulum opposuit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 76: pocula fagina, Verg. E. 3, 36: invitat pretiis animos et praemia ponit, id. A. 5, 292: praemia, id. ib. 5, 486: praemium, Liv. 41, 23, 10.—**6.** In business lang., *to put out at interest, to loan, to invest* (less freq. than collocare): pecuniam in praedio ponere, Cic. Tull. § 15 Orell.; cf.: pecuniam apud alique, id. Verr. 2, 3, 70, § 165: dives positus in fenore nummis, Hor. A. P. 421: pecuniam Quaerit Kalendis ponere, id. Epod. 2, 70.—**7.** *To place, set, appoint* a person as a watch or guard, accuser, etc. (less freq. than apponere): Dumnorigi custodes ponit, ut quae agat, scire possit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20 fin.: custos frumento publico est positus, Cic. Fl. 19, 45: alicui accusatorem, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3: puer super hoc positus officium, Petr. 56, 8.—**8.** *To serve up, set before one* at table (rare for the class. apponere), Cato, R. R. 79; so id. ib. 81: posito pavone, Hor. S. 2, 2, 23; 2, 4, 14; 2, 6, 64; 2, 8, 91; id. A. P. 422: positi Bacchi cornua, Ov. A. A. 1, 231: vinum, Petr. 34, 7: calidum scis ponere sumen, Pers. 1, 53: porcum, Mart. 8, 22, 1: da Trebio, pone ad Trebium, Juv. 5, 135.—**9.** *To lay aside, take off, put down, lay down*, etc. (as clothing, arms, books, the hair or beard, etc., = *deponere*): cum pila ludere vellet tunicamque poneret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60; cf.: veste posita, id. ib. 1, 47, 113: velamina, Ov. A. A. 2, 613; cf.: velamina de corpore, id. M. 4, 345: arma, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: sarcinam, Petr. 117, 11: barbam, Suet. Calig. 5; cf.: bicolor positus membrana capillis, Pers. 3, 10: libros de manibus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 23; cf.: cum posui librum, et mecum ipse coepi cogitare, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24.—**10.** *To lay out for the grave*: toroque Mortua componar, positaque det oscula frater, Ov. M. 9, 503; Verg. A. 2, 644.—Also, *to lay in the grave, to bury, inter* (poet. and in post-class. prose; syn.: *sepelio*, *condo*): corpore posto, Lucr. 3, 871: te... patriâ decedens ponere terrâ, Verg. A. 6, 508; Ov. F. 5, 480: ubi corpus meum positum fuerit, Dig. 34, 1, 18 fin.; Inscr. Orell. 4370: in hac CVPA MATER ET FILIVS POSITI SVNT, ib. 4550; 4495: HIC POSITVS EST, Inscr. in Boeckh. C. I. Gr. 4156: CINERES, Inscr. Orell. 4393; 4489.—**11.** *Ponere calculum* or *calculos*, transf., *to weigh carefully, to ponder, consider*: si bene calculum ponas, Petr. 115, 16: examina tecum, omnesque, quos ego movi, in utraque parte calculos pone, Plin. Ep. 2, 19 fin.—**12.** *To*

arrange, deck, set in order (cf. *compono*): qui suas ponunt in statione comas, Ov. A. A. 3, 434: quid totiens positas fingis, inepta, comas? id. ib. 1, 306; cf. id. H. 4, 77; id. M. 1, 477.—**13.** *To subdue, calm, allay, quiet*: quo non arbiter Hadriae Major, tollere seu ponere vult freta, Hor. C. 1, 3, 16: magnos cum ponunt aequora motus, Prop. 4 (5), 14, 31.—Hence, *neutr.*, of the winds, *to fall, abate* (poet. and late Lat.): cum venti posuere omnisque repente resedit Flatus, Verg. A. 7, 27: tum Zephyri posuere, id. ib. 10, 103: simul ac ventus posuit, Gell. 2, 30, 2.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to set, place, put, lay* a thing anywhere: noenum ponebat rumores ante salutem, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 314 Vahl.): pone ante oculos laetitiam senatus, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 115: at te apud eum, di boni! quantâ in gratiâ posui, id. Att. 6, 6, 4; cf. id. ib. 5, 11, 6; 6, 1, 22: ponite me ei (Appio) in gratiâ, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5: apud Lentulum ponam te in gratiâ, Cic. Att. 5, 3, 3 B. and K. (Orell. gratiam): se quoque in gratiâ reconciliatae pacis ponere, Liv. 44, 14, 7: in laude positus, Cic. Sest. 66, 139: alique in metu non ponere, i. e. *not to fear*, id. Top. 13, 55: virtutum fundamenta in voluptate tamquam in aquâ ponere, id. Fin. 2, 22, 72; cf. id. Pis. 4, 9: aliquid in conspectu animi, id. de Or. 3, 40, 161; cf.: sub uno aspectu ponere, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 1, 1: ponendus est ille ambitus, non abiendus, *to lay down gently*, i. e. *close gracefully*, Cic. Or. 59, 199: super cor, *to lay to heart*, Vulg. Mat. 2, 2.—With *in* and *acc.*: te in crimen populo ponat, atque infamiam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 11.—Elliptically: et quidem cum in mentem venit, ponor ad scribendum, *when it occurs to Caesar, he sets me* (i. e. *my name*) *to the Senate's decrees*, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 4.—**B.** In part. **1.** *Ponere aliquid in aliquâ re, to put or place a thing in something, to cause a thing to rest or depend upon*: credibile non est, quantum ego in consiliis et prudentiâ tuâ, quantum in amore et fide ponam, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3: spem in aliquo, id. ib. 6, 1, 11: salutis auxilium in celeritate, Caes. B. G. 5, 48; cf.: spem salutis in virtute, id. ib. 5, 34, 2: ut in dubio poneret, utrum, etc., *regarded as doubtful, doubted*, Liv. 34, 5, 3: sed haec haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine, *I shall attach no great importance to it*, id. proem. § 8.—In *pass.*: positum esse in aliquâ re, *to be based or founded upon, to rest upon, depend upon*: ut salutem praesentium, spem reliquorum in vestris sententiis positam esse et defixam putetis, Cic. Fl. 1, 3; id. Agr. 2, 9, 22: omnia posita putamus in Planci tui liberalitate, id. Att. 16, 16, F. 2; id. Or. 8, 27: in te positum est, ut, etc., id. Att. 16, 16, B. § 8.—**2.** *To lay out, spend, employ* a thing, esp. time, in any thing: tempus in cogitatione ponere, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17: si in hac curâ vita mihi ponenda sit, id. Fam. 9, 24, 4: diem totum in considerandâ causâ, id. Brut. 22, 87; cf. id. Fam. 5, 21, 1; id. Att. 6, 2, 6: sumptum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2; id. Fam. 13, 54 fin.; cf.: totum animum atque omnem curam, operam diligentiamque suam in petitione, id. Mur. 22, 45: id multo tum faciemus liberius totosque nos in contemplandis rebus perspicendisque ponemus, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: apud gratissimum hominem beneficium ponere, id. Fam. 13, 55 fin.: itinera enim ita facit, ut multos dies in oppidum ponat, id. Att. 11, 22, 2.—**3.** *To put, place, count, reckon, consider* a thing in or among certain things: mortem in malis, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 29: in beneficii loco, id. Fam. 15, 4, 12; id. Cat. 2, 9, 20: si quis motus populi factus esset, id. C. Norbano in fraude capitali esse ponendum, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: in laude, *to regard as praiseworthy*, id. Top. 18, 71: in vitilis poni, *to be regarded as a fault*, Nep. Epam. 1, 2.—**4.** *To appoint, ordain, make something*: leges, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28: festos laetosque ritus, Tac. H. 5, 5 fin.: ut male posuimus initia, sic cetera sequuntur, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 2: ne tu in spem ponas me bonae frugi fore, *to hope for, reckon upon*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 4 Fleck.: nomen, *to apply or give a name* (= *imponere*): sunt enim rebus novis nova ponenda nomina, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44; id. Tusc. 3, 5, 10; Verg. A. 7, 63: qui tibi nomen Insano posuere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 48: rationem, *to furnish an account, to*

reckon, Suet. Oth. 7; cf. Col. 1, 3: pecuniae, Dig. 46, 3, 89.—**5.** To make or render vows or votive offerings to the gods: Veneri ponere vota, Prop. 3, 12, 18: nunc ego victrices lauro redimere tabellas, Nec Veneris mediâ ponere in aede morer, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 25: hic pontice lucida Funalia et vectes, Hor. C. 3, 26, 6: libatim agricolae ponitur ante deo, Tib. 1, 1, 14; Ov. M. 3, 506: ex praedâ tripodem aureum Delphi posuit, Nep. Paus. 2, 3.—**6.** In speaking or writing, to lay down as true, to state, assume, assert, maintain, allege, take for granted, etc.: quamobrem, ut paulo ante posui, si, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21; id. Fin. 2, 31, 100: recte Magnus ille noster, me audiente, posuit in iudicio, rem publicam, etc., id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: verum pono, esse victum eum; at, etc., Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 25: positum sit igitur in primis, etc., Cic. Or. 4, 14: hoc posito atque concessio, esse quandam vim divinam, etc., id. Div. 1, 52, 118; cf.: quo posito, et omnium sensu approbato, id. Fin. 3, 8, 29; id. Leg. 2, 19, 48: ponit satis in eo fuisse orationis atque ingenii, id. Brut. 45, 165: aliquid pro certo ponere, Liv. 10, 9 fin.: nunc rem ipsam ponamus quam illi non negant... Est haec res posita, quae ab adversario non negatur, Cic. Caecin. 11, 32.—**7.** Esp.: exemplum ponere, to cite an instance: eorum quae constant exempla ponemus, Cic. Inv. 1, 38, 68: perspicuo et grandi vitio praeditum posuimus exemplum, id. ib. 1, 47, 88: ab adjunctis antea posui exemplum, id. Top. 11, 50: horum exempla posui ex jure civili, id. ib. 14, 58: horum generum ex Cicerone exempla ponamus, Quint. 5, 11, 11; 6, 3, 108 al.—**8.** To set before the mind, represent, describe: nec ponere lucum Artifices, nec, etc., Pers. 1, 70: pone Tigellinum, Juv. 1, 155.—**9.** To propose, offer, fix upon a theme for discussion (= proponere): mihi nunc vos quaestiuiculam, de qua meo arbitratu loquar, ponitis? Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102; 2, 1, 2: ponere aliquid, ad quod audiam, si tibi non est molestum, volo, id. Fat. 2, 4; cf.: ponere jubebam, de quo quis audire vellet, id. Tusc. 1, 4, 7: ponere praemium, Liv. 39, 17, 1; and *impers. pass.*: doctorem est ista consuetudo eaque Graecorum, ut iis ponatur, de quo disputent quamvis subito, id. Lael. 5, 17; so, cum ita positum esset, videri, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 22, 54.—**10.** To put away, leave off, dismiss, forego, lay down, surrender (= deponere): vitam propea ponere, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 4: vitia, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46: dolorem, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 66: inimicitias, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6: curas, Liv. 1, 19: metum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: iram, Hor. A. P. 160: moras, id. C. 4, 12, 25; Ov. F. 2, 816: animos feroces, Liv. 8, 1: corda ferocia, Verg. A. 1, 302: vires (flammae), id. ib. 5, 681: ipsum rudimentum adulescentiae bello lacessentem Romanos posuisse, had obtained his first experience, Liv. 31, 11 fin.; Suet. Ner. 22; also, tirocinium, Just. 12, 4, 6: animam, to lay down life, Vulg. Johan. 10, 15; 17.—Esp., milit. t. t.: arma ponere (= deponere), to lay down arms, yield, surrender: Nepesinis inde edictum ut arma ponant, Liv. 6, 10, 5: dedi imperatorem, arma poni jubet, id. 4, 10, 3; cf.: positus armis, id. 35, 36, 4; id. Epit. 88.—**11.** To make, cause to be (eccl. Lat.): cornu tuum ponam ferreum, Vulg. Mich. 4, 13: posuit me desolatam, id. Thren. 3, 11; with *quasi*: ponam Samariam quasi acervum, id. Mich. 1, 6; with *in* and *acc.*: posuerunt eam in ruinam, id. Isa. 23, 13.—**12.** To assume, suppose, put a case (of mere suppositions; only late Lat.; cf. 6 supra): pone tamen ab evangelistis scriptum, Ambros. de Fide, 5, 16, 194; Ps. Quint. Decl. 273.—Hence, **positus**, a, um, *P. a.*, of localities, placed, situated; *situate, standing, lying anywhere*: Roma in montibus posita, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: Delos in Aegaeo mari posita, id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55: portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv. 45, 5: tumulus opportune ad id positus, id. 28, 13: urbs alieno solo posita, id. 4, 17.—Poet.: somno positus=sopitus, lulled to sleep, Verg. A. 4, 527.

1. pons, ntis, m. [kindred with Sanscrit. pathi, a path; Gr. πάτος; old Germ. path; pfat; mod. Germ. Pfad; Angl.-Sax. padh; hence prop. a board across a ditch, brook, etc.], a bridge across a river, ditch, or marsh, between towers, etc. **I.** In gen.: pars oppidi mari disjuncta angusto, ponte rursus adiungitur et continetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4,

52, § 117: pontem in Arare faciendum curat, to throw a bridge over the stream, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: in Isarâ, flumine maximo, ponte uno die facto, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 3: in Histrio flumine, Nep. Milt. 3, 1; so, in cetero pontem, Liv. 26, 6; Tac. A. 15, 19: flumen ponte jungere, Liv. 21, 45; Curt. 3, 7, 1: amnem ponte junxit, id. 4, 9, 9: imponere pontem flumini, id. 5, 1, 22: pontibus palude constrata, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: pontem navibus efficere, Tac. A. 6, 37: ponte flumen transgredi, id. ib. 13, 39; also: ponte flumen transmittere, Plin. Ep. 8, 8; and: ponte flumen traicere, Flor. 4, 12, 22: interscindere pontem, to break down, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 10; also, rescindere, Nep. Milt. 3, 4: interrompere, Plaut. Cas. prol. 66; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 3: rumpere, Quint. 2, 13, 16; Tac. A. 2, 68: abruptum, id. H. 3, 6: recidere, Curt. 4, 16, 8: solvere, Tac. A. 1, 69: dissolvere, Nep. Them. 5, 1: vellere, Verg. A. 8, 650: partem pontis rescindere, Caes. B. G. 6, 29.—Esp., as a stand for beggars, Juv. 5, 8; cf. id. 4, 116: aliquis de ponte, i. e. a beggar, id. 14, 134.—*Plur.*: plures dies efficiendis pontibus assumpti, a bridge of several spans, Tac. A. 2, 8; 11, 13; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 3; cf. id. ib. 10, 18, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** The bridge at the Comitia, over which the voters passed one by one to the septum, to deposit their votes, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5; Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21; Ov. F. 5, 634. Hence the proverb: sexagenarios de ponte; v. sexagenarius.—**B.** A wooden draw-bridge, to be let down from besieging towers to the walls of a town or fortress, Tac. A. 4, 51; Suet. Aug. 20.—**C.** A plank bridge thrown from a vessel to the shore, Verg. A. 10, 288 and 654; Liv. 21, 28.—**D.** The deck of a ship on which the military engines were placed, Tac. A. 2, 6.—**E.** A floor of a tower, Verg. A. 9, 530; 12, 675.—**F.** A wooden bridge on a narrow wall between two towers, Verg. A. 9, 170.

2. Pons, ntis, m., a geographical proper name. **I.** Pons Argenteus, the modern Argens. Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 2; 10, 35.—**II.** Pons Campanus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 45; Plin. 14, 6, 8; § 62.—**III.** Aureoli, the modern Pontiruolo, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. Aureol. al.

1. Pontia, ae, f., a woman notorious as the poisoner of her own children, Juv. 6, 638; Mart. 2, 34, 6; 4, 43, 5; 6, 75, 3 sq.

2. Pontia, ae, f., = Ποντία, an island in the Tuscan Sea, now Ponza, Suet. Tib. 54.—*Plur.*: **Pontiae**, ârum, the group of little islands which includes Ponza, Liv. 9, 28; Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81; Varr. L. L. 3, 5, 7.

ponticulus, i, m. dim. [1. pons], a little bridge, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59; Cat. 17, 3; Col. 2, 2, 11; Suet. Caes. 31; Inscr. Murat. 598.

1. Ponticus, a, um, v. 2. Pontus, II.

2. Ponticus, i, m., a poet, contemporary with Propertius, Prop. 1, 7, 1; Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 47; cf. id. P. 4, 16, 21 sq.; Prop. 1, 9, 9 sqq.

pontifex (pontū-), ficiis [doubtless from pons-facio; but the original meaning is obscure], m., a Roman high-priest, a pontiff, pontifex (cf.: antistes, sacerdos): pontifices, ut Q. Scaevola pontifex maximus dicebat, a posse et facere, Varr. L. L. 5, § 83 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20, on the laws of the Twelve Tables; id. de Or. 3, 19, 73; id. Rep. 2, 14, 26; Liv. 1, 20; Ov. F. 6, 454; Hor. C. 3, 30, 9; 2, 14, 28; 3, 23, 12; id. Ep. 2, 1, 26; Juv. 6, 604. Their chief or president was called Pontifex Maximus, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 18; id. de Or. 2, 12, 51; Liv. 3, 54; 25, 5 et saep.: MAJOR VESTAE, Inscr. (a. 353 p. Chr. n.) Orell. 3184: pontifices minores, a lower class of pontiffs, minor or sub-pontiffs: scribae pontificis, quos nunc minores pontifices appellant, Liv. 22, 57, 3; Cic. Har. Resp. 6, 12; Verr. Fl. Fast. ap. Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 408; Inscr. Cenot. Pisan. ap. Orell. 643: pontifices seu minores seu maximi, Lact. 5, 19, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The Jewish high-priest: Pontifex, id est, sacerdos maximus, Vulg. Lev. 21, 10: Caiapham pontificem, id. Johan. 18, 24.—Hence, **B.** In the Christian period, a bishop, Sid. Carm. 16, 6.

pontificalis, e, adj. [pontifex], of or belonging to a pontifex, pontifical: insignia, Liv. 10, 7: auctoritas, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 52: honos, of the Pontifex Maximus, Ov. F. 3, 420: iudi, given by the Pontifex Maximus

on his entrance into office, Suet. Aug. 44: lectio, Macr. S. 7, 13, 11.

pontificatus, ūs, m. [pontifex], the office or dignity of a pontifex, the pontificate, Cic. Har. Resp. 9, 18; Vell. 2, 59, 3; Tac. H. 1, 77; Suet. Calig. 12: pontificatus maximus, the office of a Pontifex Maximus, id. Caes. 13; 46; id. Aug. 31; id. Vitell. 11; id. Tit. 9.

pontificius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a pontifex, pontifical: libri, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84; id. Rep. 2, 31, 54: jus, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 174, 7; Cic. Dom. 14.—**II.** Subst. (a) **pontificii**, ōrum, m. (sc. libri), the pontifical books, Amm. 17, 7, 10.—(β) **pontificium**, ii, n. **A.** Lit., the dignity of a pontifex or of a bishop (post-class.), Sol. 16 fin.; Cod. Th. 16, 5, 13.—**B.** Transf., the power or right of doing any thing: is, cujus negotium id pontificiumque esset, Gell. 1, 13, 3; Cod. Th. 8, 18, 1; Symm. Ep. 3, 17; 10, 44; Arn. 2, 89.

pontilis, e, adj. [1. pons], of or belonging to a bridge, bridge- (post-class.): stratus, perh. a wooden floor, Veg. Vet. 1, 56; 2, 58 Schneid.

Pontinus, a, um, v. Pomptinus.

Pontius, i, m., the name of a gens, originally Samnite, afterwards Roman. So, **I.** C. Pontius, a leader of the Samnites, who surrounded the Romans in the Caudine Pass, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75; Liv. 9, 1; Flor. 1, 16, 10.—**II.** L. Pontius Aquila, one of the assassins of Caesar, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 14; Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4; Suet. Caes. 78.—**III.** Pontius Pilatus, governor of Judaea in the time of Christ, Tac. A. 15, 44; Tert. Apol. 21; Lact. 4, 18; Sed. Carm. 5, 116.

* **pontivagus**, a, um, adj. [1. pontus-vagor], roaming over the sea; subst., one who sails over the sea, a voyager, navigator, Poët. ap. Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 487.

ponto, ōnis, m. [1. pons]. **I.** A kind of Gallic transport, a punt, Caes. B. C. 3, 29.—**II.** A floating bridge, a pontoon, Aus. Idyll. 12, 10; Dig. 8, 3, 38; Gell. 10, 25, 5.

* **pontonium**, ii, n. dim. [ponto], a small punt, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 1.

† **1. pontus**, i, m., = πόντος. **I.** Lit., the sea (poet. for mare): mulserat huc navem pontus, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 870 P. (Ann. v. 257 Vahl.): placidus, Lucr. 2, 559: pontus Libyae, Verg. A. 1, 556: caelum undique et undique pontus, id. ib. 3, 193 al.: aequora ponti, Lucr. 1, 8; 2, 772; Verg. G. 1, 469; cf.: freta ponti, id. ib. 1, 356.—**II.** Poet., transf. * **A.** The deep: maris, Verg. A. 10, 377 (a poetic pleonasm, like the Homer. πόντος ἁλὸς πολὺς, Il. 21, 59).—* **B.** A wave of the sea, sea-wave: ingens a vertice pontus In puppim ferit, Verg. A. 1, 114.

2. Pontus, i, m., = Πόντος. **A.** Lit., the Black Sea, called in full Pontus Euxinus, Mel. 1, 1, 5; 1, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 75; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 129; id. Tusc. 1, 20, 45; 1, 39, 94; Val. Fl. 8, 180 al.—**B.** Transf., the region about the Black Sea: Medea ex eodem Ponto profugisse, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22; Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 1.—**2.** In partic., Pontus, a district in Asia Minor, between Bithynia and Armenia, the kingdom of Mithridates, afterwards a Roman province, Verg. G. 1, 58; Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 6; 2, 19, 5; id. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7; Vell. 2, 40, 1; Flor. 3, 6, 8 al.—Hence, **Ponticus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Pontus, Pontic: mare, Liv. 40, 21; Mel. 2, 1, 5; Flor. 3, 5, 18: terra, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 94: populi, Mel. 1, 2, 6: pinus, Hor. C. 1, 14, 11: absinthium, Col. 12, 35: nucēs, a kind of hazel-nuts, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88: mures, ermines, id. 8, 37, 55, § 132; 10, 73, 93, § 200: serpens, the dragon that watched the golden fleece, Juv. 14, 114: radix, rhubarb, Cels. 5, 23 fin.; also called Rha, Amm. 22, 8, 28: Ponticus genere, Vulg. Act. 18, 2.—As subst. (a) **Pontici**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of the province of Pontus, Flor. 3, 5, 12; 23.—(β) **Ponticum**, i, n., = 2. Pontus, the Black Sea, Flor. 3, 6, 10.

pōpa, ae, m. **I.** A Roman inferior priest, a priest's assistant or minister, who brought the victim to the altar and felled it with an axe, Suet. Calig. 32 fin.; Prop. 4 (5), 3, 62; Cic. Mil. 24, 65; Serv. Verg. A. 12, 120. Alluding to the compulsion of such priests: popa venter, a fat paunch, glutton, Pers. 6, 74.—* **II.** In fem.: PHILEMA POPA DE INSVLA, perh. = she who sells animals for sacrifice, Inscr. Orell. 2457.

† **pōpānum**, *i. n.*, = *πόπανον*, a sacrificial cake, Juv. 6, 541.

pōpellus, *i. m. dim.* [populus], the rabble, mob, populace, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65; Pers. 4, 15.

Popilia (Popill-), tribus, v. Pobillia.

Popilius (Popill-), *i. m.*, and **Popilia (Popill-)**, *ae. f.*, the name of a Roman gens. So esp., **I.** M. Popilius Laenas, a consul A. U. C. 395, Cic. Brut. 14, 56.—**2.** C. Popilius Laenas, the assassin of Cicero, Liv. Epit. 120; Sen. Suas. 7.—**3.** In *fem.*: Popilia, the wife of Q. Catulus, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 44.—Hence, **II.** **Popilius**, *a. um, adj.*, of or belonging to a Popilius, Popilian: gens, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55.

pōpina, *ae. f.* [πέπω, πέπω, to cook], a cook-shop, victualing-house, eating-house (syn.: caupona, taberna): bibitur, estur, quasi in popinā, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 13; Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69; 13, 11, 24; Suet. Tib. 34; id. Ner. 16; Hor. S. 2, 4, 62; id. Ep. 1, 14, 21; Mart. 1, 42, 10; 5, 70, 3; Juv. 8, 172; 11, 61.—**II.** Transf., the food sold at a cook-shop: si epulae potius quam popinae nominandae sunt, Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 20: taeterriam popinam inhalare, id. Pis. 6, 13.

pōpinālis, *e. adj.* [popina], of or belonging to a cook-shop: deliciae, Col. 8, 16, 5: luxuria, App. M. 8, p. 201, 13.

pōpinārius, *ii. m. [id.]*, a cook, victualer (post-class.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49 fin.; Firm. Math. 4, 15.

pōpinātor, *ōris, m. [id.]*, a frequenter of cook-shops, a gormandizer, Macr. S. 7, 14; cf. popino.

pōpino, *ōnis, m. [id.]*, a frequenter of eating-houses, a gormandizer, Lucil. and Varr. ap. Non. 161, 16 sq.; Hor. S. 2, 7, 39; Suet. Gram. 15.

pōpinor, *āri, v. dep. n. [id.]*, to frequent eating-houses, to gormandize (post-class.): dum Gallienus popinatur, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 29.

pōplēs, *itis, m. I.* Lit.: the ham of the knee, the hough (cf. suffrago): genua poplitesque et crura, Col. 6, 12, 3: succisus feminihus poplitibusque, Liv. 22, 51, 7: succiso poplite, Verg. A. 9, 762; cf. Liv. 22, 48, 4; Hor. C. 3, 2, 16: elephas poplites intus flectit hominis modo, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 248; 28, 6, 17, § 59.—**II.** Transf., in gen., the knee, Luc. 9, 771; Lucr. 4, 953: duplicato poplite, i. e. with bended knee, Verg. A. 12, 927: se colligit in arna poplite subsidens, id. ib. 12, 492: contento poplite, with a stiff knee, Hor. S. 2, 7, 97: nec parciat imbellis juvenatē Poplitibus, id. C. 3, 2, 16: poplitibus semet excipit, he sank down upon his knees, Curt. 6, 1: flexo poplite, Vulg. Judic. 7, 6.

pōplicitus, *adv.*, v. publicitus.

Poplicūla (Poplicōla) or **Publīcōla** (the very ancient inser. in Orell. 547 has *poplicōla*, the palimpsest of Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 53; 55, twice *Publicola*), *ae. m.* [populus-colo] (a favorer or friend of the people), a surname of P. Valerius, and of his descendants, Inser. Orell. 547: inde cognomen factum Publicolae est, Liv. 2, 8: Poplicola, ingentis Volesi Spartana propago, Sil. 2, 8; Inser. Grut. 480, 5: Poplicola atque Corvinus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 28.—Poet., in *plur.*, as an appellative, Sid. Carm. 23, 80.

poplicus, *a. um, v. publicus*.

Poplīfūgia (Pōpū-), *ōrum, n. [i. populus-fugio]*, a festival in memory of the people's flight to the rescue of the Latins, celebrated on the nones of July, *poplīf. nō.*, Calend. Maff. ap. Inser. Orell. 2, p. 394; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 3, § 18; Piso ap. Macr. S. 3, 2.

poplus and **pōpōlus**, *i. v. 1.* populus *init.*

Poppaeus, *i. m.*; **Poppaea**, *ae. f.*, the name of a Roman gens. **I.** Masc., Poppaeus Sabinus, Tac. A. 1, 80; 4, 46; 5, 10; 6, 39: Poppaeus Silvanus, id. H. 2, 86; 3, 60.—**II.** Fem.: Poppaea (on inser. also Poppea and Poppaia) Sabina, wife of the emperor Nero, Suet. Oth. 3; id. Ner. 35; Tac. A. 13, 45 sq.; id. H. 1, 13; 78; Inser. Orell. 731; 733; Inser. Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. tab. XVII b, p. 123.—Hence, **B.** **Poppaeānus**, *a. um, adj.*, named after Poppaea, *Poppaeān*: pinguis, a species of cosmetic (bread-dough mixed with asses' milk), Juv. 6, 465.

† **poppysma**, *itis, n.*, and **poppysmus**, *i. m.*, = *ποππύσμα* and *ποππύσμος*, a smacking or clucking with the tongue, as a sign of approbation, Juv. 6, 584; on occasion of lightning, as a religious ceremony, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 25; of a similar sound, Mart. 7, 18, 11.

poppysmus, *i. v. poppysma*.

† **pōppýzon**, *ontis, m.*, = *ποππύζων*, one who clucks with the tongue: cum pingeret poppyzonta retinentem equum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 104.

pōpūlābilis, *e. adj.* [populus], that may be laid waste or ravaged, destructible (poet.): quodcunque fuit populabile flammae, Ov. M. 9, 262.

pōpūlābundus, *a. um, adj. [id.]*, laying waste, ravaging (rare): agros populabundus, Sisenn. ap. Non. 471, 23; cf. Geil. 11, 15, 7: in fines Romanos excurrerunt populabundi, Liv. 1, 15, 1: vagari populandum, id. 2, 60, 2: consul per agrum populabundus ierat, id. 3, 3, 10.

pōpūlāria, *ium, v. popularis, I. B.*

pōpūlāris (sync. *poplāris*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 36), *e. adj.* [1. populus], of or belonging to the people, proceeding from or designed for the people. **I.** In gen.: populares leges, i. e. laws instituted by the people, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 9: accessus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25: coetus, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6: munus, a donation to the people, id. Off. 2, 16, 56: popularia verba usitata, id. ib. 2, 10, 35; cf.: ad usum popularem atque civilem disserere, id. Leg. 3, 6, 14: dictio ad vulgare popularemque sensum accommodata, id. de Or. 1, 23, 108: oratio philosophorum... nec sententiis nec verbis instructa popularibus, id. Or. 19, 64: popularis oratio, id. ib. 44, 151: populari nomine aliquid appellare, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 48: laudes, in the mouths of the people, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 6: admiratio, id. Fam. 7, 1, 2: honor, Cic. Dom. 18: ventus, popular favor, id. Clu. 47, 130 *init.*: aura, Hor. C. 3, 2, 20: civitas, democracy, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 200 (opp. regia civitas, monarchy): popularia sacra sunt, ut ait Labeo, quae omnes cives faciunt nec certis familiis attributa sunt, Fest. p. 253 Müll.—**B.** Subst.: **pōpūlāria**, *ium, n.* (sc. subsellia), the seats of the people in the theatre, the common seats, Suet. Claud. 25: id. Dom. 4 *fin.*—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of or belonging to the same people or country, native, indigenous (as an adj. rare): Sappho puellis de popularibus querebant vidimus, Hor. C. 2, 13, 25: flumina, of the same district, Ov. M. 1, 577: oliva, native, id. ib. 7, 495.—**2.** As subst.: **pōpūlāris**, *is, comm.* (freq. and class.). (a) Masc., a countryman, fellow-countryman: redire ad suos populares, Naev. ap. Fest. s. v. stuprum, p. 317 Müll.: o mi popularis, salve, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 79: o populares, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 1; id. Ad. 2, 1, 1: popularis ac sodalis suus, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118: ego vero Solonis, popularis tui, ut puto, etiam mei, legem neglegam (for Cicero had also lived in Athens), id. Att. 10, 1, 2: popularis alicujus definiti loci (opp. civis totius mundi), id. Leg. 1, 23, 61: non populares modo, Liv. 29, 1: cum turbā popularium, Just. 43, 1, 6: quae res indicabat populares esse.—(b) Fem.: mea popularis opsecro haec est? Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 35; 4, 4, 36; 4, 8, 4 al.; Sall. J. 58, 4: tibi popularis, Ov. M. 12, 191.—**B.** Transf. (a) Of animals and plants of the same region: laena, Ov. Ib. 503: (glires) populares ejusdem silvae (opp. alienigenae, amne vel monte discreti), Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 224: populares eorum (prunorum) myxae, id. 15, 13, 12, § 43.—(b) Of persons of the same condition, occupation, tastes, etc., a companion, partner, associate, accomplice, comrade: meus popularis Geta, fellow (i. e. a slave), Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 1: populares conjunctionis, Sall. C. 24, 1; 52, 14: sceleris, id. ib. 22, 1: invitis hoc nostris popularibus dicam, the men of our school, i. e. the Stoics, Sen. Vit. Beat. 13.—**B.** In a political signification, of or belonging to the people, attached or devoted to the people (as opposed to the nobility), popular, democratic: res publica ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optimati et populari confusa modice, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 41 (ap. Non. 342, 31): homo maxime popularis, Cic. Clu. 28, 77: consul veritate non ostentatione popularis, id. Agr. 1, 7, 23: animus vere popula-

ris, saluti populi consulens, id. Cat. 4, 5, 9: ingenium, Liv. 2, 24: sacerdos, i. e. Clodius, as attached to the popular party, Cic. Sest. 30, 66: vir, Liv. 6, 20: homo, of the common people (opp. rex), Vulg. Sap. 13, 11.—Hence, subst.: **pōpūlāres**, *ium, m.*, the people's party, the democrats (opp. optimates, the aristocrats): duo genera semper in hac civitate fuerunt... quibus ex generibus alteri se populares, alteri optimates et haberi et esse voverunt. Quia ea quae faciebant, multitudini jucunda esse volebant, populares habebantur, Cic. Sest. 45, 96: qui populares habebantur, id. ib. 49, 105: ex quo evenit, ut alii populares, alii studiosi optimi cujusque videantur, id. Off. 1, 25, 85.—**C.** Acceptable to the people, agreeable to the multitude, popular: dixi in senatu me popularem consulem futurum. Quid enim est tam populare quam pax? Cic. Agr. 2, 4, 9: potest nihil esse tam populare quam id quod ego consul popularis adfero, pacem, etc., id. ib. 2, 37, 102: quo nihil popularius est, Liv. 7, 33, 3: populare gratumque audientibus, Plin. Paneg. 77, 4.—**D.** Of or belonging to the citizens (as opposed to the soldiery): quique rem agunt duelli, quique populare auspiciū, Cic. Leg. 2, 8; cf. Amm. 14, 10; usually as subst.: **pōpūlāris**, *is, m.*, a citizen (post-class.): multa milia et popularium et militum, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 17; Dig. 1, 12, 1 *fin.*: popularibus militibusque, Juv. 26, 3, 5; Amm. 22, 2.—**E.** Belonging to or fit for the common people; hence, common, coarse, mean, bad: sal. Cato, R. R. 88: pulli (apium), Col. 9, 11, 4: popularia agere, to play coarse tricks, Laber. ap. Non. 150, 25.—Hence, adv.: **pōpūlārīter**, *A.* After the manner of the common people, i. e. commonly, coarsely, vulgarly, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24: loqui, id. Fin. 2, 5, 2, 81.—**B.** In a popular manner, popularly, democratically: agere, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73: conciones seditiosae ac populariter excitatae, id. Clu. 34, 93: occidere quemlibet populariter, to win popularity, Juv. 3, 37.

pōpūlārītās, *ātis, f.* [popularis]. ***I.** (Acc. to popularis, II. A.) A being of the same country, fellow-citizenship: popularitatis causa, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 81.—**II.** (Acc. to popularis, II. B.) Popularity, but only subjectively, an effort to please the people, a courting of popular favor, popular bearing (post-Aug.): ne quid popularitatis praetermitteret, Suet. Tit. 8; id. Callig. 15; id. Ner. 53: quanto rarior apud Tiberium popularitas, tanto, etc., Tac. A. 3, 69: gratus popularitate, Stat. S. 2, 7, 69.—**III.** Transf., the population, inhabitants (late Lat.), Tert. Anim. 30; id. adv. Marc. 1, 10.

pōpūlārītēr, *adv.*, v. popularis *fin.*

pōpūlatim, *adv.* [1. populus], from people to people, among all nations, everywhere, universally (ante-class.): poeta placuit populatim omnibus, Pompon. ap. Non. 150, 20; Caecil. ap. ib. 154, 14; Arn. 3, 5.

1. pōpūlatiō, *ōnis, f.* [populus], a laying waste, ravaging, plundering, spoiling, devastation, etc. (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: populationem effuse facere, Liv. 2, 64.—In *plur.*: populationibus incursionibusque, Liv. 3, 3 *fin.*: hostem rapinis, pabulationibus populationibusque prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Concr., things plundered, plunder, booty: Veientes pleni populationum, Liv. 2, 43.—**2.** A ravaging, destroying done by animals: a populatione murium formicarumque frumenta defendere, Col. 2, 20; so, volucrum, id. 3, 21.—**II.** Trop., destruction, corruption, ruin (post-Aug.): morum, Plin. 9, 34, 53, § 104; of ruin through luxury, Col. 1, 5, 7.

2. pōpūlatiō, *ōnis, f.* [1. populus], population; concr., a people, a multitude (late Lat.): fiebat populatio praesens, Sestul. 4, 275.

pōpūlātor, *ōris, m.* [populus], a devastator, destroyer, ravager, spoiler, plunderer (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: agrorum, Liv. 3, 68 *fin.*: Trojae (Atrides), Ov. M. 13, 655.—Poet., transf.: Tuscae glandis aper, Mart. 7, 27, 1: Calabri arvi Sirius, Val. Fl. 1, 683.—**II.** Trop., a destroyer, consumer: luxus populatōr opum, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 35: civitatis, Quint. Decl. 12, 24 *fin.*: Luc. 4, 92.

pōpūlātrix, *icis, f.* [populator], she that

wastes or destroys (poet.): Siculi populatrix virgo profunda, i. e. Scylla, Stat. S. 3, 2, 86: catervae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 167.—Poet., transf.: populatrix Hymetti, apis, a rifier, Mart. 13, 104.

populātus, ūs, m. [populus], a laying waste, a devastating, devastation (poet.), Luc. 2, 634: squalent populatibus agri, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 244: coërcere populatibus, Sid. Ep. 3, 3, p. 181, 40.

populētum, i, n. [2. populus], a poplar wood, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61.

populēus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to poplars, poplar: frus, Enn. ap. Aus. Idyll. 5, 160 (Ann. v. 562 Vahl.): frondes, Verg. A. 8, 32; 10, 190; cf. Cato ap. Plin. 16, 21, 38: corona, Hor. C. 1, 7, 23: umbra, Verg. G. 4, 511: silva, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1641.

populifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [2. populus-fero], poplar-bearing (poet.): Padus, whose banks abound with poplars, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 32: Spercheos, id. M. 5, 579.

Populifugia, ōrum, v. Populifugia.
populiscitum, i, n., or better written separately, **populi scitum**, a decree of the people: Athenienses nihil nisi populi scitis ac decretis agebant, Cic. Rep. 1, 27, 43; id. Opt. Gen. 7, 19: populiscito in patriam restitutus est, Nep. Arist. 1, 5: scitum populi, Liv. 45, 25.

* **populito**, āre, v. freq. a. [populus], to lay waste, to plunder: fructus agrorum, Dig. 49, 1, 21 fin. (al. popularentur).

populneus, a, um, adj. [2. populus], of poplars, poplar: frons, Cato, R. R. 5, 8; Col. 6, 3, 7: scobis, Col. 12, 43, 4; cf. populeus.

* **populnus**, a, um, adj. [id.], of poplars, poplar: sors, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 32.

populo, āre, v. populor.

1. Populōnia, ae, f. [populus] (she who protects against devastation), a surname of Juno, Macr. S. 3, 11; Arn. 3, 118; Mart. Cap. 2, § 149; Sen. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 10 fin.

2. Populōnia, ae, f., also **Populōnium**, ii, n., and **Populōnii**, ōrum, m., a town on the coast of Etruria, now the ruins of Populonia, near Piombino.—Form Populonia, Verg. A. 10, 172; Mel. 2, 4, 9: Populonium, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50: Populonii, Liv. 30, 39, 2.—Hence, **II. Populōnien-ses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Populonia, the Populonians, Liv. 28, 45.

populor, ātus, i. v. dep., and **populo**, āre, v. a. [1. populus; prop. to spread or pour out in a multitude over a region; hence, transf. to the result; to lay waste, ravage, devastate, desolate; to spoil, plunder, pillage (class.; syn.: vasto, vexo, diripio). **I. Lit.** (a) Form poplar: Romanus exercitus insulam integram urit, populatur, vastat, Naev. ap. Non. 90, 29: noctu populabatur agros, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: Remorum agros, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: arva ferro populatur et igni, Luc. 2, 445; so, omnia igni ferroque populatus, Flor. 2, 17, 16: consules Aequos populantur, Liv. 3, 23 fin.—(b) Form populo (in Cicero only in part. perf. pass.): patriam populavit meam, Pac. ap. Non. 39, 32: agrum populare coeperunt, Quadrig. ib. 471, 20: litora vestra Vi populat, Verg. A. 12, 263: Penates, id. ib. 1, 527.—In pass.: urbem Romanam deum irā morbo populari, Liv. 3, 6; 3, 3 fin.: populata vexataque provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52, § 122; cf.: Siculi nunc populati atque vexati, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 2: arva Marte populata nostro, Hor. C. 3, 5, 23: populatis messibus, Plin. 8, 55, 81.—**II. Transf.**, in gen., to destroy, ruin, spoil (mostly poet. and in the active form), Plaut. ap. Diom. p. 395 P.: populatque ingentem farris acervum Curculio, Verg. G. 1, 185: capillos, Ov. M. 2, 319: feris populandas tradere gentes, id. ib. 1, 249: populata tempora raptis Auribus, mutilated, deprived of, Verg. A. 6, 496: populatum exspuit hamum, robbed of the bait, Ov. Hal. 36.—In a deponent form: quisque suum populatus iter, Verg. A. 12, 525: iter, Sil. 3, 445: formam populabitur aetas, Ov. Med. Fac. 45: (ventus in Aetna) Putria multivagis populatur flatibus antra, lays waste, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 176.

populōsitas, ātis, f. [populosus], a multitude (post-class.): deorum, Arn. 3,

p. 102: luminum Argi, Fulg. Myth. 1, 24; Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

populōsus, a, um, adj. [1. populus], abounding in people, populous, numerous (post-class.): gens populosa, App. Flor. p. 342: familia, id. M. 5, p. 162: Briareus populoso corpore, Sid. Carm. 15, 27.—**Comp.**: populosior globus, Veg. Mil. 3, 19 fin.—**Sup.**: insula populosissima, Sol. 52.

1. populus (contr. POPLVS, Inscr. Column. Rōstr. in Corp. Inscr. Lat. 195, 17, Plaut. Am. prol. 101; 1, 1, 103; id. Aul. 2, 4, 6; id. Cas. 3, 2, 6 et saep.—Also written POPOLVS, Corp. Inscr. Lat. 197, 15 al.; nom. plur. poploe, Carm. Sal. ap. Fest. p. 205 Müll.; v. pilumnoe) [from root pleo; v. plenus], i. m., a people, the people. **I. Lit.** **A.** In gen. (cf.: gens, natio): res publica res populi: populus autem non omnis hominum coetus quoquo modo congregatus, sed coetus multitudinis juris consensu et utilitatis communione sociatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 25, 39: populus Romanus, id. Phil. 6, 5, 12: expectabat populus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 90 Vahl.): tene magis saluum populus velit an populum tu, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 27: casci populi Latini, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll. (Ann. v. 24 Vahl.): hi populi: Aetiani, Calatini, etc., Liv. 22, 61 fin.—**B. Esp.** **1.** The people, opp. to the Senate, in the formula senatus populusque Romanus (abbreviated S. P. Q. R.), saep.; cf.: et patres in populi fore potestate, Liv. 2, 56.—**2.** Opp. to the plebs: non enim populi, sed plebis eum (tribunum) magistratum esse, Liv. 2, 56: ut ea res populo plebique Romanae bene eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1, 1.—**3.** Rarely for plebs, the populace: dat populus, dat gratius eques, dat tura senatus, Mart. 8, 15, 3: urbanus, the citizens (opp. to the military), Nep. Cim. 2, 1.—**II. Transf.** **1.** A region, district, regarded as inhabited: frequens cultoribus alius populus, Liv. 21, 34, 1 (cf. Gr. ὄμιος).—**2.** A multitude, host, crowd, throng, great number of persons or things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ratis populo peritura recepto, i. e. with the great multitude of passengers, Luc. 3, 665: fraterum, Ov. H. 14, 115: in tanto populo sileri parvicidium potuit, Just. 10, 1: sororum, Ov. H. 9, 52; App. Mag. p. 304: apum, Col. 9, 13, 12: populus totidem imaginum, Plin. 33, 9, 45, § 129; Sen. Q. N. 1, 5: spicarum, Pall. 7, 2: scelerum, Sid. Ep. 6, 1 fin.: concursus in forum populi, Liv. 22, 7, 6.—**3.** The public, i. e. the open street (poet.): omnis habet geminas janua frontis, E quibus haec populum spectat; at illa Larem, Ov. F. 1, 136.

2. populus, i, f. [root pamp-, pap-, to swell; Lat. papula, papilla, pampinus], a poplar, poplar-tree, Plin. 16, 23, 35, § 85; 16, 18, 31, § 77; 17, 11, 15, § 78; Ov. H. 5, 27; sacred to Hercules, Verg. E. 7, 61; Ov. H. 9, 64; Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 3: alba, the silver-poplar, Hor. C. 2, 3, 9.

por, for puer, i. e. servus; e. g. Marci-por, Lucipor, etc., i. e. servus Marci, etc., Prisc. 6.—Thus also **pora** for puera, i. e. serva, Inscr. Rein. Class. 17, n. 180.

1. porca, ae, f. [porcus], a female swine, a sow, Cato, R. R. 134; Pall. 3, 26.—By poet. license for a male swine, a boar, Verg. A. 8, 641 Serv.; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 19: tenera, Juv. 2, 86.

2. porca, ae, f. [cf. O. H. Germ. furh; Germ. Furchē; Engl. furrow], the ridge between two furrows, a balk (cf. lira), Varr. L. L. 5, § 39 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 29; Col. 11, 3, 44.—**B.** In Spain, a measure of land, Col. 5, 1, 5.

porcarius, a, um, adj. [porcus, porca], of or belonging to a swine, swine: vulva, that has farrowed properly, Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 210.—**II. Subst.**: **porcarius**, ii, m., a swine-herd, Firm. Math. 3, 6, 6.

porcastrum, i, n., a plant, also called portulaca, purslain, App. Herb. 103.

porcella, i, f. dim. [porcula], a little female pig, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 68; Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

porcellinus, a, um, adj. [porcellus], of young swine, pig: glandulae, Apic. 4, 3: caro, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 6.

porcellio, ōnis, m., a cheslip, woodlouse, sowbug, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 119; Pelag. Vet. 5.

porcellus, i, m. dim. [porculus], a little pig, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14; Suet. Ner. 33; Plin.

30, 6, 16, § 47.—**Plur.**, the litter of a wild sow, Phaedr. 2, 4, 15.

porceo (PORXI, acc. to Charis. p. 217 P., without any example), 2, v. a. [porro-aceo], to keep off, keep back, to hinder, restrain (ante-class.): porcet quoque dictum ab antiquis quasi porro arceat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.: porcet significat prohibet, Non. 159, 33: non te porro procedere porcent, Lucil. ap. Non. 160, 9: civium porcet pudor, Enn. ap. ib. 160, 6 (Trag. v. 369 Vahl.); Varr. ap. ib. 160, 8; Pac. and Att. ap. ib. 160, 2 and 5.

porcētra, ae, f. [porca], a sow that has once littered, Meliss. ap. Gell. 18, 6, 4.

porcilāca or **porcillāca**, ae, f., for portulaca, purslain, Plin. 20, 20, 81, § 210.

† **porcilia**, ae, f. [porca], a young sow, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. n. 41, lin. 22; cf. Not. Tir. p. 167.

† **porciliāris**, e, adj. [porcilia], of or belonging to a young sow: extae, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. n. 41, lin. 18.

† **porcinārium**, ii, n. [porcus], a pigsty: ὑοπορβείον, porcinarium, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **porcinārius**, ii, m. [id.], a pork-seller, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 5.

porcinus, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I. Lit.**, of a hog, hog's, swine's: polimenta, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 28: vox, Sen. Ira, 2, 12: numen, Petr. Frag. 35: caro, porcina, Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 18.—**B. Subst.**: **porcina**, ae, f. (sc. caro), swine's flesh, pork, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 69; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 95.—**II. Transf.**, in milit. lang.: porcium caput, a swine's head, a wedge-shaped order of battle, Veg. Mil. 3, 19 fin.

Porcius, i, m.; **Porcia**, ae, f., the name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated are, **A. M. Porcius** Cato Censorinus, or Major, the severe censor, whose life was written by Nepos, and for whom Cicero named his Essay on Old Age, Nep. Cato. 1 sqq.; Cic. Rep. 1, 1.—**B. M. Porcius** Cato, the younger, called Uticensis, because of his famous death at Utica, Sall. Cat. 52, 1; Cic. Att. 12, 12, 1.—**C.** In fem., **Porcia**, a sister of the younger Cato, wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus, Cic. Att. 13, 37; 3, 48.—Hence, **II. Porcius**, a, um, adj. of or belonging to a Porcius, Porcian: lex, of the people's tribune P. Porcius Laeca, Liv. 9, 10; Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 12; id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163; Sall. C. 51, 40: basilica, named after the elder Cato, Liv. 39, 44.

porcūla, ae, f. dim. [porca], a little sow, v. l. for porcella, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 68.

* **porculatio**, ōnis, f. [porculus], swine-breeding, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 13.

porculator, ōris, m. [id.], one who rears young swine, a swine-breeder, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1; Col. 1 praef. § 26; 7, 9, 12.

porculētum, i, n. [porca, II.], a field divided into beds, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 171.

porculus, i, m. dim. [porcus]. **I. Lit.**, a young swine, young pig, a porker, porkling, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 36; id. Rud. 4, 4, 126; Gell. 4, 11, 6.—**II. Transf.** **A.** Porculus marinus, a sea-hog, porpoise, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 45.—**B.** A hook in a wine- or oil-press, Cato, R. R. 19, 2.

porcus, i, m. [cf. Gr. πόρκος, Varr. L. L. 5, § 97 Müll.; Umbr. purka, O. H. Germ. farah]. **I. Lit.**, a tame swine, a hog, pig: sunt domi agni, et porci sacres, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 4: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, gallinā, etc., Cic. Sen. 16, 56; Mart. 8, 22, 1: Scrofa alat suos porcos, her pigs, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 13: porcus femina, a female swine, sow, Cato, R. R. 134; Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57.—Of a glutton, as a term of reproach, hog, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16; Cat. 39, 11.—**II. Transf.** **A.** Porcus marinus, the sea-hog, porpoise, Plin. 32, 5, 19, § 56; also called simply porcus, id. 32, 2, 9, § 19.—**B.** = pudentum muliebri, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10.—**C.** Caput porci, in milit. lang., a wedge-shaped order of battle, Amm. 17, 13; cf. porcinius, II.

porgo, ēre, v. porrigo init.

† **porphyreticus**, a, um, adj. [porphyrē, purple-red, porphyretic: marmor, Suet. Ner. 50: saxa, Lampr. Elag. 24: porticus, Vop. Prob. 2: columnae, Capitol. in Anton. Pio, 11: tabulae, Ambros. Ep. 53, 4.

† **porphyrio**, ōnis, m., = πορφυρίων, a species of water-fowl, the sultana-hen, por-

phylton (Fulica porphyrio, Linn.), Plin. 10, 16, 63, § 129; Vulg. Lev. 11, 18.

Porphyron, ōnis, m., = Πορφυρίων. **I.** One of the giants, Hor. C. 3, 4, 54; Mart. 13, 78, 2; Claud. Gigant. 35; 115.—**II.** An ancient commentator on Horace, Charis. p. 196 P.

† **porphyrītes**, ae, m., = πορφυρίτης, a purple-colored precious stone in Egypt, porphyry, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 57; 36, 13, 19, § 88.

† **porphyrītis**, idis, adj. f., = πορφυρίτης, purple-colored: ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 71.

porracēus, a, um, adj. [porrum]. **I.** Of leeks: folia, Plin. 21, 18, 70, § 117.—**II.** Like leeks, leek-green: color, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 160; 24, 4, 6, § 11.

porrecte, adv., v. 1. porrigo, P. a. fin. **porrectio**, ōnis, f. [1. porrigo], a stretching out, extending, extension: digitorum (opp. contractio), Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: brachii, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27.—**II.** Concr., a straight line (opp. circinatio), Vitr. 10, 3, 8.

porrectus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from 1. porrigo.

porriciae, ārum, f. [porricio], the parts of the victim consecrated to the gods, sacrificial pieces, Arn. 2, p. 231; Sol. 5 med. (al. prosiciae).

porricio (pori-), ēci, ectum, 3, v. a. [old prep. port (v. pōno) and root ric-, to extend; cf. rica, a flowing veil]. **I.** Lit., to lay before, to offer sacrifice to the gods: exta porriciunt, diis danto in altaria, Veran. ap. Macr. S. 3, 2: atrocita porriciunt exta ministratores, Naev. ap. Non. 76, 6; Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 32: cruda exta in mare porricit, Liv. 29, 27; cf. extaque salsos Porriciam in fluctus, Verg. A. 5, 238 and 776; Fenest. ap. Non. 154, 21.—**Prov.**: inter caesa et porrecta ut aiunt, between the slaying and the offering of the victim, i. e. at the last moment, at the eleventh hour, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 1.—**II.** Transf., apart from relig. lang., to bring forth, produce anything: seges frumentum porricit, Varr. R. 1, 29 fin.

porriginosus, a, um, adj. [2. porrigo], full of dandruff, scurvy: caput, Plin. Val. 1, 4.

1. porrigo, rexi, rectum, 3 (contr. form **porgo**, porgite, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 26, and Verg. A. 8, 274: porge, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 18; Aus. Idyll. 4, 37: porgēbat, Sil. 9, 458: porgens, Val. Fl. 2, 656: porgi, Stat. Th. 8, 765: porxit, id. S. 2, 1, 204; cf. antiqui etiam porgam dixerunt pro porrigam, Fest. p. 218 Müll.—Acc. to Lachmann, Hor. S. 2, 6, 59, instead of perditur, we should read porgitur; v. perdo mit.), v. a. [por = pro, and rego], to stretch or spread out before one's self, to put forth, reach out, extend (class.; syn. extendo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: jam dudum, si des, porrexī manum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 49: animal membra porrigit, contrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: manum ad tradendam pyxidem, id. Cael. 26, 63: crux, Liv. 8, 8: caelo braccia, Ov. M. 1, 767: aciem latius, Sall. J. 52, 6.—**Pass.**, to stretch or spread one's self out, to be stretched out, extended: (Tityos) per tota novem cui jugera corpus Porrigitur, extends, Verg. A. 6, 596: porrectus somno, Stat. Achill. 2, 75: serpens in longam porrigit alvum, Ov. M. 4, 574; cf. serpens centum porrectus in ulnas, Sil. 6, 153; Trogus ap. Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 275.—So freq. of localities, to stretch out, extend, to lie (mostly post-Aug.): cubiculum porrigitur in solem, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 23: cujus (loci) pars colles erant, pars in planitie porrigebatur, Tac. A. 13, 38: Creta inter ortum occasumque porrigitur, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 58; Just. 42, 2.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To lay at full length, to stretch on the ground (rare): in plenos resolutum carmine somnos, Exanimitas similem, stratis porrexit in herbas, Ov. M. 7, 254: utrumque ab equis ingenti porrigit arvo, Val. Fl. 6, 553: in spatium ingens ruentem porrexit hostem, Liv. 7, 10 fin.; Mart. Spect. 15.—**2.** To hold forth, reach out, to offer, present: dexteram alicui, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: dextram, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 250: bona alicui, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 84; cf. munera, Ov. M. 8, 95: pocula, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 92: gladium alicui ad occidendum hominem, Cic. Mil. 3, 9; Ov. P. 3, 1, 13;

manum sani medicis porrigunt, Sen. Tranq. 2, 1.—**Prov.**: maritali porrigere ora capistro, to present his head to the marriage halter, Juv. 6, 43.—**3.** Porrigere manum, in voting, to put forth or hold up the hand, Cic. Fl. 6, 15.—Hence, transf., i. q. to express one's assent or approval: quare si tu quoque huic sententiae manum porrigis, Symm. Ep. 7, 15.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To protract, prolong (syn. prolato): iter, App. M. 2, 14, 6, 3; so of the quantity of a syllable: syllabam, Quint. 1, 6, 32; cf. ut aliquis impetum morbi trahendo effugiat, porrigaturque in id tempus, etc., i. e. be kept alive, supported, Cels. 2, 5.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B. 2.) To offer, to grant a thing: praesidium clientibus porrigere atque tendere, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184; et mihi forsā, tibi quod negarit, Porriget hora, Hor. C. 2, 16, 32.—**C.** Manus ad (in) aliquid porrigere, to reach after, strive for, seek to obtain (mostly post-Aug.): Lydiam cepisti... jam etiam ad pecora nostra avaras et insatiabiles manus porrigis, Curt. 7, 8, 19: fames me appellat, ad proxima quaeque porrigatur manus, Sen. Ep. 119, 4; id. Ben. 5, 14, 2; id. Cons. Polyb. 17, 1; Val. Max. 9, 1, 2; Lact. 7, 15, 5: manus suas in orientem occidentemque porrexit, id. Mort. Pers. 3 fin.; cf. pecunia deesse coepit, neque quo manus porrigeret suppetebat, nisi, etc., Nep. Dion. 7, 2.—**D.** Se porrigere, to extend, reach, spread itself: jam fortuna Romana se ad orientalia regna porrigere coeperat, Just. 39, 5, 3: quis gradus ulterior, quo se tua porrigat ira, restat? Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 5.—**porrectus**, a, um, P. a., stretched out, extended, long. **A.** Lit.: porrecta ac aperta loca, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: locus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 41: syllaba, long, Quint. 1, 7, 14; cf. mora, long, protracted, Ov. P. 4, 12, 14: senex, stretched out, i. e. dead, Cat. 67, 6; cf. in double sense: tuam amicum video. Ca. Ubi ea est? Ps. Eecum in tabellis porrectam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 34.—**Comp.**: porrectior acies, Tac. Agr. 35 fin.: porrectior frons, i. e. more cheerful (opp. contractior), Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 3.—**2.** Subst.: **porrectum**, i, n. **a.** Extent: Thessaliae in porrectum longitudine, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32.—**b.** A straight line, Vitr. 10, 8.—**c.** A plain, Dig. 8, 3, 8.—**Plur.**, Min. Fel. 17, 10.—**B.** Trop., widespread, extended: fama que et imperi Porrecta majestas ad ortum Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. C. 4, 15, 15.—Hence, adv.: **porrecte**, widely, extensively, far (post-class.).—**Comp.**: porrectius ire, farther, Amm. 21, 9, 1; 29, 5, 48.

2. porrigo, inis, f., the scurf, dandruff on the head, Cels. 6, 2; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 53; 20, 6, 27, § 69; 28, 11, 46, § 163; 32, 4, 14, § 35; Hor. S. 2, 3, 126.—Also of other hairy parts of the body, Scrib. Larg. 243.—Of animals, perhaps the mange: porci, Juv. 2, 80.

Porrima, ae, f., a Roman goddess worshipped by women, perh. another name for Carmentis, Ov. F. 1, 633; cf. Hartung, Rel. d. Röm. 2, p. 199.

porrina, ae, f. [porrum], a bed of leeks, Cato, R. R. 47; Arn. 2, 85; Dig. 7, 1, 58.

* **porrizo**, āre, v. freq. a. [1. porrigo], to stretch out strongly, App. M. Fragm. p. 717 Oud.

porro, adv. [root pra-; Sanscr. prathamus, primus; Lat. prae, pro, prior; cf. Gr. πρῶτα, πρῶτα], forward, onward, farther on, to a distance, at a distance, afar off, far. **I.** Lit., in space, with verbs both of motion and of rest (rare and mostly ante-class.), Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 18: porro agere argumentum, Liv. 1, 7, 6; ire, id. 9, 2.—So ellipt.: porro Quirites, on! hither! ye Romans! Labor. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7; Tert. adv. Val. 13 (al. prob.).—With verbs of rest: habitare, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 95: inscius Aeneas, quae sint ea flumina porro, Verg. A. 6, 711: campi deinde porro, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 18.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In time. **1.** Of old, aforetime, formerly (very rare): altera (Nympha), quod porro fuerat, cecinisse putatur, Ov. F. 1, 635.—**2.** Henceforth, hereafter, afterwards, in future: me sollicitum habitum esse atque porro fore, Cato ap. Charis. p. 190 P.; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 36: quid in animo Celtiberi habentur ad porro habituri essent, Liv. 40, 36: fac, eadem ut sis porro, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 38; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 44: move oculus te, ut, quid agam, porro intellegas, id. And. 4, 3, 16: dehinc ut quiescant por-

ro moneo, id. ib. prol. 22: hinc maxima porro Accipit Roma, et patrum servavit honorem, in aftertimes, Verg. A. 5, 600.—**B.** In a series. **1.** In gen., again, in turn, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 25: saepe audivi a majoribus natu, qui se porro pueros a senibus audisse dicebant, Cic. Sen. 13, 43; Liv. 27, 51.—**2.** In partic., in discourse. **a.** In the progress of an argument, or in a sequence of ideas, then, next, furthermore, moreover, besides: sequitur porro, nihil deos ignorare, Cic. Div. 2, 51, 105; id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116; id. Rep. 1, 17, 26: age porro, tu, qui, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 22, § 56; id. Mil. 9, 25: Habonium porro intellegebat rem totam esse patefacturum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 57, § 149; Juv. 6, 240; 3, 126: porro autem anxius erat, quid facto opus esset, Sall. C. 46, 2: quid sit deinde? porro loquere, say on, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 69: porro dicere, id. Curc. 3, 83.—**b.** Then, on the other hand, but: porro erant qui censerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 30: porro si in digito Dei eicio daemones, Vulg. Luc. 11, 10 (but the true read., Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 78, is paene).

porrum, i, n., and **porrus**, i, m. [πράσων], a leek, scallion; of two kinds, capitatum and sectile, the latter our chives, Col. 8, 11, 14; Plin. 19, 6, 33, § 108; Mart. 3, 47, 8; 3, 13, 18; 19; Juv. 3, 293; 14, 133.

Porsēna and **Porsenna** (also **Porsina**), ae, m., a king of Etruria, who made war on Rome on account of the banished Tarquins, Liv. 2, 9 sq.; Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3; id. Sest. 21; id. Par. 1, 2, 12: Etrusca Porsēnae manus, Hor. Epod. 16, 4; scanned Porsēna also Sil. 8, 391; 480; 10, 484; 502; Mart. 1, 22, 6: nec non Tarquinium ejectum Porsenna jubebat, Verg. A. 8, 646 Serv.—**Prov.**: bona Porsēnae vendere, to sell Porsēna's goods, i. e. to sell goods at auction, Liv. 2, 14.

porta, ae (portabus for portis, Cn. Gell. ap. Charis. p. 40 P.), f. [from root par-, to pierce, pass through; Gr. πέρω, πείρω, πόρος, ford; Lat. peritus, ex-perior, and v. periculum], a city-gate, a gate. **I.** Lit.: hic (miles) portas frangit, at ille (amans) fores, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 20: recta porta invadam extemplo in oppidum antiquum et vetus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 60; id. Ps. 2, 2, 3: si Hannibal ad portas venisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 22: pedem portā efferre, id. Att. 8, 2, 4; 7, 2, 6; Verg. A. 4, 130: ad portam praesto esse, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: portā introire, id. ib. 23, 55: egressus portā Capenā, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 13: extra portam Collinam, id. Leg. 2, 23, 58: porta Carmentalis, Liv. 2, 49, 8: pars egressa portis erat, id. 3, 60, 9; 23, 46, 10: omnibus portis effundi, id. 24, 1, 3: portā Capenā Romam ingressus, id. 26, 10, 1; 33, 26, 9: signa portis efferre, id. 27, 2, 5: portis ruerē, id. 27, 41, 8: eadem portā signa infesta urbi inferre, id. 28, 3, 13: patefactā portā Romani erumpunt, id. 28, 36, 8: subito omnibus portis eruptione facta, Caes. B. G. 3, 6; 19; 5, 51: omnibus portis prorumpunt, Tac. H. 4, 20; 34: portarum claustra, Verg. A. 7, 185: limina portarum, id. ib. 2, 803: portas obice firmā claudere, Ov. M. 14, 780: portas reserare hosti, id. A. 3, 577: portā triumphali ducere funus, Tac. A. 3, 47: sanctae quoque res, veluti muri et portae, quodammodo divini juris sunt, Gai. Inst. 2, 8: vidi Portas (Carthagini) non clausas, a proof that the people were fearless, Hor. C. 3, 5, 23.—Connected with urbis: qui urbis portas occuparent, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 15: bellum a portis hujus urbis avolsim, id. Rep. 1, 1, 1.—With per (rare except in Livy): per unam portam praesidium Romanum irrumpit, Liv. 9, 24, 12: paulo ante lucem per effractam portam urbem ingreditur, id. 24, 46, 7: per aversam portam silentio excedere, id. 10, 34, 4; 4, 46, 6; 23, 47, 8: elapsus per eam portam quae... ad Darii castra pervenit, Curt. 4, 10, 25; Vulg. Gen. 34, 20: in fastigio portae, id. 2 Reg. 18, 24.—**Prov.**: porta itineri longissima, the way to the gate is the longest (sc. in making a journey), i. e. it is the first step that costs, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2.—**B.** Transf., in gen., like our gate, of an avenue, entrance, passage, outlet, door of any kind (syn.: fores, janua, ostium).—Of the gates of a camp: ab decumana portā castra munita, Caes. B. G. 3, 25; so, principalis, Liv. 40, 27: quaestoria, id. ib.: villarum, Plin. 28, 10, 44, § 157: venti, velut agmine facto, Quā data porta, ruunt,

Verg. A. 1, 82.—Of a cage: ex portā ludis emitti, said of hares; Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 30: porta tonat caeli, Enn. ap. Vet. Gram. ap. Col. (Ann. v. 597 Vahl.); Verg. G. 3, 261: somni, id. A. 6, 893; cf. eburna, Hor. C. 3, 27, 41: ubi portitor aera recepit, Obserrat umbrosos lurida porta rogos, the *portal of the infernal regions*, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 8: belli portae, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 7, 622; Hor. S. 1, 4, 61 (Ann. v. 271 Vahl.): mortis, Vulg. Ps. 9, 15: inferi, id. Isa. 38, 10: portae, quae alibi Armeniae, alibi Caspiae, alibi Ciliciae vocantur, *passes, gorges, defiles*, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 99; Nep. Dat. 7, 3; Val. Fl. 3, 496: solis, the *signs of Cancer and Aries in the zodiac*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12, and S. 1, 17: jecoris, a *part of the liver* (so too in Gr. πύλη), Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137: fluviorum, Vulg. Nahum, 2, 6.—Of the *fundament*, Cat. 15, 17.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Et quibus e portis occurri cuique deceret, *by what way, by what means*, Lucr. 6, 32.—**B.** As the symbol of strength: portae inferi, the *powers of hell*, Vulg. Matt. 16, 18.

portabilis, e, adj. [porto], that can be carried or borne, portable (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 8, 11 med.—Comp.: onus portabilis, Aug. Ep. 34.

portarius, ii, m. [porta], a door-keeper, porter, Vulg. Reg. 4, 7, 11; id. 1 Par. 16, 42.

portatio, ōnis, f. [porto], a carrying, carriage, conveyance (very rare): armorum atque telorum portationibus, Sall. C. 42, 2; Vitr. 10, 1 med.

portatorius, a, um, adj. [id.], that serves for carrying: sella, a sedan, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 15: Christus portatoris nubibus ascendens, Ambros. Serm. Temp. 180, 1.—As subst.: **portatoria**, ae, f. (sc. sella), a sedan chair, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 161.

† **portatrix**, icis, f. [id.], she that carries, Inscr. Orell. 1373.

† **portella**, ae, f. dim. [porta], a small door: portella, ῥυμπίλιον, παραπίλιον, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

portendo, di, tum, 3 (inf. pres. portendit, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 4), v. a. [an archaic collat. form in relig. lang. of protendo, to stretch forth], to point out, indicate (future events, misfortunes, etc.), to foretell, predict, presage, portend (cf.: ostendo, monstro): ea (auspicia) illis exeuntibus in aciem portendisse deos, Liv. 30, 32, 9; cf.: di immortales mihi sacrificanti... laeta omnia prosperaque portendere, id. 31, 7 fin.: magnitudinem imperii portendens prodigium, id. 1, 55: populo commutationem rerum portendit fore, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: triginta annos Cyrum regnatum esse portendi, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: quod portentum regni ruinam portendebat, of an earthquake, Just. 17, 1, 3.—Pass., to be indicated (by a sign), to threaten, impend. (a) Usually of bad fortune, loss, injury, etc.: nobis periculum magnum portenditur, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 27: haruspices dudum dicebant mihi, malum damnumque maximum portendier, id. Poen. 3, 5, 4; cf.: malum quod in quiete tibi portentum est, id. Curc. 2, 2, 22: quod in extis nostris portentum est, id. Poen. 5, 4, 35.—(β) Of good fortune, etc.: salvos sum: libertas portenditur, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 38: quid spei Latinis portendi? Liv. 1, 50.—Hence, **portentum**, i, n., a sign, token, omen, portent (syn.: ostentum, prodigium).

I. Lit.: ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7; cf. Fest. p. 245 Müll.; and Paul. ex Fest. p. 244 Müll.: nam si quod raro fit, id portentum putandum est, sapientem esse portentum est, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 61: portentum inusitatum confutatum est recens, Poët. ap. Gell. 15, 4: alii portenta atque prodigia nunciabant, Sall. C. 30, 2: ne quare profecto, Quem casum portenta ferant, Verg. A. 8, 533.—Of miracles, Vulg. Heb. 2, 4; id. Deut. 34, 11; cf. id. Marc. 13, 22.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A monster, monstrosity: cetera de genere hoc quae sunt portenta perempta, Lucr. 5, 37; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 11: quale portentum neque militaris Daunias latis alii aesculeis Nec, etc., id. C. 1, 22, 13: quae virgineo portenta sub inguine lant, i. e. the dogs of Scylla, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 23: praeter naturam hominum pecudumque portents, monstrous births, monsters, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14; cf.: bovem quandam putari deum, multaque alia portenta apud

eosdem, id. Rep. 3, 9, 14.—Trop., in a moral sense, a monster of depravity: P. Clodius, fatale portentum prodigiumque rei publicae, Cic. Pis. 4, 9: Gabinius et Piso, duo rei publicae portenta ac paene funera, id. Prov. Cons. 1, 2: qualia demens Aegyptus portenta colat, Juv. 15, 2.—**B.** A marvellous or extravagant fiction, a strange tale, a wonderful story: cetera de genere hoc monstra et portenta locuntur, Lucr. 4, 590: poetarum et pictorum portenta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: portentum atque monstrum certissimum est, esse aliquem humanā specie et figurā, qui tantum immanitate bestias viceat, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 63: portenta atque praestigias scribere, Gell. 10, 12, 6.

portentifer, ēra, ērum, v. portentificus.

portentificus, a, um, adj. [portentum-facio], marvellous, monstrous, unnatural, extraordinary (poet. and in post-class. prose): venena, Ov. M. 14, 55 Jahn (al. portentifera): figurae animalium, Lact. 2, 13, 11: opera, id. 4, 13, 15.

portentosus (-tūosus), a, um, adj. [portentum], full of monsters, monstrous, portentous, unnatural, hideous, revolting, etc. (class., but not used of abstract things till after the Aug. period): si quando aliqua portentosa aut ex pecude aut ex homine nata dicuntur, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: puer portentosus parvoque capite, Suet. Dom. 4: portentosissima genera ciborum, id. Calig. 37: labyrinthi, vel portentosissimum humani impendii opus, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 84: mendacia Graeciae, id. 5, 1, 1, § 4: scientia, i. e. of wonderful things, id. 23, 1, 27, § 58: ars, id. 30, 1, 2, § 8: ingenia, id. 9, 41, 65, § 140: quo quid fieri portentosius potest? Sen. Ep. 87, 19: oratio portentosissima, id. ib. 114, 8.

portentum, i, v. portendo fin.

portentus, a, um, Part., from portendo.

† **Porthmeus** (dissyl.), ēi and ēos, m., = Πορθμεύς, the ferryman, a name given to Charon (poet.): navita Porthmeus, Petr. 121.—Acc. Porthmea, Juv. 3, 266.

1. porthmos, i, m., = πορθμός, a strait (pure Lat. fretum), Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 74.

2. Porthmos, i, f., a town of Eubaea, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64.

porticatio, ōnis, f. [porticus], a row of galleries or porticoes, Dig. 11, 7, 37.

porticula, ae, f. dim. [id.], a small gallery or portico, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3.—Collat. form **porticulus**, i, Inscr. Murat. 1716, 14.

† **porticuncula**, ae, f. dim. [id.], a small gallery, Inscr. Orell. 4821.

porticus, ūs, f. (also heteroclit. acc. plur. porticos, Inscr. Orell. 4043) [porta], a walk covered by a roof supported on columns, a colonnade, piazza, arcade, gallery, porch, portico, = στοά. **I.** Lit.: omnes porticus commetiri, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 7: porticum aedificare, id. ib. 3, 2, 69; Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14: inambulare in porticu, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18: viae latae, porticus, etc., id. ib. 3, 31, 43: porticum laxitas, Suet. Calig. 37: porticum, id. Dom. 14; Vitr. 5, 1: in amplis porticibus, Verg. A. 3, 353; cf. id. ib. 2, 528: me porticus exceptit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 134; id. Ep. 1, 1, 71: porticus, in qua gestetur dominus, Juv. 7, 178: triplex, Vulg. Ezech. 42, 3.—In the upper story, Dig. 39, 2, 47.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The entrance or porch of a tent (poet.): saucii opplent porticus, the porches, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38.—**B.** A weather-board, shed, Col. 9 praef. § 2; 9, 7, 4; 9, 14, 14.—**2.** A long shed or gallery to protect soldiers in sieges, Caes. B. C. 2, 2, 3.—**3.** The Porch or Portico, meaning the school of the Stoics (from στοά, porch, the place where Zeno taught); hence, transf., the Stoic philosophy, the Stoics: Chrysippus, qui fulcure putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 75; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 44: clamat Zeno et tota illa porticus tumultuatur, Cic. Fragm. ap. Aug. contr. Ac. 3, 7; Gell. 12, 5, 10.

portio, ōnis (abl. sing. portioni, Inscr. Lat. 206, 38), f. [kindr. with pars and μέρος, to share, impart], a share, part, portion (post-Aug., except in the phrase pro portione; v. in foll. II.). **I.** Lit.: Luna aequā portione divisa, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 42: ex his portio in Italiā consedit, portio in Illyri-

cos sinus penetravit, Just. 24, 4, 2: hereditatis, id. 36, 2, 5; cf. id. 21, 1, 2: quamvis quota portio faecis Achaei, Juv. 3, 61: mox in profatum additur tertia portio aeris collectanei, Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 97: pari portione inter se mixta pix, cera, alumen, etc., Cels. 4, 24; cf.: glandis cortex et nitrum paribus portionibus, id. 5, 18, 4: nil naturae portionibus parit, by parts, piecemeal, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 177: portio brevissima vitae, Juv. 9, 127: pars Acarnaniae, quam in portionem belli acceperat, as his share for his services in the war, Just. 28, 1, 1: vocare aliquem in portionem muneris, id. 5, 2, 9: magna mortaliū portio, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 102.—**II.** Transf., a relation to any thing, proportion, i. q. proportio.—**A.** In gen., adverb.

1. pro portione (class.; not in Caes.), in proportion, proportionally, relatively: pro portione ae omnia facito, Cato, R. R. 106 fin.: pro portione ad majorem fundum vel minorem addere, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 3: Mamertinis pro portione imperaretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 55; id. Fl. 14, 32; Liv. 34, 50: oportet ut aedibus ac templis vestibula et aditus, sic causis principia pro portione rerum praeporere, in relation, in proportion, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320; so, pro ratā portione, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 40: pro suā scilicet portione, Quint. 10, 7, 28; Censor. de Die Nat. 3.—**2. portione** (post-Aug.): cerebrum omnia habent animalia, quae sanguinem: sed homo portione maximum, proportionally, Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 133; so id. 11, 37, 70, § 183; 11, 2, 1, § 2; cf.: hac portione medicis agris semina praebenda, Col. 2, 9, 1: quādam portione, Quint. 6, 1, 26: eādem portione, id. 11, 3, 139.—**3. ad portionem** (rare and only post-Aug.), Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 133; 24, 8, 30, § 46: ad suam quisque portionem, id. 36, 16, 25, § 9: supra portionem, Col. 7, 1, 2.—**B.** Subst.: eadem ad decem homines servabitur portio, the same proportion, Curt. 7, 11, 12: portionem servare, Col. 11, 2, 87; cf.: proportionem servatā, id. 8, 11, 6.

portionalis, e, adj. [portio], of or belonging to a part, partial (post-class.), Tert. Virg. Vel. 4 fin.: jejuniū, id. adv. Psych. 9; id. Res. Carn. 57.

portisculus, i, m. **I.** Lit., a truncheon or hammer with which the master of the rowers gave signals, and beat time to indicate the proper stroke: tonsas ante tenentes Parerent, observarent, portisculus signum Cum dare coepisset, Enn. ap. Non. 151, 26 (Ann. v. 233 Vahl.); Cato ap. Fest. p. 234 Müll.: nec palmarum pulsus nec portisculi, Laber ap. Non. 151, 28.—**II.** Trop., guidance, direction: ad loquendum atque ad tacendum tu ut habes portisculum, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 15.

* **portito**, āre, v. freq. a. [porto], to bear, carry: servus crumenam portitans, Gell. 20, 1, 13.

1. portitor, ōris, m. [portus], a toll-gatherer (at a seaport), a receiver or collector of customs, a custom-house officer (syn. telonarius), Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 15; id. As. 1, 3, 7; Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; id. Agr. 2, 23, 61; id. Rep. 4, 7, 20 (Non. 24, 22); they forwarded letters: epistulam... ad portitores esse delatam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 100; cf.: portitorum sillimillae sunt januae lenoniae; Si adfers, tum patent, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 88.—On account of their strict examinations, transf., a woman who pries into every thing, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 8.

2. portitor, ōris, m. [from the root por, whence porto, a bearer, carrier]. **I.** A carrier, conveyer. **A.** Usually one who conveys people in a boat or ship. **1.** In gen., a ferryman, boatman, sailor, mariner (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Plato cum flumen nave transisset, non ab illo quicquam portitor exegisset, etc., Sen. Ben. 6, 18, 1.—**2.** In partic., the ferryman, i. e. Charon (poet.): ubi portitor aera recepit, etc., Prop. 4 (5), 11, 7: Orci, Verg. G. 4, 502; id. A. 6, 298: Lethaei amnis, Stat. Th. 12, 559; Val. Fl. 1, 784 et saep.—**B.** By land, a carrier, carter, wagoner: Portitor Ursae, i. e. the constellation Bootes, who, as it were, drives the wain, Stat. Th. 1, 693.—**II.** A bearer, carrier (mostly post-class.; cf. bajulus): Helles, i. e. the Ram, Col. 10, 155 (in Mart. 9, 72, 7, we read portitor Helles): lecti sui, Claud. Epigr. 49, 17: frumenti,

Cod. Just. 11, 4, 1: ciborum, Prud. σερφ. 5, 405: apicum, Sid. Ep. 6, 3.

† **portitorium**, ii, n. [1. portitor], a toll-house, custom-house: portitorum, τολμαίων, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

portuicula, ae, f. dim. [portio], a small part or portion (post-Aug.): vestis, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 83: aedium, Dig. 39, 2, 15: domus, ib. 39, 3, 10 pr.: historiae Suetonii, Oros. 6, 7.

porto, āvi, ātum, v. freq. a. [root por- for for-to, kindr. with fer-o; Sanscr. vñri, ferre], to bear or carry along; to convey any thing heavy (class.; syn.: fero, gero, veho). I. Lit.: ferri proprie dicimus, quae quis suo corpore bajulat, portari ea, quae quis in jumento secum ducit, agi ea, quae animalia sunt, Dig. 50, 16, 235 (the foll. pass. prove that this distinction is not valid): ut id, quod agri essent sui, quas-cumque velint in terras portare possint, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 9: hominem ad Baia octo-phoro, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2: Massili portabant juvenes ad litora tanas, Enn. ap. Don. p. 1777 P. (Ann. v. 605 Vahl.): frumentum, Cic. Att. 14, 3, 1: vaticum ad hostem, id. Fam. 12, 3, 2; cf. id. Font. 5, 9: Massilium in triumpho, to conduct, id. Off. 2, 8, 28: frumentum secum, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: corpora insueta ad onera portanda, id. B. C. 1, 78: panem umeris, Hor. S. 1, 5, 90: sub alā Fasciculum librorum, id. Ep. 1, 13, 13: aliquid in suo sinu, Ov. M. 6, 338: ad modum aliquid portantium, Quint. 11, 3, 120: venter qui te portavit, Vulg. Luc. 11, 27: telum, hominis occidendi causā portare, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 1, 13, 1. — Esp. of ships, etc.: navis portat milites, Caes. B. G. 5, 23, 3: naves onerariae commeatum ab Ostia in Hispaniam ad exercitum portantes, Liv. 22, 11, 6: commeatum exercitui, id. 32, 18, 3; 37, 23, 2 al. — II. Trop. A. To bear, carry, bring (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): onustum pectus porto laetitia, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 3: alicui tantum boni, id. Capt. 4, 2, 89; cf.: di boni, boni quid porto! Ter. And. 2, 2, 1: porto hoc jurgium Ad uxorem, id. Hec. 3, 5, 63: alicui aliquid fallaciam, id. And. 2, 6, 2: timores insolitos alicui, Prop. 1, 3, 29: preces alicuius alicui, Val. Fl. 2, 326. — With abstract subjects: nescio quid peccati portet haec purgatio, bears with it, imports, betokens, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 12: portantia verba salutem, bringing, Ov. P. 3, 4, 1: tristitiam Tradam protervis in mare Portare ventis, Hor. C. 1, 26, 3: salutem, Sil. 9, 428. — In prose: sociis atque amicis auxilia portabant, Sall. C. 6, 5: divitias, decus, gloriam, libertatem atque patriam in dexteris portare, id. ib. 58, 7: has spes cogitationes-que secum portantes, Liv. 1, 34, 10: ad conjuges liberosque laetum nuntium portabant, id. 45, 1 fin.: hic vobis bellum et pacem portamus, id. 21, 18. — B. To endure, bear, suffer (late Lat.): dolores nostros ipse portavit, Vulg. Isa. 53, 4; id. Act. 15, 10: judicium, id. Gal. 5, 10.

portorium (dat. plur. PORTORIEIS, Plebisc. Thermens ap. Orell. 3673), ii, n. [root por, whence porto, portitor, portus, that belongs to carrying or conveying; hence], I. A tax, toll, duty, impost paid on goods imported or exported: portorium dare, Lucil. ap. Non. 37, 20; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 176; 2, 2, 75, § 185; id. Font. 5, 19; id. Pis. 36, 87; Caes. B. G. 1, 18; 3, 1; Liv. 39, 24; Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 15; Caecil. ap. Gell. 15, 14, 5; Dig. 19, 2, 60 fin.; cf.: ego pol istum portitorem privabo portorio, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 7: portorium circumvectionis, a tax paid for the right of hawking goods about the country, a peddler's tax, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 4. — II. Fare, freight, = nautum: Charon expetens portorium, App. M. 6, p. 180, 28.

Portuensis (also written PORTENSIS, Inscr. Grut. 437, 2; 1027, 4), e, adj. [portus], of or belonging to the port of Ostia, Portu-ensian: mensores, grain-measurers at the port of Ostia, Cod. Th. 14, 4, 9; Inscr. Grut. 462, 1: horrea, granaries at the port of Ostia, Cod. Th. 14, 23, 1: SVSCEPTORES, collectors of port-duties, Inscr. Orell. 3184: FABER FERRARIUS, Inscr. Fabr. p. 84, n. 144; cf. Nibby, Della via Portuense e dell' antica città di Porto, Rom. 1827.

portula, ae, f. dim. [porta], a small door or gate, Liv. 25, 9; 25, 13; Inscr. Grut. 207, 2.

portulaca, ae, f., purslain, Varr. ap. Non. 551, 15; Col. 12, 13, 2; Cels. 2, 33.

Portūnus (less correctly **Portum-nus**), i, m. [portus], the protecting god of harbors, also called Palaemon, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66; Ov. F. 6, 547; Verg. A. 5, 241 Serv.; Lact. 1, 21, 23; Inscr. Orell. 1585; Paul. ex Fest. p. 243. — Hence, II. **Portūnalis** (**Portumn-**), e, adj., of or belonging to Portūnus, Portūnal: flamen, Poët. ap. Fest. s. v. persillum, p. 217 Müll. — 2. Subst.: **Portūnalia**, ium, n., the festival of Portūnus, celebrated annually on the 17th of August, Varr. L. L. 6, § 19 Müll.; Calend. ap. Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 396.

portuōse, adv., v. portuosus fin.
portuosus, a, um, adj. [portus], full of or abounding in harbors, having many harbors: mare, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69: flumen Trinum, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106: pars Numidiae portuosior, Sall. J. 16, 5: navigatio minime portuosa, with no ports to run into, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 1. — Adv.: **portuōse**, with many harbors; only comp.: portuosius illic alveus Nili, with more harbors, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 20 fin. Mai.

portus, ūs (gen. sing. porti, Turp. ap. Non. 491, 20: dat. plur. portibus, Liv. 27, 30, 7 et saep.; a better form than portubus), m. [por, whence porto, portitor]. — Prop., an entrance; hence, I. A harbor, haven, port: Lunai portus, Enn. ap. Pers. 6, 9 (Ann. v. 16 Vahl.): portus Caietae, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; id. Rep. 3, 31, 43; cf.: in Graeciae portus, id. ib. 1, 3, 5: e portu solvere, to sail out of port, id. Mur. 2, 4; so, e portu proficisci, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: ex portu exire, id. B. C. 2, 4: ex portu naves educere, id. ib. 1, 57; 2, 22: portum linquere, Verg. A. 3, 289: petere, to sail into, to enter, Cic. Planc. 39, 94; Verg. A. 1, 134: capere, Caes. B. G. 4, 36: occupare, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 32: in portum venire, to enter the port, Cic. Sen. 19, 71; so, in portum ex alto invehi, id. Mur. 2, 4: in portum deferri, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19: in portum pervenire, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: in portum se recipere, id. B. C. 2, 22: in portum navim cogere (al. conicere), Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 98: in portum penetrare, id. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 96: portum tenere, to reach a port, id. Fam. 1, 9, 21: in portum voluntatis deduci, Vulg. Ps. 106, 30: in portu operam dare, to be an officer of the customs, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 171; 2, 2, 72, § 176. — With reference to the import-duty to be paid in ports: ex portu vectigal conservare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 15; id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 171. — Prov.: in portu navigare, i. e. to be in safety, out of all danger, Ter. And. 3, 1, 22; so, in portu esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 4. — 2. Poet., transit., the mouth of a river, where it empties into the sea, Ov. H. 14, 107; id. Am. 2, 13, 10. — B. Trop., as also the Greek λιμήν, and our haven, a place of refuge, an asylum, retreat (class.; a favorite trope of Cicero): portus corporis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 415 Vahl.): tamquam portum aliquem expecto illam solitudinem, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255; so with tamquam, id. Brut. 2, 8: se in philosophiae portum conferre, id. Fam. 7, 30, 2: regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, id. Off. 2, 8, 26: exsilium non supplicium est, sed periculum portusque supplicii, id. Caecin. 34, 100; id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: hic portus, haec arx, haec ara sociorum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 48, § 126; so, nam mihi parva quies, omnisque in limine portus, i. e. security is at hand, Verg. A. 7, 598: venias portus et ara tuis, Ov. H. 1, 110: vos eritis nostrae portus et ara fugae, id. P. 2, 8, 68. — II. In the oldest Latinity, a house (as a place which one enters): portum in XII. pro domo positum omnes fere consentiunt, Fest. p. 233 Müll. — III. A warehouse: portus appellatus est conclusus locus, quo importantur merces et inde exportantur, Dig. 50, 16, 59: Licini, Cassiod. Var. 1, 25.

† 1. **porus**, i, m., = πόρος, a passage, channel in the body: cordis sui, Ambros. Hexaem. 3, 9, 39; of the air passages, Isid. 11, 1, 80; cf.: pori meatus, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 228 (al. permeatus).

† 2. **porus**, i, m., = πῶρος, tufa, Plin. 36, 17, 28, § 132; 36, 6, 9, § 53.

3. **Porus**, i, m., = Πῶρος, a king of India, Curt. 8, 13 sq.; Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 375; id. Laud. Stil. 1, 258; Sid. Carm. 2, 446.

1. **posca** (**pusca**, Veg. Vet. 2, 48), ae, f. [perh. πῶς, poto], an acidulous drink of vinegar and water, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 23; id. Truc. 2, 7, 48; Cels. 4, 5 fin.; Plin. 27, 4, 12, § 29; 28, 5, 14, § 56; Scrib. Comp. 46; Suet. Vit. 12; Spart. Hadr. 10; cf.: posca, ὑψικρατον, πόσις, Gloss. Philox.

2. **Posca**, ae, m., a Roman surname: M. Pinarius Posca, Liv. 40, 18.

poscaenium, v. postscanenium.

* **poscinummius** (-nummius), a, um, adj. [posco-nummus], money-seeking, mercenary: oscula, App. M. 10, p. 248, 36.

posco, pōposci, 3 (old perf. peposci, Val. Antias ap. Gell. 7, 9, 9), v. inch. a. [for porce-scere; Sanscr. root parkh- prakh-, to ask; cf.: precor, procus, proci], to ask for urgently; to beg, demand, request, desire (syn.: flagito, postulo, peto). I. In gen., constr. usually with aliquid, aliquidem (sibi): aliquid ab aliquo; also with a double acc., with ut, with inf., or with acc. and inf., or wholly absol.: poscere est secundum Varronem, quotiens aliquid pro merito nostro deprecimur: petere vero est cum aliquid humiliter et cum precibus postulamus, Serv. Verg. A. 9, 194. (a) With acc.: posco atque adeo flagito crimen, Cic. Planc. 19, 48; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 71: argentum, id. ib. 2, 4, 20, § 44; 2, 3, 34; § 78: pugnam, Liv. 2, 45, 6: nec mi aurum posco, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 200 Vahl): si quid poscam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10: pulvinos, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 29; id. Planc. 19, 48: vades poposcit, id. Rep. 2, 36, 61; cf.: audaciae partes Roscii sibi poposcerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 35: peccatis veniam poscentem (preceded by postulare), Hor. S. 1, 3, 75. — (β) With ab: fac, ut audeat Tibi credere omnia, abs te petere et poscere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 53: diem a praetore peposcit, Val. Antias ap. Gell. 7, 9, 9: abs te litteras, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 36; 2, 4, 47, § 117: tutorem ab aliquo, Suet. Aug. 94: bibere a me poscis, Vulg. Joann. 4, 9. — (γ) With a double acc.: parentes pretium pro sepultura liberum poscere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7: magistratum nummos, id. ib. 2, 1, 17, § 44: aliquid causam disserendi, id. Tusc. 3, 3, 7: claves portarum magistratus, Liv. 27, 24, 8: non ita creditum Poscis Quintilium deos, Hor. C. 1, 24, 12: cur me in cursu lampada poscis? Pers. 6, 61: poscenti vos rationem, Vulg. 1 Pet. 3, 15. — Hence, pass.: poscor aliquid, I am asked for something, something is asked or demanded of me (poet. and in post-class. prose): gravidas posceris exta bovis, they ask you for the entrails, Ov. F. 4, 670; cf.: poscor meum Laelapa, they demand of me my Laelaps, id. M. 7, 771: nec tantum segetes alimentaque debita dives Poscebatur humus, id. ib. 1, 138: quod rationem pecuniae posceretur, Gell. 4, 18, 12; to be called upon or invoked to inspire a poet or to sing: aversus Apollo Poscitur invitā verba pigenda lyra, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 76 (better reading poscis ab); cf. absol. Pallia poscor: Non poscor frustra; si favet alma Pales, Ov. F. 4, 721; so, poscimur Anides, Ov. M. 5, 333: poscimur, Hor. C. 1, 32, 1. — (δ) With ut: poscimur, ut cenes civiler, Juv. 5, 112: poscimur ut sit, etc., id. 7, 71; Tac. H. 2, 39: poposcit, ut haec ipsa quaestio diligentius tractaretur, Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 21. — (ε) With inf. or acc. and inf. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): poscat sibi fabula credi, Hor. A. P. 339; cf.: immolare Fauno, Seu poscat agnā sive malit haedo, id. C. 1, 4, 12: esse sacerdotes delubraque vestra tueri Poscimur, Ov. M. 8, 708: contraque occurrere poscant, Val. Fl. 4, 194; Pers. 1, 128; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 151. — In prose: ego vero te etiam morari posco inter voluptates, Sen. Contr. 1, 8; Arn. 7, p. 254. So, too, perh. (acc. to Stephanus's conjecture): vos fallere poscant, Rutil. Lup. Fig. 2, 19, p. 181 Frotsch. — (ζ) Ellipt.: poscant majoribus poculis, sc. bibere, they challenge to drink from larger goblets, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66. — (η) Absol., to beg, be a beggar: improbus est, cum poscis ait. Sed pensio clamat, posce, Juv. 9, 63 sq. — B. Of inanimate and abstract subjects, to demand, require, need: quod res poscere videbatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: cum unus poscit, id. ib. 4, 2: quod negotium poscebat, Sall. J. 56, 1; 70, 3; Quint. 11, 3, 162 et saep. — II. In partic. A. To demand for punishment, to ask the surrender of: accusant

ii, quos populus poscit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 13; cf.: hujus tantae cladis auctor Annibal poscitur, Flor. 2, 6, 7: nec poscitur auctor, Sil. 2, 44: poscendum poenae juvenem jubebat, id. 1, 677; so Liv. 9, 26.—**B.** In gen., to call one (ante-class. and poet.): clamore hominem posco, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 5: gemitu Alciden, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1887.—**Pass.**: ego poscor Olympo (dat. of agent), *Olympus calls me, summons me to the combat*, Verg. A. 8, 533: poscimur, Ov. M. 2, 144.—**2.** In partic., to call upon, involve: supplex tua numina posco, Verg. A. 1, 666.—**C.** In selling. **1.** To ask, demand for a thing, to offer at a price: tanti quanti poscit, vin' tanti illam emi? Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 22: pro reliquis (libris) idem pretium poposcit, Varr. ap. Lact. 1, 6, 10.—**2.** To ask, bid, offer a price for a thing: agite licemini. Qui cenā poscit? equi poscit prandio? Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 68; id. Merc. 2, 3, 101; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88.—**D.** To demand one's hand, ask in marriage: eam si jubes, frater, tibi me poscere, poscam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 38: filiam tuam mihi uxorem posco, id. ib. 2, 2, 42: tibi permittam, posce, duce, id. Trin. 2, 2, 103: sine dote posco tuam sororem filio, id. ib. 2, 4, 98: tuam sororem uxorem alicui, id. ib. 2, 4, 49.

posēa, ac, v. pausa.

Posides, ae, m., a freedman of the emperor Claudius, Suet. Claud. 28; Juv. 14, 91.—Hence, **Posidianus**, a, um, adj., *Posidian*: aquae, Plin. 31, 2, 2, § 5.

Posideum, i, n. **I.** A promontory of Ionia, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112; Mel. 1, 7.—**II.** A promontory of Pallene, Liv. 44, 11.

Posidonia, ac, f., the Greek name of *Pestum*, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 71; Liv. Epit. 14.

Posidonius, ii, m., = Ποσειδώνιος, a celebrated Stoic at Rhodes, a disciple of Panætius and instructor of Cicero, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 2; id. Off. 3, 2, 8; id. N. D. 1, 3, 6; id. Div. 1, 3, 6 al.

‡ **posimērium**, ii, v. pomerium.

positio, ōnis, f. [pono], a putting, placing, setting (post-Aug.; in Cic. Fl. 26, 62, possessione is the correct reading). **I.** Lit.: calicis positio, Front. Aquaed. 36: surculi, Col. 3, 17: linearum, id. 3, 3 fin.: brassicae, id. 11, 3, 24.—**B.** Transf., a position of the body or of places, a posture, situation: corporis nostri positio, Sen. Q. N. 1, 16, 7: caeli locique, Col. 3, 4, 1: loci, Quint. 3, 7, 26: pro situ et positione locorum, id. 3, 21, 9: Italiae procurantis, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 201: uniuscujusque stellarum forma et positio, Gell. 14, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** A placing, use of a word: μεταρρύθμις est nominis pro nomine positio, Quint. 8, 6, 23; 1, 5, 51.—**2.** In partic., affirmation: paupertas non per positionem sed per detractionem dicitur, Sen. Ep. 87, 39.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In rhet., a proposition, theme, subject, argument, Quint. 2, 10, 15; 7, 4, 40.—**2.** In gram., an ending, termination, Quint. 1, 5, 60; so id. 1, 5, 65; 1, 6, 10; 12, 22.—**3.** In prosody. **a.** A downward beat, in marking time: a sublatione ad positionem, Quint. 9, 4, 48; so id. 9, 4, 55; Mart. Cap. 9, § 981; so of the voice (opp. elevatio), Isid. 1, 16, 21.—**b.** Positio syllabae, the place of a short vowel before two consonants, by which the syllable becomes long, position, Quint. 1, 5, 28; 9, 4, 86; Diom. p. 423 P. et saep.—**4.** A state of mind, mood: in quacumque positione mentis sim, Sen. Ep. 64, 3.—**5.** Positiones, circumstances of a thing, Quint. 7, 4, 40.

positivus, a, um, adj. [id.], positive, in gram. **I.** Settled by arbitrary appointment or agreement (opp. to natural): nomina non positiva esse sed naturalia, Gell. 10, 4 in lemm.—**II.** Positivum nomen. **1.** An adjective in the positive degree, Cleodon. p. 1893 P.—**2.** A substantive, Macr. S. 1, 4, 9.

positōr, ōris, m. [id.], a builder, founder (Ovid): moenium, Ov. M. 9, 448: templorum, id. F. 2, 63.

positūra, ae, f. [id.]. **I.** Lit., position, posture, situation (poet. and in post-class. prose): corporum, Lucr. 1, 685: ligni, Gell. 5, 3, 4: sideris, id. 2, 21.—With a subject, gen.: dei, i. e. the formation of the world, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 36.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Position, order, etc.: verborum, Gell. 1, 7, 19.—**B.** In gram., pointing, interpunction, Don. p. 1742 P. al.

1. pōsitus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from pono.

2. pōsitus, ūs, m. [pono], a position, situation; disposition, order, arrangement (rare; ante-Aug.; perh. only once in Salust): positu variare capillos, Ov. Med. Fac. 19; so id. M. 2, 412: ossium, Cels. 8, 1: siderum, Tac. A. 6, 21: insulae, Sall. Fragm. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 47 (p. 247 Gerl.): regionis, Tac. A. 4, 5; cf.: dubium positu Urbs, Ov. P. 4, 7, 23; and: Trinacris, a positu nomen adepta loci, id. F. 4, 420; plur., ways of arranging the hair, id. A. A. 3, 151.

possessio, ōnis, f. [possido]. **I.** A taking possession of, seizing, occupying, taking (= κτήσις), bonorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: regni, Liv. 33, 41, 3: mittere in possessionem, to send to take possession, Cic. Quint. 26, 83: Monam insulam, a cuius possessione revocatum Paulinum memoravi, etc., Tac. Agr. 18: si mare intretur, promptam ipsis possessionem, id. A. 2, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In abstr., a possessing, holding, possession, occupation: possessio est, ut definit Gallus Aelius, usus quidam agri, aut aedificii, non ipse fundus, aut ager, Fest. p. 233 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 222 ib.: possessio appellata est, ut Labeo ait, a sedibus, quasi positio, quia naturaliter tenetur ab eo, qui ei insitit, quam Graeci κατοχήν dicunt, Dig. 41, 21: certā re et possessione deturbari, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: hortorum, id. Mil. 27, 75: fundi, id. ib. 27, 75: in possessionem proficisci, to come into possession, id. Quint. 27, 85: in possessionem venire, id. Att. 4, 2, 3: possessionem restituere, id. Fam. 10, 27, 1: in possessionem dare, Vulg. Lev. 14, 34: esse in possessione bonorum, Cic. Caecin. 7, 19: possessionem bonorum dare alicui, id. Fam. 7, 21: tradere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: tenere, Nep. Tim. 2, 4: ponere se in possessione, to take possession, Sen. Ira. 1, 7, 2: si ignis prima possessio rerum fuit, qui paulatim extinctus, sedem terris dedit, if at first fire possessed the world, Just. 2, 1, 15.—**B.** In concr., a thing possessed, a possession, property, esp. an estate: possessiones appellatur agri late patentes, publici privateque: qui non mancipatione, sed usu tenebantur, et, ut quisque occupaverat, possidebat, Fest. p. 241 Müll.: prata et areas quasdam magno aestimant, quod ei generi possessionum minime noceri potest, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 51; Caes. B. C. 1, 17: qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, id. B. G. 1, 11: urbanae, Nep. Att. 14, 3: aes alienum meis nominibus ex possessionibus solvere possem, Sall. C. 35, 3.—**III.** Trop., possession: prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122: iudicii ac defensionis, id. ib. 2, 49, 200: laudis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 2: res publica in possessione victoriae permanebit, id. ap. ib. 10, 21, 6.

* **possessiuncula**, ae, f. dim. [possessione, II. B.], a small possession, a small estate: meae, Cic. Att. 13, 23, 3: si attenuatus frater tuus vendiderit possessiunculam ejus, Vulg. Lev. 25, 25.

possessivus, a, um, adj. [possideo], of or relating to possession, possessive; a gram. t. t. (post-Aug.): nomina (e. g. Ciceronianus, Evandrius), Charis. p. 128 P. and A.: pronomina (e. g. meus, tuus, suus), Quint. 1, 5, 45: casus, the possessive or genitive case, Prisc. p. 670 P.

possessor, ōris, m. [id.], a possessor (class.) **I.** Lit., Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20: bonorum, id. Quint. 8, 30: regni inertis, i. e. Pluto, Lucr. 6, 779; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 49.—Esp. t. t. in law (post-Aug.), the possessor of the thing claimed; hence, the defendant in a suit (opp. petitor), Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 2; Quint. 7, 1, 38; Paul. Sent. 5, 36, 1.—**II.** Trop.: Aquilo possessor Italici litoris, Petr. 114.

possessorius, a, um, adj. [possessor], of or relating to possession, possessory (post-class.): interdictum, Gai. Inst. 4, § 145: actiones, Dig. 38, 2, 50.

1. possessus, a, um, Part., from possideo and possido.

2. possessus, ūs (only in abl. sing.), m. [possideo], possession (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 282, 5.

possesitrix, icis, f. [possessor], she that possesses (ante-class.), Afrani. ap. Non. 150, 28.

possibilis, e, adj. [possum], that may exist or may be done, possible (post-Aug.): melius qui tertiam partem dixerunt *δυνατόν*, quod nostri possibile nominant, Quint. 3, 8, 25: condiciones, Dig. 28, 3, 16: possibile est, with subject-clause, lb. 25, 2, 3; Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 6.—Hence, adv.: **possibiliter**, Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 2, 52.

possibilitas, ātis, f. [possibilis], ability to do a thing, possibility, power (post-class.), Arn. 1, 25: fandi, Mart. Cap. 4, § 335: pro possibilitate, according to ability or strength, Amm. 19, 2, 15; Vulg. 2 Esdr. 5, 8.

possideo (archaic orthogr. POSIDET, Epitaphs of the Scipios; Sentent. de Limit. Genuat. Rudorff; in the latter also POSIDENT, POSIDEVNT, POSIDETO, POSIDERE, as well as POSEDEIT and POSEDEIT, for possedit), sēdi, sessum, 2, v. a. [old prep. port; Gr. πορεύω, πρὸς (v. pono), and sedeō], to have and hold, to be master of, to own, possess (syn.: teneo, habeo). **I.** Lit.: uti nunc possidetis eum fundum q. d. a. (i. e. quo de agitur), quod nec vi nec clam nec precario alter ab altero possidetis, ita possidentis: adversus ea vim fieri veto, an ancient formula of the praetor, Fest. p. 233 Müll.: qui in alienā potestate sunt, rem peculiarem tenere possunt, habere et possidere non possunt: quia possessio non tantum corporis, sed etiam juris est, Dig. 41, 2, 49: ex edicto bona possidere, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: partem agri, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: solum bello captum, Liv. 26, 11: Galli Italiam maximis plurimisque urbibus possident, Just. 38, 4, 9: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119.—**b.** Absol., to have possessions, to possess lands, be settled: juxta litora maris possidere, Dig. 47, 9, 7: possidere trans flumen, ib. 43, 14, 1.—**B.** Transf., for possido, to take possession of, to occupy (very rare except in eccl. and late Lat.): ego possideo plus Pallante, Juv. 1, 108: quot agri jugera? id. 3, 141: ferro septus possidet sedes sacras, Att. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102; Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19: forum armatis catervis perditorum hominum, Cic. Dom. 42, 110 (dub.); magister, quid faciendo vitam aeternam possidebo, Vulg. Luc. 10, 25: iniqui regnum Dei non possidebunt, id. 1 Cor. 6, 9 et saep.—**2.** To occupy, abide in a place (poet.): victrix possidet umbra nemus, Mart. 6, 76, 6: Zephyri possidet aura nemus, Prop. 1, 19, 2; Lucr. 2, 454.—**II.** Trop., to possess, to have a thing (class.): possidere nomen, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 27: palmam, id. Most. 1, 1, 31: seculi mores in se, id. Truc. prol. 13: inverecundum animi ingenium, Poët. ap. Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 83: plus fidei quam artis, plus veritatis quam disciplinae possidet in se, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17; id. Rosc. Am. 24, 66; Ov. F. 1, 586: possedit favorem plebis Clodius, Val. Max. 3, 5, 3.

possido, sēdi, sessum, 3, v. a. [causat. of possideo, q. v.]. **I.** Lit., to take possession of, to possess one's self of (class.; cf.: habeo, occupo, potior): bona alicujus sine testamento, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 283: regnum, Auct. B. Alex. 34.—Of inanim. subjects (poet. and in post-class. prose): aēr omne possidat inane, Lucr. 1, 386: circumfluvius humor Ultima possedit, took possession of, Ov. M. 1, 31: ignis cuncta possedit, Just. 2, 1, 14.—**II.** Trop., to take possession of, possess itself of, to occupy (class.): brevi tempore totum hominem, totamque ejus praeturae possederat, Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 68, § 158.

possum, pōtūi, posse, v. n. irreg. (old forms, potis sum, for possum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 26; id. Curc. 5, 3, 23; so, potis est, id. Ps. 1, 1, 41: potis sunt, for possunt, id. Poen. 1, 2, 17: potiss, S. C. de Bacchan.: potisset, for posset, and potisse, for posse, Lucil. ap. Non. 484, 32, and 445, 29: potessee, for posse, very freq., Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 30; id. Cist. 1, 1, 32; id. Truc. 1, 1, 73; id. Ep. 2, 2, 43; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 30 al.; Lucr. 1, 665; 2, 225; 1010: possiem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 2; id. Stich. 3, 2, 25: potis sis, id. Poen. 4, 2, 53: potis siem, id. Merc. 2, 2, 59: possies, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 29 fin., or Sat. v. 38 Vahl.; Plaut. As. 4, 2, 10; id. Aul. 4, 10, 17; id. Most. 2, 2, 34; 3, 2, 147; id. Men. 5, 9, 45: possiet, id. Cist. 1, 3, 37; id. Bacch. 3, 1, 3; id. Most. 1, 1, 13 al.; cf. Brix ad Plaut. Mil. 884; Fleck. Krit. Misc. p. 45 sq.—In pass.: potestur, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 380 P. (Ann. 1403

v. 594 Vahl.); Pac. ap. Non. 508, 29; Quadrig. ap. id. 508, 30; Lucr. 3, 1010: poterat, Cael. ap. Non. 508, 27: possit, Lex. Servil. p. 59 Haubold; Scaurus ap. Diom. p. 381 P.: possit, Quadrig. ap. Non. 508, 18) [potis-sum]. **I.** In gen., *to be able, have power*; *I (thou, he, etc.) can* (syn. qeo): quantum valeam, quantumque possim, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, 1: consilio, quantum potero, labore plus paene quam potero ex-cubabo, id. Phil. 6, 7, 18: ut, quoad possem et liceret, a senis latere nunquam discederem, id. Lael. 1, 1: timor igitur ab iis aegritudinem potuit repellere, ratio non poterit? id. Tusc. 2, 27, 66.—With *sup.*: Caesari te commendavi et tradidi, ut gravissime diligentissimeque potui, *as earnestly and warmly as I possibly could*, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 2: potest fieri, *it may be, is possible*: potest fieri, ut fallar, id. ib. 13, 73, 2: non possum quin tibi sententiam declararem meam, id. Fam. 6, 13, 1; cf.: non possum non: aequitatem tuam non potui non probare, id. ib. 1, 9, 26: non possum te non accusare, id. ib. 5, 14, 1: is non potest eam (mortem) non timere, id. Fin. 3, 8, 29.—*Absol.*: potest (sc. fieri), *it may be, is possible*: potest, ut alii ita arbitrentur, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 38: non, non sic futurum est; non potest, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 73; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 100 Brix; cf. id. Trin. 3, 3, 3: quae (mala) si potest singula consolando levare, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: nos dignitatem, ut potest, retinebimus, id. Fam. 1, 2, 4.—Quantum or ut potest, *as much or as far as possible*: ibo atque arcesam medicum, quantum potest, Plaut. Men. 5, 2; id. Most. 3, 2, 71; Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 20: nos in senatu dignitatem nostram, ut potest in tanta hominum perfidia, retinebimus, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 4.—In urgent questions: possum scire, quo profectus, cuius sis, aut quid veneris? *may I know? can I learn? pray, will you tell me?* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 190: possumne ego hodie ex te exsculpere Verum? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 44.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To be able, to have influence or efficacy, to avail*. **1.** With *neutr. acc.* used adverbially (class.; cf. polleo): vocat me, quae in me plus potest, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 42: plus potest qui plus valet, id. ib. 4, 3, 38: qui tum et poterant per vim et scelus plurimum, et quod poterant, id. audebant, Cic. Quint. 21, 69: quid ergo? hoc pueri possunt, viri non poterunt? id. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: qui apud me et amicitia, et beneficiis, et dignitate plurimum possunt, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 4: plus aliquanto apud te pecuniae cupiditas, quam iudicii metus potuit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 131; id. de Or. 2, 42, 180: quid aristologia ad morsum serpentum possit, id. Div. 1, 10, 16: quoniam multum potest provisio animi ad minuendum dolorem, id. Tusc. 3, 14, 30: ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, id. ib. 5, 12: multum posse ad salutem alterius... parum potuisse ad exitium, Cic. Opp. ap. Amm. 30, 8, 7.—**2.** In gen., and without *neutr. acc.* (late Lat.): posse litteras ejus ad perniciem, non posse ad salutem, App. Mag. 79, p. 324.—**B.** Posse aliquid, *to be able to embrace one* (poet.), Mart. 3, 32.—**C.** Posse as *subst.* (poet.): posse loqui, *the power of speech*, Ov. M. 2, 483: posse moveri = facultatem se moveri, id. ib. 11, 177.—**D.** Freq. in elliptical sentences: quod vi non poterat, fraude assequi temptant, Curt. 5, 10, 8: Ismenias, etsi publicis non poterat, privatis tamen viribus adjuvabat, Just. 5, 9, 8: ut auxilium quod misericordia non poterat, jure cognationis obtineret, id. 28, 1, 9: ut collegam vi, si aliter non possent, de foro abducerent, Liv. 2, 56.—**E.** In apodosis of conditional sentences, analogous to the auxiliaries of the Engl. potential mood (v. Roby, § 1520; Zumpt, § 519). **1.** Indic.: ille potuit expectatio venire, qui te nuntiaret mortuum (= si quis nuntiaret, etc.), Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 12: nec vero ipsam amicitiam tueri possumus, nisi aequae amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67: Pompeius munitiones Caesaris prohibere non poterat, nisi praelio decertare vellet, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: consul esse qui potui, nisi

eum vitae cursum tenuissem, Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 10: (res publica) poterat esse perpetua, si patris viveretur institutis, id. ib. 3, 29, 41: deleri totus exercitus potuit, si fugientis persecuti victores essent, Liv. 32, 12, 6: nisi felicitas in sociorum vertisset exuere jugum potuerunt, Tac. Agr. 31.—**2.** Subj.: qui denique ex bestiis fructus, nisi homines adjuvarent, percipi posset, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14; cf.: ventum quidem erat eo, ut, si hostem similem antiquis Macedonum regibus habuisset consul, magna clades accipi potuerit, Liv. 44, 4, 9.—So when the condition is implied, or is contained in an adverbial clause: quae res egestati et aeri alieno tuo praeter mortem Caesaris subvenire potuisset? Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 36: quis opifex praeter naturam... tantam solertiam persequi potuisset in sensibus? id. N. D. 2, 57, 142; id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: plurima proferre possemus, sed modus adhibendus est, Nep. Epam. 4, 6: possem hic Ciceronis respondere verbis, sed, etc., Quint. 2, 21, 14.—Hence, **potens**, entis (*gen. plur.* potentum, Verg. A. 12, 519; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 114), *P. a.* **A.** In gen., *able, mighty, powerful, potent* (class.): amplaeque potentes civitates, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169: familiae clarae ac potentes, Liv. 23, 4: amici magni et potentes, Suet. Aug. 56: ne quis ex plebe contra potentiores auxilii egeret, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: duo potentissimi reges, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 4: potentissimus et clarissimus civis, id. Planc. 21, 51.—(β) With *gen.*: quanta sit humani ingenii vis, quam potens efficiendi quae velit, Quint. 12, 11, 10.—(γ) With *abl.*: Roma potens opibus, Ov. F. 4, 255: pecunia et orbitate, Tac. H. 1, 73.—(δ) With *inf.*: compensare potens, Dig. 16, 2, 10.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Having power over, ruling over, master of a thing*; with *gen.*: dum liber, dum mei potens sum, *as long as I am my own master*, Liv. 26, 13, 14: sanus mentisquae potens, in his right mind, Ov. Tr. 2, 139: potens mei non eram, Curt. 4, 13, 23: potentes rerum suarum atque urbis, *having made themselves masters of*, Liv. 23, 16, 6; so, facere aliquid potentem aliqui rei, *to make one master of any thing, to give one the power over a thing*: consilii, id. 8, 13, 14: imperii, id. 22, 42, 12: diva potens Cypri, *that reigns over Cyprus*, i.e. Venus, Hor. C. 1, 3, 1: Naiadum potens Diana, id. C. S. 1: diva potens uteri, i.e. Lucina, Ov. M. 9, 315: rerum omnium potens Juppiter, Tac. H. 4, 84: lyrae Musa potens, *that presides over lyric poetry*, Hor. C. 1, 6, 10: irae, *master of his anger*, Curt. 4, 2, 5: mariti, *ruling her husband*, Tac. A. 14, 60: animal potens leti, *that can kill, deadly*, Luc. 6, 485; cf. id. 5, 199 Corte ad loc.—**2.** *Fitted for, capable of any thing*; with *gen.*: potens regni, Liv. 24, 2: hostes neque pugnae, neque fugae satis potentes caeduntur, *unable either to fight or flee*, id. 8, 39.—**3.** *Partaking of, having attained a thing*; with *gen.* (poet.): pacis potentes, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 9: voti, Ov. M. 8, 80: jussi, *having fulfilled the command*, id. ib. 4, 509.—**4.** *Strong, mighty, powerful, efficacious, potent* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fortuna in res bellicas potens, Liv. 9, 17: herba potens ad opem, Ov. H. 5, 147: verba, id. Am. 3, 11, 31: herba potens adversus ranas, Plin. 25, 10, 81, § 130: passum ex uvis contra haemorrhoida potens, id. 23, 1, 12, § 15.—*Comp.*: nihil esse potentius auro, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 29: quaedam ad efficiendum potentiora, Quint. 6, 1, 26.—*Sup.*: potentissimae cantharides, Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 94: argumenta, Quint. 6, 4, 22.—Hence, *adv.*: **potenter**, *strongly, mightily, powerfully, effectually* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): se ipsam potenter atque efficaciter defendere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 1: dicere, Quint. 12, 10, 72.—*Comp.*: aurum... perrumpere amat saxa potentius Ictu fulmineo, Hor. C. 3, 16, 9; Quint. 6, 4, 18.—**B.** *According to one's ability or powers* (poet.): lecta potenter res, Hor. A. P. 40.

post (form poste, Enn. An. 235; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 131; id. Stich. 2, 2, 56), *adv.* and *prep.* [root pas-; Sanscr. paç-kas, behind; Gr. πῶστος (for πῶστος); Lat. pone, postremus]. **I.** *Adv.* **A.** Of place, *behind, back, backwards* (class.): ante aut post, Liv. 22, 5, 8: servi, qui post erant, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: lacertis priora genua post curvantur, *backwards*, Plin. 11, 45, 102, § 249: sed

ubi periculum advenit, invidia atque superbia post fuere, *remained behind, were forgotten*, Sall. C. 23, 7: post minor est, i.e. *shorter when seen from behind*, Juv. 6, 504.—**B.** Of time, *afterwards, after*: nunc et post semper, old poet in Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 115.—**2.** Ante... post, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 47 Vahl.): post duobus mensibus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 33: initio... post autem, Cic. Fam. 7, 5; id. Dom. 55, 140; Sall. J. 55, 8: duxi probum, erravi, post cognovi, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38 (Trag. v. 160 Vahl.): multis post annis, *many years after*, Cic. Fl. 23, 56: paucis diebus post, Plaut. Men. prol. 36: multis annis post, id. ib. 5, 9, 72: biennio post, Cic. Brut. 91, 316: quam te post multis tueur tempestatibus? *after how long a time?* Pac. ap. Non. 414, 3: aliquanto post, *some time after*, *shortly after*, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11: post aliquanto, id. Or. 30, 107: paulo post valens, *a little later*, id. Fam. 16, 5, 2: post paulo, soon after, Caes. B. C. 1, 29: multo post quam, long after, Cic. Att. 12, 49; cf. Liv. 24, 3, 14 Weissenb.: post tanto, *so long after*, Verg. G. 3, 476: post non multo, *not long afterwards*, Nep. Paus. 3, 1: neque ita multo, *and not very long afterwards*, id. Cim. 3, 4.—With *inde, deinde, and afterwards, and then*: et post inde, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 59 Müll. (Ann. v. 11 Vahl.): inde pedes et crura mori, post inde per artus, etc., Lucr. 3, 529: primum... post deinde, Ter. And. 3, 2, 3; Nep. Eum. 5, 5.—**II.** *Prep.* with *acc.*, *behind*. **A.** Of place: post me erat Aegina, ante Megara, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 52: post nostra castra, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: post tergum, id. ib. 7, 88: post carecta, Verg. E. 3, 20: post montem se occultare, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: post se alligare, Plin. 26, 9, 58, § 91: post equitem sedet atra cura, Hor. C. 3, 1, 40.—**2.** *Tr o p.*, *beneath, inferior to, less important than*: neque erat Lydia post Chloen, Hor. C. 3, 9, 6: tantus erat ambitionis furor, ut nemo tibi post te videatur, si aliquis ante te fuerit, Sen. Ep. 104, 9: ut sua necessaria post illius honorem haberent, Sall. J. 73, 6; Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 34.—**B.** Of time, *after, since*: aliquot post menses, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: maxima post hominum memoriam classis, *since the memory of man*, Nep. Them. 5, 3: post M. Brutum proconsulem, *after the proconsulate*, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 97.—So with *part. constr.*: post urbem conditam, *since the city was founded*, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 14: post homines natos, id. Brut. 62, 224; id. Mil. 26, 69: sexennio post Veios capto, *after the taking of Veii*, id. Div. 1, 44, 100 al.—Put after the noun: hunc post, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 15.—With *quam*: decessit post annum quartum quam expulsus fuerat, Nep. Arist. 3, 3; cf.: post annum quintum, quo expulsus erat, id. Cim. 3, 3: post id, post illa, *after this, after that, afterwards*: post id cum lassus fueris, Plaut. Cas. 1, 42: qui foret post illa natus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 67 Vahl.): eum nunquam post illa vidi, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 43: post illa, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 33: post haec deinde, *then after this, and next*, Col. 3, 4: post Hectora, Ov. M. 12, 607.—**C.** *Transf.*, *besides, except*: post sidera caeli sola Jovem Semele vidit, Calp. Ecl. 10, 22.

post-auctumnalis (-autumn-), *e. adj.*, *post-autumnal* (post-Aug.): pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54.

postea (in some edd. also separately, **post ea**), *adv.* [post- and acc. plur. ea, orig. ea, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 769]. **I.** *After this or that, hereafter, thereafter, afterwards*: P. Considius, qui in exercitu P. Sullae, et postea in M. Crassi fuerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 21; Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 90; id. Brut. 3, 12: postea, cum mihi nihil scriberetur, verebar ne, etc., id. Fam. 2, 19, 1: postea vero quam equitatus in conspectum venit, Caes. B. G. 4, 37; Cato, R. R. 156.—With *abl.* of *difference of time* (class.): postea aliquanto, *a little while after*, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: paucis postea mensibus, id. Clu. 47, 130: brevi postea mortuus est, id. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: non multo postea, *not long after*, id. Cat. 1, 6, 15: paulo postea, Amm. 26, 10, 5: multo postea, id. 28, 4, 3.—So with *adv.* of *time* (post-class.): non diu postea, Amm. 14, 11, 24: haud longe postea, id. 14, 17, 17: longe autem postea, id. 17, 4, 5.—With *deinde, inde, or deinceps, then*,

after that, afterwards: legati deinde postea missi ab rege, Liv. 41, 24: inde postea, id. 44, 24: postea deinceps, id. 45, 14.—**posteaquam** (also as one word, posteaquam), after that (very freq. in Cic.): postea quam ego in Siciliam veni, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 56, § 138: posteaquam honoribus inservire coepi, id. Off. 2, 1, 4; 3, 2, 8: postea quam nuntii venerint, Caes. B. G. 6, 10; 7, 82; 5, 32: posteaquam Agesilaum misere, Just. 6, 2, 7.—Rarely with *pluperf.*: postea quam tantam multitudinem conlegerat emblemam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54 (cf. Zumpt, § 507 b).—So, too, postea vero quam, Caes. B. G. 4, 37; Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5; Sall. J. 29, 3; Nep. Dion. 4, 3 al.; cf.: postea autem quam ei nuntiatum est, Cic. Clu. 67, 192: postea (or post ea) loci for postea: post ea loci consilium pervenit in oppidum, Sall. J. 102, 1.—**II. Transf. A.** Afterwards, for then, besides (ante-class.), Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 35; id. Most. 1, 3, 131 (dub.).—**B.** Then, in consequence of this: nonne haec justa tibi videntur postea? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 26.—Hence, quid postea? what next? what further? what then? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 23: quid postea, si Romae assiduus fui? Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 94: at enim nemo post reges exactos de plebe consul fuit: quid postea? Liv. 4, 4.

posteaquam, adv., v. postea, I.

postella, ae, f., i. q. postilena, a *crupper*, huc to Isid. Orig. 20, 16.

post-ēo, ire, v. n., to go after or behind; trop., to be inferior to; with acc. (post-class.): aliquem honore, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

poster, v. posterus.

postergāneus, a, um, adj. [post-tergum], that is behind one's back (post-class.), Arn. 4, 130: raptus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 6.

postēri, ōrum, v. posterus, I.

posterior, us, comp. from posterus.

posteritas, ātis, f. [posterus], future time, futurity, after-ages, succeeding generations, posterity (class.): sperare videor, Scipionis et Laelii amicitiam notam posteritati fore, Cic. Lael. 4, 15: infinita, id. Att. 12, 19, 1: hujus rei ne posteritatem quidem omnium saeculorum, umquam iramemorem esse, id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: sera, a late posterity, Ov. P. 4, 8, 48: aeterna, id. H. 16, 374: posteritati servire, one's fame with posterity, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 35: posteritatis otio consulere, id. Fam. 2, 18, 3: habere rationem posteritatis et periculi sui, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: in posteritatem, in the distant future, hereafter: quanta tempestas invidiae nobis... in posteritatem impendat, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 22; Just. 2, 3, 15: sola posteritatis dilectio, desire for offspring, Vulg. Tob. 8, 9.—**B. Transf.** of animals, offspring (poet.), Juv. 8, 62.—**II. Trop.** the last place, inferiority (eccl. Lat.): principalem veritatem, et posteritatem mendacitati deputare, Tert. Praescr. 31.

postēro, āvi, 1, v. a. [id.].—Lit., to be behind or later, to come after.—Trop., to be inferior to, to want, to come short of, = *posterior* (post-class.): cum oliva tota nigrescit, quod speciei merito posteravit, fundendi ubertate compensat, Pall. 12, 4.

postērula, ae, f. dim. (sc. janua or via) [id.]. **I.** A small back door or gate, a postern (post-class.): posterae proditio, Cassian. Inst. Coenob. 5, 11.—**II.** A back-way, by-way (post-class.), Amm. 30, 1, 13.

posterus or **poster** (not in use in nom. sing. masc.), a, um, adj.—Comp.: posterior, us.—Sup.: postremus or postumus, a, um [post], coming after, following, next, ensuing, future. **I. Posit.** cum ibi diem postorum commoraretur, Cic. Clu. 13, 37: in posterum diem distulit, id. Deiot. 7, 21: postero die mane, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 41: postero die, Sall. J. 75, 9: postera nocte, Nep. Eun. 9, 4: postero anno, Cic. Fragm. pro C. Cornel.: postera aetas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 42: lux, id. S. 1, 5, 39: postera Crescam laude, in the esteem of posterity, id. C. 3, 30, 7: postero dies, unlucky, Non. 73, 32.—Hence, **2. Subst.** **postēri**, ōrum, m., coming generations, descendants, posterity: expetantur eae poenae a liberis, a nepotibus, a posteris, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 90: posterum gloria, Tac. A. 3, 72: postero, for postero die, on the following day, next day, id. Ib. 4, 45; cf.: quam minimum credula postero, Hor. C. 1, 11, 8: in posterum, for in

posterum diem, to the following day, till the next day: in posterum oppugnationem differt, Caes. B. G. 7, 11.—More freq.: in posterum (sc. tempus), in the future, for the future: in posterum confirmat, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: multum in posterum providerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91; id. Phil. 13, 3, 6; id. Fam. 1, 9, 2: longe in posterum prospicere, id. Ib. 2, 8, 1.—**B. Trop.** inferior (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 4, § 333.—**II. Comp.** **posterior**, posterius. **A. Lit.** that comes or follows after, next in order, time, or place, latter, later, posterior (class.; strictly only when two objects or classes are contrasted in place or time; opp.: prior, superior): ut cum priore (dicto) necessario posterius cohaerere videntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 46, 86: nec acumine posteriorum (oratorum), nec fulmine utens superiorum, id. Or. 6, 21: ea pertinere ad superiorem divisionem: contra posteriorem nihil dici oportere, id. Ac. 2, 31, 99; 2, 30, 96; id. Off. 1, 20, 67: posteriores pedes (opp.: pedes priores), the hind feet, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 248; cf.: genua, id. 11, 45, 102, § 249: pars prior apparet, posteriora latent, Ov. F. 4, 718: posteriores cogitationes, afterthoughts, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 5: paria esse debent posteriora superioribus, id. de Or. 3, 48, 186: Thucydides paulo aetate posterior, id. Brut. 11, 48: quod prius ordine verbum est, Posterius facias, Hor. S. 1, 4, 59.—Sometimes added to other words of contrast: alii... alii... tamen hi quoque posteriores, etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 70: cujus est ratio duplex... facilius est haec posterior... sed illa lautior, id. Off. 2, 15, 52; cf. superior.—**2. Subst. a. postēriores**, um, m., for posteriori, posterity (post-class.): quemadmodum omnes cognati supra tritavum, generali appellatione majores vocantur, ita post trinepotem posteriores, Dig. 38, 10, 10.—**b. postēriora**, um, n., the posteriors (post-class.), Lampr. Elag. 5.—**Adv.** **postērius**, later, afterwards (class.): posterius dicere, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 76: posterius istuc dicis quam credo tibi, i. e. I believe you before you speak, id. As. 1, 1, 48: jubet posterius ad se reverti, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 29, § 66: Thucydides si posterius fuisset, had he lived at a later period, id. Brut. 83, 288.—**B. Trop.** inferior, of less account or value, worse (class.): quorum utrique semper patriae salutis et dignitatis posterior suā dominatione et domesticis commodis fuit, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 4; id. Phil. 13, 3, 6: suam salutem posteriorem communi salute ducere, id. Rab. Perd. 1, 3: nihil posterius, nihil nequius, id. Pis. 27, 66 (al. protervius): omnes res posteriores pono atque operam do tibi, I lay every thing aside, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 7: non posteriores feram, I will not play the meanest part, I shall not be behindhand, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 26; cf.: cujus sic fortuna cum improbitate certavit, ut nemo posset utrum posterior an infelicius esset judicare, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8 fin.—**III. Sup.** in two forms, postērius and postūmus, a, um. **A. postērius**, a, um, the hindmost, the last (class.): alia prima ponet, alia postrema, last, Cic. Or. 15, 50: acies, the rear, Sall. J. 101, 5: in agmine in primis modo, modo in postremis adesse, now in the front, now in the rear, id. Ib. 45, 2: postrema in comœdiā, at the end of the piece, Plaut. Cist. fin.: in postremo libro, at the close of the book, Just. 43, 5: mense postremo, Pall. 7, 2: munus, i. e. exsequiae, the last honors, Cat. 101, 3: nec postrema cura, not the last, least, Verg. G. 3, 404; cf.: non in postremis, i. e. in primis, especially, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 17.—**postremō**, adv., at last, finally (class.), Caes. B. G. 7, 1: omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postremo etiam vectigalia vestra venerint, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62: primum... deinde... postremo: denique... postremo, id. N. D. 1, 37, 104; Hor. S. 2, 2, 132: ad postremum, at last, finally, ultimately: sed ad postremum nihil apparet, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 23; Sall. Fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 17; Liv. 38, 16; Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: postremum, for the last time: si id facis, hodie postremum me vides, Ter. And. 2, 1, 22: in quo (vestigio) ille postremum institisset, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6: postremum, at last: postremum mel et acetum superfundes, Pall. 12, 22.—**2. Trop.** the last, lowest, basest, meanest, worst (class.): postremum genus, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: ut homines postremi pecuniis alienis locupleta-

rentur, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: servitus postremum malorum omnium, id. Phil. 2, 44, 113.—Hence, ante- and post-class., a new comp. postremior, and sup. postremissimus: ut possit videri nullum animal in terris homine postremius, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43 fin.: omnium nationum postremissimum nequissimumque existimatoe, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 15, 12, 3: cum adulescentulis postremissimis, App. Mag. p. 336.—**B. postūmus** (acc. to an erroneous derivation, from post-humus, sometimes also **post-humus**), a, um, the last, said esp. of the youngest children, or of those born after the father's death, or after he had made his will, late-born, posthumous: Silvius... tua postuma proles, Quem tibi longaeva serum Lavinia conjux Educet silvis, late-born son, Verg. A. 6, 763; cf. with this passage: postuma proles non eum significat, qui patre mortuo, sed qui postremo loco natus est, sicuti Silvius, qui Aeneā jam sene, tardo seroque partu est editus, Caesellius Vindex ap. Gell. 2, 16, 5.—On the other hand; is, qui post patris mortem natus est, dicitur postumus, Varr. L. L. 9, § 60 Müll.; and: postumus cognominatur post patris mortem natus, Fest. p. 238 Müll.; Plaut. ap. Fest. l. l.—As subst.: **postūmus**, i, m., a posthumous child: non minus postumis quam jam natis testamento tutores dari posse, Gai. Inst. 1, 147: si quis postumis dederit tutores, hique vivo eo nascentur, an datio valeat? Dig. 26, 2, 16 fin.: postuma spes, the last, App. M. 4, p. 144, 26: suscipit doctrinam seram plane et postumam, id. Mag. p. 297, 23: cena quam postumā diligentia praeparaverat, with extreme care, id. M. 6, p. 186, 25.—**2. Subst.** **postūmum**, i, n., that which is last, the end, extremity: de postumo corporis, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

postfactus, or separate, **post factus**, a, um, Part., from the obsol. postfacio, made or done afterwards (post-class.): post facta furta (opp. ante facta), Gell. 17, 7, 3.—**Absol.** ex postfacto, from what is done afterwards, afterwards, subsequently, Dig. 21, 1, 44 fin. (20, 1, 22).

post-fero, ferre, v. a., to put after, to esteem less (not before the Aug. period): qui libertati plebis suas opes postferrent, sacrificed, Liv. 3, 64, 3: Vatinius nulli non postferendus (opp.: Brutus cuilibet praefendus), Vell. 2, 69, 3: postferre fidem regnis, Sil. 2, 701: non postferuntur et Charites, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32; 4, 4, 5, § 9: animi et corporis robore nulli juvenum postferendus, Curt. 7, 4, 17.

post-futuri, post futurum, v. postsum.

***post-gēnitus**, or separate, **post gēnitus**, a, um, adj., born afterwards; in plur. subst.: **postgēniti**, ōrum, m., posterity, descendants (poet.), Hor. C. 3, 24, 30.

post-hābēo, ūi, itum, 2, v. a., to place after, esteem less, postpone, neglect (class.): omnes posthabui mihi res, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 15: omnia, Caes. B. C. 3, 33: omnibus rebus posthabitis, neglecting every thing, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2: posthabita Samo, Verg. A. 1, 16: posthabitam dote solatus est, Tac. A. 2, 86; id. H. 4, 7: posthabui illorum mea seria ludo, Verg. E. 7, 17.

post-hac, adv., after this time, hereafter, henceforth, in future (class.): aliam posthac invenito, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 21; id. Am. 2, 2, 165; S. C. de Bacchan.; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 59; id. Ad. 1, 2, 55; Cic. Cat. 4, 9 fin.; id. Fam. 7, 26 fin.: numquam posthac, Cat. 99, 16; opp. nunc, Ter. And. 3, 5, 5; opp. antea, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 7: vobis erit providendum, quā condicione posthac eos esse velitis, id. Cat. 3, 12, 28; Hor. S. 2, 3, 297; Juv. 7, 18; 8, 7.

posthaec (or as two words, **post haec**), adv., afterwards, after this, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 2; Tac. A. 1, 10, etc.; v. post.

(**posthinc**, adv., after this, hereafter, etc.; in Verg. A. 8, 546; id. G. 3, 300, more correctly separate, **post hinc**.)

posthoc or **post hoc**, adv., = postea, afterwards, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 175.

Posthumus, a, v. Postumius.

posthumus, a, um, v. posterus, III. B.

post-ibi, adv., hereupon, afterwards, 1405

then, Plaut. Poen. prol. 108; id. Rud. 3, 1, 8; 4, 7, 37.

postica, ae, v. posticus.

posticipo, āre, 1, v. a. [post-capio], to take or receive afterwards (post-class.), opp. anticipare, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 21.

posticula, ae, f. dim. [postica], a little backdoor (post-class.): brevis posticula, App. M. 2, p. 124, 41.

posticulum, i, n. dim. [posticum], a small back building (Plautinian), Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 157; 4, 3, 78.

posticum, i, n., v. posticus.

posticus, a, um, adj. [post; like anticus from ante]. **I.** That is behind, hinder, back-, posterior (class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): est etiam hic ostium aliud posticum nostrarum aedium, backdoor, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 40; cf.: posticum ostium dicitur in posteriore parte aedium. Ceterum antiqui etiam vicinum habitantem ad posteriorem partem aedium sic appellarunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 220 Müll.: locus erat posticis aedium partibus, Liv. 23, 8: perrexit in interiores partes domus posticae, of the back-building, out-house, Varr. ap. Non. 217, 7: domo postica egressus, Val. Max. 5, 7, 3: muri, Varr. L. L. 5, § 42 Müll.: vicinus, v. Paul. ex Fest. 1. l.: non peperit, verum postica parte profudit, with the posteriors, Lucil. ap. Non. 217, 17: sannae, made behind the back, Pers. 1, 62: pedes, hind feet, Sol. 26: pars palatii, Suet. Oth. 6: posticum lineam in agris dividendis Serv. Sulpicius appellavit, ab exoriente sole ad occidentem quae spectabat, Fest. p. 233 Müll.: quae ante nos sunt, antica: et quae post nos sunt, postica dicuntur: et dextram anticam, sinistram posticam dicimus. Sic etiam ea caeli pars, quae sole illustratur ad meridiem, antica nominatur, quae ad septentrionem postica, Paul. ex Fest. p. 220 Müll.; cf.: ejus templi partes quatuor dicuntur: sinistra ab oriente, dextra ab occasu, antica ad meridiem, postica ad septentrionem, Varr. L. L. 7, § 7 Müll. — **II.** Subst. **A.** **postica**, ae, f., a backdoor (post-class.), App. M. 9, p. 217, 25; Dig. 7, 1, 13. — **B.** **posticum**, i, n. **1.** A backdoor (the prevailing form for this signif.): per posticum se conferre, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 27: atria servanem postico falle clientem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 31; Vulg. Dan. 13, 18. — **2.** The back part of a building, the rear front, Titin. ap. Non. 217, 19: in pronao, et postico, Vitr. 3, 1. — **3.** A backhouse, privy (ante-class.), Lucil. ap. Non. 217, 20. — **4.** The posteriors, the fundament (ante- and post-class.): retributa cibi, quae exierunt per posticum, Varr. ap. Non. 217, 24; also in plur., Arn. 2, 54.

postidea, adv., ante-class. lengthened form for postea, after that, afterwards: nunc quo profectus sum, ibo, postidea domum me recipiam, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 40; id. Stich. 1, 2, 40; id. Truc. 2, 4, 67. — With loci, afterwards: postidea loci, Qui deliquit, vapulabit, Plaut. Cist. Grex. 3; id. Stich. 5, 5, 17.

postilēna, ae, f. [post], a crupper, Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 37.

postilio, ōnis, f. [postulo; cf. consilium from consulo]. Relig. t. t., a claim of a god upon men, a demand for the fulfilment of a forgotten sacrifice (cf. postulatio, with which it is confounded in many MSS. and edd.; mostly ante- and post-class.): de eā re scriptum est, postiliones esse Jovi, Saturno, Neptuno, Telluri, dis caelestibus, Cic. Har. Resp. 10, 20: eodem ostento Telluri postilio deberi dicitur, id. ib. 14, 31: deum Manium postilionem postulare, Varr. L. L. 5, § 148 Müll.: in caeremoniis vestris postilionibus locus est, Arn. 4, 148.

postilla, or separate, **post illa**, adv. [cf. postea], after that, afterwards (ante-class. and poet.): postilla, germana soror, errare videbar, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 43 (Ann. v. 42 Vahl.): saepe post illa operam rei publicae fortem perhibuit, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7: sed eum, qui mihi vendidit illam, numquam postilla vidi, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 43; id. Most. 1, 2, 61; Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 33; Cat. 84, 9.

postis, is (abl. sing. posti, Ov. M. 5, 120), m. [pono], a post, door-post. **I.** Lit. (class.), Ov. Am. 2, 1, 27: caput legis in curiae poste figere, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 6: armis Hercules ad

postem fixis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5: cur invidendis postibus moliar atrium, id. C. 3, 1, 45: tenere postem, said of him who consecrates a temple, Liv. 2, 8; Cic. Dom. 46, 120. — Also of other edifices: ambulationis postes nemo umquam tenuit in dedicando, Cic. Dom. 46, 121. — **B.** Poet., transf., a door (usually in plur.): postes a cardine vellit Aeratos, Verg. A. 2, 480: aerati procumbunt cardine postes, id. ib. 493; Val. Fl. 7, 322: perungere postis, ne quid mali medicamenti inferretur, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 142. — In sing.: poste recluso, Luc. 5, 531. — **II.** Trop. (poet.): belli ferratos postes portasque refregit, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 622 (Ann. v. 271 Vahl.): videtur Cernere res animus, sublati postibus ipsis, i. e. the eyes, Lucr. 3, 369.

postliminium, ii, n. [post-limen], prop., a return behind one's threshold, i. e. to one's home; hence, a return to one's old condition and former privileges, the right to return home and resume one's former rank and privileges, the right of recovery, reprisal, postliminium: cum ipsius postliminii vis quaeritur, et verbum ipsum notatur, Servius noster nihil putat esse notandum, nisi post; et liminium illud productionem esse verbi vult, ut in finitimo, legitimo, aeditimo non plus inesse timum, quam in medietullio tullium. Scaevola autem filius junctum putat esse verbum, quia in eo et post, et limen: ut quae a nobis alienata sunt, cum ad hostem pervenerint, et ex suo tamquam limine exierint, dein cum redierint post ad idem limen, postliminio videantur rediisse, Cic. Top. 8, 36: quem pater suus aut populus vendidisset, aut pater patratu deditisset, ei nullum esse postliminium, has no right to return to his house and his old privileges, id. de Or. 1, 40, 181: postliminii jus, Dig. 29, 15, 5: postliminium dare alicui, ib. — Hence, **B.** **postliminio**, adverbial abl. **1.** Lit., by the right of postliminium: postliminio redeunt haec, homo, navis, equus, etc., Cic. Top. 8, 36; id. Balb. 11, 28: civi Romano licet esse Gaditulum, sive exsilio, sive postliminio, sive rejectione hujus civitatis, i. e. when he returns to Gades, where he was a citizen before being one at Rome, and recovers his right of citizenship, which he had lost by the attainment of Roman citizenship, id. ib. 12, 29: redire, Dig. 49, 15, 19: reverti, ib. 49, 15, 5. — **2.** Transf., by the right of return, i. e. back, again, anew (post-class.): postliminio in forum cupidinis reducens, leading back again, App. M. 1, p. 123, 30: corpus postliminio mortis animare, after death, id. ib. 2, p. 127, 4. — **II.** Trop., a return: postliminium ecclesiasticae pacis, reconciliation, Tert. Pudic. 15.

postmeridianus, a, um, v. pomeridianus.

post-mōdo (also separately, **post mōdo**), adv., afterwards, presently, shortly (mostly poet., and in Livy for postea; not in Plaut., Cic., Caes., or Quint.): tamen post-modo necesse est doleant, Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 1: sentiet illa tuas postmodo capta manus, Prop. 2, 10 (3, 1), 18; *Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 11 (Fleck.); Ov. Am. 1, 14, 56; id. A. A. 1, 486: neglegis immeritis nocturam Postmodo te natis fraudem committere? Hor. C. 1, 28, 31: publicum in praesentia dedecus, postmodo periculum, Liv. 2, 43, 8; 2, 24, 5; 3, 41, 5; 4, 7, 6; Col. 1, 8, 4 al.; cf. postmodum.

postmōdum, adv. [post-modus], afterwards, presently, shortly (mostly post-Aug.): saepe ex injuriā postmodum gratiam ortam, Liv. 1, 9, 15: ne postmodum flecti precibus aut donis regis posset, id. 2, 1, 9; 2, 10; 2, 9, 7 Weissenb. (al. postmodo); Suet. Calig. 15; Val. Max. 2, 9, 9; 2, 10, ext. 2; Col. 1, 5, 9; 5, 9, 17; 6, 2, 6; Cels. 7, 26, 3.

† **postomis**, idis, f. [perh. from πρό-στροφος], a barnacle, twitch, an instrument fixed upon the nostrils of unruly horses; hence, transf., a drinking-cup, from its being always at a tippler's nose (ante-class.), Lucil. ap. Non. 22, 27 (al. prostomides): postomis, ἐπιστροφός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

post-partor, ōris, m., an inheritor, successor, heir (ante-class.): unde anteparta demus postpartoribus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 42.

post-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3, v. a., to put after, postpone; to esteem less, to neglect.

disregard (class., but not in Cic.; cf.: post-habeo, praetermitto): ut omnia postponere videretur, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: omnia postposui, dummodo praeceptis patris parerem, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 6: scorto postponere honestum Officium, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 34: postponere Hannibalem Alexandro Magno, Just. 30, 4, 9: omnibus rebus postpositis, laying every thing else aside, Caes. B. G. 5, 7; Plin. Ep. 10, 19, 2.

postpōsitus, a, um, Part., from post-pono.

post-principia, ōrum, n. [principium], continuance of a thing after it is begun, course, progress, sequel (ante-class.): ut quisque (quidque oporteret), sic ei procedunt postprincipia, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 4: voluptas disciplinarum in postprincipiis existit, in principiis vero ipsis ineptae et insuaves videntur, Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 18, 6; 16, 9, 5: postprincipia atque exitus vitiosae vitae, old poet ap. Cic. Sest. 55, 118 (Halm reads post principia).

post-pūto, avi, 1, v. a., to regard as secondary, to esteem less, to disregard (ante-class.): cum te postputas omnes res prae parente intellego, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 33.

postquam (posquam, Att. ap. Non. 109, 26, acc. to Rib. Trag. Rel. v. 118; id. Verg. A. 3, 463; cf. Munro ad Lucr. 4, 1186; Rib. Prol. ad Verg. p. 442; also separately, **post quam**), conj. **I.** After that, after, as soon as, when (class., but rare in Cic., who commonly writes postea quam; v. postea); constr. usually with histor. pres., or perf. or imperf. indic., or subj.; rarely with pluperf. (v. Zumpt, § 507, b; cf. Weissenb. ad Liv. 22, 1, 1; Krebs, Antibarb. p. 889): abeo ab illis, postquam video, me sic ludificari, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 27; id. Most. 3, 3, 22; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 28: postquam res eorum satis prospera videbatur, Sall. C. 6, 3; cf. id. J. 13, 5 al.: eo postquam Caesar pervenit, obsides, arma poposcit, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: post quam armis disceptari coeptum est de jure publico, nihil esse actum cum dignitate, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 3: postquam id difficilius visum est neque facultas perficiendi dabatur, transierunt, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 60, 5: postquam divitiae honori esse coeperent, et eas gloria sequebatur, Sall. C. 12, 1; cf. id. J. 70, 5: undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 1: quod post accidisset, quam dedissem ad te liberto litteras, id. ib. 6, 3, 1: quantum post annum, quam redierat, Nep. Dion. 10, 3. — With post: postquam comedit rem, post rationem putat, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 15. — **II.** With an accessory idea of cause, since, because, inasmuch as (rare and mostly poet.): nunc ego illam me velim convenire, postquam inanis sum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 2; id. Most. 3, 3, 22: postquam poëta sensit, scripturam suam ab iniquis observari, Ter. Ad. prol. 1 (postquam pro quoniam, Don.): postquam suas terras sedem belli esse viderent, verterunt, etc. (= cum), Liv. 22, 1, 1: sed perit, postquam cordonibus esse timendus Coeperat; hoc noccit, etc., Juv. 4, 153; Tac. A. 1, 68.

postremitas, ātis, f. [postremus], the last, the end, extremity (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11.

postremo and **postremus**, a, um, v. posterus, III. A.

postridie (ante-class. collat. form **postridiō**, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 90), adv. [loc. form from posterus and die], on the day after, the following or next day (class.), Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63: haud dubitavit postridie palam in castris docere, id. Rep. 1, 16, 23; 2, 31, 55: primā luce postridie constituunt proficisci, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: postridie mane, Cic. Fam. 11, 6, 1. — With gen.: postridie ejus diei mane eadem perfidia usi Germani, Caes. B. G. 4, 13: postridie ejus diei, id. ib. 1, 23, 1; 1, 48, 2; 1, 51, 1 et saep. — With acc., the day after: venatio, quae postridie ludos Apollinaris futura est, Cic. Att. 16, 4, 1: postridie Idus, id. ib. 13, 47, a, 1: postridie Kalendas, id. ib. 4, 12, 1: Kalendas, Nonas, Idus, Liv. 6, 1 fin.: absolutionem, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1. — With quam: quid causae fuerit, postridie intellexi, quam a vobis discessi, Cic. Fam. 14, 7, 1; id. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 2; id. Att. 9, 5, 1.

postridiānus or **postridiānus**, a, um, adj. [postridie], that is, comes, or

happens on the following day (post-class.): dies, Macr. S. 1, 15 *fin.*; 1, 16, 21.

postriduo, *adv.*, v. postridie.

* **postscænium** or **poscaenium** (-cen-), *ii, n.* [post-scena], *the part of the theatre behind the scenes, the postscenium*; trop., for secret, mystery: postscenica vitae, those parts of life which are behind the scenes, Lucr. 4, 1186; v. Lachm. ad h. l.

post-scribo, *äre, v. a.*, to write after or under, to add in writing (post-Aug.): Tiberii nomen suo postscripterat, Tac. A. 3, 64.

post-signāni, *örum, m.* (sc. milites) [signum], *the soldiers who are stationed behind the standards* (opp. antesignani), Front. Strat. 2, 3, 17; Amm. 18, 8, 7; 24, 6, 9.

post-sum (also separate, **post sum**), *fui, esse, v. n.*, to be after or future; in tmesi: qui ignominias sibi post putavit esse prae meo commodo, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 9. — *Subst.* **A. postfuturi**, *örum, m.*, those yet to be, posterity: quia solus omnium post memoriam humani generis subplacia in post futuros composuit, Sall. H. 1, 41, 6 Dietsch. — **B. postfuturum**, *i, n.*, that which is to be, the future: duplicare obituri dolorem etiam post futuri aestimatione, Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 190: in post futurum, for the future, id. ib.: tum videbitur lex in postfuturum loqui, Gell. 17, 7, 8.

† **postulārius**, *a, um, adj.* [postulo], *that demands or claims*: postularia fulgura, which signify that a forgotten vow must be performed, or a neglected sacrifice be offered, Fest. p. 245 Müll.; for this is found postulatoria, Caecil. ap. Sen. N. Q. 2, 49, 1.

postulāticus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *demanded, requested* (post-Aug.): gladiatores, Sen. Ep. 7, 4.

postulatio, *önis, f.* [id.], *a demanding, requiring; a demand, request, desire*. **I.** Lit. (class.): postulatio aequa et honesta, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 7: ignoscendi, a begging pardon, id. Inv. 2, 34, 104: concedere postulatiōi alicujus, id. Mur. 23, 47: postulatiōi resistere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 2: opinione valentior, id. Att. 7, 6. — *Plur.*, supplications: obsecro igitur primum omnium fieri obsecrationes, orationes, postulatiōes, Vulg. 1 Tim. 2, 1; cf. id. Psal. 118, 170. — **II.** In partic. **A.** A complaint, expostulation (ante-class.): Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 26: acris, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 45: neque lites ullae inter eas, postulatio Numquam, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 105. — **B.** In a court of justice. **1.** A complaint, an application for redress: postulatiōes ingerere, Suet. Claud. 7; id. Ner. 7; Plin. Ep. 5, 14, 1; 7, 6, 3; 7, 33, 4: agi per iudicis postulatiōem, Gai. Inst. 4, 12. — **2.** An application to the praetor to allow the presentation of a complaint, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1. — **C.** A claim or demand made by a god for a forgotten sacrifice, Cic. Har. Resp. 10, 20; 14, 31 MSS. (dub.; B. and K. postilio, q. v.).

postulātor, *öris, m.* [id.], *a claimant, esp. a plaintiff* (post-Aug.): postulatores per libellos respondere, Suet. Ner. 14.

postulātorius, *a, um, v.* postularius.

postulātrix, *icis, f.* [postulator], *she that demands* (eccl. Lat.): sollemnitates postulatrices (al. sollemnitates, popularitates), Tert. Cor. Mil. 13.

postulātum, *i, v.* postulo *fin.*

* **postulatus**, *üs, m.* [postulo], *a claim or demand in a court of justice, a suit*: ventum in jus est: postulatu audito, etc., Liv. 4, 9, 6.

postulio, *önis, v.* postulatio, II. A.

postulo, *avi, ātum, i, v. a.* [posco], to ask, demand, require, request, desire (syn.: posco, flagito, peto); constr. with aliquid, aliquid ab aliquo, aliquem aliquid, with ut (ne), de, with inf., or absol. **I.** In gen.: incipiunt postulare, poscere, minari, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34, § 78: nemo inventus est tam audax, qui posceret, nemo tam impudens qui postularet ut venderet, id. ib. 2, 4, 20, § 44; cf. Liv. 2, 45; 3, 19: tametsi causa postulat, tamen quia postulat, non flagitat, praetoribus, Cic. Quint. 3, 13: postulabat autem magis quam petebat, ut, etc., Curt. 4, 1, 8: dehinc postulo, sive aequum est, te oro, ut, etc., Ter. And. 1, 2, 19: ita volo itaque postulo ut fiat, id. ib. 3, 3, 18; Plaut.

Aul. 4, 10, 27: suum jus postulat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 47; cf.: aequum postulat, da veniam, id. And. 5, 3, 30; and: quid est? num iniquum postulo? id. Phorm. 2, 3, 64: nunc hic dies alios mores postulat, id. And. 1, 2, 18: fidem publicam, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 2: istud, quod postulas, id. Rep. 1, 20, 33; id. Lael. 2, 9: ad senatum venire auxilium postulat, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: deliberandi sibi unum diem postulat, Cic. N. D. 1, 22, 60; cf.: noctem sibi ad deliberandum postulavit, id. Sest. 34, 74: postulo abs te, ut, etc., Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 18: postulat a te jam diu vel flagitatur potius historia, Cic. Leg. 1, 5: quom maxime abs te postulo atque oro, ut, etc., Ter. And. 5, 1, 4; and: quidvis ab amico postulare, Cic. Lael. 10, 35; cf. in pass.: cum aliquid ab amicis postulare, id. ib. — **II.** In partic. **1.** quod principes civitatum a me postulassent, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5; cf. infra the passages with an object-clause. — With ut (ne): quodam modo postulat, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 4, 2: postulat ut, ut Bibuli sententia divideretur, id. Fam. 1, 2, 1 (for other examples with ut, v. supra): legatos ad Bocchum mittit postulat, ne sine causa hostis populo Romano feret, Sall. J. 83, 1. — With sub. alone: qui postularent, eos qui sibi Galliaeque bellum intulissent, sibi dederent, Caes. B. G. 4, 16, 3. — With de: sapientes homines a senatu de foedere postulaverunt, Cic. Balb. 15, 34: Ariovistus legatos ad eum mittit, quod antea de colloquio postulasset, id. per se fieri licere, Caes. B. G. 1, 42. — With inf., freq. to be rendered, to wish, like, want: qui lepide postulat alterum frustrari, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 2, 7 (Sat. 32 Vahl.): hic postulat se Romae absolvi, qui, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 138: o facinus impudicum! quam liberam esse oporteat, servire postulare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 62; id. Men. 2, 3, 88: me ducere istis dictis postulas? Ter. And. 4, 1, 20; id. Eun. 1, 1, 16: (lupinum) ne spargi quidem postulat decidens sponte, Plin. 18, 14, 36, § 135: si me tibi praemandere postulas, Gell. 4, 1, 11. — With a double object: quas (sollicitudines) levare tua te prudentia postulat, demands of you, Lucei, ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2. — With nom. and inf.: qui postulat deus credi, Curt. 6, 11, 24. — **II.** In partic., in jurid. lang. **A.** To summon, arraign before a court, to prosecute, accuse, impeach (syn.: accuso, insimulo); constr. class. usu. with de and abl., post-Aug. also with gen.: Gabinius tres adhuc factiones postulat: L. Lentulus, qui jam de maiestate postulavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 15: aliquem apud praetorem de pecuniis repetundis, id. Cornel. Fragm. 1: aliquem repetundis, Tac. A. 3, 38: aliquem maiestatis, id. ib. 1, 74: aliquem repetundarum, Suet. Caes. 4: aliquem aliquā lege, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3: aliquem ex aliquā causā reum, Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 33: aliquem impietatis reum, Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 7: aliquem injuriarum, Suet. Aug. 56 *fin.*: aliquem capitis, Dig. 46, 1, 53: qui (infames) postulare prohibentur, Paul. Sent. 1, 2, 1. — **B.** To demand a writ or leave to prosecute, from the praetor or other magistrate: postulare est desiderium suum vel amici sui in iure apud eum qui jurisdictioni praestitit exponere vel alterius desiderio contradicere, etc., Dig. 3, 1, 1; cf. this whole section: De postulando: in aliquem delationem nominis postulare, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 64: postulare servos in quaestione, id. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: quaestione, Liv. 2, 29, 5. — **C.** For the usual expostulation, to complain of one: quom patrem ad eas postulat, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 38 (but in id. Mil. 2, 6, 35, the correct read. is expostulare; v. Ritschl ad h. l.). — **D.** Postulare votum (lit. to ask a desire, i. e.), to vow, App. Flor. *init.* — **E.** Of the seller, to demand a price, ask (post-class. for posco): pro eis (libris) trecentos Philipeos postulas, Lact. 1, 6, 10; cf.: accipe victori populus quod postulat aurum, Juv. 7, 243. — **III.** Transf., of things. **A.** To contain, measure: iugerum sex modios seminis postulat, Col. 2, 9, 17. — **B.** To need, require: cepina magis frequenter subactam postulat terram, Col. 11, 3, 56. — Hence, **postulātum**, *i, n.*; usually in plur.: **postulāta**, *örum, a demand, request* (class.): intolerabilia postulata, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 1; id. Phil. 12, 12, 28: deferre postulata alicui

jus ad aliquem, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: cognoscere de postulatis alicujus, id. B. G. 4, 11 *fin.*: postulata facere, Nep. Alcib. 8, 4.

postumātus, *üs, m.* [postumus], *the last or lowest place* (post-class.), opp. principatus, Tert. adv. Val. 35.

Postūmius (erroneously writt. **Posthūmius**; v. postumus, under posterus, III. B.), *i, m.*; **Postūmia**, *ae, f.*, name of a Roman gens. **I.** Postumius Tubertus, a Roman consul, Liv. 2, 16. — **II.** Postumia, wife of Sulpicius, Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 1. — **III.** A Vestal, Liv. 4, 44. — **IV.** A woman addicted to tippling, Cat. 27, 3. — Hence, **A. Postūmius**, *a, um, adj.*, *Postumian*: lex, Plin. 14, 12, 14, § 88: via, leading towards Genoa, Tac. H. 3, 21. — **B. Postūmiānus**, *a, um, adj.*, *of or belonging to a Postumius, Postumian*: imperia, i. e. of the dictator A. Postumius Tubertus, Gell. 1, 13, 7; Liv. 4, 29: caedes, i. e. of M. Postumius Regillensis, id. 4, 51.

postumo, *äre, v. n.* [postumus], to come after, be inferior (eccl. Lat.): alicui, Tert. Apol. 19: omnis consummatio, etsi ordine postumat, effectu tamen anticipat, id. Res. Carn. 45.

1. postūmus, *a, um, sup.*, v. posterus, III. B.

2. Postūmus, *i, m.*, a Roman surname. **I.** M. Curtius Postumus, a friend of Cicero, and the accuser of Murena, Cic. Fam. 13, 5, 2 sq. — **II.** C. Rabirius Postumus, defended by Cicero, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 1 sqq. — **III.** Ursidius Postumus, to whom is addressed the sixth satire of Juvenal, Juv. 6, 21; 38; 377.

pōstus, *a, um, v. pono init.*

* **post-veniens**, *entis, Part.* [venio], *coming after* (opp. praecurrens), Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 207.

Post-verta or **Post-vorta**, *ae, f.* [verto], *a goddess presiding over childbirth, who was invoked when the child made a wrong presentation*: Carmentes, quarum altera Postverta cognominata est, Prosa altera, a directi perversique partus et potestate et nomine, Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 16, 4; Ov. F. 1, 633. — Acc. to Macrobius, a goddess presiding over the future (opp. Antevorta), Macr. S. 1, 7.

† **Postvōta**, *ae, f.*, an epithet of Venus, Serv. Verg. A. 7, 720.

pōtabilis, *e, adj.* [poto], *that may be drunk, drinkable, potable* (post-class.), Aus. Clar. Urb. 14, 31: medicamina, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 112: fons, Amm. 18, 9, 2.

pōtāculum, *i, n.* [id.], *a drinking, toppling* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 39.

† **pōtāmantis**, *idis, f.*, an Indian plant, also called thalassegle, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 164.

Potamo, *önis, m.*, the secretary of the quaestor Caecilius in Sicily, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 9, 29.

† **pōtāmōgēton** or **pōtāmōgiton**, *önis, f.*, = ποταμογείτων (a neighbor of the river), a water-plant, water-milfoil, pondweed, Plin. 26, 8, 33, § 50; 32, 5, 19, § 53.

†† **pōtāmophylācia**, *ae, f.*, = ποταμός-φυλακία, a guarding of the river, Inscr. Murat. 1056, 4.

pōtatio, *önis, f.* [poto], *a drinking, toppling, a drinking-bout, potation* (class.): prandium aut potatio, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 46: quosdam hesternā ex potatione oscitantes, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66: extrema, Sen. Ep. 12, 4. — *Plur.*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 4; id. Stich. 1, 3, 58: diurnae potationes, App. M. 8, 1.

pōtātor, *öris, m.* [id.], *a drinker, toper, bibber* (ante- and post-class.): potatores maximi, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 34: vini, Hier. Ep. 52, n. 11; cf. Vulg. Matt. 11, 19; (opp. vorator), Tert. Monogr. 8 *fin.*: aquae, Sil. 16, 476.

pōtātorius, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to drinking, drinking-* (post-class.): vas, Plin. Val. 3, 53; Isid. 20, 5 in lemm.

pōtātus, *üs, m.* [id.], *a drinking, draught* (post-class.), App. M. 7, p. 192, 23.

† **pōtax**, *ācis, adj.* [id.], *given to drinking, fond of drink*: πότης, bibax, potax, Gloss. Philox.

pōte, *adj.*, v. potis, I.

pōtens, *P. a, v.* possum *fin.*

pōtentātor, ōris, m. [potens], a ruler, *potentate* (eccl. Lat.): solus potentator et rex regnantium, Tert. Res. Carn. 23 (cf. potens, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 15).

pōtentātus, ūs, m. [id.], *might, power*. I. In gen. (eccl. Lat.), Arn. 1, 31. II. In partic. *political power, rule, dominion, command* (= principatus; so class.): post interitum Tatii cum ad eum potentatus omnis recidisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14: de potentatu contendere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 4; Liv. 26, 38, 7. III. Transf. of persons, a *potentate* (late Lat.), plur.: honores et potentatus contemnere, Lact. 6, 17 med.; Cypr. Exh. Mart. 11.

pōtēter, adv., v. possum, P. a. fin.

1. pōtēntia, ac, f. [potens], *might, force, power*. I. Lit. (class.): cf. potestas, opes): armorum tenendorum potentia, Liv. 21, 54 fin.: potentia solis Acror, Verg. G. 1, 92: ventosa, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 27: formae, id. M. 10, 573: morbi, id. ib. 7, 537: occulti miranda potentia fati, Juv. 7, 200. — B. Transf., *efficacy, virtue* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): herbarum, Ov. M. 1, 522: dictamni, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94: potentia achatae contra scorpiones, id. 37, 10, 54, § 142: aquarum, id. 31, 1, 1, § 1. — II. Trop. A. In gen., *ability, faculty, capacity* (post-class.): supra humanam potentiam magnitudine animi praeditus, Just. 12, 16, 1: facultas vendendi, Cels. 7, 7, 13 fin.: audiendi, id. 7, 8: loquendi, id. 7, 12, 4. — B. *Political power, authority, sway, influence* (class.): potentia est ad sua conservanda et alterius obtinenda idonearum rerum facultas, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169: postquam divitiae honori esse coeperunt, et eas gloria, imperium, potentia sequebatur, Sall. C. 12, 1; Caes. B. G. 6, 14: erant in magnā potentia, qui consulebantur, were in great authority, Cic. Mur. 11, 25: potentiam alicujus criminari, id. Mil. 5, 12: singularis, the rule of an individual, *monarchical power*, Nep. Dion. 9, 5: rerum, *supreme dominion, sovereignty*, Ov. M. 2, 259. — In plur.: contra periculosissimas hominum potentias, Cic. Cael. 9, 22. — III. In abl.: potentia, *virtually*, Boethius, Analt. Post. 1, 24.

2. Potentia, ac, f. I. A town in Picenum, now S. Maria di Potenza, Liv. 39, 44; Cic. Har. Resp. 28, 62; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111. — Hence, B. **Pōtēntinus**, a, um, adj., *Potentian*: ager, Front. Colon. p. 123 Goes. — II. A town in Lucania, now Potenza; hence, **Pōtēntini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Potentia, in Lucania, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98.

pōtēntialiter, adv. [potentia], *mightily, powerfully* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 7, 14.

Pōtēntini, ōrum, and **Pōtēntinus**, a, um, v. 2. Potentia, B.

pōtērion, ii, n., = ποτήριον, a plant, also called phrynon, perh. tragacanth, Plin. 25, 10, 76, § 123; 27, 12, 97, § 122.

† **pōtērion**, ii, n., = ποτήριον, a drinking-vessel, goblet (Plautin.), Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 12; id. Trin. 4, 3, 10.

pōtesse and **pōtessim**, v. possum init.

pōtestas, ātis (gen. plur. potestatum, Sen. Ep. 115, 7; Plin. 29, 4, 20, § 67), f. [possum]. I. Lit., in gen., *ability, power of doing any thing* (class.): si fveriosvs est agnatorvm gentiliūmque in eo pecuniaque eius potestas esto, Fragn. XII. Tabularum: vim tantam in se et potestatem habere tantae astutiae, to have such a power of craftiness, to be able to devise such tricks, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 32: aut potestas defuit aut facultas aut voluntas, Cic. Inv. 2, 7, 24: habere potestatem vitae necisque in alicquem, id. Dom. 23, 77; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 11: potestatem alicui deferre beneficiorum tribuendorum, id. Balb. 15, 37. — Poet., with inf.: potestas occurrere telis...ensem avellere dextrā, Stat. Th. 3, 296; Luc. 2, 40. — B. In phrases. I. Esse in potestate alicujus, to be in one's power, under one's control, to be subject to (for a description of the relation of potestas under the Roman law, and of the classes of persons to whom it applied, v. Gai. Inst. 1, 49 sqq.): mittuntur legati, qui nuntiānt, ut sit in senatus populiq. Romani potestate, Cic. Phil. 6, 2, 4: esse in ditione ac potestate alicujus, id. Quint. 2, 6: habere familiam in potestate, to keep them slaves, not to

free them, Liv. 8, 15. — 2. Esse in suā potestate, to be one's own master, Nep. Att. 6, 1; so, esse suae potestatis, Liv. 31, 45. — 3. Jus potestatem habere imperandi, Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 30; cf. cum consulis ea de re jus ac potestatem esse dixisset, had jurisdiction and authority over it, Liv. 24, 39. — 4. Est mea (tua, etc.) potestas, I have the power, I can, Cic. Att. 2, 5, 1; Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 42; cf. sed volui meam potestatem esse vel petendi, etc., Cic. Att. 4, 2, 6. — II. In partic. A. *Political power, dominion, rule, empire, sovereignty* (syn.: imperium, dicio): Thessaliam in potestatem Thebanorum redigere, Nep. Pelop. 5, 1; Liv. 24, 31; so, sub potestatem Atheniensium redigere, Nep. Milt. 1, 4: esse in potestate alicujus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 136: tenere aliquem in suā potestate ac ditione, id. ib. 2, 1, 38, § 97: venire in arbitrium ac potestatem alicujus, id. ib. 2, 1, 57, § 150. — B. *Magisterial power, authority, office, magistracy* (syn.: magistratus, auctoritas): potestas praetoria, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 69: qui togatus in re publica cum potestate imperioque versatus sit, id. Phil. 1, 7, 18: modo ut bonā ratione emerit, nihil pro potestate, nihil ab invito, id. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 10: cum potestate aut legatione in provinciam proficisci, id. ib. 2, 4, 5, § 9; id. Clu. 27, 74: censores dederunt operam, ut ita potestatem gererent, ut, etc., so to administer the office, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 138; id. Agr. 2, 6, 14. — In plur.: imperia, potestates, legationes, id. Leg. 3, 3, 9: in potestatibus gerendis, Auct. Her. 3, 7, 14. — b. Transf. (a) A person in office, a public officer, magistrate: a magistratu aut ab aliquā potestate legitimā evocatus, by some lawful authority, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 74: mavis Fidenarum esse potestas, Juv. 10, 100. — (β) A ruler, supreme monarch: hominum rerumque aeterna potestas, i. e. Jupiter, Verg. A. 10, 18: nihil est quod credere de se Non possit, cum laudatur dis aequa potestas, Juv. 4, 71 (v. context): potestates, = ἀρχαί, the highest magistrates, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26; Suet. Ner. 36; Amm. 31, 12, 5: celsae potestates, officers of state, id. 14, 1, 10: jurisdictionem potestatibus per provincias demandare, Suet. Claud. 23. — C. Esp., legal power, right over or to a thing (class.): potestatis verbo plura significantur: in personā magistratum imperium, in personā servi dominium: at cum agimus de noxae deditioe cum eo, qui servum non defendit, praesentis corporis copiam facultatemque significamus. Ex lege Atiniā in potestatem domini rem furtivam venisse videri, et si ejus vindicandae potestatem habuerit, Sabinus et Cassius aiunt, Dig. 50, 16, 215. — D. Of inanimate things, power, force, efficacy, effect, operation, virtue, value: potestates colorum, Vitr. 7, 14: potestates visque herbarum, Verg. A. 12, 396; Plin. 25, 2, 5, § 9: pecuniarum, value, Dig. 13, 4, 3: haec potestatibus praesentibus dijudicanda sunt, circumstances, state of things, Gell. 1, 3, 24: actionum vis et potestas, Dig. 9, 4, 1: quaternarius numerus suis partibus complet decadis ipsius potestatem (because the first four integers, taken together, = 10), compass, fulness, Mart. Cap. 2, § 106: plumbi potestas, nature, quality, properties, Lucr. 5, 1242: naturalis, Vitr. 9, 4. — E. Of a word, meaning, signification (syn.: vis, significatio), Gell. 10, 29, 1; Auct. Her. 4, 54, 67; Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 4. — F. Math. t. t., = δύναμις, the square root, Mart. Cap. 2, § 106. — III. Trop. A. *Power, control, command* (class.): dum ex tanto gaudio in potestatem nostram redeamus, recover our self-control, come to ourselves, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: exisse ex potestate dicimus eos, qui effrenati feruntur aut libidine, aut iracundia, to have lost the control of their reason, to be out of their minds, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; cf. qui exisse ex potestate dicuntur, idcirco dicuntur, quia non sunt in potestate mentis, cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, id. ib. 3, 5, 11; cf. also id. ib. 4, 36, 77: postquam ad te cum omnium rerum tum etiam tui potestatem di transtulerint, Plin. Pan. 56, 3. — B. *Power, ability, possibility, opportunity* (class.): cf. copia, facultas: ubi mihi potestas primum evenit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 18: liberius vivendi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 25: ut primum potestas data est augenda dignitas tuae, Cic. Fam. 10, 13, 1: quoties mihi certorum hominum potestas erit (al. facul-

tas), whenever I find men on whom I can rely, id. ib. 1, 7, 1: facere potestatem, to give opportunity, leave, permission: si quid de his rebus dicere vellet, feci potestatem, id. Cat. 3, 5, 11: quae potestas si mihi saepius fiet, utar, shall present itself, id. Phil. 1, 15, 38: alicui potestatem optionemque facere, ut, etc., id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: facio tibi interpellandi potestatem, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 73: ego instare, omnium mihi tabularum et litterarum fieri potestatem oportere, must be allowed the use of, id. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 149: potestatem sui facere, to allow others to see or have access to one, to give an opportunity of conversing with one: cum neque praetores diebus aliquot adiri possent vel potestatem sui facerent, allowed themselves to be spoken to, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 15: facere omnibus conveniendi sui potestatem, to admit to an audience, id. Phil. 8, 10, 31: qui potestatem sui non habuissent, who had not been able to speak with him, Suet. Tib. 34: potestatem sui facere, to give an opportunity of fighting with one, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; Nep. Ages. 3, 3. — Poet., with inf.: non fugis hinc praiceps, dum praecipitare potestas, Verg. A. 4, 565: nunc flere potestas est, Luc. 2, 40: soli cui tanta potestas meis occurrere telis, Stat. Th. 3, 296. — IV. In eccl. Lat.: potestates, angels, angelic powers, authorities in the spiritual world, Vulg. Ephes. 6, 12; id. 1 Pet. 3, 22; sing., id. 1 Cor. 15, 24. — V. Personified, a daughter of Pallas and Styx, Hyg. Fab. proem.

pōtestātivus, a, um, adj. [potestas], denoting or containing power (eccl. Lat.): principatus, Tert. adv. Herm. 19.

pōtestur, v. possum init.

Pōthinus, i, m., the assassin of Pompey, Caes. B. C. 3, 108; 112 fin.; Luc. 8, 423.

† **pōthos**, i, m., = πόθος (desire). I. A summer flower, otherwise unknown, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67. — II. A celebrated statue of Scapas, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 25.

Pōtica, ae, f. [poto], the goddess of drinking among children, Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 15; v. Potina.

Pōtidaea, ae, f., = Ποτιδαία, a city of Pallene, afterwards called Cassandrea, the mod. Pinaka, Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 150; 4, 10, 17, § 36; Mel. 2, 2 fin.

Pōtidania, ae, f., = Ποτιδανία, a town in Aetolia, Liv. 28, 8.

pōtilis, e, adj. [poto], that pertains to drinking, drinking- (ante- and post-class.): potilis nidus, a drinking-vessel, Varr. ap. Non. 145, 4: raptus, a drawing in when drinking, sipping, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 119: aërem recipere atque reddere haustu potili, id. ib. 3, 8, 123.

pōtin' is used, I. For potisne: potin' es? i. e. potes? can you? are you able? Ter. And. 2, 6, 6; Plaut. ap. Gell. 7, 7, 3. — II. For potisne est? i. e. potest? potin' ut desinas? can you leave off? i. e. pray leave off, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 23: potin' ut taceas? i. e. be silent, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 94.

Pōtina (-ica), ae, f. [poto], the goddess that presides over children's drinking, Varr. ap. Non. 108, 19; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11; Arn. 3, 25.

1. pōtio, ōnis, f. [id.], a drinking, a drink, draught, abstr. and concr. (class.).

I. In gen. (a) Abstr.: in mediā potione, Cic. Clu. 10, 30; cf. contemptissimis escis et potionibus, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90. — (β) Concr.: cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: multo cibo et potione completi, id. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: cibus et potio, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 5: A POTIONE, a cup-bearer, Inscr. Grut. 578, 1. — II. In partic. A. A poisonous draught: potione mulierem sustulit, Cic. Clu. 14, 40; cf. potio mortis causa data, Quint. Decl. 350: haec potio torquet, Juv. 6, 624. — B. A draught or potion given by physicians: dare potiones aliquid, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 21: potiones ad id efficaces, Cels. 4, 8. — C. A magic potion, philter (poet.), Hor. Epod. 5, 73. — III. Trop.: nam mihi jam intus potione junccea onerabo gulam, load my throat with a draught of rushes, i. e. hang myself with a rope of rushes, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 56.

2. pōtio, ivi, ire, v. a. [potis], to put into the power of, to subject to any one: eum nunc potivit pater Servituti, made a slave of him, reduced him to slavery, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 23: potitu'st hostium, fallen into the

enemy's hands, id. Capt. 1, 1, 24; 1, 2, 41; 3, 5, 104; cf. id. Ep. 4, 1, 5; 4, 1, 35; Paul. ex Fest. p. 250 Müll.

† **pōtīōnārius**, a, um, *adj.* [1. potō], of or belonging to drinking or to a drink, Not. Tir. p. 169.

pōtīōno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to give to drink (in the *verb. finit.* post-class.): jumentum potione, Veg. Vet. 1, 46; 1, 34; 38; 3, 59: omnes gentes, Hieron. in Isa. 8, 27, v. 2.—Hence, **pōtīōnātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, that has had a potion given him (post-Aug.): potionatus amatorio medicamento, Suet. Calig. 50.

1. pōtior, itus, 4 (*inf. pres.* potirier, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 66.—Acc. to the third conj., potitur, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 274 Müll. or Ann. v. 78 Vahl.; Verg. A. 3, 56: capto potimur mundo, Manil. 4, 882; Ov. M. 13, 130; Cat. 64, 402.—Potitur, only in Prisc. 881, and Ov. H. 14, 113. So, poti for potiri, Pac. ap. Non. 475, 29; Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5, acc. to Trag. Rel. p. 56 Rib., and Enn. Trag. v. 260 Vahl.—Act. collat. form **pōtīo**, īre; v. 2. potio), v. *dep. n.* [potis].

I. Lit., to become master of, to take possession of, to get, obtain, acquire, receive; constr. with *gen.*, *acc.*, *abl.*, and *absol.* (class.); *syn.*: occupo, invado. (a) With *gen.*: illius regni potiri, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5: urbis potiri, Sall. C. 47, 2: vexilli, Liv. 25, 14: nemini in opinionem veniebat Antonium rerum potiturum, Nep. Att. 9, 6: voti, Sil. 15, 331.—(β) With *acc.* (mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic.): regnum, Pac. ap. Non. 481, 32: sceptrum, Att. ib. 30; cf.: Homerus sceptrum potitus, Lucr. 3, 1038: oppidum, Auct. B. Hisp. 13: summum imperii, to get possession of the supreme dominion, Nep. Eum. 3, 4; cf.: regni Persarum potiundi, id. Ages. 4, 2: spes urbis potiundae, Caes. B. G. 2, 7, 2; 3, 6, 2: in spe urbis hostium potiundae, Liv. 8, 2, 5; Curt. 8, 11, 19.—(γ) With *abl.*: ille hodie illa sit potitus muliere, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 9: natura his potiens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 41: si ad decem milia annorum gentem aliquam urbe nostra potituram putem, id. ib. 1, 37, 90 B. and K.: imperio totius Galliae, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: victoriā, id. ib. 3, 24: Impedimentis castrisque, id. ib. 1, 21: scepro, Ov. H. 14, 113: pane, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 881 P.: thalamo, Naev. ib.—(δ) *Absol.*: libidines ad potiundum incitantur, Cic. Sen. 12, 39: potiendi spe inflammati, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60.—**II. Transf.**, to be master of, to have, hold, possess, occupy; with *gen.*, *acc.*, *abl.*, and *absol.* (class.); *syn.*: frui, uti. (a) With *gen.*: Cleantes solem dominari et rerum potiri putat, has the chief power in the universe, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 126: civitas Atheniensium, dum ea rerum potita est, id. Rosc. Am. 25, 70: potiente rerum patre, Tac. H. 3, 74.—(β) With *acc.*: laborem hunc potiri, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 5: patria potitur commoda, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 17: gaudia, id. ib. 22.—(γ) With *abl.*: frui iis (voluptatibus), quibus senectus, etiam si non abunde potitur, non omnino caret, Cic. Sen. 14, 48: oppido, Liv. 6, 33: monte, have climbed, Ov. M. 5, 254.—(δ) *Absol.*: qui tenent, qui potiuntur, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3.

pōtītus, a, um, *Part.*, in a *pass.* signif., v. 2. potio.

2. pōtior, ius, *comp.* of potis.

pōtis (in the positive rarely declined, and in the *neutr.* **pōte**), *adj.* (*comp.* **pōtior**, ius; *sup.* **pōtissimus**, a, um; *class.* only in the *comp.*) [Sanscr. patis, lord; Gr. πάσις, husband; δεσ-πότης, lord; Lat. compotis (compos) potiri]. **I. Posit.**, able, capable; possible (mostly ante-class. and poet.): divi qui potes pro illo quod Samothracae θεοὶ δυνάτοί, Varr. L. 5, § 58 Müll.; Macr. S. 3, 4: nisi qui colaphos perpeti Potis parasitus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 21.—Usually in the connection potis or pote est, he, she, or it is able, may, or can: at ea superflue potis es pauca, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 17: neque sanguis ullo potis est pacto proficiens consistere, old poet ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: istam non potis est vis saeva extinguere venti, Poet. ap. Gell. 19, 9, 12: at non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere, Verg. A. 11, 148: quod nunquam potis est se junungi, Lucr. 1, 452: nec potis est cerni, id. 5, 719; Cat. 76, 24: qui potis est? how is it possible? id. 72, 7.—With *plur.*: si speres quicquam prodesset potis sunt, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 333 Müll.

(Ann. v. 410 Vahl.): duae plus satis dare potis sunt, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 17: quid pastores potis sint, Varr. R. R. 2, 2.—Without *est*: quis potis ingentes oras evolvere belli? Enn. ap. Diom. p. 381 P. (Ann. v. 178 Vahl.); Verg. A. 3, 671; Hor. C. 3, 17, 13.—Form pote: si non aliud pote est, Cat. 42, 16.—Without *est*: nec devitari letum pote, Lucr. 3, 1079: viget, veget, utpote plurimum, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 876: nec non emptor pote ex empto vendito illum damnare, id. R. R. 2, 2: nec eniti remis pote, Val. Fl. 4, 680; Prop. 2, 1, 46: qui pote? vis dicam? nugaris, Pers. 1, 56: in te dici pote, Id. quod, Cat. 98, 1: nec peccatum a me quisquam pote dicere quicquam, id. 67, 11: hoc facito, sive id non pote sive pote, be it impossible or possible, id. 76, 16: quid pote simplicius? what can be more simple? Mart. 9, 16, 2: nihil pote supra, nothing could exceed it, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11; Auct. ap. Cic. Brut. 46, 172; Cic. Att. 13, 38, 1: quantum pote, as soon as possible, id. ib. 4, 13, 1: quam pote, as much as possible (post-class.): aufugiamus istinc quam pote longissime, App. M. 1, p. 107, 9; 2, p. 119, 33.—**II. Comp.**: **pōtior**, us, that may be preferred, preferred; better, preferable (class.). **A.** Of persons: numquam edepol erit ille potior Harpax, quam ego, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 17; 1, 3, 95: quem aequiust potiorrem habere quam te? id. Stich. 1, 2, 40: qui plus pollet potiorque est pater, old poet ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69; id. Fam. 10, 3, 2: itaque civis potiores quam peregrini, id. Lael. 5, 19: Sosim et Moericum quibus tantam crediderem, potiores habui, Liv. 26, 31, 4: at tu, qui potior nunc es, happier in love, preferred, Tib. 1, 6, 33 (5, 69): ut in iudicio possessionis potior esset, Dig. 18, 1, 34.—**B.** Of things, better, stronger, preferable, more useful or important: nulla potior serenda, Varr. R. R. 1, 15: succus, Plin. 36, 22, 43, § 158: novissime locum potiorrem rure beato? Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 14: sententia, id. Epod. 16, 17: mors civibus Romanis semper fuit servitute potior, Cic. Phil. 10, 9, 19: illi turpis vita integrā famā potior fuit, Sall. J. 67, 3: nihil mihi potius fuit quam ut Massinissam convenirem, I had nothing more important, nothing more urgent to do, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9: illa semper potiora duxisti, quae, etc., id. de Or. 3, 22, 82: semper se rei publicae commoda privatis necessitatibus habuisse potiora, Caes. B. C. 1, 8.—**Subst.**: ut probetis potiora, Vulg. Phil. 1, 10: hem, mater mea, tibi rem potiorrem video (sc. verbis), I see a fact stronger than words, i. e. a clearer proof, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 12.—**III. Sup.**: **pōtissimus**, a, um, the chief, principal, most prominent, most important.

A. Of persons (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): item huic ultro fit, ut Meret, potissimus nostrae domi ut sit, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 9: tantis potissimus umbris, Stat. Th. 4, 627: potissimos libertorum veneno interficere, Tac. A. 14, 65.—**B.** Of things (class.): utrum potius, aut quid potissimum sit, quaeritur, Cic. Inv. 1, 12, 17: cura, Stat. S. 4, 4, 20: nobilitas, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 25: opusculum, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 10: causa, Tac. A. 4, 16.—Hence, *adv.*, only in the *comp.* and *sup.* **A. Comp.**: **pōtius**, rather, preferably, more (class.); cf.: satius, prius): quoniam nos vocabis nomine? Ar. Libertos. Le. Non patronos? Ar. Id. potius, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 62: sed scin', quid volo potius, sodes, facias? Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 27; id. And. 5, 3, 2: nec vero imperia expetenda: ac potius non accipienda interdum, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68.—With *quam*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 11: Galliam potius esse Ariovisti quam populi Romani, Caes. B. G. 1, 45.—When the predicates are compared, the verb in the following clause is always in the *subj.*: perpersus est omnia potius quam consocios indicaret, rather than, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: in oratione non vis potius quam delectatio postulat, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317: privabo potius illum debito testimonio quam id cum meā laude communicem, id. Ac. 2, 1, 3: scribam aliquid potius, quam committam ut litterae non reddantur, id. Att. 5, 6, 2: nos potius nostro delicto plectemur, quam res publica nostra peccata luat, Liv. 8, 7, 17: per interregem comitia habenda potius, quam consulum alter a bello avocaretur, id. 22, 23, 10; 9, 14, 16.—So with *quam* ut: se milienis morituros potius quam ut tantum dedecoris admitti patiantur, Liv. 4, 2, 8: audeo dicere hoc malo

domitos ipsos potius cultores agrorum fore, quam ut armati, etc., id. 2, 34, 11; 6, 28, 8; 9, 14, 7.—But after verbs of willing, wishing (sometimes of declaring), the *inf.* is used: dictatore obstinato tollere potius totum e re publica consulatum, quam promiscuum facere, Liv. 7, 21, 1; 23, 9, 8; 21, 13, 8: v. Weissenb. ad Liv. 2, 15, 2; Fest. s. v. olivitam, p. 202 Müll.; v. Müll. ad loc. p. 203, a.—In an inverted order: quam potius, Verg. Copa, 5: quid mihi negotii est cum istis nugacibus, quam potius potamus mulsum? C. Titius ap. Macr. S. 2, 12.—Sometimes potius is to be supplied: tacita, bona est mulier semper, quam loquens, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 70; id. Men. 5, 1, 26: tamen statuit congregi, quam cum tantis copiis refugere, Nep. Dat. 8, 1.—Pleon., with words which already express comparison.—**Comp.**, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 19: Uticæ potius quam Romae esse malle, Cic. Lig. 2, 5: favorabiliores rei potius, quam actores habentur, Dig. 50, 17, 167.—**2.** Esp., introducing a repetition of a thought in a corrected or strengthened form: aut potius, vel potius, or rather, or I may better say, etc.: efficiet enim ratio ut ... mors aut malum non sit, aut sit bonum potius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 23: quam fuit imbecillus P. Africanus filius, quam tenui aut nullā potius valetudine, id. Sen. 11, 35: erravit aut potius insanivit Apronius? id. Ver. 2, 3, 48, § 113: Cato magnus hercule homo, vel potius summus et singularis vir, id. Brut. 85, 293; Dig. 1, 5, 16.—**B. Sup.**: **pōtissime** (**pōtissū**), and more freq. **pōtissimum** (**pōtissū**), chiefly, principally, especially, in preference to all others, above all, most of all (class.).—Form *potissime*, Cels. 3, 6.—Form *potissimum*: responde, quo leto censes me ut peream potissimum? Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 15; Ter. And. 2, 6, 23: existat aliquis et potissimum Caecus ille, Cic. Cael. 14, 33; id. Mur. 2, 4: nos id potissimum consecuti sumus, id. Tusc. 5, 4, 11: tanta erat contentio, qui potissimum ex magno numero conscenderent, ut, Caes. B. C. 2, 43: quid agam? aut quo potissimum infelix accedam? Sall. J. 14, 15; Auct. 3, 2, 2; Lact. 2, 18, 3.

pōtissimē (**pōtissumē**) and **pōtissimum** (**pōtissimum**), *adv.*, v. potis fin. B.

potissum, v. possum *init.*

Pōtītus, a, name of a Roman gens.

I. Adj., **Pōtītian**: gens Potitia, Liv. 9, 29.—**II. Subst.**: Potitius auctor, Verg. A. 8, 269.—**Pōtītī**, ōrum, m., priests of Hercules, v. Pinarius.

pōtīto, āre, v. *freq. a.* [poto], to drink often (Plautin.): patera aurea, Qui Pterela potitare solitus est rex, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 105; 1, 3, 37: pocula, id. As. 4, 1, 26: poscam, id. Mil. 3, 2, 23.

pōtītor, ōris, m. [1. potior], a master, possessor (post-class.): Capuae potitor, Val. Max. 3, 2, 20.

1. potītus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. potior.

2. Potītus, i, m., a Roman surname: C. Valerius Potitus, Liv. 4, 53.

pōtīuncūla, ae, f. *dim.* [1. potio], a small draught or potion (post-Aug.): modica, Suet. Dom. 21: crebrae, Petr. 47.

pōtītus, *adv.*, v. potis fin. A.

Potniac, ārum, f., = Ποτνιαί, a village in Boeotia, on the Asopus, in whose neighborhood were pastures which made animals mad, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94.—Hence, **II. Potnias**, ādis, *adj. f.*, = Ποτνιαίς, of Potnia, Potnian (poet.): quo tempore Glauci Potniades malis membra absumpsere quadrigae (i. e. equae), Verg. G. 3, 268: equae, Ov. Ib. 557.

pōto, āvi, ātum, or pōtum, 1, v. a. and n. [root po; Gr. πίνω, πένωκα, to drink; Lat. potus, potior, poculum, etc.]. **I. Act.**, to drink (ante-class. and post-Aug.; *syn.* bibo), Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 13: aquam, Suet. Ner. 48; Juv. 5, 52: vinum, Plin. 14, 5, 7, § 58: ut edormiscam hanc crapulam, quam potavi, this intoxication which I have drunk myself into, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 28.—**B. Transf.** **1.** Poet. a. Potare flumen aliquod, to drink from a stream, i. q. to dwell by it: fera, quae gelidum potat Araxen, Sen. Hippol. 57: stagna Tagi, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 286.—**b.** Of inanim. subjectis,

to drink up, to suck or draw in, to absorb moisture (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vestis sudorem potat, Lucr. 4, 1128: potantia vellera fucum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 27: potanda ferens infantibus ubera, Juv. 6, 9; Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 134.—**2.** *Causative* (late Lat.), to give to drink, to cause to drink: potasti nos vino, Vulg. Psal. 59, 5: potaverunt me aceto, id. ib. 68, 22; id. Ecclus. 15, 3; id. Isa. 49, 10; id. Apoc. 14, 8.—**II. Neutr., to drink.** **A.** In gen. (class.): redi simul mecum potatum, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 28: potaturus est apud me, Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 9: si potare velit, Cic. Brut. 83, 288: potare dilutius, id. Fragm. ap. Amm. 15, 12, 4: potum veniunt juveni, Verg. E. 7, 11: cornibus, from or out of horns, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 126.—**Part.:** potatus, caused to drink, furnished with drink: felle et aceto potatus, Tert. Spect. 30: et omnes in spiritu potati sunt, Vulg. 1 Cor. 12, 13.—**B.** In partic., to drink, tope, tippie (class.): obsonat, potat, olet unguenta de meo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37: ibi primum insuevit exercitus populi Romani amare, potare, Sall. C. 11, 6: frui voluptate potandi, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 118: totos dies potabatur, id. Phil. 2, 27, 67: potantibus his apud Sex. Terentium, Liv. 1, 57, 6 al.—Hence, **pōtus**, a, um, *P. a.* **I. Act., that has drunk:** et pransum sum, et potus sum, dicamus, Varr. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 7; but usually, *drunken, intoxicated* (class.): domum bene potus redire, Cic. Fam. 7, 22: inscitia pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, id. Mil. 21, 56: anus, Hor. C. 4, 13, 5; id. S. 1, 3, 90.—**II. Pass., that has been drunk, drunk, drunk up, drunk out, drained (class.): sanguine tauri potat, Cic. Brut. 11, 43: poti faece tenus cadi, Hor. C. 3, 15, 16: amygdalae ex aqua potae, Plin. 23, 8, 75, § 144.**

pōtor, ōris, m. [poto], a drinker. **I.** In gen. (poet.): aquae potores, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 3.—**B.** Transf.: Rhodanique potor, i. e. the dweller by the Rhone, Hor. C. 2, 20, 20.—**II.** In partic., a hard drinker, a drunkard, sot, toper, tippler (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): potorum rixae, Prop. 1, 16, 5: potores bibuli Falerni, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 91; id. S. 2, 4, 59: acres, id. ib. 2, 8, 37: nobilis, Mart. 6, 78, 1; Plin. 23, 8, 75, § 145; 23, 4, 50, § 96; 20, 23, 99, § 263.

pōtorius, a, um, *adj.* [poto], of or belonging to drinking, drinking- (post-Aug.): potoria vasa, Plin. 36, 7, 12, § 59: argentum, siluer drinking-vessels, Dig. 34, 2, 22: sil. i. e. liquidum, Pelag. Veter. 21: **PRAEPOSITVS AVRI POTORII**, superintendent of the golden drinking-vessels, an officer at court, Inscr. Grut. 1111, 13: **AB-ARGENTO POTORIO**, ib. 582, 9; Inscr. Murat. 895, 2.—**II. Subst.:** **pōtorium**, ii, n., a drinking-vessel, goblet (post-Aug.): potoria gemmata, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 17: aurea, id. 33, 10, 47, § 136: parvula, id. 33, 12, 55, § 157.

pōtrix, icis, f. [id.], a female tippler (poet.), Phaedr. 4, 5, 25.

Pōtūa, ae, f. [poto], the goddess of drinking: Victa et Potua, Arn. 3, 115.

Potulanus, a, um, *adj.* [Potulan]: vinum, a kind of Sicilian wine, Plin. 14, 6, 8 § 66.

pōtulentus (pōcūl-), a, um, *adj.* [potus]. **I.** That may be drunk, drinkable (rare but class.).—**Subst. plur.:** **pōtulentia**, ōrum, n., drinkables, drinks: gustatus habitat in ea parte oris, quā esculentis et potulentis iter natura patefecit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: esculenta omnia et potulenta, Gell. 17, 11, 2; cf. Q. Scaevola ap. Gell. 4, 1, 17.—**II. Drunken, intoxicated (post-Aug.), Suet. Oth. 2; App. M. 3, p. 131, 18.**

1. pōtus, a, um, *P. a.*, from pota.

2. pōtus, ūs, m. [v. pota], a drinking, a drink, draught. **I. Lit. A.** In gen. (class.): immoderato extumefacta potu atque pastu, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60: medicamentum quod potui datur, Cels. 2, 13 fin.: date potui aquam, id. 3, 6: medicamentorum potus stomacho inimici, Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 17: potum exiguum equis impertiri, id. 8, 42, 65, § 162: unguenta in potus addunt, id. 13, 3, 5, § 25: olei potu, id. 8, 10, 10, § 28: cibus potusque, Just. 28, 4, 8; Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 122; 11, 37, 60, § 176; 13, 5, 10, § 51; Tac. A. 13, 16; Curt. 7, 5, 16; Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 6.—**B.** In partic., drinking, tipping, toping (post-Aug.): in potu atque hilaritate, Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 12: immenso potu

impleri, id. 36, 21, 42, § 156.—**II. Transf., urine (post-Aug.), Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 51.—**B.** A drinking-cup (late Lat.): Fortunat, Vitr. S. Rhad. 19.—**C.** A kind of drink, beverage: ad vini similitudinem, Amm. 15, 12, 4.**

† practicus, a, um, *adj.*, = *πρακτικός*, active (post-class.): vita, Fulg. Myth. 2, 1.

prae, *adv.*, and *prep.* with *abl.* [for prai, kindred with Sanscr. prefix pra-, before; Gr. πρό, πρίν, πρόσ; cf.: pro, prior, porro, primus]. **I. Adv., before, in front.** **A.** Lit. (ante-class.): abi prae, Sosia, Jam ego sequar, go before, go in advance, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 45: i prae, sequar, Ter. And. 1, 1, 144; id. Eun. 5, 2, 69: i tu prae, virgo; non queo, quod pone me est, servare, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 1: age, age nunc tu, i prae, id. Pers. 4, 4, 56.—**B.** Trop., as a particle of comparison, with *ut*, *quam*, or *quod* (also written in one word, praet and praequam; cf. Wagner ad Plaut. Aul. 503), in comparison with, compared with (ante- and post-class. and colloq.): parum etiam, praet futurum est praedicas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 218; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 5: immo noster nunc quidem est de verbis, prae ut dudum fuit, id. Men. 5, 5, 33; 2, 3, 25: nihil hercle quidem hoc, Prae ut alia dicam, id. Mil. 1, 1, 20; id. Merc. 2, 4, 2: ludum dices fuisse, praet hujus rabies quae dabit, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 9: satini parva res est voluptatum in vita atque in aetate agunda, praequam quod molestum est? in comparison with the trouble, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 2: nihil hoc est, triginta minae, prae quam alios dapsilis sumptus facit, id. Most. 4, 2, 62 Lorenz ad loc.: jam minoris omnia facio prae quam quibus modis Me ludificatus est, id. ib. 5, 2, 25: sed hoc etiam pulcrum est praequam sumptus ubi petunt, id. Aul. 3, 5, 33; id. Merc. prol. 23: quae etsi longioribus verbis comprehensa est praequam illud Graecum, etc., Gell. 16, 1, 3: immo res omnis relictas habeo prae quod tu velis, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 38.—**II. Prep. with abl. (with *acc.*: prae cornua, prae litteras, Petr. 39, 12; 46, 1), before, in front of, in advance of. **A.** Lit.: cavendum erit, ut (villa) a tergo potius quam prae se flumen habeat, before it, Col. 1, 5, 4: limina alia prae aliis erant, App. de Mundo, p. 69, 22.—**Esp. freq.:** prae se ferre, agere, mittere, to bear, carry, drive, or send before one's self: ille qui stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: argenti prae se in aerarium tulit quattuordecim milia pondo, Liv. 28, 38, 5: prae se ferens Darium puerum, Suet. Calig. 19: prae se armentum agens, Liv. 1, 7, 4: singulos prae se inermes mittere, Sall. J. 94, 2: prae manu, and, less freq., prae manibus, at hand, on hand (ante- and post-class.): patri reddidi omne aurum, quod fuit prae manu, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 9; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 23: cum prae manu debitor (pecuniam) non haberet, Dig. 13, 7, 27: si Caesaris liber prae manibus est, promi jubeas, Gell. 19, 8, 6: aes si forte prae manu non fuerit, App. M. 6, p. 180, 30.—**B.** Trop.**

1. In gen.: prae se ferre, less freq., prae se gerere, declare, etc., prop. to carry before one's self, as if to show it; hence, to show, exhibit, manifest, reveal, make known, betray, discover, indicate (freq. and class.), Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 4: fortasse ceteri teiores: ego semper me didicisse, prae me tuli, id. Or. 42, 146: nec vero cum venit, prae se fert, aut qui sit aut unde veniat, id. Rep. 2, 3, 6: scelus et facinus prae se ferens et confitens, id. Mil. 16, 43: ceteris prae se fert et ostentat, id. Att. 2, 23, 3: beata vita gloriana et praedicanda et prae se ferenda est: nihil est enim aliud quod praedicandum et prae se ferendum sit, id. Tusc. 5, 17, 50: conjecturam prae se gerere, id. Inv. 2, 9, 30: animum altum et erectum prae se gerbat, Auct. B. Afr. 10: prae se declarant gaudia vultu, Cat. 64, 34: prae se maximam speciem ostentare, App. Flor. p. 342, 10.—**2.** In partic., in comparisons, in comparison with, compared with (mostly in comparisons which imply a contrast of kind; while praeter refers to a contrast of degree only: dives prae ceteris, in contrast with the others, who are poor: dives praeter ceteros, richer than the other rich ones; cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 894). (a) With positive *adj.* (class.; v. infra): omnia prae meo commodo, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 9: omnium unguentum odor prae tuo nautea est, Plaut.

Curc. 1, 2, 5; id. Men. 1, 2, 67: Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitatis nostra contemptui est, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: prae divitiis, Liv. 3, 26: videbant omnes prae illo parvi futuros, Nep. Eum. 10, 4; Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: veros illos Atticos prae se paene agrestes putat, id. Brut. 83, 286: ab isto prae lucro praedique nec vectigalium nec posteritatis habitam esse rationem, id. Verr. 2, 3, 55, § 128: non tu quidem vacuus molestiis, sed prae nobis beatus, id. Fam. 4, 4, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 4: (stultitia) prae ceteris parit immensas cupiditates, Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34.—(b) So with *comp.* for quam (ante- and post-class.): atque me minoris facio prae illo, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 85: id prae illo, quod honestum nobis est, fit plenius, Gell. 1, 3, 25; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 2; Hier. in Psal. 44, 3; Aug. c. Acad. 1, 22.—**3.** In giving the cause, which, as it were, goes before, for, because of, by reason of, on account of (class. only of a hindrance; with an express or implied negation; or with *viz.*, v. Zumpt, § 310): Uluxi cor frixit prae pavore, Liv. Andron. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 92: prae laetitia lacrumae praesiliunt mihi, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 13: prae lassitudine opus est ut lavem, id. Truc. 2, 3, 7; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 71: prae gaudio ubi sum nescio, id. ib. 2, 3, 67: vivere non quit Prae macie, Lucr. 4, 1167: nec loqui prae maerore potuit, Cic. Planc. 41, 99: quorum ille nomen prae metu ferre non poterat, id. Phil. 13, 9, 20: solem prae jaculorum multitudine non videbitis, id. Tusc. 1, 42, 101: prae ira, Liv. 31, 24 fin.: vix sibimet ipsi prae nec opinato gaudio credentes, id. 39, 49.—In composition, prae usually denotes, a. Before: praedico, praebibo, praecaveo, etc.; so too, praeceps, praeforemost, headlong.—In time: praecanus, gray before one's time.—b. Enhancing the main idea, qs. in advance of others: praecaltus, extremely high: praecclarus, very celebrated; praevalidus, very strong, etc.

praecaccipio, ēre, 3, v. a., to admit antecedently (late Lat.): miraculis praecceptis, Cassiod. in Psal. 105, 31.

praecacūo, ūtum, 3, v. a., to sharpen before or at one end, to sharpen to a point: surculum praecacuto... eum primorem praecacuto, Cato, R. R. 40, 2 and 3.—Hence, **praecacutus**, a, um, *adj.* **I. P. a.**, sharpened before or at the end, sharpened, pointed: surculus aridus praecacutus, Cato, R. R. 40, 3: cacumina, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 2: sudes, Sall. C. 56, 3: tigna paulum ab imo praecacuta, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: cuspidi, Ov. M. 7, 131: bipennis, Plin. 8, 8, 8, § 26: scopuli, id. 9, 10, 12, § 38.—Hence, **praecacūtē**, *adv.*, very acutely, App. Mag. p. 296, 26.

† praecaequo, āre, v. a., to make equal before, Not. Tir. p. 76.

praecaltē, *adv.*, v. praecaltus fin.

praecaltus, a, um, *adj.* (not in Cic. or Caes.). **I. Very high:** praecaltae rupes, Liv. 40, 58: jugum, Auct. B. Afr. 37, 3: volutus volucrum, Plin. 2, 10, 7, § 48.—**Comp.:** Saturni praecaltius omnibus sidus, Mart. Cap. 8, § 886.—**II. Very deep:** ostium fluminis praecalti, Liv. 10, 2: mare, Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 76; Curt. 4, 2, 9: proxima terrae praecalta sunt, Sall. J. 78, 2: paludes, Tac. H. 5, 15.—**Sup.:** praecaltissimus puteus, App. M. 8, p. 365 Oud.—**Adv.:** **praecaltē**, very deeply (post-class.): trabes in terram praecaltē defigitur, Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

praecambulo, āre, v. n., to walk before (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 905.

praecambulus, a, um, *adj.* [prae-ambulo], walking before (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 215: matre praecambula, id. 2, § 996.

praecaudio, īvi, itum, 4, v. a., to hear beforehand, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 14.—Hence, **praecauditus**, a, um, *Part.*, heard before, examined before (post-class.): custodiae, Dig. 1, 16, 6.

praebenda, ae, f. [praebeo], the support or allowance afforded by the State to a private person, Cassiod. Var. 5, 39.

praebēo, ūi, itum (old inf. praeberier, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 49; id. Am. 4, 2, 7), 2, v. a. [contr. from praehibeo, q. v. from praehabeo], to hold forth, reach out, proffer, offer (class., esp. in the trop. signif.; syn.: ministro, suppedito, suggero). **I. Lit.:** canis parvulo praebens ubera, Just. 1, 4: cibum de manu, Col. 9, 1, 6: collum culturis, Juv.

Curc. 1, 2, 5; id. Men. 1, 2, 67: Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitatis nostra contemptui est, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: prae divitiis, Liv. 3, 26: videbant omnes prae illo parvi futuros, Nep. Eum. 10, 4; Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: veros illos Atticos prae se paene agrestes putat, id. Brut. 83, 286: ab isto prae lucro praedique nec vectigalium nec posteritatis habitam esse rationem, id. Verr. 2, 3, 55, § 128: non tu quidem vacuus molestiis, sed prae nobis beatus, id. Fam. 4, 4, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 4: (stultitia) prae ceteris parit immensas cupiditates, Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34.—(b) So with *comp.* for quam (ante- and post-class.): atque me minoris facio prae illo, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 85: id prae illo, quod honestum nobis est, fit plenius, Gell. 1, 3, 25; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 2; Hier. in Psal. 44, 3; Aug. c. Acad. 1, 22.—**3.** In giving the cause, which, as it were, goes before, for, because of, by reason of, on account of (class. only of a hindrance; with an express or implied negation; or with *viz.*, v. Zumpt, § 310): Uluxi cor frixit prae pavore, Liv. Andron. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 92: prae laetitia lacrumae praesiliunt mihi, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 13: prae lassitudine opus est ut lavem, id. Truc. 2, 3, 7; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 71: prae gaudio ubi sum nescio, id. ib. 2, 3, 67: vivere non quit Prae macie, Lucr. 4, 1167: nec loqui prae maerore potuit, Cic. Planc. 41, 99: quorum ille nomen prae metu ferre non poterat, id. Phil. 13, 9, 20: solem prae jaculorum multitudine non videbitis, id. Tusc. 1, 42, 101: prae ira, Liv. 31, 24 fin.: vix sibimet ipsi prae nec opinato gaudio credentes, id. 39, 49.—In composition, prae usually denotes, a. Before: praedico, praebibo, praecaveo, etc.; so too, praeceps, praeforemost, headlong.—In time: praecanus, gray before one's time.—b. Enhancing the main idea, qs. in advance of others: praecaltus, extremely high: praecclarus, very celebrated; praevalidus, very strong, etc.

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praebenda, ae, f. [praebeo], the support or allowance afforded by the State to a private person, Cassiod. Var. 5, 39.

praebēo, ūi, itum (old inf. praeberier, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 49; id. Am. 4, 2, 7), 2, v. a. [contr. from praehibeo, q. v. from praehabeo], to hold forth, reach out, proffer, offer (class., esp. in the trop. signif.; syn.: ministro, suppedito, suggero). **I. Lit.:** canis parvulo praebens ubera, Just. 1, 4: cibum de manu, Col. 9, 1, 6: collum culturis, Juv.

10, 269: praebenda gladio cervix, id. 10, 345: jugulum, Sen. Agam. 973: cervicem, Petr. 97: os ad contumeliam, Liv. 4, 35: verberibus manus, Ov. A. A. 1, 16: aures, to give ear, listen, attend, Liv. 38, 52; Vulg. Sap. 6, 3: aurem, id. Job, 6, 28.—**II.** Transf., in gen., to give, grant, furnish, supply: aurum, vestem, purpuram Bene praebere, nec quicquam eges, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 11: panem, Nep. Them. 10, 3: sumptum, Just. 31, 4, 1: spectaculum, Sall. J. 14, 23: sponsalia, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 1: vicem, to supply the place of: vicem postium, to supply the place of posts, serve as posts, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 31: eundem usum, id. 28, 11, 49, § 179.—**B.** Trop., to give, grant, furnish, render, cause, make, occasion; to show, exhibit, represent; and with se, to show, approve, behave one's self in a certain manner: operam reipublicae, Liv. 5, 4: materiam seditionis, id. 3, 46: honorem alicui, Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19 (al. perhibuit): fidem alicui in periculis, Nep. Att. 4, 4.—**Esp.** with se and acc. of adj.: se talem alicui, qualem, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 11: in re misericordem et in testimonio religiosum se praebuit, id. Caecin. 10, 26: Pompeius se auctorem meae salutis praebuit, id. Sest. 50, 107: in eo vehementer se moderatum praebere, id. Off. 2, 21, 73: se in malis hominem praebuit, id. Fam. 15, 17, 3: se dignum suis majoribus, id. ib. 2, 18, 3: in eos, qui ea perficere voluerunt, me severum vehementerque praebere, id. Cat. 4, 6, 12: me similem in utroque praebui, towards both, id. Sull. 8, 16.—With nom. of adj. (very rare): ut vobis videtur, praebuit se periculis fortis, Sen. Ep. 85, 26.—With abl.: pari se virtute praebuit, Nep. Dat. 2, 1: in eo magistratu pari diligentia se Hannibal praebuit, id. Hann. 7, 5.—So, also, without se.: Phormio in hac re ut aliis strenuum hominem praebuit, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 12; so, too, in neutr. signif. of a woman, to surrender herself to her lover: odi quae praebet, quia sit praebere necesse, Ov. A. A. 2, 685: praebere se legibus, i. e. to resign one's self to, submit to, Sen. Ep. 70, 9: praebere causam tollendi indutias, to give, Liv. 30, 4: suspicionem insidiarum, Nep. Dat. 10, 3: spem impunitatis aut locum peccandi, Col. 11, 1: gaudium et metum, Liv. 25, 27: tumultum, id. 28, 1: opinionem timoris, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: sonitum, Liv. 7, 36: caput argutae historiae, matter for an entertaining story, Prop. 3 (4), 20, 28: ludos, to furnish sport, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 9.—With an obj.-clause, to permit, allow, let a thing be done (poet.): quae toties rapta est, praebuit ipsa rapti, suffered herself to be carried off, Ov. H. 5, 132.—Hence, **praebita**, ōrum, n., what is furnished for support, allowance (post-Aug.): annua, Col. 1, 8, 17: praebitis annuis privavit, Suet. Tib. 50.

† **praebia**, ōrum, n. [praebere], an amulet: praebia a praebendo sit tutus, quod sint remedia in collo pueris, Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll.: praebia, remedia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 235: *φραβία*, servatorium, amolimentum, amuletum, praebia, Gloss. Cyrill.

prae-bībo, bībi, 3, v. a., to drink before, drink to one (rare but class.): ei cui venenum praebiberat (= propinaverat). *Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; App. M. 10, p. 246, 35: dabi-mus aquam praebibendam, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 93: *προβίβω*, propino, prohibo (leg. praebibo), Gloss. Gr. Lat.

praebita, ōrum, v. praebere fin.
praebitio, ōnis, f. [praebere], a giving, furnishing. **I.** In gen. (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 152, 33.—**II.** In partic., a supplying, providing for the use of the State (post-class.): gravari copiarum praebitione, Just. 38, 10, 8: adventitiae olei frumentique, Aur. Vict. Caes. 41, 19: injusta, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 14.

praebitor, ōris, m. [id.]. In gen., a giver, furnisher, supplier (rare but class.): usitati muneris, Ambros. Job et Dav. 2, 5, 20.—**Esp.** 1. Minister et praebitor, who provided support for the officers of the government visiting the province, *Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53.—2. A purveyor, contractor for government, Inscr. Giorn. Arcad. t. 24, p. 82.

praebitus, a, um, Part., from praebere.

prae-cādens, entis, Part. [cado], fall-ing forwards, projecting (post-class.): po-dex praecadens, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

prae-caeco, āre, 1, v. a., to blind be-forehand, Ven. Fort. v. Ger. 33.

prae-caedo, ēre, v. praecido init.

prae-calefactus and **prae-cal-factus**, a, um, Part. [calefacio], warmed very much, heated (post-class.): prae-cale-facta apponere, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 17, 169; Scrib. Comp. 156: cera praecal-facta, id. ib. 238.

prae-cālidus, a, um, adj., very warm, hot (post-Aug.): potio, Tac. A. 13, 16: san-guis, Prud. ap. Symm. 2, 320.

prae-calvus, a, um, adj., very bald (post-Aug.): caput, Suet. Galb. 21.

prae-candidus, a, um, adj., very white (very rare): margarita (al. percan-dida), Maecen. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 32.

prae-cāno, ēre (perf. praececini), v. a.

I. To foretell, predict, prophesy (post-class.; for the class. praecino), Tert. adv. Jud. 10; id. adv. Marc. 4, 40; Mamert. Genethl. 10 (al. praecinebant; v. praecino, II.).—***II.** To anticipate, i. e. prevent, destroy in advance the power of an enchantment: aiunt (vipera) praecanere, Plin. 29, 4, 21, § 69 dub. (perh. recanere, cf. id. 28, 2, 4, § 19).

praecantatio, ōnis, f. [praecanto], an enchantment (late Lat.), Aug. in Joann. 7 med.; Quint. Decl. 19, 4; Isid. Orig. 8, 9; Pelag. Vet. 7 med.

praecantator, ōris, m. [id.], an enchanter, sorcerer (late Lat.), Aug. in Joann. 7 med.

(**praecantatrix**, icis, a false reading for praecantrix, q. v., Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99; Aug. in Psa. 127, 11.

prae-canto, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To foretell, prophesy (ante-class.), Lucil. ap. Non. 102, 9.—**II.** To enchant, bewitch (post-Aug.), Petr. 131 (for Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94, v. praecento).

praecantor, ōris, m. [praecano], an enchanter (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 127, 11.

praecantrix, icis, f. [praecantor], an enchantrix, sorceress (ante-class.), Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99 (v. Ritschl ad h. l.); Varr. ap. Non. 494, 27.

* **prae-cānus**, a, um, adj., gray before one's time: corporis exigui, praecanum, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24 (ante tempus canum, Schol. Cruqu.).

prae-carpo, v. praecерpo.

prae-cātechizatus, a, um, Part. [cātechizo], previously instructed (eccl. Lat.): praecatechizatus a prophetis, Vulg. Interpr. Iren. 4.

praecaveo, ōnis, f. [praecaveo], pre-caution (post-class.): passionis avertendae praecautio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15.

prae-cautus, a, um, Part., from praecaveo.

prae-cāvēo, cāvi, cautum, 2, v. a. and n., to guard against beforehand. **I.** Act., to guard against, seek to avert, obviate, or prevent (class.; syn. provideo): illud praecavendum est mihi, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 107: peccata, quae difficillime praecaventur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 116: quod a me ita praecau-tum atque ita provisum est, id. Att. 2, 1, 6: ita mihi res tota provisita atque praecauta est, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 91: venena, Suet. Calig. 23: injurias, Gell. 7, 3, 41: ma-lam diem, Vulg. Eccl. 7, 15.—**II.** Neutr., to take care or heed, to use precaution, to be on one's guard, to beware (class.): ferae, qui-bus abest ad praecavendum intellegendi astutia, Pac. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31 (Trag. Rel. p. 103 Rib.); Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 21: pro-videntem ante et praecaventem, Cic. Planc. 22, 53: praecaventibus fatis, Vell. 2, 12, 1: ab insidiis, to guard against, Liv. 9, 17.—With ne: id ne accideret, magnopere sibi praecavendum Caesar existimabat, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 2; cf. satis undique provisum at-que praecautum est, ne, etc., Liv. 36, 17, 12: cum videtur praecaveri potuisse, si provi-sum esset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 52; cf. id. Inv. 2, 32, 99.—With dat., to provide for, take pre-cautions for one's safety: sibi, Ter. And. 3, 5, 18.—In part. perf.: sed praecauto/st opus, ne, etc., there is need of caution, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 61.

prae-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. a. and n., to go before, precede (seems not to occur in Cic., Nep., Tac., or Sall.; once in Caes.; syn.: antecedo, anteverto). **I.** Act., to go before, precede a person or thing. **A.** Lit.

(poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aliquem, Suet. Dom. 14: custodes, Just. 14, 4: agmen, Verg. A. 9, 47: is praecedens agmen mili-tum ad tribunal pergit, Liv. 7, 13, 2: praetoriā nave praecedente classem, id. 35, 26, 7; 38, 41, 12: taurus armenta praecedit, Sen. Ep. 90, 4; id. Contr. 3, 16, 8: exsequias fax cereusque praecessit, id. Tranq. 11, 7: gradum nostrum aut praecedentes aut se-quentes, Vell. 2, 114, 1.—Of inanimate sub-jects: at quae venturas praecedet sexta Calendas, Ov. F. 1, 705; Vell. 2, 129, 3.—**B.** Trop., to surpass, outstrip, outdo, excel, be superior to (rare but class.): Helvetii reli-quos Gallos virtute praecedunt, excel in bravery, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 4: ego vestros ho-mōres rebus gerendis praecessi, Liv. 38, 51, 11: ceteras omnis sapore praecedere, Col. 3, 2, 7: omnes, Val. Max. 1, 1, 14: Baetica cunctas provinciarum divite cultu praecedit, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7: in quo praeces-sit omnes D. Silanus, id. 18, 3, 5, § 23: omnes sapientiā, Vulg. Eccl. 1, 16.—**II.** Neutr., to go before, precede, lead the way (class.). **A.** Lit.: opus esse et ipsos praecedere ad confirmandam civitatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: cum equite, ut prius venisse quam venturum sciant, praecedam, Liv. 22, 51, 2: praecedebat ipse victus, seque-batur grex, etc., id. 30, 13, 2; 39, 39, 8; 42, 59, 1: equitem ex Paonia praecedere ju-bet, Curt. 4, 12, 22; 3, 4, 13; 5, 8, 5; Suet. Galb. 12; id. Calig. 32: cervi maria tranant capita imponentes praecedentium clunibus, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 114.—**2.** Of inanim. sub-jects: fama loquax praecessit ad aures, Deianira, tuas, Ov. M. 9, 137: umbra, id. ib. 5, 614; Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 64: nulla praee-dente injuria, without previous injury, id. 11, 37, 55, § 149.—**B.** Transf., to be older: decem et octo annis, Just. Inst. 1, 11, 4.—**C.** Trop., to surpass, excel; with the dat. (ante-class.): ut vestrae fortunae meis praecedunt longe, Plaut. As. 3, 39.

prae-cēler, cēlōris, e, adj., very swift or quick (post-Aug.): viri cursu praeceleres, Stat. Th. 6, 550: vis, Plin. 9, 46, 70, § 153: fuga, id. 8, 23, 35, § 86.

prae-cēlōro, āre, v. a. and n., to hasten before or in advance (poet.). **I.** Act.: du-cem, Stat. Th. 4, 798.—**II.** Neutr.: calle latenti, Stat. Th. 2, 497.

prae-cellens, entis, Part. and P. a., from praecello.

praecellentia, ae, f. [praecellens], ex-cellence (eccl. Lat.): praecellentia divinita-tis, Tert. Apol. 23.

praecellō, ēre, v. praecello init.

prae-cello, ēre (collat. form, acc. to the 2d conj.; pres. praecellet, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 13; perh. originally written praecellit), v. a. and n., to rise above others. **I.** Act., to surpass, excel any one (post-Aug.; syn. antecello): praecellere aliquam fecunditate, Tac. A. 2, 43; Dig. 50, 2, 6.—**II.** Neutr. **A.** To distinguish one's self, to excel (syn. excello): ut quisque fortunā utitur, Ita praecellet, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 14: praecellere mobilitate, Lucr. 2, 161: odore et suavitate, Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85: dignitate inter alios, Dig. 2, 14, 8: praecellere per insig-nem nobilitatem et eloquentiam, Tac. A. 3, 24.—**B.** Alicui. **1.** To be superior to, to excel: mortalibus, Sil. 15, 74.—**2.** To pre-side or rule over (Tacitean): genti, Tac. A. 12, 15.—Hence, **prae-cellens**, entis, P. a., surpassing, excellent, eminent, dis-tinguished (class.). **1.** Of persons: vir et animo et virtute praecellens, Cic. Balb. 10, 25.—**Sup.** vir omnibus rebus praecellen-tissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 97.—**2.** Of things: uniones magnitudine praecellen-tes, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 113: formā praecel-lente, id. 7, 53, 54, § 184: vir ingenii praecellens, Gell. 19, 8, 3.—**Comp.** arbor pōmo et suavitate praecellentior, Plin. 12, 6, 12, § 24.

prae-celsus, a, um, adj., very high or lofty (class.; poet. and late Lat.; cf.: arduus, sublimis, excelsus). **I.** Lit.: ru-pes, Verg. A. 3, 245; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 15, 9.—**II.** Trop.: Fortuna, Stat. S. 3, 3, 85.—**Comp.** Ambros. Fid. 4, 1, 7; id. in Luc. 3, 3, 37 (but Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107, perexcelso, B. and K.).

praecentio, ōnis, f. [praecino], a sing-ing or playing before a sacrifice, a battle, etc., a prelude, Cic. Har. Resp. 10, 21: tran-quilla, Gell. 1, 11, 4.

praecento, āre [prae-canto], *to sing before, to offer consolation in song*: huic Epicurus praecento, si potest, cum, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94 B. and K.; v. Madv. ad loc.

praecentor, ōris, m. [praecino], *a leader in music, precentor* (post-class.): praecentor in choris, App. Mund. p. 74. 3; cf.: praecentor qui vocem praemittit (opp. succentor), Aug. Enarr. in Ps. 87; cf. Isid. 7, 12, 27.

praecentōrius, a, um, adj. [praecentor], *of or belonging to a prelude* (post-class.): harundines, Sol. 5, 19.

praecipies, cipis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 8; id. et Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 725 P. (Ann. v. 391 Vahl.; abl. praecipiti), adj. [prae-caput]. **I.** Lit., *headforemost, headlong* (class.): praecipitem trahi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 79: aliquem praecipitem deicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86: praecipies ad terram datus, dashed to the ground, Liv. 31, 37: praecipies curru ab alto Desilit, Ov. M. 12, 128: hic se praecipitem tecto dedit, threw himself headlong from the roof, Hor. S. 1, 2, 41: aliquem in praecipies jacere, headlong, Tac. A. 4, 22; so, jacto in praecipies corpore, id. ib. 6, 49; cf.: in praecipies deferri, Liv. 5, 47. — For in praecipies, in late Lat., per praecipies occurs: abiit grex per praecipies in mare, Vulg. Matt. 8, 32; id. Judic. 5, 22. — Hence, of one going rapidly, *headforemost, headlong*: de ponte Ire praecipitem in lutum per caputque pedesque, Cat. 17, 9: se jacere praecipitem e vertice, id. 63, 244; Verg. A. 5, 860: ab equo praecipies decidit, Ov. Ib. 259: (apes) praecipites Cadunt, Verg. G. 4, 80: aliquem praecipitem agere, to drive headlong, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60; Verg. A. 5, 456: praecipites se fugae mandabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: Monoeten in mare praecipitem deturbat, Verg. A. 5, 175; cf.: praecipies amensue cucurri, Ov. M. 7, 844: praecipies Fertur, is borne headlong, rushes, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30: nuntii, Tac. H. 2, 6. — **B.** Transf., of inanim. things. **1.** Of localities, qs. that descend suddenly in front, i. e. downhill, steep, precipitous: in declivi acc praecipiti loco, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: via (opp. plana), Cic. Fl. 42, 105: saxa, Liv. 38, 23: fossae, Ov. M. 1, 97; Verg. A. 11, 888: iter, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 74; cf. trop.: iter ad malum praecipies ac lubricum, Cic. Rep. 1, 28, 44: loci, Col. 1, 2: mons, Plin. Pan. 16. — **b.** Subst.: praecipies, cipitis, n., a steep place, a precipice: turrim in praecipiti stantem, Verg. A. 2, 460: specus vasto in praecipies hiatu, Plin. 2, 45, 44, § 115: in praecipies pervenitur, Vell. 2, 3, 4: immane, Juv. 10, 107: altissimum, App. M. 4, p. 144 med. — In plur.: in praecipitia cursus iste deducit, Sen. Ep. 8, 4. — **2.** Sinking, declining: (in vitibus) praecipites palmites dicuntur, qui de hornotinis virgis enati in duro alligantur, Col. 5, 6, 33: sol Praecipitem lavit aequore currum, Verg. G. 3, 359: jam praecipies in occasum sol erat, Liv. 10, 42: dies, id. 4, 9; cf.: senectus, Curt. 6, 5, 3. — **3.** In gen., swift, rapid, rushing, violent (poet.; syn.: celer, velox): praecipies Anio, Hor. C. 1, 7, 13: Boreas, Ov. M. 2, 185: nox, fleeting, transient, id. ib. 9, 485: procella, Stat. Th. 5, 419: oceani fragor, Val. Fl. 3, 404: letum, Sen. Hippol. 262: remedium, Curt. 3, 6, 2. — **II.** Trop., headlong, hasty, rash, precipitate. **A.** In gen. (class.): noster erus, qui scelestus sacerdotem anum praecipies Reppulit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 10: sol jam praecipitans me quoque haec praecipitem paene evolvere cōgit, almost headlong, precipitately, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 209: agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, chase, pursue, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7: praecipitem amicum ferri sinere, to rush into the abyss, id. Lael. 24, 89: quoniam ab inimicis praecipies agor, am pursued, Sall. C. 31, 9: praecipies celeritas dicendi, Cic. Fl. 20, 48: profectio, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6: occumbunt multi letum... praecipie cursu, in rapid destruction, Enn. l. 1. — With gen.: SI NON FATORYM PRAECIPES HIC MORTIS OBISSET, sudden as regards fate, Inscr. Grut. 695, 9, emended by Minervini in Bullet. Arch. Napol. III. 1845, p. 41 (but Minervini's assumption of a new adj., praecipies, from praecipio, anticipating fate, is unnecessary). — **B.** In partic. **1.** Rash, hasty, inconsiderate: homo in omnibus consiliis praecipies, Cic. Phil. 5, 13, 37:

praecipies et effrenata mens, id. Cael. 15, 35: praecipies consilium et immaturum, Suet. Aug. 8: cogitatio, id. Calig. 48: audacia, Val. Max. 1, 6, 7. — **2.** Inclined to any thing: praecipies in avaritiam et crudelitatem animus, Liv. 26, 38: praecipies ingenio in iram, id. 23, 7: animus ad flagitia praecipies, Tac. A. 16, 21. — **3.** Dangerous, hazardous, critical: in tam praecipiti tempore, Ov. F. 2, 400. — Hence, **b.** Subst.: praecipies, cipitis, n. (a) Great danger, extremity, extreme danger, critical circumstances: se et prope rem publicam in praecipies dederat, brought into extreme danger, Liv. 27, 27: levare Aegrum ex praecipiti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 292: aeger est in praecipiti, Cels. 2, 6. — (β) The highest part, summit, sublimity (post-Aug.): omne in praecipiti vitium stetit, at its point of culmination, Juv. 1, 149: debet orator erigi, attolli, efferri, ac saepe accedere ad praecipies, to verge on the sublime, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 2. — Hence, adv.: praecipies, headlong. **1.** Lit.: aliquem praecipies trahere, Tac. A. 4, 62: ex his fulgoribus quaedam praecipies eunt, similia proslentibus stellis, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15, 2: moles convulsa dum ruit intus immensam vim mortalium praecipies trahit atque operit, Tac. A. 4, 62: toto praecipies se corpore ad undas Misit, Verg. A. 4, 253. — **2.** Trop.: eversio rei familiaris dignitatem ac famam praecipies dabat, brought into danger, Tac. A. 6, 17: praecipies in exilium acti, suddenly, hastily, Amm. 29, 1, 21.

praecipio, ōnis, f. [praecipio]. **I.** A taking beforehand, a receiving in advance (jurid. Lat.): per praecceptionem legamus, Ulp. Reg. 24, 2: dotis, Dig. 23, 4, 26: per praecceptionem legare, Gai. Inst. 2, 192; 216; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 1. — **B.** The right of receiving in advance: praecceptionem quadringentorum milium dedit, Plin. Ep. 5, 7, 1: bonorum, Dig. 33, 7, 2. — **II.** A previous notion, preconception: ad eam praecceptionem accedere, quam inchoatam habebunt in animis, Cic. Part. 36, 123. — **III.** A precept, injunction (class.): lex est recti praecipio, pravique depulsio, Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 79: Stoicorum, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: in juris scientia est persecutionum cautionumque praecipio, id. Or. 41, 141. — **2.** Esp., an imperial rescript or order, Cod. Just. 1, 11, 2; 11, 59, 3.

praecceptivē, adv., v. praecceptivus

praecceptivus, a, um, adj. [praecipio], *preceptive, didactic* (post-Aug.): pars philosophiae, quam Graeci παραπαιρητικὴν vocant, nos praecceptivam dicimus, Sen. Ep. 95, 1: portemus praecceptivo modo dicens, in the preceptive, hortatory mode, Tert. Res. Carn. 49; Ambros. Vid. 12, 73; id. in Luc. 6, 90. — Hence, adv.: praecceptivē, preceptively, didactically (eccl. Lat.): portemus inquit, non portabimus, praecceptivē, non promissive, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

† **praeccepto**, āre, v. freq. a. [id.], to prescribe often: praecceptat in Saliari carmine est saepe praecipit, Fest. p. 205 Müll.

praecceptor, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** One who seizes beforehand, an anticipator (post-class.): servilium praecceptor operum (al. praereptor, al. praecceptor), Paul. Nol. Ep. 23, n. 4. — **II.** A commander, ruler (post-class.), Gell. 1, 13, 8. — **III.** A teacher, instructor, praecceptor (class.): praecceptor tuus, qui te hanc fallaciam docuit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 96: vivendi atque dicendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 57: praecceptor et auctor omnium consiliorum totiusque vitae, id. Phil. 2, 6, 14: fortitudinis, id. Fam. 5, 13, 3: philosophiae, Nep. Epam. 2, 2: recti bonique, Petr. 88: ut praecceptor verborum regula constet, Juv. 7, 230. — Of Christ: Jesu praecceptor, miserrere nostri, Vulg. Luc. 17, 13 al.: nostri praecceptores putant, our authorities, Gai. Inst. 2, 219; 3, 87 et saep.

praecceptorius, a, um, v. praecursorius

praecceptorix, icis, f. [praecceptor], a preceptress (class.): sapientia praecceptorix, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 43: praecceptorix et magistra, Vitr. 10, 1.

praecceptum, i, n., v. praecipio fin.

praecceptus, a, um, Part., from praecipio

praec-cerpo (praecarpo, Oppius ap. Macr. S. 2, 15), psi, ptum, 3, v. d. [carpo].

I. To pluck, break off, or gather before, or before the time (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): messes, Ov. H. 20, 143: germinum tenera, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177: mala citrea (opp. maturescere), Oppian ap. Macr. 1, 1. — **B.** Trop., to pluck beforehand; hence, to take away, lessen, diminish (class.): non praecerpō fructum officii tui, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 80: purpurae decus praecerpum praefloratumque, Plin. Pan. 58 fin.: gratiam novitatis, id. Ep. 5, 20, 8. — * **II.** To pluck out in front: jubas, Stat. Th. 9, 193. — * **III.** To make extracts from: Aristotelis libros, Gell. 2, 30, 11.

praecerpitus, a, um, Part., from praec-cerpo

(prae-certatio, a false read. for par certatio, Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41.)

praecessor, ōris, m. [praecedo]. **I.** A predecessor (eccl. Lat.): alicujus, Tert. adv. Prax. 1; Hier. in Ruf. 3, n. 20. — **II.** A superior in rank, Vulg. Luc. 22, 26.

1. praecia, ae, m. [prae-cio], a public crier or herald who preceded the flamen and bade the artisans leave off their work for a while, in order not to desecrate the solemnities, Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 Müll.; App. M. 11, p. 261, 28 (acc. to conject.; codd. plerique). — They were also called praeciamitatores, Fest. p. 249 Müll. (acc. to Müller, observation on praecia, p. 224, a, praeciamitatores is perhaps corrupted from praeciaminatores, which is formed from praeciaminare, a lengthened form for praeciare, from praecia; but the word was more probably corrupted at an early period from praeciamitatores).

2. praecia, v. preciae.

Praeciānus, a, um, adj.: vinum, a celebrated kind of wine, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 60 (Praetianus, Jahn); Praecianum pirum, Macr. S. 2, 15.

praecidāneus, a, um, adj. [praecido]. **I.** Lit., that is slaughtered or sacrificed before (ante and post-class.): porca praecidanea, the preliminary sacrifice of a sow, Cato, R. R. 134: quod humatus non sit, heredi porca praecidanea suscipienda Telluri et Cereri: aliter familia pura non est, Varr. ap. Non. 163, 21; cf.: praecidanae hostiae dicuntur, quae ante sacrificia sollemnia pridie caeduntur. Porca etiam praecidanea appellata, quam piaculi gratia, ante fruges novas fieri coeptas immolari Cereri mos fuit, si qui familiam funestam aut non purgaverant, aut aliter eam rem, quam oportuerat, procuraverant, Gell. 4, 6, 7: praecidanea agna vocabatur, quae ante alias caedebatur. Item porca quae Cereri mactabatur ab eo, qui mortuo iusta non fecisset, id est glebam non objecisset, quia mos erat eis id facere, priusquam novas fruges gustarent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 233 Müll. — **II.** Transf.: feriae praecidanae, a preliminary festival, Atei. Capito ap. Gell. 4, 6, 10.

* **praecidārius**, a, um, adj., for praecidaneus, Mar. Vict. p. 2470 P.

prae-cido (old form praecaedit, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 18), cidi, cismus, 3, v. d. [caedo], to cut off in front; hence, in gen., to cut off. **I.** Lit. (class.): constr. with acc. alone, or with acc. and dat. or gen. of person. (a) With acc. and dat.: linguam alicui, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 12: manum alicui gladio, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 59: aures, nasum et labia alicui, Just. 1, 10, 5. — (β) With acc. and gen.: collegae sui praecidi caput jussit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 55: quae patrem occiderit, manus ejus praecidantur, Sen. Contr. 9, 27, 8. — (γ) With acc.: manus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44: caput, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 1, 1: capita, Petr. 1: medici membra praecidunt, Quint. 8, 3, 75: capillos, id. ib. 8, 3, 105: ancoras, to cut the cables, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 88: fistulas, quibus aqua suppediatur, id. Rab. Perd. 11, 31: traducem, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211. — **B.** Transf. **1.** To cut through, cut up (class.): cotem novacula, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32: linguam Nicanoris praecisam jussit particulatim avibus dari, Vulg. 2. Macc. 15, 33: naves, to cripple, make unfit for service, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3. — **2.** To beat to pieces, to batter, smash (ante-class.): praecide os tu illi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 52 (dub.; cf. id. Pers. 2, 4, 12 Ritschl). — **3.** Praecidere sinum maris, to cut off, avoid, i. e. to sail straight (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 53, 1: medium mare, Auct. Quint. Decl. 12, 22; cf. iter, Plin. 8, 22, 34,

§ 83.—**II.** Trop., to cut off, to take away.

A. Of speech, to cut short, abridge; to cut short one's words, to be brief, break off or finish abruptly: dum te obtinetur, interim linguam oculi praeciderunt, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 56: maximam partem defensionis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 62, § 151: sibi licentiam libertatemque vivendi, id. ib. 2, 3, 1, § 3: sibi redditum, id. Pis. 22, 51: per abscissionem significatio fit, si, cum incipimus aliquid dicere, praecidimus, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 67: brevis praecidam, in a word, in short, briefly, Cic. Sen. 16, 57: praecide, inquit, cut it short, be brief, id. Ac. 2, 43, 133.—**B.** To break off, cut off, end, destroy; esp. with spem: si non praeciditur spes plebeio quoque, apicendi summi honoris, Liv. 4, 3, 7: praecisa consulatus spes erit, id. 4, 3, 15; 24, 31, 12; 42, 50, 1: id sum assecutus, ut una hora perditio spem iudicii corrumpendi praeciderem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 20: utrum spem nostram praecidat an differat, Sen. Ira. 3, 28, 4; id. Ben. 2, 5, 1.—Also of friendship, etc.: amicitias repente praecidere, to break off suddenly (opp. sensim dissuere), Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120.—**C.** To deny flatly, refuse, decline, etc.: plane sine ulla exceptione praecidit, flatly refused, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 2: cupiebam eum esse nobiscum: quod quia praeciderat, id. ib. 10, 16, 1.—Hence,

praecisus, a, um, P. a. **A.** Lit., cut or torn off, separated (poet.): Trinacria Italia praecisa, Manil. 4, 630.—**Subst.**: **praecisum**, i, n., a piece of meat cut off, a cullet, steak (ante-class.), Naev. ap. Non. 151, 2: praeciso capi, Lucil. ib.—**2.** Transf. **a.** Castrated (post-class.): fanatici, Lampr. Elag. 7: praecisi ac professi impudentiam, Sen. Prov. 5, 3.—**b.** Broken off, steep, abrupt, precipitous (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): acuta silex praecisis undique saxis, Verg. A. 8, 233: iter, Sall. J. 92, 7: rupes, Quint. 12, 9, 2.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Shortened, short, brief (post-Aug.): praecisis conclusionibus obscuri, Quint. 10, 2, 17: comprehensio, id. 7, 3, 15.—**2.** Troublesome (post-class.): ut sub obtentu militiae praecisionem se adversario faceret (al. pretiosiorum), Dig. 49, 16, 4.—Hence, adv.: **praecise**, 1. In short, in few words, briefly, concisely (class.): praecise dicere (opp. plene et perfecte dicere), Cic. N. D. 2, 29, 73.—**2.** Positively, absolutely (class.): praecise negare alicui, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 2: non praecise, sed sub conditione, Dig. 36, 3, 1.

praecinctio, ōnis, f. [praecingo], lit., a girding about, a girdle: zonae, Hilar. in Matt. 2, 2.—Hence, **II.** Transf., the broad landing-place or lobby around the amphitheatre, or between each tier of seats, Vitruv. 5, 3, 2, 8.

praecinctōrium, ii, n. [id.], a girdle, apron (eccl. Lat.): fecerunt praecinctoria de foliis fici, Aug. Genes. cont. Manich. 2, 2.

praecinctura, ae, f. [id.], a girding, girdle, Macr. S. 2, 3; Vitruv. 10, 21 Schneid. N. cr.

1. praecinctus, a, um, Part., from praecingo.

2. praecinctus, ūs, m. [praecingo], a girding. **I.** Lit. (ante-class.): castula est palliolum praecinctui, Varr. ap. Non. 548, 30.—**II.** Transf., in gen., a dressing, dress (post-class.): in praecinctu ponens omnem decorem, Macr. S. 2, 9.

prae-cingo, nxi, actum, 3, v. a., to gird about, to gird. **I.** Lit.: cincticulo praecinctus in sellā aput magistrum adsidere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 26: det tunicam locuples: ego te praecingere possum, Mart. 14, 153, 1: illa cultro, Grat. Cyn. 341.—More freq. mid.: praecingi, to gird one's self: cum strophio accurate praecingerere, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 538, 12: et latro et cautus praecingitur ense viator, Ov. Tr. 2, 271: praecincti recte pueri, properly girded, girded up, Hor. S. 2, 8, 70: ut male praecinctum puerum caverent, Suet. Caes. 45.—**Poet.**: nox mediis signis praecincta volabit, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 258 Müll. (Ann. v. 416 Vahl.): iter... altius ac nos Praecinctis unum, to those more girded up, i. e. to more rapid travellers, Hor. S. 1, 5, 6.—**II.** Transf., in gen., to surround, encircle with any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fontem vallo, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 7; so, litora muro, Sil. 3, 243.—In pass.: Brundisium praecinctum pulcro portu; Enn. ap.

Gell. 6, 6, 6 (Ann. v. 478 Vahl.): gemma per transversum lineā albā mediā praecingitur, Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118; cf. id. 37, 7, 27, § 99: tellus praecincta circumfluō mari, id. 2, 66, 66, § 166: praecingitur gens mari, id. 5, 32, 40, § 143: parietes testaceo opere praecincti, covered, overlaid, Plin. Ep. 10, 48.

prae-cīno, cīnui (e.g. praecinuit, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 54), centum, 3, v. n. and a. [cano]. **I.** Neutr., to sing or play before (class.): et deorum pulvinaribus et epulis magistratum fides praecinunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 4: praecinere sibi tibias jussit, Flor. 2, 2, 10: praecinente citharā, Gell. 1, 11, 6: tubā praecinente, sounding beforehand, Flor. 2, 16, 5.—**B.** In partic., to utter an incantation: carmine cum magico praecinuisset anus, Tib. 1, 5, 12.—**II.** Act., to sing to one: gemitum, a funeral song, Stat. S. 5, 3, 59.—**B.** To foretell, predict: magnum aliquid deos populo Romano praemonstrare et praecinere, Cic. Har. Resp. 10, 20: lucos praecinuisse fugam, Tib. 2, 5, 74: lymphati futura praecinunt, Plin. 8, 46, 71, § 185: cursum sideris, foretell, id. 2, 12, 9, § 54: responsa, i. e. to give responses respecting the future, to utter predictions, id. 25, 9, 59, § 106.

praecipēs, pis, v. praeceps init.
praecipiens, entis, Part. and subst., v. praecipio.

prae-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, v. a. [capio], to take or seize beforehand, to get or receive in advance (class., esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: anticipo, praecoquo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Lucr. 6, 1050: nisi aquam praecipimus ante, id. 6, 804: a publicanis pecuniam insequentis anni mutuam praeeperat, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: aliquid viae, to get the start somewhat, Liv. 36, 19: longius spatium fugā, id. 22, 41 fin.: iter, id. 3, 46: Piraeum quinqueremibus, to preoccupy, id. 32, 16, 5: mons a Lusitanis praecipit, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 10, 26, 3: si lac praeeperit aestus, i. e. have previously dried up, Verg. E. 3, 98.—**B.** In partic., in jurid. lang., to receive (esp. an inheritance or bequest) in advance, Plin. Ep. 5, 7, 4: si heres centum praecipere jussus sit, Dig. 30, 122; so ib. 36, 1, 63: quantitate dotis, ib. 17, 2, 81: dotem, ib. 10, 2, 46: per praecceptionem hoc modo legamus: Lucius Titius hominem Stichum praecipito, Gai. Inst. 2, 216.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to take or obtain in advance, to anticipate: aliquid ad fugam temporis Syphax et Hasdrubal praeeperunt, gained some advantage in time, Liv. 30, 8 fin.: tempus, id. 1, 7: celes neu praecipe Parcas, do not hasten in advance of, do not anticipate, Stat. Th. 8, 328; so, veneno fata praecipit, Flor. 3, 9, 4: praecipio gaudia suppliciorum vestrorum, I rejoice in advance, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 20, 45; Hirt. B. G. 8, 61; cf. Liv. 45, 1, 1: jam animo victoriam praecipiebant, figured to themselves beforehand, Caes. B. C. 3, 87 fin.; Liv. 10, 26: spe jam praecipit hostem, Verg. A. 11, 491: praecipere cogitatione futura, to conjecture or imagine beforehand, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 81: omnia, Verg. A. 6, 105; cf.: haec ausu ventura opinione praeeperat, had already suspected, Caes. B. G. 7, 9: sed alterum mihi est certius, nec praecipiam tamen, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 2.—**B.** In partic., to give rules or precepts to any one, to advise, admonish, warn, inform, instruct, teach; to enjoin, direct, bid, order, etc. (syn.: mando, impero, doceo): vilici officia, quae dominus praecipit, Cato, R. R. 142: Philocomasio id praeciendum est, ut sciat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 92: quoi numquam unam rem me licet semel praecipere, id. As. 2, 4, 15: quae ego tibi praecipio, ea facito, id. Trin. 2, 2, 17: docui, monui, bene praecipi semper quae potui omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 6: quicquid praecipias, esto brevis, Hor. A. P. 335: de eloquentiā, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 48: de agriculturā, Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 201: alicui aliquid praecipere, Cic. Mur. 2, 4: glossemata nobis, Asin. Gall. ap. Suet. Gram. 22: numerumque modumque carinis praecipiant, Verg. A. 11, 329: cantus lugubres, Hor. C. 1, 24, 2: artem nandi, Ov. Tr. 2, 486: humanitatem, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 2, etc.: mitem animum et mores modicis erroribus aequos Praecipit, enjoins, recommends, Juv. 14, 16.—With inf.: justitia praecipit, parcere omnibus, Cic. Rep. 3,

12, 21; so, paeoniam praecipiant eruere noctu, Plin. 25, 4, 10, § 29: codicillos aperiri testator praecipit, Dig. 31, 1, 89.—With ut: illud potius praeciendum fuit, ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 16, 60: recte etiam praecipit potest in amicitia, ne, etc., id. ib. 20, 75: consulentibus Pythia praecipit, ut, etc., Nep. Milt. 1, 3.—With subj. alone: praecipit atque interdicat, omnes unum peterent Indutiarum, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: his praecipit, omnes mortales pecuniā aggrediantur, Sall. J. 28, 1.—With acc. and inf.: etiam scelere convictos nonnisi ad opus damnari praeeperat, Suet. Ner. 31: D. Claudius edicto praecipit, decreed, commanded, Dig. 48, 10, 15.—As subst.: **praecipiens**, entis, m., a teacher, Cic. Rep. 1, 46, 70: jam prope consummata fuerit praecipientis opera, Quint. 2, 6, 6: in numero praecipientium, id. 2, 3, 5.—Hence, **praecceptum**, i, n. (acc. to II. B.), a maxim, rule, precept; an order, direction, command, bidding; an injunction, etc. (class.): quo praeccepto ab iis diligentissime observato, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: sine praeccepto ullius suā sponte struebatur acies, Liv. 9, 31: transvectae praeccepto ducis alae, Tac. Agr. 37: hoc praecceptum patet latius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 58; cf.: hoc praecceptum officii diligenter tenendum est, id. Off. 2, 14, 51.—In plur.: tuis monitis praecipitque, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: in quam (partem) praeccepta nobis danda sunt, id. Inv. 2, 17, 53; 2, 34, 105: abundare praecceptis philosophiae, id. Off. 1, 1, 1: dare praeccepta dicendi, id. Brut. 76, 273; cf.: studiosis dicendi praeccepta tradere, id. Or. 41, 141: deūm praeccepta secuti, orders, commands, Verg. G. 4, 448: sine vi non ulli dabit (Nereus) praeccepta, id. ib. 4, 398.

praecipitāter, adv., v. praecipito fin.
praecipitāntia, ae, f. [praecipito], a falling headlong, a rapid fall (post-class.), Gell. 6, 2, 11; 9, 1, 5.
praecipitatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a falling headlong, headlong hurry, inconsiderate haste (post-Aug.), Vitruv. 5, 12; Sen. Ira. 1, 12, 6; App. de Mundo, p. 61, 20; Vulg. Psa. 51, 6.
praecipitator, ōris, m. [id.], a destroyer, overthrower (late Lat.), Aug. c. Duas Epp. Pelag. 1, 4.
praecipitium, ii, n. [praecipito]. **I.** Lit., a steep place, an abrupt descent, a precipice (post-Aug.): in praecipitium propellere, Suet. Aug. 79; Vulg. Judith, 7, 8.—**B.** Trop.: aut per confragosa vexabitur aut per praecipitia labetur, Lact. 6, 17; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 41, 68.—**II.** Transf., a falling headlong, a falling down, a fall: dum aliorum praecipitium vident, Lact. 2, 3: (herba urceolaris) contra lapsus et praecipitia singularis, Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 43.

praecipito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [praeceps], to throw or cast down headlong, to precipitate (class.; syn.: delicio, deturbo, proruō). **I.** Act. **A.** Lit.: pilae in mare praecipitatae, Nep. Alcib. 6 fin.: truncas rupes in tecta domosque, Stat. Th. 10, 881: currum scopulis, hurl or dash against, Ov. M. 15, 518: pinus, Stat. Achill. 2, 546.—Freq. with se or pass. in middle sense: se e Leucade, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 41: se a tecto, Sen. Ep. 4, 4: se de turri, Liv. 23, 37: sese in fossas, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: praecipitasse se quosdam constabat (sc. de muro), threw themselves from the wall, Liv. 23, 19, 6; Hor. S. 2, 3, 277: perlique semet ipsi praecipitaverunt, Liv. 21, 14, 1: se in Tiberim, id. 4, 12, 11; Caes. B. G. 4, 15; Curt. 4, 16, 16; 6, 6, 32; Auct. B. Alex. 18: ubi Nilus praecipitans se fragore auditum accolis aufert, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 118: praecipitatore volens etiam pulcherrima, to throw overboard, Juv. 12, 38.—Mid.: cum alii super vallum praecipitentur, threw themselves down, Sall. J. 58, 6; Ov. F. 4, 164; id. M. 7, 760; 11, 556: lux Praecipitatur aquis, sinks in the ocean, sets, id. ib. 4, 92; cf.: hac te praecipitato, run this way, for life! Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 36.—**Absol.**: si quando iis (parvis) ludentes minamur, praecipitatos alicunde, extimescunt, that we will throw them down from any place (= nos eos dejecturos), Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31.—**2.** Transf., in gen., to bend a thing down: vitem, Cato, R. R. 32, 2: partem (vitis), Col. 4, 20, 4: palmitem, id. 5, 6, 33.—**B.** Trop. **1.** To throw, hurl, or cast down, to precipitate:

praecipitari ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, Cic. Dom. 37, 98; cf.: in tanta mala praecipitatus ex patrio regno, Sall. J. 14, 23.—Esp. with *reflex. pron.*: semet ipse praecipitare, *to hasten to ruin, destroy one's self*, Sall. J. 41, 9; se in exitum, Cels. 3, 21; se in insidias, Liv. 3, 18, 7 dub. (Madv. omits se): furor iraque mentem Praecipitant, *carry away, urge onward, sway violently*, Verg. A. 2, 317: spem festinando praecipitare, Ov. P. 3, 1, 140: in senectam praecipitare, *to cause to grow old prematurely*, Plin. 17, 12, 19, § 94: quosdam praecipit subjecta potentia magnae Invidiae, Juv. 10, 56.—In *pass.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 43: nox praecipitata, *declining*, i. e. *drawing to a close*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 47; cf.: aetas praecipitata (opp. adulescens), *declining age*, Mat. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 5.—**2.** *To hasten, hurry* a thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quae Praecipitent obitum, *hasten their setting*, Cic. Arat. 349: vindemiam, Col. 3, 21, 10: consulta viri, Sil. 3, 166: ne praecipitetur editio, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 2: consilia raptim praecipitata, *precipitate*, Liv. 31, 32.—*Poet.*: moras, i. e. *exchange delay for haste*, Verg. A. 8, 443; 12, 699: Tiphyn pelago parari praecipitat, Val. Fl. 2, 390: cursum, Juv. 15, 78.—**3.** *With acc. and inf., to hasten, press, urge* to do any thing (poet.): dare tempus Praecipitant curae, Verg. A. 11, 3: si praecipitant miserum cognoscere curae, Stat. Th. 1, 679.—**II.** *Neutr., to hasten or rush down, to throw one's self down, rush headlong, sink rapidly, to fall* (class., but only of involuntary falling; cf. I. A.). **A.** Lit.: praecipitare istuc quidem est, non descendere, Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 90: de montibus altis ad terram, Lucr. 4, 1021: ubi Nilus praecipitat ex altissimis montibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 13, 19; cf.: Fibrenus... statim praecipitat in Lirem, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: and: in amui praecipitante, id. de Or. 3, 48, 186: nimbis In vada praecipitant, Verg. A. 9, 670; 11, 617: in fossam, Liv. 25, 11, 6; 7, 6, 9; 38, 2, 14; 39, 2, 3: in insidias, id. 2, 51; 5, 18; Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 82: non fugis hinc praecipit, dum praecipitare potestas? Verg. A. 4, 565: sol praecipitans, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 209: jam nox caelo Praecipitat, *is sinking, draws to a close*, Verg. A. 2, 9: hiems jam praecipitaverat, *had closed, come to an end*, Caes. B. C. 3, 25.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To fall down, to fall, rush, or sink to ruin*: qui in amorem Praecipitavit, pejus perit quam si saxo saliat, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 31: praecipitantes impellere, certe est inhumanum, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2; so, praecipitantem impellamus, id. Clu. 26, 70: ubi non subest, quo praecipitet ac decidat, *he may tumble down*, id. Rep. 1, 45, 69: praecipitante re publica, id. Sull. 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 31, 87; and: cum ad Cannas praecipitasset Romana res, Liv. 27, 40: ad exitum praecipitans, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 7.—**2.** *To be too hasty*: cum vitiosum sit adsentiri quicquam aut falsum aut incognitum, sustinenda est potius omnis adsensio, ne praecipitet, si temere processerit, Cic. Ac. 2, 21, 68.—Hence, **praecipitanter**, *adv.*, *hastily, precipitately*: agens mannos ad villam, Lucr. 3, 1063.

praecipuē, *adv.*, v. praecipuus *fin.*

praecipuus, a, um, *adj.* [praecipio], *that is taken before other things* (cf. princeps): excipuum quod excipitur, ut praecipuum, quod ante capitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80 Müll.—Hence, **I.** *Particular, peculiar, especial* (class.): opp. communis, Cic. Sull. 3, 9; cf. id. ib. 4, 12; id. Fam. 4, 15, 2; cf. also id. Prov. Cons. 1, 2: non praecipuum, sed parem cum ceteris fortunae conditionem subire, id. Rep. 1, 4, 7.—**B.** *In partic.*, in *jurid.* lang., *that is received beforehand* (esp. as an inheritance), *special*: praecipua dos, Dig. 33, 4, 2 *fin.*: peculium, ib. 40, 5, 23; Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 5; Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 6.—*Subst.*: **praecipuum**, ii, n., *that which is received from an inheritance before the general distribution of the property*: sestertium quingentes cum praecipuum inter legatarios habuisset, Suet. Galb. 5.—**II.** *Transf.*, like *eximius, special, chief, principal, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary*: hic homo est hominum omnium praecipuus, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 1: opera praecipua, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 2: jus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 19, 58: quos praecipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, Caes. B. G.

5, 52: natura ingenerat praecipuum quandam amorem in eos, qui procreati sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: Cicero praecipuus in eloquentia vir, Quint. 6, 3, 3; cf.: praecipuus scientia rei militaris, Tac. A. 12, 40: vir praecipuus corpore viribusque, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154: mox praecipuus cui secreta imperatorum inniterentur (*the first*), Tac. A. 3, 30.—*Absol.*: ex quibus praecipuos attingemus, Quint. 8, 3, 89: ponendus inter praecipuos, id. 10, 1, 116.—*With gen.*: philosophorum Platonem esse praecipuum, Quint. 10, 1, 81: praecipui amicorum, Tac. A. 15, 56 *fin.*: remedia calculo humano, Plin. 11, 49, 109, § 261: herba dentibus, id. 25, 13, 107, § 170; cf.: herba ad serpentium ictus, id. 8, 27, 41, § 97.—*Subst.*: **praecipuum**, i, n., *excellence, superiority*: homini praecipui a natura nihil datum esse, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 110.—*Plur.*: **praecipua**, ōrum, n.

I. In *gen.*, *matters of special importance*: duo statim praecipua ex imperatoria mente monstravit, Vop. Aur. 23, 1: principum diversam esse sortem, quibus praecipua rerum ad famam dirigenda, Tac. A. 4, 40.—**II.** *Points of superiority, of excellence*: aurigarum equorumque praecipua vel delicta, Amm. 14, 6, 25.—**III.** *Esp.*, in the philos. lang. of the Stoics, *principal or considerable things, things that come next to absolute good*, the Gr. *πρῶτημέγιστα*, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52 (v. the passage in connection).—Hence, *adv.*: **praecipuē**, *chiefly, principally*, *eminently* (class.): cf.: inprimis, maxime, potissimum, praesertim, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 31: praecipue de consularibus disputare, Cic. Sull. 29, 82: praecipue florere, id. de Or. 1, 8, 30: semper Aeduorum civitati praecipue indulserat, Caes. B. G. 7, 40; id. B. C. 3, 68: rationem praestat praecipue analogia, Quint. 1, 6, 1: praecipue quidem apud Ciceronem, id. 1, 8, 11: fortasse ubique, in narratione tamen praecipue, id. 10, 1, 51: inferioribus praecipueque adulescentulis parcere decet, id. 11, 1, 68: praecipue sanus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 108: quos praecipue fugiam, Juv. 3, 59: vivendum recte est cum propter plurima, tum his praecipue causis, id. 9, 119.—**B.** *Transf.*, = *praesertim, especially, particularly* (poet. and post-Aug.): sed perfectus liber utique ex integro resumendus, praecipueque oratio, Quint. 10, 1, 20: ostendunt admirabilem praecipue in aetate illa recti generis voluntatem, id. 10, 1, 89: pantheres, leones non attingunt perunctos eo, praecipue si et alium fuerit incoctum, Plin. 29, 4, 25, § 78; 29, 4, 34, § 107.—*So with cum*: sedulitas stulte urget, Praecipue cum se numeris commendat, Her. Ep. 2, 1, 261; Quint. 9, 2, 85; Plin. Ep. 3, 10, 4.

praecisē, *adv.*, v. praecido, *P. a. fin.*

praecisio, ōnis, *f.* [praecido]. **I.** *A cutting off* (post-Aug.): genitalium, App. M. 1, p. 106, 12.—**B.** *Transf.*, *concr.*, *the piece cut off, a cut, cutting*: tignorum, Vitruv. 4, 2; *absol.*, id. 5, 7.—**II.** *In rhetoric, a breaking off abruptly*, = *ἀποσύντομος*, Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41.—**III.** *An overreaching* (late Lat.): finis praecisionis tuae, Vulg. Jer. 51, 13.

praecisum, i, n., v. praecido, *P. a.*

praecisura, ae, *f.* [praecido], *a cutting, cut, paring* (post-class.): asparagorum, Apic. 4, 2: agrorum, Front. Colon. p. 102; 126; 140 Goes.

praecisus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praecido.

† **praeclamitator**, v. praecia.

praec-lāmō, āvi, 1, v. n., *to call out beforehand* (post-class.), Dig. 48, 8, 7 (al. proclamaverit): proclamat, praeclamat, Not. Tir. p. 93.

praec-lārē, *adv.*, v. praecclarus *fin.* A.

praec-lārēō, ui, 2, v. n., *to shine forth* (late Lat.), Alcim. Avit. ad Soror. 6, 508.

praec-lārītās, ātis, *f.* [praecclarus], *excellence* (late Lat.), Vulg. Sap. 8, 18.

praec-lārītēr, *adv.*, v. praecclarus *fin.* B.

praec-clārus, a, um, *adj.*, *very clear, very bright*. **I.** Lit. (only poet. and very rare): lux, Lucr. 2, 1032: sol, id. 5, 120: iaspis, Juv. 5, 42.—**II.** *Transf.*, *very beautiful* (physically or morally), *magnificent, honorable, splendid, noble, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, famous, celebrated* (class.): vultus, Lucr. 4, 1033: urbs situ

praecclaro ad aspectum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 117: aries praecclarior, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: homo praecclara virtute et forma, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 51: praecclaris operibus laetari, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7: praecclara indoles ad dicendum, id. de Or. 1, 29, 131: genus dicendi magnificum atque praecclarum, id. ib. 2, 21, 82: eximia et praecclara, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: praecclara et magnifica, id. Or. 4, 15: multi praecclari in philosophia et nobiles, id. de Or. 1, 11, 46: gens bello praecclara, Verg. A. 8, 480; 12, 347: nec quicquam est praecclarius aut praestantius, Cic. Fam. 10, 5, 2: praecclarissimum facinus, Nep. Tim. 1, 5: praecclarum est popularem me esse in populi salute, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 3, 2 *fin.*: res, *distinguished wealth, opulence*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 46.—*Of medicines that operate well, excellent, efficacious, etc.*: rubrica in medicina res praecclara habetur, Plin. 35, 6, 14, § 33; 20, 7, 26, § 61; 27, 4, 14, § 31; cf. usus, id. 23, 3, 36, § 73: utilitas, id. 22, 24, 51, § 110.—*Ironically*: illa praecclara tua patientia famis, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26; cf.: praecclaram populo Romano refert gratiam, id. ib. 1, 11, 28.—*In a bad sense, noted, notorious*: sceleribus suis ferox atque praecclarus, Sall. J. 14, 21.—(β) *With gen.*: T. Livius, eloquentiae ac fidei praecclarus in primis, Tac. A. 4, 34.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms, praecclare and praecclariter. **A.** *Form praecclare*. **1.** *Very clearly, very plainly*: praecclare aliquid explicare, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 33: praecclare intellego, id. Fam. 13, 7, 1: praecclare memini, id. ib. 4, 7, 2: invenire, Plin. Ep. 3, 13, 3: praecclare et apposite et facete scribere, Gell. 2, 23, 11.—**2.** *Excellently, admirably, very well*: praecclare nobiscum actum iri, si, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9; cf.: omnino praecclare te habes, cum, etc., id. ib. 2, 2, 61, § 149: simulacrum praecclare factum e marmore, id. ib. 2, 4, 44, § 96: praecclare facitis, qui, etc., id. Phil. 3, 10, 25: praecclare dicere aliquid, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: gerere negotium, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 34: praecclarissime aliquid facere, id. Mil. 35, 96.—*Of medicines that operate well, excellently, efficaciously, etc.*: radix caeliacis praecclare facit, Plin. 22, 19, 22, § 48; 26, 15, 90, § 161; 29, 4, 25, § 78; 32, 4, 14, § 35.—*As an expression of assent*: pacem vult M. Lepidus: praecclare, si, etc., *very good, very well*, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 8 sq.—**B.** *Form praecclariter, excellently*: rebus praecclariter gestis, Quadrig. ap. Non. 516, 12; Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P. (Enn. p. 180 Vahl.).

praec-clāvium, ii, n. [praec-clavus], *the part of the dress before the purple stripe*, Afran. ap. Non. 64, 22 sq.

praec-clūdo, si, sum, 3, v. a. [claudio], *to shut in front, hence, in gen., to shut to, to close* (class.). **I.** Lit.: portas praecclausit, Caes. B. C. 2, 19 *fin.*: praeccludere portas consuli, id. ib. 3, 12: fores, Prop. 2, 4 (5), 21: portus classi, Lucr. 9, 39: horrea, Suet. Calig. 26 *fin.*: via lapidum ruinā praecclusa, *blocked up*, Suet. Oth. 8 *fin.*—*Transf.*, with a personal object: praecclausit cunctos negotiatores, i. e. *closed their shops*, Suet. Ner. 32.—**II.** *Transf.* **1.** *To close a thing to any one, i. e. to forbid access to*: omnem orbem terrarum civibus Romanis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 65, § 168: maritimos cursus praeccludebat hiemis magnitudo, id. Planc. 40, 96: sibi curiam, id. Pis. 17, 40: omnes sibi aditus misericordiae iudicium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 21.—**2.** *To shut up or off, to hinder, stop, impede*: effugium alicui, Lucr. 1, 973: vocem alicui, Liv. 33, 13, 5; cf.: linguam cani, ne latret, Phaedr. 1, 22, 5.

praec-clūcō, ēre, v. n., *to be very famous or renowned* (post-class.): qui in vetustā praeccluent comedia, Ter. Maur. p. 2433 P.: praeccluens potestas, Prud. Cath. 4, 37.—*In the collat. form praecclūo*, ēre, v. n.: vos, qui ex ubertate terrae praeccluat, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 38 Mai.

praec-clūis, e, *adj.* [praec-cluo, clueo], *very celebrated* (post-class.): liberi, Mart. Cap. 1, § 3; 1, § 24: conventus, id. 9, § 906.

praec-clūo, ēre, v. praeccluo.

praec-clūsiō, ōnis, *f.* [praeccluo], *a shutting or damming up, a reservoir* (post-Aug.): aquarum, Vitruv. 9, 9 *med.*

praec-clūsor, ōris, m. [id.], *one that shuts up; trop., a hinderer, precluder* (post-class.): legis, who impedes an understanding of the law, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27 *fin.*

praec-clūsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. praeccludo.

praeco, ōnis (old *da*, PRAECONEI, Inscr. Lat. 202, 2, 34), *m.*, a crier, herald, in a court of justice, in popular assemblies, at auctions, at public spectacles, games, or processions, etc.: exsurge, praeco, fac populo audientiam, Enn. ap. Plaut. Poen. prol. 11 (Trag. v. 32 Vahl.); Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30, § 76; id. Quint. 3, 11; Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 86 and 87 Müll.: haec per praekonem vendidit, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 84: in eopse astas lapide, ut praeco praedicat, on the auctioneer's block, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 17; cf.: ut praeco, ad merces turbam qui cogit emendas, Hor. A. P. 419; Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 8; Juv. 6, 439; 8, 95: indictum funus, ad quod per praekonem evocabantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106 Müll.—**II.** Transf., a publisher, herald: o fortunata adulcescens, qui tuae virtutis Homerum praekonem inveneris! Cic. Arch. 10, 24.

praecoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from praecoquo.

* **prae-coepi**, pisse, *v. a.*, to begin before: urbem, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 84 Mai.

praecogitatio, ōnis, *f.* [praecogito], a thinking or considering beforehand, forethought, precogitation (post-class.): praecogitationem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

prae-cogito, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to think upon, ponder, or consider beforehand, to premeditate, precogitate (perh. not ante-Aug.): plura, Quint. 12, 9, 20: abscessum, Cod. Th. 8, 4, 20: multo ante praecogitatum facinus, Liv. 40, 4 fin.: praecogitati mali mollis ictus venit, Sen. Ep. 76, 34: nolite praecogitare quid loquamini, Vulg. Marc. 13, 11.

praecognitio, ōnis, *f.* [praecognosco], foreknowledge, precognition (late Lat.), Boeth. Consol. Phil. 5, 4; Ambros. de Fide, 3, 10, 64.

praecognitor, ōris, *m.* [id.], he who knows beforehand, Ambros. de Fide, 2, prol. 14.

prae-cognosco, no perf., gnitum, 3, *v. a.*, to foreknow, foresee (very rare): praecognito nostro adventu, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 4: mors praecognita est, Suet. Aug. 97: Christus praecognitus ante mundi constitutionem, Vulg. 1 Pet. 1, 20: haec enim praecognita, Boeth. Consol. Phil. 5, 4.

prae-colo, no perf., cultum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** To cultivate beforehand, trop.: animi habitus, ad virtutem quasi praeculti et praeparati, Cic. Part. 23, 80.—**II.** To honor, esteem, revere beforehand: nova et incipit (i. e. ante tempus opportunitatem colere), Tac. A. 14, 22.—Hence, **praecultus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I.), highly ornamented (post-Aug.): tunc donis sacro praeculta auro, Stat. Th. 2, 298: genus eloquentiae praecultum, Quint. 11, 1, 31.

prae-commōdo, āre, *v. a.*, to advance as a loan, to give as a favor (post-class.): quingentos solidos, Cod. Th. 14, 27, 2: linguam, Coripp. Laud. Just. 1, 7.

* **prae-commōveo**, āre, *v. a.*, to move greedily: liberos, Sen. Thyest. 302.

prae-compositus, a, um, *Part.* [compono], composed or prepared beforehand: praecomposito ore, Ov. F. 6, 674.

prae-concinnatus, a, um, *Part.* [concinnō], arranged or prepared beforehand (post-class.): praeconcinnato mendacio fallens maritum, App. M. 5, p. 170, 34.

prae-condiō, īre, *v. a.*, to season beforehand (post-class.): leporem, Apic. 8, 8 med.

prae-conditus, a, um, *Part.* [condo], prearranged (late Lat.): praeconditis causis, Aug. Gen. ad Lit. 6, 28.

praecōnialis, e, *adj.* [praeconnius], to be praised or commended, that which ought to be honored: viri, Cassiod. Var. 9, 25: pietati vestrae praecōniale est diligere, id. ib. 8, 1.—Hence, *adv.*: **praecōnialiter**, honorably, Cassiod. in Psa. 17.

praecōniatio, ōnis, *f.* [praeconium], high commendation (late Lat.), Interpr. Iren. 3, 3.

Praecōninus, i, *m.* [praeco], a Roman surname, Suet. Gram. 3; Plin. 33, 1, 7, § 29.

praecōnium, ii, *v.* praconius, **II.**

praecōnius, a, um, *adj.* [praeco], of or belonging to a praeco or public crier: quae-stus, the office or business of a public crier,

Cic. Quint. 31, 95.—**II.** Subst.: **praecōnium**, ii, *n.* **A.** The office of a public crier: facere, to be a public crier, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 1: praconium me ut detis, make me your auctioneer, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 93; Suet. Gram. 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., a crying out in public; a proclaiming, spreading abroad, publishing (syn. praedicatio): tibi praconium deferam, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 2; App. M. 6, p. 176, 3: praconio contendere, in strength of voice, Suet. Ner. 24: domesticum, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 86.—*Plur.*: praeconia famae, Ov. H. 17, 207: peragere praeconia casus, id. Tr. 5, 1, 9.—**2.** In partic., a publishing, celebrating, laudation, commendation (syn.: laudatio, elogium): praconium alicui tribuere, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7: mandare versibus laborum praconium, id. Arch. 9, 20: formae praeconia, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 9: praconium facere de Deo, Lact. 1, 4, 2; 4, 14, 19.

praecōnor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [praeco], to perform the office of public crier or herald, to herald, proclaim; to praise (post-class.), Interpr. Iren. 5: fama praecōnans, Mart. Cap. 1, § 63; Arn. in Psa. 92 and 97.

prae-conspicibilis, e, *adj.* [conspicor], very remarkable, wonderful (eccl. Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 96, 6.

prae-consumō, no perf., sumptum, 3, *v. a.*, to waste or spend beforehand (Ovid): suas vires bello, Ov. M. 7, 489; id. Tr. 4, 6, 30.

* **prae-con-trecto**, āre, *v. a.* [tracto], to feel or handle beforehand, i. e. in thought: praecontrectare videndo, Ov. M. 6, 478.

praecōquē, *adv.*, and **praecōquis**, e, *adj.*, *v.* praeco.

prae-cōquo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** To boil beforehand, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 288: rutam, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 34, 136; id. Tard. 4, 3, 26.—**II.** To ripen fully: praecoccta uva (sole), Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81.

praecordia, a, um, *v.* praeco.

praecordia, ōrum (*sing.* praecordium, Isid. 10, 102), *n.* [prae-cor]. **I.** Lit., the muscle which separates the heart and lungs from the abdomen, the midriff, diaphragm: exta homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur membrana, quae praecordia appellant, quia cordi praetenditur, quod Graeci appellaverunt *φρένας*, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 197: (Plato) cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: unius praecordia pressit sensis, i. e. stopped his breath, Juv. 6, 621.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The entrails, the stomach (syn.: viscera, exta, ilia): praecordia vocamus uno nomine exta in homine, Plin. 30, 5, 14, § 42; Cels. 4, 1: ipse annulus in praecordiis piscis inventus est, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92: totis praecordiis stertens, M. Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 123; Plin. 26, 7, 19, § 35: quid veneni saevit in praecordiis, Hor. Epod. 3, 5: multo proluere, id. S. 2, 4, 26.—**B.** The breast, the heart (mostly poet.): spiritu remanente in praecordiis, Liv. 42, 16: frigidus coit in praecordia sanguis, Verg. A. 10, 452; Ov. M. 12, 140.—As the seat of the feelings and passions: quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus, Verg. A. 2, 367: meis inaequatur praecordiis Libera bilis, Hor. Epod. 11, 15: verax aperit praecordia Liber, id. S. 1, 4, 89: inquieta, id. Epod. 5, 95: flagrantia, Juv. 13, 102; cf.: tacita sudant praecordia culpa, id. 1, 167: mutare praecordia, i. e. sententiam, Prop. 2, 3, 13 (2, 4, 31): in praecordiis meis de mane vigilabo ad te, Vulg. Isa. 26, 9.—Hence, even, praecordia mentis, the seat of the mind, for the mind, Ov. M. 11, 149.—**C.** The body, bodies in gen.: in terrā ponunt praecordia, Ov. M. 7, 559.

prae-corrumpo, no perf., ruptum, 3, *v. a.*, to corrupt or bribe beforehand (Ovid): aliquem donis, Ov. M. 14, 134: illa praecorrupta, id. ib. 9, 295.

praecox, cōcis, also **praecōquis**, e, and **praecōquus**, a, um, *adj.* [praecoquo], ripe before its time, early ripe, rare-ripe, premature, precocious (syn. praematurus). **I.** Lit.: allium praecox, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 112: rosa, id. 21, 4, 10, § 19: germinationes, id. 17, 2, 2, § 16: pira, Col. 5, 10: vites praecoxis fructus, id. 3, 2: ex unā praecoque vite, id. 3, 9: uvae praecoquas legere, id. 12, 37: arbores, bearing fruit before their time, Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 114: quando jam praecoquae uvae vesci possunt, when the

earliest grapes are ripe, Vulg. Num. 13, 21.—**B.** Transf.: loca, and subst.: **praecoccia**, ium, *n.*, places where fruits ripen early, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 79; 18, 24, 54, § 197.—**II.** Trop., over-hasty, premature, precocious, untimely (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): pugna, Enn. ap. Non. 150, 16 (Ann. v. 282): ingeniorum, velut praecox genus, Quint. 1, 3, 3: risus praecox, Plin. 7 proem. 1, § 2: audacia, i. e. of a boy, Sen. Brev. Vit. 6: fuga, Lucil. ap. Non. 150, 17; Varr. ap. ib. 157, 3: praecoquis libido, Nov. ap. ib. 150, 18; Afran. ap. Gell. 10, 11, 9.—**A.** *Adv.*: **praecōquē**, prematurely, etc.: properans, Auct. Itin. Alex. 38 Mai.

prae-crassus, a, um, *adj.*, very thick: cortex, Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34.

praecrēpo, crēpui, 1, *v. n.*, to sound or resound beforehand: in domo patris praecrepuisse symphoniam, Ambros. in Psa. 118, 11, 26.

† **prae-crūdesco**, crūdui, 3, *v. incho.* *n.*, to grow very hard, Not. Tir. p. 81.

prae-culco, āre, *v. a.* [calco], to impress strongly or beforehand (post-class.), Tert. Monog. 10.

praecultus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praecolo.

* **prae-cūpidus**, a, um, *adj.*, very desirous or fond of anything: pretiosae suppellectilis praecupidus, Suet. Aug. 70.

prae-cūro, āre, *v. a.*, to care for beforehand (post-class.): corpus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37: res suas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29 fin.

praecurrentia, ium, *n.*, *v.* praecurro fin.

prae-curro, cūcurri (curri, Liv. 8, 30, 13 Weissenb.), cursum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.*, to run before, hasten on before, precede (class.; cf.: antecede, antevenio). **I.** Neutr. **A.** Lit.: eā ego huc praecurri gratiā, ne, etc., Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 110: prope praecurrit, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 11: praecurrit index ad Persea, Liv. 40, 7, 7: praecurrit equites, Caes. B. G. 6, 39: praecurrit ante omnes, id. B. C. 2, 34, 5: citius Petro, Vulg. Johan. 20, 4.—**B.** Trop., to go on before, precede; to surpass, excel: eo fama jam praecurreret de proelio Dyrrhachino, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: ut certis rebus certa signa praecurrerent, precede, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 118; id. Ac. 1, 12, 45: alicui studio, id. Cat. 4, 9, 19; so, alicui, id. de Or. 3, 61, 230.—**II.** Act. **A.** In gen., to hasten before a person or thing, to precede, go before, anticipate: illud praecurrere cogor, to combat in advance, * Lucr. 1, 371: aliquem aetate, Cic. Or. 52, 176: ita praecurrit amicitia iudicium, id. Lael. 17, 62: nec appetitus rationem praecurrant, id. Off. 1, 29, 102.—**B.** In partic., to surpass, excel in any quality: aliquid, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 7, 28: aliquid nobilitate, Nep. Thras. 1, 3: aliquid iudicio, Tac. Or. 22.—Hence, **praecurrentia**, ium, *n.* In rhetoric like antecedentia, things that go before, antecedents, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 166: primordia rerum et quasi praecurrentia, id. Part. 2, 7.—*** Part. perf.**: **praecursus**, a, um, having preceded: rumore praecursus, Amm. 18, 2, 1.

praecursator, ōris, *m.* [praecurro], an advanced guard (post-class. for praecursor): revocatis praecursatoribus, Amm. 16, 12, 8.

praecursio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], a coming or going before. ***I.** In gen.: sine praecursione visorum, without a previous occurrence of phenomena, Cic. Fat. 19, 44.—**II.** In partic. ***A.** In milit. lang., a preliminary combat, a skirmish, Plin. Ep. 6, 13, 6.—**B.** In rhet. lang., a preparation of the hearer, Cic. Top. 15, 59.—**C.** The office or work of a forerunner, the mission of John the Baptist, Aug. Tract. in Johan. 4, 6.

praecursor, ōris, *m.* [id.], one who runs before. **I.** A forerunner, precursor, of a servant, Plin. Pan. 76 fin.; one who precedes on the same path, Lact. 6, 7, 3.—Esp., the forerunner of Christ, John the Baptist, Aug. Tract. in Johan. 4, 6; 4, 8.—**II.** Trop.: flos praecursor indolis bonae, Nazar. Pan. Const. 3 med.—**III.** In milit. lang., an advanced guard, vanguard, Liv. 26, 17 fin.—**B.** Transf., a scout, spy (cf.: emissarius, speculator), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 108.

praecursōrius, a, um, *adj.* [praecursor], *precursory* (post-Aug.): epistula. Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 2: index. Amm. 15, 1, 2 (al. pro-cursorius).

1. praecursus, a, um, *Part.*, from praecurro.

2. praecursus, ūs, m. [praecurro], a *forerunning, coming before, anticipation* (post-Aug.): Etesiarum, Plin. 16, 25, 42, § 104: praecursus quodam gloriosae passionis, Ambros. in Luc. 5, 109.

prae-cūtio, cussi, cussum, 3, v. a. [quatio], to shake, wave, or brandish before or in front (poet.): taedas. Ov. M. 4, 757 (but in Prop. 4, 15, 16, the true reading is percutit).

praeda, ae (old abl. sing. **PRÆDAD**, Inscr. Col. Rostr.), f. [for praehenda, from praehendo, v. prehendo], *property taken in war, booty, spoil, plunder, pillage* (syn.: exuviae, spoliū). **I.** Lit.: praeda exercitus undat, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 437 (Ann. v. 320 Vahl): praedas ac manubias in urbis ornamenta conferre, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 61; cf. manubiae, and the passages there cited with praeda; so *plur.*: praedarum in parte reperta frangebant pocula, Juv. 11, 101.—*Mostly sing.*: praeda ante parta, Cic. Prov. Cons. 11, 28: praedam capere de praedonibus Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 14: praedam militibus donare, Caes. B. G. 7, 11 *fin.*: victores praeda spoliisque potiti, Verg. A. 9, 450.—**II.** Transf.

A. An animal, bird, etc., caught or killed in the chase; prey, game (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cervi luporum praeda rapacium, Hor. C. 4, 4, 50; Phaedr. 1, 5; Verg. A. 3, 223; Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 219; of fishing, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 4; Ov. M. 13, 936: in saltu venantur aves; hinc praeda cubili Ponitur, Juv. 14, 82.—**Prov.**: praeda canum lepus est, Mart. 1, 22, 5.—**Transf.**, of a person, prey, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 23; Ov. H. 15, 61.—**B.** In gen., booty, spoil, gain, profit: illa, quae emptā ex praeda est, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 2; 15, 3, 13: adeste, sultis, praeda erit praesentium, id. Stich. 1, 3, 67: maximos quaestus praedasque facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119; Hor. S. 2, 3, 68: ostendit praedam, treasure trove, Phaedr. 5, 6, 4: a quibus magnas praedas Agesilaus faciebat, from which Agesilaus drew great advantage, Nep. Chabr. 2, 3; cf. Plin. 26, 1, 3, § 4.

praedābundus, a, um, *adj.* [praedor], *ravaging, pillaging, plundering*, Sall. J. 90, 2: exercitus, Liv. 2, 26; Curt. 8, 1, 5.

praedamnatio, ōnis, f. [praedamno], *precondemnation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Habit. Mul. 4; id. Apol. 27 *med.*

prae-damno, avi, ātum, 1, v. a., to condemn beforehand, to precondemn (not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit.: praedamnatus collega, Liv. 4, 41 *fin.*: amicum, Suet. Aug. 56.—**II.** Trop.: spem, i. e. to give it up or renounce beforehand, Liv. 27, 18, 8: se perpetuae infelicitatis, think themselves condemned to perpetual misery, Val. Max. 6, 9.

praedatīcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [praedor], taken as booty or plunder (post-class.): pecunia, Gell. 13, 24, 28 (in Gell. 4, 18, 12, the better reading is praedatae).

praedatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a taking of booty, plundering, pillaging (post-Aug.).—In *plur.*: latrocinis ac praedationibus infestato mari, Vell. 2, 73, 3; Tac. A. 12, 29.—In *sing.*, Lact. 5, 9; Vulg. Isa. 9, 5.

praedator, ōris, m. [id.], a plunderer, pillager. **I.** Lit. (class.): quos ego in eodem genere praedatorum direptorumque poño, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20: exercitus, praedator ex sociis, Sall. J. 44, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A hunter (poet.): praedator aprorum, Ov. M. 12, 306; Stat. Th. 4, 316.—**Transf.**: corporis, i. e. a ravisher, Petr. 85, 3.—**B.** A rapacious or avaricious man, Tib. 2, 3, 43.

praedatorius, a, um, *adj.* [praeda], *plundering, rapacious, predatory*: manus (militum), marauders, Sall. J. 20, 7; Tac. A. 4, 24 *fin.*: naves, pirate-ships, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 69; Liv. 34, 36: classes, id. 29, 28.

praedatrix, icis, f. [praedator], she that plunders, pillages, robs (poet. and in post-class. prose): Herculei praedatrix cedat alumni, i. e. the nymph Dryope, who stole away Hylas, Stat. S. 1, 5, 22.—*Adj.*: bestia, a beast of prey, Amm. 26, 6, 10: fera, id. 14, 2, 1; 14, 10, 1.

praedatum, i, n., v. praedor *fin.*

1. praedatus, a, um, v. praedor and praedo.

2. praedātus, a, um, *Part.* [do], given beforehand (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37 *med.*; 3, 17; id. Tard. 1, 1; 2, 1; 3, 7 *fin.*

prae-decessor, ōris, m., a predecessor (post-class.), Symm. Ep. 10, 47; Rutil. Nam. 1, 424.

*** prae-dēlasso**, āre, v. a., to weary out or weaken beforehand: quae (moles) incursum praedelassat aquarum, Ov. M. 11, 731.

prae-dēlēgatio, ōnis, f., an assignment or delegation before the time (post-class.), Cod. Just. 11, 5, 3.

prae-dēmonstro, āre, 1, v. a., to demonstrate beforehand (late Lat.), Rustic. cont. Acep. p. 1192.

prae-densus, a, um, *adj.*, very thick, very dense (post-Aug.): farrago, Plin. 18, 16, 41, § 142: grana, id. 18, 7, 10, § 53: terra, id. 18, 18, 48, § 171.

prae-dēsīgnatus, a, um, *Part.* [designo], designated beforehand (post-class.): praedesignatus vobis Christus, Tert. Res. Carn. 22 *fin.*

praedestinatio, ōnis, f. [praedestino], a determining beforehand, predestination (eccl. Lat.), Boeth. Consol. Phil. 4; in the title of a book by Augustin.: De praedestinatione Sanctorum, et saep.

prae-dēstino, avi, ātum, 1, v. a., to determine beforehand, to predestine (not ante-Aug.): triumphos, Liv. 45, 40 *fin.*: qui praedestinavit nos in adoptionem filiorum, Vulg. Eph. 1, 5: nuptiarum gaudia sibi, Auct. Paneg. ad Max. et Constant. 7: alicui trinam indolem, Prud. Cath. 12, 67; Augustin. Don. Persev. 21.—**II.** To provide beforehand: cavea modico praedestinata pretio, App. M. 4, 15.

prae-dētermino, āre, 1, v. a., to fix beforehand (late Lat.), Aug. Orat. p. 1126, t. 47 Migne.

*** prae-dexter**, tēra, tērum, *adj.*, very skilful, Grat. Cyn. 67 (acc. to Barth, i. q. ambidexter, aequimanus).

praediator, ōris, m. [praedium], a purchaser of mortgaged estates sold at auction, a dealer in landed estates, Cic. Att. 12, 14, 2; 12, 17: qui mercatur a populo praediator appellatur, Gai. Inst. 2, 61. Persons who followed this business were familiar with mercantile law, and were often consulted as lawyers, Cic. Balb. 20, 45; Dig. 23, 3, 54 in *lemm.*: praediator, ἀντιπράχτωρ, Gloss. Philox.

praediatorius, a, um, *adj.* [praediator], relating to the sale of estates at auction, predatory: jus, Cic. Balb. 20, 45; Val. Max. 3, 12, 1: lex, Suet. Claud. 9.

*** praediatura**, ae, f. [praedium], the purchase of estates at auction, Gai. Inst. 2, 61.

praediātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Possessing landed property (post-class.): bene praediatus, App. Flor. p. 349, 40.—**B.** In gen., wealthy: in omnibus praediatus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 46.—**II.** Who pledges his lands to the State: praediatus ὑπὲρ φόρου ὀμνουν ἐνδεδεμένος, Gloss. Philox.

*** praedicābilis**, e, *adj.* [I. praedico], praiseworthy, laudable: aliquid praedicabile, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49; Ambros. in Luc. 1, 15.

praedicāmentum, i, n. [id.], that which is predicated, a quality; in *plur.* = categoriae, Aug. Conf. 4, 6; id. Trin. 5, 8; Isid. 2, 16, 1.

praedicatio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** A public proclaiming, a proclamation, publication (class.) of the praeco, luctuosa et acerba praedicatio, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 48: mandata praedicatio, App. M. 6, p. 176, 10: praedicatio societatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 61, § 140.—Hence, an assertion: decem praedicationes, Mart. Cap. 4, § 383.—**II.** A praising, praise, commendation (class.): praedicatio tua, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 22; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 41: grata, Plin. Ep. 9, 3; Plin. 20, 10, 42, § 109; Liv. 4, 49, 10: vana, Flor. 4, 2, 63; cf. Plin. 35, 3, 5, § 15.—**III.** A prediction, prophecy, soothsaying, Lact. 4, 21, 2; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 36, 3.—**IV.** (Eccl. Lat.) Preaching: stultitia praedicationis, Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 21; id. Tit. 1, 3.

praedicativus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], de-

claring, asserting, predicative (post-class.): propositio, categorical, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29 *fin.*: syllogismus, Mart. Cap. 4, § 343: genus, id. ib.

praedicator, ōris, m. [I. praedico]. **I.** In gen., one who makes a thing publicly known, a proclaimer, publisher, crier (post-class.), App. M. 6, p. 176, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** One who publicly commends a thing, a praiser, eulogist (class.): beneficii, Cic. Balb. 2, 4: te ipso praedicatore ac teste, id. Fam. 1, 9, 6; Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 2.—**B.** In eccl. Lat., a preacher, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 28 *med.*: gentium (cf. Paul), Sulp. Sev. Ep. 1, 6; Vulg. 1 Tim. 2, 7.

praedicatōrius, a, um, *adj.* [praedicator], praising, laudatory (late Lat.): verba, Salv. adv. Avar. 19 *fin.*

praedicatrix, icis, f. [id.], she that makes known (post-class.): summarum potestatum, Tert. Anim. 46.

1. praedico, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To cry in public, make known by crying in public, to publish, proclaim. **A.** Lit., of a public crier: ut praeco praedicat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 17: auctionem praedicem, ipse ut venditem, id. Stich. 1, 3, 41; cf.: si palam praeco praedicasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 16, § 40; Cic. Quint. 15, 50; id. Off. 3, 13, 55; id. Fam. 5, 12, 8.—**B.** Transf. **I.** In gen., to make publicly known, to announce, proclaim, to say, relate, state, declare (syn.: moneo, ante denuntio, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 36; 1, 15, 43; class.): audes mihi praedicare id. Domi te esse? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 11: vera praedico, id. ib. 3, 2, 20: aliam nunc mihi orationem despoliato praedicat, atque olim, you tell a different story, speak another language, id. As. 1, 3, 52: utrum taceanne an praedicem? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 53: si quidem haec vera praedicat, id. And. 3, 1, 7.—With *obj. clause*: qui ingenti magnitudine corporum Germanos esse praedicabant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; Sall. C. 48, 9; Caes. B. C. 3, 106, 4: barbari paucitatemque nostrorum militum suis praedicaverunt, reported, id. B. G. 4, 34: injuriam in eripendis legionibus praedicat, displays, id. B. C. 1, 32, 6: ut praedicat, as you assert, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 23: quod mihi praedicabas vitium, id. tibi est, that you attribute to me, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 249: avus tuus tibi aedilicium praedicaret repulsam, would tell you of the repulse that P. Nasica suffered respecting the edileship, Cic. Planc. 21, 51.—**2.** In partic., to praise, laud, commend, vaunt, extol (syn.: laudo, celebros); constr. with *aliquid* (de aliquo), de aliquā re, and *absol.*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 18: quid ego ejus tibi nunc faciem praedicem aut laudem? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 17: beata vita glorianda et praedicanda est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 50; Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 57: aliquid miris laudibus, id. 25, 5, 18, § 40; 13, 24, 47, § 130; Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 10; Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 54.—With *obj. clause*: Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos praedicant, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: quae de illo viro Sulla, quam graviter saepe praedicaverunt! Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 33: qui possit idem de se praedicare, numquam se plus agere, etc., id. Rep. 1, 17, 27; cf. id. Pis. 1, 2.—With *de aliquā re*: qui de meis in vos meritis praedicaturus non sum, Caes. B. C. 2, 32.—**Absol.**: qui benefacta sua verbis adornant, non ideo praedicare, quia fecerint, sed ut praedica-

rent, fecisse creduntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 15: verecundia in praedicando, Tac. Agr. 8 *fin.*—**3.** To preach the gospel (eccl. Lat.): evangelium, Vulg. Matt. 4, 23: baptismum, id. Marc. 1, 4; *absol.*, id. Matt. 4, 17 et saep.—**II.** For praedicere, to foretell, predict (eccl. Lat.): persecutiones eos passuros praedicabat, Tert. Fug. in Persec. 6; so, persecutiones praedicatae, id. ib. 12.

2. praedico, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., to say or mention before or beforehand, to promise. **I.** In gen. (mostly post-Aug.; cf. praefor), Ter. And. 4, 4, 54: hoc primum in hac re praedico tibi, id. ib. 1, 1, 19: Davus dudum praedixit mihi, id. ib. 5, 1, 21; 1, 2, 34; Quint. 4, 2, 57: tria, quae praediximus, have mentioned before, id. 3, 6, 89; 2, 4, 24: praedicta ratio, id. 8, 6, 62: ratio ejus in medicina similis praedictis, Plin. 33, 13, 37, § 136; Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 8.—**II.** In partic. **A.** To foretell, predict; to forebode (class.): defectiones solis et lunae multo ante praedicere, Cic. Sen. 14, 49; so, eclipsim, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 53: futura, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; Petr.

137 *fin.*: nihil adversi accidit non praedicente me, *that I had not predicted*, id. Fam. 6, 6; aliquid, Sen. Q. N. 2, 32, 5: malum hoc nobis De caelo tactas memini praedicere quereus, Verg. E. 1, 17: hos luctus, id. A. 3, 713.—**B.** To give notice or warning of, to appoint, *fix* (mostly post-Aug.), Naev. ap. Non. 197, 16: ubi praetor reo atque accusatoribus diem praedixisset, Tac. A. 2, 79: praedicta die, id. ib. 11, 27: insula Batavorum in quam convenirent praedicta, id. ib. 2, 6; cf. Plin. 10, 23, 31, § 61: praedicta hora, Suet. Claud. 8.—**C.** To say what one should do, to advise, warn, admonish, inform, charge, command (class.; syn.: praecipio, moneo); usually constr. with *ut* or *ne*: Pompeius suis praedixerat, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 92; Nep. Them. 7, 3; Liv. 2, 10, 4; 22, 60; 39, 19, 2: ei visam esse Junonem praedicere, ne id faceret, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48; Liv. 10, 41: praedixit, ne destinatum iter peterent, Vell. 2, 82, 2; Tac. A. 13, 36; cf. in the *abl. absol.*: praedicto, ne in re publica haberetur, id. ib. 16, 33.—With *acc.*: unum illud tibi. . . Praedicam, Verg. A. 3, 436; cf. with an *obj.-clause*: Mummius jussit praedicti conducitibus, si eas (statuas) perdidissent, novas eos reddituros, Vell. 1, 13, 4; *absol.* of a physician, Curt. 3, 6, 3.—**D.** To proclaim, announce at an auction, etc. (cf. I. praedico, I. A.): si in auctione praedictum est, ne, etc., Gai. Inst. 4, 126.—Hence, **praedictus**, a, um, *P. a.*, previously named, before mentioned, preceding: vicina praedictae sed amplior virtus est, Quint. 8, 3, 83: nomen, id. 9, 3, 66: posterior ex praedictis locus, id. 2, 4, 24; 10, 1, 74: simul pedes, eques, classis apud praedictum amnem convenere, Tac. A. 1, 60; Plin. 10, 23, 31, § 76.—**praedictum**, i, n. (Acc. to II. A.) A foretelling, prediction (class.; syn. praesagium): Chaldaeorum praedicta, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: astrologorum, id. ib. 2, 42, 88: vatum, id. Leg. 2, 12, 30; Verg. A. 4, 464: haruspicias, Suet. Oth. 6; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24: deorum, Val. Fl. 4, 460.—**B.** (Acc. to II. C.) An order, command (Livian): praedictum erat dictatoris ne quid absente eo rei gereret, Liv. 23, 19, 5.—**C.** An agreement, concert: velut ex praedicto, Liv. 33, 6, 8.

praedictio, ōnis, *f.* [2. praedico]. **I.** A premising, in rhet., Quint. 9, 2, 17.—**II.** A foretelling, prediction.—In *sing.*: praedictio mali, Cic. Div. 2, 25, 54; 2, 42, 87 sq.—In *plur.*: vatum, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4; id. N. D. 2, 3, 7; Suet. Tib. 14.

praedictivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], foretelling, predictive; in medicine, prognosticating: item libro praedictivo, quem *προφητικόν* appellavit (Hippocrates), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 12, 100.

praedictum, i, v. 2. praedico *fin.*
praedictus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. praedico.

prae-difficilis, e, *adj.*, very difficult (post-class.), Tert. Bapt. 2 *fin.*

prae-digestus, a, um, *adj.* [digerō], that has well digested: corpus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2, 41.

praediolum, i, n. *dim.* [praedium], a small farm or estate, Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 108; id. Att. 16, 34; id. Fam. 2, 15; 2, 6, 7; Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4.

prae-dirus, a, um, *adj.*, very frightful, detestable (post-class.): facta dictu visuque praedira, Amm. 31, 8: mulier, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 329 Burm.

prae-disco, ēre, v. a., to learn beforehand, make one's self acquainted with beforehand (rare but class.): aliquid, Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 147: ventos et varium caeli praediscere morem, Verg. G. 1, 51: sic ut praediscere possimus, utrum sit perseverans, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 104.

prae-dispositus, a, um, *Part.* [dispono], prepared beforehand: nuntii, Liv. 40, 56 *fin.*

prae-ditus, a, um, *Part.* [do]. **I.** Endowed, gifted, or provided with, possessed of something (above others) (freq. and class.; syn.: instructus, ornatus); constr. with *abl.*: legiones pulchris armis praeditas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 63: divino praedita sensu, Lucr. 5, 144: immortali sunt haec naturā praedita, id. 1, 236: parvis opibus ac facultatibus praeditus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 69: mundus praeditus animo et sensibus,

id. N. D. 1, 8, 18: spe, id. Verr. 1, 3, 10: parvo metu, id. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: singulari cupiditate, audaciā, scelere, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 6: praeditus levitate, egestate, perfidiā, id. Fl. 3: singulari immanitate et crudelitate, id. Sull. 3, 7: vitio grandi et perspicuo, id. Inv. 1, 47, 88.—**II.** Of a deity, like praepositus, placed or set over, presiding over any thing (post-Aug.); constr. with *dat.*: deus ei rei praeditus, M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. 3, 9 Mai: Mercurius nuntiis praeditus, Front. Eloqu. med.: Venus praedita optimati amori, App. Mag. p. 281 med.; id. de Deo Socr. p. 50.

praedium, ii, n. [for praehendium, from praehendo, v. prehendo], a farm, estate, a manor (either in town or country): praedibus et praediis populo cautum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 142; 2, 1, 55, § 143: urbanum, id. ib. 2, 3, 86, § 199; Liv. 22, 60; Cato ap. Fest. s. v. quadrantal, p. 258 Müll.; Cic. Caecin. 4, 11: tot praedia, tam pulchra, tam fructuosa, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 43: habet in urbanis praediis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 86, § 109: hunc in praedia rustica relegarat, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: fructus praediorum, id. Att. 11, 2, 2; Mart. 12, 72, 3: natis dividere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 169: urbana praedia omnia aedificia accipimus, non solum ea, quae sunt in oppidis, sed et si forte stabula sunt, vel alia meritoria in villis et in vicis, vel si praetoria voluptati tantum deservientia, quia urbanum praedium non locum facit, sed meritoria, Dig. 50, 16, 198: praedia Appula, Juv. 9, 54: praedia tam urbana quam rustica, Gai. Inst. 1, 120: praedia principio insulae, Vulg. Act. 28, 7.

prae-divēs, itis, *adj.*, very rich, very plentiful (not in Cic. or Caes.; opp. inops pecuniae), Liv. 45, 40: praedives et praepotens, Tac. A. 15, 64: Senecae praedivitis hortos, Juv. 10, 16: Licinius, id. 14, 306: praedivite cornu Auctumnus, Ov. M. 9, 91.

praedivinatio, ōnis, *f.* [praedivino], a divining beforehand, presentiment, Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 89.

prae-divīno, āre, v. a., to have a presentiment of, to divine beforehand: qui futura praedivinando soleant fari, fatidici dicti, Varr. L. L. 6, § 52 Müll.; Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 17: apes praedivinant ventos imbresque, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 20.

prae-divinus, a, um, *adj.*, presaging, prophetic (post-Aug.): praedivina somnia, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167; Sol. 27, 46.

1. praedo, āre, v. praedor *fin.*

2. praedo, ōnis, m. [praeda], one that makes booty, a plunderer, robber (syn.: latro, raptor). **I.** Lit.: ita in aedibus sunt fures, praedo in proximo'st, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 105: hostes sunt, quibus bellum publice populus Romanus decrevit, vel ipsi populo Romano. Ceteri latronculi vel praedones appellantur, Dig. 49, 15, 24; Auct. Her. 2, 21, 33: urbes piratis praedonibusque patefactae, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 13: ut praedones solent, id. ib. 2, 4, 9, § 21: nefarius, id. de Or. 3, 1, 3: praedones latronesque, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: maritimus, a pirate, Nep. Them. 2, 3; so alone: capiunt praedones navem illam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 40: perfidus, alta petens, abductā virginē, praedo, Verg. A. 7, 362: praedo nuptiarum mearum, i. e. the murderer of my husband, App. M. 8, p. 207, 17: at neque Persephone digna est praedone marito, i. e. of Pluto, who had stolen her, Ov. F. 4, 591: alibi praedo, alibi praedae vindex, cadit, Liv. 38, 40.—**II.** Transf., of drones, Col. 9, 15; of the hawk, Mart. 14, 116; of persons who turn to their own use the property of others, Dig. 5, 3, 25; 9, 4, 13.

prae-dōcō, cūi, ctum, 2, v. a., to teach, instruct, inform beforehand (very rare): illi praedocti a duce arma mutaverant, Sall. J. 94, 1: praedoctus esto, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 334: myrrheus Pulvis sepulcrum praedocet, points out, shows, Plaut. Cath. 12, 72.

***prae-dōmō**, ūi, i, v. a., to tame or subdue beforehand: omnes casus praedomuit meditando, mastered or surmounted beforehand, Sen. Ep. 113, 22.

***praedōnūs**, a, um, *adj.* [2. praedo], predatory: more, Dig. 5, 3, 25.

† **praedōnūlus**, i, m. [id.], a little robber, petty robber, Cato ap. Fest. p. 242 Müll.

† **praedopiont**, praepiont, Fest.

p. 205 Müll. [praed-opio, ēre, as the prim. form of opto; v. Fest. p. 204, a, Müll.].

praedor, ātus, i (active collat. form, v. infra *fin.*), v. n. and a. [2. praedo]. **I.** Neutr., to make booty, to plunder, spoil, rob (in war and otherwise; class.; syn.: spolio, diripio): spes rapiendi atque praedandi, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9: licentia praedandi, Liv. 22, 3: praedantes milites, Caes. B. G. 7, 46 *fin.*: ex hereditate, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45; 2, 3, 3, § 6; 2, 3, 20, § 51: praedatum exire, Liv. 4, 55: necessitate inpositā ex alieno praedandi, id. 5, 5, 3: ex alienis fortunis, id. 6, 41, 11: ex necessitate alicujus, Lact. 6, 18, 8: ex agris finitimum praedari, Just. 23, 1, 10: classis pluribus locis praedata, Tac. Agr. 29: de aratorum bonis praedari, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78, § 182: praedari in re frumentariā et in bonis aratorum, id. ib. 2, 3, 62, § 146; 2, 3, 88, § 204: in bonis alienis, id. ib. 2, 19, § 46: omnibus in rebus, upon every opportunity, id. ib. 2, 1, 50, § 130: in insulis cultorum egentibus, Liv. 22, 31, 3: ex alterius inscientiā praedari, to make use of another's ignorance to defraud him, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 72: cum apud tuos Mamerinos invenire improbissimā ratione esse praedatus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 3.—**B.** Transf.: **praedatus**, a, um, that has made booty; hence, well furnished with booty (Plautinian): bene ego ab hoc praedatus ibo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 39; id. Rud. 5, 2, 29; id. Pers. 4, 4, 115.—**II.** Act., to plunder, pillage, rob any thing (rare before the Aug. period). **A.** Lit.: pastorum stabula, Cic. Sect. 5, 13 Halm N. cr.; B. and K.; dub. (al. praecleara cepisset): dum socios magis quam hostes praedaret, Tac. A. 12, 49: arces Cecropis, Val. Fl. 5, 647: maria, Lact. 5, 9 med.; 7, 17, 9: bona vivorum et mortuorum, Suet. Dom. 12 (but cf. Roth ad loc.): Hylam Nympha praedata, Petr. 83.—**2.** Transf., to take or catch animals, birds, etc.: alia dentibus praedantur, alia unguibus, Plin. 10, 71, 91, § 196: ovem, Ov. A. A. 3, 419: pisces calamo praedabor, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 37.—**B.** Trop., to rob, ravish, take (poet.): amores alicujus, to rob one of his mistress, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 59; cf.: quae me nuper praedata puella est, has caught me, id. Am. 1, 3, 1: singula de nobis anni praedantur euntes, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 55: dapes, to consume, Val. Fl. 4, 429.

Act. collat. form **praedo**, āre: praedavit omnes filios Tharsis, Vulg. Jud. 2, 13; 16; Prisc. p. 799 P.—Hence, **praedor**, āri, in a pass. signif. (antē- and post-class.): mihi istaec videtur praeda praedatum iri, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 16: terra dirptione praedabitur, Vulg. Isa. 24, 3: pecuniae praedatae, Gell. 4, 18, 12.—As subst.: **praedatum**, i, n., that which has been obtained by plunder, booty, Vop. Prob. 8, 3.

† **praedotio**, v. praedopiont.

prae-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., to draw, make, or put before or in front (not in Cic.): fossam et maceriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 69: fossas transversas viis, id. B. C. 1, 27; Tib. 4, 1, 83: fossas muris, Sil. 10, 411; cf. Sen. Ira. 2, 8, 6: murum, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: lineas itineri, to mark out the way by drawn lines, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 75.

† **praeductal**, ālis, n. [praeduco], a pencil for drawing lines: praeductal, παράγραφος, Gloss. Philox.

* **praeductōrius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or for drawing forwards: lora, traces, Cato, R. R. 135, 5.

praeductus, a, um, *Part.*, from praeduco.

praedulce, adv., v. praedulcis *fin.*

prae-dulcis, e, *adj.* **I.** Lit., very sweet, luscious (perh. not ante-Aug.): mel, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 44: ficus, id. 15, 18, 19, § 72: vina, id. 14, 6, 8, § 64: sapor, id. 12, 5, 11, § 23.—In *plur. absol.*: **praedulcia**, ium, n., over-sweet things, Plin. 24, 1, 1, § 3.—**II.** Trop., very pleasing or delightful: decus, Verg. A. 11, 155: praedulcis eloquii suavitās, Plin. 11, 17, 18, § 55; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 56: praedulce illud genus, id. 2, 5, 22: malum (luxuries), Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 132.—**Adv.**: **praedulce**, very sweetly: Tyrrhenae volucres (i. e. Sirenes) nautis praedulce minantur, Stat. S. 5, 3, 82.

prae-dūro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** Lit., to make very hard, harden very much (post-

Aug.): *sucus praeduratus*, Plin. 23, 7, 71, § 139; Apic. 6, 9; 7, 4; 8. — **II.** Trop., to *harden, indurate*, Prud. *στέφ.* 5, 177.

prae-dūrus, a, um, *adj.*, very hard (not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit.: faba praedura, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 121: radices, id. 26, 8, 29, § 46: caput, id. 9, 29, 46, § 85; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 69: corium, Tac. H. 1, 79: dens, Mart. 13, 66 (al. perjuris). — **B.** Transf., very strong: homo praedurus viribus, Verg. A. 10, 748: corpora, id. G. 2, 531: tempora, Ov. M. 12, 349. — **II.** Trop., very hard or difficult, very harsh, etc.: aetas, i. e. hardy (opp. tenera), Col. 6, 2, 1: labor, Val. Fl. 1, 235: sunt quidam praeduri oris, i. e. very impudent, Quint. 6, 4, 11: verba, very harsh, id. 1, 6, 26. — Hence, **praedurē**, *adv.*, very hardy, Avien. Pr. Mar. 488.

* **prae-ēligo**, *lēgi*, ēre, v. a., to choose rather, to prefer; with object-clause, Sid. Ep. 7, 4.

prae-ēminentia, ae, f., pre-eminence (post-class.): negotii, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1 praef.

prae-ēminēo (praem-), ēre, v. n. and a., to project forwards, be prominent. **I.** Lit. (post-class.), Aug. Conf. 6, 9; Sall. H. Fragm. 2, 85: praeminentes oculi, Dig. 21, 1, 12 (al. eminentes). — **II.** Trop., to surpass, excel (post-Aug. for emineo, excello, praesto, etc.): constr. with dat. and acc.: qui Graecis praeminet, Sen. Contr. 1, 4, 12 (dub. Burs. Graecos): genitis, Aus. Caes. n. 15: Cassius ceteros praeminet peritiā legum, Tac. A. 12, 12: appellatione aliqua cetera imperia praemineret, id. ib. 3, 56; 12, 33; 15, 34.

† **prae-emptor**, ōris, m. [emo], one who purchases before others, a pre-emptor: *προαγοραστής*, praemptor, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

prae-co (sometimes written in inscr. with one e, *PRÆRAT*, etc.), ivi and ii, itum, ire, v. n. and a., to go before, lead the way, precede (syn.: praegredior, antecedo). **I.** Lit. (a) *Neutr.*: ut consilibus lictores praerent, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 55: domino praerire, Stat. Th. 6, 519: Laevinus Romam praerivit, Liv. 26, 27 fin.: praetor dictus, qui praerit jure et exercitu, Varr. L. L. 5, § 80 Müll.; cf.: in re militari praetor dictus, qui praerit exercitui, id. ib. 5, 16, § 87 ib.: praeeunte carinā, Verg. A. 5, 186; Ov. F. 1, 81. — (β) *Act.*: per avia ac derupta praebat eum, Tac. A. 6, 21: ludos Circenses eburna effigies (Germanici) praerit, id. ib. 2, 83. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to go before, precede (rare but class.). (a) *Neutr.*: naturā praeeunte, Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58. — (β) *Act.*: acto raptim agmine, ut famam sui praerit, to outstrip, Tac. A. 15, 4. — **B.** In part. c., a relig. and publicist's t. t., to precede one in reciting a formula (as of prayer, consecration, an oath, etc.), i. e. to repeat first, to dictate any thing (the predom. signif. of the word); constr. most freq. with *aliquid* (aliquid), and less freq. with *verbis*, *voce*, or *absol.* (a) *Aliquid* (aliquid): praevi verba, quibus me pro legionibus devoceam, Liv. 8, 9, 4: aedem Concordiae dedicavit, coactusque pontifex maximus verba praerire, to dictate the formula of consecration, id. 9, 46, 6; cf. id. 4, 21, 5; 5, 41, 3; 10, 28, 14: praeeuntibus exsecrabat carmen sacerdotibus, id. 31, 17: sacramentum, Tac. H. 1, 36; 2, 74: obsecrationem, Suet. Claud. 22: cum scriba ex publicis tabulis sollemne ei praecationis carmen praerit, Val. Max. 4, 1, 10. — (β) Praeire verbis: praevi verbis quid vis, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 48. — (γ) *Absol.*, with dat. of the person: praevivimus commilitonibus iusjurandum more sollemni praestantibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 52 (60): de scripto praerire, to read before, Plin. 28, 2, 3; 12: ades, Luculle, Servili, dum dedico domum Ciceronis, ut mihi praeeatis, Cic. Dom. 52, 133. — **2.** Transf., apart from technical lang., to recite, read, sing, or play before one (rare but class.): ut vobis voce praerent, quid iudicaretis, Cic. Mil. 2, 3: si legentibus singulis praerire semper ipsi velint, wish to read before, Quint. 2, 5, 3; 1, 2, 12; and: praeeunte aliquā iucunda voce, id. 1, 10, 16: tibiam Caio Graccho cum populo agenti praerisse ac praemonstrasse modulos ferunt, Gell. 1, 11, 10. — **B.** In part. c., to lead the way, by orders, directions, precepts: omnia, ut decemviri praerent, facta, Liv. 43, 13 fin. (cf. praefari): si de omni quoque officio iudicis praerire tibi me vis, Gell. 14,

2, 12. — Hence, **praeiens**, Part., going before; as subst.: **praeiens**, euntis, m., he who precedes another, as a precursor or leader: lectio non omnis nec semper praeeunte eget, Quint. 1, 2, 12.

† **prae-cūsus**, a, um, Part. [prae-edo], eaten before, Not. Tir. p. 166.

prae-exercitamentum, i, n., a previous or preparatory exercise (post-class.), as a transl. of the Gr. *προγυμνάματα*, Prisc. p. 1329 P.

† **prae-facilis**, e, *adj.*, very easy, Not. Tir. p. 51.

prae-factus, a, um, v. 1. praefectus. **prae-fāmen**, inis, n. [praefor], a preface (post-class.), Symm. Ep. 2, 34.

prae-fandus, a, um, P. a. of praefor, q. v.

prae-fascinē, *adv.*, v. praefascine.

prae-fātigātus, a, um, Part., wearied beforehand: fatigatus (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 7, 84.

prae-fatio, ōnis, f. [praefor], a saying beforehand; concr. **1.** That which is said or repeated beforehand, a form of words (esp. relig. or jurid.), formula: praefatio donationis, Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 80, § 186: sacrorum, Liv. 45, 5, 4: ultionis, Val. Max. 6, 3, 1: triumphi, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 98. — **2.** A preliminary hearing, an introductory address (law t. t.), Dig. 45, 1, 134. — **II.** That which precedes a discourse or writing, a preface, prologue (post-Aug.): vocabula rustica aut externa cum honoris praefatione ponenda, saying, by your leave, Plin. praef. § 13: numquam tristiore sententiam sine praefatione clementiae pronuntiavit, Suet. Dom. 11: C. Cassius numquam sine praefatione publici paricidii nominandus, Val. Max. 2, 8, 8: iucundissime Imperator (sit enim haec tui praefatio verissima), qs. *appellation, title*, Plin. praef. § 1: nulla praefatione facta iudici rem exponere, without preface, without any introduction, Dig. 1, 2, 1. — Of remarks before a recitation, designed to win the favor or avert the displeasure of hearers, a preface; also of books: praefationem dicere, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2; 2, 3, 1; 4, 11, 14; 14, 8; Quint. 7, 1, 11; 8, 3, 31; 11, 1, 67; Mart. 3, 18, 1 al.

prae-fatiuncula, ae, f. dim. [praefatio], a short preface or opening (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 64, n. 8; 112, n. 20.

prae-fātus, i, n., v. praefor fin.

1. praefātus, a, um, v. praefor fin.

2. praefātus, ūs, m. [praefor], a saying beforehand, a prediction (post-class.), Symm. Ep. 10, 22.

prae-fectiānus, a, um, *adj.* [praefectus], of or belonging to the praetorian prefect (post-class.): apparitor, Amm. 17, 3, 6; also subst.: **prae-fectiānus**, i, m.; Cod. Just. 12, 53, 2; 3.

* **prae-fectio**, ōnis, f. [praeficio], a setting before: a praefectione praefica dicta, Varr. L. L. 7, § 70 Müll.

prae-fectōrius, a, um, *adj.* [praefectus], of or belonging to a prefect: vir, an ex-prefect, Dig. 1, 9, 1; also subst.: **prae-fectōrius**, ii, m., Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

prae-fectūra, ae (dat. plur. *PRAEFECTVRIS*, Inscr. Corp. Lat. 206, 83), f. [id.], the office of a president or overseer, a presidency, superintendence, prefecture. **I.** In gen.: villae, Varr. R. R. 1, 17 fin.; cf. Plaut. Cas. 1, 11 (infra B. 2. b.): morum, the superintendence of the public morals (a part of the duty of the censor), Suet. Caes. 76: hanc de se praefecturam servo dare, Plin. 28, 5, 14, § 56: equitum Gallorum, the command of the cavalry, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12: alarum, Suet. Aug. 38: urbis, Plin. 7, 14, 12, § 62; Suet. Aug. 37; id. Tib. 42; id. Vesp. 1; Dig. 1, 12, 1 (al. Urbis): praetorio, Aur. Vict. Caes. 9, 11: praefectura domūs Siculā non mitior aulā, Juv. 6, 486. — **II.** In part. c. **A.** In milit. lang., the office of commander or governor in the provinces, the government of a country or town (which was conferred by the proconsuls and praetors), a prefectship, prefecture: praefecturas sumere, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4; cf.: praefecturam petivit: negavi me cuiquam negotianti dare, id. ib. 5, 21, 10: multorum consulum praetorumque praefecturas delatas sic accepit, ut, etc., Nep. Att. 6, 4. — **B.** The administration of a province: aliquem

ad praefecturam Aegypti provehere, Suet. Aug. 66: Aegypti, id. Ner. 47. — Hence, **2.** Transf. **a.** An Italian city governed by Roman authorities (praefecti) and according to their edicts, a prefecture: praefecturae eae appellabantur in Italiā, in quibus et jus dicebatur et nundinae agebantur, et erat quaedam earum res publica, neque tamen magistratus suos habebant, in quas legibus praefecti mittebantur quotannis qui jus dicerent, etc., Fest. p. 233 Müll.; Cic. Sest. 14, 32; id. Pis. 22, 51; id. Phil. 2, 24, 58: Capua in formam praefecturae redacta, Vell. 2, 44, 4; cf. Liv. 26, 16; Inscr. Orell. 3699. — **b.** The territory of a prefecture, a district, province, government (ante-class. and post-Aug.): quin ruri es in praefecturā tuā? ... abi rus, abi directus tuam in provinciam, Plaut. Cas. 1, 11 and 15: nunc ibo in meam praefecturam, ut jus dicam lardo, id. Capt. 4, 3, 7: Aegyptus dividitur in praefecturas oppidorum, quas nomos vocant, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49: proximae praefecturae, Tac. A. 11, 8: praefecturae magis quam imperia, Front. Princ. Hist. med. — **C.** In the agrimensores, the land allotted to a colony, Sicul. Flacc. Condit. Agr. p. 21 Goes; Front. Limit. p. 43 ib.; Aggen. ap. Front. p. 56 ib.

1. praefectus (praefactus), a, um, Part. [facio], done beforehand (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 174; id. Tard. 2, 14, 218; 5, 4, 71.

2. praefectus, a, um, Part., from praeficio.

3. praefectus, i, m., v. praeficio fin.

prae-fecundus, a, um, *adj.*, very fruitful (post-Aug.), Plin. 16, 17, 51, § 118.

† **prae-fēriculum**, i, n. [praefero], a broad brazen dish used at sacrifices: praefericulum vas aeneum sine ansā patens summum, velut pelvis, quo ad sacrificia utebantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 248 Müll. (whether at the sacrifices in honor of Ops cannot be determined, on account of the mutilated state of the words relating to it in Fest. p. 249, b).

prae-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a., to bear before, to carry in front, to hold forth.

I. Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.): dextrā ardentem facem praeferebat, Cic. Ver. 2, 4, 34, § 74; cf.: alicui facem ad libidinem, id. Cat. 1, 6, 13: in fascibus insignia laureae, Caes. B. C. 3, 71: fasces praetoribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 22; Ov. F. 2, 336: claram facem praeferre pudens, Juv. 8, 139. — **2.** Pass. with mid. force: praelatus, riding by, hurrying past: praelatus equo, Tac. A. 6, 35: praelatos hostes adoriri, Liv. 2, 14 fin.: praeter castra sua fugā praelati, id. 7, 24; cf. id. 33, 27. — With acc.: castra sua praelati, hurrying past the camp, Liv. 5, 26. — **B.** In part. c., to carry in front, to bear along in public, and esp. in religious and triumphal processions: signa militaria praelata, Liv. 3, 29; 31, 49: Pontico triumpho trium verborum praetulit titulum: veni, vidi, vici, Suet. Caes. 37: statum Circensi pompā, id. Tit. 2. — **II.** Trop.

A. In gen., to carry before, to place or set before, to offer, present (very rare): clarissimum lumen praetulistis menti meae, Cic. Sull. 14, 40: suam vitam, ut legem, praefert suis legibus, to carry one's life before, let it shine before as a guiding law (the image is borrowed from the bearing of torches before a thing), id. Rep. 1, 34, 52 Mos.: apud consulem causam atque excusationem, to offer as a cause, as an excuse, Sisenn. ap. Non. 58, 17. — **B.** In part. c. **1.** To place a person or thing before another in esteem, to prefer (very freq.): quem cui nostrum non saepe praetulit? Cic. Att. 9, 13, 8; so, aliquem alicui, id. Brut. 26, 101: se alicui, id. de Or. 2, 84, 342; Caes. B. G. 2, 27, 2; cf.: virtute belli praeferrī omnibus nationibus, id. ib. 5, 54, 5: pecuniam amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 17, 63: ius majestatis atque imperii ipsi naturae patriaeque amoris, id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: vestram voluntatem meis omnibus commodis et rationibus, id. Imp. Pomp. 24, 71: ergo ille... ipsis est praefereendus doctoribus... Equidem quemadmodum urbes magnas viculis et castellis praefereundas puto, sic, etc., id. Rep. 1, 2, 3: Brutus cuilibet ducum praefereendus, Vell. 2, 69, 3: puellam puellis, Ov. M. 4, 56; Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 94: hoc pueris patriaeque, Juv. 6, 111: animam praeferre

pudori, id. 8, 83.—With an *object-clause*, to choose rather, prefer: cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ungi Praeferat Herodis palmatis pinguibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 184: ut multi praetulerint carere Penatibus, Col. 1, 3.—**2.** With ref. to time, to take beforehand, to anticipate (very rare; not in Cic.): diem triumphi, Liv. 39, 5, 12: nec bonus Eurytion praetato invidit honori, Verg. A. 5, 541; cf.: praetato die, Form. Praet. ap. Dig. 2, 13, 1; 48, 10, 28; cf. opem, to bring beforehand, Stat. Th. 6, 476.—**3.** To show, display, exhibit, discover, manifest, expose, reveal, betray, etc. (rare but class.): cum praeferrimus sensus aperte, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4: avaritiam praefers, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 87: amorem, Ov. H. 17, 36: fons Calirhoë aquarum gloriam ipso nomine praefers, Plin. 5, 16, 15, § 72: aures in equis animi indicia praeferrunt, id. 11, 37, 50, § 137: duae aquilae omen duplicis imperii praeferrentes, Just. 12, 16: modestiam praeferre et lasciviam uti, Tac. A. 13, 45 (but in id. H. 5, 1, praetatis is corrupted; the correct read. is privatis): dolorem animi vultu, Curt. 6, 9, 1: sapientiae studium habitu corporis, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 6.

prae-ferox, ōcis, adj., very fierce, bold, violent, impetuous, insolent (perh. not ante-Aug.): praeferores legatos, Liv. 5, 36; Tac. A. 4, 60: praeferoce ingenio, id. H. 4, 32; 4, 23: multiplici successu praeferoce, Suet. Caes. 35.

prae-feratū, a, um, adj., tipped or shod with iron: modius, Cato, R. R. 11: pilum, pointed with iron, Plin. 13, 10, 23, § 97.—Transf.: praeferratus apud molas tribunus, i.e. chained, fettered, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 22.

prae-fertilis, e, adj., very fruitful or fertile (post-class.): germen, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 1025: terrae ubere, Alcim. 5, 119.

prae-fervidus, a, um, adj., very hot, burning hot, torrid (in prose not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: fulgor, Att. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 42 (Trag. Rel. p. 188 Rib.): regio, Col. 3, 1, 3: balneum, Tac. A. 14, 64.—**II.** Trop.: ira, glowing, burning, Liv. 9, 18, 5.

***prae-festinatim**, adv. [prae-festino], very hurriedly, in hot haste, very hastily: praefestinatim et cupide, Sisenn. ap. Non. 161, 29.

prae-festino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To hasten before the time, to hasten too much (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): praefestinare prae-loqui, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 31: sciscere, quae sit causa, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 186 P. (Com. Rel. p. 182 Rib.): ne deficere praefestinent, Liv. 23, 14 fin.: praefestinatum opus, Col. 11, 2, 3.—**II.** To hasten past: sinum, Tac. A. 5, 10.

prae-fica, ae, f. [prae-ficio], a woman hired to lament at the head of a funeral procession: praefica dicta, ut Aurelius scribit, mulier, ad luctum quae conduceretur, quae ante domum mortui laudes ejus caneret... Claudius scribit: quae praeficeretur ancillis quemadmodum lamentarentur, praefica est dicta. Utrumque ostendit a praefectione praeficam dictum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 70 Müll.; Lucil., and Varr. ap. Non. 66, 31 sq.: superaboque omnes argutando praeficas, Plaut. ib.: sine virtute argutum civem mihi habeam pro praefica, id. Truc. 2, 6, 14.—In apposition: tamquam mulierum voces praeficarum, Gell. 18, 7, 3.

prae-ficio, fēci, fectum, 3, v. a. [facio], to set over any thing (as officer, superintendent, leader, etc.), to place in authority over, place at the head, appoint to the command of. **I.** Lit. (freq. and class.; cf.: praepono, praefero): te cum securi caudicali praeficio provinciae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 25: praefici rure recte qui curet tamen, id. Cas. 1, 1, 17: aliquem pecori, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: certum magistratum alicui procuratori, id. Leg. 2, 26, 66: imperatorem bello, id. Imp. Pomp. 16, 49: tantis rebus, id. ib. 10, 27: legatos legionibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: pontifices sacris, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 26: aliquem sacerdotio Neptuni, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 27: libertos rationibus, libellis et epistulis, Tac. A. 6, 8: aliquem provinciae, id. ib. 13, 46; 2, 4: aliquem classi, Nep. Milt. 4, 1; Liv. 35, 42 et saep.: lucis Avernus, Verg. A. 6, 118: Juno sacris praefecta maritis, Ov. H. 12, 87: in eo exercitu inimici mei fratre praefecerat, had given him a command, Cic. Sest. 18, 41.—**II.** Trop., to set over, etc. (rare): nec locus nec materia invenitur, cui divinat-

nem praeficere possimus, Cic. Div. 2, 4, 12.—Hence, as subst.: **praefectus**, 1, m., an overseer, director, president, chief, commander, prefect. **A.** In gen.: gymnasi praefecto poenas pendere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 22: villae, Varr. R. R. 1, 17 fin.: tu (censor) es praefectus moribus, Cic. Clu. 46, 129; cf.: praefectus morum, Nep. Hamilc. 3, 2: nec vero mulieribus praefectus praepona-tur, Cic. Rep. 4, 6, 16 (Non. 499, 13); cf. Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 30: cum praefectus custodum quaesisset, etc., Nep. Eum. 11, 1: his utitur quasi praefectis libidinum suarum, Cic. Red. in Sen. 6, 15.—**B.** In partic., as a title of particular civil or military officers, a president, superintendent, commander, governor, etc.: praefectus aerarii or aerario, a treasurer, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 2; id. Pan. 92; Gell. 13, 24, 30; Capitol. Gord. 4: annuae, a superintendent of grain or of the markets, Tac. A. 11, 31; Inscr. Orell. 1084; 1186; 1091; 3169: castrorum or castris, an officer who attended to the pitching of the camp and all matters connected therewith, a quartermaster, Vell. 2, 112, 6; 119, 4; 120, 4; Tac. A. 14, 37; 1, 20; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 10: classis, an admiral, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 89; Liv. 26, 48; 36, 20; 42; Flor. 3, 7; afterwards also for a captain of a ship, Tac. H. 3, 12; Veg. Mil. 4, 32; Inscr. Orell. 3596; who was formerly called praefectus navis: dextrum cornu praefectos navium ad terram explicare jubet, Liv. 36, 44; Flor. 2, 5: fabrum, in the army, a superintendent of the military engines, chief engineer, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, C, 2; id. B. C. 1, 24, 4; Nep. Att. 12, 4; Vell. 2, 76, 1; Plin. 36, 6, 7, § 48; Inscr. Orell. 4906; in the free towns and colonies, a superintendent of public works, ib. 516: equitum, a commander of the cavalry, as we say, a colonel or general of cavalry, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12; Vell. 2, 24, 1; called also simply praefectus, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; 3, 7; Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 7; cf. cohortium, Sall. J. 46, 7: legionis, in the time of the emperors, the same that was previously called legatus legionis, a commander of the legion, i. q. our colonel, Tac. H. 1, 82; Suet. Claud. 12; id. Galb. 11; 14; id. Calig. 56; id. Ner. 21; Inscr. Grut. 465, 2; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 9: praefectus regis or regius, a commander-in-chief, generalissimo, Liv. 36, 11; Sall. J. 46, 5; Nep. Alcib. 5, 2; id. Ages. 2, 3; cf. Flor. 3, 5; 11: praefectus praetorio and praetorii, in the time of the emperors, a commander of the imperial body-guard, praetorian prefect, Tac. A. 1, 24; id. H. 1, 13; 19; Dig. 1, 11 et saep.; in later times, a governor of a province of the Roman empire: praefectus urbi or urbis, governor of the city of Rome, in the times of the republic, appointed only to represent the consul during the latter's absence; under the emperors, a perpetual office with a particular jurisdiction, Varr. ap. Gell. 14, 7; Tac. A. 6, 10; 11; Plin. 11, 38, 90, § 223; Suet. Aug. 33; Inscr. Orell. 3153 sq.: vigilum or vigili-bus, a captain of the watch, Dig. 1, 15, 3; 47, 2, 58; Inscr. Orell. 801; 1088; 1929: Aegypti, the governor of the province of Egypt, Suet. Aug. 18; 66; id. Vesp. 6; Dig. 1, 17; Inscr. Orell. 709; 3651; so, Lydiae, Ioniae, totiusque Phrygiae, Nep. Dat. 2, 5: Alpium, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 134; Inscr. Grut. 287, 7.

prae-fidens, entis, Part. [fido], trusting too much, over-confident (rare but class.): exultantem te et praefidentem tibi Reprimam legum habena, self-confident, rash, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 166; so, homines sibi praefidentes, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90.—**Adv.** **praefidenter**, too confidently (late Lat.); comp.: praefidentius, Aug. Ep. 55.

prae-figo, xi, xum, 3, v. a., to fix or fasten before, to set up in front, to fix on the end or extremity of. **I.** Lit. (class., but not in Cic.): ripa erat acutis sibus praefixis munita, Caes. B. G. 5, 18; so, praefigere aeneos cancellos foraminibus, Col. 8, 17, 6: arma puppibus, Verg. A. 10, 80: in hastis Praefigunt capita, id. ib. 9, 466; cf.: vexillum in biremis puppe, Suet. Calig. 15: rostrum lupi villarum portis, Plin. 28, 10, 44, § 157: caput hastae, Suet. Caes. 85.—**Poët.**: nigrum theta (i. e. Θ, as a sign of death on Roman inscriptions) vito, to mark crime with the black theta, i. e. to condemn it, Pers. 4, 13.—**II.** Transf., aliquid ali-quā re. **A.** To tip, head, point, etc.: asse-res cuspidibus praefixi, Caes. B. C. 2, 2: ja-

cula praefixa ferro, Liv. 26, 4, 4: aere aut ferro praefixae hastae, Curt. 3, 2, 7: ferro praefixum robur acuto, Verg. A. 10, 479: ora capistris, to muzzle, id. G. 3, 399.—**B.** To close, block up (post-Aug.): prospectus omnes, to wall up, build up, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 59: fenestras praefixae, Dig. 8, 2, 5.—**C.** To pierce, transfix with something: latus praefixa veru, Tib. 1, 7, 55 (6, 49).—***D.** To enchant, bewitch, Quint. Decl. 10, 8.

praefiguratio, ōnis, f. [praefiguro], a prefiguration (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 2; Hier. Ep. 53, 8: legis, Hilar. in Ps. 118, 3, 3.

praefigurator, ōris, m. [id.], one who prefigures (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Conj. Adult. 6.

prae-figuro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to prefigure (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 6, 20; Cypr. Ep. 2, 3.

prae-finio, īvi and īi, ītum, 4, v. a., to determine, fix, or appoint beforehand, to prescribe (class.; a favorite word with Cic.; syn.: praestitui, praescribo): praefinire non est meum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 21: aliquid restricte, id. Leg. 2, 18, 45: praefinit successori diem, id. Prov. Cons. 15, 37: ad certum praefinitumque tempus, Suet. Galb. 14 fin.; and: dies certus praefinitus, Gell. 1, 25, 16: sumptum funerum, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68: neque de illo quicquam tibi praefinio, quo minus, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 174: praefinisti, quo ne, etc., id. Fam. 7, 2, 1.—**Absol.**: nec res praefinit ipsa, limit, set bounds, *Lucr. 1, 618.—Hence, ***praefinito**, adv., in the prescribed manner: praefinito loqui, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 19.

prae-finitio, ōnis, f. [prae-finio], a determining or fixing beforehand, appointment, prescription (post-class.), Gai. Inst. 4, 51; Dig. 36, 2, 19; 20: saeculorum, Vulg. Eph. 3, 11; Tert. Monag. 2.

praefinito, adv., v. praefinio fin.

praefiscine, praefiscini, and **praefascini**, adv. [adverbial form from praefascinum; cf. Non. 153, 12; prop. in security against magic; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 775 sq.; hence], meaning no evil, without offence, without vanity (mostly ante-class.): pol tu ad laudem addito praefiscini, ne puella fascinetur, Titin. ap. Charis. p. 210; Afran. ib.: praefiscini hoc nunc dixerim, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 84; id. Cas. 5, 2, 51: homo praefiscini frugi, Petr. 73, 6.—Form praefascine, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 4; Gell. 10, 24, 8; Charis. p. 210 P.: praefascine dixerim, App. Flor. 3, 16, p. 356, 30 (cf. Hildeb. ad loc.).

praefletus, a, um, v. perfletus.

prae-floreo, ēre, v. n., to flower or blossom before the time (post-Aug.), Plin. 16, 29, 51, § 119.

prae-flo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [flos], to deprive of its blossoms beforehand; only trop. **1.** To lessen, diminish, tarnish (very rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): gloriam ejus victoriae praeflorata apud Thermopylas esse, Liv. 37, 58 fin.; cf.: decus praecerpturn praefloratumque, Plin. Pan. 58: gaudii fructum, Gell. 14, 1, 36.—**2.** To de-flower: vidua venit jam ab alio praeflorata, App. Mag. p. 332, 29.

prae-fluo, ēre, v. n. and a., to flow by or past (rare; perh. not ante-Aug.). (a) *Neutr.*: infima valle praefluit Tiberis, Liv. 1, 45, 6: a latere urbis quod in orientem patet, id. 43, 31, 3: vado incerto, Tac. A. 12, 33: ita ut (aquae tubo ductae) recte praefluere possint, Inscr. Orell. 199.—(β) *Act.*: Aufidus, Qui regna Dauni praefluit Appuli, Hor. C. 4, 14, 26: Tibur, id. ib. 4, 3, 10: Aquileiam, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126; 3, 11, 16, § 102; 4, 3, 4, § 8: Pergamum, id. 5, 30, 33, § 126: castra, Tac. A. 15, 15: Noricam provinciam, id. ib. 2, 63.

praefluo, a, um, adj. [prae-fluo], flowing by or past (post-Aug.): amnis, Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60.

praefocabilis, e, adj. [prae-foco], that has the power of choking, suffocating (post-class.): spiratio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 35: loca, id. ib. 37: sensus, id. Tard. 3, 2.

praefocatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a choking, suffocation (post-class.), Scrib. Comp. 100; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 6.

prae-foco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [fau], to choke, strangle, suffocate (poet. and post-class. for suffoco): animae viam, Ov. Ib. 560: partum, Dig. 25, 3, 4: Jovem, Arn. 7.

29: messis praefocata, Calp. Ecl. 4, 115: ex abundantia praefocari, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

prae-fōdio, fōdi, 3, v. a. **I.** To dig before or in front of: portas, Verg. A. 11, 473 (id est ante portas fossas faciunt, Serv.). **II.** With respect to time, to dig or bury before: scrobes, to make pits beforehand, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 79: aurum, to bury before, Ov. M. 13, 60.

prae-focundus, a, um, v. praefocundus.

prae-fomento, āre, v. a., to warm or foment beforehand (post-class.): vulnera aqua gelidā, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19 med.

prae-for, fatus, 1 (old imper. praefato, Cato, R. R. 134, 1: praefamino, id. ib. 141, 2; cf. Müll. ad Fest. p. 87, 10), v. dep. n. and a. **I.** In gen., to say or utter beforehand, to premise, praeface: in parte operis mei licet mihi praefari, quod, etc., Liv. 21, 1, 1; Col. 10, praef. 5; 12, 50, 7; Cels. 3, 1: praefatus, de summa se republica acturum, having first announced by edict that, etc., Suet. Caes. 28: quae de deorum natura praefati sumus, etc., Cic. Univ. 10 fin.: cum praefatus fuero, quae, etc., Col. 1 prooem. fin.; Gell. 9, 15, 4: sibi Asiam sufficere praefatus, Just. 11, 5, 5: arcana se et silenda afferre praefatus, Curt. 6, 7, 3: is cum praefatus esset, scire, etc., id. 7, 4, 9; Liv. 43, 7, 7. **II.** Esp. **A.** In a relig. sense, to utter a preliminary prayer, to address in prayer beforehand: majores nostri omnibus rebus agendis Quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque esset, praefabatur, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: pontifice maximo praefante carmen, Liv. 5, 41, 3: decemviri carminibus (abl.) praefarentur, should say beforehand (= praecirent), id. 22, 1, 16 (v. Weissenb. ad h. l.): priusquam hasce fruges condantur... ture, vino Jano, Jovi, Junoni praefato, offering wine and incense, say a prayer to Janus, etc., Cato, R. R. 134, 1.—With the obj.-acc. of the deity: Janum Jovemque vino praefamino, id. ib. 141, 2: divos, Verg. A. 11, 301.—**B.** Si dicimus, Ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefamur: sin de Aurelii aliquid aut Lollia, honos praefandus est, we do not preface it by saying, with permission, with respect be it spoken, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4: veniam, to ask leave before speaking, App. M. 1 init.; id. Flor. init.—**C.** To name or cite beforehand: Aristoteles, quem in iis magna secutus ex parte praefandum reor, to mention or name as an authority in advance, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 43.—**III.** To foretell, predict, prophesy (very rare), Cat. 64, 383.—Hence, **A. praefatus**, a, um, in pass. signif., mentioned or stated before (post-class.): condemnatus ex praefatis causis, Dig. 20, 4, 12: jura, ib. 10, 3, 19: sic etiam nostro praefatus habere libro, named at the beginning, Aus. praef. 2 fin.: sine honoribus praefatis appellare aliquid, without saying, By your leave, Arn. 5, 176: vir praefata reverentia nominandus, Vop. Aur. 1.—Hence, subst.: **praefatū**, i, n., for praefatio, a preface: praefato opus est, Symm. Ep. 6, 3.—**B. praefandus**, a, um, P. a., for which must be asked permission or indulgence; that requires apology: praefandi umoris e corpore effluviū, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171.—Hence, subst.: **praefanda**, ōrum, n., foul expressions: in praefanda videmur incidere, Quint. 8, 3, 45.

praeformator, ōris, m. [praeformo], that forms or arranges beforehand (post-class.), Tert. Praescript. 30.

prae-formido, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to fear beforehand (post-Aug.), Quint. 4, 5, 5 Zumpt N. cr. (al. performi; al. reformi), Sil. 3, 608.

prae-formo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to form or fashion beforehand, to instruct beforehand, to prepare, etc. (post-Aug.): his praeformat dictis, Sil. 7, 385; Tert. Apol. 1 fin.: velut praeformata materia, Quint. 2, 6, 5: praeformatae infantibus litterae, traced beforehand, id. 5, 14, 31.

prae-fortis, e, adj., very strong (post-class.); opp. infirmus; Tert. Carn. Chr. 5 med.

prae-fōtus, a, um, Part. [foveo], warmed or fomented beforehand (post-class.): partes aqua marina, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 2.

prae-fractē, adv., v. praefringo, P. a. fin.

prae-fractus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from praefringo.

prae-frigidus, a, um, adj., very cold: praefrigidus Auster, Ov. P. 4, 12, 35: aqua vel tepida vel praefrigida, Cels. 2, 30: unda, Just. 11, 8, 4: situs, Plin. 17, 20, 34, § 147.

prae-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, v. a. [frango], to break off before or at the end, to break to pieces, shiver (class.): ne caulis praefringatur, Cato, R. R. 33 (cited by Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 20): hastas, Liv. 8, 10; so, primam aciem telo, to break off the point of the missile, Just. 6, 8, 2: cornu galeae, Liv. 27, 33: praefracto rostro (tirimis), Caes. B. C. 2, 6: praefracta strigilis, Lucil. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 10: praefracta ligna, Lucr. 1, 892.—Hence, **praefractus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** In rhet., broken, abrupt: Thucydides praefractor, Cic. Or. 13, 40.—**B.** In character, stern, harsh, inflexible: Aristo Chius, praefractus, ferreus, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 155, 14: praefractor atque abscissior justitia, Val. Max. 6, 5 fin.: praefractus perseverantiae exemplum, sterner, firmer, id. 3, 8, ext. 3.—**Adv.** **praefractē**, sternly, inflexibly, resolutely: aerarium defendere, Cic. Off. 3, 22, 88 (Non. 155, 11, reads praefractum).—**Comp.**, Val. Max. 9, 7 fin.

prae-fugio, fugi, 3, v. n., to flee before (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 33 med.

prae-fulcio, si, tum, 4, v. a. **I.** To prop up, support a thing. *** A.** Lit.: molire praefultum torum, Prud. στερ. 5, 335.—**B.** Trop.: primum illud praefulci atque praemuni, quae, ut simus annui, secure, Cic. Att. 5, 13, 3: aliquid multis modis, Gell. 7, 3, 44: servitus, ubi ego omnibus parvis magnisque miseriis praefulci, qs. am propped up, i. e. surrounded, hedged in by, Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 6.—**II.** To place in front as a prop or stay; trop.: quin me suis negotiis praefulciat, use me as a prop, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 12.

prae-fulgeo, si, 2, v. n., to beam or shine forth, to shine greatly, to glitter before or in front of (rare before the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: nitor smaragdi collo praefulget tuo (sc. pavonis), Phaedr. 3, 18, 7: equus praefulgens ungibus aureis, Verg. A. 8, 553: equitatus phaleris praefulgens, Gell. 5, 5, 3.—**II.** Trop.: ne splendore praefulgeant, shine or glitter too much, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 32: militarium (rerum) praefulgent nomina, Vell. 1, 14, 1: praefulgebant Cassius atque Brutus, Tac. A. 3, 76: Popaeus Sabinus consulari decore praefulgens, id. ib. 13, 45: enituit et praefulsit decori et honesti dignitas, Gell. 12, 5, 7.

prae-fulgidus, a, um, adj., very bright: nubes caeli, Juven. in Matt. 3, 330, 18.

prae-fulguro, āre, v. n. and a., to flash forth (poet.). (a) Neutr.: latus praefulgetur ense, Stat. Th. 7, 502.—(β) Act.: strictoque vias praefulgetur ense, fills with flashes of light, illuminates, Val. Fl. 3, 119: aulam augustam cultu, Coripp. Laud. Just. 3, 222.

praefultus, a, um, Part., from praefulcio.

prae-fundo, fudi, 3, v. a., to pour out before or in addition to, to add by pouring (post-class.), Simplic. p. 87 Goes.: semine cucuminis praefuso, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 124.—**II.** To pour upon, to wet, sprinkle. **1.** Lit.: pileus vino Calido praefusus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7, 110.—**2.** Fig.: votis praefusa supplicatio, Alcim. Ep. 8.

prae-furnium, i, n. [prae-furnus]. **I.** The opening of a furnace, the door by which fuel is admitted: si uno praefurnio coques, Cato, R. R. 38, 1.—**II.** The heating-room, or hot anteroom of a bath, = προπυρρίσιον, Vitruv. 5, 10, 2; 7, 10.

prae-furo, ēre, v. n., to rage violently (poet.): torvus praefuris, Stat. Th. 2, 420; 4, 822.

prae-fuscus, a, um, adj., very swarthy or black, Manil. 4, 721 dub.

prae-gaudeo, ēre, to rejoice greatly; with inf.: Pelopis sedes adire, Sil. 15, 307.

prae-gelidus, a, um, adj., very cold: in locis praegelidis, Liv. 21, 54: frigora, Col. 4, 8: hiems, Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 57: rivi, Sil. 4, 226.

prae-gēnerātus, a, um, Part. [genero], generated before (late Lat.): Prosper Aquit. Epitaph. Haeres. Nestor. et Pelag. init.

*** prae-germino**, āre, v. a., to bud forth early: praeflorent talia et praegerminant, Plin. 16, 29, 51, § 119.

prae-gēro, no perf., gestum, 3, v. a. **I.** To bear or carry before (post-class.): speculum, App. M. 4, p. 157, 5.—**II.** To do before; only subst.: **praegesta**, ōrum, n., things done before, former things: obli-vio praegestorum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, n. 150.

prae-gestio, ire, v. n., to desire greatly, to delight (rare but class.): videre, Cic. Cael. 28, 67: apisci, Cat. 64, 145: ludere, Hor. C. 2, 5, 9.

praegestus, a, um, Part., from praegero.

(**prae-gigno**, ēre, a false reading for progigni, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 77.)

prae-glōriōsus, a, um, adj., very famous, very glorious (post-class.); sup., Inscr. Orell. 1182.

praegnans, antis (collateral form

praegnas, ātis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 95; 4, 3, 37; M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 4, 6 Mai; Macr. S. 3, 11 fin.; Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 105 et saep.), adj. [prae- and root gna of gnascor (nascor); cf. gigno], with child, pregnant; of animals, big with young (class.; syn.: gravidus, fetus). **I.** Lit.: gravida est, quae jam gravatur conceptu: praegnans velut occupata in generando, quod conceperit: inciens propinqua partui, quod incitatus sit fetus ejus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 97 Müll.: uxor, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183: soror, id. Att. 1, 10, 4: facere aliquam praegnantem, Juv. 6, 404: sus, Varr. R. 2, 4: ovis, id. ib. 2, 2: equa, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 180: perdicēs, id. 10, 33, 51, § 102.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of plants: praegnas, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 58: surculi praegnates, hoc est, gemmatione turgentes, id. 17, 14, 24, § 105: oculi arborum praegnates, id. 17, 21, 35, § 155.—Of stones: est autem lapis iste praegnas, intus, cum quatiās, alio, velut in utero, sonante, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 12: Pacanitides gemmae praegnates fieri, id. 37, 10, 66, § 180.—Of other things: nitridae praegnates, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 112.—**B.** In gen., full of, swollen with any thing: praegnas suco herba, Plin. 24, 15, 80, § 130: ostrea multo lacte praegnata, id. 32, 6, 21, § 59: veneno vipera, id. 11, 37, 62, § 164: cucurbita, full, swollen, large, Col. 10, 379: stamine fusus, Juv. 2, 55.—In the lang. of comedy: plagae, hard, stout, smart blows, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 10.

praegnas, ātis, v. praegnas init.

praegnatio, ōnis, f. [praegnas], a getting with child or with young, a making pregnant; a being with child or with young pregnancy (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit., App. M. 1, p. 106, 21.—Of animals, Varr. R. 2, 1.—**B.** Transf., of plants, Varr. R. 1, 44.—**II.** Trop., the cause of fertility, the universal productivity of nature: o naturarum omnium fecunda praegnatio, App. Trismeg. p. 101, 30.

praegnatus, ūs, m. [id.], pregnancy (eccl. Lat.): juvenculae, Tert. adv. Jud. 9; id. adv. Marc. 3, 13.

(**prae-gnaviter**, e, adj. [prae-gnas], inclined to pregnancy: divitiarum, Fulg. Myth. 2, 3.)

*** praegnax**, ācis, adj. [prae-gnas], inclined to pregnancy: divitiarum, Fulg. Myth. 2, 3.

praegno, āre, 1, v. n., to be pregnant (late Lat.), Dracont. Carm. 10, 577.—Hence, **praegnatus**, Part., pregnant, Fulg. Rusp. ad Trasim. 2, 1.

prae-gracilis, e, adj., very slender, very lank (post-Aug.): proceritas, Tac. A. 4, 57.

*** praegrādo**, āre, v. a. [prae-gradus], to go before, precede, Pac. ap. Nea. 65, 3 (Trag. Rel. p. 68 Rib.).

prae-grandis, e, adj., very large, huge, colossal (ante-class. and post-Aug.).

I. Lit.: praegrandi gradu, Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. torvitas, p. 355 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 67 Rib.): arbores, Plin. 13, 25, 49, § 138: aures, id. 4, 13, 27, § 95; cf. oculi, id. 8, 33, 51, § 121: boves, id. 8, 45, 70, § 176: domus, id. 3, 16, 20, § 119: fel, id. 11, 37, 74, § 191: lo-

custa, Suet. Tib. 60: lapides, Vulg. Ezech. 13, 11. — **II.** Trop., *very great, powerful*: praegrans senex, i. e. the great Aristophanes, Pers. 1, 124.

prae-grāvīdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very heavy, ponderous* (poet.): moles, Stat. Th. 6, 700.

prae-grāvis, e, *adj.*, *very heavy* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: praegrave onus, Ov. H. 9, 98: caput, Plin. 8, 21, 32, § 77: unda, Mart. 4, 18, 4: perdix feta praegravem aut delumbem esse simulans, heavy, clumsy, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 103: praegravis corpore, Liv. 44, 4, 10: cibo vinoque praegraves, Tac. H. 2, 21. — **II.** Trop., *very heavy, oppressive, burdensome*: praegraves pavonum greges, i. e. very expensive, Varr. ap. Non. 440, 14 (al. graves): tertium consulatum ut praegravem recusare, Plin. Pan. 57, 4: servitium, id. 7, 8, 6, § 46. — Of persons, *very wearisome* (Tacitean): delatores, Tac. A. 4, 71: vir principi praegravis, id. ib. 11, 19; 14, 3.

prae-grāvō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to press heavily upon, to oppress with weight, to encumber* (perh. not before the Aug. period). **I.** Lit.: exonerare praegravante turbā regnum cupiens, Liv. 5, 34: praegravata telis scuta, burdened, heavy, id. 7, 23: caper praegravantibus auribus, drooping, Col. 7, 6. — **B.** Transf., *to exceed in weight, preponderate*: ne praegravet fructus parte aliqūa, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 184. — **II.** Trop., *to weigh down, depress*: qui praegravat artes, infra se positas, q's. presses them down by his own superiority, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 13. — **B.** To preponderate: cito apparebit, pars civitatis deterior quanto praegravat, Sen. Clem. 1, 24, 1; Suet. Caes. 76.

prae-grādiōr, gressus, 3, v. dep. n. and a. [gradiōr] (class.; syn.: praeco, antecede). **I.** Lit., *to go before or in advance, to precede*. (a) With dat.: gregi praegreditur equus, Varr. R. 2, 7, 6. — (b) With acc.: praegredi alium pedibus, Suet. Tib. 7: non solum nuntios, sed etiam famam adventū sui, Liv. 28, 1, 6: agmen, id. 36, 31, 7; 37, 6, 4: virum, Just. 24, 3, 4. — (γ) Absol.: alios praegredientes, Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 4. — **B.** To pass by, go past, pass; with acc.: castra, Liv. 35, 30, 11: fines, Tac. A. 14, 23. — **II.** Trop., *to surpass, excel*: alique, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 1, 1, 2.

praegressiō, ōnis, f. [praegredior], *a going before, preceding*. **I.** Lit.: errantium stellarum cursus, praegressiones, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62. — **II.** Meton., *precedence*: causae, Cic. Fat. 19, 44.

1. praegressus, a, um, *Part.*, from praegredior.

2. praegressus, ūs, m. [praegredior], *a going in advance, anticipation* (post-class.): antversio et praegressus, Amm. 21, 5, 13.

prae-gūbernans, antis, *Part.* [gubernō], *steering or guiding forwards* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 5, 13.

praegustātōr, ōris, m. [praegusto], *one who tastes the meats and drinks before they are served at the table of a prince, a foretaster, taster, cup-bearer*. **I.** Lit., Suet. Claud. 44: divi Avgvstri, Inscr. Grut. 602, 4; so ib. 582. — With private persons, Inscr. Grut. 626, 2. — **II.** Trop.: praegustator libidinum tuarum, Cic. Dom. 10, 25: in omnibus nuptiis praegustator, Lact. Mort. Pers. 38, 4.

prae-gustō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To taste beforehand (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cibos, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 33; Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 12: pocula, Juv. 6, 633: potum regis, Just. 12, 14: caro bestis praegustata, Vulg. Exod. 22, 31. — **II.** In gen., *to take, eat, or drink beforehand*: medicamina, for antidota, Juv. 6, 660.

prae-gypso, āre, v. a., *to cover over with gypsum* (post-class.): os vasculi, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

prae-hībēō, ēre (old inf. praehiberier, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 7 Fleck.), v. a. [habeo] (for praeebo, which is a contraction of it), *to hold forth, offer, furnish, grant, give, supply* (Plautinian): vestem, aurum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 49: alicui cibum, id. ib. 3, 134: alicui locum, id. Merc. 3, 1: alicui operam atque hospitium, id. Pers. 4, 3, 41: verba, to utter, speak, id. Rud. 1, 2, 50.

prae-īciō (**prae-jāciō** or **prae-jī-**

cīō, Fest. s. v. pone, p. 249 Müll.), *jēci*, jactum, 3, v. a., *to cast or throw up in front* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: moles, Col. 8, 17. — **II.** Trop., *to cast up, object, utter reproachfully*: multis in contumeliam Graecorum praejactis probris, Dictys Cret. B. Troj. 2, 24.

prae-iens, euntis, *Part.*, v. praeco fin. **prae-infundo**, fudi, fūsum, 3, v. a., *to pour into beforehand* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 34.

* **prae-innūō**, ēre, v. a., *to indicate beforehand*, Varr. ap. Non. 91, 4 dub. (al. pertinuerint).

prae-jācēō, ūi, 2, v. n., *to lie before, be situated in front of any thing* (post-Aug.). (a) With dat.: vastum mare praejacens Asiae, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 75. — (b) With acc.: campus qui castra praejacet, Tac. A. 12, 36. — (γ) Absol.: praejacentibus stagnis, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32.

prae-jāciō, v. praecicio. **praejactō**, āre, v. freq. a., *to boast excessively* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 36, 14.

prae-jactus, a, um, *Part.*, from praejacio.

prae-jīciō, v. praecicio init.

‡ **prae-jūdex**, icis, m., *one who judges beforehand*: praejudex, προδικαστής, Gloss. Philox.

praejudicātum, i, n., v. praejudico, P. a. fin.

praejudicātus, a, um, *Part.* and P. a., from praejudico.

praejudiciālis, e, *adj.* **I.** Belonging or according to a preceding judgment or decision (post-class.): multam, Cod. Th. 11, 30, 60; Symm. Ep. 10, 51. — **II.** Of or belonging to a preceding examination: actiones (= praejudicia), Just. Inst. 4, 6, 13: formulae, Gai. Inst. 4, 44, 94.

prae-judiciūm, ii, n. **I.** Lit., *a preceding judgment, sentence, or decision, a precedent* (class.): praejudiciorum vis omnis tribus in generibus versatur: rebus, quae aliquando ex paribus causis sunt judicatae, quae exempla rectius dicuntur: judiciis ad ipsam causam pertinentibus: unde etiam nomen ductum est: aut cum de eadem causā pronuntiatum est, etc., Quint. 5, 2, 1: de quo non praejudicium, sed plane judicium jam factum putatur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 12 (praejudicium dicitur res, quae cum statuta fuerit, affert judicaturis exemplum, quod sequantur: judicium autem res, quae causam litemque determinat, Ascon.). apud eosdem iudices reus est factus, cum in duobus praejudiciis jam damnatus esset, Cic. Clu. 22, 59: praejudicium a se de capite C. Verris per hoc judicium nolle fieri, id. Verr. 2, 3, 65, § 152; cf. id. Mur. 28, 60; id. Inv. 2, 20, 59 sq.: Cicero pro Milone non ante narravit, quam praejudiciis omnibus reum liberavit, from all preceding judgments, Quint. 6, 5, 10: postulavit, ne cognitioni Caesaris praejudicium fieret, preceding judgment, precedent, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 6. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Any thing that precedes another thing in such manner that we can judge or conclude from it what is further to happen, a precedent, example: Pompeius nullo proelio pulsus, vestri facti praejudicio demotus Italia excessit, by the example of your conduct (which he feared would be imitated), Caes. B. C. 2, 32: an Africi belli praejudicia sequimini? id. ib. fin.: orabat ut se praejudicio juvarem, Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 2: statim quaestor ejus in praejudicium aliquot criminibus arreptus est, as an example of what was to happen to himself, Suet. Caes. 23. — **B.** A damage, disadvantage, prejudice (post-class.): praejudicium in patrem queri, Sen. Ben. 4, 35, 2: absque praejudicio, Gell. 2, 2, 7: neque enim alimentorum causa veritati facit praejudicium, does no harm, Dig. 1, 6, 10: sine ullo litis praejudicio, ib. 26, 2, 27; Vulg. 1 Tim. 5, 21. — **C.** A judicial examination previous to a trial: quoties de hoc contenditur, an quis libertus sit, etc., redditur praejudicium, Dig. 40, 14, 6: patronus in praejudicio possessor esse videtur, ib. 22, 3, 18. — **D.** A decision made beforehand or before the proper time: neminem praejudicium rei tantae afferre, Liv. 3, 40.

prae-jūdicō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to judge, pass sentence, or decide beforehand*, to prejudge (class.). **I.** Lit., in the judicial sphere: praejudicare de aliquo majore maleficio, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 60; id. Verr. 2, 3, 65, § 153. — **II.** Transf., apart from judicial lang.: de iis censoribus praejudicant, let the censors give their preliminary judgment (before the case is brought before the judges), Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 47. — **B.** To be injurious, prejudicial; with dat. (post-class.): res inter alios judicatae aliis non praejudicant, Dig. 42, 1, 63; 47, 10, 7: ingenuitati, Paul. Sent. 5, 3, 3; Ambros. in Luc. 3, 41. — Hence, **praejudicātus**, a, um, P. a., *decided beforehand, prejudged*: praejudicatum eventum belli habetis, Liv. 42, 61: res, Cic. Clu. 17, 49: nihil, id. ib. 44, 124: opinio, a preconceived notion, prejudice, id. N. D. 1, 5, 10. — Sup.: vir praejudicatissimus, i. e. whose talents are already clearly ascertained, Sid. post Carm. 22. — **B.** Subst.: **praejudicātum**, i, n. **1.** Something decided beforehand, Liv. 26, 2. — **2.** A previous opinion, prepossession, = praejudicium postulo, ut ne quid huc praejudicati asferatis, Cic. Clu. 2, 6.

‡ **prae-jūrātio**, ōnis, f., *a previous taking of an oath which others then repeat*: praejurationes facere dicuntur hi, qui ante alios conceptis verbis jurant: post quos eadem verba jurantes tantummodo dicunt: Idem in me, Fest. p. 224 Müll.

prae-jūvo, jūvi, 1, v. a., *to aid before* (post-Aug.): affectam ejus fidem praējuvisse, Tac. H. 3, 65.

prae-lābor, lapsus, 3, v. dep. n. and a., *to glide onwards, to flow, swim, etc., before or along; to move, glide, etc., quickly by or past* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: insula, in quam Germani nando praelabebantur, Tac. H. 2, 35: piscis praelabitur ante, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 43, 111: amnis, Luc. 9, 355. — With acc.: rotis flumina, to glide by the streams on wheels, Verg. G. 3, 180; cf.: ales bestiam praevēnit et secundo flatu praelabitur et anticipat, App. de Deo Soc. prol. p. 365, 28. — **II.** Trop., *to glide past, to hasten by a thing; with acc.*: ira eruditae mentes praelabitur, Petr. 99: praelabens tempus, Col. 11, 1.

prae-lambo, ēre, v. a., *to lick or taste beforehand or first* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: (mus) praelambens omne, quod affert, Hor. S. 2, 6, 109. — **II.** Transf., *to wash or touch lightly, to bathe gently, of a river that flows by a place*: arenas, Prud. Hamart. 357; Avien. Perieg. 494.

praelapsus, a, um, *Part.*, from praelabor.

prae-largus, a, um, *adj.*, *very copious or abundant* (poet.): pulmo animae praelargus, Pers. 1, 14: dapes, Juvenc. 3, 754.

* **prae-lassātus**, a, um, *Part.* [lasso], *wearied beforehand*, Front. Strat. 2, 5.

praelātio, ōnis, f. [praefero], *a preferring, a preference* (post-class.), Val. Max. 7, 8, 4: alterius, Tert. Apol. 13; id. ad Uxor. 1, 3; Ambros. Jacob. 2, 2, 5.

praelātor, ōris, m. [id.], *one that prefers, a preferrer* (eccl. Lat.): misericordiae praelator quam sacrificii, Tert. Pudic. 2.

praelātus, a, um, *Part.*, from praefero.

prae-lautus, a, um, *adj.*, *very elegant, sumptuous, or luxurious* (post-Aug.): homines, Suet. Ner. 30; id. Vitell. 2.

prae-lavo, ēre, v. a., *to wash or rinse beforehand* (post-class.): os, App. Mag. p. 278 med.: cinis praelavatus, Theod. Prisc. 1, 27.

prae-laxātus, a, um, *Part.* [laxo], *widened or relieved beforehand* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 27.

praelectio, ōnis, f. [2. praelego], *a reading aloud to others, a lecture, prelection* (post-Aug.), Quint. 1, 2, 15; 2, 5, 4.

praelector, ōris, m. [id.], *one who reads an author to others and adds explanations, a prelector* (post-class.; cf.: lector, recitator), Gell. 18, 5, 6.

praelector, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. praelego.

1. prae-lēgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to bequeath beforehand, i. e. to bequeath a thing to be given before the inheritance is divided* (post-Aug.): eam coronam testamento ei praelegavit, Plin. 33, 2, 11, § 38: peculia

filii, Dig. 33, 8, 26: fundum, ib. 31, 1, 69: uxori dotem, Paul. Sent. 4, 1, 1.

2. prae-lego, legi, lectum, 3, v. a. **I.** To read any book to others, as a teacher, to show how it should be read, to set an example in reading, to lecture upon an author (post-Aug.): auctores, Quint. 1, 5, 11: Vergilius et alios poetas, Suet. Gram. 16. — **II.** To pick or choose out, to select (post-class.): praelectus hircus, App. M. 7, p. 192, 29. — **III.** To sail by or along a place (post-Aug. for praetervehor); with acc.: Campaniam, Tac. A. 6, 1, 2, 79 init.: Alsia praelegitur tellus, is sailed by, Rut. Itin. 1, 223.

praelialis, v. proelialis.

praeliator, v. proelior.

praelibatio, ōnis, f. [praelibo], a tasting or taking away beforehand (post-class.). **I.** Lit., an offering of the first-fruits: praemetium, quod praelibationis causa ante praemetitur, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. praemetium, p. 235 Müll.: labiorum, a slight touch of the lips, a gentle kiss, Ambros. Isaac et Anim. 3, 8 fin. — **II.** Trop., a lessening, diminution, Tert. Anim. 58.

prae-liber, ēre, ōrum, adj., very or entirely free (post-class.), Prud. Apoth. 155.

prae-libo, āre, v. a., to taste beforehand, foretaste (poet.). **I.** Lit.: nectar, Stat. S. 3, 4, 60. — **II.** Trop.: vultus ac pectora Ulysses Praelibat visu, examines, inspects, Stat. Achill. 2, 88.

prae-licenter, adv., too freely, too boldly (post-class.): verba finxit, Gell. 16, 7, 1: disponens, Amm. 16, 5, 3.

praeligamen, inis, n. [praeligo], something bound on in front or about one, an amulet (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 8.

praeliganeus, a, um, adj. [2. prae-lego], picked beforehand: vinum, a poor kind of wine made of unripe or bad grapes gathered before the vintage, Cato, R. R. 23, 2, 14, 24, § 109. — **II.** To bind around, tie about a thing: statuæ coronam candida fascia praeligatam imponere, Suet. Caes. 79: pars palmitis praeligata, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 180: linum, quo praeligata infra caput vipera pependit, id. 30, 5, 12, § 40. — **2.** Transf. **a.** To bind up, tie up: os praeligatum, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149: vulnera nodo Herculis, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 63. — **b.** To cover, veil: vestibus capita, Petr. 102, 16. — **B.** Trop., to bind, fetter, charm: o praeligatum pectus! bound up, i. e. obdurate, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 28.

prae-lino, no perf., litum, 3, v. a., to smear or daub in front, to plaster over (post-class.): cum fucatur atque praelinitur, Gell. 7, 14, 11: villas tectorio, id. 13, 23, 1.

praelitus, a, um, Part., from praelino.

praelium, praeliāris, praeliātor, praelior, v. proel.

prae-lōco, āvi, ātūm, 1, v. a., to set or place before, to put first or foremost (post-class.): si pro trochaeo paenultimo spondaeum praelocaveris, Mart. Cap. 5, § 522; Aug. Gen. ad Lit. 7, 17: consonans, Ter. Syll. p. 2390.

praelōcūtio, ōnis, f. [praeloquor], a speaking before. **I.** Lit. (post-Aug.), Sen. Excerpt. Contr. 3 praef. — **II.** Transf., a preface, preamble, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 4, 2.

praelocūtus, a, um, Part., from praeloquor.

praelongō, āvi, 1, v. a. [praelongus], to lengthen out very much, to make very long (post-Aug.): pedum crura, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 3.

prae-longus, a, um, adj., very long (not in Cic. or Caes.): homo, i. e. very tall, Quint. 6, 3, 67: gladii, Liv. 22, 46: cauda, Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 121: hasta, Tac. A. 6, 3: gracilitas, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 46. — Of time, very long: sermones, Quint. 10, 3, 32.

prae-lōquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3, v. dep. a. and n. **I.** To speak beforehand or first, to speak before another, to forestall in speaking: occupas praeloqui, quae mihi oratio, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 28; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 31: quod mihi causam praeloquendi dedit, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 3. — **II.** To say beforehand, in the way of preface or introduction, to premise, Quint.

4, 1, 2. — **Absol.**, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 3: de aliquā re, Quint. 5, 13, 60: libri amplitudo non sinīt me longiore epistulā praeloqui, Plin. Ep. 4, 5, 3. — **III.** To forestell, predict, Lact. Epit. 47, 2.

prae-lūceo, xi, 2, v. n. **I.** To shine or give light before; to hold or carry a light before, to light. **A.** Lit. **1.** Of those who carry a light: servus praelucens, Suet. Aug. 29: alicui, Stat. S. 1, 2, 89. — **2.** Of the light itself: praeluxere faces, Mart. 12, 42, 3: ne ignis noster praeluceat facinori, Phaedr. 4, 11, 9. — **B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., to shine forth, be bright: amicitia bonā spe praelucet in posterum, Cic. Lael. 7, 23. — With acc.: lumenque tuae praeluceo vitae, Aus. Idyll. 4, 95. — **2.** In partic., to shine brighter, to outshine, surpass: nullus sinus Baiis praelucet, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 83. — *** II.** To shine very much, shine brightly: baculum praelucet, Plin. 32, 10, 52, § 141.

prae-lūcidus, a, um, adj., shining greatly, very bright (post-Aug.): candor circuli praelucidus, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 88.

prae-lūdo, si, sum, 3, v. a., to play beforehand, by way of practice or trial; to prelude, rehearse (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: Nero Pompeiano praeludit, sings beforehand, preludes, Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 19: tragoe-diis, Gell. 19, 11, 2. — With acc.: pugnam praeludere, to prepare one's self for fighting, Rut. Itin. 1, 257. — **II.** Trop.: aliquid operibus suis praeludere, to premise, preface, Stat. S. 1 praef.: ac Mariana quidem rabies intra Urbem praeluserat, quasi experiretur, had only made a prelude, Flor. 4, 2, 2: sic maria bello quasi tempestate praeluserant, id. 3, 6, 1.

praelum, v. prelum.

praelumbo, āre, v. a. [prae-lumbus], to make lame in the loins or hipshot (ante-class.), Nov. ap. Non. 156, 12.

prae-lūminātus, a, um, Part. [lūmino], illustrated or explained before (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 33.

praelūsio, ōnis, f. [praeludo], a prelude (post-Aug.): praelusio atque praecursio, Plin. Ep. 6, 13, 6; Marc. Emp. 20.

prae-lustris, e, adj. [1. lūstro], very illustrious or magnificent (poet.): praelustria vita, shun worldly grandeur, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 5.

prae-mācero, āre, v. a., to soak or steep beforehand (post-class.): mala cydonia, Scrib. Comp. 193.

prae-maledico, xi, 3, v. a., to curse beforehand (eccl. Lat.): aliquem, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

1. prae-mando, āvi, ātūm, 1, v. a. **I.** To order or command beforehand; with ut (very rare): ut conquereretur, praemandavi, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2. — **II.** To order or procure beforehand: puerum aut puellam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 49. — Hence, subst.: praemandata, ōrum, n., a warrant for the apprehension of an accused person: emissus e carcere: idem postea praemandatis requisitus, Cic. Planc. 12, 31.

2. prae-mando, ēre, v. a., to chew beforehand; trop., to explain accurately and clearly (post-class.): aliquid alicui, Gell. 4, 1, 11.

prae-mātūrē, adv., v. praematurus.

prae-mātūrus, a, um, adj. **I.** Very early, early (syn. praecox): fructus, Col. 11, 3, 51. — **II.** Too early, untimely, premature: denuntiatio, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8: mors, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171; so, cineres, Juv. 11, 44: hiems, Tac. A. 1, 30: honores, id. ib. 4, 17: canities, id. ib. 14, 57. — In neutr. sing.: castrari agnos, nisi quinquemestres, praematurum existimatur, is thought too early, premature, Plin. 8, 48, 75, § 198. — Adv.: praemātūrē, too soon, untimely, prematurely (ante- and post-class.): praemature vitā careo, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 69: cum significandum est coactius quid factum, et festinatus, tum rectius praemature factum id dicitur, quam mature, Gell. 10, 11, 8. — Comp.: praematurius agi, Dig. 45, 1, 118.

prae-medicātus, a, um, Part. [medico], protected by medicines or charms (poet., and eccl. Lat.): Aesonides, Ov. H. 12, 15: antidoto praemedicatus, Tert. Jejun. 12.

praemeditatio, ōnis, f. [praemeditator], a considering beforehand; premeditation (used by Cic.): futurorum malorum,

Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 29: diuturna, id. ib. 3, 15, 31: futuri regni, Hier. in Matt. 3, 17, v. 9.

praemeditatorium, ii, n. [praemeditator], a place for preparation (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Jejun. 6.

prae-mēdītor, ātus, 1, v. dep. a., to think over, to muse or deliberate upon beforehand, to premeditate (class.). (a) With object-clause: praemeditari id ferendum modice esse, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7. — (β) With relative-clause: praemeditari, quo animo accedam ad Urbem, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 4; Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8. — (γ) **Absol.**: tentans citharam et praemeditans, preluding, Tac. A. 14, 15. — Hence, in pass. signif.: praemeditatus, a, um, previously considered, premeditated: mala praemeditata, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 32: nihil cogitatis praemeditatque, Quint. 4, 5, 2; 5, 13, 3.

prae-mercor, ātus, 1, v. dep., to buy before or beforehand (ante-class.): praemercatur ancillam senex, Plaut. Merc. Arg. 2, 10; id. Ep. 3, 3, 25: ni pretio minus parcerent, eaque praemercarentur, should forestall the markets, Cass. Hem. ap. Plin. 32, 2, 10, § 20.

praemessum, v. praemetium.

praemētium (al. praemessum), ii, n. [prae-metior], the offering of the first-fruits measured out beforehand for Ceres: praemetium quod praelibationis causa ante praemetitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 235 Müll.; cf.: praemetium de spicis, quas primum messuissent, sacrificabant Cereri, id. ib. s. v. sacrima, p. 319 ib.; and: praemetium (al. praemetivum), ἡ πρὸ θερισμοῦ ἀνηγήγασθαι, Gloss. Philox.

prae-mētor, ātus, 1, v. dep. a., to measure or measure out beforehand (post-class.), Sol. 40 (dub.; al. metatum). — Hence, in pass. signif.: praemētātus, a, um, measured or meted out beforehand: praemetata divūm itinera, predestined, Mart. Cap. 8, § 811.

praemētūens, entis, Part. and P. a., from praemetuo.

prae-mētūenter, adv., v. praemetuo, P. a. fin.

prae-mētūo, 3, v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr., to fear or be in fear beforehand (very rare): mens, Lucr. 3, 1019: Caesar praemetuens suis, fearing for, anxious about his men, *Caes. B. G. 7, 49, 1. — **II.** Act., to fear something beforehand: poenas Danaum et deserti conjugis iras, *Verg. A. 2, 573: dum praemetuit cultus inolescere Christi, Prud. ap. Symm. 2, 681. — Hence, **praemētūens**, entis, P. a., fearing beforehand; with gen. obj.: ovis praemetuens doli, Phaedr. 1, 16, 4. — *** Adv.**: praemētūenter, anxiously, solicitously: errorem vitare, Lucr. 4, 823.

praemiālis, e, adj. [praemium], used as a reward (eccl. Lat.): resurrectio, Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 36.

praemiātor, ōris, m. [praemior]. **I.** A robber (ante-class.), Naev. ap. Non. 150, 23 (Com. Rel. p. 6 Rib.). — **II.** A rewarder, one who gives a reward to: luctantium, Ambros. in Psa. 36, 57.

praemiātrix, icis, f. [praemiator], she who rewards (post-class.): bonorum praemiatrix Adrastia, Amm. 14, 11, 25.

prae-mīco, āre, v. n., to gleam or glitter forth, to glitter very much (post-class.): lucerna claro lumine praemicans, App. M. 5, p. 167, 20: praemicantis lunae candor nimius, id. ib. 11, p. 257 init.: galea nitore praemicans, id. ib. 10, p. 238; Prud. στέφ. 1, 84.

prae-mīgro, āre, v. n., to move away beforehand or before (post-Aug.): ruinis imminentibus musculi praemigrant, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 103.

praeminēo, v. praemineo.

prae-minister, tri, m., a servant, an attendant (post-class.): deorum... flaminum, Macr. S. 3, 8; Tert. Or. 1.

prae-ministra, ae, f., a female attendant or minister (post-class.): lingua mendaciorum et amaritudinum praeministra, App. Mag. p. 278, 6; Macr. S. 3, 8.

prae-ministro, āre, v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr., to wait or attend upon, to minister to any one (post-class.): magistratibus, of the victors, Gell. 12, 3, 3; cf. id. 10, 3, 13: ali-

cui, App. M. 5, p. 160, 3.—**II.** *Act., to furnish, supply, hand to any one:* ac praemistrasse modulos, Gell. 1, 11, 10; Tert. Bapt. 11: fabulas, id. Apol. 21.

prae-minor, *i, v. dep., to threaten beforehand, to threaten greatly* (post-class.); with *inf.*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 19: aliquid, App. M. 5, p. 167, 8; 8, p. 211, 11: haec illis, Tert. Apol. 21.

praemior, *ari, v. dep.* [praemium], *to stipulate for a reward:* constabat, in cognitionibus patriis nundinari praemiarique solitum, Suet. Tit. 7: sequimini me, praemiati, Nov. ap. Fest. p. 464 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 217 Rib. ex connect.).

praemiosus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *rich* (ante-class.): praemiosam, pecuniosam, dixit Cato, Fest. p. 242 Müll.; cf. praemiosa, pecuniosa, Paul. ex Fest. p. 243 ib.

praemissa, *orum, n., v. praemitto fin.*
praemissus, *a, um, Part., from praemitto.*

praemistus or **praemixtus**, *a, um, Part.* [miscuo], *mixed beforehand* (post-class.): praemixta olera, Apic. 4, 5; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 63.

prae-mitis, *e, adj., very gentle* (poet.): asina, Juvenc. 3, 633; Ven. Fort. Carm. 3, 12, 37.

prae-mitto, *misi, missum, 3, v. a., to send forward or before, to despatch in advance.* **I.** Lit. (class.): a portu me praemissisti domum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 55: nuntium, id. Truc. 2, 4, 58: legiones in Hispaniam, Caes. B. C. 1, 39: legatum ad flumen, Sall. J. 52, 5: petebant uti ad eos equites praemitteret, sc. nuntios, Caes. B. G. 4, 11; 7, 10, 3; id. B. C. 2, 20, 6: edictum, id. ib. 2, 19, 1; Liv. 35, 24, 3; Tac. H. 2, 63: odiosas litteras, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 8: hunc Acheruntem praemittam prius, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 12.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to set before or in front:* ficitis caprificus praemittitur, Plin. 15, 19, 21, § 80 (dub.; al. permittitur).—**II.** Trop., *to send out in advance* (post-Aug.): cervicem gladio caesim graviter percussit, praemissa voce: Hoc age, saying first, Suet. Calig. 58: postquam haec favorabili oratione praemisit, Tac. Am. 12, 6: cogitationes in longinqua praemittimus, send our thoughts into the distance, Sen. Ep. 5, 7.—Hence, **praemissa**, *orum, n., things sent in advance, the first-fruits,* = primitiae (post-Aug.), Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 5.

praemium, *ii, n.* [prae-emo, what one has got before or better than others] (class.). **I.** Profit derived from booty, booty (poet.; cf. praedia; and: avorti praedam ab hostibus. Pen. Heus, equa in istac pars inest praemi mihi? Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 26): multaue praeterea Laurentis praemia pugnae Aggerat, et longo praedam jubet ordine duci, Verg. A. 11, 78 sq.; rapta praemia veste ferre, Tib. 1, 2, 25; cf. Tac. H. 1, 51: ferre ad patrios praemia dira Lares, Prop. 2, 23, 67 (3, 28, 22): spectat sua praemia raptor, Ov. M. 6, 518; 13, 414: tam dirae praemia culpa, Juv. 8, 119.—Also, *game killed, prey*, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 12), 46; Hor. Epod. 2, 36; Val. Fl. 8, 253.—Poet.: raptae virginis, Ov. M. 8, 850.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *profit, advantage, prerogative, distinction* (class.), Lucr. 3, 899; 956; 5, 5; cf. poet.: Veneris, i. e. children (the Greek δῶρα Ἀφροδίτης), Verg. A. 4, 33: absens factus aedilis, continuo praetor: licebat enim celerius legis praemio, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 1.—**B.** In part., *reward, recompense* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: munus, donum): sapiens virtuti honorem praemium, haud praedam petit, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102 (Trag. v. 374 Vahl.): ecquid erit praemi, reward, id. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 341 ib.); donum et praemium, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 27: legibus praemia proposita sunt virtutibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: persuadere alicui magnis praemiis et pollicitationibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: praemiis ad perdiscendum commoveri, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 13: praemia alicui dare pro re aliqua, id. Mur. 4, 8: praemio afficere alicum, to reward, Quint. 3, 6, 42: augere, Tac. A. 1, 42: inducere, Sall. J. 13, 8: illicere, id. ib. 97, 3: invitare, Cic. Lig. 4, 12: elicere ad faciendum aliquid, id. Balb. 16: evocare, Quint. 1, 1, 20: praemium persolvere alicui, to give, Cic. Cael. 29, 68: reddere alicui pro re aliqua, Cat. 64, 157: rependere, Stat. Th. 9, 50: proponere, to propose, offer, Caes. B. C. 1, 17: consequi, to ob-

tain, id. B. G. 1, 42; so, tollere, Juv. 6, 321: promittens, si sibi praemio foret, se Arpos proditurum esse, if he were rewarded, Liv. 24, 45.—Ironically: cape praemia facti, reward, for punishment, Ov. M. 8, 503: tibi pro scelere, Di. . . praemia reddant Debita, Verg. A. 2, 537.—**2.** A bribe: ut somno careas ponendaque praemia sumas, Juv. 3, 56.—**C.** Transf., *an act deserving a reward, an exploit*, Verg. A. 12, 437.

praemixtus, *a, um, v. praemistus.*
prae-moderans, *antis, Part.* [moderor], *prescribing a measure* (post-class.): in proelia ingredi praemoderante cithara gressibus, Gell. 1, 11, 6.

prae-modulatus, *a, um, Part.* [modulor], *measured out or modulated beforehand* (post-Aug.): cogitationem gestu, to adapt the thoughts beforehand to the gestures, Quint. 11, 3, 109.

praemodum, *adv.* [prae-modus], *beyond measure* (ante-class.): Livius in Odysseam praemodum dicit, quasi admodum Parcentes, inquit, praemodum: quod significat supra modum: dictumque est quasi praeter modum, Gell. 7, 12.

prae-moenio, *ire, v. praemunio.*
***prae-molestia**, *ae, f., trouble beforehand, anxiety, apprehension;* another term for metus: alii metum praemolestiam appellabant, quod est quasi dux consequentis molestiae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30, 64.

prae-molior, *iri, v. dep., to prepare or make preparations for beforehand* (very rare): res, Liv. 28, 17, 4.

prae-mollio, *no perf., itum, 4, v. a., to soften beforehand* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: praemollitus sulcus, Quint. 2, 9, 3; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to soften or mollify beforehand*, Quint. 4, 3, 10: iudicium mentes, id. 6, 5, 9.

prae-mollis, *e, adj., very soft* (post-Aug.): ova, Plin. 9, 51, 75, § 165: involucrium, id. 11, 37, 69, § 181.

prae-moneo, *ui, itum, 2, v. a.* **I.** In gen., *to forewarn, to advise, or admonish beforehand, to remind beforehand, to premonish* (class.): constr. alicum with ut or ne, with a simple subj., with quod, with de, aliquid (of a thing): me, ut magnopere caverem, praemonebat, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 23; so with ut, Vell. 2, 57, 2; Suet. Oth. 6: ut te praemonerem, plurimum tibi credas, Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 7: praemonto filio, ne alii crederet, Just. 12, 14, 7: praemoneo, numquam scripta quod ista legat, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 16: de impendentibus periculis voce Jovis praemoneri, Cic. Har. Resp. 5, 10: conatus hostis, to warn of, Liv. 33, 20, 12: caeli varietatem praemonitus, Col. 11, 2, 1: praemoniti oraculo, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 199: ut futuri principes praemonerentur, qua via possent ad gloriam niti, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 2.—**II.** In part., *of prophecies, to foretell, to foreshow, predict* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): futura, Just. 43, 1, 8: haruspices praemonuerunt superna vulnera, Plin. 2, 56, 57, § 147.—(β) Of inanimate things, to presage, signify, foreshadow: ferunt Terribiles tubas auditaque cornua caelo Praemonuisse nefas, Ov. M. 15, 784: rutilus (circa lunam) et ventos et imbres praemonebit, Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 347.—(γ) Of animals: pericula (animalia) praemonent, non fibris modo extisque, sed alia quadam significatione, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 102.—(δ) With object-clause: et vatium timeo monitus, quos, igne Pelasgo Ilion arsuram, praemonuisse ferunt, Ov. H. 17, 239.—Hence, **praemonitum**, *i, n., a premonition* (post-class.): praemonita et praecepta, Gell. 14, 2, 3.

praemonitio, *onis, f.* [praemoneo], *a forewarning, premonition* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 4.

praemonitor, *oris, m.* [id.], *a forewarner, premonitor* (post-class.), App. de Deo Soer. p. 51, 12.

praemonitōrius, *a, um, adj.* [praemonitor], *that gives previous warning, premonitory* (eccl. Lat.): edictum, Tert. Anim. 3.

praemonitum, *i, n., v. praemoneo fin.*
1. praemonitūsus, *a, um, Part., from praemoneo.*

2. praemonitūsus, *as, m.* [praemoneo], *a forewarning, premonition* (poet.): deum, Ov. M. 15, 800.

praemonstratio, *onis, f.* [praemonstro], *a showing or indicating beforehand, a premonstration* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 7, 14, 12.

***praemonstrator**, *oris, m.* [id.], *one who shows or points out beforehand, a guide, director: monitor et praemonstrator*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 2.

prae-monstro (old form **praemostro**, *v. infra*), *avi, atum, 1, v. a., to show beforehand, to point out the way, to guide, direct.* **I.** In gen. (poet.): praemonstra docte, quid fabuletur, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 68: currenti spatium praemonstra, Lucr. 6, 93: te praemonstrante, under thy guidance, Stat. Th. 1, 66: praemostro tibi, ut, I caution you, that, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 61 Brix ad loc.: quae voluit mihi dixit, docuit et praemonstravit prius, id. ib. 4, 2, 12.—**II.** In part., *to denote beforehand, to predict, presage, prognosticate:* magnum aliquid populo Romano praemonstrare et praecinere, Cic. Har. Resp. 10, 21: ventos futuros, id. poët. Div. 1, 7, 13: hanc suavitatem praemonstratam efficaci auspicio, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82.

prae-mordēo, *morsi and mordi, morsum, 2, v. a., to bite in front, to bite at the end;* hence, in gen., *to bite* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: ni fugissem, medium, credo, praemorsisset, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 7, 9, 7: linguam, Luc. 6, 567: projectos, Sen. Clem. 1, 5, 5.—**II.** Transf., *to bite off, snap off, crib:* et tamen ex hoc, Quodcumque est, Discipuli custos praemordet, Juv. 7, 217.

praemordicus, *a, um, adj.* [praemordeo], *bitten off in front or at the end* (late Lat.): olera praemordica, of which only the tops are eaten (e. g. asparagus), Hier. in Reg. S. Pachom. 52.

prae-mōriore, *tuus, 3, v. dep., to die early or prematurely, to die* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: aut ego praemoriari, primoque exstinguar in aeo, Ov. H. 8, 121: parte corporis velut praemortua, Suet. Gram. 3.—**II.** Trop., *to decay:* praemortui visus, auditus, decays, fails, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 168.—Hence, **praemortuus**, *a, um, P. a., dead.* **A.** Lit.: jacuere, velut praemortua, membra, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 65.—**B.** Trop.: pudor praemortuus, Liv. 3, 72, 5: vires, Quint. Decl. 12, 7.

praemorsus, *a, um, Part., from praemordeo.*

praemortuus, *a, um, Part. and P. a., from praemoriore.*

praemostro, old form of praemonstro, Plaut. Trin. 341.

praemōtus, *a, um, Part., from praemoveo.*

prae-mōvēo, *no perf., mōtum, 2, v. a., to move beforehand, to stir greatly* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5: corpus, id. ib. 5, 7; 2, 1.

prae-mundatus, *a, um, Part.* [mundor], *cleansed beforehand* (post-class.): praemundatis oculis, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

prae-mūnio (**praemoneo**), Gell. 13, 27; 14, 2), *ivi, itum, 4, v. a., to fortify or defend in front* (class.). **I.** Lit.: aditus magnis operibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: loca necessaria, id. ib. 3, 112: Isthmum, id. ib. 3, 55: fossa, Tac. H. 3, 21.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To fortify, protect, secure: metu venenorum praemuniri medicamentis, of securing himself, Suet. Calig. 29: praemuniendae regalis potentiae gratia, Vell. 2, 6, 2: genus (dicendi) praemunitum, et ex omni parte causae septum, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 32: praemunitus scientia linguarum, fortified, Aug. Doct. Chr. 3, 1.—**Absol.** ut ante praemuniat, of an orator's art, Cic. Or. 40, 137.—**B.** To place a thing before another for defence or strengthening: quae praemuniuntur omnia reliquo sermoni, quo facilius, etc., are premised to obviate objections, said by way of premonition, Cic. Leg. 1, 12, 34: illa, quae ex accusatorum oratione praemuni intellegebam, brought forward or adduced in defence, id. Cael. 8, 19: primum illud praefulci et praemuni, quae, ut si minus annui, take care of or secure beforehand, id. Att. 5, 13, 3.

praemūnitio, *onis, f.* [praemunio, II. B.], *a fortifying or strengthening beforehand.* **I.** In gen., Ambros. de Isaac et Anim. 4, 37.—**II.** Trop., rhet. t. t., = προ-

παράσκευη, of an orator, who prepares the minds of his hearers for what he has further to say, a *preparation*, *premunition*: sine ulla praemunitio orationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 304; 3, 53, 204; Quint. 9, 2, 17.

* **prae-narro**, *avi*, *atum*, 1, v. a., to tell or relate beforehand: rem, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 12.

prae-nāto, *are*, v. n. **I.** To swim before or in front: praenatans musculus, Plin. 9, 62, 88, § 186: praenatante piscicula, id. 9, 45, 68, § 146. **II.** To swim or flow by: domos praenatat amnis, Verg. A. 6, 705.

praenavigatio, *ōnis*, f. [praenavigo], a sailing by or past (post-Aug.): praenavigatio Atlantis, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 199; 4, 12, 19, § 57.

prae-nāvigo, *avi*, 1, v. a. and n., to sail by or past any thing, to sail along (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., *absol.*: praenavigantes adulterae, Sen. Ep. 51, 12; Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 97.—With *acc.*: praenavigans litus, loca, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Val. Max. 1, 8, 9: oppida praenavigari tradunt, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 146; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 6. **II.** Trop., to sail past, to hurry past a thing: praenavigamus vitam, pass, spend, Sen. Ep. 70, 1.

Fraeneste, *is*, n. and f., = *Πραίνεστος* or *Πραίνεστε*, one of the most ancient and important cities of Latium, famed for the beauty of its roses, for its nuts, and still more for its temple of Fortune and the oracle connected with it, now Palestrina; *abl.*, Praeneste, Cic. Planc. 26; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 2: Praeneste sub ipsa (sc. urbe), Verg. A. 8, 561: altum Praeneste, id. ib. 7, 682: frigidum, Hor. C. 3, 4, 22: sacrum, Stat. S. 4, 4, 15.—Hence, **II.** **Fraenestinus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Praeneste, Praenestine: nuces, Cato, R. 8: urbs, the town of Praeneste, Verg. A. 7, 678: Praenestinae moenia sacra Deae, i. e. Fortunae, Ov. F. 6, 62: sortes, the oracles of Praeneste, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: ager, id. Agr. 2, 28: rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 16: via, from Rome to Praeneste, id. 31, 3, 25, § 42.—**Subst.**: **Fraenestini**, *orum*, m., the inhabitants of Praeneste, the Praenestines, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 23; id. Trin. 3, 1, 8 Brix ad loc.; Liv. 6, 21 sq.; v. Ritschl, Opusc. 2, 372.

prae-nexus, a, um, *Part.* [necto], tied or bound up in front (post-class.): prae-nexo obsignatoque ore, Sol. 1, 6.

prae-nimis, *adv.*, too much, quite too (post-class.): praenimis plebejum est, Gell. 13, 10, 9.

prae-nitēo, *ui*, 2, v. n., to shine or glitter forth (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: vestes praenitent, App. M. 5, p. 162, 37: luna subito praenitens, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 42: juvenis veste nivea praenitens, App. M. 11, p. 261, 21.—With *dat.*: cur tibi junior praeniteat, appear more attractive, Hor. C. 1, 33, 4: unius facies praenitet omnibus, shines brighter than they all, outshines them all, Sen. Med. 93. **II.** Trop.: gentes, quarum titulus forum Augusti praenitet, Vell. 2, 39, 2: virtus Catonis conspicua atque praenitens, id. 2, 35, 1 (2, 59, 1 dub.).

prae-nobilis, e, *adj.*, very famous or celebrated (post-class.): praenobilis potio, App. M. 10, p. 251, 10; Prud. Ham. 700.—*Comp.*: praenobilior, App. Flor. 3, p. 355.

prae-nōmen, *inis*, n. **I.** Lit., the name which stood before the name of the gens, the first name, *praenomen*, usually abbreviated; thus, in M. Tullius Cicero, Marcus is the praenomen; as A. = Aulus, C. = Caius, Cn. = Cnaeus, etc.: Quintilius cum filio, cui Marco praenomen erat, Liv. 30, 18, 5: quod sine praenomine familiariter ad me epistolam misisti, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 1: Quinte, puta, aut Publi (gaudent praenomine molles Auriculae), Hor. S. 2, 5, 32: praenominibus feminas esse appellatas testimonio sunt Caecilia et Tarracia, quae ambae Gaiiae solitae sint appellari, pari modo Lucia et Titia, Fest. p. 224 Müll.: pueris non prius, quam togam virilem sumerent, puellis non antequam nubarent, praenomina imponi moris fuisse, Q. Scaev. ap. Auct. Epit. Nom. Rat., Huschke, Jurisp. ante-Just. p. 16 sq.—**II.** Transf., in gen., an appellation or title placed before a person's name: praenomen Imperatoris, Suet. Caes. 76; id. Tib. 26; id. Claud. 12.

praenōmino, no perf., *atum*, 1, v. a. [praenomen], to give one the praenomen

or title of, to name (very rare): Numerios praenominabant, Varr. ap. Non. 352, 29.—**II.** To name in the first place (late Lat.): praenominatur caro, et postea deitas, Rustic. c. Acep. p. 1236.

prae-nosco, *ere*, v. a., to learn or become acquainted with beforehand, to fore-know (class.): futura, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 82; Suet. Ner. 56; Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 206: promissum sibi caelum, Ov. F. 3, 159: venturum caeli laborem, Stat. Th. 3, 490: rerum fata, Sil. 3, 7: omina, id. 16, 124; Vulg. Gen. 15, 13 (but in Plaut. As. 1, 1, 46, the correct reading is: in pretio sumus, acc. to Fleck. and Ussing).

* **praenōtio**, *ōnis*, f. [praenosco], a previous notion, preconception, a translation of the Epicurean *πρόληψις*: sive anticipatio sive praenotio deorum, innate idea, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44: earum rerum, Boëth. Consol. Phil. 5, pros. 4, p. 106, 31.

prae-nōto, *avi*, *atum*, 1, v. a. (post-class.). **I.** To mark or note before or in front: profert quosdam libros litteris innotabilibus praenotatos, App. M. 11, p. 268, 11: aureo anulo, to seal, id. ib. 10, p. 243, 3: psalmum inscriptione, Hilar. in Psa. 15, 1.—**B.** To entitle, name: ut de deo Socratis praenotaret librum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 14: librum nomine Pamphili martyris, Hier. Ep. 133, n. 3: liber hoc titulo praenotatus, Aug. Retract. 2, 14.—**II.** To note or designate beforehand, to predict: prophetae duos adventus Christi praenotantur, Tert. adv. Jud. 14: crux praenotata, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 629.—**III.** To note down, write down: fabellam, App. M. 6, p. 183, 26.

prae-nūbilis, a, um, *adj.*, very cloudy, very dark or gloomy (poet.): densa praenubilis arbore lucus, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 7.

praenum, i, n. **I.** Lit., an implement for combing flax, a hatchel, Gloss. Philox.—Hence, **II.** Transf., an instrument of torture, a rack: tentare praenum, Tert. Apol. 5.

praenunci, v. praenunti.—**prae-nuncupatus**, a, um, *Part.* [nuncupo], named beforehand: Emmanuel propheticus ore, Prud. Cath. 7, 179.

praenuntia, v. praenuntius.—**praenuntiatio** or **praenunciatio**, *ōnis*, f. [praenuntio], a prediction (eccl. Lat.); Tert. Anim. 46 fin.

(**praenuntiativus**, a, um, a false read. for praenuntius, Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181.)

praenuntiator, *ōris*, m. [praenuntio], one who announces beforehand, a foreteller, predictor (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Conf. 9, 5; id. Genes. 8, 4 fin.

praenuntiatrix, *icis*, f. [praenuntiator], she that foretells or predicts (eccl. Lat.): gloriae, Prud. *στέφ.* 2, 29.

prae-nūtiō (**praenunc-**), *avi*, *atum*, 1, v. a., to announce or publish beforehand, to foretell, foreshow, predict; constr. with *acc.*, *de*, or an *object-clause* (class.). **I.** Lit.: futura, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 12.—*Impers.*: de eorum adventu esse praenuntiatum, Nep. Eun. 9, 4 (but in Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 12, the correct reading is abi prae: nuntia, etc., Fleck.). **II.** Transf., of things: juglans, frangi se, praenuntiat strepitu, Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 223: vasa diras tempestates praenuntiant, id. 18, 35, 90, § 365: usus turris ad praenuntianda vada, id. 36, 12, 18, § 83.

prae-nūntius (**praenunc-**), a, um, *adj.*, that foretells or forebodes.—**Subst.** **A.** **praenuntius**, i, m., a foreteller, harbinger; foreboder, an indication, token, omen (class.): Zephyrus Veris praenuntius, Lucr. 5, 737: lucis praenuntius ales, i. e. the cock, Ov. F. 2, 767.—**B.** **praenuntia**, ae, f.: belli praenuntia, Ov. F. 6, 207: stellae inagnarum calamitatum praenuntiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: inquisitio candidati, praenuntia repulsae, id. Mur. 21, 44: Thræseam prohibitum immoto animo praenuntiam imminentis caedis contumeliam excepisse, Tac. A. 15, 23.—**C.** **praenuntium**, ii, n., a harbinger, token, omen: futuri eventus aliquid id praenuntium est, Plin. 2, 84, 86, § 200: istarum procellarum quaedam sunt praenuntia, Sen. Ira. 3, 10, 2: ignes, beaconlights, Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181; v. Sillig N. cr. ad h. l.

* **prae-obtūrans**, *antis*, *Part.* [obtūro], stopping up in front, Vitr. 10, 12, 1.

prae-occido, *ere*, v. n., to go down or set before; of constellations (post-Aug.); with *dat.*, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 285.

praeoccupatio, *ōnis*, f. [praeoccupo]. **I.** A seizing beforehand, preoccupation: locorum praeeccupatio, Nep. Eun. 3, 6.—**II.** Rhet. fig., an anticipation of what properly comes afterwards, prolepsis, Beda, Schem. et Tropis init.—**III.** A disease that violently distends the abdomen: quae passio Graece emphragma, Latine praeeccupatio dicitur, Veg. Vet. 1, 40.

prae-occupo, *avi*, *atum*, 1, v. a. (class., but not in Cic., since praecipit is the true read., Cic. Phil. 10, 1, 2). **I.** To seize upon, to take possession of or occupy beforehand, to preoccupy. **A.** Lit.: hic ne intrare posset saltum, Datames praeeccupare studuit, Nep. Dat. 7, 2: Macedoniam, id. Eun. 2, 4: loca opportuna, Liv. 44, 3; 35, 28; 42, 47: iter, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: Asiam, Vell. 2, 69, 2; cf.: praeeccupatum sese legatione ab Cn. Pompeio, Caes. B. C. 2, 17.—**B.** To take, catch, detect, seize in an act: si praeeccupatus fuerit homo in delicto, Vulg. Gal. 6, 1.—**C.** Trop.: animos timor praeeccupaverat, Caes. B. G. 6, 41, 3: hilaritas praeeccupaverat mentes, Petr. 113: praeeccupati beneficio animi, i. e. won over beforehand, Liv. 6, 20, 10: aures, id. 38, 10.—**II.** To anticipate, prevent: ne alter alterum praeeccuparet, Nep. Dion. 4, 1.—With *obj.-clause* (like the simpler occupare): legem de multarum aestimatione ipsi praeeccupaverunt ferre, hastened to bring the bill sooner before the people, Liv. 4, 30, 3.

prae-oleo, *ere*, v. n., to emit or exhale an odor beforehand (post-Aug.): ut crocus, ita somnus prius quam prope adsit, longe praecolet, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 4 Mai.

* **prae-olo**, *ere*, v. *impers.*, to perceive before: ut praecolat mihi quod tu velis, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 41; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

prae-ōpinus, a, um, *adj.*, very fat (eccl. Lat.): vitulus, Tert. Poen. 8.

prae-opto, *avi*, *atum*, 1, v. a., to choose or wish rather, to desire more, to prefer (class.; not in Cic.); constr. *aliquid aliquid*, with an *object-clause*, or with *ut*: praepotantes exsilio modicam domi fortunam, Liv. 29, 30, 12; 44, 22, 14; so, suas leges Romanae civitati, id. 9, 45, 7: Punicam societatem Romanae, id. 23, 43, 11: filiam equitis Romani nuptias generosarum, Nep. Att. 12, 1.—With *acc.* and *quam*: nemo non illos sibi quam vos dominos praepotet, Liv. 29, 17, 7: sterilem plantanum quam maritum ulmum praepotaverim, Quint. 8, 3, 8.—With *object-clause*: meum potius caput periculo Praeoptavisse quam se periret ponere, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 30: multi praepotarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; so, perire, Tac. H. 4, 58; Just. 8, 4, 5; 11, 14, 1; Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 5; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 32, 3; cf.: ut puerum praepotares perire, Potius quam, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 17.—With *ut*: praepotavisti amorem tuum uti virtuti praepones, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 22.

prae-ordino, *are*, 1, v. a., to preordain (eccl. Lat.): Deus praedordinavit te, ut, etc., Vulg. Act. 22, 14.—Hence, **praedordinatus**, a, um, *Part.*, ordered beforehand, preordained (post-class.): causae, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 4, 44; Vulg. Act. 10, 41.

‡ **prae-oro**, *are*, v. a., to pray before, Not. Tir. p. 106.

praeostendo, *endi*, *ensum*, 3, v. a., to show beforehand, display before, make clear (late Lat.): hoc monstrare debent, hoc ostendere vel praestendere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 8, 6.—*Absol.*: portenta a portendendo, id. est, praestendendo, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 8, 6; cf. Isid. 11, 3, 3.—Hence, **praestensus**, a, um, *Part.*, foreshown (eccl. Lat.): sabbatum praestensum et praedictum, Tert. adv. Jud. 4: sacrificia, id. ib. 5.

prae-palpsans, *antis*, *Part.* [palpo], striking or patting before or in front (post-class.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 49.

prae-pando, *ere*, v. a., to open or spread before, to spread out, extend (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: Verg. Cul. 16: vestibula, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 80.—**II.** Trop.: lumina menti allicujus, Lucr.

1, 144: hibernos praeparans temporis ortus, Cic. Arat. 274 (40).

praeparatio, ōnis, f. [praeparo]. **I.** A getting or making ready, a preparing, preparation (class.): priusquam aggrediare, adhibenda est praeparatio diligens, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73: provisio animi et praeparatio ad minuendum dolorem, id. Tusc. 3, 14, 30: belli, Vell. 1, 12, 6: futurae impensae, Front. Aquaed. 124: cordis, Vulg. Psal. 9, 17 (37): pugnae, id. Judith, 4, 4. **II.** Rhet., a preparation of the hearers for what is to follow, = προπαρασκευή, Quint. 7, 10, 12; 4, 2, 55; 9, 2, 17.

praeparatō, adv., v. praeparo, P. a. fin.

praeparator, ōris, m. [praeparo], a preparer (eccl. Lat.): Joannes praeparator viarum Domini, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33.

praeparatorius, a, um, adj. [praeparator], preparatory (post-class.): interdictum, Dig. 43, 29, 3.

praeparatura, ae, f. [praeparo], a preparing, preparation (eccl. Lat.): praeparatura viarum Domini, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 18.

1. prae-pāratus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from praeparo.

2. prae-pāratus, ūs, m. [praeparo], a preparation (post-Aug.): praeparatus Caesaris contra Antonium, Vell. 2, 76, 3 dub. (Haase, apparatus; cf. id. 2, 12, 3): rei rusticae, Gell. 10, 11, 7.

prae-parcus, a, um, adj., very sparing, very niggardly (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: apes praeparcae (opp. prodigae atque edaces), Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 67. **II.** Trop.: animus, Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 110.

prae-pāro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to get or make ready beforehand, to prepare, equip, make preparations for, etc. (class.; cf. paro, apparo). **I.** Lit.: ea quae videntur instare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: praeparaverat ante naves, Liv. 30, 20, 5: comineatum, id. 7, 12: frumentum in decem annos, id. 42, 12: locum domesticis belli causā, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: se et suos milites ad proelia, Sall. Fragm. ap. Veg. Mil. 1, 9: praeparato ad talem casum periculum, Liv. 24, 2, 11: praeparatis jam omnibus ad fugam, id. 33, 47, 10; 26, 19, 5; 35, 17, 1; 40, 15, 13; Quint. 2, 4, 28: praeparat se pugnae, praepares himself for the combat, Plin. 8, 20, 29, § 71: exercitum majori operi, Vell. 2, 109, 2: puppes, Luc. 3, 16: arva frumentis, Col. 2, 16: pecunia stipendio militum praeparata, Curt. 3, 13, 10: protectionem, to make preparations for one's departure, Suet. Tib. 38: necem fratri, Tac. A. 11, 8: res necessarias ad vitam degendam, to provide, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: cibos hiemi, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 133: anchusae radix praeparat lanas pretiosis coloribus, praepares, id. 22, 20, 23, § 48; 24, 11, 58, § 96; 29, 6, 34, § 107: potum cantharidum, id. 29, 4, 30, § 93: ova, to prepare for eating, to cook, dress, Mart. 1, 56, 12: qui sibi praeparabat imperium, was aiming at, aspiring to, Spart. Hadr. 22. **II.** Trop.: animos ad sapientiam accipiendam, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 12, 23; id. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: gratiam adversus publicum odium, Tac. H. 1, 72: excusationem, Petr. 139: aditum nefariae spei, Curt. 5, 9, 5; 4, 9, 13. Hence, **praeparatus**, a, um, P. a., prepared, provided with any thing (class.): praeparatos quodam cultu atque victu proficisci ad dormiendum, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119: praeparato animo se tradere quieti, id. ib. 1, 53, 121: bene praeparatum Pectus, Hor. C. 2, 10, 14: praeparatis auribus, Cic. Or. 28, 99. Hence, adv.: **praeparatō** or **ex praeparatō**, with preparation: quam nihil praeparato, nihil festinato fecisse videtur Milo? Quint. 4, 2, 1: ex ante praeparato, Liv. 10, 41: non enim ex praeparato locutus est, sed subito deprehensus, Sen. Ep. 11, 1.

prae-parvus, a, um, adj., very small (poet.); Juven. 2, 819.

prae-pātor, pāti, v. dep., to suffer very much (post-class.); Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 34 al.

praepedimentum, i, n. [praepedio], a hinderance, impediment (ante-class.); Plant. Poen. 3, 2, 29; Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

praepedio, i, v, i, ūm, 4, v. a. [praepes], to entangle the feet or other parts of the body; to shackle, bind, fetter (mostly poet. 90

and post-Aug.; syn.: impedio, illaqueo, irretio). **I.** Lit.: praepeditis latera forti ferro, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 5: praepeditis Numidarum equis, tied to the manger, Tac. A. 4, 25: sine modo sese praedā praepediant, let them hamper or embarrass themselves, Liv. 8, 38, 13. **II.** Transf., in gen., to hinder, obstruct, impede: singultu medios praepediente sonos, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 42: timor praepedit dicta linguae, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 25; Ov. H. 14, 18: si forte aliquos flumina, nives, venti praepedissent, Plin. Pan. 68: crura, Lucr. 3, 478: fugam hostium, Pac. Pan. Theodos. 40: recitantium praecipua pronuntiationis adjumenta, oculi, manus, praepediuntur, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 4: praepediri valetudine, to be prevented by illness, Tac. A. 3, 3: praepeditus morbo, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21. With inf.: etiam si praepeditus sit percussas tot victorias Germanias servitio premere, Tac. A. 2, 73.

prae-pendō, ēre, v. n., to hang before, to hang down in front (class.): ubi tegumenta praependere possent ad defendendos ictus, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 3: storiis circum turrim praependentes, id. ib. 2, 9, 5: praependent demissae in pocula sertae, Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 37: barba, Mart. 9, 48, 4: ancones, Vitruv. 4, 6: lacinia praependens impedit, App. Mag. p. 288, 21.

praepes, ētis, adj. [praepeto]. **I.** Lit. A. Flying swiftly, swift of flight, nimble, fleet, quick, rapid, etc. (poet.; syn.: velox, pernix, levis): praepes Laeva volavit avis, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 108 (Ann. v. 94 Vahl.): praepetibus pinnis ausus se credere caelo, Verg. A. 6, 15: Boreas, Val. Fl. 1, 578: volatus, Plin. 7, proem. 1, § 4: ferrum, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. 437 Vahl.): Victoria, Cn. Matius ap. Gell. 6, 6: praepeti evolare cursu, Sen. Hippol. 1061: dextra, Aus. Ep. 146, 20: notarium praepetum, id. ib. 146, 1: praepetes aves quidam dici aiunt, quia secundum auspicium faciunt praetervolantes, alii quod aut ea, quae praepetamus, indicant, aut quod praetervolant: alii ex Graeco tractum putant, quod ante conspectum volent nostrum. Ceterum poetae promiscue omnes aves ita appellant, Fest. p. 205 Müll.

2. In gen., winged: quem praepes ab Ida Sublimem pedibus rapuit Jovis armiger uncis, Verg. A. 5, 254: tela praepetis dei, i. e. Cupidinis, Ov. H. 8, 38. **B.** Subst.: **praepes**, ētis. **1.** Fem., a bird, Ov. M. 13, 617: Jovis, i. e. aquila, id. ib. 4, 713; 14, 576: quae (columba), super ingenti circumdata praepetis umbrā, i. e. accipitris, Val. Fl. 8, 32. **B.** In part., a prophetic bird, from whose flight something favorable was predicted (cf.: oscines, alites): praepetis omina pinnae, Verg. A. 3, 361; cf. Liv. 7, 26: hanc ubi praepetibus pinnis lapsusque volatant Conspectus Marius augur, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 47, 106: (praepetes sunt, quae secundo auspicio ante eum volant, qui auspicatur. Praepetes aut superiora tenent, et praepetes vocantur; aut inferiora, et dicuntur inferae. Praepetes autem ideo, quia omnes aves priora petunt volantes: vel a Graeco πρόμας, id est volo, Serv.; cf. supra the passage from Fest.).

2. Masc., of Medusaeus, Pegasus, Ov. M. 5, 257. **3.** Masc., of Perseus himself, Luc. 9, 662 and 688. **II.** Transf., lucky, propitious, fortunate (ante-class.): pulchrique loci, Enn. ap. Gell. 6, 6, 9 (Ann. v. 97 Vahl.): portus, id. 6, 6, 9, § 6 (Ann. v. 478 Vahl.).

* **prae-peto**, ēre, v. a., to strive diligently after, Fest. s. v. praepetes, p. 245 Müll. (v. praepes, A. 1).

prae-pigneratus, a, um, Part. [pignerō], pledged, bound, obliged (post-class.); Amm. 29, 2.

prae-pilatus, a, um, Part. [2. pila], furnished in front, i. e. tipped with a ball or button (not before the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: pila praepilata, Auct. B. Afr. 72: missilia, darts or javelins with a blunt point rounded like a ball, that they might not inflict wounds, something like our foils, Liv. 26, 51, § 17: hasta, Plin. 8, 6, 6, § 17: cornua, id. 9, 30, 50, § 95. **II.** Trop.: declamationes, quibus ad pugnam forensem, velut praepilatis, exerceri solebamus, Quint. 5, 12, 17.

praepilo, no perf., ātum, i, v. a. [praepilum], to point in front or at the end like a pilum (post-class.): praepilatis missilibus

principiis pugnae tentatis, Amm. 24, 6, 10. **II.** To throw forwards, hurl before (post-class.): praepilabantur missilia, Amm. 16, 12, 36.

prae-pinguis, e, adj., very fat (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: sues, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 207: solum, i. e. very rich, very fertile, Verg. A. 3, 698: ubertas, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 162: quod praepinguis fuerit visus, Suet. Galb. 3. **II.** Trop.: vox praepinguis, too thick, Quint. 11, 3, 32.

† **prae-plecto**, ēre, v. a., to strike before, Not. Tir. p. 107. In part. perf.: praeplexus, Not. Tir. p. 107.

praepollentia, ae, f. [praepollo], excellence (late Lat.), Aug. in Psal. 70, Sermon. 1, 15.

prae-pollēo, ēre, v. n., to exceed or surpass in power, to be very powerful, to be very remarkable or distinguished (perh. not ante-Aug.): quibus additis praepollebat, he had the superiority, Tac. A. 2, 45; 51: Phoenices mari praepollebant, id. ib. 11, 14: puella praepollet pulcritudine, App. M. 6, p. 182, 29. Hence, **praepollens**, entis, P. a., very powerful, very distinguished: gens divitiis praepollens, Liv. 1, 57: vir, virtute, id. 5, 34. Comp.: vis oculorum praepollentior, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 29.

† * **praeponderatō**, ōnis, f. [praepondero], preponderance: praeponderatio, πομή, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prae-pōndēro, āre, v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr., to be of greater weight, to preponderate, incline (post-Aug.; cf. propendo). **A.** Lit.: ne, portionum aequitate turbata, mundus praeponderet, Sen. Q. N. 3, 10, 3: quotiens in alterum latus praeponderans declinat sarcina, App. M. 7, 17. **B.** Trop. 1. To be of more weight or influence, to have the preference: aliquis reum me defendit, sed uxorem meam violavit... in comparatione beneficii praeponderavit injuria, Sen. Ben. 6, 4, 1: quamvis injuria praeponderent, id. Ep. 81, 4: honestas praeponderat, Gell. 1, 3, 25: exsul, Stat. Th. 8, 615. **2.** To turn the scale, give a decision, incline: in humaniorem partem, Sen. Clem. 1, 2, 2: si neutro litis condicio praeponderet, decides neither one way nor the other, Quint. 7, 2, 39: quo praeponderet alea fati, Luc. 6, 603.

3. Absol., to show preference, to act with partiality: inter duos liberos pari desperatione languentes, da bonum patrem, non praeponderabit, Quint. Decl. 8, 9; cf.: neutrum, si in neutram partem praeponderet, inclines, Varr. L. L. 10, § 5 Müll. **II.** Act., to outweigh (class.): qui omnia metiuntur emolumentis et commodis, neque ea volunt praeponderari honestate, to be surpassed, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18.

prae-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3 (old perf. praeposivi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 11. Sync. form praepostus, Lucr. 6, 999), v. a., to put or set before, to place first (syn.: praefero, praeficio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: versus, in primā fronte libelli, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 33: praepones ultima primis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 59; Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10: oportet, ut aedibus ac templis vestibula et aditus, sic causis principia proportionem rerum praepone, id. de Or. 2, 79, 320: de qua priusquam respondeo, pauca praeponom, I will first make a few observations, id. Fam. 11, 27, 1. **B.** In part., to place or set over as chief, commander, or superintendent, to place at the head of, intrust with the charge or command of; to appoint or depute as: unum illum ex omnibus delegistis, quem bello praedonum praeponeretis, to appoint commander in the war, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 63: hibernis Labienum praeposuit, Caes. B. G. 1, 54: sinistro cornu Antonium praeposuerat, id. B. C. 3, 89: aliquem provinciae, to appoint as governor, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, 4: negotio, to charge with the management of an affair, id. ib. 15, 4, 10: navibus, to appoint admiral, id. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 101: vectigalibus, to appoint minister of finance, Tac. A. 15, 18: Bibulus toti officio maritimo praepositus, superintendent of all maritime affairs; Caes. B. C. 3, 5: praepositus cubiculo, chamberlain, Suet. Dom. 16: sacerdos oraculo praeposita, that presides over, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76: aliquem custodem alicui loco, to appoint keeper of a place, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 67: illum exercitibus, Juv. 10, 92. **C.** To place or set upon: fronti praepondere olivam, Hor. C. 1, 7, 7 (cf. 1425

comis praetextare frondes, Sen. Med. 70).—

II. Trop., to set before or above, to prefer: lucrum praeposivi soperi et quieti, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 11: se alteri, Ter. And. 1, 1, 38; id. Eun. 1, 2, 59: salutem rei publicae vitae suae, Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 15: amicitiam patriae, id. Rab. Perd. 8, 23: necessaria gloriosus, Vell. 2, 110, 3: multum mihi praestat, si me Mazaeo generum praepont, Curt. 4, 11, 20: Prochyta Suburrae, Juv. 3, 5.—Hence, **praepositus**, a, um, P. a.—As subst.

A. praepositus, i, m., a prefect, president, head, chief, overseer, director, commander: legatorum tuorum, Cic. Pis. 36, 88; Tac. H. 1, 36: quod (militis) praepositos suos occiderant, Suet. Oth. 1: rerum curae Caesaris, director, S. C. ap. Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 13: aquarum, water-inspector, Front. Aquaed. 17, 100; 117: cubiculi, a chamberlain, Amm. 14, 10, 5.—Of the governor of a province: with dat.: Illyrico, Dalmatiae, etc., Vell. 2, 112, 2; 2, 116, 2; absol., Suet. Galb. 12; 16; id. Oth. 1 al.; Vulg. Act. 7, 10.—

B. praeposita, ae, f. (eccl. Lat.), a prioress or abbess, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 8; id. Ep. 211.—**C.** With the Stoics, **praeposita**, drum, n., for the Gr. προσηγμένα, preferable or advantageous things, but which are not to be called absolutely good; such as wealth, beauty, etc. (class.): ista bona non dico, sed dicam Graece προσηγμένα; Latine autem producta: sed praeposita, aut praecipua malo, Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72 sq.: bonum negas esse divitias, praepositum esse dicis, id. ib. 4, 26, 73; cf. also, id. ib. 3, 16, 52; 54.

praeporto, 1, v. a., to bear or carry before (poet.): tela, Lucr. 2, 621; Cat. 64, 193: praes se Scorpium infestum praeportans flebile acumen, Cic. Arat. 430 (682).

praeposita, drum, n., v. praepono, II. C.

praepositio, ōnis, f. [praepono]. **I.** A putting or setting before, a preferring, preference, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54.—**II.** A placing or setting over as commander or president, an appointing to command (post-class.): aliquem navi, Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 12.—**III.** In gram., a preposition, Cic. Or. 47, 158; cf.: praeposito in privatur verbum eā vi, quam haberet, si in praepositum non fuisset, id. Top. 11: cum praepositum dicitur vulgo ornamentum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 76 Müll.; Quint. 1, 4, 13 et saep.

praepositivus, a, um, adj. [id.]. In gram., that is set before, prepositive: vocales, Prisc. p. 561 P.: conjunctio, Diom. p. 409 P.: praepositiones, Prisc. p. 986 P.

praepositura, ae, f. [id.], the office of a chief or overseer, etc. (post-class.): militares, Lampr. Elag. 6: horreorum et pagorum, Cod. Just. 10, 70, 2.

1. praepositus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from praepono.

2. praepositus, i, m., v. praepono, P. a.

praepossum, pūti, posse, v. n., to be very powerful or more powerful, to have the superiority, get the upperhand (post-Aug.): postquam Macedones praepotuerunt, Tac. H. 5, 8.—Hence, **praepotens**, tis (gen. plur. praepotentium, Sen. Ira, 3, 14, 2), P. a., very able or powerful (class.). **A.** Of persons: clari ac praepotentes viri, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 44; id. Fin. 2, 18, 57; id. Off. 1, 30, 109: praepotentes fuimus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 15 dub.—With abl.: praepotentes opibus, i. e. very rich, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 42.—With gen.: rerum omnium praepotens Juppiter, Cic. Div. 2, 18, 42.—Subst.: **praepotentes**, lum, m., the powerful: opes praepotentium, Cic. Lael. 15, 54: more praepotentium, Col. 1, 3: iniquitas praepotentium, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 93.—**B.** Of things: praepotens terrā marique Carthago, powerful on land and sea, Cic. Balb. 15, 34: natura deorum praepotens neque excellens, id. N. D. 2, 30, 77: praepotens et gloriosa philosophia, id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: praepotens gratiae mentis impetus, Val. Max. 5, 2, 8: imperia, id. 7, 2, 1.

praepoteratio, ōnis, f. [praepotest], the reverse order (late Lat.), August. Mus. 3, 9, 20.

praepotest, adv., v. praepotest fin. **praepotestitas**, ātis, f. [praepotestus], a reversed order, inversion (post-class.): si Juno est aēr, Graeci nominis praepotestitate repetita, i. e. by transposing the letters of the words ἀήρ and Ἥρα, Arn. 3, 118: PARENS AFFLICTVS PRAEPOSTERITATE NATVRAE HVNC FILIVM VNIVM HIC CONDIDI, Inscr. Orell. 4774.

praepotestus, ātis, f. [praepotestus], a reversed order, inversion (post-class.): ordinem, Auct. Quint. Decl. 9: versus, August. Mus. 3, 9, 20.

praepotestus, a, um, adj., reversed, inverted, perverted, distorted, absurd, preposterous, unseasonable, etc. (class.; syn.: intempestivus, perversus). **I.** Of persons, absurd, preposterous: ut erat semper praepotestus atque perversus, Cic. Clu. 26, 71: imperator, id. Pis. 38, 92: homines, Sall. J. 85, 12.—**II.** Of things coner. and abstract: praepotestus fucus, figs out of season, too late, Plin. 16, 27, 51, § 117: natalis, an inverted birth, i. e. with the feet foremost, id. 7, 8, 6, § 46: praepotestus aut praepotestus rigores, id. 18, 25, 57, § 208: dies, id. 17, 24, 37, § 216: frigus, Sen. Ep. 23, 1: quid tam perversum praepotestumve dici, aut excogitari potest? Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 37: ut ne quid perturbatum ac discrepans, aut praepotestum sit, id. de Or. 3, 11, 40: tempora, id. ib. 3, 13, 49: gratulatio, id. Sull. 32, 91: consilia, id. Lael. 22, 85: ordo, Lucr. 3, 621: praepotest et intempestiva oratio, Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 3.—Hence, adv.: **praepotestē**, in a reversed order, irregularly (class.): litteras reddere, Cic. Att. 7, 16, 1: agere cum aliquo, id. Ac. 2, 20, 67: laevus calcus praepotest inductus, the left instead of the right, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24: dicere aliquid, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 28: syllogismo uti, Gell. 2, 8, 1; and praepotestus, Sen. Ep. 3, 2.

praepotestus, a, um, v. praepono init. **praepotens**, entis, P. a., from praepossum.

praepotentia, ae, f. [praepotens], superior power (eccl. Lat.): praepotentia Dei, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 7: horum (regum), App. Mund. 26.

praepotē, āre, v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr., to drink before (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 159.—**II.** Act., to give to drink or make drink of before: praepotat absinthio aegrotantes vino sincero, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 160; id. Tard. 5, 10, 120.

praepotē, adv., v. praepotest fin.

praepotē, adv., v. praepotest fin.

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praepotē, adv., v. praepotest fin.

praepotē, adv., v. praepotest fin.

praequam, adv., v. prae.

prae-questus, a, um, Part. [queror], complaining beforehand (poet.): multa praequiestus, Ov. M. 4, 251.

prae-rādō, āre, v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr., to beam or glitter forth (poet.): pilenta praeradiant, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 286.—**II.** Act., to outshine: Bacchi conjux Praeradiat stellis signa minora suis, Ov. H. 6, 116.

prae-rādō, no perf., sum, 3, v. a. **I.** To scrape or shave off in front: latus alterum, Cato, R. R. 41; Paul. Nol. Ep. 7, sect. 2.—**II.** To shear or shave off before: praerasi capilli, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 74; id. Acut. 1, 11, 79.

prae-rancidus, a, um, adj., very stale; trop., obsolete: finitiones, Probus ap. Gell. 13, 20, 1.

prae-rāpidus, a, um, adj., very swift, very rapid (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: amnis, Sen. Apoc. 7, 2, v. 11: celeritas, id. Q. N. 1, 1, 1: gurgis, Liv. 29, 32, 9: fluminum celeritas, Curt. 9, 4, 15: fuga, Sil. 16, 563.—**II.** Trop., very eager, very ardent: juvenis, Sil. 17, 180: fuga, id. 16, 564: ira, Sen. Ira, 1, 12, 5.

praerāsus, a, um, Part., from praerado.

praereptor, ōris, m. [praeripio], one who seizes a thing before another; a forestaller (eccl. Lat.): filius, qui ad benedictionem fratris praereptor adstiterat, Hier. Ep. 36, n. 15.

praereptus, a, um, Part., from praeripio.

prae-rigescō, gūi, 3, v. inch. n., to become exceedingly stiff (post-Aug.): ita praeriguisse manus, Tac. A. 13, 35.

prae-rigidus, a, um, adj., very stiff, very rigid (late Lat.): mens, Auct. Quint. Decl. 17, 7.

prae-rīpiā, drum, n. [ripa], places on the banks of a river (post-class.): praeripia fluminis, App. Mag. p. 278, 17 (dub.; al. praerupia, q. v.).

prae-rīpio, rūpi, reptum, 3, v. a. [rapio]. **I.** In gen., to take away a thing before another, to snatch or tear away, to carry off (class.): quid huc venisti sponsam praereptum meam? Plaut. Cas. 1, 14: Tun' meo patre's prognatus? Men. Immo equidem, meo. Tuom tibi ego neque occupare neque praeripere postulo, id. Men. 5, 9, 21: aliquem alicui, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 81: maritum, Vulg. Gen. 30, 15: arma Minervae, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 7: alius laudem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, proem: § 5: cum ea praerapta et extorta defensionis suae cerneret, in quibus, etc., Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 16; cf. Hirt. ap. Suet. Caes. 56: alicui cibos, Plin. 10, 9, 11, § 27.—**II.** In partic. **A.** To snatch away before the time, to carry off prematurely: deorum beneficium festinatione, Cic. Phil. 14, 2, 2: immaturā morte praereptus, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 5: brevibus praeraptis in annis, snatched away prematurely, sc. by death, Val. Fl. 5, 571: IN PRIMO AETATIS FLORE PRAEREPITVS, Inscr. Grut. 350, 6.—**B.** To take away quickly: oscula, to snatch kisses, Lucr. 3, 896: codicillos, to take or seize hastily, Suet. Ner. 49.—**C.** To forestall, anticipate: non praeripiam, I will not anticipate, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 2: hostium consilia, baffle in advance, id. Off. 1, 30, 108: scelere praerepto doles, Sen. Thyest. 1104.—**D.** With se, to take one's self off hastily, to make one's escape: praeripuit se ad amicum, Dig. 21, 1, 17.

prae-rōbōrātus, a, um, Part. [roboror], strengthened beforehand (post-class.): praeroboratum corpus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1.

prae-rōdō, no perf., sum, 3, v. a. **I.** To gnaw in front, to gnaw at the end or tip (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): digitos suos, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 93: teneros pampinos, Col. Arbor. 15.—**II.** To gnaw, bite, or nibble off: praeroso hamo, Hor. S. 2, 5, 25: praerosa dentibus lingua, Plin. 7, 23, 23, § 87: conger et muraena caudas inter se praerodentes, id. 9, 62, 88, § 185.

praerogatiō, ōnis, f. [praerogo], a distributing beforehand (post-class.): annonae, Fulg. Myth. 1, 2.

praerogativa, ae, v. praerogativus.

praerogativarius, ii, m. [praerogo], one that enjoys certain privileges or prerog.

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ntives (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 11, 27; cf. Symm. Ep. 3, 67.

praerogativus, a, um, *adj.* [praerogō], *that is asked before others for his opinion, that votes before or first, prerogative* (class.).

I. *Adj.*: centuria praerogativa, Cic. Planc. 20, 49; cf. Fest. p. 249 Müll.; Becker, Antiq. II, 3, p. 3 sq., and the authorities there cited; Mommsen, Die Röm. Tribus, p. 64 sq.—More freq., **II.** *Subst.*: **praerogativa**, ae, f. (sc. tribus or centuria). Lit., the tribe or century to which it fell, by lot; to vote first in the Comitia, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 103: praerogativa Veturia juniorum (because it was double, juniorum and seniorum), Liv. 26, 22, 2; cf.: cum sors praerogativae Anienis juniorum exisset, id. 24, 7 fin.; cf. id. 26, 22, 2: Q. Fabium et praerogativae et primo vocatae omnes centuriae consulem dicebant, i. e. the centuriae equitum who, in that ancient time, voted first, id. 10, 22, 1; cf.: praerogativae sunt tribus, quae primae suffragium ferunt ante iure vocatas. Mos enim fuerat, quo facilius in comitiis concordia populi firmaretur, bina omnia de iisdem candidatis comitia fieri: quorum tribus primae praerogativae dicebantur, quod primae rogarentur, quos vellent consules fieri, secundae iure vocatae, quod in his, sequente populo, ut saepe contigit, praerogativarum voluntatem, iure omnia complerentur, Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 26.—Collect. of the same; praerogativa, with *plur.*: praerogativa tribunum militum non petentem creant, Liv. 5, 18, 1.—In *plur.*: praerogativae of two comitia, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 26: omen praerogativae, i. e. the choice of the century that voted first, which was regarded as an omen, id. Mur. 18, 38; cf.: praerogativam etiam majores omen justorum comitiorum esse voluerunt, id. Div. 1, 45, 103: praerogativam referre, said of the herald who informed the magistrate holding the comitia of the choice of the century that voted first, id. ib. 2, 35, 74; also praerogativam renuntiare, id. Phil. 2, 33, 82.—Because the other tribes or centuries readily followed the praerogativa; hence, *transf.*

B. *A previous choice or election*: militaris, Liv. 21, 3, 1: comitiorum militarium, id. 3, 51, 8: equitum, id. 28, 9 fin.—**2.** *A sure sign, token, prognostic, omen*: quod si triumphi praerogativam putas supplicationem, Cato ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 5, 2: voluntatis suae, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 26: fecunditatis in feminis, Plin. 7, 16, 14, § 67.—**3.** *Preference, privilege, prerogative*: decoris in gemmis, Plin. 37, 9, 46, § 129: magni enim faciunt provinciales, servari sibi consuetudinem istam, et hujusmodi praerogativas, Dig. 1, 16, 4; cf. ib. 26, 7, 11: vetus illa imperatoriae domus praerogativa, Eum. Pan. ad Constant. 2; Ambros. in Ps. 43, 13; 118, Serm. 2, 14 fin.

praerogatus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. praerogō fin.

prae-rōgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** *To ask before another, to ask first*: sententias, non more atque ordine, sed prout libuisset, praerogabat, Suet. Aug. 35.—**II.** *To pay before-hand or in advance*: pensionem, Dig. 19, 2, 19: expensas, Cod. Just. 10, 31, 20.—Hence, **praerogatus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *asked before* (class.): cūjus in honore non unius tribus pars, sed comitia tota comitiis fuerint praerogata, Cic. Planc. 20, 49 (al. praerogativa); lex, *proposed previously*, Cod. 16, 11, 1.

praerōsus, a, um, *Part.*, from praerōdo.

prae-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, v. a., *to break or tear off before or in front* (class.): retinacula classis, Ov. M. 14, 547: funes praerumpentibus, *were broken off*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: uncus praerumpitur, Col. 3, 18, 2.—**II.** *Trop.*, *to wrench, tear to pieces* (late Lat.): purgativa medicamina praerumpunt corpora, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 21, 128.—Hence,

prae-ruptus, a, um, *P. a.*, *broken or torn off*; hence, of places, steep, abrupt, rugged (syn.: absclusus, abruptus). **A.** Lit.: saxa, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 145: loca, Caes. B. G. 7, 86: praeruptum atque asperum jugum, id. B. C. 2, 24: praeruptum undique oppidum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: praeruptus et difficilis descensus, id. ib.: nemus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 91: mons, Verg. A. 1, 105: rupes, Suet. Tib. 40: fossae, Tac. H. 2, 41.—**Abstr.**: **prae-**

rupta, ōrum, n., *steep or rugged places*: praerupta collium, Just. 41, 1, 11: petere, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 156.—In *sing.*: ad praeruptum petrae, Vulg. 2 Par. 25, 12.—**Comp.**: praeruptior collis, Col. 3, 13.—**Sup.**: omnes oppidi partes praeruptissimis saxis munitae, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33.—**B.** Trop., *hasty, rash, precipitate* (post-Aug.). **1.** Of persons: juvenis animo praeruptus, Tac. A. 16, 7.—**2.** Of things: praerupta audacia, tanta temeritas ut non procul abhorreat ab insania, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: dominatio, hard, stern, Tac. A. 5, 3: praeruptum atque anceps periculum, critical, extreme, Vell. 2, 2, 3: seditio, dangerous, Dig. 28, 3, 6.—Hence, **praerūpium**, ii, n. [prae-rupes], the rocky wall, line, or wall of rocks (late Lat.): fluminis, App. Mag. 8, p. 278 med. (dub.); al. praeripia, q. v.); Serv. Verg. A. 6, 704; sing., Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38.

praerupta, ōrum, and **praeruptus**, a, um, v. praerumpo.

(**praerupte**, a false read. for praecaltus, Plin. 34, 15, 43, § 149; v. Sillig ad h. l.)

prae-rūtilus, a, um, *adj.*, very red (poet.), Auct. Carm. de Judicio Dom. 202.

1. praes, praedis, m. [prae and vas, vadis], a surety, bondsman (in money matters; whereas vas denotes a surety in general; class.; cf.: sponsor, vindex). **I.** Lit.: praedia dicta, item ut praedes, a praestando: quod ea pignore data publice mancipis fidem praestent, Varr. L. L. 5, § 40 Müll.: praes, qui a magistratu interrogatus, in publicum ut praes siet, a quo et cum respondet, dicit praes, id. ib. 6, § 74; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.: manceps dicitur qui quid a populo emit conductive: qui idem praes dicitur, quia tam debet, praestare populo quod promisit, quam is, qui pro eo praes factus, Fest. s. v. manceps, p. 151 Müll.: praedes dicuntur satisfactores locupletes pro re, de qua apud iudicem lis est, ne interea, qui tenet, diffidens causae, possessionem deteriorem faciat, tecta dissipet, excidat arbores et culta deserat, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 115: praedes pecuniae publicae accipere, id. Fam. 2, 17, 4: praedem esse pro aliquo, id. Att. 12, 52, 1: praedes dare, id. Rab. Post. 4, 8: praedem fieri, id. Att. 13, 3, 1: per praedem agere, id. ib. 9, 9, 4: praedes tenentur, id. Fam. 5, 20, 3: cavere populo praedibus ac praediis, an old formula, signifying to procure security to the people by bondsmen and their property, id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 142: quis subit in poenam capitali iudicio? vas. Quid, si lis fuerit nummaria? quis dabitur? praes, Aus. Idyll. 12: praedēsque eo nomine praetori dabuntur, Gai. Inst. 4, 13: jubet praedes adversario dare litis, id. ib. 4, 16.—**II.** Transf., the property of sureties: praedes vendere, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 78.—**III.** Trop.: cum sex libris, tamquam praedibus, me ipsum obstrinxerim, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 8.

2. praes, adv. [prae], at hand, now (ante-class.): ibi tibi parata praes est, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 17.

praesaepa (**praesēpe**), is, n., and **praesaepes** or **praesaepis**, is, f.; also, **praesaepia**, ae, f., and **praesaepium** (each of these forms less correctly written **praesēp-**), ii, n. [praesaepio], prop. an enclosure of any kind; hence, a stable, stall, fold, pen (syn. stabulum). **I.** Lit.: praesaepis bubus hibernas, Cato, R. R. 14: si villa habebat praesaepias laxas, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 6 (al. praesaepes, al. praesaepis): stabant ter centum (equi) nivei in praesaepibus altis, Verg. A. 7, 275: in praesaepibus ursi, id. ib. 7, 17: nocturna claudere praesaepia, folds, Calp. Ecl. 1, 38: qui bona donavit praesaepibus, has expended his estate on his stables, Juv. 1, 59.—**A crib, manger**: bonas praesaepias, Cato, R. R. 4: in praesaepiis, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: accedit ad praesaepa, Phaedr. 2, 8, 22: non altius edita esse praesaepia convenit, quam, etc., Col. 1, 6: praesaepium meum hordeo passim repleri jubet, App. M. 7, p. 194, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A hut, hovel; a dwelling, tavern: quin reciperet se ad praesaepem suam, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 13.—**Mostly plur.**: scit, si id impetret, futurum, quod amat, intra praesaepis suas, i. e. in his own house, in his power, Plaut. Cas. prol. 56: vocat me hic intra praesaepis meas, into my house, id. Rud. 4, 3, 99: fucos a praesaepibus ar-

cent, i. e. from the hives, Verg. G. 4, 168; id. A. 1, 435: audis in praesaepibus, in drinking-shops, Cic. Pis. 18, 42.—**B.** A crib, com. for a table: scurra vagus, non qui certum praesaepa teneret, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 28.—**C.** The space between the two stars called Aselli in the sign of the Crab, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 353.

praesaepia, ae, v. praesaepa.

prae-saepio (-sēpio), psi, ptum, 4, v. a., to fence in front, to block up, barricade (class.): aditus atque itinera trabibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: loca montuosa publicis, id. ib. 3, 49: omni aditu praesaepio, id. B. G. 7, 77.

prae-sāgātus, a, um, *Part.* [sago], perceived beforehand, presaged (eccl. Lat.): scala, Hier. Ep. 3, n. 4.

prae-sāgio, īvi, 4 (in the deponent form: animus plus praesagitur mali, praesages, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 28), v. a. **I.** Lit., to feel or perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of a thing (class.): sagire, sentire acute est. Is igitur, qui ante sagit quam oblata res est, dicitur praesagire, id est futura ante sentire, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 65; cf.: praesagire est praedivinare, praesepere: sagax enim est acutus et sollers, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.: praesagibat mihi animus, frustra me ire, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 1: hoc ipsum praesagens animo, Liv. 30, 20; Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 5: aliquid in futurum, Cels. 2, 2: equi praesagunt pugnam, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 157.—**II.** Transf., to forebode, foreshow, predict, presage (syn.: vaticinor, divino): exiguitas copiarum recessum praesagebat, foretold to me, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 1: galli cabendo Boeotias praesagivere victoriam, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 49: luna tempestatem praesagiet, Varr. ap. Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 348.

praesāgitio, ōnis, f. [praesagio], a presentiment, foreboding, the faculty of divining or presaging (class.; cf.: praedictio, divinatio, praesagium, praesensio): inest in animis praesagatio extrinsecus injecta, atque inclusa divinitus, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: divina, id. ib. 1, 54, 123: praesagatio dicta, quod praesagire est acute sentire. Unde sagae dictae anus, quae multa sciunt, et sagaces canes, qui ferarum cubilia praesentiunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 255 Müll.

praesāgium, ii, n. [id.], a presentiment, foreboding, prognostic, presage (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. praesagatio): vatium praesagium, Ov. M. 15, 879: mentis, id. ib. 6, 510: puella praesagium malorum jam vitae exempta, Tac. A. 14, 64: tempestatis futurae, Col. 11, 1: praesagium atque indicia futuri periculi, indications, Vell. 2, 57, 1.

praesāgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [praesaegū], to forebode, presage, have a presentiment of (late Lat.): cogitatio praesagantis, Cassiod. Var. 5, 3: prodigiosa ostenia, App. M. 9, p. 235, 22: futura rerum, id. Mag. 43, p. 301 fin.; Hier. Ep. 3, 4.

prae-sāgus, a, um, *adj.*, foreboding, foretelling, divining, prophetic, presaging (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): praesaga mali mens, Verg. A. 10, 843: fulminis ignes, id. ib. 177: luctus suspiria, Ov. M. 2, 124: verba, id. ib. 3, 514: ars, Val. Fl. 5, 432: astra, Stat. Th. 8, 145: responsa, Tac. H. 2, 1: nares, Firm. Math. 8, 9: somnium praesagum futurorum, Vulg. Gen. 41, 11.

‡ **praesaltor**, ōris, m. [prae-2. salio], he who led the dances of the Sallii: praesaltor, ὁ ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς προορχούμενος, Vet. Gloss.

prae-sānesco, sānui, 3, v. incept., to begin to heal prematurely, to close up too soon: cicatrices, quae praesanuere, aperit, Plin. 24, 10, 43, § 73.

prae-sāno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to heal up prematurely (Plinian): ulcera praesannata, Plin. 26, 41, 87, § 147 (in Plin. 24, 10, 43, § 73, the true reading is praesanuere, v. praesanesco).

prae-sauciātus, a, um, *Part.* [saucio], severely wounded (post-class.): vires, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3.

prae-scātens, entis, *Part.* [scateo], overflowing, abounding, (post-class.): liber doctrinis omnigenis praescatens, Gell. 14, 6, 1.

praesciēter, v. praescio fin.
praescientia, ae, f. [praescio], foreknowledge, prescience (eccl. Lat.): Dei bonitas et praescientia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 5: 1427

Dei, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 9; Mart. Cap. 2, § 159; plur., id. 1, § 32.

prae-scindo, scidi, 3, v. a., to cut off in front: inferiores sedes praescindantur, Vitruv. 5, 7: vestes, Vulg. 2 Reg. 10, 4: manus, id. 2 Macc. 7, 4.

prae-scio, i, itum, 4, v. a., to know beforehand, to foreknow (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nonne oportuit praescisse me ante? Ter. And. 1, 5, 4: eum haec praescisse, Suet. Tib. 67.—**II.** Esp. (in eccl. Lat.), of God's foreknowledge: praescivit et praedestinavit, Vulg. Rom. 8, 29; 11, 2; Ambros. in Luc. 7, 167.—Hence, adv.: **praesci- enter**, with foreknowledge, Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 1, p. 77.

prae-scisco, ēre, v. incho. a., to find out, or learn beforehand (not in Cic. or Caes.): animos volgī, Verg. G. 4, 70: exploratam fugam, Col. 9, 9, 4: adversos subitoseque motus, Amm. 20, 6, 9.—With rel. clause, Liv. 27, 35, 5.

praescitio, ōnis, f. [praescio], a foreknowing, prognostic (post-class.): numine praescitionum auctore, Amm. 29, 1, 31.

praescitum, i, n. [id.], a prognostic, presage, presentiment (Plinian): oraculorum, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24: animi quiescentis, presentiments, id. 10, 75, 98, § 211: picorum, omens, id. 10, 18, 20, § 41.

praescitus, ūs, m. [id.], a foreknowing, prescience (post-class.): quae sint fortassis regi praescitui, Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 49.

prae-scīus, a, um, adj., foreknowing, prescient (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): corda, Verg. A. 12, 452: lingua, Ov. F. 1, 538.—With gen. obj.: vates Praescia venturi, Verg. A. 6, 66: vox sortis, Val. Fl. 5, 529: facere alicuius praescium rei alicuius, to inform one of something in advance, Tac. A. 11, 29: periculum, id. ib. 6, 21: quae duo praescius futurorum Deus fecit, Lact. 2, 9, 11; 4, 26, 40; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 13, 6.

prae-scribo, psi, ptum, 3, v. a., to write before, in front, or previously, to preface in writing (syn.: praefinio, praestituo). **I.** Lit.: pagina nomen sibi quae Vari praescripsit, Verg. E. 6, 11: monumentis consulum nomina, Tac. A. 3, 57; cf.: praescriptum (sc. in signis) Vespasiani nomen, id. H. 3, 13: nomen ipsius virtutis libro, Gell. 11, 16, 7: epistula, cui titulus praescriptus est, pluria non plura dici debere, id. 5, 21, 10: auctoritates praescriptae, the recorded names of senators present when a decree was made, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 5: ut praescripsimus, as we remarked before, Vell. 2, 21, 1.—**B.** Transf., to trace out: praescripta lineamenta, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 92.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To order, appoint, direct, command, prescribe: finem rebus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 124: sic enim praescripsimus his, quibus ea negotia mandavimus, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 2: cum ei praescriptum esset, ne, etc., id. Att. 16, 3, 6: iis praescribendus est imperandi modus, id. Leg. 3, 2, 5: lege aliquid, id. Clu. 53, 147: si ipse populo Romano non praescriberet, quemadmodum suo iure uteretur, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 36: quid fieri oporteret, ipsi sibi praescribere poterant, id. ib. 2, 20: ut majorum iura moresque praescribunt, Cic. Font. 16, 36: curationem valetudinis, id. Div. 2, 59, 123: iura civibus, id. Sen. 9, 27: senatui quae sunt agenda, id. ib. 6, 18: praescribere et constituere aliquid, id. Caecin. 27, 76: praescribere aliquid et quasi imperare, id. Ac. 2, 3, 8: praescriptis verbis agendum est, Dig. 19, tit. 5, 2.—**B.** In law, to bring an exception against, to except, object, or demur to: ignominioso patri filius praescribit, Quint. 7, 5, 3; Dig. 47, 15, 3.—**C.** To dictate: carmina, Tib. 4, 1, 177.—**D.** To write down, put down in writing: testamentum litteris, Dig. 29, 1, 40.—**E.** (I. q. praetexere, obtentui sumere.) To use as a pretext: aliquid, Tac. A. 4, 52; 11, 16; cf. praescriptio, II. A.—**F.** To describe or depict beforehand: tum (Nero) formam futuri principatus praescripsit, Tac. A. 13, 4.—Hence,

praescriptum, i, n., something prescribed, a copy, task, lesson to imitate or to get by heart (class.). **A.** Lit.: puerile praescriptum, Sen. Ep. 94, 9: pueri ad praescriptum discunt, id. ib. 94, 51.—**B.** Trop. **1.** A precept, order, rule: praescripta candida supremae calcis, i. e. metae, Lucr. 6,

92: omnia legum imperio et praescripto fieri videbitis, Cic. Clu. 53, 147; so, legis, Suet. Claud. 14; Amm. 14, 1, 5; 29, 1, 27: praescripta servare, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: ad praescriptum, according to order, Caes. B. G. 1, 36; id. B. C. 3, 51; Liv. 10, 22: ex communi praescripto civitatis, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132; cf.: ex Augusti praescripto, Suet. Ner. 10: hoc ejus praescripto, Caes. B. C. 1, 87 fin.: ultra praescriptum, beyond or contrary to rule, irregularly, illegally, Suet. Caes. 28.—**2.** The prescribed limits or bounds: intra praescriptum equitare, Hor. C. 2, 9, 23.

praescriptio, ōnis, f. [praescribo]. **I.** A writing before or in front, a prefixing in writing; hence, meton., a title, inscription, preface, introduction, commencement: praescriptio legis, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 22: tribuniciae potestatis, Tac. A. 1, 7.—**II.** Trop. **A.** A pretext, excuse, pretence: ut honesta praescriptione rem turpissimam tegerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 32.—**B.** A precept, order, rule, law: dummodo illa praescriptio moderatior teneatur, Cic. Cacl. 18, 42: hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc praescriptionem esse naturae, a qua, etc., id. Ac. 2, 46, 140: rationis, id. Tusc. 4, 9, 22: in hac praescriptione semi-horae, id. Rab. Perd. 2, 6: sine praescriptione generis aut numeri, without previous limitation, Tac. A. 6, 15.—**C.** In law, an exception, objection, demurrer: aut intentio, ut praescriptio habet controversiam, Quint. 7, 5, 2: praescriptio nem alicui opponere, Dig. 44, tit. 1, 11.—**2.** Esp., a limitation of the subject-matter in a suit, by a form of words: praescriptiones autem appellatas ab eo, quod ante formulas praescribuntur, Gai. Inst. 4, 132; cf. id. ib. 4, 130 sqq.—**D.** Transf., a philosophical objection, a subtlety, sophism: exceptiones et praescriptiones philosophorum, Sen. Ep. 48, 12.—**E.** Limitation as to time, prescription, Dig. 18, 1, 76.

praescriptivē, adv., v. praescriptivus fin.

praescriptivus, a, um, adj. [praescribo, II. B.], of or relating to a legal exception or demurrer (post-class.): praescriptivae quaestiones, Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 3, 10: quaestiuiculae, id. ib. 4, 1: praescriptivum praecedens, Sulp. Vict. Inst. Or. p. 282.—Adv.: **praescriptivē**, with an exception (eccl. Lat.): occurrere, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 1.

praescriptum, i, n., v. praescribo fin.

1. praescriptus, a, um, Part., from praescribo.

2. praescriptus, ūs, m. [praescribo], a precept (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 3.

(**praesēca** or **praesīca**, ae, a word assumed for the etym. of brassica, Varr. L. 5, § 104 Müll.)

prae-sēco, cūi, ctum, or cātum, 1, v. a., to cut off before or in front, to cut off or out (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: pars cultello praesecatur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 34: brassica ut praesica, quod ex ejus scapo minutatim praesecatur, id. L. L. 5, § 104 Müll.: partem, Ov. R. Am. 112: projecturas tignorum, Vitruv. 4, 2: lineam, Plin. 32, 2, 5, § 13: praesecta vitis, id. 17, 15, 25, § 115: praesecata gula, App. M. 1, p. 108, 15.—**II.** Trop.: praesectum decies non castigavit ad unguem, has not corrected by the pared nail, i. e. to perfect accuracy, Hor. A. P. 294 Bentl. and Haupt (but the better reading is perfectum).

praesectus, a, um, Part., from praeseco.

praesegmen, īnis, n. [praeseco], a piece cut off, a paring (ante- and post-class.): tonsor omnia abstulit praesegmina, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 33; cf.: praesegmina proprie Plautus in Aulularia ea dici voluit, quae unguibus emulvis praesecantur, Non. 151, 33: cadaverum, App. M. 2, p. 123, 24.

praesēmīnatio, ōnis, f. [praesemino], a fetus (only in Vitr.), Vitr. 2, 9, 1.

prae-sēmīno, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to sow or plant beforehand (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: non nati sunt homines tamquam ex draconis dentibus praeseminati, Lact. 6, 10: vis naturalis, et quasi praeseminata, Aug. Gen. ad Lit. 3, 14.—**II.** Trop.: to lay the foundation for, to prepare for, to undertake a thing: majora sibi praeseminans,

Amm. 30, 2, 1; Ambros. Ep. 5, 3; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 24.

praesēns, entis, v. praesens fin.

praesensio, ōnis, f. [praesentio]. **I.** A foreboding, presentiment (class.; syn. praesagium): praesensio et scientia rerum futurarum, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1: praedictiones et praesensiones rerum futurarum, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7.—**Absol.**: per exta inventa praesensio, Cic. Top. 20, 77.—**II.** A preconception, = πρόληψις, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 45.

praesensus, a, um, Part., from praesentio.

praesentalis, e, adj. [praesens], present (post-class.): milites, Cod. Just. 12, 36, 18: domestici, ib. 17, 4.

praesentānēē, adv., v. praesentaneus fin.

praesentānēus, a, um, adj. [praesens]. **I.** Momentary, instantaneous (late Lat.): commotio, Lact. de Ira Dei, 21, 8.—**II.** That operates quickly or immediately (post-Aug.): remedium, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 180: venenum, id. 24, 1, 1, § 2: (remedium) quam posset velocissimum ac praesentaneum coquere, Suet. Ner. 33; Sen. Ep. 95, 25.—**Subst.**: **praesentānēum**, i, n., a remedy that operates quickly, Plin. 30, 9, 23, § 79.—Adv.: **praesentānēē**, forthwith, immediately (post-class.), Theod. Prisc. ad Tim. Fr. praef. 1.

praesentārius, a, um, adj. [id.], that is at hand, ready, quick, present (ante- and post-class. for praesens): id quod mali (haruspices) promittunt, praesentarium est (opp.: pro-spisso evenit), happens immediately, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 47: argentum, ready money, id. Most. 2, 1, 14; id. Trin. 4, 3, 74: venenum, that operates instantly, App. M. 10, p. 240; Gell. 7 (6), 4, 1.

praesentatio, ōnis, f. [praesento], a placing before, a showing, representation, exhibition (post-class.): tironis, Cod. Just. 12, 28, 2 (al. praestatio): adhuc in comminatione est (judicium), nondum in praesentatione, Aug. in Ps. 59, 6; id. Mir. S. Steph. 2, 5, 1.

1. praesentia, ae, f. [praesens]. **I.** In gen., a being before, in view, or at hand; presence (class.; cf. conspectus): alicujus aspectum praesentiamque vitare, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: desiderium praesentiae tuae, id. Fam. 5, 8, 5: urget praesentia Turni, Verg. A. 9, 73.—In plur.: deorum praesentiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 166: praesentiam sui facere, to present one's self, to appear, Dig. 42, 1, 53: praesentia animi, presence of mind, readiness, resolution, courage, Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 4; Cic. Mil. 23; Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 92.—For the phrase in praesentia (sc. tempora), v. praesens, s. v. praesens.—**2.** Impression, efficacy, effect: tanta est praesentia veri, Ov. M. 4, 611.—**II.** In partic., protection, assistance: **PRÆSENTIAE MATRIS DEVM**, Inscr. Grut. 28, 4.

2. praesentia, ium, n. plur., v. praesens, s. v. praesens fin.

prae-sentio, sensi, sensum, 4 (collat. form praesentisse for praesensisse, Paol. Pan. Theod. 3), v. a., to feel, or perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of, to presage, divine (class.): ni haec praesensisset canes, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 135: verum is nescio quo pacto praesensit prius, id. Ps. 1, 4, 15; 1, 5, 11: animo praesentire atque videre, Lucr. 5, 1342: animo providere et praesentire, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: futura, Cic. Div. 2, 48, 100: animus ita praesentit in posterum, ut, etc., id. Rab. Perd. 10, 29: alicujus adventum, Ov. M. 1, 610: amorem, id. ib. 10, 404: dolos, Verg. A. 4, 297: eventus bellorum, Suet. Aug. 96: aliquid, Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 191.—With acc. and inf.: quom ibi me adesse neutrum praesenserat, Ter. And. 5, 1, 20: cum talem esse deum certa notione animi praesentiamus, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 45.—**Impers. pass.**: praesensum est, Liv. 21, 49, 9.

* **praesentisco**, ēre, v. incho. a. [praesentio], to begin to have a presentiment of, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 21, acc. to Prisc. p. 824 P. (al. persentiscere).

praesento, no perf. (praesentisse, Pac. ap. Pan. Theod. 3), ātum, 1, v. a. [praesens], to place before, exhibit, to view, to show, present, hold out (post-Aug.): sarcitis bubulas carnes praesentat, looks like, Plin. 37, 10,

67, § 181 (al. repraesentat): caput ab Achil-lā Caesari praesentatum est, *handed or presented to*, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 77: supplicanti statim sese Juno praesentat, *shows herself*, App. M. 6, p. 175, 3; cf. id. ib. 10, p. 240; 11, p. 243.

praesēpe, praesēpio, etc., v. praesaepe.

praesēpis, is, and **praesēpium**, ii, v. praesepe.

praeseptus, a, um, *Part.*, from praesepio.

praesēpultus, a, um, *Part.* [sepelio], *buried beforehand* (post-class.), Quint. Decl. 9; Amm. 14, 11, 21.

prae-sero, ēre, v. a., *to sow beforehand* (post-class.): semina laetitiae, Paul. Nol. Carm. 32, 445.

praesertim, adv. [prae-sero; cf. praecipue, from praecipio, qs. connected beforehand], serves to add an important argument or condition (hence most freq. joined with cum and si), especially, chiefly, principally, particularly, *kai taūta* (class.; cf. praecipue). **I. Absol.** praefestinamus, quae sit causa, sciscere, quod sit necessum scire, praesertim in brevi, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 186 P. (Com. Rel. p. 214 Rib.): praesertim ut nunc sunt mores, etc., Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 5: retinenda est huius generis verecundia, praesertim naturā ipsā magistrā, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129; 1, 39, 140; id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: praesertim homines tantulae staturae, Caes. B. G. 2, 30 fin.: (te) praesertim cautum dignos assumere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 51; id. A. P. 383 al.—Placed after the word which it qualifies: deforme est de se ipsum praedicare, falsa praesertim, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137; id. Lael. 4, 15: in scripto praesertim, id. Brut. 61, 219: hac praesertim imbecillitate magistratum, id. Fam. 1, 4, 3: tanta praesertim, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 19; Caes. B. G. 4, 8.—**II.** Praesertim cum or cum praesertim and praesertim si—*particularly since or if*: quod scribere, praesertim cum de philosophia scriberem, non auferem, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51; so, praesertim cum, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 24; Cic. Off. 3, 2, 8; id. Deiot. 7, 21; id. Lig. 1, 1; id. Arch. 5, 10; id. Att. 5, 21, 13; Caes. B. G. 1, 16 fin.; 1, 33, 4; Nep. Alc. 5, 2; Sall. H. 1, 41, 1 and 3, 61, 12 Dietsch; Quint. 5, 10, 103; 7, 9, 12; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 50: cum praesertim, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 110; id. Mil. 30, 81; id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22; id. N. D. 1, 10, 26; id. Fam. 2, 6, 2; Sall. J. 2, 4; 3, 2; id. C. 61, 19 Kritz N. cr.; Liv. 3, 52, 9; Quint. 1, 2, 11; 1, 11, 17; 1, 12, 4 al.; Prop. 1, 2, 27. (So for praesertim quod the true read. is praesertim cum in Cic. Fl. 17, 41).—Faciam, Laeli, praesertim si utrique vestrum gratum futurum est, Cic. Sen. 2, 6; so with *indic.*: praesertim si est, id. Fam. 2, 7, 14; 2, 14, 2 fin.: praesertim si incubuit, Verg. G. 2, 310.—With *subj.*: praesertim si esset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 38: praesertim si aedifices, id. Off. 1, 39, 140.

prae-servio, īre, v. a., *to serve as a slave* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: alicui, Plaut. Am. prol. 124.—**II.** Trop.: verbum neque numeris, neque generibus praeserviens, Gell. 1, 7, 6.

prae-servo, āre, v. a., *to observe beforehand* (post-class.): aliquid, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8: liberum se a dominationibus, Hilar. in Ps. 118, 16, 3.

praesēs, idis (gen. plur. praesidium, Flor. 2, 17, 16), adj. and subst. [praesideo]. **I.** *Sitting before a thing, to guard, take care of, or direct it; presiding, protecting, guarding, defending*: locus, a place of refuge, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 11 dub.: dextra, Sen. Med. 247: di praesides imperii, *protecting deities*, Tac. H. 4, 53.—**II.** Subst.: **praesēs**, idis, comm. **A.** A protector, guard, guardian, defender: ite nunc jam ex praesidio praesides custos, praeses, propugnator, Cic. Sen. 65, 137: patrii Penates, qui huic urbi et rei publicae praesides estis, Cic. Dom. 57, 144: tribunus plebis, quem majores praesidem libertatis custodemque esse voluerunt, id. Agr. 2, 6, 15; Liv. 6, 16.—**B.** Transf., in gen., one that presides over, a president, superintendent, head, chief, ruler: praeses belli, i. e. Minerva, Verg. A. 11, 483: vobis per suffragia ut praesides olim, nunc dominos destinatis, Sall. H. 3, 61, 6 Dietsch: provinciarum, governors, Suet. Aug. 23: quorum (praetorum) in provinciis jurisdictionem praesides earum habent, Gai. Inst.

1, 6; cf.: praesidis nomen generale est, eo quod et proconsules et legati Caesaris, et omnes provincias regentes (licet senatores sint) praesides appellantur, Dig. 1, tit. 18.

prae-sicco, āvi, 1, v. a., *to dry beforehand* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 217; 4, 3, 53.—Hence, **prae-siccatus**, a, um, *dried beforehand* (post-class.): succus sole praesiccatus, App. Herb. 124.

prae-siccus, a, um, adj., *very dry* (post-class.): vulnera, Prud. *στέφ.* 5, 141.

praesidālis or **praesidiālis**, e, adj. [praeses], of or belonging to the governor of a province, gubernatorial (post-class.): jus, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyr. 24: jussio, Cod. Just. 4, 24, 11: iudicium, ib. 9, 1, 18: officium, Amm. 28, 1, 5: apparitor, id. 17, 3, 6: vir, who has been a governor, Symm. Ep. 4, 71.

praesidiārius, v. praesidiarius.

praesidātus (praesidiātus), ūs, m. [praeses], the office of governor of a province, governorship (post-class.): Dalmatiae, Vop. Carin. 17: praesidatu regere, Aur. Vict. Caes. 29; Dig. 27, 1, 6.

praesidens, entis, v. praesideo fin.

prae-sideo, sēdi (praesidi in best MSS., Tac. A. 1, 76), ēre, v. n. and a. [sedeo], *to sit before or in front of*. **I.** Lit. (mostly post-class. and rare): pro aede Capitolini Jovis praesidere, Suet. Aug. 26.—**B.** Transf., in time, *to sit beforehand*: in cuius (Mutini) sinu nubentes praesident, ut, etc., Lact. 1, 20 fin.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To guard, watch, protect, defend.* (a) With *dat.*: ego hic tibi praesidebo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 47: ego hic restitrix praesidebo, id. Truc. 4, 2, 5; id. Rud. 4, 4, 7: urbi, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 20; Liv. 22, 11, 9; cf. id. 10, 17; 23, 32 init.; 24, 40 init.; 36, 5, 5; 38, 51, 8: Gallia, quae semper praesidet atque praesedit huic imperio libertatisque communi, Cic. Phil. 5, 13, 37: huic urbi, atque huic imperio, id. Sull. 31, 86.—(β) With *acc.*: socios, Sall. H. 2, 28 Dietsch: agros suos, id. ib. 3, 66: proximum Galliae litus, Tac. A. 4, 5: civium manus litora oceani praesidebat, id. ib. 4, 72.—**B.** *To preside over, to have the care or management of, to superintend, direct, command* (syn. praesum). (a) With *dat.*: ut idem ad portas urbanis praesideat rebus, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: Mars... praesidet armis, Ov. F. 3, 85: Actiacis ludis, Suet. Tib. 6: spectaculis, id. Claud. 7.—(β) With *acc.*: P. Atellio, qui Pannoniam praesidebat, who commanded in Pannonia, Tac. A. 12, 29: exercitum, to command, id. ib. 3, 39.—(γ) With *in* and *abl.*: Metellus in agro Piceno praesidebat, Sall. C. 57, 2.—(δ) *Absol.*: (in senatu) princeps praesidebat, *presided*, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 10.—Hence, **praesidens**, entis, P. a.; as *subst.*: a president, director, ruler (post-Aug. for praeses): superbia praesidentium, governors, Tac. A. 3, 40: praesidentium apparitores, Cod. Th. 8, 7, 13.

† **praesidero**, āre, v. n. [prae-sidus], *to be in advance of the constellations*: praesiderare dicitur, cum maturius hiberna tempestas movetur, quasi ante sideris tempus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.; cf. Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 207.

praesidiālis, e, v. praesidialis.

praesidiārius, a, um, adj. [praesidium]. **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen., *that serves for defence or protection* (not in Cic. or Caes.): praesidiarii milites, garrison soldiers, Liv. 29, 8; cf.: dicti praesidiarii milites ante alios collocati qui erant, aut in alio loco praepositi, Fest. s. v. SVBIDIUM, p. 306 Müll.: classis, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 86.—**2.** In part., *of or belonging to the governor of a province, gubernatorial* (post-class.): togam praesidiarium accepit (al. praesidiarium), Spart. Sev. 1.—**B.** Subst.: **praesidiarium**, ii, n., a garrison, Mot. Tir. p. 56.—**II.** Transf.: praesidiarii maleolii, kept as a reserve in case the wine should fail, Col. 4, 15, 1: palmas, i. q. resex, id. 4, 21, 3.

praesidiātus, v. praesidiatus.

praesidiōlum, i, n. dim. [praesidium], a small garrison, Not. Tir. p. 56.

† **praesidiōr**, āri, v. dep. [id.], *to watch, guard*: praesidiōr, φρουρῶν, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

praesidium, ii, n. [praeses]. **I.** Lit., *a presiding over; hence, defence, protection, help, aid, assistance*; esp. of soldiers who are to serve as a guard, garrison, es-

cort, or convoy: proficisci praesidio suis, Nep. Ages. 3: praesidio esse alicui, id. ib. 7; Caes. B. G. 1, 44: hanc sibi rem praesidio sperant futuram, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 65, § 167: tectus praesidio firmo amicorum, id. Sull. 18, 51: absque me foret et meo praesidio, etc., Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 61: ut meae stultitiae in justitia tua sit aliquid praesidii, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 33: in tutelā ac praesidio bellicae virtutis, Cic. Mur. 10, 22: Veneris praesidio ferox, Hor. C. 1, 15, 13.—Esp. of soldiers acting as a guard, convoy, escort: legiones, quae praesidio impeditis erant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: regale, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30.—**II.** Transf. **A.** That which aids, defends, or protects, defence, assistance, protection: ad hoc ipsum iudicium cum praesidio venit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: armatorum, id. Phil. 2, 44, 112; cf.: O et praesidium, protector, Hor. C. 1, 1, 2: quantum praesidium perdis, Verg. A. 11, 58.—**2.** In part., in milit. lang., those who by their presence protect a place, a camp, or a supply of arms or provisions, a guard, garrison, convoy, escort, troops, soldiers, etc.: praesidium est dictum, quia extra castra praesidebant loco aliquo, quo tutior regio esset, Varr. L. 5, § 90 Müll.: occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocat, garrison, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: (turres) praesidiis firmare, with a garrison, with troops, Sall. J. 23, 1: quam (Italiam) praesidiis confirmaretis, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16: obsidere atque occupare, id. ib. 2, 28, 75: ex oppido educere, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: dimittere, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 3: oppido imponere, Liv. 24, 7: praesidium dedit, ut eo tuto perveniret, an escort, Nep. Ep. 4, 5: praesidium ex arce expellere, a garrison, id. ib. 10, 3: praesidium ex regionibus depellere, id. Paus. 2, 1: praesidia interficere, troops, id. Milt. 4, 1: praesidia custodiasque disponere, posts, pickets, Caes. B. G. 7, 55: Italia tota armis praesidiisque tenetur, troops, Cic. Att. 9, 3, 1: praesidia deducere, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: galeatum ponit ubique Praesidium, Juv. 8, 239.—**B.** Any place occupied by troops, as a hill, a camp, etc.; a post, station, intrenchment, fortification, camp: qui propter metum praesidium reliquit, leaves his post, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 17: praesidio decedere, Liv. 4, 29: procul in praesidio esse, Nep. Timol. 1, 4: praesidium occupare et munire, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: cohortes ex proximis praesidiis deductae, id. B. G. 7, 87: milites in praesidiis disponere, id. ib. 7, 34: in praesidiis esse, in the camp, with the army, Cic. Lig. 9, 28: in adversariorum praesidiis, id. Rosc. Am. 43, 126: posito castello super vestigia paterni praesidii, fort., Tac. A. 1, 56: obsidium coepit per praesidia, redoubts, id. ib. 4, 49.—Trop.: de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. Sen. 26, 73.—**C.** In gen., aid, help, assistance of any kind, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 45: quod satis esset praesidii, dedit, every thing needful for his support and safety, Nep. Them. 8, 5: quaerere sibi praesidia periculis, et adjuvamenta honoribus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 70: magnum sibi praesidium ad beatam vitam comparare, id. Tusc. 2, 1, 2: omnibus vel naturae, vel doctrinae praesidiis ad dicendum parati, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: me biremis praesidio scaphae tutum aura feret, Hor. C. 3, 29, 62: ad praesidium aquae calidae decurritur, Col. 12, 50: praesidia afferre navem factura minorem, Juv. 12, 56.—Trop., defence, protection, help: fortissimum praesidium pudoris, Cic. Sull. 28, 77: insigne maestis praesidium reis, Hor. C. 2, 1, 13: si qua aliunde putas rerum expectanda tuarum, Praesidia, Juv. 7, 23.—**12.** In part., a remedy against diseases: aurum morbis praesidium est, Plin. 22, 22, 44, § 90: contra serpentes praesidio esse, id. 23, 4, 7, § 35.

praesignatio, ōnis, f. [praesigno], a presignifying (eccl. Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. 22, 83.

praesignator, ōris, m. [id.], one who marks out or designates beforehand, Inscr. Fabr. p. 38, n. 184; Inscr. Murat. 915, 6.

praesignificatio, ōnis, f. [praesignifico], a showing or signifying beforehand, presignification (eccl. Lat.): praesignificatio et figura majoris rei, Lact. 7, 15.

prae-significo, āre, v. a., *to show or signify beforehand; to foreshow, presignify* (only in the foll. passages): hominibus quae sint futura, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 82; 2, 49, 101.

prae-signis, e, *adj.* [signum], *distinguished before or above others, remarkable, illustrious, excellent* (poet.): praesignia tempora cornu, Ov. M. 15, 611: praesignis facie, id. A. A. 3, 773; id. F. 6, 628: hastâ, Stat. S. 4, 12.

prae-signo, âre, *v. a.*, to mark before (ante-class. and post-Aug.): ad summum praesignatô (al. pertundito), Cato, R. R. 154: furunculos, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 36.

(**prae-silio**, îre, a false reading, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 13; v. pro-silio.)

prae-sipio, päre, *v. a.* [sapio], to feel beforehand, have a presentiment of: praesagire est praedivinare, praesipere, Fest. s. v. praesagire, p. 223 Müll.; cf.: adsipere et praesipere dicebant antiqui a sapiendo, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. adsipere, p. 21 Müll.

prae-solidus, a, um, *adj.*, very solid (late Lat.). I. Lit., Coripp. Laud. Just. 3, 291.—II. Trop., very firm, very constant, or steadfast: praesolidum Simonem dignum cognomine Petri, Juven. 1, 436.

prae-sôno, ui, I, v. n. and a. I. To sound before (poet.): praesonuit solemnibus cantu (al. personuit), Ov. Am. 3, 13, 11.—II. To sound louder than, to sound above; with acc.: qui posset avena Praesonuisse chelyn, Calp. Ecl. 4, 65.

prae-spargo (-spargo), ère, *v. a.*, to scatter or strew before, Lucr. 5, 738.

prae-specûlor, âri, I, v. dep., to examine into beforehand (late Lat.), Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1233; hence, *part. in pass.* signif.: utilitate praespectata, Amm. 25, 8, 11.

praespargo, v. praespargo.

prae-spero, âvi, I, v. a., to hope beforehand (ecccl. Lat.): qui praenunciabatur, ille et praesperabatur, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17.

† **praespicio**, cäre, *v. a.* [prae-specio], to look at before, to regard beforehand, Not. Tir. p. 43; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 83.

praestabilis, e, *adj.* [2. praesto], *pre-eminent, distinguished, excellent* (class.); usually only of things concr. and abstr.: res magnitudine praestabiles, Cic. de Or. 2, 85, 347: praestabilis insignisque virtus, id. Har. Resp. 19, 41: ingenium atque lingua, Gell. 10, 18, 6: lingua ac facundia praestabilis, id. 18, 3, 3: (Deus) praestabilis super malitia, exalted, Vulg. Joel, 2, 13.—With inf.: Calchas praestabilis hariolari, i. e. hariolando, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 52, 4.—Comp.: dignitas praestabilior, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16, 38: fuerat praestabilis, preferable, better, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4: nihil amicitia praestabilior, Cic. Lael. 27, 104: utrum huic rei publicae melius fuisset et praestabilis me civem nosci an te? more advantageous, Cic. Vatin. 4, 10: neque majus aliud, neque praestabilis invenies, Sall. J. 1, 2.

Praestana, ae, f. [id.], the goddess of excellence, who was worshipped because Romulus had surpassed all others in throwing javelins: Praestana est, ut perhibetis, dicta, quod Quirinus in jaculi missione cunctorum praestiterit viribus, Arn. 4, 128.

praestans, antis, *Part. and P. a.*, from 2. praesto.

praestanter, adv., v. 2. praesto, P. a. fin.

praestantia, ae, f. [praestans], *pre-eminence, superiority, excellence* (class.): excellentia praestantiae animantium reliquorum, over other creatures, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 97: virtutis, ingenii, fortunae, pre-eminence in, id. Lael. 19, 70: di omnium rerum praestantia excellentes in all things, id. Div. 2, 63, 129: dignitatis, id. de Or. 2, 52, 209: remedium, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 16: vulneribus sanandis tanta praestantia est, ut, etc., of such superior efficacy, id. 27, 6, 24, § 42.

praestat, v. 2. praesto.

praestatio, ônis, f. [2. praesto]. I. Lit., a guaranty, warranty (post-Aug.): ut ad praestationem scribant, if they pledge themselves for the truth of what they write, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13, 9; Dig. 45, 1, 2.—II. Transf., in gen., payment of any thing due (post-class.): remittere, Vulg. 1 Macc. 10, 28: praestatio dotis, Dig. 31, 1, 35: vectigalium, ib. 10, 3, 7: usumfructum locare sub certa annua praestatione, Cod. Just. 3, 33, 10: fiscalium praestationum exactores, Firm. Math. 4, 3, 6, 3.

praestator, ôris, m. [2. praesto], a surety (post-class.): qui advocantur ut praestatores, Front. Col. praef. p. 128 Goes.

(**praestergus**, a, um, a false reading, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 30; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

prae-sterno, ère, *v. a.*, to strew or spread beforehand, to prepare (mostly ante- and post-class.): eo praesternebant folia farferi (al. prosternebant), Plaut. Poen. 2, 32: altaria, to prepare, Stat. S. 3, 2, 114: jubet sarta et elysios animae praesternere flores, id. ib. 5, 2, 257.—Pass. fig.: tuis laudibus tuisque virtutibus materiam campumque praesterni, Plin. Pan. 31, 1: illud peto, praesternas, etc. (al. less correctly, praestruas), Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 14.

praestes, itis, *comm.* [2. praesto], in relig. lang., an epithet of deities, presiding, protecting; as subst., a protector, guardian, president, etc. (poet. and post-class.): praestitem in eadem significatione dicebant antiqui, quâ nunc dicimus antistitem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.: praestitibus Laribus, Ov. F. 5, 129: versus Orphici Liberum εὐβουλῆα vocantes, boni consilii hunc deum praestitem monstrant, Macr. S. 1, 18; Mart. Cap. 2, 40: PRAESTITI JOVI, Inscr. Grut. 22, 1.

praestigiae, ârum (rare in the sing.; praestigiae, Prud. Peristeph. 2, 86), f. [praestinguo], *deceptions, illusions, jugglers' tricks, sleights, feats of legerdemain*; lit. and trop. (class.): cf. captio: patent praestigiae, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 9: verborum, deceptive use of words, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 74: quasi praestigiis quibusdam et captionibus depelli, id. Ac. 2, 14, 45: omnes meos dolos, fallacias, Praestigias praestrinxit commoditas patris, Caecil. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73 (Com. Rel. p. 59 Rib.): non per praestigias, sed palam compilare, by stratagem, secretly, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53; Liv. 6, 15 fin.: Graecae istorum praestigiae philosophari sese dicentium, Gell. 13, 23, 2: nubium, the deceptive images formed by the clouds, App. de Mundo, p. 23, 32.—In sing.: praestigiae plausum petere, Quint. 4, 1, 77; so Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 24 fin.

praestigiator, ôris, m. [praestigiae], a juggler, cheat, impostor, deceiver (ante-class. and post-Aug.): praestigiator hic quidem Poenus probus est, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 6; id. Aul. 4, 4, 3; Sen. Ep. 45, 8: pervicaci praestigiator actu, the devil, Prud. Cath. 6, 141 (with i long).

praestigiatrix, icis, f. [praestigiator], she who plays tricks, juggles, or deceives (Plautin.), Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 150; id. Truc. 1, 2, 31 Spengel ad loc.

* **praestigio**, âre, *v. a.* [praestigiae], to deceive by juggling tricks: illa tibi numinis praestigiis divinatio, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 63.

† **praestigiôr**, âri, *v. dep.* [id.], to practise sleight of hand: praestigiôr, ψηφοπαικτῶν, Gloss. Cyrill.

praestigiosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], full of deceitful tricks, delusive (post-class.), Gell. 7, 14, 11: nihil praestigiosum, aut subdolum, Arn. 1, 32.

praestigium, ii, n., a delusion, illusion, trick: Ποντεία, praestigium, Gloss. ad Prud. Onom. Vet.: praestigiis absolvi, Amm. 14, 11, 23.

(**prae-stinguo**, ère, a false read. for praestringo, q. v.)

praestino, âvi, âtum, I, v. a. [1. praes], to buy, purchase (ante- and post-class.): ego eo in macellum, ut piscium quidquid ibi est, pretio praestinem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 36: piscis praestinatim abire, id. Capt. 4, 2, 68; cf.: praestinare apud Plautum praemere est, i. e. emendo tenere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.: aliquid viginti denariis, App. M. 1, p. 113, 15: id omne praestinaturs, id. ib. 1, p. 104, 21 al.

praestitor, ôris, m. [2. praesto], a giver (post-class.): praestitor et tributor, App. Trism. p. 92.

prae-stitûo, itî, itum, 3, v. a. [statuo], to determine or appoint beforehand, to prescribe (class.; syn.: praefinio, praescribo): ei rei dies haec praestituast proxuma, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 59; 2, 2, 29: diem praestituit operi faciundo, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 148: nobis tempus, id. Quint. 9, 23: dies, Tert. Anim. 14, 3, 4.—With a rel.-clause: prae-

tor numquam petitori praestituit, quâ actione illum uti velit, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8: nullâ praestitutâ die, without any fixed term, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93; cf. Nep. Chabr. 3, 1.

praestitus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. praesto.

1. praesto (old collat. form **praestû**, acc. to Curtius Valerianus in Cassiod. p. 2289 P.: qui praestu sunt, Inscr. Carina Via Appia, 1, p. 217. In later time as *adj.*: **praestus**, a, um: bonorum officio praestus fui, Inscr. Grut. 669, 4), *adv.* [dat. from praestus, a sup. form from prae, so that praesto esse alicui = to be or stand in the foremost place for or as respects one], *at hand, ready, present, here*; usually with esse (very freq. and class.). I. Lit.: ni tua propitia pax foret praesto, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18: sed ubi est frater? Chaer. Praesto adest, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 20; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 120; so Att. Tr. 498: quod adest praesto in primis placet, Lucr. 5, 1412; Lact. 3, 7, 10: sacrificiis omnibus praesto adesse, id. 2, 16, 10; more freq., praesto esse: ibi mihi praesto fuit L. Lucilius, Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 1: togulae lictoribus ad portam praesto fuerunt, id. Pis. 23, 55: tibi nulla fuit clementia praesto? hadst thou no compassion? Cat. 64, 137: praesto esse, to arrive, appear: hirundines aestivo tempore praesto sunt, Auct. Her. 4, 48, 61.—Without esse (poet.): era, eccum praesto militem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 1: ipsum adeo praesto video, Ter. And. 2, 5, 4; Stat. Th. 6, 643.—

II. In partic.: praesto esse or adire. A. To be at hand, to attend or wait upon, to serve, aid: ero meo ut omnibus locis sine praesto, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 26; jus civile didicit, praesto multis fuit, Cic. Mur. 9, 19: praesto esse clientem tuum? id. Att. 10, 8, 3: salutis tuae praesto esse, praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69; id. Fam. 4, 14, 4: ut ad omnia, quae tui velint, ita assim praesto, ut, etc., id. ib. 4, 8, 1; id. Att. 4, 12, 1 fin.; also with videor, id. ib. 4, 12, 1 fin.—With adire: pauper erit praesto semper tibi, pauper adibit primus, will be at hand, at your service, Tib. 1, 5, 61.—B. With esse, to present one's self in a hostile manner, to resist, oppose: si quis mihi praesto fuerit cum armatis hominibus, Cic. Caecin. 30, 87: quaestores cum fascibus mihi praesto fuerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 11.

2. prae-sto, itî (post-class. also praestâvi), âtum or itum, I, v. n. and a. I. Neutr., to stand before or in front. A. Lit.: dum primae praestant acies, Luc. 4, 30.—B. Trop., to stand out, be superior, to distinguish one's self, to be excellent, distinguished, admirable; constr. alicui aliquid re, alicui rei, in aliquâ re, or absol. (class.): cum virtute omnibus praestarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: quantum praestiterint nostri majores prudentia ceteris gentibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 192: quâ re homines bestiis praestent, id. Inv. 1, 4, 5: hoc praestat amicitia propinquitati, quod, etc., id. Lael. 5, 19: Zeuxin muliebri in corpore pingendo plurimum aliis praestare, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: ceteris, id. Ac. 1, 4, 16: suos inter aequales longe praestitit, id. Brut. 64, 230: omnes homines, qui sese student praestare ceteris animalibus, Sall. C. 1, 1: praestare honestam mortem existimans turpi vitae, Nep. Chabr. 4, 3: quantum ceteris praestet Lucretia, Liv. 1, 57, 7: cernere, quantum eques Latinus Romano praestet, id. 8, 7, 7: quantum vel vir viro vel gens genti praestati id. 31, 7, 8: genere militum praestare tironibus, id. 42, 52, 10: tantum Romana in bellis gloria ceteris praestat, Quint. 1, 10, 14: qui eloquentia ceteris praestet, id. 3, 2, 5; 2, 16, 17; Curt. 8, 14, 13; Just. 18, 3, 14; 28, 2, 11; 44, 3, 9: sacro, quod praestat, peracto, Juv. 12, 86: probro atque petulantia maxime praestabant, were pre-eminent, distinguished themselves, Sall. C. 37, 5: truculentia caeli praestat Germania, Tac. A. 2, 24: cur alias aliis praestare videmus Pondere res rebus? Lucr. 1, 358.—2. Praestat, with a subject-clause, it is preferable or better: nimio impendiosum praestat te, quam ingratum dicier, it is much better, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 12: mori milies praestitit, quam haec pati, it was better, Cic. Att. 14, 9, 2: praestare dicunt, Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perferre, it is better, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: motos praestat componere fluctus, Verg. A. 1, 135; 3, 429; 6, 39.

II. Act. A. To surpass, outstrip, exceed,

excel (not in Cic. or Cæs.; constr. usually *aliquem aliquā re*): qui primus in alterutram re praestet alios, Varr. ap. Non. 502, 23; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 10; 3, 1, 3: quantum Galli virtute ceteros mortales praestarent, Liv. 5, 36, 4: qui belli gloriā Gallos omnes Belgasque praestabant, Hirt. B. G. 8, 6: praestare virtute peditum, ut honore atque ordine praestatis, Liv. 3, 61, 7: ut vetustate et gradu honoris nos praestent, id. 7, 30, 4; 34, 34, 14; 37, 30, 2: praestat ingenio alius alium, Quint. 1, 1, 3; Val. Max. 3, 2, 21; 3, 2, ext. 7; 7, 2, 17: honore ceteros, Nep. Att. 18, 5; 3, 3; id. Reg. 3, 5: imperatores prudentiā, id. Hann. 1, 1: eloquentiā omnes eo tempore, id. Epam. 6, 1.—Only *aliquem*, Stat. Th. 4, 838.—**B.** *To become surety for, to answer or vouch for, to warrant, be responsible for, to take upon one's self*, etc. (class.): ut omnes ministros imperii tui rei publicae praestare videare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: quem tamen ego praestare non poteram, id. Att. 6, 3, 5: quanto magis arduum est alios praestare quam se, tanto laudabilius, Plin. Pan. 83: communem incertumque casum neque vitare quisquam nostrum, nec praestare ullo pacto potest, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 3: simul ea mente ut nihil in vitā nobis praestandum praeter culpam putemus, *that we need only answer for guilt*, i. e. *keep ourselves clear of guilt*, id. ib. 6, 1, 4: impetus populi praestare nemo potest, *no one can be held to answer for the outbreaks of the people*, id. de Or. 2, 28, 124: periculum iudicii, id. Mur. 2, 3: damnum alicui, id. Off. 3, 16: invidiam, id. Sest. 28, 61: nihil, *to be responsible for nothing*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3; cf. in *pass.*: cum id, quod ab homine non potuerit praestari, evenit, *what none could vouch for that it would not happen*, id. Tusc. 3, 16, 34.—With *ab aliquā re*: ego tibi a vi praestare nihil possum, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 3.—With *de*: quod de te sperare, de me praestare possum, Cic. Fam. 4, 15, 2.—With *an object-clause*: quis potest praestare, semper sapientem beatum fore, cum, etc.? Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29; cf. (praedones) nullos fore, quis praestare poterat? id. Fl. 12, 28: meliorem praesto magistro Discipulum, Juv. 14, 212.—With *ut*: illius lacrimae praestant ut veniam culpa non abnuat Osiris, Juv. 6, 539.—**C.** In *gen.*, *to fulfil, discharge, maintain, perform, execute*: arbitramur nos ea praestavisse, quae ratio et doctrina praescripserit, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 7: ultima expectato, quae ego tibi et jucunda et honesta praestabo, id. Fam. 7, 17, 2: suum munus, id. de Or. 2, 9, 38: hospitii et amicitiae ius officiumque, id. Fam. 14, 4, 2: ne quem ejus paeniteret, praestiti, *I look care, exerted myself*, Liv. 30, 30; Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 19: quaecumque ei fidem dederis, ego praestabo, *I will fulfil, keep the promise*, Cic. Fam. 5, 11, 2: fidem alicui, Liv. 30, 15: pacem cum iis populis Romanis non ab se tantum, sed ab rege etiam Masinissa praestitit, *maintained*, id. 40, 34: tributa, *to pay*, Juv. 3, 188: annua, id. 6, 480: triplicem usuram, id. 9, 7.—*Pass.*: promissum id benignum est ab rege quam praestitum, Liv. 43, 18, 11: mea tibi tamen benevolentia fidesque praestabitur, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 3; so, quibus (victoribus) senatus fides praestabitur, id. Phil. 14, 11, 30: virtus vetat spectare fortunam dum praestetur fides, id. Div. 2, 37, 79: ni praestaretur fides publica, Liv. 2, 28, 7.—**2.** In *partic.* **a.** *To keep, preserve, maintain, retain*: pueri, quibus vide-mur praestare rem publicam debuisse, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 5; Ov. M. 11, 748: omnes socios salvos praestare poteramus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55: mors omnia praestat Vitalem praeter sensum calidumque vaporem, Lucr. 3, 214.—**b.** *To show, exhibit, to prove, evince, manifest*: Pomptinus praestat tibi memoriam benevolentiamque, quam debet, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 3: neque hercule in iis ipsis rebus eam voluntatem, quam expectaram, praestiterunt, id. ib. 1, 9, 5: virtutem, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: benevolentiam, Cic. Att. 11, 1, 1: consilium suum fidemque, id. de Or. 3, 33, 134.—With *se*, *to show, prove, or behave one's self as*: praesta te eum, qui, etc., *show thyself such as, etc.*, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2: se inco-lumem, Lucr. 3, 220: se invictum, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 104: teque praesta constanter ad omne Indeclinatae munus amicitiae, *show thyself constant*, id. ib. 4, 5, 23: Victoria nunc quoque se praestet, *show itself*, id. ib. 2, 169: sed ne ad illam quidem artissimam

innocentiae formulam praestare nos possumus, *prove ourselves innocent even according to that rule*, Sen. Ira, 2, 28, 1: juris periti consultatoribus se praestabant, *showed themselves accessible*, Dig. 1, 2, 2.—**Poet.**: vel magnum praestet Achillem, *should show, prove, approve himself a great Achilles*, Verg. A. 11, 438.—**c.** *To show, exhibit, manifest*: honorem debitum patri, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 12: fratri pietatem, id. Brut. 33, 126: virtutem et diligentiam alicui, id. Fam. 14, 3, 2: frequentiam et officium alicui honores petenti, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50: obsequium, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59, 8: sedulitatem alicui rei, *to apply*, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 6.—**d.** *To give, offer, furnish, present, expose*: alicui certam summam pecuniae, Suet. Dom. 9: cervicem, Sen. ap. Diom. p. 362 P.: caput fulminibus, *to expose*, Luc. 5, 770: Hiberus praestat nomen terris, id. 4, 23: anser praestat ex se pullos atque plumam, Col. 8, 13: cum senatus sententiam praestaret, *gave his vote*, Cic. Pis. 32, 80: terga hosti, *to turn one's back to the enemy, to flee*, Tac. Agr. 37: voluptatem perpetuum sapienti, *to assume*, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 89.—*Pass.*: pueri, quibus id (biduum) praestabatur, *was devoted*, Quint. 1, proem. § 7; cf. corpus, cui omnia olim tamquam servo praestabantur, nunc tamquam domino parantur, Sen. Ep. 90, 19.—Hence, **praestans**, *antis, P. a., pre-eminent, superior, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary*. **A.** In *gen.* (class.). **1.** Of persons: omnes praestans et ingenio et diligentia, *far surpassing all*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 22: usu et sapientia praestantes, *noted for their experience and wisdom*, Nep. Timoth. 3, 2.—**Comp.**: virginibus praestantior omnibus Herse, *superior to all*, Ov. M. 2, 724.—**Sup.**: in illis artibus praestantissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 217: praestantissimi studio atque doctrina, id. Ac. 1, 4, 17.—With *gen.*: o praestans animi juvenis, *distinguished for courage*, Verg. A. 12, 19: belli, Sil. 5, 92: armorum, Stat. Th. 1, 605: praestantissimus sapientiae, Tac. A. 6, 6.—**Poet.**, with *object-clause*: quo non praestantior alter Aere ciere viros, *whom no other excelled in rousing the men*, Verg. A. 6, 164.—**2.** Of things, *pre-eminent, excellent, remarkable, extraordinary, distinguished*: praestanti corpore Nymphae, Verg. A. 1, 71: praestanti corpore tauri, id. G. 4, 550: formā, id. A. 7, 483: naturā excellens atque praestans, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 56: qui a te tractatus est praestanti et singulari fide, id. Fam. 3, 10, 3: praestans prudentia in omnibus, Nep. Alc. 5, 1; Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: quid praestantius mihi potuit accidere? id. Vatin. 3, 8.—**B.** In *partic.* **1.** *Efficacious*: medicina, Plin. 13, 24, 47, § 130: usus praestantior, id. 18, 13, 34, § 126: calamus praestantior odore, id. 12, 22, 48, § 105: sucus sapore praestantissimus, id. 15, 1, 2, § 5: praestantissima auxilia, id. 27, 13, 120, § 146.—**2.** *Sup.*: Praestantissimus, *a title of the later emperors*, Nazar. 26; Tert. Cor. Mil. 1.—Hence, *adv.*: **praestanter**, *excellently, admirably* (post-Aug.); *sup.*: praestantissime, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 186.

praestolatio, ōnis, f. [praestolor], *the waiting for, expectation* (late Lat.): praestolatio impiorum furor, Vulg. Prov. 11, 23: praestolatio tua non auferetur, id. ib. 23, 18; id. Job, 17, 15.

praestolor, ātus (inf. paragog. praestolari, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 33; *act.* collat. form. praestolaris, Liv. And. ap. Non. 475, 32: praestolabo, Turp. ap. ib. 475, 31; cf. App. M. 5, 20), 1, v. *dep. n.* and *a.* [I. praesto], *to stand ready for, to wait for, expect a person or thing* (syn. *opperior, expecto*): praestolari dicitur is, qui ante stando, ibi, quo venturum excipere vult, moratur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.; cf.: praestolari est praesto esse et apparere, Don. ad Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 5. (a) With *dat.*: qui tibi ad Forum Aurelium praestolarentur armati, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: ut in Formiano tibi praestoler, id. Att. 2, 15, 3; 3, 20, 1.—(β) With *acc.*: ego illum ante aedis praestolabor, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 18; so, *aliquem*, id. Truc. 2, 3, 15: quem praestolare, Parmeno? Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 5: adventum illius, Vulg. Judic. 9, 25: lucem, id. Job, 30, 26.—(γ) *Absol.*: ego illum illic video praestolari, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 33: ad Clupeam praestolans, Caes. B. C. 2, 23.—

* (δ) With *gen.*: adventum cohortum praestolari, Sisenn. ap. Non. 161, 32.

prae-strangulo, āre, v. *a.*, *to choke, deprive of breath* (post-class.): ne anxium oratorem praestringat, i. e. ne cogat tacere, Auct. Quint. Decl. 3.

praestriccio, ōnis, f. [praestringo], *a binding fast, binding up* (eccl. Lat.): praestriccio sensus (al. praestructio), Tert. Res. Carn. 49.

praestricus, a, um, *Part.*, from praestringo.

prae-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3, v. *a.*, *to bind fast or hard, to bind or tie up; to squeeze tight, compress, etc.* **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): praestricā fauce, Ov. Ib. 551: praestricta manus, Sen. Troad. 560: pollices vincire, nodoque praestringere, Tac. A. 12, 47: dracones circumplexu facili (elephantos) ambiunt, nexuque nodi praestringunt, Plin. 8, 11, 11, § 32: praestringere et strangulare, id. 17, 24, 37, § 234: vehementer praestringere aliquid, id. 10, 72, 92, § 192: umor praestricus gelu, id. 17, 24, 37, § 217: ventus praestringit atque percellit radices arborum, i. e. comprimit, id. 18, 34, 77, § 334: panis datur ex vino ad discutienda, quae praestringi opus est, i. e. coërceri, sisti, id. 22, 25, 68, § 138.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To bind or wind about* (poet.): alicujus tempora sertis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 112.—**B.** *To graze, touch*: portam vomere, Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102 (al. perstringere): Taifalorum terras praestringens, Amm. 31, 3, 7: praestricis palatii januis, i. e. *passed without entering*, id. 14, 7, 10.—**2.** Trop. (post-class.): rerum novarum lugubri visu praestricus, *touched, struck*, Amm. 29, 6, 9; cf. id. 16, 10, 13.—Hence, esp., *to touch in speaking, to mention*: nomen, Amm. 26, 1, 4; cf. id. 22, 15, 3.—With *acc.* and *inf.*, Amm. 21, 7, 2.—**C.** *To weaken, blunt, make dull*. **1.** In *gen.*: illi quorum lingua gladiatorum aciem praestringit domi, i. e. by boasting, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 11: acies ferri praestringitur, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64: nitorem eboris, *to dim, id. ib.*: vites, *to deprive them of their eyes or buds*, id. 17, 24, 37, § 227.—**2.** Esp.: praestringere aciem oculorum or oculos, *to blind* (class.): aciem oculorum, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 4; Lucil. ap. Non. 34, 32; Liv. 40, 58, 4; cf. oculos, Varr. ap. Non. 35, 5; Cic. Vatin. 10, 24; Sen. Ep. 110, 17: obtutum oculorum, Amm. 17, 7, 2.—Trop.: vos aciem animorum nostrorum virtutis splendore praestringitis, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 37; so, aciem animi, id. Phil. 12, 2, 3; Vell. 2, 118, 4: aciem mentis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61; cf.: oculos mentis, id. Sen. 12, 42: aciem ingenii, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: mentes, Amm. 30, 1, 15: praestigias, Caecil. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73 (Com. Rel. p. 59 Rib.).

praestructim, *adv.* [praestructus], *with preparation* (eccl. Lat.): ut ad hominem praestructim perveniretur, Tert. Pall. 3.

praestructio, ōnis, f. [praestruo], *a foundation, preparation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

praestructura, ae, f. [id.], *a foundation, preparation* (eccl. Lat.): evangelii, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 2.

praestructus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praestruo.

prae-struo, xi, ctum, 3, v. *a.*, *to build before, as a preparation for other buildings, to lay a foundation*: praestructa (opp. ea) quae superposita incumbunt, Col. 1, 5, 9.—**B.** Transf., *to build up in front, to block or stop up, to make impassable or inaccessible* (mostly poet.): ille aditum vasti praestruerat obice montis, Ov. F. 1, 563: hospitii effugio praestruerat omnia Minos, id. A. A. 2, 21: porta Fonte praestructa, *stopped up*, id. M. 14, 797; cf.: densato scutorum compage se scientissime praestruerant, Amm. 14, 2, 10.—**II.** Trop., *to make ready or prepare beforehand for anything*: fraus fidem in parvis sibi praestruit, *prepares or secures for itself credibility in trifles*, Liv. 28, 42, 7: praestruit ad illud quod dicturus est, multa esse crimina in Verre quae, etc., Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 8: tacitas vindictae iras, Claud. ap. Ruf. 2, 280: prius agmina saevo praestruere Marti, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 319.—**B.** *To arrange or contrive beforehand*: cum praestructum utrumque consulto esset, *whereas*

it had all been concerted beforehand, Suet. Tib. 53: id scilicet praestruentes, Amm. 31, 7.—Hence, **praestructus**, a, um, *P. a.*, prepared: praestructum bellis civilibus hostem, Claud. B. Gild. 285.

† **prae-stultus**, a, um, *adj.*, extremely foolish: praestultus, πᾶν ἀνόντος, Gloss. Cyrill.

* **prae-stūpesco**, ēre, *v. inchoat.*, to be greatly astonished: ad quam fortunam ceteris praestupescitibus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 66.

prae-stūpidus, a, um, *adj.*, very senseless, very stupid (late Lat.): praestupido corde, Juvenc. 4, 200.

praestus, a, um, *v. 1.* praesto *init.*
prae-sūdo, āre, *v. n.*, to sweat before (poet.). I. Lit.: dum matutinis praesudat solibus aer, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 120.—II. Trop., to exert one's self beforehand, Stat. Th. 6, 4.

praesul, sūlis, *comm.* [praesilio], one who leaps or dances before others, a dancer in public, public dancer. I. Lit. (class.): Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55; 2, 66, 136.—B. In partic., the leader of the Sali, who annually leaped and danced through the city, bearing the ancilia: fuit in eo sacerdotio (Saliorum) et praesul et vates et magister, Capitol. M. Aurel. 4.—II. Transf., in gen., a presider, president, director; a patron, protector, etc. (post-class.): agri praesul, Pall. 1, 6: fori, Sid. Ep. 4, 14: praesul creatus litteris, Aus. Ep. 4, 79; Pall. 1, 6 fin.: Angerona, diva praesul silentii, Sol. 1; Mart. Cap. 2, § 160 fin.: et Junone calent hic arae praesule semper, Avien. Perieg. 519.

praesulatus, ūs, *m.* [praesulor], the office of a superintendent (eccl. Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. 2, 3 al.

praesulor, āri, 1, *v. n.* [praesul], to be a superintendent (eccl. Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Fratr. Erem. Serm. 15.

prae-sulsus, a, um, *adj.* [salsus], salted very much, very salt (post-Aug.): adeps, Col. 6, 2, 7.

praesultator, ōris, *m.* [praesulto], one who leaps or dances before others, a public dancer (only in Livy), Liv. 2, 36, 2; cf. praesulto.

prae-sulto, āre, *v. n.* [salto], to leap or dance before (only in Livy): praesultare hostium signis, Liv. 7, 10, 3 (cf. praesultator).

praesultor, ōris, *m.* [praesilio], one who leaps or dances before others, a public dancer (post-class. for praesul), Lact. 2, 7, 20; Val. Max. 1, 7, 4.

prae-sum, fūi, esse, *v. n.*, to be before a thing; hence, to be set over, to preside or rule over, to have the charge or command of, to superintend (class.). (a) With *dat.*: omnibus Druidibus praestitit unus, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: qui oppido praerat, id. ib. 2, 6: regionibus, id. ib. 5, 22: provinciae, Sall. C. 42, 3: censor factus, severe praefuit ei potestati, Nep. Cat. 2, 3: classi, to have the command of the fleet, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: exercitui, id. ib. 3, 57: alicui negotio, to have charge of it, to carry it on, id. ib. 3, 61: ei studio, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 235: artificio, id. Fin. 4, 27, 76: vigiliis, to superintend, Sall. C. 30, 6: regis opibus, Nep. Con. 4, 3: rebus regis, id. Phoc. 3, 4: statuis faciendis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 144: aedibus; i. e. aedilem esse, Dig. 1, 2, 2: mercimoniis, Cod. 5, 5, 7.—(β) Absol.: praesee in provincia, to be governor, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 77, § 180.—II. Transf. A. To be the chief person, to take the lead in any thing: non enim paruit ille Ti. Gracchi temeritati, sed praefuit, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: qui non solum interfuit his rebus, sed etiam praefuit, id. Fam. 1, 8, 1: illi crudelitati non solum praesee, verum etiam interesse, id. Att. 9, 6, 7.—B. To protect, defend (poet.): stant quoque pro nobis, et praesunt moenibus Urbis, Ov. F. 5, 135.—Hence, **praesens**, entis (*abl. sing.* of persons usually praesente; of things, praesenti), *adj.* A. That is before one, in sight or at hand, present, in person (rarely of the immediate presence of the speaker or writer, for which the proper case of hic is used; cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 908, and v. infra): assum praesens praesenti tibi, I am with you, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 27: non quia ades praesens, dico hoc, because you hap-

pen to be present, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 39: quo praesente, in whose presence, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 112: quod adest quodque praesens est, id. Off. 1, 4, 11; so, nihil nisi praesens et quod adest, id. Fin. 1, 17, 55: vivi atque praesentes, id. Off. 1, 44, 156: praesens tecum egi, myself, in person, id. Fam. 2, 7, 4: perinde ac si ipse interfuerit, et praesens viderit, id. Inv. 1, 54, 104: praesens sermo, communication by word of mouth, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8, 1: praesens in praesentem multa dixerat, id. Att. 11, 12, 1; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 34: praesente for praesentibus (ante-class.): praesente amicis, Pompon. ap. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7; so, testibus, id. ap. Non. 154, 17: his, Att. ib. 154, 19: suis, Fenest. ib. 154, 20: omnibus, Nov. ib. 154, 23: legatis, Varr. ap. Don. Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7: nobis, Ter. ib.—2. Esp., of time: narratio praeteritarum rerum aut praesentium, Cic. Part. Or. 4, 13: non solum inopia praesentis, sed etiam futuri temporis, Caes. B. C. 1, 52 *init.*: praesens tempus futuri metu perdere, Sen. Ep. 24, 1: tempus enim tribus partibus constat, praeterito, praesente, futuro, id. ib. 124, 17.—Esp. in opp. to other times referred to: quanta tempestas invidiae nobis si minus in praesens tempus... at in posteritatem impendat, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 22: et reliqui temporis recuperandi ratio, et praesentis tuendi, id. Att. 8, 9, 3: et consiliorum superiorum conscientia et praesentis temporis moderatio me consoler, id. Fam. 9, 16, 6; id. Fl. 1, 3.—Very rarely alone, of the times of the writer or speaker, as opp. to the times of which he speaks: quod pietas principis nostri praesentium quoque temporum decus fecit, Quint. 3, 7, 9: vive moribus praeteritis, loquere verbis praesentibus, now in use, Gell. 1, 10, 4.—Also of a time spoken of, present to the mind, existing: movit Scipionem cum fortuna pristina viri, praesenti fortunae conlata, Liv. 30, 13, 8: populo erat persuasum, et adversas superiores et praesentes secundas res accidisse, etc., Nep. Alcib. 6, 2: praetor factus non solum praesenti bello, id. Them. 2, 1: et praesens aetas et posteritas deinde mirata est, Curt. 9, 10, 28: praesentem saevitiam melioris olim fortunae recordatione allevabant, Tac. A. 14, 63: in praesens tempus, and more freq. absol., in praesens, for the present: pleraque differat, et praesens in tempus omittat, Hor. A. P. 44; so (opp. in posteritatem) Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 22: si fortuna in praesens deseruit, Tac. H. 4, 58; cf.: laetus in praesens animus, Hor. C. 2, 16, 25: ad praesens tempus, or simply ad praesens, for the present: Harpagus ad praesens tempus dissimulato dolore, for the moment, Just. 1, 5, 7: quod factum asperum acceptum ad praesens, mox, etc., at the time, Tac. A. 4, 31; 40: munimentum ad praesens, in posterum ultionem, id. H. 1, 44; Suet. Tit. 6: vocem adimere ad praesens, for a short time, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 80: praesenti tempore and in praesenti, at present, now: praesenti tempore, Ov. F. 3, 478: haec ad te in praesenti scripsi, ut speres, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 4: in praesenti, Nep. Att. 12, 5; Liv. 34, 35, 11.—Prov.: praesenti fortuna peior est futuri metus, Ps.-Quint. Decl. 12, 15.—Subst.: **praesentia**, ium, *n.*, present circumstances, the present state of affairs: cum hortatur ferenda esse praesentia, Suet. Aug. 87: praesentia aequi, Tac. H. 4, 59: ex praeteritis enim aestimari solent praesentia, Quint. 5, 10, 28: sed penitus haerens amor fastidio praesentium accensus est, Curt. 8, 3, 6.—Esp., in phrase in praesentia (sc. tempora), for the present, at this time, under present circumstances: hoc video in praesentia opus esse, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4: providere, quid oneris in praesentia tollant, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1; § 1: quae in praesentia in mentem mihi venerunt, id. Fam. 4, 5, 1; id. Fin. 5, 8, 21; Liv. 31, 22, 8; 33, 27, 10; 33, 28, 6; Tac. Agr. 31; 39; Suet. Tib. 22; id. Claud. 4; Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 14; Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 14.—Very rarely in praesentia, at hand, on hand, on the spot: id quod in praesentia vestimentorum fuit, arripuit, Nep. Alcib. 10, 5; cf.: in re praesenti, infra: in rem praesentem venire, to go to the place itself, go to the very spot, for the sake of a closer examination, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 250: in rem praesentem venias oportet, quia homines amplius oculis quam auribus credunt, Sen. Ep. 6, 5: in rem praesentem perducere audientes, to transport one's hearers to the

very spot, Quint. 4, 2, 123: in re praesenti, in the place itself, on the spot: in re praesenti, ex copia piscaria consulere, quid emam, aequom est, when I am on the spot, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 65; Liv. 40, 9: eodem anno inter populum Carthaginiensem et regem Masinissam in re praesenti disceptatores Romani de agro fuerunt, id. 40, 17; Quint. 6, 2, 31: praesenti bello, while war is raging, Nep. Them. 2, 1; so sup.: quod praesentissimis quibusque periculis desit, Quint. 10, 7, 1; and comp.: jam praesentior res erat, Liv. 2, 36, 5.—B. That happens or is done immediately, immediate, instant, prompt, ready, direct: praesens poena sit, the punishment might be instant, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122: preces, immediate, not delayed, Prop. 2, 23, 64 (3, 28, 12): mercari praesenti pecunia, with ready money, cash, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 8; Cic. Clu. 12, 34: numerare praesentes denarios ducentos, Petr. 109: nummi, id. 137: supplicium, instant execution, Tac. A. 1, 38: Maellum praesenti morte multavit, Flor. 1, 26: praesens debitum, Dig. 12, 1, 9; 20, 1, 13: praesenti die dari, in ready money: quoties in obligationibus dies non ponitur, praesenti die pecunia debetur, ib. 45, 1, 41: libertatem aut praesenti die, aut sub condicione dare, ib. 28, 7, 22.—Hence, *adv.*: **praesens** (opp. in diem), forthwith, immediately: si, cum in diem mihi deberetur, fraudator praesens solverit, in ready money, in cash, Dig. 42, 9, 10: quod vel praesens vel ex die dari potest, ib. 7, 1, 4.—C. That operates immediately or quickly, instant, prompt, efficacious, powerful (i. q. valens): praesens auxilium oblatum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107: non ulla magis praesens fortuna laborum est, no more effective cure for their troubles, Verg. G. 3, 452: quo non praesentius ullum, Pocula si quando saevae infecere novercae, id. ib. 2, 127: si quid praesentius audes, more effective, bolder, id. A. 12, 152: praesentissimum remedium, Col. 6, 14; Plin. 28, 5, 14, § 53.—With object clause: o diva... Praesens vel imo tollero de gradu Mortale corpus, vel, etc., mighty, able, Hor. C. 1, 35, 2.—D. Of disposition or character, present, collected, resolute: animo virili praesentique ut sis, para, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 64: si cui virtus animusque in pectore praesens, Verg. A. 5, 363: animus acer et praesens, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 84: non plures, sed etiam praesentioribus animis, Liv. 31, 46: praesentissimo animo pugnare, Auct. B. Alex. 40: Crassus, ut praesens ingenio semper respondit, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 4.—E. Present, aiding, favoring, propitious: Hercules tantus, et tam praesens habetur deus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; id. N. D. 2, 2, 6; 3, 5, 11: deus, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 31; cf.: tu dea, tu praesens, nostro succurre labori, Verg. A. 9, 404: modo diva triformis Adjuvet, et praesens ingentibus adnuat ausis, Ov. M. 7, 178.—Comp.: nihil illo (praesagio) praesentius, Flor. 4, 7, 9.—F. Appropriate, pertinent, timely: praesens hic quidemst apologus, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 38; cf.: en hercle praesens somnium, id. Mil. 2, 4, 41.

praesūmenter, *adv.* [praesumo], = praesumpte, confidently, boldly (late Lat.): aliquem defendere, Hilar. Op. Hist. Fragm. 3, 27; Cassiod. Var. 5, 15.

praesūmo, mpsi and msi, mptum and mti, 3, *v. a.*, to take before, take first or beforehand, take to one's self (syn.: praeco-ccupo). I. Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): neve domi praesume dapes, Ov. A. A. 3, 757: allium, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 50: praesumere cibis frigidam, id. 28, 4, 14, § 55: remedia, Tac. A. 14, 3: heres meus rem illam illum permittit praesumere, et sibi habere, Gai. Epit. Inst. tit. 13: praesumpto tegmine, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 43; 2, 13, 160: praesumptum diadema, assumed before the legal age, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 166: suam cenam praesumit, takes his own supper first, Vulg. 1 Cor. 11, 21.—II. Trop. A. To take in advance: praesumere male audienti patientiam, to provide one's self with beforehand, Quint. 12, 9, 9: inviti iudices audiunt praesumentem partes suas, who takes to himself, who encroaches upon, id. 11, 1, 27; 1, 1, 19: differenda igitur quaedam, et praesumentem, id. 8, 6, 63: illa in pueris natura minimum spei dederit, in qua ingenium iudicio praesumitur, in which wit is preceded by judg-

ment, where judgment takes the place of the inventive faculty, id. 2, 4, 7.—**B.** To perform beforehand, to anticipate: heredium officia praesumere, Plin. Ep. 6, 10, 5: hanc ego vitam voto et cogitatione praesumo, i. e. I imagine or picture to myself beforehand, id. ib. 3, 1, 11: gaudium, quod ego olim pro te non temere praesumo, id. ib. 2, 10, 6.—**C.** To spend or employ beforehand: sementibus tempora plerique praesumunt, Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 224: Vitellius fortunam principatus inertis luxu ac prodigijs epulis praesumebat, enjoyed beforehand, Tac. H. 1, 62.—**D.** To imagine, represent, or picture to one's self beforehand: arma parate animis, et spe praesumite bellum, Verg. A. 11, 18: futura, Sen. Ep. 107, 3: semper praesumit saeva, perturbata conscientia, Vulg. Sap. 17, 10; hence, praesumptum habere, to presuppose, take for granted, Tac. A. 14, 64: utcumque se praesumit innocentem (sc. habendum esse), App. M. 7, 27, p. 200, 8.—**E.** To foresee, to infer beforehand, anticipate: fortunam alicujus, Tac. A. 12, 41: eo instantius debita poscentes, quo graviores militiam praesumebant, Just. 6, 2.—**F.** To presume, take for granted, suppose, believe, assume: ab hostibus reverso filio, quem pater obiisse falso praesumpserat, Dig. 12, 6, 3: vulgo praesumitur, alium in litem non debere jurare, nisi, etc., ib. 12, 3, 7.—**G.** To undertake, venture, dare (post-class.): tantum animo praesumere, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 2: illicita, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 1, 47: ad Italiam transire, Sex. Ruf. Brev. 7.—**H.** To trust, be confident (late Lat.): quoniam non derelinquis praesumentes de te, et praesumentes de se... humilias, Vulg. Judith, 6, 15: de tua misericordia, id. ib. 9, 17.—Hence, **praesumptus** (praesumptus), a, um, P. a., taken for granted, assumed, presumed, preconceived (post-Aug.): praesumpta desperatio, Quint. 1 proem.: opinio, preconceived opinion, prejudice, id. 2, 17: spes, Sil. 7, 582: suspicio, Tac. A. 2, 73.—In neutr.: praesumptum est, it is supposed, imagined, presumed: praesumptum est, quosdam servos bonos esse, Dig. 21, 1, 31: quicumque haec noscent, praesumptum habeant, etc., let them take for granted, understand without special remark, Tac. 14, 64.—Comp.: praesumptior, Coripp. Johan. 4, 550.—Hence, adv.: **praesumptē**, confidently, boldly (post-class.): veritatem dicere, Vop. Car. 4.

praesumptio, ōnis, f. [praesumo]. **I.** A taking beforehand, a using or enjoying in advance, anticipation: rerum, quas assequi cupias, praesumptio ipsa jucunda est, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 11: bonae famae praesumptione perfui, id. ib. 9, 3, 1.—**II.** In rhet., a taking up and answering in advance, an anticipation of possible or suspected objections: mire in causis valet praesumptio, quae πρόληψις dicitur, cum id, quod obici potest, occupamus, Quint. 9, 2, 16; 9, 2, 18.—**III.** A representing to one's self beforehand, a conception, supposition, presumption: multum dare solemus praesumptioni omnium hominum, Sen. Ep. 117, 5: cum contra praesumptionem suam animis decem in obsidione tenerentur, Just. 3, 4: non levi praesumptione credere, Dig. 41, 3, 44.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Boldness, confidence, assurance, audacity, presumption (post-class.): illicita praesumptione rex ad vicem sacerdotis holocaustum obtulit, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 1, 33: timor fundamentum salutis, praesumptio impedimentum timoris, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2: cassa, App. Mag. p. 323, 17.—**b.** Stubbornness, obstinacy: mira contra plagiarum dolores, praesumptione munitus, App. M. 8, p. 214, 31: obfirmatus summā praesumptione, id. ib. 10, p. 243, 25.—**c.** Prejudice, Tert. Apol. 49.

praesumptiosē (-tiosē), adv. [praesumptiosus], boldly, presumptuously (post-class.): praesumptiosē arroganterque loqui, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

praesumptiosus (-tiosus), a, um, adj. [praesumptio], full of boldness, presumptuous (post-class.): juvenis (al. praesumptuosum), Sid. Ep. 1, 11.—Transf.: vestigia, Sid. Ep. 1, 1.

praesumptivē, adv. [praesumo], presumptuously (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 25, 2; Aug. c. Faust. 24, 1.

praesumptor, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** One

who takes possession beforehand, a pre-occupier (post-class.), Cassiod. Var. 1, 18.—**II.** A bold, confident, reckless, or presumptuous person, Tert. Poen. 6: Petrus ex egregio praesumptore tam creber negator effectus, Aug. Ep. 120, c. 14: Hier. Ep. 89: praesumptor (Adam) senserit iram meritam, Sedul. 2, 4; cf. Cod. Th. 16, 2, 48: Leo, Ep. 10, 9.

praesumptōrius, a, um, adj. [praesumptor], presumptuous (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Collat. c. Maxim. 13.—Hence, **praesumptōriē**, adv., boldly, confidently, presumptuously: praesumptorie aliquid elocutus, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 41.

praesumptrix, icis, f. [id.], a presumptuous person (eccl. Lat.), Petr. Chrysost. Serm. 109.

praesumptiosē, v. praesumptiose.

praesumptuosus, a, um, v. praesumptiosus.

praesumptus (praesumptus), a, um, Part. and P. a., from praesumo.

prae-sūo, ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a., to sew over, sew up; hence, to cover over (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hasta foliis praesuta, Ov. M. 11, 9: surculos recentibus coriis, Plin. 12, 19, 43, § 96.

prae-surgo, rexi, 3, v. n., to rise beforehand (poet.), Avien. Prognost. Arat. 172.

***prae-suspecto**, āre, v. a., to suspect beforehand, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 43.

praesūtus, a, um, Part., from praesuo.

praetactus, a, um, Part., from praetango.

†prae-taescit, 3, v. impers., it disgusts beforehand: praetaescit, praetaesus, Not. Tir. p. 177.

†prae-taesus, a, um, feeling disgust beforehand: praetaescit, praetaesus, Not. Tir. p. 177.

prae-tango, no perf., tactum, 3, v. a., to touch beforehand or previously (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 7, 81: leviter oleo Hispano praetactus, id. ib. 4, 3, 22.—**II.** Transf., to attack; of violent diseases: praetacta nervositas, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 10, 71: praetacta membra, id. ib. 2, 11, 79.

praetectio, ōnis, f. [praetego], a covering over: oculorum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 9; id. Tard. 3, 8, 131.

praetectus, a, um, Part., from praetego.

prae-tēgo, texi, tectum, 3, v. a., to cover over, to shelter, protect (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cavo praetegit aere caput (al. protegit), Prop. 3, 12 (4, 13), 12: quae somnium (tuum) saxa praetexerint i. e. the rocks that sheltered your repose, Plin. Pan. 15: praetecto capite, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 112.—Trop.: vitia sua capillis et pallio, et (quod maximum est velamentum) divitiis praetegit, Lact. 5, 2.

praetempto, v. praetento.

prae-tēdo, di, tum (part. praetensus, Anthol. Lat. 3, 168, 5), 3, v. a., to stretch forth or forward, to extend (syn. obtendo). **I.** Lit.: praetenta Tela, stretched forth, presented, Ov. M. 8, 341: propagines e vitibus altius praetentos, shooting forth, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 13: ubi visum in culice natura praetendit? set out, stationed (i. e. extendit, et posuit in anteriore oris parte), Plin. 11, 1, 2, § 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To spread before or in front: membrana, quae praecordia appellat, quia cordi praetenditur, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 197; 9, 6, 5, § 15.—**2.** To spread, draw, hold, or place a thing before another: segeti praetendere saepem, Verg. G. 1, 270: vestem tumidis praetendit ocellis, holds before, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 79: ramum praetendit olivae, holds out, Verg. A. 8, 116: fumosque manu praetende sequaces, id. G. 4, 230: decreto sermonem, to prefix, Liv. 3, 47: quicquid castrorum Armeniis praetenditur, Tac. H. 2, 6: ut adnexa classis et pugnae parata conversā et minaci fronte praetenderetur, id. ib. 2, 14.—**b.** Of places: praetendi, to stretch out before or in front of, to lie over against or opposite to (poet. and post-Aug.; once in Liv.): praetentaque Syrtibus arva, Verg. A. 6, 60: tenuē litus praetentum, Liv. 10, 2, 5: Armeniae praetentus Iber, Val. Fl. 5, 167: gens nostris provinciis late praetenta, Tac. A. 2, 56: Baeticae latere septentrionali praetenditur Lusitania, Plin. 3, 1, 2, § 6: a tergo praeten-

dantur Aethiopes, id. 5, 9, 9, § 48; 6, 27, 31, § 134: Dardanis laevo Triballi praetenduntur, id. 4, 1, 1, § 3: extremis legio praetenta Britannis, i. e. opposita custodiae causa, Claud. B. Get. 416.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To hold out or bring forward as an excuse, to allege, pretend, simulate (syn.: causor, praetexto): hominis doctissimi nomen tuus immanibus et barbaris moribus (soles) praetendere, to allege in excuse for, Cic. Vatin. 6, 14: praetendens culpaē splendida verba tuae, Ov. R. Am. 240: legem postulationi suae praetendere, Liv. 3, 45, 1: quid honestum dictu saltem seditioni praetenditur muliebri? id. 34, 3, 8: meminisse, quem titulum praetenderitis adversus Philippum, id. 37, 54, 13: decem legatorum decretum calumniae invidiosissimae, id. 39, 28, 11: vultum, et tristitiam, et dissentientem a ceteris habitum pessimis moribus praetendebant, Quint. proem. § 15; Plin. Ep. 4, 16, 3: ignorantia praetendi non potest, Quint. 7, 1, 35: haec a se facitari praetendebat, Tac. A. 6, 18: praetendere fessam aetatem et actos labores, id. ib. 3, 59; Flor. 3, 5, 3: plebeiam facie tenus praetendens humanitatem, App. M. 10, 23, p. 250, 9.—**B.** To put forward, hold out, allege, assert a thing: nec conjugis umquam Praetendi taedas, I never pretended to be your husband, Verg. A. 4, 338: debitum, to demand a debt, sue for payment of a debt, Dig. 2, 14, 9.

prae-tēner, ēra, ērum, adj., very soft or tender (post-Aug.): capnos, Plin. 25, 13, 99, § 156.

praetentātus or **praetemptātus**, ūs (only in abl. sing.), m. [praetento], a groping or feeling out one's way (post-Aug.), Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 140.

prae-tento or **praetempto**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To feel, search, or grope out beforehand, to examine previously, to estimate beforehand, anticipate (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): praetentare baculo, luminis orbus, iter, Ov. Ib. 262: praetentat manu silvas, id. M. 14, 189: praetentat pollice chordas, id. ib. 5, 339: pedibus praetentat iter, Tib. 2, 1, 77: cochleae corniculis praetentant iter, Plin. 9, 32, 51, § 101: sinum, Suet. Aug. 35: culcitris et stragulis praetentatis et excussis, id. Claud. 35: fato pericula vestra praetentate meo, Luc. 9, 397.—**B.** Trop., to test or try beforehand: vires, Ov. M. 8, 7: iudicis misericordiam, Quint. 4, 1, 28.—**II.** To hold before one's self: praetentat pallia laeva, Claud. B. Gild. 438.—**B.** Trop., to make a pretext of: impia praetentans vulnera, Val. Fl. 6, 75.

praetentūra, ae, f. [praetendo], a military guard on the boundaries of a province, a frontier-guard (post-class.): Mesopotamiae tractus praetenturis et stationibus servabatur agrariis, Amm. 14, 3, 2.—**II.** A barricade, Amm. 14, 2, 4.

praetentus, a, um, Part., from praetendo.

prae-tēnūs, e, adj. **I.** Very thin or slender (post-Aug.): folium pinūs, Plin. 16, 10, 16, § 38: fila, id. 16, 31, 56, § 128; 19, 6, 34, § 116: bractee, id. 33, 6, 32, § 100: pons, very narrow, id. 8, 50, 76, § 201.—***II.** Of sound, very thin or shrill, Quint. 11, 3, 41.

prae-tēpēo, ūi, 2, v. n., to glow before; trop., of love (poet.): si tuus in quāvis praetepuisset amor, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 6.

praeter, adv. and prep. [prae, with the demonstrative suffix ter, as in inter, subter, propter], signifies motion by or past, and hence, also, beyond, or rest outside a thing. **I.** Adv., past, by, beyond (cf. praeterequam), in the trop. sense; i. e. A. Comparatively, before, beyond, above, more than (only ante-class.): quae praeter sapient quam placet parentibus, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 38: quod mihi videre Facere, et praeter quam res te adhortatur tua, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 8.—**B.** Exceptionally, except, excepting, unless, save (class. but rare): etiam e Graecis ipsis diligenter cavendae sunt quaedam familiaritates, praeter hominum perpaucorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 16: ne quis praeter armatus violaretur, Liv. 4, 59, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.: diem statuit, ante quam liceret sine fraude ab armis discedere, praeter rerum capitalium damnatis, Sall. C. 36, 2: religionum usquequaque contemptor, praeter unius deae Syriae, Suet. Ner. 56; id. Claud. 4 fin.: exsules, praeter caedis damnati, restitueban-

cur, Just. 13, 5, 2: praeter hodie, Vulg. Gen. 21, 26: nil praeter salices cassaque canna fuit, Ov. F. 6, 406: ut pueri in curiam ne introeant, praeter ille unus Papirius, Gell. 1, 23, 13.—In connection with the particles *si*, *quod*, *que*: praeter si aliter nequeas, *unless*, Varr. R. 1, 41 fin.: praeter quod epulis alienis voluptates meas anteferebam, etc., *besides that*, App. M. 2, p. 122: montes in Arcadia Cyllene, Lycaeus... praeterque ignobiles octo, *and besides, and also*, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 21: praeterque, id. 5, 1, § 16; 8, 42, 67, § 166; 9, 39, 64, § 138; 11, 4, 3, § 10.—For praeter quam and praeter propter, v. praeterquam and praeterpropter.—**II.** Prep. with *acc.*, *past*, *by*, *before*, *in front of*, *along*. **A.** Lit. of place (rare but class.): mustela murem mihi abstulit praeter pedes, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 7: magni montes solum succedere praeter, Lucr. 4, 139: praeter castra Caesaris suas copias transduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: servi ejus praeter oculos Lollii haec omnia ferebant, *before the eyes of*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62: Ligures praeter ora Etrusci maris Neapolim transmisit, Liv. 40, 41: praeter radices montis lapsus amnis, Plin. 6, 3, 4, § 10: praeter ora suorum, Tac. H. 4, 30: tela volant... Praeter utrumque latus praeterque et lumen et aures, Ov. M. 5, 158: praeter majorem cineres raptur Lateranus, Juv. 8, 146.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *over*, *beyond*; *against*, *contrary to*, *aside from*: nihil praeter rem locuti sumus, *beside the matter, irrelevant*, Auct. Her. 4, 1, 1: praeter aetatem stultus, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 3: praeter aequum delinquere, id. Bacch. 3, 14: multa praeter spem evenisse, id. Rud. 2, 3, 69; cf.: quor sedebas in foro Tu solus praeter alios, *apart from*, id. Ps. 3, 2, 13: praeter naturam praeterque fatum, Cic. Phil. 1, 4, 10: praeter consuetudinem, id. Div. 2, 28, 60: cum lacus Albanus praeter modum crevisset, id. ib. 1, 44, 100: quod mihi videre praeter aetatem tuam facere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 7.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Comparatively, of that which goes beyond something else, *beyond*, *above*, *more than*; esp.: praeter ceteros, alios, omnes, etc.: illud praeter alia mira miror, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 140: praeter ceteros laborabis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43; id. Sull. 3, 7: quae me igitur res praeter ceteros impulit, ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 1, 2: necesse est quod mihi consuli praecipuum fuit praeter alios, id. jam privato cum ceteris esse commune, id. Sull. 3, 9: ut Argonautas praeter omnes candidum Medea mirata est ducem, Hor. Epod. 3, 9; Ter. And. 1, 1, 31.—With neg.: nonne ostendis te vereri, quod praeter ceteros tu metuere non debeas, *less than the rest*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145.—**b.** Of that besides which there is something else in addition, *besides*, *together with*, *in addition to*: ut praeter se denos ad colloquium adducerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: praeter imperatas pecunias, id. B. C. 3, 32: ut praeter auctoritatem vires quoque haberet, id. ib. 3, 57: praeter illud commodum, quod, etc., tum etiam, Col. 4, 18.—**c.** Exceptionally, *besides*, *except*: nec nobis praeter me alius est servos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 244: hoc nemini praeter me videtur, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2: omnibus sententis praeter unum condemnatus est, id. Clu. 20, 55: neque vestitus, praeter pelles habeant, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: frumentum omnia, praeter quod secum portaturi erant, comburunt, id. ib. 1, 5: nullas (litteras) acceperam praeter quae mihi binae redditae sunt, etc., Cic. Att. 5, 3, 2: ex plurimis honoribus, praeter paucos non recepit, Suet. Tib. 25.—**d.** Praeter haec, for praeterea, *besides that*, *besides*, *moreover* (ante- and post-class.), Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 61; Cels. 2, 4.

praeter-ago, no perf., actum, 3, v. a., *to drive by* or *past* (poet. and post-class.): deversoria nota Praeteregendus (est) equus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 10; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 3.

praeter-bito, ēre, v. n. and a., *to go by*, *to pass* (Plautin.): ne inter vias praeterbitamus, metuo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 43.—With *acc.*: cave praeterbitas ulla aedes, quin, etc., Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 1.

praeter-curro, no perf., cursum, 3, v. n. and a., *to run past* or *by* (post-class.):

equis praetercurrentibus, Vég. Mil. 3, 24: praetercursā Chalcedone, Amm. 22, 9, 3.

praeter-dūco, ēre, v. a., *to lead past* or *by* (Plaut.): pompam, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 67.

praeter-ēā, adv. [is]. **I.** Beyond this or that, *besides*: si eum reddis mihi, praeterea unum nummum ne duis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 81: nihilne vobis in mentem venit, quod praeterea Crasso requiritur? Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 60: haec duo praeterea oppida, Verg. A. 8, 355: auxiliis, equitatuque comparato, multisque praeterea viris fortibus Tolosā et Narbone evocatis, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: quicquid praeterea navium habebat, id. ib. 4, 22; Cic. Balb. 12, 29: si duo praeterea talis Idaea tulisset Terra viros, *two more*, Verg. A. 11, 285: praeterea quam (rare for praeterquam): nihil praeterea cum consule pacti, quam quod, etc., Liv. 24, 47, 8.—**II.** Distributively in succession, *besides*, *moreover*: multae sunt causae... primum... praeterea, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 65: primum... tum praeterea... id. Ad. 3, 2, 47: quicunque bona patria laceraverat; quicque alienum aes grande confaverat; praeterea omnes undique paricidae; ad hoc quos, etc.; postremo omnes, quos, etc., Sall. C. 14, 2 sq.: nam et... prudentiam mihi tuam exposuit: et praeterea suavitatem tuam adjunxit: praeterea summam erga se liberalitatem, Cic. Fam. 10, 3, 1: nunc... praeterea... tum porro, Lucr. 6, 617.—**III.** In continuation, *henceforth*, *hereafter*; *thenceforth*, *thereafter*: et quisquam numen Junonis adorat Praeterea? Verg. A. 1, 49: neque illum... praeterea vidit, id. G. 4, 502.

praeter-ēo, īvi, and more freq. īi, itum, īre (fut. praeteriet, Vulg. Sap. 1, 8; id. Ecclus. 39, 37; Juvenc. 4, 159), v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr. **a.** To go by or past, *to pass by*: si nemo hac praeteriit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 15: ut arbitri sint, qui praetereant per vias, id. Merc. 5, 4, 46: praeteriens modo, *in passing by*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 18: quasi praeteriens satisfaciā universis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 50; cf. id. Brut. 54, 200: te praetereunte, Juv. 3, 275.—Of imperis, and abstract subjects: nec, quae praeteriit, iterum revocabitur unda nec quae praeteriit hora; redire potest, Ov. A. 3, 63: nocte hac, quae praeteriit, proxima, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 3.—So of time: biennium praeteriit cum ille cubitum nullum processerit, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 3: tertius jam praeteriit annus, cum interim, etc., Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1, 7.—**B.** To be lost, *disregarded*, *perish*, *pass away*, *pass without attention or fulfilment* (late Lat.): aut unus apex non praeteribit de lege, Vulg. Matt. 5, 8: figura hujus mundi, id. 1 Cor. 7, 31; id. Eccl. 1, 4; 7, 1.—**II.** Act., *to go by* or *past*, *to pass by*, *overtake*, *pass* a person or thing. **A.** Lit.: praeterire pistrinum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27: jam hunc non ausim praeterire, id. As. 3, 4, 15: hortos, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3: jam hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, Verg. A. 4, 157: Maura Pudicitiae cum praeterit aram, Juv. 6, 308.—**Pass.**: praeterita est virgo, Ov. M. 10, 680.—Of inanim. subjects: ripas Flumina praetereunt, *flow past their banks*, Hor. C. 4, 7, 3.—**B.** Trop. **1.** To pass by an evil, to escape a danger: nescis, quid mali Praeterieris, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 4.—**2.** With neutr. adj., or a clause as subject, *to escape one*, i. e. *to escape one's knowledge*, *be unknown to one*: non me praeterit... me longius prolapsus esse, Cic. Caecin. 35, 101: sed te non praeterit, quam sit difficile, id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: nec dubitamus multa esse, quae et nos praeterierint, Plin. H. N. praef. § 18.—**3.** To pass by or over, i. e. **a.** To pass over, *leave out*, *omit*, *not mention*: quae nunc ego omnia praetereo ac relinquo, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 106: ut hoc praeteream, quod, etc., id. ib. 2, 3, 77, § 178: omitto jurisdictionem contra leges, caedes relinquo, libidines praetereo, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 6: et quod paene praeterii, Bruti tui causā feci omnia, *what I had nearly failed to mention*, id. Att. 6, 3, 5: aliquid silentio, id. Brut. 22, 88: praeteream, referamne tuum... Dedecus? Ov. F. 6, 319: ut nihil praeteream, Plin. 2, 98, 101, § 220: ne quid praetereatur, id. 16, 10, 20, § 50.—**b.** To pass over, *omit*, *make no use of*: locus, qui praeteritus negligentia est, Ter. Ad. prol. 14.—**c.** To pass over, *to omit*, *leave out*, in reading or writing, Mart. 13, 3, 8: litteras non modo, sed syllabas praeterit, Suet. Aug. 88.—**d.** To neglect or forget to do a thing,

to omit, *leave out*, in action; with *inf.*: verum, quod praeterii dicere, neque illa matrem, etc., Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 68: quod sciscitari paene praeterivi, App. M. 3, p. 139, 22.—With *acc.*: nullum genus crudelitatis praeterire, *to leave unpractised*, Cic. Phil. 3, 2, 4.—**Pass.**: tantā vi dixisse ut nulla pars orationis silentio praeteriretur, *left without applause*, Cic. Brut. 22, 88.—**e.** In elections, legacies, invitations; donations, etc., *to pass over*, *take no notice of*, *to neglect*, *reject*, *exclude* any one: populus solet nonnumquam dignos praeterire: nec, si a populo praeteritus est, etc., Cic. Planc. 3, 8: cum sapiens et bonus vir suffragiis praeteritur, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 54: Philippus et Marcellus praetereuntur, *were passed by*, *received no appointment*, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: fratris filium praeteriit, *has passed by*, *bequeathed nothing to*, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: me quoque Romani praeteriere patres, *neglected me*, *forgot me*, Ov. F. 5, 312: quid repente factum, Quod sum praeteritus vetus sodalis? Mart. 7, 86, 5: si eum (filium) silentio praeterierit, inutiliter testabitur, Gai. Inst. 2, 123.—**f.** To go beyond, *to surpass*, *excel*: hos nobilitate Mago Carthaginiensis praeteriit, Varr. R. R. 1, 1: virtus alios tua praeterit omnes, Ov. P. 4, 7, 51: ut Ajax praeteriit Telamonem, Juv. 14, 214.—**g.** To transgress: justum praeterit ira modum, *due limits*, Ov. F. 5, 304.—Hence, **A.** praeterēunter, adv., *in passing*, *cursorily* (eccl. Lat.): loqui, Aug. Tractat. 118, in Joann.—**B.** praeteritus, a, um, P. a., *gone by*, *past*, *past and gone*, *departed*: nec praeteritum tempus unquam revertitur, Cic. Sen. 19, 69: aetas, id. ib. 2, 4: anni, Verg. A. 8, 560: nox, Prop. 2, 11 (3, 6), 9: culpa, Ov. H. 20, 187: labor, Quint. 10, 7, 4: secula, id. 12, 4, 2: vita, Just. 42, 1: viri, *dead and gone*, *departed*, Prop. 2, 10, 52 (3, 5, 36): negotiantes veniā in praeteritum donavit, *for the past*, *for their past conduct*, Suet. Dom. 9: praeterita nocte, *last night*, Juv. 10, 235.—In gram.: tempus praeteritum, *the past* or *preterit tense*: quaedam verba etiam mutantur, ut fero in praeterito, Quint. 1, 4, 29.—**Subst.**: praeterita, ōrum, n., *things gone by*, *the past*: sevocatus animus a contagione corporis meminit praeteritorum, praesentia cernit, futura praevidet, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 63; id. Fat. 7, 14: monet ut in reliquum tempus omnes suspensiones vitet: praeterita se fratri condonare dicit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: invidiam praeteritorum contemptu praesentium demere, Just. 21, 5, 10.—**PROV.**: praeterita mutare non possumus, Cic. Pis. 25, 59 *init.*—In partic., **Praeterita**, ōrum, n., *things passed over* (Gr. παρατέρομενα), a name of the books of *Chronicles*, because they contain what had been omitted in the books of *Kings*, Hier. Ep. 18, n. 1.

praeter-ēquitans, antis, Part. [equito], *riding by* (only in Livy), Liv. 3, 61, 9.

praeterēunter, adv., v. praetereo fin. A.

praeter-fēro, no perf., lātum, ferre, v. a., *to carry by* or *past*.—**Pass.**, *to come*, *run*, *drive*, or *fly past* (rare, not in Cic.): latebras eorum praeterlata acies est, Liv. 21, 55, 9: pars vocum praeterlata, Lucr. 4, 569 (Lachm. separately; praeter lata).

praeter-flūo, ēre, v. n., *to flow by* or *past* (class.). **I.** Lit.: aqua quae praeterfluat, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.—With *acc.*: flumen, quod Valentiam praeterfluit, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 680 P.: amnis praeterfluens moenia, Liv. 41, 11, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to go by* or *past*, *to pass away*: eorum ego orationes sivi praeterfluere, Cato ap. Plin. H. N. praef. § 30 Jan. (Sillig. sibi praetereo): voluptatem praeteritam praeterfluere sinit, *to escape*, *vanish*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33, 96.

praeter-fūgio, ēre, 3, v. a., *to hasten by*, *pass over hastily*: propositum exemplum, Ambros. Spirit. Sanc. 3, 11, 78.

praeter-grēdiōr, gressus, 3, v. dep. n. and a. [gradiōr], *to walk* or *march by*, *to go* or *pass by* (class.). **I.** Lit.: qui praetergrediebantur, Sall. ap. Non. 556, 19: rapiat praetergredientes, Ambros. Abrah. 1, 5, 32.—With *acc.*: castra, *to pass the camp*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 4: fines, *to march by*, Tac. A. 14, 23: primos suos, Sall. J. 50, 3: eum, id. 52, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to surpass*, *excel*: in te maxime, qui tantum alios praetergressus es, uti, etc., Sall. Or. ad Caes. 1.

praeter-hac, also separate, **praeter hac**, *adv.* [hic], *beyond this, besides, furthermore, moreover* (Plaut.): si praeterhac unum verbum faxis hodie, ego tibi comminuum caput, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 73; id. Men. 1, 2, 3: non patiar praeterhac, id. ib. 5, 1, 25; id. Most. 1, 1, 72.

praeteriens, *Part.*, from praetero. **praeter-inquiro**, *äre, v. a., to inquire further* (post-class.): in negotium, Amm. 15, 5, 12.

praeteritio, *önis, f.* [praetero]. **I.** *A passing over, omission* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 6, 29, 4. — **II.** *Rhet. t. t., a passing over* = παραλειψις, Mart. Cap. 5, § 523.

praeteritrus, *a, um, Part.* and *P. a.*, from praetero.

praeter-labor, *lapsus, 3, v. dep. n. and a.* **I.** *Lit., to glide or flow by, to fly or run past*: praeterlabentia flumina, Quint. 10, 3, 24. — *With acc.*: tumulum, Verg. A. 6, 874: hanc (tellurem) pelago praeterlabare necesse est, *to sail past*, id. ib. 3, 478. — **II.** *Trop., to slip away*: (definitio) ante praeterlabitur, quam percepta est, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 109.

praeter-lambo, *äre, v. a., to lick, bathe, or touch in passing, to flow by* (post-class.): oppidum, quod Mosā fluvium praeterlambit, Amm. 17, 2, 4.

praeterlatus, *a, um, Part.*, from praeterfero.

praeter-luens, *entis, Part.* [luo], *washing as it flows past* (post-class.): fluvius, App. M. 6, p. 177, 40.

praeter-meo, *äre, v. n. and a., to go by or past* (poet. and post-class. prose): saepe salutantum tactu praeterque meantem (in tmesi), Lucr. 1, 317: amoenitas locorum invitet praetermeantem, Ambros. in Luc. 4, 2. — *With acc.*: stellas (of comets), Sen. Q. N. 7, 6, 1: quos (tractus) praetermeat Ister, Amm. 31, 8, 6; 14, 8, 10: ripas, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 234.

praetermissio, *önis, f.* [praetermitto]. **I.** *A leaving out, omission*: sine ullius formae praetermissione, Cic. Top. 7, 31. — **II.** *A passing over, neglecting*: praetermissio aedilitatis, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 58.

praetermissus, *a, um, Part.*, from praetermitto.

praeter-mitto, *missi, missum, 3, v. a.* **I.** *To allow or permit to go by, to let pass* (class.; syn.: omitto, neglego). **A.** *In gen.*: nullum diem, Cic. Att. 9, 14, 2: nullam occasionem perfectionis, Auct. B. Afr. 1: neminem, Cic. Fam. 11, 21, 1. — **B.** *In partic.* **1.** *To omit, neglect, leave undone*: nullum officium, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 1: voluptates, id. N. D. 3, 15, 38: scelus, id. Att. 9, 11, 4: praetermittendae defensionis plures solent esse causae, id. Off. 1, 9, 28. — *With inf.*: reliqua quaerere praetermittit, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: quod facere nullum diem praetermittebat, Nep. Cim. 4, 3. — **2.** *In reading or writing, to pass over, leave out, make no mention of, omit*: quod verba sint praetermissa, Cic. de Or. 2, 26, 111: si quid aut praetermissum aut relictum sit, id. ib. 2, 29, 126; id. Off. 3, 2, 9; id. Cat. 3, 8, 18: officii praetermissi reprehensio, id. Att. 11, 7, 3: nihil videmur debere praetermittere, quod, etc., Nep. Epam. 1, 3: quod dignum memoria visum, praetermittendum non existimavimus, Caes. B. G. 7, 25; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1; id. Att. 6, 3, 9. — **3.** *To pass by, overlook, wink at*: do, praetermitto, overlook, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 26: praetermittere et humanis concedere rebus, Lucr. 4, 1191 (by Lachm. written separately). — **II.** *To let over, carry over, transmit, transport*: an facili te praetermiserit unda Lucani rabida ora maris? Stat. S. 3, 2, 84.

praeter-monstrans, *antis, Part.* [monstro], *pointing out besides, pointing out or showing another* (post-class.), Gell. 20, 10, 6.

praeternavigatio, *önis, f.* [praeternavigo], *a sailing by* (post-Aug.), Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 57 (al. praenavigatio).

praeter-navigo, *äre, v. n. and a., to sail by or past* (post-Aug.): vitans praeternavigantium officia, Suet. Tib. 12; Flor. 3, 8, 3. — *With acc.*: Baianum sinum, Suet. Ner. 27: Scyllam, App. de Deo Socr. 24, p. 55, 30.

prae-tëro, *trivi, 3, v. a., to rub off or*

wear down in front (ante-class. and in post-Aug. prose): anum lima praeterunt, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 9; Plin. 11, 37, 63. — **II.** *To rub down beforehand*: oleum amygdali amari praetritum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 17, 169.

praeterpropter, *prep.* with *acc.* [praeter-propter], *thereabout, more or less* (ante-class.), Enn., Cato, and Varr. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 10 (see the whole passage respecting the phrase, and Hand, Turs. 4, 544 sq.).

praeter-quam (separate, praeter enim quam, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 45; Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 38 infra), *adv., beyond, besides, except, save* (class.): neque, praeterquam quas ipse amor molestias habet, addas, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 32: verbum si mihi unum, praeterquam quod te rogo, faxis, cave, id. And. 4, 4, 14: virgo quae praeter sapientiam placet parentibus, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 38: nullum praemium postulo, praeterquam huius diei memoriam sempiternam, Cic. Cat. 3, 11, 26: interrogari, num quo crimine esset accusatus, praeterquam veneni ejus, id. Clu. 38, 105: a quā (moneta), praeterquam de sue plenā, quid umquam moniti sumus? id. Div. 2, 32, 69: si nullam praeterquam vitae nostrae iacturam fieri viderem, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: sine ullis doloribus, praeterquam quos ex curatione capiebat, Nep. Att. 21, 3: nec quod nos ex conubio vestro petamus, quicquam est, praeterquam ut, etc., Liv. 4, 4, 12: multitudo coalescere nullā re praeterquam legibus poterat, id. 1, 8, 1; 4, 17, 6; 4, 48, 3; 26, 42, 8: telum hastili abiegit et cetera tereti praeterquam ad extremum, id. 21, 8, 10: cuncta potest... vetustas, Praeterquam curas attenuare meas, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 17. — *With etiam, quoque, tum vero, besides*, — *not only... but also*: mulum, praeterquam atrox, etiam novum, Liv. 22, 53, 6; 30, 6, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. id. 6, 24, 7: Syracusarum oppugnatio ad finem venit, praeterquam vi ac virtute ducis, inestina etiam proditiōne adjuncta, id. 25, 23: lusit... praeterquam Decembri mense, aliis quoque festis ac profestis diebus, Suet. Aug. 71: declamaverat Antonium praeterquam semper alias, tum vero nimium quantum delectabiliter, Gell. 15, 1, 1: praeterquam si, except when, unless: hippopotamus tergoris impenetrabilis, praeterquam si umore maderat, Plin. 8, 25, 39, § 95: praeterquam quod, except that: omnes mihi labores fuere leves, praeterquam tui carendum quod erat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 20: praeterquam quod sine te, ceterum satis commode, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1: praeterquam quod ita Quintio placeret, Liv. 35, 25: amissio nullius animae, praeterquam navis, but... only, Vulg. Act. 27, 22. — *With praeterea*: praeter enim quam quod comitia illa essent armis gesta servilibus, praeterea, etc., Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 45. — **II.** *For praeterquam quod, except that*, Plin. 20, 10, 42, § 108.

(**praeterrādo**, *äre, a false reading for praeterea radit*, Lucr. 4, 528.)

praeter-sum, *esse, v. n., to be out of, not present at* (eccl. Lat.): ipsis rebus praetersumus, Tert. Apol. 38.

* **praetervertio**, *önis, f.* [praeterveho], *a riding, sailing, or passing by*: praetervertio omnium, qui, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170.

praetervectus, *a, um, Part.*, from praetervehor.

praeter-vëhor, *vectus sum* (separate, praeter erant vecti, Ov. M. 13, 713), *3, v. dep. n. and a.; prop., to be borne past, to drive, ride, or sail by* (class.). **I.** *Lit.*: qui praetervehantur, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49: praetervehens equo, riding by, Liv. 22, 49, 6. — *With acc.*: Apolloniam, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: ostia, Verg. A. 3, 688: Dulichios portus, Ov. M. 13, 711: Judaeam, Suet. Aug. 93: Puteolanum sinum, id. ib. 98: Velabrum, id. Caes. 37. — **B.** *Transf., to pass by, march by, of foot-soldiers*: cito agmine forum praetervechi, Tac. H. 3, 71. — **II.** *Trop., to pass by or over*: periculosissimum locum silentio sum praetervectus, passed over in silence, Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 8: scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, passed by, id. Cael. 21, 51: oratio, quae non praetervecta sit aures vestras, sed, etc., id. Balb. 1, 4; Plin. Pan. 56.

* **praeter-vertō**, *äre, v. a., to go or pass by* (post-Aug.): solem, Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181.

praeter-volo, *äre, v. n. and a., to fly by or past* (class.). **I.** *Lit.*: praetervolans aquila, Suet. Claud. 7. — *With acc.*: quem praetervolat Ales, Cic. Arat. 412. — **B.** *Transf., to fly or sail over, fly across*: hasta medias praetervolat auras, Sil. 10, 114: puppe lacum praetervolat, Claud. B. G. 321; in tmesi: Etrusca praeter et volata litora, Hor. Epod. 16, 40. — **II.** *Trop., to slip by, to escape*: sententiae saepe acutae non acutorum hominum sensus praetervolant, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 223: dum sententiae animis attentis excipiunt, fugit eos et praetervolat numerus, slips away, escapes, id. Or. 58, 197: haec duo proposita non praetervolant, sed ita dilant, ut, etc., i. e. do not pass over cursorily, id. Ac. 2, 13, 42.

prae-testor, *ätus sum, 1, v. dep. a., to bear witness to beforehand* (eccl. Lat.): praetextata viam vitae, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 3, 176.

Praetetiānus, *a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Praeteti*: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61.

prae-texo, *xüi, xtum, 3, v. a., to weave before or in front, to fringe, edge, border.*

I. *Lit.* (mostly poet.): purpura saepe tuos fulgens praetexit amictus, Ov. P. 3, 8, 7: glaucas comis praetexere frondes, weave around, Val. Fl. 3, 436; Plin. 16, 1, 1, § 4: praetexit arundine ripas Mincius, Verg. E. 7, 12: litora curvae Praetextunt puppes, id. A. 6, 5: fontem violis, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 249: limina ramis, Rapt. Pros. 2, 320: ripam ulvis, Aus. Idyll. 10, 45: sicubi odoratas praetexit amaracus umbras, spreads over, Col. 20, 297. — *In mid. force*: utraeque nationes Rheno praetextuntur, border on the Rhine, Tac. G. 34. — **B.** *Transf.* **1.** *To place before or in front* (syn.: praetendo, praepono): in his voluminibus auctorum nomina praetexui, Plin. praef. § 21: auctores quos praetexuimus volumini huic, id. 18, 25, 57, § 212: tibi maximus honor excubare pro templis, postibusque praetexi, i. e. that your statues stand before the temples, Plin. Pan. 52. — **2.** *To border, to furnish, provide, or adorn with any thing*: ex primo versu cujusque sententiae primis litteris illius sententiae carmen omne praetexitur, the whole poem is bordered (like an acrostic) with the initial letters from the first verse of every sentence (oracle), Cic. Div. 2, 54, 112: omnia quae aguntur acerrime, lenioribus principis natura praetexit, has provided with, etc., id. de Or. 2, 78, 317: praetexta quercu domus, Ov. F. 4, 953; 5, 567: summaque praetextat tenuis fastigia chartae, Indicet ut nomen, littera facta, meum, let my name be inscribed upon it, Tib. 3, 1, 11. — **II.** *Trop.* **A.** *To allege as an excuse, to pretend, to assign as a pretext* (syn. causor): cupiditatem triumphum, Cic. Pis. 24, 56: nomina speciosa, Tac. H. 1, 72. — *With acc. and inf.*: ubicumque ipsi essent, praetextentes esse rempublicam, Vell. 2, 62, 3: Tigellinus T. Vinii potentia defensus, praetextentis, servatam ab eo filiam, Tac. H. 1, 72. — **B.** *To cover, cloak, conceal, disguise with any thing*: hoc praetexit nomine culpam, Verg. A. 4, 172: funera sacris, id. ib. 4, 500: fraudem blando risu, Claud. Ruf. 1, 99. — *Hence*, **praetextus**, *a, um, P. a., clothed with or wearing the toga praetexta*: praetextus senatus (for praetexta indutus), Prop. 4 (5), 1, 11: pubes, Aus. Prof. 18, 7. — **B.** *In partic.* **1.** *Toga praetexta, and (post-Aug.) absol.*: **praetexta**, *ae, f., the outer garment, bordered with purple, worn at Rome by the higher magistrates and by free-born children till they assumed the toga virilis*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 36; 2, 1, 44, § 113; id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 2; Liv. 27, 37, 33, 42; Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 136; 33, 1, 4, § 10 et saep.: praetexta pulla nulli alii licebat uti, quam ei, qui funus faciebat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 236 Müll. — *Hence*, **b. praetexta**, *ae, f.* (sc. fabula), *a tragedy*, because celebrated Romans (like Brutus, Decius, Marcellus) were represented in it: nostri vestigia Graeca Ausi deserere, et celebrare domestica facta, Vel qui praetextas vel qui docuere togatas, Hor. A. P. 286; Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: praetextam legere, id. ib. 10, 32, 5. — **2.** **praetextum**, *i, n.* **a.** *An ornament, as something wrought or fastened in front* (post-Aug.): pulcherrimum reipublicae praetextum, Sen. Ep. 71, 9. — **b.** *A pretence,*

pretext, excuse (post-Aug.; cf.: species, similitudo): et praetextum quidem illi civilium armorum hoc fuit: causas autem alias fuisse opinantur, Suet. Caes. 30: ad praetextum mutatae voluntatis, *under pretext* or *color* of, id. Aug. 12: ipse Ravennam devenerit praetexto classem alloquendi, *under pretext*, Tac. H. 2, 100: praetexto reipublicae, id. ib. 3, 80; Sen. Contr. 4, 25, 14.

praetexta, ae, f., v. praetexo *fin.* B. 1. **praetextatus**, a, um, *adj.* [praetexta, *under praetexto fin.* B. 1.], clothed with or wearing the toga praetexta (class.): Clodius, qui numquam antea praetextatus fuisset, Cic. Pis. 4, 8: pupillus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 151; id. Phil. 2, 18, 44; 2, 43, 110: adulter, i. e. juvenile, Juv. 1, 78: imagines, Suet. Ner. 57: aetas, the age under seventeen years, Gell. 1, 23, 18: praetextata cultus amicitia, from childhood, Mart. 10, 20, 4.—Esp., *subst.*: **praetextatus**, i, m., one who wears the toga praetexta: delectu edicto, juniores ab annis septemdecim, et quosdam praetextatos scribunt, Liv. 22, 57; Suet. Rhet. 1: si quis praetextatum adsecutus fuerit, Gai. Inst. 3, 220; Juv. 10, 308.—**II.** Transf., verba praetextata, prop., veiled or disguised words; hence, transf., equivocal, obscene, unchaste expressions (post-Aug.): praetextatis verbis abstinere, Suet. Vesp. 22: impudica et praetextata verba, Macr. S. 2, 1: non praetextatis, sed puris honestisque verbis, Gell. 9, 10, 4; cf. mores, Juv. 2, 170.

praetextum, i, n., v. praetexo, *P. a.* B. 2.

1. praetextus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praetexo.

2. praetextus, ūs (but found only in *abl. sing.*; cf. praetextum, s. v. praetexo *fin.*), m. [praetexo]. **1.** Outward appearance, show, ornament, display, splendor, consequence (post-Aug.): majore praetextu, Tac. H. 1, 19: praetextu senatus, id. ib. 1, 76: plurimorum et maximorum operum praetextu, Val. Max. 4, 4, 1; Manil. 3, 129.—**II.** A pretence, pretext, color (not ante-Aug.): decretum sub leni praetextu verborum factum est, Liv. 36, 6, 5: sub praetextu, Petr. 97: hoc praetextu, *under this pretence*, Just. 29, 3: latrocinii, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 10, 8.

prae-timēo, ūi, 2, v. a. and n., to fear beforehand, to be in fear, be afraid (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sibi praetimet, Plaut. Am. prol. 29: nil est miserius, quam praetimere, Sen. Ep. 98, 7: praetimens ne sibi desit (pecunia), Lact. 6, 17, 17: aeternitatem praetimentam, Tert. Res. Carn. 35 (in Tib. 3, 4, 14, the true reading is pertimuisse).

prae-timidus, a, um, *adj.*, very fearful, very timid (late Lat.), Auct. Carm. de Jona et Ninive, 65.

prae-tingo, nxi, nctum, 3, v. a., to dip in or moisten beforehand (poet. and in post-class. prose): semina praetincta veneno, Ov. M. 7, 123: aqua, in qua fuerit candens ferrum praetinctum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

prae-tondeō, tōtōndi, 2, v. a., to clip in front (post-class.): cum ejus pinnae praetonderit, App. M. 5, p. 172, 30.

praetor, ōris, m. [for praetor, from praetor]. **I.** Prop., a leader, head, chief, president: regio imperio duo sunt: lique praeeundo, judicando, consulendo, praetores, iudices, consules appellatur, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8.—So, in gen., of the chief magistrates in colonies, as in Capua: cum in ceteris coloniis duoviri appellentur, hi se praetores appellari volebant, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93; cf. the context.—Of the Roman consul as chief judge, Liv. 3, 55.—Of the dictator: praetor maximus, Liv. 7, 3: aerarii, president of the treasury, an office created by Augustus, Tac. A. 1, 75; id. H. 4, 9.—Of the suffetes in Carthage, Nep. Hanni. 7, 4.—Of generals, commanders of foreign nations, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123; id. Inv. 1, 33, 55; Nep. Milt. 4, 4 et saep.—**II.** In partic., a praetor, a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice; the office was first made distinct from the consulship A. U. C. 387. After the first Punic war, A. U. C. 490, there were two, praetor urbanus for Roman citizens, and praetor peregrinus for strangers, Cic. Lael. 25, 96; id. Mur. 20, 41: praetor primus centuriis cunctis renunciatus, i. e.

appointed first, id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 2; id. Pis. 1, 2; Gai. Inst. 1, 6; 1, 78. The praetor had a tribunal where he sat on the sella curulis, with the judges on subsellia beside him. But he used to decide less important controversies wherever the parties found him: e plano, Suet. Tib. 33: in aequo quidem et plano loco, Cic. Caecin. 17, 50: Quid vis in jus me ire? tu's praetor mihi, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 66.—**2.** Transf. (a) For propraetor, a propraetor, an officer who, after the administration of the praetorship, was sent as governor to a province, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 27; 2, 4, 25, § 56 al.—(b) For proconsul, q. v., Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6; id. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125.

1. praetoriānus, a, um, *adj.* [praetorium], of or belonging to the body-guard, praetorian (post-Aug.): praetorianus miles, a soldier of the imperial body-guard, a praetorian, Tac. H. 2, 44: pars praetoriani equitis, id. A. 1, 24: milites, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 181: cohortes, id. 9, 6, 5, § 15: exercitus, Suet. Vesp. 6: praefectura, i. e. praefecti praetorio, Aur. Vict. Epit. 10.—Plur. as *subst.*: **praetoriani**, ōrum, the praetorians, the praetorian guards, Tac. H. 1, 74; id. A. 6, 3.

2. praetoriānus, a, um, *adj.* [praetor], of or belonging to the praetor, praetorian (post-class.): tutor, Ulp. Reg. tit. 12: pretia, money earned by the praetor's administration of justice, Aug. Conf. 6, 10.

praetoriānus or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], praetorian (post-Aug.): praetoricia corona, received at the public games from the praetor, Mart. 8, 33, 1.—**II.** *Subst.*, one who has been praetor, an ex-praetor, Inscr. Grut. 398, 1.

praetoriolum, i, n. *dim.* [praetorium], a small country-seat (post-class.), Inscr. Mus. di Mantova, p. 23; Vulg. Ezech. 27, 6.

praetorium, ii, n. [praetor]. **I.** A general's tent, Liv. 10, 33: dictatoris, id. 7, 12: imperatoris Aequorum, id. 3, 25; Caes. B. C. 1, 76.—**B.** Transf. **1.** A council of war (because held in the general's tent): praetorio dimisso, Liv. 30, 5; 37, 5: missum, id. 21, 54, 3.—**2.** The official residence of the governor in a province, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 65: curritur ad praetorium, id. ib. 2, 5, 35, § 92; Vulg. Matt. 27, 27.—**3.** A palace (post-Aug.): sedet ad praetoria regis, Juv. 10, 161: Herodis, Vulg. Act. 23, 35; id. Phil. 1, 13.—**4.** In gen., a magnificent building, a splendid country-seat (post-Aug.): ampla et operosa praetoria, Suet. Aug. 72: in exstructionibus praetiorum atque villarum, id. Calig. 37; id. Tib. 39: alternas servant praetoria ripas, Stat. S. 1, 3, 25; Juv. 1, 75; Dig. 31, 1, 35; 50, 16, 198.—**5.** Of other dwelling-places, the cell of the queen-bee: et circa regem atque ipsa ad praetoria, densae Miscetur, Verg. G. 4, 75.—Of Diogenes's tub: utcumque sol se inclinaverat, Diogenis simul praetorium vertebatur, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 14.—**II.** The imperial body-guard, the guards, whose commander was called praefectus praetorio or praetorii: in praetorium accepti, Tac. H. 4, 26 *fin.*: meruit in praetorio Augusti centurio, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 82: militare in praetorio, id. 25, 2, 6, § 17: ascriptis veteranis e praetorio, Suet. Ner. 9: praetorii praefectus, Tac. H. 1, 19.

praetorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Of or belonging to the praetor or praetors, praetorian: jus, proceeding from the praetor, consisting of his decisions, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: comitia, the election of praetor, Liv. 10, 22: potestas, the office of a praetor, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 69: turba, to be found about the praetor; accustomed to wait upon him, id. Verr. 2, 1, 52, § 137: jus praetorium, quod praetores introduxerunt adjuvandi, vel supplendi, vel corrigendi juris civilis gratia: quod et honorarium dicitur, Dig. 1, 1, 7; Gai. Inst. 4, 34: pignus, Dig. 35, 2, 32: tutor, a guardian appointed by the praetor Urbanus, Gai. Inst. 1, 184.—**B.** *Subst.*: **praetorius**, ii, m. (a) One who has been praetor, an ex-praetor, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 1.—(b) One of praetorian rank, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 5.—**II.** Of or belonging to the propraetor, propraetorian: domus deferrebantur, his official residence in a province, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 145: exercitus, Flor. 3, 19, 11.—**III.** Of or belonging to a general: praetoria cohors, the cohort or body-guard attached to every general, a praetorian cohort, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; cf.: praetoria cohors est dicta, quod a praetore non discedebat. Scipio enim Africanus primus fortissimum quemque delegit, qui ab eo in bello non discederent et cetero munere militiae vacarent et sesquipedale stipendium acciperent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.—Hence, derisively: scortatorum cohors praetoria, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24.—The emperors especially had cohorts as a body-guard: castra, the camp of the praetorians, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 67; Suet. Tib. 37; Tac. A. 4, 2: cohortes navis, the flag-ship, the admiral's ship, Liv. 26, 39: puppis, Flor. 2, 7, 7: imperium, the chief command, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68: porta, the gate of the camp that opened from before the general's tent directly towards the enemy (opp. the porta decumana, which was on the side farthest from the enemy), Caes. B. C. 3, 94: praetoria porta in castris appellatur, qua exercitus in proelium educitur, quia initio praetores erant, qui nunc consules, et hi bella administrabant, quorum tabernaculum quoque dicebatur praetorium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.

prae-torquēo, no perf., tum, 2, v. a., to twist forwards, twist round (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: praetor capite et recurvato, Col. 3, 18.—**II.** Trop.: praetorquete injuriae collum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 12.

prae-torreo, ēre, 2, v. a., to heat beforehand (late Lat.): igne praetorrenda liarena, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 112.

prae-torridus, a, um, *adj.*, very hot, very dry (poet.): aestas, Calp. Ecl. 2, 80.

praetortus, a, um, *Part.*, from praetorqueo.

prae-tractatus, ūs, m. (only in *abl. sing.*), a preliminary treatise, an introduction, preface (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Fuga in Persecut. 4.

prae-trēpidans, antis, *Part.* [trepidō], trembling greatly, very hasty or impatient (poet.): mens praetrepidans avet vagari, Cat. 46, 7.

prae-trēpidus, a, um, *adj.*, trembling very much (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: cor, palpitating, throbbing, Pers. 2, 52.—**II.** Transf., trembling greatly, very anxious, disquieted: praetrepidus vixit, Suet. Tib. 63: Romam praetrepidus rediit, id. Ner. 41.

prae-trunco, āre, v. a., to cut off beforehand or in front, to cut off, clip (Plautin.): collos (for colla) tergoribus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 2: linguam alicui, id. Mil. 2, 3, 47.

prae-tumēo, ēre, 2, v. n., to be puffed up beforehand (late Lat.).—Trop.: eloquii supercilio, Cassiod. Hist. Tripart. 1, 10; id. in Ps. 75, 12.

prae-tumidus, a, um, *adj.*, much swollen, puffed up (poet.): furor, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 225: praetumidi supplex Orientis, id. II. Cons. Stil. 81: mens, Juven. 584.

praetūra, ae, f. [praetor], the dignity or office of a praetor, the praetorship (class.), Cic. Mur. 26, 53: praeturae jurisdictio, id. Fl. 3, 6: praetura se abdicare, id. Cat. 3, 6, 14; Tac. A. 3, 30.—**II.** The term of office of a praetor: intra ejusdem praeturam agere, Gai. Inst. 4, 56; 122.

‡ **praetūrinus**, a, um, *adj.* [praetura], of or belonging to the praetorship, praetorian, Not. Tir. p. 61.

Praetūti, ōrum, m., a people of Picenum.—Hence, **A. Praetūtius**, a, um, *adj.*, Praetutian: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 67: pubes, Sil. 15, 571.—**B. Praetūtianus**, a, um, *adj.*, Praetutian: ager, Liv. 22, 9; 27, 43; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 110; Inscr. Delfico dell' Inter. Pretuz. p. 118.

prae-ulceratus, a, um, *Part.* [ulcerō], caused to ulcerate or made sore beforehand (post-class.): loca praeulcerata, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, n. 18.

prae-umbrans, antis, *Part.* [umbro], casting a shade before.—Trop., darkening, obscuring (post-Aug.), Tac. A. 14, 47.

prae-unctus, a, um, *Part.*, from praerungo.

prae-ungo, no perf., unctum, 3, v. a., to smear or anoint before (post-class.): praerungendum est vulnus, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19: digitus praerunctus adipe: anserino, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 45.

prae-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, v. a., to burn before, burn at the end or point (class.: but

not in Cic.); esp. freq. in *part. perf.*: hasta praesta, Liv. 1, 32: stipites ab summo praecuti et praecuti, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 6; cf.: multae praestae sudes, id. ib. 5, 40: sudibus praestis, Verg. A. 7, 524: praesta et praecuta materia, Caes. B. G. 7, 22 *fin.*: tela, *hardened in the fire*, Tac. A. 2, 14.—**II.** In gen., to scorch, parch, wither: ne (uvae) praeaurant, Col. Arb. 11, 2 (dub.; al. peraurant).—**B.** Also of cold: praestis in transitu Alpium nive membris, *frost-bitten*, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 134; cf. aduro.

praestus, a, um, *Part.*, from praeruro.

praet, v. praee.

prae-vado, ēre, 3, v. n., to pass before.—**Transf.**, to be discharged from, rid of any thing; with gen.: Quintius dictaturam properat praevadere, Sen. Brev. Vit. 17, 6.

prae-vālēns, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praevaleo.

praevalēntia, ac, f. [praevaleo], *superior force* (post-class.), Dig. 6, 1, 23.

prae-vāleo, ūi, 2, v. n. **I.** In gen., to be very or more able, to have distinguished power or influence; to have greater power or worth; to be superior or distinguished, have the superiority, prevail (not ante-Aug.; cf.: praesto, excello, praecedo): virtute semper praevalet sapientia, wisdom prevails over, has more power than bravery, Phaedr. 1, 13, 14: qui praevalet arcu, is a distinguished archer, Stat. Achill. 2, 122: vulturum praevalet nigri, rank first, Plin. 10, 6, 7, § 19: aranei cum praevaleant (supra apes), id. 11, 19, 21, § 65: in Aegypto hic mos praevalet, prevails, id. 17, 22, 35, § 185: ita saepius digni, quam gratiosi, praevalebant, had the advantage, Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 6: quae sententia non praevaluit modo, id. ib. 2, 11, 6: certamen acerrimum, amita potius an mater apud Neronem praevaleat, had the most influence, Tac. A. 12, 64: auctoritate et praesentia, to prevail, to get the upper hand, Suet. Galb. 19: gratia, id. Ner. 28: auctoritas Cluvii praevaluit, ut, etc., prevailed, Tac. H. 2, 65: tuum erit consulare, utrum praevaleat, quod ex Arminio concepit, an quod ex me genita est, which should have more weight, id. A. 1, 58; Dig. 1, 5, 10.—**With inf.**: praevaluit ire, Vulg. 1 Par. 21, 30.—**With contra**, Vulg. Gen. 32, 28.—**With dat.** (late Lat.): quae (mala) etiam praevalet bonis, Lact. Epit. 68, 21: portis inferi et mortis legibus praevalere, Leo M. p. 51, 1 *fin.*—**II.** In partic., of medicines, to be of great virtue or efficacy: trifolium praevalet contra serpentinum ictus, Plin. 21, 21, 88, § 152: lac praevalet ad vitia in facie sananda, id. 28, 7, 21, § 75.—**B.** In law, to be settled, established, Just. Inst. 1, 6, 3.—**Hence**, **praevalēns**, entis, *P. a.*, very strong, very powerful: populus, Liv. praef.: praevalens corpore, Vell. 2, 108, 2; Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 84.

praevalēscō, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [praevaleo], to become or grow very strong (post-Aug.): ante, quam arbor praevalescat, Col. 5, 6, 17.

praevalīde, adv., v. praevalidus *fin.*
praevalīdus, a, um, adj. [praevaleo], very strong (not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of persons: juvenis, Liv. 7, 5: legiones, Vell. 2, 69, 2: cohortes, Tac. H. 2, 28.—**B.** Of things: manus, Ov. H. 9, 80: ramus, Suet. Vesp. 5.—**II.** Trop., very strong, very powerful, prevailing, prevalent. **A.** Of persons, Tac. A. 3, 35.—**B.** Of things: urbes, Liv. 27, 39: neu (terra) se praevalidam primis ostendat aristis, too strong, bearing too abundantly, Verg. G. 2, 252: nomina equitum, great, imposing, Tac. A. 12, 60 *fin.*: praevalida et adulta vitia, prevalent, id. ib. 3, 53.—**Hence**, adv.: **praevalīde**, very strongly (post-Aug.), Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 108.

prae-vallo, āre, v. a., to fortify in front (post-class.): pontem, Auct. B. Alex. 19; Claud. ap. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 188.

prae-vāpōro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to fumigate or perfume beforehand (post-class.): loca, Cacl. Aur. Acut. 1, 3: praevaporata loca, Theod. Prisc. 1, 2.

praevarīcatō, ōnis, f. [praevericor], a violation of the line of duty, a violation of duty; esp. of an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, the making of a sham accusation or defence,

collusion, prevarication (class.), Cic. Part. 36, 124: de praevericatione absolutus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3: praevericatio est, transire dicenda; praevericatio etiam, cursim et breviter attingere, quae sint inculcanda, infigenda, repetenda, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 2: praevericationis crimine corrumpere, id. ib. 3, 9, 34: praevericationis damnatus, id. ib.—**II.** Transgression, deviation from duty or law (eccl. Lat.): ubi enim non est lex, nec praevericatio, Vulg. Rom. 4, 15: in redemptionem earum praevericationum, id. Heb. 9, 15.

praevarīcator, ōris, m. [praevericor], one who violates his duty; esp. of an advocate who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party, a sham accuser or defender, a prevaricator (class.): praevericatores a praeteregre-diendo sunt vocitati, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.: praevericator significat eum, qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur, Cic. Part. 36, 126: praevericatorum esse eum ostendimus, qui colludit cum reo, et translatie munere accusandi defungitur, eo quod proprias quidem probationes dissimularet, falsas vero rei excusationes admitteret, Dig. 48, 16, 1: praevericator autem est quasi varicator, qui diversam partem adjuvat, prodita causa sua, ib. 3, 2, 4; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 18, 58: praevericator sibi apponere, id. Phil. 2, 11, 25.—**With gen.**: praevericator Catilinae, Cic. Pis. 10, 23: causae publicae, Cacl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 1.—**II.** A sinner, transgressor (eccl. Lat.): legis, Vulg. Rom. 2, 25; id. Gal. 2, 18.—**B.** Esp., an apostate: nos praevericatores eos existimamus qui susceptam fidem et cognitionem Dei adeptam relinquunt, Hilar. in Psa. 118, 15, 11: Dei, Lact. 2, 16; cf. Tert. ad Marc. 4, 43.

prae-varīcatrīx, icis, f. [praevericator], she who transgresses or sins (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 89, 20; Hier. in Isa. 5, 12, 3; id. in Matt. 22, 7; Vulg. Jer. 3, 7.

prae-varīcor, ātus, 1, v. dep., to walk crookedly, not to walk straight. * **I.** Lit.: arator praevericatur, makes a crooked furrow, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To walk crookedly in the discharge of one's duty, not to act uprightly; esp. of an advocate who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party, to make a sham accusation or defence, to collude, prevaricate: qui praevericatur, ex utraque parte consistit, quoniam ex altera, Dig. 47, 15, 1; cf. Plin. l. c. supra: a Catilina pecuniam accepit, ut turpissime praevericaretur, Auct. Har. Resp. 20; Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 29.—**With dat.**, to favor collusively: interdum non defendere, sed praevericari accusationi videbatur, Cic. Clu. 21, 58.—**B.** Late Lat., to transgress, sin against, violate: pactum meum, Vulg. Jos. 7, 11: contra me, id. Deut. 32, 51: legem, id. Osee, 8, 1.—**Also** in the form **praevarīco**, āre: quod audivit, praevericavit, Aug. Tract. in Joann. 99; cf. Prisc. 8, 6, 29.

prae-vārus, a, um, adj., very irregular or unsteady (very rare). **I.** Lit.: venarum pulsus praevarus (al. praecarus, i. e. certos, distinctos), App. Flor. p. 362, 17.—**II.** Trop., very perverse: quid enim tam praevarum? Cic. Fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 10, 233.

praevectus, a, um, *Part.*, from praevahor.

prae-vēhor, ctus, 3, v. dep. n. and a. **I.** To ride, fly, or flow before, in front, or past (not in Cic. or Cps.): equites Romani praevecti, who had ridden before them, Liv. 9, 35: praevectus equo, Verg. A. 7, 166: praevectus ad Germanicum exercitum, Tac. H. 5, 16: dum missilia hostium praevahunt, fly before them, id. ib. 4, 71.—**II.** Lit., to rush or flow past: Rhenu servat nomen, quā Germaniam praevahitur, flows by, Tac. A. 2, 6.—**B.** Trop., to flow forth: omnia haec mire placent, cum impetu quodam et flumine praevahuntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 2.

prae-vello, velli or vulsi, 3, v. a., to tear away before, to tear away (ante- and post-class.), Laber. ap. Diom. p. 369 P.; Tert. adv. Gnost. 13.

prae-vēlo, āre, v. a., to veil or cover over; to conceal by placing before (late Lat.): flammea praevolutura pudorem; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 325: praevelas fronte securus, id. VI. Cons. Honor. 647: amnem Tiberis domibus amoenis, id. Laud. Stil. 2, 189.

prae-vēlox, ōcis, adj., very fleet or swift (post-Aug.): praevolocibus camelis fugientes, Plin. 11, 31, 36, § 111: memoria, Quint. 11, 2, 44.

prae-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (in tmesi: praevēniē diem veniens, Verg. E. 8, 17), v. n. and a., to come before, precede, get the start of, to outstrip, anticipate, to prevent (post-Aug.; for, in Cic. Off. 3, 7, 33, the correct reading is peremisset; cf.: antevēnio, antecedo, praevorto); constr. absol. or with acc. **I.** Lit., absol.: hostis breviorē viā praeventurus erat, Liv. 22, 24: praevenerat non fama solum, sed nuncius etiam ex regis servis, id. 24, 21: Lucifero praevēniēte, Ov. F. 5, 548.—**(β)** With acc.: talia agentem mors praevēnit, anticipated him, prevented the execution of his plans, Suet. Caes. 44: desiderium plebis, Liv. 8, 16: damnationis ignominiam voluntaria morte praevēnit, anticipated, Val. Max. 1, 3, 3.—**In pass.**, to be prevented, hindered, etc.: quae ipse paravisset facere, perfidia clientis sui praevēnta, Sall. J. 71, 5: quod non praevēnt morte fuisse, dolet, prevented by death, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 32: peregrissetque ultionem, nisi morte praevēntus fuisset, Just. 32, 3: praevēntus est ab Agrippina, Suet. Claud. 44; Plin. Ep. 9, 1, 3: nisi praevēniretur Agrippina, i. e. if she had not been killed beforehand, Tac. A. 14, 7: si maritus sit in magistratu, potest praevēniri a patre, the father can bring the accusation first, Dig. 48, 5, 15.—**2.** To come or go beforehand (late Lat.): ut praevēniant ad vos, Vulg. 2 Cor. 9, 5: praevēnit ungere corpus meum, id. Marc. 14, 8.—**II.** Trop., to surpass, excel, be superior (post-Aug.): Nomentanae vites fecunditate (Amineas) praevēniunt, Col. 3, 2, 14.

prae-ventio, ōnis, f. [praevēnio], an anticipating (eccl. Lat.), Aug. c. Gaudent. 1, 14; Primas in Gal. 6.

prae-ventor, ōris, m. [id.], a kind of soldiers, perh. those who began the attack (post-class.), Amm. 18, 9, 3.

1. praevēntus, a, um, *Part.*, from praevēnio.

2. praevēntus, ūs (only in abl. sing.), m. [praevēnio], a preventing (eccl. Lat.): mortis, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12.

prae-verbūm, īi, n. [prae-verbum].—**In gram.**, a preposition (ante- and post-class.), Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 38, 82 Müll.; Gell. 7, 7, 5.

prae-vernāt, āre, v. impers., to be spring too early or before the time (post-Aug.): quando praevernat, when spring opens too soon, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 239.

prae-verro, ēre, v. a., to sweep or brush before (poet.): veste vias, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 24: praeverrit cauda silices (al. perverrit), Verg. M. 23.

prae-vertō or **-vortō**, tī, 3, v. a., and (only in present tense) **praevertor** or **-vortor** (inf. pass. paragog. praevortit, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 39), 3, v. dep. **I.** To prefer: ne me uxorem praevertisse dicant prae publica, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 29: si vacas animo, neque habes aliquid, quod huic sermōi praevertendum putes, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 10; Gell. 4, 3, 2.—**II.** To go before, precede, outstrip, outrun. **A.** Lit. (poet.): cursu pedum ventos, Verg. A. 7, 807: equo ventos, id. ib. 12, 345: volucrumque fugā praevertitur Eurum, id. ib. 1, 317: vestigia cervae, Cat. 64, 341; Stat. Th. 5, 691.—**B.** Trop. **1.** To be beforehand with, to anticipate; with acc., to prevent, make useless: nostra omnis lis est: pulcre praevortat viros, will anticipate, be beforehand with them (cf. praevēnio), Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 75: aggerem et vineas egit, turresque admovit: quorum usum forte oblata opportunitas praevortit, has rendered useless, Liv. 8, 16: praevortunt, inquit, me fata, prevent me, Ov. M. 2, 657: celeri praevortit tristitia leto, Luc. 8, 29: quae absolvi, quoniam mors praeverterat, nequiverunt, Gell. 17, 10, 6.—**2.** To take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy, prepossess: vivo tentat praevertere amore Jampridem resides animos, to prepossess, Verg. A. 1, 722; cf.: neque praevorto poculum, take before my turn, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 59.—**3.** To surpass in worth, outweigh, exceed, to be preferable, of more importance: erilis praevortit metus, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 16: quoniam pietatem amoris tuo video praevortere, out-

weigh, exceed, id. Ps. 1, 3, 59: nec posse, cum hostes prope ad portas essent, bello praevituisse quicquam, Liv. 2, 24.—4. *To turn one's attention first or principally to, to do first or in preference to any thing else, to despatch first*; used esp. in the dep. (a) With *dat.*: rei mandata omnes sapientes primum praevorti decet, to apply themselves principally to it, to despatch it first, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 40: ei rei primum praevorti volo, id. Capt. 2, 3, 100: stultitia est, cui bene esse licet, cum praevorti litibus, to occupy one's self with contentions, id. Pers. 5, 2, 20: cave, pigritiae praevorteris, do not give yourself up to indolence, id. Merc. 1, 2, 3: etsi ab hoste discedere detrimensum esse existimabat, tamen huic rei praevertendum existimavit, Caes. B. G. 7, 33.—(β) With *acc.*, to do or attend to in preference: hoc praevortar principio, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 8: si quid dictum est per jocum, non aequom est, id te serio praevortier, to take it in earnest, id. Am. 3, 2, 39; Liv. 8, 13: aliud in praesentia praevertendum sibi esse dixit, that must be attended to first, id. 35, 33.—*Pass.*: praevorti hoc certum est rebus aliis omnibus, Plaut. Cist. 5, 1, 8.—(γ) With *ad*, to apply one's self particularly to any thing: si quando ad interna praevorterent, Tac. A. 4, 32; so, praevortor, dep.: nunc praevortemur ad nostrum orbem, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 123: nunc praevortemur ad differentias aeris, id. 34, 8, 20, § 94: ad ea praevorti, Col. 3, 7: hostes ad occusandum pugnandumque in eos praevortentur, Gell. 3, 7, 6.—(δ) With an *adverb* of place: illuc praevortamur, let us first of all look at this, Hor. S. 1, 3, 38.—(e) With a *rel. clause*: proximum erat narrare glandiferas quoque, ni praevorti cogeret admiratio, quoniam esset vita sine arbore ulla, Plin. H. N. 16, praef. § 1.—(z) *Absol.*: in rem quod sit, praevortaris, potius quam, etc., do, perform, attend to, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 8.

prae-vetitus, a, um, Part. [veto], forbidden beforehand (poet.), Sil. 13, 155.

prae-vexatus, a, um, Part. [vexo], ill-treated, abused, or impaired previously or very much (post-class.); aeger viribus praevexatus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 18: praevexatae vires, id. Acut. 2, 32, 166.

prae-vians, antis, Part. [vio], going before (eccl. Lat.), Ambros. in Luc. 3, 21.

prae-viator, ōris, m. [id.], a precursor, herald (eccl. Lat.), Ven. Fort., v. Hilar. 2, 9.

prae-videō, vidi, visum, 2, v. a., to see first or beforehand, to foresee. I. Lit. (poet.): ictum venientem a vertice, Verg. A. 5, 444: an, quia praevisos in aqua timet hostia cultros? Ov. F. 1, 327: cultri in liquida praevisi undā, Ov. M. 15, 135.—II. Transf., mentally, A. To foresee, anticipate, discern beforehand (class.): de re publica, quam praevideo in summis periculis, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 5: praevisa locorum utilitate, Tac. A. 12, 63: nec praeviderant impetum hostium milites, nec, si praevidissent, satis virum ad arcendum erat, id. H. 4, 15; Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 13; Tac. A. 12, 40: non tantum praevisa, sed subita expedire, id. ib. 14, 55: praevium periculum subterfugere, Suet. Aug. 10.—B. To provide (late Lat.): quod ne fieret consilio solerti praevidit, Amm. 21, 8, 3.

prae-vincio, nxi, nctum, 4, v. a. (post-class.). I. Lit., to bind before or in front, to fetter: laqueo praevinctus, Gell. 15, 10, 2.—II. Trop.: ferinis voluptatibus praevinctus, Gell. 19, 2, 3.

prae-viridans, antis, P. a. [virido], being very green or verdant; transf., very blooming or vigorous (ante-class.); Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7.

* **prae-viridis**, e, adj., very green: color, Front. Aquaed. 7 dub. (al. perviridis).

praevisē, adv. [praevideo], according to expectation (opp. inopinate), Aug. in Ps. 63, 7.

praevisus, a, um, Part., from praevideo.

prae-vitio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to corrupt or vitiate beforehand (poet. and in post-class. prose): (gurgitem), Ov. M. 14, 55: ex alio morbo praevitiati, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 15.

praevious, a, um, adj. [prae-via], going before, leading the way (poet.): praevius Aurorae, Solis Noctisque satellites, Cic. Arat. ap. Non. 65, 9: nunc praevius anteit, Ov.

M. 11, 65: praevia luci Pallantias, id. ib. 15, 190; Stat. Th. 4, 485: cui (luci) praevius est sol, Aus. Idyll. Monosyllab. 12; Lact. 4, 24, 8; Amm. 14, 11, 18.

prae-volo, āvi, 1, v. n., to fly before or in advance (class.): grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: aquila velut dux viae praevolavit, Tac. H. 1, 62 (but the correct read., Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 41, is praevolat, v. praecolo).

prae-vulsus, a, um, Part., from praevello.

† **pragma**, ātis, n., = πρᾶγμα, a matter, affair, business (post-class.), Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 3, 4.

pragmaticarius, ii, m. [pragmaticus], one who writes down and prepares imperial edicts, rescripts, and the like (post-class.), Cod. Just. 1, 23, 7.

† **pragmaticus**, a, um, adj., = πρᾶγματικός, prop., skilled in business, esp. experienced in matters of law: pragmatici homines omnibus historiis cavere jubent et vetant credere, Cic. Att. 2, 20, 1.—Hence, I. Subst. A. pragmaticus, i, m., = πρᾶγματικός, one skilled in the law, who furnished orators and advocates with the principles on which they based their speeches: itaque illi disertissimi homines (Graeci) ministros habent in causis juris peritos, cum ipsi sint imperitissimi; et qui pragmatici vocantur, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 253 (dub., bracketed by B. and K.): oratori pragmaticum adiutorem dare, id. ib. 1, 59, 253 (1, 45, 198, written as Greek); Quint. 12, 3, 4; Juv. 7, 123; Dig. 48, 17, 9.—B. Pragmatica, ōrum, n., the title of a work by Attius, Gell. 20, 3; perh. the same which is called by Pliny Praxidica and Praxidicum, Plin. 1, ind. lib. 18; 18, 24, 55, § 200.—II. Adj., relating to civil affairs. So in late jurid. Lat.: pragmatica sanctio, or jussio, or annotatio, or constitutio, an imperial decree that referred to the affairs of a community, a pragmatic sanction, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 10; called pragmaticum rescriptum, Aug. Col. lat. cum Donatist. 3, c. 2; and absol.: pragmaticum, i, n., Cod. Th. 6, 23, 3; 16; 5, 52.

† **pramnion**, ii, n., a precious stone, the darkest kind of rock crystal, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173 (al. pramnium).

Pramnium vinum = Πράμνιον οἶνος, a kind of wine in the neighborhood of Smyrna, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 54.

prandēo, di (prandidi, Diom. p. 364), sum, 2, v. n. and a. [prandium]. I. Neutr., to take breakfast, to breakfast (v. prandium; class.): hic rex cum aceto pransurus est et sale, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 32: prandi in navi, id. Men. 2, 3, 50: prandi perbene, id. ib. 5, 9, 81: Caninio consule scito neminem prandisse (because he was elected in the afternoon, and resigned his office on the following morning), Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1: sic prandete, commilitones, tamquam apud inferos coenaturi, Val. Max. 3, 2, 3: ad satietatem, Suet. Dom. 21; Plin. 28, 5, 14, § 56: prandebat sibi quisque deus, Juv. 13, 46.—II. Act., to breakfast on any thing, to take as a breakfast or luncheon; or, in gen., to eat: calidum prandisti prandium, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 14: luscianas prandere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245: olus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 13.—Hence, **pransus**, a, um, P. a., that has breakfasted (like potus, that has drunk): pransus non avide, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127; 1, 5, 25: pransa Lamia, id. A. P. 340.—Because soldiers were accustomed to eat before an engagement; hence, pransus paratus, or curatus et pransus, of soldiers, fed, i. e. ready, fit for fighting: exercitus pransus, paratus, Cato ap. Gell. 15, 13, 5; Varr. ap. Non. 459, 2: ut viri equique curati et pransi essent, Liv. 28, 14: pransus, potus, overfed, gluttonous: adde incitiam pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, Cic. Mil. 21, 56.

† **prandicūlum**, i, n. dim. [id.], breakfast: prandicula antiqui dicebant, quae nunc jentacula, Fest. p. 250 Müll.; cf.: prandicula, jentacula, Paul. ex Fest. p. 251 ib.

prandicūlum, i, n. dtm. [id.], a small breakfast, Not. Tir. p. 166.

prandium, ii, n. [Sancr. prep., pra-, before; Gr. πρῶν; Dor. πρᾶν, early; and Lat. diēs; hence, early in the day, sc. that taken or eaten], a late breakfast, luncheon

(cf.: jentaculum, cena), usually taken at or soon after noon, composed of bread, fish, cold meats, etc. (it was thought gluttonous to have several dishes and wine at the prandium): ire ad prandium, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 18; id. Stich. 4, 2, 45: adducere aliquem ad se ad prandium, id. Poen. 5, 5, 3: coquere alicui prandium, id. Men. 2, 3, 37: funus prandio facere, id. ib. 3, 2, 27: apparare, to get ready, prepare, id. ib. 1, 2, 61: accurare, id. ib. 3, 25: ornare, id. Rud. 1, 2, 53: dare, to give, id. Am. 2, 2, 33: obsonare alicui, id. Poen. 5, 5, 16: antepondere, to set before, serve up, id. Men. 2, 2, 2: comedere, id. ib. 3, 2, 55: prandere, id. Poen. 3, 5, 14: in prandio aliquem accipere apud se, id. Cist. 1, 1, 12: invitare ad prandium, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: prandiorum apparatus, id. Phil. 2, 39, 101; id. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 49: ad prandium surgere, Suet. Calig. 58: panis deinde siccus et sine mensa prandium: post quod non sunt lavendae manus, Sen. Ep. 83, 6: post prandium aut cenam bibere volgare est, id. ib. 122, 6: de prandio nihil detrahi potuit; paratum fuit non magis hora, nusquam sine caricis, nusquam sine pugillaribus: illae, si panem habeo, propulmentario sunt, si non habeo, pro pane, id. ib. 87, 3: prandia cenis usque in lucem ingesta, id. Q. N. 4, 13, 6. The candidates gave such prandia to their tribunes, Cic. Mur. 32, 67; the emperor to the people, Suet. Caes. 38; id. Tib. 20; cf. also Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3; Mart. 6, 64, 2; Suet. Vit. 13; id. Aug. 78; id. Claud. 34.—II. Transf. A. Poet., a meal, in gen.: qui scribit prandia saevi Tereos, Mart. 4, 49, 3.—B. The feed or fodder of animals: bubus glandem prandio depromere, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 2: prandio dato ipsis jumentisque eorum, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1.

pransito, āvi, 1, v. freq. n. and a. [prandeo]. I. Neutr., to breakfast, to eat breakfast or luncheon (mostly ante- and post-class.): ad rivum accubentes viatores pransitare solent, Vitr. 8, 3: pransitans et cenitans, Lampr. Elag. 27.—II. Act., to breakfast upon, eat at breakfast or luncheon: polentam, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 20: prolem, Arn. 4, 143.—Impers. pass.: ut pransitaretur et cenitaretur, Macr. S. 2, 13.

pransor, ōris, m. [id.], one that eats breakfast, that partakes of a meal in the forenoon, a guest (ante-class.): bonum anteponom prandium pransoribus, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 2: cum jam manus pransores lavarent, Veran. ap. Macr. S. 3, 6, 14.

pransorius, a, um, adj. [pransor], of or belonging to breakfast or luncheon (post-Aug.): candelabrum pransorium, for humile, fit to breakfast by (when a lamp was not needed), Quint. 6, 3, 99.

pransus, a, um, P. a., from prandeo.

prapēdilon, i, and **prapēdion**, ii, n., the herb lion's-foot, also called leontopodium, App. Herb. 7.

Prasiae, ārum, f., = Πρασαί, a town-ship in Attica, Liv. 31, 45.

Prasiāne, ēs, f., an island in the Indus, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71.—Hence, **Prasiānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Prasiane: gens, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 82.

Prasii, ōrum, m., a tribe on the Ganges, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 70.

prasīnatus, a, um, adj. [prasinus], having a leek-green garment (post-Aug.): ostiarius prasīnatus, Petr. S. 28.

prasīnīanus, a, um, adj. [id.], leek-green, prasīnian (post-class.): equus, i. e. of the leek-green party of charioteers in the circus, Capit. Ver. 6: si prasīnianus es, Petr. 70.

† **prasīnus**, a, um, adj., = πράσινος, leek-green, prasīnos: pila prasina, Petr. 27: color, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181: de nostra prasina est synthesis empta toga, Mart. 10, 29, 4: flabellum, id. 3, 82, 11: factio, the party of charioteers at the games who dressed in leek-green (v. factio), particularly favored by Caligula and Nero, Mart. 13, 78; cf. Suet. Calig. 55; and id. Ner. 22.—Hence, subst.: **prasīnus**, i, m., a charioteer of the leek-green party: de prasino conviva loquatur, Mart. 10, 48, 23.—Also, a gem, Capit. Max. J. 1.

† **prāsion** and **prāsium**, ii, n., = πράσιον, an herb, white horehound, Cels. 5, 11; Plin. 20, 17, 67, § 175.

† **prāsūs**, ii, m., = πράσιος (λίθος), *prase*, a precious stone of a leek-green color, Plin. 37, 8, 34, § 113.

† **prāsoidēs**, is, m., = πρασοειδής (leek-colored, leek-green, prasinous), a kind of topaz, perh. a species of jasper, Plin. 37, 8, 32, § 109.

† **prāson**, i, n., = πράσον, a marine shrub resembling a leek, Plin. 13, 25, 48, § 135 (al. grason).

prātens, entis, adj. [pratum], green, meadow-green, grassy: nemus pratentibus viretis amoenum, App. M. 8, p. 209 fin.

prātensis, e, adj. [id.], growing or found in meadows, meadow-: fungi, Hor. S. 2, 4, 20: faenum, Col. 6, 3: flores, Plin. 21, 8, 25, § 49: pastinaca, id. 21, 15, 50, § 86.

Pratitae, ārum, m., a people of Media, Plin. 6, 15, 17, § 44.

prātulum, i, n. dim. [pratum], a small meadow (class.): in pratulo consedimus, Cic. Brut. 6, 24: in Siciliae pratulis, Arn. 5, 173.

prātum, i, n. (collat. form **prātus**, m., Gromat. Vet. p. 322, 5) [root *prat-*; Sanscr. *prath*, to spread out; cf. Gr. πλάττω, a meadow (class.). I. Lit.: pratum irriguum, aut siccum, Cato, R. R. 8, 1: stercorare, id. ib. 8, 50: irrigua facere, id. ib. 8, 9: Varr. R. R. 2 prooem.: pratum viriditas, Cic. Sen. 16, 57: irrigare, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: cratire, secare, caedere, siccilire, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 258; 18, 3, 4, § 20: cultus prati, Col. 2, 17, 1: siccaneum, aut riguum, id. 2, 17, 3: Inscr. Grut. 204.—II. Transf. A. Meadow-grass (poet.): condita prata in patinis proferre, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 22; Ov. A. A. 1, 299.—B. A broad field, plain; poet., of the sea: rostro Neptunia prata secare, Cic. Arat. 129.

prāvē, adv., v. pravus fin.

prāvī-cerdūs, a, um, and **prāvī-cors**, dis, adj. [pravus-cor], that has a depraved heart (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Ecclus. 3, 28; Aug. in Ps. 124, 2; 146, 7.

prāvitas, ātis, f. [pravus], crookedness, inequality, irregularity, deformity (class.). I. Lit.: pravitatis membrorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: corporis pravitates, id. Leg. 1, 19, 51: oris, a distorting of the mouth in speaking, id. de Or. 2, 22, 91; id. Fin. 5, 17, 47: statumini, Col. 4, 20: curvaturae, Pall. 4, 11.—II. Trop., irregularity, impropriety, bad condition, perverseness: quae ista est pravitatis Quaeve amentia? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 20: ne mala consuetudine ad aliquam deformitatem pravitatemque veniamus, impropriety in speaking, in gestures, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 136: ominis, a bad omen, Gell. 1, 22, 21: tortuosae orationis, id. 5, 20, 1.—B. In part., of character, viciousness, untowardness, perverseness, depravity: animi, perverseness, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 10, 40: mentis, Cic. Vatin. 6, 14: in ista pravitatis perstabit? id. Ac. 2, 8, 26: consilii, Tac. H. 3, 41: interitus pravitatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27; Tac. A. 14, 38: morum, id. H. 4, 44: cordis, Vulg. Deut. 29, 19 et saep.

prāvus, a, um, adj. [cf. Sanscr. *prahva*, crooked], crooked, not straight, distorted, misshapen, deformed (opp. rectus; class.). I. Lit.: prava, cubantia, prona, supina atque absona tecta, Lucr. 4, 517: si quae in membris prava, aut debilitata aut imminuta sunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 46: talus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48.—Absol.: in pravum, into crookedness (post-Aug.): elapsi in pravum artus, Tac. H. 4, 81: quae in pravum induruerunt, Quint. 1, 3, 12.—II. Trop., perverse, irregular, improper, wrong, vicious, bad (syn.: improbus, malus, nequam). A. Of living beings: pravus factus est, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 8: impulsores, Tac. H. 4, 68: pravissimus homo, Vell. 2, 80, 3: quae belua ruptis, Cum semel effugit, reddit se prava catenis? i. e. stulta, incauta, Hor. S. 2, 7, 71.—(β) With gen. (poet.): pravus fidei, faithless, Sil. 3, 253: pravus togae, id. 8, 260: audendi pravus, id. 12, 464.—B. Of things: nihil pravum, perversum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 30: affectio, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: dociles imitandis Turpibus et pravis omnes sumus, Juv. 14, 40: a rectis in vitia, a vitiis in prava, a pravis in praecipitia pervenitur, Vell. 2, 10, 1: ad honesta, seu prava juxta levis, Tac. A. 11, 33: aemulatio, id. H. 4, 48: spes, id. A. 3, 56.—Comp.: quo pravus nihil esse

possit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 33, 80.—Sup.: pravisima consuetudinis regula, Cic. Brut. 74, 258.—Absol.: in pravum, in perversity: frangas citius, quam corrigas, quae in pravum induruerunt, Quint. 1, 3, 12.—Hence, adv.: **prāvē**, crookedly; trop., improperly, wrongly, amiss, ill, badly (opp. recte; class.): hoc mihi videtur factum prave, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 24: prave (facta), opp. recte facta, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 37: ille porro male, prave, nequiter, turpiter cenabat, id. Fin. 2, 8, 25: prave sectus unguis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 104: sive ego prave, seu recte hoc volui, id. S. 2, 3, 87: prave facti versus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 266: pudens prave, id. A. P. 88: prave aliquid intellegere, Plin. 17, 9, 8, § 57: prave detorta verba, Tac. A. 6, 5: facundus, id. ib. 1, 53: prave et perperam appellare, Gell. 4, 9, 4.—Sup.: pravissume, Sall. Or. Lepidi adv. Sull.

Praxāgoras, ae, m., = Πραξαγόρας, a physician of Cos, instructor of Platonius, Cels. praef.; Plin. 20, 4, 23, § 52; 26, 2, 6, § 10.

Praxidicum and **Praxidica**, v. pragmaticus, I. B.

Praxillēus or **Praxillius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Sicyonian poetess *Praxilla*: Praxilleum metrum Ionicum majus trimetrum brachycatalectum, Serv. p. 1824 P.: id autem, quod trochaicum recipit, Praxillium dixerunt, ut metrum Praxillae poetriae Sicyoniae, quod est trimetrum brachycatalectum, habens semper in secundā regione trochaicum basin post Ionicam primam, Marius Victor. ib. p. 2538 P.

Praxitēles, is, m., = Πραξιτέλης, a celebrated Greek sculptor, Prop. 3, 7, 15 (4, 8, 16); cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69; 36, 5, 4, § 21.—Hence, **Praxitēlius**, a, um, adj., = Πραξιτέλειος, of or belonging to *Praxitēles*, *Praxitēlian*: capita, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: Venus, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 22.

† **prēcābilis**, e, adj. [precor], entreat-ing, praying: prēcabile, δεητικόν, εὐκτικόν, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prēcābundus, a, um, adj. [id.], entreating, beseeching (late Lat.), Pac. Pan. 36.

prēcāmen, inis, n. [id.], a praying, prayer, entreaty (poet.): fundens prēcamina mille, Poët. ap. Wernsd. Poët. Latin. Min. 6, p. 386, v. 35.

prēcāriō, adv., v. precarius fin.

* 1. **prēcārium**, ii, n. [precor], an oratory, a chapel (post-Aug.), Petr. 30 dub.

2. **prēcārium**, ii, n., v. precarius, II. **prēcārius**, a, um, adj. [id.], obtained by begging, entreaty, or prayer (opp. debitus and pro imperio; not freq. till the Aug. per.; perh. used by Cic. only adverbially; v. infra). I. Lit.: non orare solum precariam opem, sed pro debita petere, obtained by entreaty, from mere favor, Liv. 3, 47, 2; cf.: tribunia potestas, precarium, non justum auxilium ferens, id. 8, 35: vita, Tac. H. 4, 76: precariam animam inter infensos trahere, id. A. 1, 42: imperium (quasi precibus concessum, ac propterea, quodcumque lubeat, rursus adimendum, Orell.), id. H. 1, 52.—Hence, as subst.: **prēcārium**, ii, n., any thing granted or lent upon request and at the will of the grantor: precarium est, quod precibus petenti utendum conceditur tam diu, quamdiu is qui concessit patitur: quod genus liberalitatis ex jure gentium descendit, et distat a donatione eo, quod qui donat sic dat, ne recipiat: qui precario concedit sic dat, quasi tunc recepturus, cum sibi libuerit precariumsolvere, Dig. 43, 26, 1.—II. Transf., depending on the will of another, doubtful, uncertain, transient, precarius: forma, Ov. M. 9, 76: sapiens corpus suum, seque ipsum inter precaria numerat, precarius, uncertain, transitory things, Sen. Tranq. 11, 1: fulgor, passing quickly by, very transient, Symm. Or. ap. Val. 1, 6.—Hence, adv.: **prēcāriō**, by entreaty or request (class.): hoc petere me precario a vobis jussit, Plaut. Am. prol. 24: cum aliquo agere precario, id. Truc. 4, 1, 12: vel vi vel clam vel precario, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28: si precario essent rogandi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59: exegit, Suet. Claud. 12: praefuit, on sufferance, Tac. Agr. 16: precario studeo, am obliged, as it were, to beg time for study, Plin. Ep. 7, 30, 4: precario possidere, by sufferance, Paul. Sent. 5, 6, 11: ancillam quis precario rogaverit, Dig. 43, 26, 10.

prēcātiō, ōnis, f. [precor]. I. Lit., a praying, prayer (class.): sollemnis comitionum prēcātiō, Cic. Mur. 1, 1: prēcātiōne uti, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 114: prēcātiōnem facere, Liv. 39, 18; Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 10: auguralis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 351 Müll.—II. Transf., concr., a form of prayer with superstitious people (post-Aug.), Plin. 28, 4, 9, § 42.

† **prēcātiuncula**, ae, f. dim. [prēcātiō], a slight request: δεσποιδιον, prēcātiuncula, petitiuncula, Gloss. Philox.

prēcātivē, adv., v. precativus fin.

prēcātivus, a, um, adj. [precor], prayed for, obtained by entreaty (post-class.): pax, Amm. 17, 5, 1: precativo modo, by prayer or entreaty, Ulp. Reg. tit. 24.—Adv.: **prēcātivē**, by request, by entreaty (post-class.), Ulp. Reg. tit. 25, 1 al.

prēcātor, ōris, m. [id.], one who prays or entreats, an intercessor (ante-class.): precator et patronus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 12; id. As. 2, 4, 9; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 23: ad precatorem adeam, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 90.

* **prēcātorius**, a, um, adj. [precor], of or belonging to petitioning, precatory: ars, Don. Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 92.

prēcātus, ūs, m. [precor], a prayer, request (poet. and post-class.), Stat. Th. 10, 71: concordi prēcātū tentare aliquid, Amm. 24, 6, 5: dabitur prēcātū tuo, Sid. Ep. 8, 15: prēcātibus efficacissimis obtinere, id. ib. 9, 3.

prēcēs, v. prex.

prēcāe or **prēcāe** and **prēcāe**, ārum, f., a kind of grape-vine, Verg. G. 2, 95; Col. 3, 2, 23; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 29.

Prēcāni, ōrum, m., a people in Gallia Aquitania, on the borders of Spain, Caes. B. G. 3, 27.

prēcānus, a, um, adj., the name of a kind of pear, Gloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15.

prēcō, are, v. precor fin.

prēcōr, ātus (gen. plur. *prēcātum*, Ov. M. 12, 33; Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 2), 1, v. dep. n. and a. [root Sanscr. *prach-* prask-, to ask; Germ. *fragen*; v. posco]. I. To ask, beg, entreat, pray, supplicate, request, invoke, call upon, beseech; to sue, say, or speak as a suppliant (class.; syn.: oro, rogo, supplico). (a) With acc. of the person addressed: qui ne precari quidem Jovem optimum maximum possit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 32, § 71; id. Balb. 24, 55: deos colere, precari, venerari, quid, id. N. D. 1, 42, 119: quid veneramus, quid precamur deos, id. ib. 1, 44, 122; id. Cat. 2, 13, 29: deos tacite malum et intra nos ipsos precari, Sen. Ben. 2, 1, 4: Nyctelim patrem precare, Ov. A. A. 1, 567.—(β) With dat. of person in whose behalf: bona omnia populo Romano, Liv. 24, 16, 10: longum Augusto precare diem, Prop. 3, 9, 49 (4, 10, 50).—(γ) With pro and abl. of person prayed for: ut jure sacerdoti precari deos pro te publice possim, quos nunc precor pietate privata, Plin. Ep. 10, 13 (8) fin.: pro necessario ac propinquo suo, Curt. 5, 3, 14: pro nobis mitte precari, Ov. M. 3, 614: pro te, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 1; Aug. Ep. 175, 5.—(δ) With acc. of thing prayed for: haec precatus sum, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: hortatur pater veniam precari, Verg. A. 3, 144: tibi di, quaecumque preceris comoda dant, Hor. S. 2, 8, 75: date quae precamur, id. C. S. 3: vitam, Vell. 2, 79, 5; 2, 85, 5: saepe precor mortem, Ov. P. 1, 2, 53.—So with two acc.: quod precarer deos, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 9: ut quod deos precati eritis, Liv. 40, 46, 9: quid habeo aliud deos immortales precari, quam ut, etc., Suet. Aug. 58 fin.—(e) With ut, ne, quominus, or (poet.) subj. alone: ut fas sit vidisse, tacitus precatur, Sen. Ep. 115, 4: deosque precetur et ore, ut, Hor. A. P. 200; Cic. Dom. 57, 144; Curt. 7, 2, 31; Liv. 24, 5, 5; 25, 25, 6; 26, 25, 13: pro se quisque precari coepere, ne festinatione periculum augeter, Curt. 3, 5, 14: precare ne jubeant, etc., Ov. A. 1, 568: si id non probares, quominus ambo una necaremini non precare, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 79: hoc quoque, dux operis, moneas, precor, Ov. F. 4, 247: det solum miserae mite, precare, fuge, id. P. 2, 2, 68: tandem venias precamur, Hor. C. 1, 2, 30: reddas incolumem precor, id. ib. 1, 3, 7; id. Epod. 3, 20.—(ζ) With ab and abl. of person addressed: precor ab iis ut, etc., Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 5: hoc a diis immortalibus precari, ut, etc., Nep. Timol. 5, 2: quae precatus a diis sum, ut, etc., Cic. Mur. 1, 1: ab indigno, id.

Lael 16, 57: esse stultitiam, a quibus bona precaremur, ab iis dantibus nolle sumere, id. N. D. 3, 34, 84. — (n) With *acc. of the prayer*: te bonas preces precor, uti sies volens propitius mihi, Cato, R. R. 139; cf. id. ib. 132, 2. — (θ) With *object-clause*: sibi et vicinis serere se, Plin. 18, 13, 35, § 131: numquam placidas esse precarer aquas, Ov. H. 19, 82. — (ε) With *ad*: di, ad quos precatur ac supplicat, *make supplications*, Liv. 38, 43. — (κ) *Absol.*: fata deum flecti precando, Verg. A. 6, 376; so freq. in *part. pres.*: mitis precanti, Stat. Th. 1, 189: verba precantia, Ov. M. 7, 590: manum precantem Protendere, Verg. A. 12, 930: oliva, Stat. Th. 2, 478: eum sororem dedisse Prusiae precanti, Liv. 42, 12, 4; and parenthetically: gnatique patrisque, Alma, precor, miserere, Verg. A. 6, 117: parce, precor, Hor. C. 4, 1, 2; Ov. H. 16, 11; id. Am. 3, 9, 67: per hoc decus, precor, Hor. Epod. 5, 7. — **II.** In *partic.*, to wish well or ill to any one, to hail, salute, or address one with a wish, alicui aliquid (class.). **1.** Of good wishes: sic exire e patriā, ut omnes sui cives salutem, incolumitatem, redditum precetur, Cic. Pis. 14, 33: cape, Roma, triumphum, Et longum Augusto salva precare diem, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 50: nos perpetuum felicitatem republicae precari, Suet. Aug. 58: sibi et suis εὐχαισιν similem precabatur, id. ib. 97: alicui immortalitatem, Curt. 8, 5, 16: permittamus vela ventis et oram solentibus bene precemur, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 3. — **2.** Of evil wishes, imprecations; with *mala, male*, etc., to curse, *invoke evil upon*: neque, si umquam vobis mala precarer, morbum aut mortem aut cruciatum precarer, Cic. Pis. 19, 43: quod tibi evenit, ut omnes male precarentur, id. ib. 14, 33: (Ajax) mala multa precatus Atreidis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 203: male precari, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 11: pergin' precari pessimo, id. As. 2, 4, 71; cf.: audisti quae malo principi precamur, Plin. Pan. 94, 2. — (Act. form *preco*, are, Prisc. p. 779 P.; *partic.* *precat*us, as passive, Juven. 3, 85; cf. Varr. ap. Non. 480, 27.)

prehendo (prae-) and sync. **prendo (praen-)**, di, sum, 3, v. a. [*prae-hendo*; cf. Gr. *πρέω*, *πράω*], to lay hold of, to grasp, snatch, seize, catch, take (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: prehendere auriculis, take by the ear-laps, a form of affectionate salutation, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 78: sine te exorem, sine te prendam auriculis, sine dem savium, id. Poen. 1, 2, 163; cf. Tib. 2, 5, 92: fauces alicui, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 62: quis me properantem prehendit pallio? catches me by the cloak, id. Ep. 1, 1, 1: dextera, id. ib. 2, 3, 65. — Of an embrace: alter ubi alterum bilingui manifesto inter se prae-hendunt, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 15; cf.: aliquem manu, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 240: perdis aucupem jam jam prehensurum effugies, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 103; 30, 5, 12, § 40: pisces, Vulg. Johan. 21, 10. — **B.** In *partic.* **1.** To seize, occupy suddenly, take violent possession of: Pharam, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 3: quam prendimus arcem, occupy, take refuge in, Verg. A. 2, 322. — **2.** To lay or catch hold of, to detain one in order to speak with him: tuos pater modo me prehendit: ait, etc., Ter. And. 2, 2, 16: prendo hominem solum: Cur non, inquam, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 15: Syrus est prehendendus, atque exhortandus mihi, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 89: dextra prehensum Continuit, Verg. A. 2, 592; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 2: prende C. Septimium, Cic. Att. 12, 13, 2. — **3.** To seize, take by surprise, catch in the act; constr. with *in* and *abl.*, the simple *abl.*, or *gen.*: in furto ubi sis prehensus, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 17: in patenti Prentus Aegaeo, Hor. C. 2, 16, 1: prentus manifesto furto, Gell. 11, 18, 7: ea nocte speculatores prenti servi tres, Auct. B. Hisp. 20, 5: quem mendaci praendit manifestum modo, caught in a lie, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 45. — **4.** Of trees, to take root: quarum stirpes tellus amplexa prehendit, Cic. Arat. 116: ut cum (pirorum plantae) prehenderint, inserantur, Pall. 3, 25: vites transferre, sine ambiguitate prehendi, id. 3, 10. — **5.** To reach, attain, arrive at (poet.): tandem Italiae fugientes prentimus oras, Verg. A. 6, 61. — **6.** Poet., to take in with the eye, to reach with the eye: prentere aliquid oculorum lumine, Lucr. 4, 1143: vix oculo prentende modum, taking in, embracing, Luc. 4, 20. — **II.** Trop.

of the mind, to seize, apprehend, comprehend (very rare): cum animus ipsum (res omnes) moderantem atque regentem paene prae-henderit, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 61.

prehensio or **prensio**, ōnis, f. [*prehendo*], a seizing, apprehending. — Lit. (ante-class.): tribuni plebis prentionem habent, the right of arresting any one, Ate. Cap. ap. Gell. 13, 12, 4: in magistratu habent alii vocationem, alii prentionem, Varr. ib. (in Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 6, the true reading is *prentionibus*).

prehenso, and more freq. **prentso**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [*id.*], to grasp, seize, catch, lay hold of (not freq. till after the Aug. period). **I.** In gen.: prentare manu brachia, Hor. S. 1, 9, 64: fastigia dextris, Verg. A. 2, 444: tenaci forcipe ferrum, id. ib. 12, 404: lubrica prentantes effugit umbra manus, Ov. F. 5, 476: prentare hostium tela, Tac. H. 3, 28. — **II.** In *partic.*, to take hold of, detain a person, in order to talk with him, thank him, entreat him, etc.: arma, genua, vestigia prentando, flexere militum animos, Tac. H. 1, 66: manipularium pectora, id. ib. 4, 46: itaque prento amicos, supplico, ambio domos, Plin. Ep. 2, 9: prentatas exeuntium manus, Liv. 4, 60. — **B.** Transf., to sue or solicit for an office: circumire et prentare patres, Liv. 1, 47, 7. — So *absol.*: prentat unus P. Galba, solicits for the consulship, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1: nos initium prentandi facere cogitamus, id. ib.

prentensus and **prentsus**, a, um, Part., from *prehendo*.

Prelius or **Prilius** (Cod. Erf., Perialius) **lacus**, a small lake in Etruria, now Lago di Castiglione, Cic. Mil. 27, 74.

prelum (prae-), i, n. [*premo*], a press. **I.** A press-beam for pressing grapes, olives, etc.; also, meton., a wine-press, oil-press (class.), Cato, R. R. 31: cola prelorum, Verg. G. 2, 242 (prela trapes sunt, quibus uva jam calcata premitur, Serv.); Vitr. 6, 9; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317; Dig. 19, 2, 19. — **II.** A press for smoothing clothes: tua collucent prela lacernis, Mart. 2, 46, 3; cf. id. 11, 8, 5.

Prēma, ae, f. [*id.*], a goddess presiding over newly-married persons, Aug. Civ. Del. 6, 9, 3; Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11.

premo, essi, essum, 3, v. a. [*etym. dub.*; cf. *prelum*], to press (class.). **I.** Lit.: pede pedem alicui premere, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 30: et trepidae matres pressere ad pectora natos, Verg. A. 7, 518: veluti qui sentibus anguem Pressit humi nitens, id. ib. 2, 379: novercae Monstra manu premens, id. ib. 8, 288: pressit et inductis membra paterna rotis, i. e. drove her chariot over her father's body, Ov. Ib. 366: trabes Hymettiae Premunt columnas, press, rest heavily upon them, Hor. C. 2, 18, 3: premere terga genu alicujus, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 24: ubera plena, i. e. to milk, id. F. 4, 769: vestigia alicujus, to tread in, to follow one's footsteps, Tac. A. 2, 14: nudis pressit qui calcibus anguem, Juv. 1, 43: dente frena, to bite, to champ, Ov. M. 10, 704: ore aliquid, to chew, eat, id. ib. 5, 538; cf.: aliquid morsu, Lucr. 3, 663: pressomolari, with compressed teeth, Juv. 5, 160: pressum lac, i. e. cheese, Verg. E. 1, 82. — In *mal. part.*: Hister Peuceon premerat Antro, forced, Val. Fl. 8, 256: uxorem, Suet. Calig. 25. — Of animals: feminas premunt galli, Mart. 3, 57, 17. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Poet., to bear down upon, to touch: premere litora, Ov. M. 14, 416: litus, to keep close to the shore, Hor. C. 2, 10, 3: aëra, i. e. to fly, Luc. 7, 835. — **2.** Poet., to hold fast, hold, firmly grasp: premere frena manu, Ov. M. 8, 37: ferrum, to grasp, Sil. 5, 670: capulum, id. 2, 615. — **3.** Poet., to press a place with one's body, i. e. to sit, stand, lie, fall, or seat one's self on any thing: toros, Ov. H. 12, 30: sedilia, id. M. 5, 317: hoc quod premis habeto, id. ib. 5, 135: et pictam positā pharetram cervice premebat, id. ib. 2, 421: humum, to lie on the ground, id. Am. 3, 5, 16; cf. id. F. 4, 844: frondes tuo premis ore caducas, id. M. 9, 650; Sen. Hippol. 510. — **4.** To cover, to conceal by covering (mostly poet.): aliquid terrā, to conceal, bury in the earth, Hor. Epod. 1, 33: nonumque prematur in annum, kept back, suppressed, id. A. P. 388: omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 36: ossa male pressa, i. e. buried, id. Tr. 5, 3, 39; Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 191; hence, to crown,

to cover or adorn with any thing: ut premerer sacra lauro, Hor. C. 3, 4, 18: molli Fronde crinem, Verg. A. 4, 147: canitiem galeā, id. ib. 9, 612: mitra capillos, Ov. F. 4, 517; cf. Verg. A. 5, 556. — **5.** To make, form, or shape any thing by pressing (poet.): quod surgente die mulsera horisque diurnis, Nocte premunt, they make into cheese, Verg. G. 3, 400: os fingit premento, id. A. 6, 80: caseos, id. E. 1, 35: mollem terram, Vulg. Sap. 15, 7; Calp. Ecl. 5, 34. — **6.** To press hard upon, bear down upon, to crowd, pursue closely: hostes de loco superiore, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: Pompeiani nostros premere et instare coeperunt, id. B. C. 3, 46: hac fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juvenis, Verg. A. 1, 467: Pergamenaes naves cum adversarios premeret acris, Nep. Hann. 11, 5: hinc Rutulus premit, et murum circumsonat armis, Verg. A. 8, 473: obsidione urbem, Caes. B. G. 7, 32. — Of the pursuit or chase of animals: ad retia cervum, Verg. G. 3, 413: spumantis apri cursum clamore, id. A. 1, 324: bestias venatione, Isid. 10, 282. — **7.** To press down, burden, load, freight: nescia quem premeret, on whose back she sat, Ov. M. 2, 869: tergum equi, id. ib. 8, 34; 14, 343: et natat exuvilis Graecia pressa suis, Prop. 4, 1, 114 (5, 1, 116): pressae carinae, Verg. G. 1, 303: pressus membra mero, Prop. 2, 12 (3, 7), 42: magno et gravi onere armorum pressi, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: auro phaleras, to adorn, Stat. Th. 8, 567. — **8.** To press into, force in, press upon: (caprum) dentes in vite prementem, Ov. F. 1, 355: pressus sub vomere, Verg. G. 2, 356; cf.: presso aratro, Tib. 4, 1, 161: alte ense in corpore, Stat. Th. 11, 542: et nitidas presso pollice finge comas, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 9), 14: et cubito remanet presso, leaning upon, Hor. C. 1, 27, 8. — **b.** To mark with any thing (poet.): aeterna notā, Ov. F. 6, 610: littera articulo pressa tremante, id. H. 10, 140: multā via pressa rotā, id. ib. 18, 134. — **9.** To press down, let down, cause to sink down, to lower: nec preme, nec summum molire per aethera currum, Ov. M. 2, 135: humanaeque memor sortis, quae tollit eosdem, Et premit, id. Tr. 3, 11, 67: mundus ut ad Scythiam Rhaphaeas arduus arces Consurgit, premittit Libyae devexus in Austros, sinks down, Verg. G. 1, 240; Sen. Herc. Fur. 155. — **b.** In *partic.* (a) To set, plant: virgulta per agros, Verg. G. 2, 346; 26. — (β) To make or form by pressing down, to make any thing deep, to dig: vestigio leviter presso, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53; cf. (trop.): vestigia non pressa leviter, sed fixa, id. Sest. 5, 13: sulcum premere, to draw a furrow, Verg. A. 10, 296: fossam transversam, inter montes pressit (al. percussit), Front. Strat. 1, 5: fossa pressa, Plin. Ep. 10, 69, 4: cavernae in altitudinem pressae, Curt. 5, 1, 28. — (γ) To strike to the ground, to strike down: tres famulos, Verg. A. 9, 329: paucos, Tac. H. 4, 2. — **10.** To press closely, compress, press together, close: oculos, Verg. A. 9, 487: alicui fauces, Ov. M. 12, 509: laqueo collum, to strangle, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 37: angebar ceu guttura forcipe pressus, Ov. M. 9, 78: presso gutture, compressed, Verg. G. 1, 410; cf.: siquidem unius praecordia pressit ille (boletus) senis, i. e. stopped his breath, Juv. 6, 621: quibus illa premetur Per somnum digitis, choked, id. 14, 221: amplexum presso, united, in close embrace, Sen. Oedip. 192: oscula jungere pressa, to exchange kisses, Ov. H. 2, 94; so, pressa basia, Mart. 6, 34, 1: presso gradu incedere, in close ranks, foot to foot, Liv. 28, 14: pede presso, id. 8, 8. — **b.** In *partic.* (a) To shorten, tighten, draw in: pressis habenis, Verg. A. 11, 600 (cf.: laxas dure habenas, id. ib. 1, 63). — (β) To keep short, prune: Calenā falce vitem, Hor. C. 1, 31, 9: luxuriam falce, Ov. M. 14, 628: falce premes umbras (i. e. arbores umbrantes), Verg. G. 1, 157; 4, 131: molle salicium, Calp. Ecl. 5, 110. — (γ) To check, arrest, stop: premere sanguinem, Tac. A. 15, 64: vestigia pressit, Verg. A. 6, 197: attoniti pressere gradum, Val. Fl. 2, 424: dixit, pressoque obmutuit ore, was silent, Verg. A. 6, 155. — **11.** To press out, bring out by pressure: tenerā sucos pressere medullā, Luc. 4, 318; cf.: (equus) collectumque fremens volvit sub naribus ignem, Verg. ap. Sen. Ep. 95, 68, and id. G. 3, 85 Rib. — **12.** To frequent: fecit ut cotidie praesentem me viderent, habitavi in

oculis, pressi forum, Cic. Planc. 27, 66.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To press, press upon, oppress, overwhelm, weigh down; to urge, drive, importune, pursue, to press close or hard, etc. (class.): ego istum pro suis factis pessumissis pessum premam, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 49 Lorenz ad loc.: quae necessitas eum tanta premebat, ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97: ea, quae premant, et ea, quae impendant, id. Fam. 9, 1, 2: aerumnae, quae me premunt, Sall. J. 14, 22: pressus gravitate soporis, bound by heavy, deep sleep, Ov. M. 15, 21: cum aut aere alieno, aut magnitudine tributorum, aut injuria potentium premuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: invidia et odio populi premi, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228: premi periculis, id. Rep. 1, 6, 10: cum a me premeretur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 139; cf.: aliquem verbo, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 13: criminibus veris premere aliquem, Ov. M. 14, 401: cum a plerisque ad exendum premeretur, exire noluit, was pressed, urged, importuned, Nep. Ages. 6, 1: a Pompeii procuratoribus sescentis premi coeptus est, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: numina nulla premunt; mortali urgemur ab hoste, Verg. A. 10, 375: premere reum voce, vultu, Tac. A. 3, 67: crimen, to pursue obstinately, Quint. 7, 2, 12: confessionem, to force a confession from one, id. 7, 1, 29: argumentum etiam atque etiam, to pursue steadily, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: ancipiti mentem formidine pressus, Verg. A. 3, 47: maeore pressa, Sen. Oct. 103: veritate pressus negare non potuit, overcome, overpowered, Lact. 4, 13.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To repress, hide, conceal (mostly poet.): dum nocte premuntur, Verg. A. 6, 827: curam sub corde, id. ib. 4, 332: odium, Plin. Pan. 62: iram, Tac. A. 6, 50: pavorem et consternationem mentis vultu, id. ib. 13, 16: interius omne secretum, Sen. Ep. 3, 4: dolorem silentio, Val. Max. 3, 3, 1 est.; cf. silentia, Sil. 12, 646: aliquid ore, Verg. A. 7, 103: jam te premet nox, Hor. C. 1, 4, 16.—**2.** To lower, diminish, undervalue, disparage, depreciate: premendorum superiorum arte sese extollebat, Liv. 22, 12: arma Latini, Verg. A. 11, 402: opuscula (=deprimere atque elevare), Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 36: famam alicujus, Tac. A. 15, 49: premere ac despicere, Quint. 11, 1, 16: premere tumentia, humilia extollere, id. ib. 10, 4, 1.—**b.** To surpass, exceed: facta premant annos, Ov. M. 7, 449: ne prisca vetustas Laude pudicitiae saecula nostra premat, id. P. 3, 1, 116: quantum Latonia Nymphas Virgo premit, Stat. S. 1, 2, 115.—**c.** To rule (poet.): dici-one premere populos, Verg. A. 7, 737: imperio, id. ib. 1, 54: Mycenae Servitio premet, id. ib. 1, 285.—**3.** To suppress, pull down, humble, degrade: quae (vocabula) nunc situs premit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 118: nec premo alium me extulisse velim, Liv. 22, 59, 10; cf. id. 39, 41, 1: premebat reum crimen, id. 3, 13, 1.—**4.** To compress; abridge, condense: haec enim, quae dilatant a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20.—**5.** To check, arrest, repress, restrain: cursum ingenii tui, Brute, premit haec importuna clades civitatis, Cic. Brut. 97, 332: sub imo Corde gemitum, Verg. A. 10, 464: vocem, to be silent, id. ib. 9, 324: sermones vulgi, to restrain, Tac. A. 3, 6.—**6.** To store up, lay up in the mind, muse upon: (vocem) ab ore Eripuit pater ac stupefactus numine pressit, Verg. A. 7, 119.—Hence, **pressus**, a, um, P. a. **I.** Moderate, slow, suppressed, kept down. **A.** Lit.: presso pede eos retro cedentes principes recipiebant, Liv. 8, 8, 9: presso gradu, id. 28, 14, 14; cf.: pressoque legit vestigia gressu, Ov. M. 3, 17.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of the voice or manner, subdued: haec cum pressis et flebilibus modis, qui totis theatris maestitiam inferant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106.—**2.** Of color, lowered, depressed: hence, dark, gloomy: color pressus, Pall. 4, 13, 4: color viridi pressor, Plin. 35, 6, 13, § 32: spadices pressi, Serv. Verg. G. 3, 82.—**II.** Esp., of an orator or of speech. **A.** Compressed, concise, plain, without ornament (class.): fiunt pro grandibus tumidi, pressis exiles, fortibus temerarii, etc., Quint. 10, 2, 16: cum Attici pressi et integri, contra Asiani inflati et inanes haberentur, id. 12, 10, 18.—Of style: pressa et tenuia, et quae minimum ab usu cotidiano recedant, Quint. 10, 1, 102: pressus et demissus stilus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 6; Quint. 4, 2, 117.—**Comp.**: in concionibus pressior, et circumscriptior, et adduc-

tior, more moderate, keeping more within bounds, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 4.—**B.** Close, exact, accurate: Thucydides ita verbis aptus et pressus, ut, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56: quis te fuit umquam in partibus rebus... pressior? more exact, more accurate, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 364, 24: sicuti taxare pressius crebriusque est, quam tangere, Gell. 2, 6, 5: quod (periculum) observandum pressiore cautela censeo, stricter, greater, App. M. 5, p. 160, 36: cogitationes pressiores, id. ib. 5, p. 163, 32.—So of sounds, precise, intelligible: (lingua) vocem profusam fingit atque sonos vocis distinctos et pressos facit, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149.—Hence, **pressé**, with pressure, violently (class.): artius pressiusque conflictata, Atei. Capito ap. Gell. 10, 6, 2.—**B.** Closely, tightly. **1.** Lit.: vitis pressus putare, Pall. 12, 9: pressius colla radere, Veg. Vet. 1, 56.—**2.** Trop. **a.** Of pronunciation, shortly, neatly, trimly: loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, sed presse, et aequabiliter, et leniter, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45; id. Off. 1, 37, 133.—**b.** Of the mode of expression, etc., concisely, not diffusely: definire presse et anguste, Cic. Or. 33, 117: abundanter dicere, an presse, Quint. 8, 3, 40: pressius et astrictius scripsi, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 10.—(β) Without ornament, simply: unum (genus oratorum) attenuate pressequer, alterum sublate ampleque dicentium, Cic. Brut. 55, 202: aliquid describere modo pressius, modo elatius, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 3.—(γ) Closely, exactly, correctly, accurately: mihi placet agi subtilius, et pressius, Cic. Fin. 4, 10, 24: definiunt pressius, id. Tusc. 4, 7, 14: anquisitius, et exactius pressiusque disserere, Gell. 1, 3, 21.

prendo, ēre, v. prehendo.

* **prensatio**, ōnis, f. [preno; v. prehendo], a soliciting, suing, canvassing for an office: praepropera prensatio, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1.

prensio, ōnis, f. [prendo], a seizing, grasping, taking hold of: quoniam moribus majorum tribuni plebis prensionem habent, had the right or office of seizure, Att. Cap. ap. Gell. 12, 12, 4; 6.

prensio, āre, v. freq. a. [id.], to take or catch hold of (post-class.): cum Libitina ipsam fientes omnes prensarent, Sid. Ep. 2, 8.

preno, āre, v. prehendo.

† **prensorium**, ii, n. [prendo], a trap, mouse-trap: prensorium ἵπος, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

pressus, a, um, Part., from prehendo.

† **presbyter**, ēri, m., = πρεσβύτερος. **I.** In gen., an elder (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Cor. Mil. 15.—**II.** In partic., an elder or presbyter in the Christian Church: quid facit, excepta ordinatione, episcopus, quod presbyter non faciat? Hier. ad Evagr. Ep. 146; Tert. Baptism. 17; Hadr. ap. Vop. Sat. 8, 3; Vulg. Jacob. 5, 14.

presbyteratus, ūs, m. [presbyter], the office of a presbyter or of a priest, presbyterate, priesthood (eccl. Lat.): diaconatum et presbyteratum ambire, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 28.

† **presbyterium**, ii, n., = πρεσβυτέριον, a presbytery, assembly of elders, August. ap. Hier. Ep. 116, 33 fin.; Vulg. 1 Tim. 4, 14.

pressé, adv., v. premo, P. a. fin.

† **pressicus**, a, um, adj. [pressus], pressed, Not. Tir. p. 39.

pressim, adv. [id.], with pressing, by pressing to one's self (post-class.): me pressim deosculato, App. M. 2, p. 121, 32: linteolo pressim agglutinato, i. e. closely pressed, id. ib. 2, p. 128, 23.

pressio, ōnis, f. [premo]. **I.** Lit., a pressing, pressing down, pressure (only in Vitruvius): pressio cacuminis, Vitr. 10, 8.—**II.** Transf., the prop or fulcrum under a lever while the burden is raised, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 6: pressio, quod Graeci ἰσχυρόν appellant, Vitr. 10, 8.

presso, āre, v. freq. a. [premo], to press (poet.): vomica, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 11: pressatur pede pes, mucro mucrone, viro vir, Furius Antias ap. Macr. S. 6, 3: cineres ad pectora pressant, Ov. M. 8, 538: ubera manibus pressanda, f. e. to be milked, id. ib. 15, 472; cf.: ubera palmis, Verg. E. 3, 99: uvam pede, Prop. 3, 15 (4, 16), 18: moliter ubera ovium, Ambros. Virg. 3, 4, 17.

† **pressor**, ōris, m. [premo], a kind of hunter, Isid. Orig. 10 fin.

pressoriola, ae, f. [id.], a repository (eccl. Lat.), Caes. Reg. ad Virg. 26.

pressorius, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** That serves for pressing grapes, olives, etc. (post-Aug.): pressoria yasa, Col. 12, 18.—**II.** Subst.: **pressorium**, ii, n., a press, Amm. 28, 4, 19: exprimere in pressorio, Plin. Val. 2, 17.

pressule, adv., v. pressulus fin.

pressulus, a, um, adj. dim. [pressus], somewhat pressed in or compressed (post-class.): ampulla pressula rotunditate, App. Flor. p. 346, 26.—Hence, **pressule**, while pressing on, against, or to one's self (post-class.): filium pressule saviata, App. M. 4, p. 156, 38: lacinia adhaerens pressule, closely, id. ib. 10, p. 254, 10.

pressura, ae, f. [premo], a pressing, pressure (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: pressura palpebrarum, App. M. 5, p. 166, 14.—**2.** In partic., a pressing of wine, oil, etc.: pressura una culeos viginti implere debet, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317: oleum primae pressurae, Col. 12, 50.—**B.** Transf. **1.** A pressure, burden: levare pressuram, App. M. 7, p. 195, 35.—**2.** A press, throng, crowd of people: nimia densitas pressurae, App. M. 3, p. 130, 9.—**3.** The downward pressure, fall, descent of water, Front. Aquaed. 18: aquarium, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 4.—**4.** A too heavy, too long, unnatural sleep, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1 praef.—**5.** That which is pressed out, juice (poet.): Corycii pressura croci, sic, etc., Luc. 9, 809.—**II.** Trop., oppression, affliction, distress (eccl. Lat.): pressuram persecutionemque perferre, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 5; Lact. 5, 22, 17; 4, 26, 19; Vulg. 2 Cor. 1, 4.

1. pressus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from premo.

2. pressus, ūs, m. [premo], a pressing, pressure (class.). (a) With gen. subj.: animus intentione sua depellit pressum omnem ponderum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54.—(β) With gen. obj.: hic pressu duplici palmarum continet anguem, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 109: ipso oris pressu, i. e. a proper pressure of the lips, so as not to pronounce too broadly, id. de Or. 3, 11, 43.

† **prester**, ēris, m., = πρηστήρ [burning]. **I.** A fiery whirlwind, which descends in the form of a pillar of fire, a water-spout, sand-spout: presteras Graeci quos ab re nominantur, etc., Lucr. 6, 424: turbo ardentior accensiusque dum furit, prester vocatur, ambrens contacta pariter, et protegens, Plin. 2, 48, 50, § 133: spiritus cum majore vi torti sunt, fit procella terrestis, et a Graecis prester nomen accepit, App. de Mundo, p. 62 fin.—**II.** A kind of serpent, whose bite causes a burning thirst: prester quem percusserit, distenditur, enormique compulentiā necatur extuberatus, Sol. 27, 32: torridus prester, Luc. 9, 791; Plin. 20, 20, 81 § 210; 24, 13, 73, § 117.

Preti, ōrum, m., a people of India, beyond the Ganges, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 67.

pretio, āre, v. a. [pretium], to prize (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.

pretiose, adv., v. pretiosus fin.

pretiositas, ātis, f. [pretiosus], preciousness, costliness (very rare): anuli pretiositas, Atei. Capito ap. Macr. S. 7, 13; App. M. 2, p. 123, 4.

pretiosus, a, um, adj. [pretium], of great value, valuable, precious. **I.** Lit.: equus, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: odores, Col. 3, 8, 4: subitque argentea proles Auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov. M. 1, 115: ingenium quondam fuerat pretiosius auro, id. Am. 3, 8, 3: res pretiosissimae (opp. vilissimae), Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 91; Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 139: pretiosissimum humani animi opus, id. 7, 29, 30, § 108: nec tamen haec loca sunt ullo pretiosa metallo, rich in, Ov. P. 3, 8, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of great cost, costly, dear, expensive: operaria, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 41: qui sordido vehiculo erubescit, pretiosio gloriabitur, Sen. Ep. 87, 4; Thais, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 43: pretiosio pretio emere aliquid, dear, high, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 17: fames, which is satisfied at much expense, Mart. 10, 96, 9: silentia, dearly bought, id. 5, 69, 7: Albani veteris pretiosa senectus, Juv. 13, 214.—**B.** That gives a great price, extrave-

agant: pretiosus emptor, Hor. C. 3, 6, 32.—Hence, *adv.*: **pretiosè**, in a costly manner, expensively, richly, splendidly (class.): vasa pretiose caelata, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 116: pretiose armatus exercitus, Gell. 5, 5, 5: pretiosius sepeperi, Curt. 10, 1, 32.

pretium, *i*, *n*. [Sanscr. root par-, pana (for parna), wāger, loan; Gr. πρᾶξω, to sell; πρίαμαι, to buy; cf. πόρος], that for or by which any thing is bought or sold (class.). **I**. Lit., money spent for any thing: nil pretio parsi, filio dum parceret, Plaut. Capt. prol. 32: femina... urbem Exiguam pretio posuit, for money has founded a small city, Verg. A. 4, 211: vegetalia parvo pretio redempta habere, for little money, cheaply, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: pretio mercari ordinem senatorium, to purchase, to gain with money, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122: permutare pretio noluit, aliāve merce, Plin. 9, 55, 81, § 171.—**B**. In gen., money, wealth, etc. (poet.), Ov. P. 2, 8, 6: in pretio pretium nunc est, id. F. 1, 217: converso in pretium deo, i. e. into a shower of gold, Hor. C. 3, 16, 8.—**II**. Transf., worth, value, price. **A**. In gen.: nec mi aurum posco, nec mi pretium dederitis, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 200 Vahl.): pretium statuere meriti, to set, fix, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 133: pretium certum constituere, Cic. Att. 12, 33, 1: enumerare, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: pacisci pro re aliqua, to agree upon, settle, id. Off. 3, 29, 107: exsolvere, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 26: quibus hic pretiis porci veneunt? at what prices are they sold here? id. ib. 2, 2, 15: vendere aliquid pretio suo, id. Pers. 4, 4, 30; id. Ps. 1, 2, 36: parare sibi pretio aliquid, id. Merc. 2, 3, 7: multi extulerunt eorum pretia, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 6: jacent pretia praediorum, are low, down, fallen, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33.—**B**. Esp. **1**. In phrases: magni parvi pretii esse, to be high or low in price, of much or little worth, of great or of small value: nullus est tam parvi pretii, quā, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 60: na tu habes servum graphicum, et quantivis pretii id. Ep. 3, 3, 29: agrum majoris pretii nemo habet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12: noli spectare, quanti homo sit: parvi enim pretii est, qui jam nihil est, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 4: de illis potissimum jactura fit, quia pretii minimi sunt, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2, 9: pretium habere, to have a value, to be worth something: vendat oleum, si pretium habeat, Cato, R. R. 2, 7: annonā porro pretium nisi in calamitate fructum non habet, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227; but also: pretium habere, to have a price, be for sale: quis ignorat quin id longa sit liberalibus disciplinis dignissimum, non vendere operam: cum plerique hoc ipso, possint videri villa, quod pretium habent, Quint. 12, 7, 8; hence: pretium non habere, to have no price, be above price (late Lat.): nihil esse pretiosius, immo eum pretium non habere testatur, Aug. Serm. 36, 8: in pretio esse, to be of worth, value, or estimation, to be in repute: tum coquus in pretio esse (coemptus), Liv. 39, 6, 9: nec in pretio fertilis hortus erat, Ov. F. 5, 316; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 22: in pretio habere, to regard as of value: in magno pretio habere, Sen. Ep. 75, 11: aurum et argentum in pretio habent, Tac. G. 5; for which cf.: pudebat libertatis majus esse apud feminas quam apud viros, pretium, Curt. 8, 2, 28: pretium facere, to fix or set a price or value; of a seller: indica, fac pretium. Do. Tua merx est; tua indicatio est, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 37; of a purchaser: quis faceret pretium, nisi qui sua perdere vellet Omnia? Mart. 1, 86, 7; Dig. 10, 3, 19.—**2**. Wages, reward (mostly poet.): pro pretio facio ut, opera appareat, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 59: operam Epidici nunc me emere pretio pretiosum velim, id. Ep. 1, 2, 17: reddere alicui pro beneficiis, id. Capt. 5, 1, 20: palmae pretium: victoribus, Verg. A. 6, 111.—**III**. Trop., worth, value: quales ex hac die experiundo cognovit, perinde operae eorum, pretium faceret, would estimate their services, Liv. 27, 17: sive aliquid morum... Est, pretium, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 43: corticis etiam ad medicamentum pretium est, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 118; 12, 19, 43, § 95.—**B**. Transf., pay, hire, wages, reward, price (cf.: stipendium, merces). **1**. In a good sense: majores seorsum atque diversum pretium paravere bonis atque strenuis, de curionatus... aliosque honores, Cato. ap.

Fest. s. v. optionatus, p. 201 Müll.; so, = praemium (opp. poena), ita et pretium recte facti triumphum haberet L. Paulus pro egregie bello gesto, Liv. 45, 37, 5: ut pretium honoremque debito beneficio addat, id. 45, 14, 1: cum pro cuiusque merito consul pretia poenasque exsolvisset, id. 26, 40, 15 Weissenb. ad loc.: satis ampla pretia, prizes, id. 21, 43, 6: virtutum pretium, Sen. Clem. 1, 1, 1.—**Plur.**: tam longā valetudine conflictabatur, ut haec tanta pretia vivendi mortis rationibus vincerentur, rewards of living, i. e. motives for living, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4.—Esp. in phrase pretium curae, and more freq. pretium operae, a reward for trouble: mihi visum est pretium curae, ipsum, senatus consultum quaerere, seemed to me worth the trouble, worth while, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 2: est pretium curae cognoscere, etc., Juv. 6, 474: facturumne operae pretium sim, etc., nec satis scio, what will pay for the trouble, Liv. praef.: operae pretium habent libertatem, civitatemque, id. 25, 6, 21, 43: audire est operae pretium, etc., Enn. ap. Acron. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 37 (Ann. v. 454 Vahl.); so Liv. 3, 26, 7: reddere opis pretium pro factis, Enn. ap. Sen. Ep. 108 (Epigr. v. 6 Vahl.): quo in genere est operae pretium diligentiam majorem recordari, it is worth while, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 73: captā urbe, operae pretium fore, Sall. J. 81, 2; so without operae (post-Aug.): Germanico pretium fuit convertere agmen, thought it of importance, Tac. A. 1, 57: ni pretium foret Pisonis sententias noscere, were it not worth while, were it not of importance, id. ib. 2, 35: posse eum, si operae pretium faciat, principem popularium esse, if he does any thing worth while, anything of importance, Liv. 25, 30: duos servos ad hostes transfugisse et operae pretium fecisse, have done valuable service, Quadrig. ap. Sen. Ben. 3, 23: scriptor minime utilis, cuius libro adtingere nullum pretium operae sit, Gell. 12, 2, 1; so, operis pretium, est, Sil. 16, 45.—**2**. In a bad sense (i. q. poena), reward, punishment, like the Gr. τιμή, μισθός (poet.): si malos imitabor, tum pretium pro noxia dabis, Liv. And. ap. Non. 365, 27: verbera, compedes, molae... haec pretia sunt ignaviae, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 10: ego pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter. And. 3, 5, 4: et peccare nefas, aut pretium est mori, Hor. C. 3, 24, 24: ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema, Juv. 13, 105.—Of bribery: adduci pretio ad hominem condemnandum, Cic. Caecil. 10, 29: pretio iudicem corrumpere, id. ib. 25, 72: nec prece, nec pretio a recta via deduci, Auct. Her. 3, 3, 4.

prex, *præcis* (nom. and gen. sing. not in use; dat. and acc. sing. only ante-class.; most freq. in plur.), *f*. [precor], a prayer, request, entreaty (class.). **1**. In gen.: nunc te oro per preces, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 47: nihil est precii loci relicto, Ter. And. 3, 4, 22: prece te oro, Hor. S. 2, 6, 13: multa prece prosequi aliqueum, id. C. 4, 5, 33: cum magna prece ad aliqueum scribere, Cic. Att. 11, 15, 2: prece et obsecratione humiliter ac supplicii uti, id. Inv. 1, 16, 22: nec prece, nec pretio, nec gratia, nec similitate a recta via deduci, Auct. Her. 3, 3, 4: omnibus precibus te oro et obtestor, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 9, 11, A, § 3: omnibus precibus petere, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 6: Liv. 28, 2: fatigare aliqueum precibus, id. 1, 11: precibus flecti, Verg. A. 2, 689: moveri, Ov. H. 7, 3: vinci, id. M. 9, 401: adduci, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: ad miseris preces Decurrere, Hor. C. 3, 29, 59.—**II**. In partic. **A**. A prayer to a deity: in prece totus eram, Ov. F. 6, 251: eorum preces et vota exaudiens, Cic. Planc. 41, 97: vota et preces repudiare, id. Clu. 70, 201: tribuunt ei successus petitionum a potestatibus, et a diis etiam precum, Plin. 29, 4, 19, § 66.—**B**. A good wish, friendly greeting: tuis Kalendis damus alternas accipimusque preces, exchange good wishes, Ov. F. 1, 176.—**C**. A curse, imprecation: omnibus precibus detestatus Amborigem, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: misit Thyesteas preces, Hor. Epod. 5, 86: hostili caput prece detestari, Ov. M. 15, 505.—**D**. An intercession (poet.): jam prece Pollucis, jam Castoris implorata, Cat. 68, 65.

Priamus, *i*, *m*. = Πρίαμος. **I**. A son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Helenus, Paris, Deiphobus, Polyxena, Cassandra, etc.; he

was slain by Neoptolemus or Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 607 P. (Ann. v. 17 Vahl.): o pater, o patria, o Priami domus! id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 118 Vahl.); Verg. A. 1, 458; 3, 50 al.; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; Ov. M. 13, 404 sq.; Juv. 10, 258; Hyg. Fab. 89 and 90.—**II**. His grandson, named after him, the son of Polybites, Verg. A. 5, 564.—Hence, **A**. Priamēis, *idis*, *f*. = Πριαμνίς, Priam's daughter: Atrides visā Priameide, i. e. Cassandra, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 37: Priameida viderat ipsam, id. A. 2, 405.—**B**. Priamēus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = Πριαμνίος, of or belonging to Priam: sceptrā, Verg. A. 7, 252: virgo Cassandra, id. ib. 2, 403: conjux, i. e. Hecuba, Ov. M. 13, 404: hospes, i. e. Paris, id. A. A. 2, 5: heros, i. e. Hector, Auct. Pan. ad Pison. 162.—**C**. Priamides, *ae*, *m*. = Πριαμίδης, a son of Priam: Priamiden Helenum regnare, Verg. A. 3, 295: Priamides Deiphobus, id. ib. 6, 494: nec quas Priamides in aquosae vallibus Idaee Contulit, i. e. Paris, Ov. F. 6, 15: deploratos Priamidas, Priam's sons, id. M. 13, 482.

Priantae, *arum*, *m*. a Thracian people, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41; Sol. 10.

Priapeus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *v*. Priapus, C.

priapiscus, *i*, *m*. = πριαπισκος, a plant which excited passion, foot-stones, orchids, also-called satyrion, App. Herb. 15.

priapismus, *i*, *m*. = πριαπισμός, a morbid excitement, priapism, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18; id. Tard. 2, 1, 14.

Priaponnēsus or **-os**, *i*, *f*. = Πριάπων νῆσος, an island of the Aegean Sea, near Caria, Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 134.

1. Priapus, *i*, *m*. = Πρίαπος, Priapus, the god of Procreation; hence, of gardens and vineyards, where his statues were placed, Col. 10, 108; cf. Hor. S. 1, 8, 2; Verg. G. 4, 111; Ov. M. 9, 347; id. F. 1, 416; Juv. 6, 316; Sen. Const. 13, 3; cf. Vulg. 3 Reg. 15, 13 et saep.—**B**. Transf. **1**. Priapus vitreus, a drinking-vessel of obscene shape, Juv. 2, 95: siligineus, a cake of the same shape, Mart. 14, 69; Petr. 60.—**2**. A lecherous person, Cat. 47, 4; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 32.—Hence, **C**. Priapeus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of or belonging to Priapus, Priapi-an: metrum, Diom. p. 512 P.—**Priapeia**, *orum*, *n*. (sc. carmina), a collection of poems upon Priapus, by various authors.

2. Priapus, *i*, *f*. **I**. A town of Mysia, on the Hellespont, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 141.—**II**. An island near Ephesus, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 137.

Priaticus Campus, a place near Maronea, in Thracia, Liv. 38, 41.

pridem, *adv.* [from the obsol. pri-, prei-, (= prae; whence prior, primus, pridie), with demonstrative suffix dem], long ago, long since, a long time ago; without a negative: ita me pridem facere atriensem voluerat, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 29; id. Rud. 4, 7, 23: quod ad me pridem scripseras, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2; Stat. Th. 3, 680.—With a negative: non pridem, haud pridem, not long ago, a short time ago, lately (class.): hoc ego mali non pridem inveni, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 17: recens natura est mundi, neque pridem exordia cepit, Lucr. 5, 331: haud ita pridem, not so very long ago, Hor. S. 2, 2, 46: Themistocles fuit, nostra civitate non ita pridem dominatu regio liberata, not long before, Cic. Brut. 10, 41.—In old times, in former times, in time past, aforesaid, formerly, nunc jam non classem, in quam, sicuti pridem, confugiant, superesse, Just. 5, 7, 12: Italiam notiorē sibi nunc, quam pridem fuisse, id. 31, 3, 10: eodem igitur furore in paenitentiam, quo pridem in iram versus, mori voluit, id. 12, 6, 7: quam pridem, how long ago, for how long a time: quam pridem pater et mater mortui essent, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 11: quam pridem non edisti, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 46; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48, § 126; id. Rosc. Com. 3, 8.

pridianus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [pridie], of or belonging to the day before, that happened, was used, eaten, etc., the day before, yesterday's (post-Aug.): pridianā ac semesa opsonia apposuit, Suet. Tib. 34; id. Vit. 13: cibis, id. Calig. 68: balinae, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 248: reliquiae, Cat. ap. App. Mag. p. 277, 13: pluvia, App. M. 7, p. 196, 34: pruina, id. ib. 11, p. 260, 19.

pridie, *adv.* [from the obsol. *pri* (whence *prior*, *primus*, *pridem*) and *dies*]. **I.** Lit., *on the day before* (class.; opp. *postridie*). — **C**onstr. *absol.*, with *acc.* of the day from which the reckoning was made, or with *quam* (class.); also, with *gen.* (class. only in the phrase *pridie ejus diei*). (a) *Absol.*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 65: *cui cum pridie frequentes essetis assensi, postridie ad spem estis inanem pacis devoluti*, Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 14: *postero die tropaeum posuit, quo loco pridie pugnatum est*, Nep. Dat. 8, 3: *pridie asservata materia*, Plin. 18, 11, 26, § 104. — (β) With *quam*: *si hic pridie natus foret, quam hic est*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 91: *pridie quam ego Athenas veni*, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 6: *haec epistula est pridie data quam illa*, id. ib. 3, 8, 2. — (γ) With *gen.*: *pridie ejus diei, on the day before this day, the day before*, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: *insidiarum, the day before the ambush*, Tac. A. 15, 54: *Kalendarum, Dig. 28, 1, 5*. — (δ) With *acc.*, designating the day (v. *Madvig*, § 230, obs. 1): *pridie Idus*, Cic. Att. 13, 25, 2: *Compitalia*, id. ib. 2, 3, 3: *Quinquatrus*, id. ib. 9, 13, 2: *eum diem*, id. ib. 11, 23, 2: *Parilia*, Liv. 40, 2: *Circenses*, Suet. Calig. 55: *constitutam diem*, Just. 1, 10, 7: *nuptiarum diem*, Fest. s. v. *Regilis*, p. 286 Müll.: *vindemias*, Dig. 24, 3, 7: *aequinoctium autumnale*, ib. 43, 19, 1. — **II.** Transf., the phrase *pridie Kalendas* (*Nonas*, etc.) is used as a *subst.*: *nos in Formiano esse volumus usque ad pridie Nonas Majas*, Cic. Att. 2, 11, 2: *ex ante diem III. Non. Jun. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept.*, id. ib. 3, 17, 1: *gignit id maxime arcturi exortus ex a. d. pridie Idus Septembris*, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 41; cf.: *EX A. D. V. KAL. DEC. AD PR. KAL. JAN. SEXT.*, *for six years, to the 31st December*, Inscr. Orell. 594: *litterarum datarum pridie Kal. Januar. suavem habuit recordationem clarissimi jurisjurandi, the 31st of December*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 22. — With an *acc.*, not designating a day: *quod uxorem pridie sortitionem ductam postridie repudiasset*, Suet. Tib. 35 *fin.* Roth (Oud. sortitione). — **B.** In *gen.*, *before, a short time before* (post-class.), Dig. 40, 5, 10 *fin.*; Vell. 2, 83, 3: *Psyche non ita, ut pridie, parvula*, App. M. 5, p. 165.

Priēnē, *ēs, f.*, = Πρίην, a maritime town of Ionia, the birthplace of Bias, the mod. *Samson*, Cic. Par. 1, 1, 8: *plures esse, Bias, pravos, quem clara Priene, etc.*, Aus. VII. Sap. Lud. 11, and Biant. 1. — Hence, **A. Priēnaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Πρίναιος, of or belonging to Priene, *Priēnian*: Bias, Sid. Carm. 2, 161. — **B. Priēnensis**, e, *adj.*, of or belonging to Priene: *scammonium*, Plin. 26, 8, 38, § 60. — In *plur.* *subst.*: **Priēnenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Priene, the *Priēnians*, Val. Max. 1, 5, 1. — **C. Priēneus** (trisyll.), i, *adj. m.*, = Πρίνεός, of Priene, *Priēnian*; *subst.*, a *Priēnian*: Bias Priēneus dixit, οἱ πλείστοι κακοί, Aus. VII. Sap. Lud. 11, and Biant. 1.

Prilius Lacus, a small lake in Etruria, now Lago di Castiglione, Cic. Mil. 24, 74.

primaevitas, *ātis, f.* [primaevus], the first period of life, youth, Inscr. Grut. 462, 1.

primaevus, a, um, *adj.* [primus-aevum, in the first period of life, young, youthful (poet. and late Lat.)]: *primaevus Helenor*, Verg. A. 9, 545: *natus*, Cat. 64, 401: *Helix*, Val. Fl. 6, 570: *vix primaevus eras, cum, etc.*, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 1, 51: *corpus*, Verg. A. 10, 345; Luc. 6, 562: *corpora*, Val. Fl. 2, 653: *flos*, Verg. A. 7, 162: *recepti primaevae originis tuae florem*, Amm. 15, 8, 11: *adulescens*, id. 16, 1, 5.

primānus, a, um, *adj.* [primus], of or belonging to the first legion: *primanus tribunus apud Catonem*, Fest. p. 235 Müll.; cf.: *primanus tribunus erat, qui primae legioni tributum scribebat*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 235. ib. (acc. to Mommsen: qui primam legionem tributum scribebat; v. Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 131). — *Subst.*: **primāni**, ōrum, m., soldiers of the first legion, Tac. H. 2, 43; 4, 37.

primārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], one of the first, of the first rank, chief, principal, excellent, remarkable (class.): *primarius parasitus*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 73: *quoad primarius vir dicat, the first speaker, he who has a right to be heard*, id. Rud. 4, 4, 29: *primarius vir populi*, Cic. Sen. 17: 61: *femina*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 153: *bellator*, Plin. 7,

43, 45, § 139. — Of things: *condicio*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 81: *non ea, quae primario loco sunt, sed ea, quae secundum locum obtinent*, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52 dub. (B. and K. *prior* loco; *Madvig*, conj.: *primo ordine*; v. *Madvig*, ad loc.): *lapis*, Vulg. Zach. 4, 7.

primas, *ātis, comm.* [primus], one of the first or principal, chief, excellent, noble (post-class.): *apud primatem feminam*, App. M. 2, p. 123, 1: *primatis civitatis filius*, id. ib. 2, p. 124, 35 (Oud. *principum*): *notitia primatum urbium*, Cod. Th. 7, 18, 13: *periculo primatum officii*, ib. 1, 12, 3; Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 21.

primātus, ūs, m. [primas], the first place or rank, preference, pre-eminence, primacy (ante-class. and in post-Aug. prose): *alii dant primatum bonis pratis*, Varr. R. 1, 7, 10: *primatum obtinere apud regem*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 165: *donare aliquem primatu*, id. 8, 5, 5; § 12; 12, 24, § 79 (opp. *secundatus*).

primē, *adv.*, v. *primus fin. C.*

primiceriātus, ūs, m. [primicerius], the office of a chief (post-class.), Cod. Th. 12, 27, 1.

primiceriūs, ii, m. [primus-cera; whose name stands first on the wax-coated tablets; hence], the first among those holding a similar office, a chief, head, superintendent (post-class.): *primicerius in officio Praefectorum Praetorio*, Veg. Mil. 2, 21: *protectorum, of the guard*, Amm. 18, 3, 5: *notariorum, the chancellor or chief of the secretaries*, Cod. Th. 11, 18, 1: *sacri cubiculi, the head-chamberlain*, Cod. Just. 12, 28, 1 et saep.

primiformis, e, *adj.* [primus-forma], of or belonging to the primary form, original, Mar. Victor. p. 2533 P.

primigeniūs, a, um, *adj.* [primus-geno, gigno]. **I.** First of all, first of its kind, original, primitive (ante- and post-class.): *pecuaria*, Varr. R. 2, 2; *semina*, id. ib. 1, 40: *seminis fontes*, Amm. 14, 6, 17: *verba, radical words, primitives*, Varr. L. 6, § 36 Müll.: *primigenius sulcus dicitur, qui in condenda nova urbe tauro et vaccā designationis causā imprimitur*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 236 Müll. — **II.** *Subst.* **A. primigenia**, ōrum, n., the first principle or nature: *reum*, Amm. 26, 10, 16. — **B. Primigenii**, ōrum, m., an epithet of the Phrygians, who claimed to be the first men, App. M. 11, p. 259, 7. — **C. Primigenia**, ae, f., an epithet of *Fortuna*, as the attendant of her favorite from birth, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Liv. 29, 36, 8; 34, 53, 5.

primigenus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], first of all, original (poet.): *dies primigenus maris*, Lucr. 2, 1106: *mens*, Avien. Arat. 13.

primipara, ae, f. [primus-pario], she that has brought forth, foaled, whelped, littered, etc., for the first time; of animals (post-Aug.), Plin. 8, 40, 62, § 151; 8, 47, 72, § 187: *sus*, id. 11, 37, 84, § 210.

primipilāris or **primopilāris**, e, *adj.* [primipilus]. **1.** Of or belonging to the first manipule of the triarii, *primipilar* (post-Aug.): *honor primipilaris*, Fragm. Jur. Rom. Vat. 278 Huschke. — **2.** (Vid. II. 2. infra.) Of or belonging to a commissary (post-Aug.): *species*, Cod. Just. 12, 58, 8. — **II.** *Subst.*: **primipilāris**, is, m. (sc. centurio), the captain or centurion of this company (post-Aug.): *cessit primipilari*, Sen. Const. 18, 4; Tac. H. 2, 22; 4, 15: *testamenta primipilarii*, Suet. Calig. 38; Inscr. Orell. 517; 748; 3568; Fragm. Jur. Rom. Vat. 141; 143 Huschke. — **B.** Transf. **1.** One who has been primipilaris, an ex-primipilar, Quint. 6, 3, 92. — **2.** (Post-Aug.) A commissary, Dig. 32, 1, 38, § 4; 50, 5, 18, § 24; Cod. Th. 8, 4, 6. — **3.** In eccl. Lat., a bishop: *conclamatissimus primipilaris*, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

primipilāris, ii, m. [id.], i. q. primipilaris, the centurion of the first manipule of the triarii (post-class.), Spart. Jul. 5; id. Nig. 2.

primipilātus, ūs, m. [id.], the office of chief centurion of the triarii, the *primipilate* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 12, 63, 1.

primipilum, i, n. [id.], the office of chief centurion of the triarii (post-class.), Inscr. Murat. 799, 6.

primipilus or **primopilus**, i, v. 2. pilus.

primipōtens, entis, *adj.* [primus-potens], the first in power (post-class.): *Deus primipotens*, App. Trism. p. 92, 3.

primiscrinius, ii, m. [primus-scrinium], the chief of an official department or college (post-class.), Cod. Just. 12, 50, 12; Inscr. Orell. 2953.

primiter, *adv.*, v. *primus fin. D.*

primitiāe (**primiciāe**), ārum, f. [primus], the first things of their kind, firstlings. **I.** Lit., first-fruits: *primitiās Cerei farra resecta dabant*, Ov. F. 2, 520; id. M. 8, 274; Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 8: *pomiferi Laribus consuevimus horti Mittere primitiās*, Calp. Ecl. 2, 64; Vulg. Exod. 22, 29. — **B.** Transf., of other things: *primitiāe metallorum, the first produce of the mine*, Tac. H. 4, 53: *vitis, the first shoots*, Col. 4, 10, 2: *plantae*, id. 10, 147. — **II.** Trop.: *primitiāe juvenis miserae, his first unhappy essays*, Verg. A. 11, 156: *tori, the first nuptial joys*, Sil. 3, 111: *armorum, the first fruits of war*, Stat. Th. 11, 285: *lacrimarum*, id. ib. 6, 146: *primitiāe et quasi libamenta ingeniarum artium*, Gell. praef.: *spectaculi*, App. M. 10, p. 253, 12: *commatus, the beginning of navigation*, id. ib. 11, p. 765 Oud.: *dormientium, the first to rise from the dead*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 20; 15, 23.

primitiuus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], the first or earliest of its kind, primitive (post-Aug.): *flores, that blossom first*, Col. 9, 13: *anni, the first*, id. Arb. 23. — **B.** Gram. t. t. (for the class. *primigenius, natus*): *verba, primitives*, Prisc. p. 824 P. — **2.** Esp., the first-born: *fetus*, Prud. *σρεφ.* 10, 828: *primitivum in pecoribus*, Vulg. Exod. 13, 12: *primitivo suo*, id. 3 Reg. 16, 34. — Trop.: *Asiae in Christo*, Vulg. Rom. 16, 5.

primītus, *adv.* [id.], at first, originally, for the first time (ante- and post-class. and poet.): *primitiv*, Lucil. ap. Non. 154, 29: *primitus cum exit vitis*, Varr. R. 1, 31, 2: *primitus oritur herba*, id. ib. 2, 14; Verg. Cir. 490; Cat. 19, 10: *primitus enim ex libamentis deos placabant*, Val. Max. 2, 5, 5: *proinde atque si primitus Latine fictum esset*, Gell. 1, 18, 1; Amm. 14, 6, 12.

† **primivirgius**, ii, m. [primus-virga], one who carries the rod first before the king, head verger: *πρωτοπαβδούχος*, *primivirgius*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.: *primivirgius, caballarius, quod primus est militiae in virgis*, Gloss. Isid.

primō, *adv.*, v. *primus fin. A.*

primocrēātus, a, um, *adj.* [primus-creo], first-created: *primocrēatus, non primocrēatus*, Ambros. de Fide, 1, 7, 48.

primogēnitalis, e, *adj.* [primogenitus], the first of all as to origin, original (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Val. 20.

primogēnitus, a, um, *adj.* [primus-genitus], first-born (post-Aug. for maximus natu, etc.), Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 234 (al. *primis genitis*): *vitulus*, Pall. 1, 39: *primogenita omnia deo offerenda*, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 18, 8: *filius*, Lact. 4, 11, 7; 3, 6, 2. — As *subst.*: **primogenita**, ōrum, n., the right of the first-born, birthright, Vulg. Gen. 25, 33; Aug. Conf. 7, 9.

primopilus and **primopilāris**, v. *primip-*

primoplastus, i, m. [vox hibr., from primus-πλαστός, the first-created (eccl. Lat.)], Prud. Cath. 9, 27.

primordia, ōrum, v. *primordius*.

primordialis, e, *adj.* [primordia], that is first of all, original, primordial (eccl. Lat.): *lex*, Tert. adv. Jud. 2: *causa*, Amm. 30, 1. — *Adv.*: **primordialiter**, from the beginning, originally (post-class.): in regiones suas, unde primordialiter existunt, corpore naturaliter feruntur, Claud. Mamert. Stat. Anim. 2, 5; Aug. Trin. 3, 9.

primordium, ii, v. *primordius*.

primordius, a, um, *adj.* [primus-ordior], original (post-Aug.): *primordii seminis mistu*, Col. 6, 37, 7 dub. (al. *primordiis seminum*). — Hence, as *subst.*: **primordium**, n., and more usually *plur.*: **primordia** (*gen. not in use*; principiorum takes its place, Munro ad Lucr. 3, 262; separated and transposed, *ordia prima*, Lucr. 4, 28), n. **I.** The first beginnings, origin, commencement (class.; syn.: principium, initium): *primordia rerum*, Cic. Part.

2, 7: a Jove Musarum primordia, id. poet. Leg. 2, 3, 7: mundi, Ov. M. 15, 67: gentis, Luc. 10, 177: veterum vocum, Pers. 6, 3: inquieta a primordii vita, Sen. Brev. Vit. 6, 1: artis, Lact. 12, 10, 3: eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 12; Gell. 12, 1, 9; 17; Lact. 3, 29, 16; Just. 31, 5, 7: dicendi, Quint. 1, 9, 1: terrena, Col. 3, 10, 10: mundi, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 4, 1: in primordiis, Pall. 4, 12.—In sing.: a primordio urbis, Liv. init.; Col. 1, 1: in operum suorum primordio stare, in the first beginning, Curt. 9, 2, 11; Just. 2, 1: tam tenues primordio imperii fuere fines, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56.—II. Absol., the beginning of a new reign, Tac. A. 1, 7.

primoris, e (nom. sing. not in use), adj. [primus], the first, first (class. in plur.). I. In gen. (rare): imbres, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: dentes, the front teeth, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70: in primore pueritia, in earliest childhood, Gell. 10, 19, 3: anni, first, earliest, Sil. 1, 511: primori Marte, in the first part or beginning of the war, id. 11, 143: primore aspectu, at first sight, Gell. 2, 7, 6.—II. In partic. A. The foremost part, forefront, tip, end, extremity (class.; syn. primus): sumere aliquid digitalis primoribus, with the tips of one's fingers, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 24: versabatur mihi (nomen) in labris primoribus, is at my tongue's end, id. Trin. 4, 2, 65: aliquid primoribus labris attingere, to touch slightly, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87; cf. id. Cael. 12, 28; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 428, 3: surculum primorem praeacuto obliquum primores digitos duos, Cato, R. R. 40, 3; Lucil. ap. Non. 427, 2: eduxique animam in primoribus naribus, id. 427, 32: nasi primoris acumen, Lucr. 6, 1193: (pilo) primori inest pyxis ferrea, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 112; 10, 33, 51, § 99: cauda late fusa primori parte, id. 8, 54, 80, § 216: vestibulum esse partem domus primorem, Gell. 16, 5, 2: in primore libro, at the beginning of the book, Gell. 1, 18, 3: usque in primores manus ac prope in digitos, as far as the forefront of the hands, id. 7, 12: primori in acie versari, Tac. H. 3, 21.—B. The first in rank or dignity, chief, principal (poet. and post-class.).—In Liv. 24, 20, 13, Weissenb. reads: impigre conscripta; v. also Madvig. ad Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52: Argivorum viri, Cat. 68, 87: feminae, Tac. A. 2, 29: venti, chief, cardinal, Gell. 2, 22.—Hence, subst.: **primores**, um, m. (a) The front rank in battle, etc.: dum inter primores promptius dimicat, sagittā ictus est, Curt. 4, 6, 17.—(β) The men of the first rank, the chiefs, nobles, patricians (cf. principes): Amphitruo delegit viros primorum principes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 49: odio alienae honestatis ereptus primoribus ager, Liv. 1, 47, 11: primores populi arripuit, Hor. S. 2, 1, 69: civitatum primores atque optimates, Col. 12, 3, 10: primores, ac duces, Juv. 15, 40: ex primoribus, Tac. A. 13, 30, 4, 33; Vulg. 2 Macc. 8, 9.

primoticus, v. primotinus.

primotinus, a, um, adj. [primus], that grows first, early (opp. serotinus; post-class.), Apic. 4, 5 (al. primotica).

primulum, adv., v. primulus.

primulus, a, um, adj. dim. [primus], the first (ante-class.): primulo diluculo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 105.—Adv.: **primulum**, at first, first (ante-class.), Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 18; 5, 9, 57; Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 2.

primum, adv., v. primus fin. B.

primus, a, um, adj. sup. [obsolet. prep. pri (prel); whence also prior, priscus; cf. privus, privo, etc., and v. pro], the first, first (properly only when three or more are referred to. The first, as opp. to the second, is prior; but primus is rarely used for prior, Cic. Sest. 19, 44 al.). I. In gen.: qui primus vulnus dicitur obligavisse, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57: primus sentio mala nostra: primus rescisco omnia: Primus porro obnuntio, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 7: verum primum: verum igitur et extremum, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 27: primae litterae, id. Att. 9, 6, 5: primus inter homines nobilissimos, id. Sest. 3, 6: primi ex omnibus philosophis, id. Fin. 4, 7, 17: primus Graeciae in Thraciam introit, Nep. Alcib. 7, 4: primus de mille fuisse, Ov. H. 17, 105: in primis, among the first, in the foremost ranks, Nep. Paus. 5, 3: in primis stetit, id. Epam. 10, 3: in primis pugnant, Sall. C. 60, 6: leonem

primus, aut in primis ferire, id. J. 6, 1: utque pedum primis infans vestigia plantis institerat (= ut primum, etc., poet.), Verg. A. 11, 573: primus post eos quos poetae tradiderunt movisse aliqua circa rhetorice Empedocles dicitur (= secundus or proximus ab iis), Quint. 3, 1, 8.—II. In partic. A. In time or place, first, foremost, the first part; sometimes to be translated, the end, extremity, etc.: in primā provinciā, at the entrance of the province, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 2: digitus, the tip of the finger, Cat. 2, 3: dentes, the front teeth, Plin. 19, 2, 11, § 35: raris prima lingua cohaeret, the end of the tongue, id. 11, 37, 65, § 172: primā statim nocte, at the beginning of the night, Col. 10, 190: sol, i. e. the rising sun, Verg. A. 6, 255: luna, i. e. the new moon, Plin. 2, 13, 10, § 56.—With quisque, the first possible, the very first: primo quoque tempore, at the very first opportunity, Cic. Fam. 13, 57, 1: primo quoque die, id. Phil. 8, 11, 33: me tibi primum quidque concedente, id. Ac. 2, 16, 49: fluit voluptas et prima quaeque avolat, id. Fin. 2, 32, 106.—Subst.: **prima**, ōrum, n., the first part, the beginning: quod bellum, si prima satis prospera fuissent, Liv. 8, 3.—Of the first principles or elements of things, Lucr. 4, 186: prima consiliorum (for prima consilia), Tac. H. 2, 11: a primo, from the beginning, at first: multum improbiore sunt quam a primo credidi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 139; Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 14; 4, 3, 37: in illa pro Ctesiphonte oratione submissus a primo: deinde presius, Cic. Or. 8, 26: suam vim retinere a primo ad extremum, id. Fin. 4, 13, 32: hoc a primo cogitavit, id. Att. 8, 11, 2; id. Phil. 2, 30, 75 Halm ad loc.: id a primo rectissime dicitur, id. Fin. 3, 9, 32 Madv. ad loc.: in primo, in front, before, in the beginning, first: equites in primo late ire jubet, in the van, Sall. J. 68, 4: qui numerus in primo viget, jacet in extremo, Cic. Or. 64, 215.

—B. First in rank or station, chief, principal, most excellent, eminent, distinguished, noble (cf. principes, primores): evocat ad se Massiliensium quindecim primos, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: sui municipii facile primus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: homo, id. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: primis urbis placuisse, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 23: juvenum primi, Verg. A. 9, 785: est genus hominum, qui esse primos se omnium rerum volunt Nec sunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: quia sum apud te primus, I am the first in your favor, id. ib. 1, 2, 10: primus humani generis, Sil. 17, 255: urbem Italiae primam, Petr. 116: praedium, Cato, R. R. 1: suavia prima habere, to give the first place to, think the most of, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 9: otium atque divitiae, quae prima mortales putant, Sall. C. 36, 4: cura, a chief part, Plin. 5, 25, 21, § 88.—Also, most conspicuous, chief, in a bad sense: peccatores, quorum primus ego sum, Vulg. 1 Tim. 1, 15: primas partes, or primas agere, to play the first part, to occupy the first rank, Ter. Phorm. prol. 27: primas in causis agebat Hortensius, Cic. Brut. 90, 308; 47: primas dare, to give the first place, ascribe the greatest importance to a thing: actioni primas dedisse Demosthenes dicitur, cum rogaretur, quid in dicendo esset primum: huic secundas, huic tertias, Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 213: primas deferre, to transfer the first or principal part: amoris erga me tibi primas defero, i. e. I assign to you the first rank among those who love me, id. Att. 1, 17, 5: primas concedere, to yield the first place: si Allienus tibi primas in dicendo partes concesserit, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 49: primas tenere, to play the first part, be the best, id. Brut. 95, 327: cum primis, and in primis (also written in one word, **imprimis**), with or among the first, chiefly, especially, principally, particularly: homo domi suae cum primis locuples, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 69: in primis lautus eques, Nep. Att. 13, 1: oppidum in primis Siciliae clarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 86: homo in primis improbissimus, id. ib. 2, 3, 27, § 68: vir magnus in primis, id. N. D. 1, 43, 120: in primis hoc a se animadversum esse dicebat, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17: in primis nobis sermo de te fuit, id. Att. 5, 1, 3: in primis... dein, first, in the first place, Sall. J. 26, 3.—Hence, adv., primo and primum; also, ante- and post-class. and very rare, prime and primer (the form primo is usually limited to that which is strictly first in

time; primum in enumerations of contemporary facts, things, or arguments, where the order is at the speaker's choice; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 920 sq.). A. **primō**, at first, at the beginning, first, firstly. I. In gen.: aedes primo ruere rebamur, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 42: neque credebam primo mihimet Sosiae, id. ib. 2, 1, 50; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26: primo non accredit, Nep. Dat. 3, 4: Themistocles solus primo profectus est, id. Them. 6, 5: contemptus est primo a tyrannis, id. Thras. 2, 2; id. Ham. 2, 2.—2. With dein, deinde, inde, post, postea, mox, denique, nunc: primo Stoicorum more agamus, deinde nostro instituto vagabimur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: primo pecuniae, dein imperii cupido crevit, Sall. C. 10, 3: primo... deinde... tum... tum, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: primo... deinde, Liv. 1, 27; Curt. 3, 12, 6; 4, 16, 21; 9, 10, 11: primo abstinentiā utendum: deinde danda, etc., Cels. 5, 26, 34: primo... inde... hinc, Liv. 30, 11, 6: haec primo paulatim crescere: post, etc., Sall. C. 10, 6: dissuadente primo Vercingetorige, post concedente, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: primo... postea... postremo, etc., Liv. 26, 39: primo... mox, id. 1, 50: primo... mox deinde, Just. 1, 3: primo negitare, denique saepius fatigatus, etc., Sall. J. 111, 2: neque illi credebam primo, nunc vero palam est, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 91.—3. (Mostly post-Aug. for primum.) With iterum, rursus, secundo: primo... iterum, Liv. 2, 51: primo... rursus, Suet. Aug. 17: primo... secundo, Phaedr. 4, 10, 16.—B. **primum**, at first, first, in the first place, in the beginning (class.). I. In enumerations, with a foll. deinde, tum: Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium e conspectu remotis equis, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: primum... deinde... deinde, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 58, § 143: primum... deinde... tum... postremo, id. N. D. 2, 1, 3: primum... deinde... praeterea... postremo, id. Div. 2, 56, 116: primum... tum... deinde... post... tum... deinde..., id. Fin. 5, 23, 65; id. Font. 14, 31; cf.: primum... secundo loco... deinde... tum, id. Leg. 1, 13, 35; id. Inv. 2, 27, 79; Curt. 3, 6, 16; 8, 10, 9; Liv. 1, 28; Nep. Them. 2, 3; id. Epam. 1, 3: primum... subinde, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 15: primum... mox, id. ib. 2, 2, 93.—2. Without other adverbs. (a) In gen.: quaerenda pecunia primum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 53: te Quicumque primum Produxit, id. C. 2, 13, 2; id. S. 2, 3, 41.—(β) Strengthened with omnium, first of all, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 13: primum omnium ego ipse vigilo, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 19.—3. With ut, ubi, simulac, cum. (a) Ut primum, ubi primum, simul ac primum, cum primum, as soon as ever, as soon as: ut primum potestas data est augendae dignitatis tuae, etc., Cic. Fam. 10, 13, 1: ubi primum potuit, istum reliquit, id. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 48: simul ac primum niti possunt, etc., id. N. D. 2, 48, 124: tum affuerat, cum primum dati sunt iudices, id. Verr. 2, 2, 23, § 57.—(β) Nunc primum, now first, now for the first time (cf.: nunc demum, now at last): post illa nunc primum audio, Quid illo sit factum, Ter. And. 5, 4, 33.—(γ) With dum (also by Plaut. joined in one word, **primumdum**), in the first place, first (ante-class.): primum dum, si falso insimulas, etc. Iterum si id verum est, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 26: omnium primumdum haec aedes jam face oclusae sicut, id. Most. 2, 1, 53; 1, 2, 39; id. Capt. 1, 2, 57: primumdum omnium male dicitur tibi vulgo in sermonibus, id. Trin. 1, 2, 61.—(δ) With adv. or other expression of time, for the first time: hodie primum ire in ganeum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 37: quo die primum convocati sumus, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30.—*C. **prime**, especially: fabula prime proba, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 188 P.; cf. Prisc. p. 603 P.—D. **primer**, at first, first of all (ante- and post-class.): eripis primer dapes, Pompon. ap. Non. 154, 26; Inscr. (of the beginning of the third century of Christ) Lab. Epigr. Lat. Scop. in Egitto.

I. principes, cipis, adj. and subst. comm.

[primus-capio], first in time or order (syn. primus).—Lit., in gen.: ut quisque in fuga postremus, ita periculo principes erat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 90: principes in proelium ibat, ultimus conserto proelio excedebat, Liv. 21, 4: principes Horatius ibat, first, in front, in advance, id. 1, 26 Weissenb. ad

loc.: princeps fuit ad conatum exercitus comparandi, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 24: Firmiani principes pecuniae pollicendae fuerunt, *were the first to promise*, id. ib. 7, 8, 23: princeps in agendo, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47; Caes. B. G. 7, 2: omnium nationum exterarum princeps Sicilia se ad amicitiam populi Romani applicuit, *was the first that entered into friendship with the Roman people*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 2: princeps et solus bellum his indixit, Nep. Thras. 1, 5: princeps in haec verba jurat, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: ut principes talem nuntium attulisse viderentur, *to be the first*, id. ib. 1, 53: qui Formiarum moenia dicitur Princeps tenuisse, Hor. C. 3, 17, 7: matri Qui deditur princeps oscula, Ov. F. 2, 714: princeps turmas inducit Asilas, Verg. A. 11, 620: princeps ante omnes, *first of all*, id. ib. 5, 833.—Of things: quoniam exordium princeps omnium esse debet, Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 19: qualitatibus aliae sunt principes, aliae ex his ortae, *original*, id. Ac. 1, 7, 26: mensis Romani anni, Col. 11, 2, 3: addere principi Limo particulam, Hor. C. 1, 16, 13: dies imperii princeps, vitae supremus, Tac. A. 1, 9.—**B.** *The first, chief, the most eminent, distinguished, or noble* (syn. primores): longe omnium gravitate princeps Plato, Cic. Or. 19, 62: Eudoxus in astrologia facile princeps, id. Div. 2, 42, 87: quaedam principes feminae, *certain noble ladies*, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 119: princeps loco genitus, id. 37, 2, 11, § 40.—**P**ro v.: principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 35.—Rarely of things: gemma princeps Sardonychus, Juv. 13, 138.—**II.** As subst.: **princeps**, cipis, m., *the first man, first person*: princeps senatus, *the first senator on the censor's list, the first member of the Senate*, Liv. 34, 44.—**B.** Esp., *the first, chief, principal, most distinguished person*: quales in re publica principes essent, talis reliquos solere esse civis, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 12: juvenitus, *one of the noblest of the Roman knights*, id. Vatin. 10, 24: trecenti conjuravimus principes juvenutis Romanae, i. e. *high-born or patrician youths*, Liv. 2, 12, 15 (= proceres juvenutis, id. 10, 28, 7); 42, 61, 5.—In the time of the emperors this was also a title of honor given to the prince, *the heir to the empire*, Tac. A. 1, 3: sacerdotum, *the high-priest*, Vulg. Act. 4, 6.—**C.** A chief, head, author, originator, leader, contriver, etc.: princeps atque architectus sceleris, Cic. Clu. 22, 60: Zeno eorum (Stoicorum) princeps non tam rerum inventor fuit, quam verborum novorum, id. Fin. 3, 2, 5: princeps Argonautarum, i. e. Jason, id. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: princeps consilii publici, i. e. senatus, id. Sest. 45, 97: conjurationis, id. Cat. 1, 11, 27: eorum omnium hic dux est atque princeps, id. Har. Resp. 26, 57: regendae civitatis dux et sententiae princeps in senatu, id. de Or. 3, 17, 63: (pueri) aequalium principes, *first among their playfellows*, id. Fin. 5, 22, 61: gregis, i. e. of players, Suet. Calig. 58: princeps sententiarum consularis, *who were first asked for their opinion*, Liv. 8, 21: hujus consilii princeps, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: belli inferendi, *first in commencing hostilities*, id. ib. 5, 52: jam princeps equitum, *at the head of*, Juv. 4, 32.—Of ancestors: hinc Dardanus ortus lasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum, Verg. A. 3, 168 (cf. in this sense, principium, Sil. 15, 748; v. principium, II. B. 2.).—**D.** A chief, superior, director (ante- and post-class.): princeps, qui utrique rei praepositus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 32.—**E.** A prince, i. e. a ruler, sovereign, emperor (poet. and post-Aug.): hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor. C. 1, 2, 50; Ov. P. 1, 2, 123; Tac. A. 1, 1: quae non faciet quod principis uxor, Juv. 6, 617; 8, 224.—**F.** In milit. lang.: **principes**, um, m., *the second line of soldiers, between the hastati and triarii*, Liv. 8, 8; 22, 5; 30, 8; 37, 39; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 89; Veg. Mil. 1, 20; 2, 15; cf. Ov. F. 3, 129; and Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 249 sq.; p. 269 sq.—Principes also signifies, **1.** A company or division of the principes: signum primi principis, *of the first company of the principes*, Liv. 26, 6, 1: octavum principem duxit, *was centurion of the eighth manipulus*, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 8, 2.—**2.** A centurion or captain of the principes: princeps prior, *the first captain of the prin-*

cipes, Caes. B. C. 3, 64 fin.: princeps tertiae legionis, Liv. 25, 14; cf. id. 42, 34.—**3.** The office of centurion of the principes, the centurionship or captaincy of the principes: mihi primus princeps prioris centuriae est adsignatus, *the first captaincy of the principes*, Liv. 42, 34, 8.—**Comp.**: omnium priorum principum principiorum, si dici fas est, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 1.

2. Principes, cipis, m., a celebrated flute-player, Phaedr. 5, 7, 4.

principalis, e, adj. [principes]. **I.** In gen., *first, original, primitive* (class.): causae, Cic. Fat. 5, 9: est igitur tropus sermo a naturali et principali significatione translatus ad aliam, Quint. 9, 1, 4: verba, Gell. 11, 15, 5.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In rank, first in rank, station, or esteem, chief, principal: viri, App. Flor. p. 363, 38.—Of things abstr. and concr.: pici principales in auguriis, Plin. 10, 18, 20, § 41: principalia in Arabia tus, et myrrha, id. 12, 13, 30, § 51: principalia aquatilium, id. 31, 6, 38, § 72: causarum aliae sunt perfectae et principales, aliae adjuvantes et proximae, Cic. Fat. 18, 41: quaestio, Quint. 4, 4, 1: post haec duo principalia subjungebatur illa non minus intuentia, *after these two principal points*, Col. 1, 3, 3: principali studio (i. e. praecipuo), Gell. 13, 10, 1: principalia verba, *primitive*, id. 11, 15, 5: de cultura agri praecipere, principale fuit et apud externos, *a principal thing*, Plin. 18, 3, 5, § 22: principalis obligatio, res (opp. accessio), Gai. Inst. 3, 126.—**Comp.**: principalior, Tert. Anim. 43: principaliora quaeque, id. cont. Marc. 4, 36.—As subst.: **principalis**, is, m. **a.** The foremost, overseer, superintendent: officiorum, i. e. of attendants, Cod. Just. 9, 51, 1.—**b.** The chief magistrate of a municipality, Symm. Ep. 9, 1; Dig. 48, 19, 27; Isid. Orig. 9, 4: principalis aut decurio, Cod. Just. 10, 31, 33; 10, 34, 2, § 1.—**c.** An inferior officer, Dig. 49, 16, 13.—**2.** Of or belonging to a prince or ruler, princely, imperial, the emperor's (post-Aug.): principalis quies, Veil. 2, 56, 3: fastigium, id. 1, 11, 6: opera, id. 2, 124, 3: curae, Plin. Pan. 79: copiae, id. ib. 82: apparatus arrogantiae principalis, id. ib. 76: beneficia, id. ib. 36: matrimonium, Tac. H. 1, 22: commentarii, id. ib. 4, 40: fortuna, id. ib. 2, 81: scortum, id. ib. 1, 13: majestas, Suet. Claud. 17: res, id. Calig. 39: bonum, Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 22: vox, Just. Inst. proem. 3.—**B.** Of or belonging to the principes, i. e. to the second line in the order of battle (post-class.), Cod. Th. 12, 1, 151; Veg. Mil. 2, 15, 1.—**2.** Of or belonging to the principium in a camp: principalis castrorum porta nominatur, quod in eo loco est, in quo principes ordines tendunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 Müll.: manipulos legionum principali via inducit, Liv. 10, 33: porta principalis dextra, id. 4, 19; cf. id. 40, 27.—**Adv.**: **principaliter**, adv., v. principalis fin.

principalitas, atis, f. [principalis], the first place, superiority, pre-eminence, excellence (post-class.); opp. posteritas, the last place), Tert. Praescr. 31: animae, id. Anim. 13: genera principalitatis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3.

principaliter, adv., v. principalis fin.

principatus, us, m. [principes], the first place, pre-eminence, preference (class.). **I.** In gen.: omnem naturam necesse est . . . habere aliquem in se principatum, ut in homine mentem . . . in arborum autem radicibus inesse principatus putatur. Principatum autem id dico, quod Graeci ἡγεμονικόν vocant, quo nihil in quoque genere nec potest, nec debet esse praestantius, Cic. N. D. 2, 11, 29 sq.: animi, id. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: ut quisque aetate antecedit, ita sententiae principatum tenet, id. Sen. 18, 64: Gallia hujus belli sustinendi principatum tenet, i. e. in bello sustinendo, id. Phil. 12, 4, 9: eloquentiae dignitatis principatum dare, id. Off. 2, 19, 49: qui tibi detulerat ex latronibus suis principatum, id. Phil. 2, 3, 5: sol astrorum obtinet principatum, id.

N. D. 2, 19, 49: principatum in oleo obtinuit Italia, Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 8; 16, 36, 64, § 156; 37, 13, 76, § 198.—**II.** In partic. **A.** The chief place in the state or the army, the post of commander-in-chief: Cassio dominatum et principatum dari, Cic. Phil. 11, 14, 36: Cingetorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, Caes. B. G. 6, 8 fin.: obtinere principatum totius Galliae, id. ib. 7, 4: se dejectos principatu, id. ib. 7, 63: de principatu contendere, Nep. Arist. 1.—**2.** Of the empire (post-Aug.), reign, empire, dominion, sovereignty: Nero toto principatu suo hostis generis humani, Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 46: Fenestella, qui obiit novissimo Tiberii Caesaris principatu, id. 33, 11, 52, § 146: Nerva res olim dissociabiles miscuit, principatum et libertatem, Tac. Agr. 3; Plin. Pan. 36, 3; 45, 3; Suet. Calig. 22; id. Tib. 24.—**B.** A beginning, origin (class. but very rare): an mundus ab aliquo temporis principatu ortus est? Cic. Univ. 2; cf. totius opusculi principatus, the beginning, Diom. 375 P.—**III.** The hosts of angels, good or bad (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Rom. 8, 38; id. Col. 1, 16.

principialis, e, adj. [principium], that is from the beginning, original (poet.): tempus, Lucr. 5, 246: levor, id. 2, 423.

principio, are, v. a. [id.], to begin to speak, to begin, commence (post-class.): hoc genus principiandi, Aug. Prin. Rhet. p. 328.

principium, ii, n. [principes], a beginning, commencement, origin (class.; syn.: primordia, initium). **I.** In gen.: origo principii nulla est: nam ex principio oriuntur omnia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: quid est ejus principium aliquid sit, nihil sit extremum? id. N. D. 1, 8, 20: nec principium, nec finem habere, id. Sen. 21, 78: cujus criminis neque principium invenire, neque evolere exitum possum, id. Cael. 23, 56: hic fons, hoc principium est movendi, id. Rep. 6, 25, 27: bellorum atque imperiorum, id. Balb. 3, 9: principium pontis, Tac. A. 1, 69: principio lucis, id. day-break, Amm. 25, 5, 1: in principis dicendi, at the commencement of a speech, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121; so of a declaration in a lawsuit, Juv. 6, 245: suave quoddam principium dicendi, Amm. 30, 4, 19: principia ducere ab aliquo, to derive, deduce: omnium rerum magnarum principia a dis immortalibus ducuntur, id. Vatin. 6, 14: principium urbis, id. Off. 1, 17, 54: scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons, Hor. A. P. 309: omne principium huc refer, id. C. 3, 6, 6: a Jove principium, Verg. E. 3, 60: anni, Liv. 1, 4: a sanguine Teucris ducere principium, Ov. M. 13, 705: capessere, to begin, Tac. A. 15, 49.—**Adverb.**: principio, a principio, in principio, at or in the beginning, at first: principio . . . postea, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 35, 75: principio generi animantium omni est a natura tributum, ut se tueatur, id. Off. 1, 4, 11; id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53; id. Fin. 1, 6, 17; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 39; id. And. 3, 3, 38; Verg. A. 6, 214; Cic. Off. 3, 5, 21; so, a principio: ac vellem a principio te audissem, etc., id. Att. 7, 1, 2: dixeram a principio, de re publica ut sileremus, id. Brut. 42, 157: in principio, id. de Or. 1, 48, 210: principio ut, as soon as, Plaut. Merc. prol. 40; v. Ritschl ad h. l.—Rarely of the boundaries of a country or people: adusque principia Carmanorum, Amm. 23, 6, 74.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Plur., beginnings, foundations, principles, elements (class.): bene provisae et diligenter explorata principia ponantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 37: juris, id. ib. 1, 6, 18: naturae, id. Off. 3, 12, 52; for which: principia naturalia, id. Fin. 3, 5, 17; cf. id. ib. 2, 11, 35: principia rerum, ex quibus omnia constant, first principles, elements, id. Ac. 2, 26, 117.—**Prov.**: obsta principis (cf. the French: ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute), Ov. R. Am. 91.—**B.** That makes a beginning, that votes first: tribus principium fuit, pro tribu Q. Fabius primus scrivit, Lex Thoria, Rudorff p. 142; Lex Appar. ap. Haubold, Moment. Leg. p. 85; Plebisc. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129: Fautia curia fuit principium, *was the first to vote*, Liv. 9, 38 fin.—**2.** In gen., a beginner, originator, founder, ancestor (poet.): Graecia principium moris fuit, Ov. F. 2, 37: mihi Belus avorum Principium, ancestor, progenitor, Sil. 15, 748.—Here, too, prob. belongs PRINCIPIA SACRA, Aeneas and

his successors in Lavinium, ancestors whom the Latins and Romans honored as deities, Inscr. Orell. 2276. — **C.** In milit. lang.: **principia**, *drum*, *n.* **I.** The foremost ranks, the front line of soldiers, the front or van of an army: post principia, behind the front, Liv. 2, 65; cf. hic ero post principia, inde omnibus signum dabo, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 11: post principia paulatim recedunt, Sisenn. ap. Non. 135, 31: deinde ipse paulatim procedere; Marius post principia habere, Sall. J. 50, 2: transversis principis, in planum deducit, id. ib. 49, 6: equites post principia collocat, Liv. 3, 22; Tac. H. 2, 43. — **2.** The staff-officers, members of the council of war (post-class.): mittere principia, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 30: a principis salutari, Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 10: advocatis legionum principis et turmarum, Amm. 25, 5, 1; Cod. 12, 47, 1. — **3.** A large open space in a camp, in which were the tents of the general, lieutenants, and tribunes, together with the standards, and where speeches were made and councils held; the general's quarters: jura reddere in principis, Liv. 28, 24: in principis ad praetorio in unum sermones confundi, id. 7, 12: castrorum, Just. 11, 6, 6: in castris, Varr. R. R. 3, 4, 1: in principis statuit tabernaculum, eoque omnes cotidie convenire (jussit), ut ibi de summis rebus consilia caperentur, Nep. Eun. 7, 2; Suet. Oth. 1; 6; Flor. 3, 10, 12: primores centurionum et paucos militum in principia vocat, Tac. H. 3, 13, 1, 48; Dig. 49, 16, 12; cf. Front. Strat. 4, 1, 16. — **D.** Precedence, preference, the first place: principium ergo, columenque omnium rerum preti margaritae tenent, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 106. — **E.** Plur., selections, selected passages: principiorum libri circumferuntur, quia existimatur pars aliqua etiam sine ceteris esse perfecta, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 12. — **2.** In part. *ic.*, mastery, dominion (post-class.): *ἀρχή*, magisterium, magistratus, praesidatus, principium, Gloss. Philox.: in Graeco principii vocabulum, quod est *ἀρχή*, non tantum ordinativum, sed et potestativum capit principatum, Tert. adv. Herinog. 19.

prīncipor, *ari*, *v. dep. a.* [princeps], to rule (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: principari in nationes, Lact. 14, 13, 19: prolem... principibus principantem, Sid. Carm. 9, 47; 23, 90. — **II.** Transf.: sanguis in nostro corpore principat, Aug. Prophet. 6.

prīnus, *i. f.*, = *πρίνος*, i. q. ilex, the holm-oak or great scarlet oak, Vulg. Dan. 13, 58.

prior and **prius** (old form also in neutr. prior, Val. Antias and Quadrig. ap. Prisc. p. 767), *oris*, *adj. comp.* [from obsol. *prēp. pri*; v. *primus init.*], former, previous, prior, freq. to be translated first; cf. superior; Cicero nearly always uses prior, opp. to posterior, in time; superior in sense of former, in gen. relation to the present, when no other time is expressed; v. Krebs, Antibar. p. 921 sq. **I.** Lit.: ita priori posteriori, posteriori superius non jungitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 44: me quaestorem in primis, aedilem priorem, praetorem primum populus Romanus faciebat, id. Pis. 1, 2: qui prior has angustias occupaverit, first, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: prior proelio lacessere, id. ib. 1, 82: etsi utrique primas, priores tamen libenter deferunt Laelio, Cic. Brut. 21, 84: priore loco aestate, in the former summer, last summer, id. Fam. 1, 9, 24: priore nocte, id. Cat. 1, 4, 8: factum est enim mea culpa, ut priore anno non succederetur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 2: prioribus comitiis, id. Planc. 22, 54: priore anno, the year before, Liv. 3, 9, 7; 3, 10, 14; 4, 56, 5: prioris anni consules, id. 4, 13, 10; 4, 17, 9: Dionysius prior, the elder, Nep. Dion. 1, 3: vinum, of last year, Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120: priore libro, in the previous book, Col. 4, 22, 9: pedes, the forefeet, Nep. Eun. 5, 5; Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 181: canities homini semper a priori parte capitis, tum deinde ab aversa, the forepart, Plin. 11, 37, 47, § 131. — **Pleon.**: cum prior Romanus exercitus praevenerisset, Liv. 9, 23, 2: prius praecpta res erat, id. 21, 32, 7; cf. id. 9, 23, 2. — **Old neutr.** prior: hoc senatusconsultum prior factum est, Val. Antias ap. Prisc. p. 767 P.: prior bellum, Quadrig. ib.: foedus prior, id. ib. (cf.: bellum Punicum posterior, Cass. Hem. ib.). — **2.** Former, i. e. deceased (late Lat.): inter priores fratres, Amm. 21, 6, 2. — **B.** Subst.: **priores**, *um*,

m., forefathers, ancestors, the ancients (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): abiturus illuc, quo priores abierunt, Phaedr. 4, 18, 16: nomen dixere priores Ortygiam, Verg. A. 3, 693: nec ingenis investigata priorum, Ov. M. 15, 146; 332: priores tradiderunt, Col. 1, 4, 3: nostri, Plin. Ep. 3, 4: more priorum, Ov. M. 10, 218; Sen. Ep. 52, 2. — **II.** Trop., better, superior, preferable, more excellent or important (not in Cic. and Caes.): bellante prior, Hor. C. S. 51: color puniceae flore prior rosae, id. C. 4, 10, 4; Ov. H. 18, 69: ut nemo haberetur prior, Liv. 27, 8: aetate et sapientia, Sall. J. 10, 7: consilio et manu, id. ib. 96, 3: neque prius, neque antiquius quidquam habuit, quam, etc., Vell. 2, 52, 4. — **Esp.** with *potior*: potius quanto prius potiusque est Philippum nobis conjungere quam hos, Vell. 36, 7, 6: nulla (res) prior potiorque visa est, id. 8, 29, 2: nihil prius nec potius visum, id. 39, 47, 4: unus Plinius est mihi priores, i. e. worth more than they all, Sent. Augur. ap. Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 4: artium multitudinem prior omnibus, eloquentia nulli secundus, App. Flor. 2, p. 346. — **Hence, adv. comp.**: **prius**, *A.* Before, sooner, first, previously (class.). **1.** Alone: quem fuit aequius, ut prius introieram in vitam, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. Lael. 4, 15: regem prius Europam, post et Asia, expellere, Liv. 37, 52, 4: ut vos prius experti estis, nunc Antiochus experitur, id. 36, 17, 8; so, prius... nunc, Verg. G. 3, 362: prius... tum, Cato, R. R. 135; Liv. 34, 55, 5: prius... postea, id. 29, 12, 11. — **2.** With *quam*, and often joined in one word, priusquam. (*a.*) Before that, before: prius quam lucet, assunt, before dawn, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 115: prius illi erimus quam tu, id. Ps. 2, 4, 68: prius quam plane aspexit ilico eum esse dixit, id. Rud. 4, 4, 87: nihil prius mihi faciendum putavi, quam ut, etc., Cic. Att. 4, 1, 1: cui prius quam de ceteris rebus respondeo, de amicitia pauca dicam, before, id. Phil. 2, 1, 3: quod ego, prius quam loqui coepisti, sensi, id. Vatin. 2, 4: neque prius fugere destiterunt, quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: quid potius faciam, prius quam me dormitum conferam, non reperio, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 1: priusquam aggrediar, etc., id. Balb. 7, 18: prius quam ad portam venias, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 44. — (*β.*) Sooner, rather: Aegyptii quamvis carnificinam prius subierunt, quam ibin aut aspidem violent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78; id. Lig. 12, 34; Caes. B. C. 3, 1. — Sometimes in an inverted order: ad hoc genus hominum duravi, quam prius me ad plures penetravi, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 13; Prop. 2, 14, 11 (3, 10, 10); v. Zumpt, Gram. § 576. — **B.** In gen., formerly, in former times (poet.), Cat. 51, 13: sed haec prius fuere: nunc, etc., id. 4, 25; Prop. 1, 1, 18.

prioratus, *is*, *m.* [prior], priority, preference (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Val. 4.

priorum and **prioris**, *adv.* [prioris], forwards (post-class.): corpus aut accedit priorum, aut retrorsum recedit (al. prorsum), Macr. S. 7, 9: pergere, id. ib. 7, 13: movetur corpus prioris ac retrorsus, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 18.

priscē, *adv.*, v. 1. *priscus fin.*

Priscianus, *i. m.* **I.** A celebrated grammarian in the time of the emperor Justinian. — **II.** Theodorus Priscianus, a physician in the time of the emperors Gratian and Valentinian II.

1. priscus, *a, um, adj.* [for prius-cus, like pris-tinus for prius-tinus, and magis for magius, a comparative form], of or belonging to former times, of many years ago, old, olden, ancient, primitive, antique. Like the Greek *ἀρχαῖος*, it denotes that which existed before our time, while pristinus is applied also to those things which have existed in our day (class.); cf. v.etus, antiquus. **I.** Lit.: credendum est veteribus et priscis viris, Cic. Univ. 11: prisca illa et antiqua rei publicae forma, Vell. 2, 89, 3: illud erat institum priscis illis, quos cascos appellat Ennius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: nam Joves pluris in priscis Graecorum litteris invenimus, id. N. D. 3, 16, 42: severitas, id. Har. Resp. 13, 27: et illud quod loquitur priscum visum iri putat, id. de Or. 3, 11, 42: priscas sanctimoniae virgo, Tac. A. 3, 69: prisci Latini proprie appellati sunt ii, qui prius quam conderetur Roma, fuerunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.: priscas Latinae

coloniae appellatae sunt, ut distinguerent a novis, quae postea a populo dabantur, Fest. p. 241 Müll.: tempus, Ov. F. 1, 197. — Priscus has the accessory idea of venerable, and from the Augustan period is frequently applied to whatever dates from the earliest times, the golden age of Rome: priscas gens mortalium, Hor. Epod. 2, 2: priscus Inachus, id. C. 2, 3, 21: Pudor, id. C. S. 57: prisco more, Ov. F. 2, 282: prisco ritu, Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 3: priscum illud acumen, Brute, tuum, Juv. 4, 102: fides, Verg. A. 9, 79; Mart. 1, 40, 2. — **Subst.**: **prisci**, *orum, m.*, the ancients: cum colerent prisci studiosius agros, Ov. F. 3, 779. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Former, previous (poet.): quid si prisca redit Venus? Hor. C. 3, 9, 17: nomen, Ov. M. 14, 850; Spart. Hadr. 5. — **B.** Old-fashioned, i. e. strict, severe (poet.): prisci praecepta parentis, Cat. 64, 159: Cato, Hor. C. 3, 21, 11: prisca supercilia, Verg. Cop. 34. — **Hence, adv.**: **priscē**, in the old-fashioned manner, strictly, severely (class. but rare): utrum me secum severe, et graviter, et prisce agere malit, an remisce, ac leniter, et urbane, Cic. Cael. 14, 33.

2. Priscus, *i. m.*, a Roman surname, the elder. **I.** Of the first Tarquin: Priscus Tarquinius est dictus, quia prius fuit quam Superbus Tarquinius, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.; Liv. 1, 34. — **II.** Tarquinius Numicius Priscus, Liv. 2, 63. — **III.** Helvidius Priscus, Suet. Vesp. 15. — **IV.** Two Latin poets: Priscus uterque, Ov. P. 4, 16, 10 Burm. ad loc.

† **prisma**, *ātis, n.*, = *πίσμα*, a geometrical figure, the prism, Mart. Cap. 6, § 722.

† **prista**, *ae, m.*, = *πίστης*, a sawyer, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 57.

1. pristinus, *a, um, adj.* [cf. priscus], former, early, original, primitive, pristine (class.): tua pristina dignitas et gloria, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2: labor meus pristinus, id. Sull. 9, 26: vestra pristina bonitas et misericordia, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 156: veterem consuetudinem fari et pristinum morem judiciorum requirere, id. Mil. 1, 1: odio pristino incensa mulier, id. Clu. 7, 18: pristinum animum erga populum Romanum conservare, Liv. 31, 2: pro pristina amicitia, Nep. Eun. 4, 4: reminiscens pristini temporis, id. Alc. 6, 3: consuetudo, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: pristina omnium confirmatio opinio, id. ib. 3, 82: in pristinum statum redire, id. B. G. 7, 54; so, gloria, Verg. A. 10, 143: conjux, id. ib. 6, 473: mens, Ov. M. 3, 203: consulatus super pristinum quattuor gessit, Suet. Claud. 14: annotationes, Gell. praef.: pristina jura recipere, Gai. Inst. 1, 129. — **Subst.**: **pristinum**, *i. n.*, a former condition: in pristinum restituere, Nep. Timol. 1, 1. — **II.** In part. **A.** Just past, preceding, previous, of yesterday: diei pristini perfidia, Caes. B. G. 4, 14: somnium pristinae noctis, Suet. Aug. 94. — **B.** = priscus, old-fashioned, old, former, early (ante-class. and post-Aug.): in vobis resident mores pristini, Plaut. Truc. prol. 6: tribus pristinum nomen possident, Col. 5, 1, 7: aetas, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 124.

2. pristinus or **pistrinus**, *a, um, adj.* [pristis for pistris], of or belonging to (the constellation of) the Whale (post-Aug.): ex occasu pristini sideris, Col. 11, 2, 5; id. 11, 2, 64.

pristis, v. 1. *pistris*.

pristix, *icis, f.*, v. 1. *pistris*.

prius and **priusquam**, *v. prior, adv.*

privantia, *ium, n.*, v. *privo*, II. A.

† **privatarius**, *a, um, adj.* [privatus], private (post-class.), Edict. Dioclet. p. 22.

† **privaticus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.], private, negative: privaticia, *σπερτικὰ*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

privatim, *adv.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., apart from State affairs, for one's self, as an individual, in private, privately, in a private capacity (opp. publice; class.): eloquentia et privatim et publice homines perverse abutuntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 4, 5: aut privatim gerere aliquid malunt, aut capessunt rem publicam, id. Fin. 5, 20, 57: privatim mandare rem alicui, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: in peregrino quaeritur, privatimne an publice venerit, id. Off. 1, 41, 149: nec societatem tibi quippiam debere nec priva-

tim Quintium debuisse, id. Quint. 4, 15: privatim degeneres, in publicum exitiosi, Tac. A. 11, 17: privatim et publice rapere vasa caelata, Sall. C. 11, 6: publice privatimque gratiam petere, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: fidem sanctam habuit tam privatim, quam publice, *towards individuals*, Gell. 20, 1, 39; opp. publicitus, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 80: qui privatim plus possint quam ipsi magistratus, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: nulla me ipsum privatim pepulit insignis injuria, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2; Liv. 5, 30: Fabius infestus privatim Papius erat, *personally*, id. 9, 38.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Apart, separately, especially, particularly* (post-Aug.): de iis privatim condidit volumen Amometus, Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 55: oleum cicinum privatim dicitur purgare praecordia, id. 23, 4, 41, § 83: appellatione privatim sibi assignata, Quint. 8, 2, 5.—**B.** *At home*: nec privatim se tenuit, in foro inambulavit, Liv. 23, 7, 10.

privatio, ōnis, f. [privo], a taking away, *privation* of a thing (class.): doloris, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37 and 38; 2, 9, 28: culpa, Gell. 2, 6, 10.

privativus, a, um, adj. [id.], denoting *privation*; in gram., *privative, negative* (post-class. for privans): ne particula privativa est, Gell. 13, 22; cf. pars, quam Graeci κατὰ στέγησιν dicunt, id. 5, 12, 10.—Hence, *adv.* **privativē**, negatively, Boeth. Anal. Prior. 1, p. 483.

privato, *adv.*, v. privo, *P. a. fin.*

privatus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from privo.

† **privēras**, mulieres privatas dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 252 Müll. [prob. from priver, era, erum, as a collat. form of privus].

Privernum, i, n., a very ancient town of Latium, now ruins near Piperno, Liv. 8, 1, 8, 20; Verg. A. 11, 540; Val. Max. 6, 2, 1.—Hence, **II. Privernas**, ātis, adj., of or belonging to *Privernum*, *Privernian*: fundus, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224; id. Clu. 51, 141: ager, id. Agr. 2, 25, 66; Liv. 7, 16: de senatu Privernate ita decretum, id. 8, 20: bellum, id. 8, 19: in Privernati, in the territory of *Privernum*, Cic. Clu. 51, 141.—In plur.: **Privernates**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Privernum*, Liv. 7, 15; 8, 1: Privernatium causā, id. 8, 21: vina Privernatia, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 65 Sill.

Privernus, i, m., the name of an Italian, Verg. A. 9, 576.

† **privicoles**, privis id est singulis, Fest. p. 204 Müll. [archaic dat. or abl. plur. from priviculus, dim. from privus].

privignus, i, m., and **privigna**, ae, f. [for privigenus, from privus-gigno; prop. of a separate race]. **I.** A step-son; a step-daughter (class.): uxor liberis ex aliā uxore natis noverca dicitur: matris vir ex alio viro natis vitricus appellatur: eorum uterque natos aliunde privignos privignasque vocant, Dig. 38, 10, 4. **A.** Privignus, Sall. C. 15, 2; Cic. Clu. 66, 188; id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 2; Prop. 2, 1, 52; Dig. 38, 10, 7: PRIVIGNVS MEVS, Monum. Ancyri: venenum privigno datum, Juv. 6, 134.—**B.** Privigna: de uxore Tuberonis et privignā, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 2; Just. 14, 6, 3.—**C.** Plur.: illic matre parentibus Privignis mulier temperat innocens, step-children, Hor. C. 3, 24, 18; Dig. 23, 2, 34.—**II.** Transf., of plants (poet.), adj.: privignae proles, Col. 10, 161.

privilegiarius, ii, m. [privilegium], one who has a privilege, a privileged person (post-class.), Dig. 14, 5, 3; cf. ib. 2, 14, 10; 42, 5, 24.

privilegium, ii, n. [privus-lex], a bill or law in favor of or against an individual (class.): in privatos homines leges ferri noluerunt; id est enim privilegium, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44; cf. id. Sest. 30, 65; id. Dom. 17, 43: de te privilegium tulit, id. Par. 4, 32; id. Brut. 23, 89: licuit tibi ferre non legem, sed nefarium privilegium, id. Dom. 10, 26: privilegia irrogare, id. ib. 10, 42: vim et crudelitatem privilegii publicis litteris consignavit, id. Red. in Sen. 11, 29.—**II.** In the post-Aug. period, an ordinance in favor of an individual, *privilege, prerogative* (cf. beneficium, jus praecipuum, immunitas): coloniam habuisse privilegium, et vetustissimum morem, arbitrio suo rempublicam administrare, Plin. Ep. 10, 47 (56), 1; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 109 (110): quaedam privi-

legia parentibus data sunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 11, 1: privilegio munitus, Dig. 38, 17, 2: privilegium aetatis, Just. 2, 10, 2; Ambros. in Ps. 118, Serm. 13, 15: sacerdotum, Suet. Aug. 93: athletarum, id. ib. 45.

privo, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [privus]. **I.** To bereave, deprive, rob, strip of any thing (class.; cf. orbo, viduo). (a) With abl.: haec meretrix meum erum... privavit bonis, luce, honore, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 20: donis privatus sum, id. ib. 2, 7, 56: aliquem approbatione, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61: praepositio in privat verbum eā vi, quam haberet, si in praepositum non fuisset, id. Top. 11, 48: aliquem somno, id. Att. 9, 10, 1: se oculis, id. Fin. 5, 29, 87: aliquem vitā, id. Phil. 9, 4, 8: aliquem communi luce, id. Quint. 23, 74: patriam aspectu suo, id. Fam. 4, 9, 3: cibo, Lucr. 1, 1038: lumine, Ov. P. 1, 1, 53: fide, Stat. Th. 2, 695.—(β) With gen. (ante-class.): me cum privares tui, Afran. ap. Non. 498, 17 (Com. Rel. p. 156 Rib.).—(γ) With acc. (ante-class.): quod res vis hunc privari pulcras quas uti solet? Nov. ap. Non. 500, 16 (l. i. p. 224 Rib.).—**II.** To free, release, deliver from any thing; with abl.: aliquem injuriā, Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 13: exsilio, id. Att. 1, 16, 9: molestiā, id. ib. 12, 26, 2: dolore, id. Fin. 1, 11, 37: dolore, Lucr. 1, 60: dominis superbis, id. 2, 1091: formidine, Hor. S. 2, 7, 77.—Hence, **A. privātia**, ium, n., *privatives*, a transl. of the Gr. στερητικά: sunt enim alia contraria, quae privātia licet appellemus Latine, Graece appellantur στερητικά, Cic. Top. 11, 48.—**B. privatus**, a, um, *P. a.* **I.** Apart from the State, peculiar to one's self, of or belonging to an individual, *private* (opp. publicus or communis; cf. domesticus; class.): nihil privati ac separati agri, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: utatur privatis ut suis, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 20: privatus illis census erat brevis, Commune magnum, Hor. C. 2, 15, 13: vestem mutare privato consensu, opp. publico consilio, Cic. Sest. 12, 27: de communi quicquid poterat, ad se in privatam domum sevocabat, id. Quint. 3, 13: res quae ipsius erant privatae, *private property*, id. ib. 4, 15: privatae feriae vocantur sacrorum propriorum, velut dies natales, Fest. p. 242 Müll.—**B.** Esp., of persons, *not in public or official life, private, deprived of office*: cum projectis fascibus et deposito imperio, privatus et captus ipse in alienam venisset potestatem, Caes. B. C. 2, 32; Liv. 3, 41: vir privatus, a private individual, one who is not a magistrate, or in any public office: privato viro imperium extra ordinem dare, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 25: Bibulus ex iis, qui privati sunt, id. Fam. 1, 1, 3: privatus an cum potestate, id. Inv. 1, 25, 35: privati, opp. reges, id. Div. 1, 40, 89.—**C.** Of things: aedificia, isolated, apart from the villages, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: vita privata et quietā, a private life, withdrawn from State affairs, Cic. Sen. 7, 22.—**D.** Neutr. absol. in the phrases in privato, in private, opp. in publico, in public, Liv. 39, 18: in privatum, for private use: tabernas vendidit in privatum, id. 40, 51: ex privato, from one's private property: tributum ex privato conferre, id. 30, 44.—**E.** Subst.: **privatus**, i, m. (sc. homo), a man in private life, citizen (opp. magistratus): hic quāvis imperator nunc privatus est, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 63: an vero P. Scipio pontifex maximus Ti. Gracchum privatus interfecit; Catilinam nos consules perfereamus? Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3.—**Plur.** Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 43: consilium dedimus Sullae, privatus ut alium Dormiret, Juv. 1, 16.—**II.** In the time of the emperors, *private*, i. e. not imperial, not belonging to the emperor or to the imperial family: id sibi (Domitiano) maxime formidolosum, privati hominis (i. e. Agrippae) nomen supra principis attolli, Tac. Agr. 39: ut summum fastigium privati hominis impleteret, cum principis nolisset, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 2: spectacula, not given by the emperor, Suet. Ner. 21.—**Adv.** **privatō**, at home (very rare for the class. privatum, q. v.): privato nos tenuissemus, Liv. Frāg. ap. Prisc. p. 1009 P.

privus, a, um, adj. **I.** Single (archaic): veteres Gella dixerunt, quae nos singula dicimus, Gell. 10, 20, 4: in dies privos, Lucr. 5, 733: privas mutari in horas, id. 5, 274: in privas quoniam (vox) se dividit aures, id. 4, 566.—**II.** Transl. **A.** Each, every individual: privam quamque particulam

venti sentire, Lucr. 4, 261.—Distributively, one each: item his discipulis privos custodes dabo, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 75: ut privos lapides silices privasque verbenas secum ferrent, each a stone, Senatus Consultum ap. Liv. 30, 43, 9: abdomina thynni, Lucil. ap. Non. 35, 22: in praesentia bubus privis binisque tunicis donati, Liv. 7, 37, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: privos privasque antiqui dicebant pro singulis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226, 6.—**B.** One's own, private, peculiar, particular: (viden' ut pauper) conducto navigio aequae Nausae, ac locuples, quem ducit priva tremis? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 92: turdus, Sive aliud privum dabitur tibi, id. S. 2, 5, 10: opercula doliis priva, Cato, R. R. 10, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 5: privum aliquid da, quod possim titulus, incidere, Juv. 8, 68: Graeci ea dicunt privis vocibus, Gell. 11, 16, 1.—**C.** Deprived of, without: privus ipse militiae, Sall. H. 1, 100 Dietsch: turba imperitorum priva verae rationis, App. de Deo Socr. 3, p. 43, 2.

1. pro (archaic collat. form, posi in posimerium; cf. pono, from posino; cf. Gr. ποτι and ποτ with πρὸς), *adv.* and *prep.* [root in Sanscr. prep. pra-, before, as in prathamā, first; Gr. πρὸς; cf.: πρότερος, πρόωρος, etc.; Lat.: prae, prior, priscus, etc.; perh. old abl. form, of which prae is the loc.], before, in front of; and, transf. for, with the idea of protection, substitution, or proportion. **I.** Adv., found only in the transf. comp. signif. (v. infra, II. B. 3.) in connection with quam and ut: pro quam and pro ut (the latter usually written in one word, prout), like prae quam and prae ut. * **A.** Pro quam, in proportion as, just as: nec satis est, pro quam largos exaestuati aestus, Lucr. 2, 1137.

—**B.** Pro ut or prout, according as, in proportion, accordingly, proportionably as, just as, as (class.): comparat argenti bene facti, prout Thermitani hominis facultates ferebant, satis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83: tuas litteras, prout res postulāt, exspecto, id. Att. 11, 6 fin.: id, prout ejusque ingenium erat, interpretabantur, Liv. 38, 50: prout locus iniquus aequusve his aut illis, prout animus pugnantis est, prout numerus, varia pugnae fortuna est, id. 38, 40 fin.—With a corresp. ita: ejusque rationem ita haberi, prout haberi lege liceret, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 46: prout sedes ipsa est, ita varia genera morborum sunt, Cels. 4, 4, 5: prout nives sativerint, ita Nilum increscere, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51.—**II.** Prep. with abl. (late Lat. with acc.: PRO SALVTEM SVAM, Inscr. Grut. 4, 12; 46, 9; Inscr. Orell. 2360), before, in front of. **A.** Lit., of place: sedens pro aede Castoris, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27: praesidia, quae pro templis cernitis, id. Mil. 1, 2: ii qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: pro castris copias habere, id. ib. 7, 66: pro castris dimicare, id. ib. 5, 16: pro oppido, id. ib. 7, 71: pro opere consistere, Sall. J. 92, 9: castra pro moenibus locata, Liv. 2, 53, 4, 17: pro muro, id. 30, 10: pro castris explicare aciem, id. 6, 23: pro vallo, Plin. 2, 37, 37, § 101; Veil. 2, 19, 1.—With verbs of motion: Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit, before the camp, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: haec tabulas hic ibidem pro pedibus tuis obicito, before your feet, App. Mag. p. 337, 36; id. M. 4, p. 155, 2.—**2.** In partic., with the accessory idea of presence on the front part, on the edge or brink of a place, on or in the front of, often to be translated by a simple on or in: pro censu classis iuniorum, Serv. Tullius cum dixit, accipere debet in censu, ut ait M. Varro, sicuti pro aede Castoris, pro tribunali, pro testimonio, Fest. p. 246 Müll.; cf.: pro significat in, ut pro rostris, pro aede, pro tribunali, Paul. ex Fest. p. 228 Müll.; and: pro sententia ac si dicatur in sententia, ut pro rostris id est in rostris, id. p. 226 Müll.: hac re pro suggestu pronuntiata, qs. standing on the front part of the tribune, or, as we would say, on the tribune, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: pro tribunali cum aliquid ageretur, was transacted before or at my tribunal, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 21; so, pro tribunali, id. Pis. 5, 11; id. Sest. 15, 34: pro contione, before the assembled army; and, in gen., before the assembly: laudatus pro contione Jugurtha, Sall. J. 8, 2; cf. Curt. 9, 1, 1: pro contione laudibus legati militumque tollere animos, Liv. 7, 7: fortes viros pro contione donantis, Curt. 10, 5, 10: pro contione litteras recitare, id. 4, 10, 16; Liv. 38, 23 fin.: pro contione palam utrumque temptavit, Suet. Vesp. 7; Tac. A. 3, 9; Front. Strat. 1, 11, 3;

4, 5, 11; cf.: pro comitio, Suet. Aug. 43: uti pro consilio imperatum erat, *in the council*, Sall. J. 29, 6; cf.: supplicatio in triduum pro collegio decemvirum imperata fuit, Liv. 38, 36: pontifices pro collegio decrevisse, Gell. 11, 3, 2: pro collegio pronuntiari, Liv. 4, 26, 9: suas simulatas pro magistratu exercere, id. 39, 5: pro munimentis castelli manipulos explicat, *before, on the fortifications*, Tac. A. 2, 80; 12, 33: stabat pro litore diversa acies, *in front of or upon the shore*, id. ib. 14, 30: legionem pro ripa componere, id. ib. 12, 29: velamenta et infulas pro muris ostentant, *in front of, from the walls*, Tac. H. 3, 31; so, pro muris, id. A. 2, 81: ad hoc mulieres puerique pro tectis aedificiorum saxa et alia, quae locus praebat, certatim mittere, *standing on the edge of the roofs, from the roofs*, Sall. J. 67, 1 Kritzk.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To signify a standing before or in front of, for defence or protection; hence an acting for, *in behalf of, in favor of, for the benefit of, on the side of* (opp. contra, adversum): veri inveniendi causā contra omnia dici oportere et pro omnibus, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 60; cf.: hoc non modo non pro me, sed contra me est potius, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: partim nihil contra Habitum valere, partim etiam pro hoc esse, id. Clu. 32, 88: difficillimum videtur quod dixi, pro ipsis esse quibus eveniunt ista, quae horremus ac tremimus, Sen. Prov. 3, 2: haec cum contra legem proque lege dicta essent, Liv. 34, 8: pro Romano populo armis certare, Enn. ap. Non. 150, 6 (Ann. v. 215 Vahl.); cf.: pro vestra vita morti occumbant, id. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 62 (Trag. v. 176 Vahl.): quae ego pro re publica fecissem, Cato ap. Front. p. 149: nihil ab eo praetermissum est, quod aut pro re publica conquerendum fuit, aut pro eā disputandum, Cic. Sest. 2, 3: omnia me semper pro amicorum periculis, nihil unquam pro me ipso deprecatur, id. de Or. 2, 49, 201: convenit dicicare pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patriā, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: dulce et decorum est pro patriā mori, Hor. C. 3, 2, 13; cf. id. ib. 3, 19, 2: pro sollicitis non tacitis reis, id. ib. 4, 1, 14: spondere levi pro paupere, id. A. P. 423: urbes, quae viris aut loco pro hostibus et adversum se opportunissimae erant, Sall. J. 88, 4: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam, etc., Tac. Agr. 12: et locus pro vobis et nox erit, Liv. 9, 24, 8: et loca sua et genus pugnae pro hoste fuere, id. 39, 30, 3: pro Corbulone aetas, patrius mos... erant: contra, etc., Tac. A. 3, 31; id. H. 4, 78; Curt. 4, 14, 16.—**2.** With the notion of replacement or substitution, *in the place of, instead of, for*. **a.** In gen.: numquam ego argentum pro vino congiario... disidi, Cato ap. Front. p. 149: ego ibo pro te, si tibi non libet, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 10: ego pro te molam, Ter. And. 1, 2, 29; Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13: mutata (ea dico), in quibus pro verbo proprio subicitur aliud... ut cum minutum dicimus animum pro parvo, etc., id. Or. 27, 92 sq.; cf.: libenter etiam copulando verba iungebant, ut sodes pro si audes, sis pro si vis... ain' pro aïsne, nequire pro non quire, malle pro magis velle, nolle pro non velle. Dein etiam saepe et exin pro deinde et exinde dicimus, id. ib. 45, 154: pro vitulā statuis dulcem Aulide natam, Hor. S. 2, 3, 199: pro bene sano Ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, id. ib. 1, 3, 61; cf. Suet. Caes. 70: pro ope ferendā sociis pergit ipse ire, etc., Liv. 23, 28, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.; Zumpt, Gram. § 667; cf.: pro eo, ut ipsi ex alieno agro raperent, suas terras, etc., Liv. 22, 1, 2.—**b.** Esp. freq. in connection with the title of any officer, to denote his substitute: pro consule, pro praetore, pro quaestore, pro magistro, etc. (afterwards joined into one word, as proconsul, praepretor, proquaestor, promagister, etc.), *proconsul, praepretor, proquaestor, vice-director*: cum pro consule in Ciliciam proficiscens Athenas venissem, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 82; cf.: cum L. Philippus pro consulibus eum se mittere dixit, non pro consule, *instead of the consul, not as proconsul*, id. Phil. 11, 8, 18: nec pro praetore, Caesarem (vocat), id. ib. 13, 10, 22; Liv. 35, 1: cum Alexandriae pro quaestore essem, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 11: cf.: litteris Q. Caepionis Bruti pro consule... Q. Hortensii pro consule opera, etc., id. Phil. 10, 11, 26: P. Terentius operas in portu et scripturā Asiae pro magistro dedit, id.

Att. 11, 10, 1; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169; id. Fam. 13, 65, 1; see also the words proconsul, promagister, praepretor, proquaestor, etc.—**c.** So of price, penalty, etc., *in exchange, in return for*: tres minas pro istis duobus dedi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 138; id. Aul. 3, 3, 8: pro huius peccatis ego supplicium sufferam, Ter. And. 5, 3, 17: dimidium ejus quod pactus esset, pro carmine daturum, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 351: pro vita hominis nisi hominis vita reddatur, non posse deorum immortalium numen placari, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: id pro immolatis in foro Tarquinien-sium Romanis poenae hostibus redditum, Liv. 7, 19, 3: vos, pro paternis sceleribus, poenas date, Sen. Med. 925; Lact. 2, 7, 21: pro crimine poenas, Ov. Ib. 621.—**3.** Pro is also frequently used to denote the viewing, judging, considering, representing of a thing as something, *for, the same as, just as, as*: pro sano loqueris, quom me appellas nomine, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 24: sese ducit pro adulescentulo, id. Stich. 3, 1, 65; id. Cist. 1, 3, 24: hunc Eduxi a parvulo, habui, amavi pro meo, *as my own*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 23: Cato ille noster qui mihi unus est pro centum milibus, *whose voice I regard as equal to that of thousands*, Cic. Att. 2, 5, 1: Siciliam nobis non pro penaria cellā, sed pro aerrario fuisse, id. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 5: P. Sestio pro occiso relictus est, id. Sest. 38, 81; Caes. B. G. 3, 109: cum pro damnato mortuoque esset, *as good as condemned and dead*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15, § 33: summa ratio, quae sapientibus pro necessitate est, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 3: negotia pro solatis accipiunt, Tac. A. 4, 13: consuli pro hostibus esse, Liv. 43, 5, 4: adeo incredibilis visa res, ut non pro vano modo, sed vix pro sano nuncio audiretur, *as a boaster*, Liv. 39, 49: quoniam de adventu Caesaris pro certo habebamus, *to consider as certain*, Mat. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 15, 6 et saep.; v. certus.—**4.** Esp. in certain phrases: pro eo, *for the same thing, as just the same*: ut si a Caesare, quod speramus, impetrari-mus, tuo beneficio nos id consecutos esse judicemus: sin minus, pro eo tantum id habeamus, cum a te data sit opera, ut impetraremus, Cic. Fam. 13, 7, 5.—With the particles of comparison: *atque (ac), ac si, quasi, just the same as, even as, as though*: pro eo ac debui, *just as was my duty*, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 1: pro eo ac si concessum sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 32, 54: pro eo est atque si adhibitus non esset, Dig. 28, 1, 22: pro eo erit quasi ne legatum quidem sit, ib. 30, 1, 33: pro eo quod, *for the reason that, because*: pro eo quod ejus nomen erat magna apud omnes gloria, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: pro eo quod pluribus verbis vos quam volui fatigavi, veniam a vobis petitam velim, Liv. 38, 49 fin.—**5.** On account of, *for the sake of*: dolor pro patriā, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: tumultus pro recuperandā re publica, id. Brut. 90, 311 dub. (B. and K. omit pro): dedit pro corpore nummos, i. e. to rescue his person, Hor. S. 1, 2, 43: aliquem amare pro ejus eximia suavitate, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234: pro quibus meritis quanto opere dilectus sit, Suet. Aug. 57: cum pro incoluntia principis vota susceperunt, Tac. A. 4, 17: pro bono (= bene), Sall. J. 22, 4.—**6.** Pro is used in its most general sense in stating the relation between two objects or actions, *in proportion, in comparison with, according to or as, conformably to, by virtue of, for, etc.*: meus pater nunc pro hujus verbis recte et sapienter facit, *according to his story*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 133: tu pro oratione nec vir nec mulier mihi's, id. Rud. 4, 4, 71: pro viribus tacere ac fabulari, *according to one's ability*, Enn. ap. Non. 475, 4 (Trag. v. 181 Vahl.): facere certum est pro copiā ac sapientiā, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 8: agere pro viribus, Cic. Sen. 9, 27: aliquem pro dignitate laudare, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33: proelium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium fuit, Liv. 21, 29: pro imperio, *by virtue of his office or authority*: quia pro imperio palam interfici non poterat, Liv. 1, 51, 2; hence, *imperatively, dictatorially, summarily*: nec illum ipsum submovere pro imperio posse more majorem, id. 2, 56, 12: hem! satis pro imperio, quisquis es, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 18: pro tuā prudentiā, Cic. Fam. 4, 10, 2; 11, 12, 2: cum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69: quibus aliquid opis fortasse ego pro meā, tu pro tuā, pro suā quisque parte ferre potuisset, id. Fam. 15, 15, 3: pro

virili parte, *according to one's ability*, id. Sest. 66, 138; Liv. praef. 2; Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 23.—Esp. p. freq.: pro ratā parte and pro ratā, *in proportion, proportionably*; v. ratus: pro se quisque, *each according to his ability, each one for himself*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58; Caes. B. G. 2, 25; Verg. A. 12, 552 et saep.: pro tempore et pro re, *according to time and circumstances*, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: pro facultatibus, Nep. Epam. 3, 5.—Pro eo, quantum, or ut, *in proportion to, as, according to, according as*: eaque pro eo, quantum in quoque sit ponderis, esse aestimanda, Cic. Fin. 4, 21, 58: equidem pro eo, quanti te facio, quicquid feceris, approbabo, id. Fam. 3, 3, 2: tamen pro eo ut temporis difficultas tulit, etc., L. Metell. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 126.

7. In composition the o is long in some words, in others short (through the influence of the Gr. *προ-*): *prōde, prōfiteor*; and even in words borrowed from the Greek, as *prōlogus*.—Its signification has reference either to place, before, forwards; or to protection, for: *procedo, procuro, profanus*; *procuro, propugno, prosum, protego*.

2. prō (less correctly *prōh*), *interj.*, an exclamation of wonder or lamentation, *O! Ah! Alas!* (class.). (a) With *nom.*: *proh!* bonae frugi hominem te jam pridem esse arbitror, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 4: pro Jupiter! Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 12 Müll. (Trag. v. 225 Vahl.); Ter. And. 4, 3, 17; id. Eun. 3, 5, 2; id. Ad. 1, 2, 31; cf.: pro supreme Jupiter, id. ib. 2, 1, 42: pro Jupiter, Hominis stultitiam! id. ib. 3, 3, 12: pro dii immortales, id. ib. 3, 4, 1; cf.: pro dii immortales! Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33: pro curia inversique mores! Hor. C. 3, 5, 7: pro scelus, Mart. 2, 46, 8.—(β) Parenthet.: pro, quanta potentia regni Est, Venus alma, tui, Ov. M. 13, 758: et mea, pro! nullo pondere verba cadunt, id. H. 3, 98: tantum, pro! degeneramus a patribus, Liv. 22, 14, 6; Curt. 4, 16, 10.—(γ) With *acc.*: pro divom fidem! Enn. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25 (Sat. v. 30 Vahl.); Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 28; cf.: pro deum atque hominum fidem! id. And. 1, 5, 2; 11; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 9; Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 48; instead of which, ellipt.: pro deum immortalium! Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 4: pro deum atque hominum, id. Hec. 2, 1, 1: pro fidem deum! facinus foedum, id. Eun. 5, 4, 21.—(δ) With *gen.*: pro malae tractationis! Tert. Poen. fin.

† prōaedicatūm, i, n. [pro-aedifico], *a balcony*: proaedicatūm dicitur, quod ex privato loco processit in publicum solum, Fest. p. 242 Müll.

† prōāgorus, i, m., = *προάγορος*, *a director*, the highest magistrate in some towns of Sicily, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 50; 2, 4, 39, § 85.

prō-āmīta, ae, f., *a great-grandfather's sister*, Dig. 38, 10, 1; Paul. Sent. 4, 11, 5.

† prōapōdōsis, is, f., = *προαποδόσις*, *a figure of speech so called*: proapodosis redditio orationis, id est, cum nomen in postremā parte membri, aut eadem quaecumque pars orationis redditur, ex quā idem membrum coepit: ut si dicas: Publicas tibi calamitates imputare debet respublica, Mart. Cap. 5, 175 Grot. (Kopp, § 533, proapodosis); so Aquila Fig. Sentent. p. 24 Capper.

† prōarchē, ēs, f., = *προαρχή*, *one of the Acons of the Valentinians*, Tert. adv. Val. 7, 35.

prō-auctor, ōris, m., *a remote ancestor, founder* (post-Aug.): generis sui pro-auctor, Suet. Claud. 24.

prō-āvia, ae, f., *a grandfather's or grandmother's mother, a great-grandmother* (post-Aug.), Suet. Calig. 10; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 1; 10.

prōāvitus, a, um, adj. [proavus], *of or belonging to a great-grandfather, or to one's ancestors, ancestral* (poet.): regna, *inherited from his forefathers*, Ov. M. 13, 416: rura, Stat. S. 4, 4, 83: potentia, Sil. 16, 254: medicamina didicit, id. 5, 366: facta, id. 11, 88.

prō-āvunculus, i, m., *a great-grandmother's brother*, Dig. 38, 10, 1; 10.

prō-āvus, i *gen. plur.* proāvum, Stat. Th. 10, 807), m. **1.** *A grandfather's or grandmother's father, a great-grandfather* (class.): pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5; cf. id. Mil.

2, 4, 20: proavus et avus, Cic. Mur. 7, 15; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 1; 10.—**II.** Transf., *forefather, ancestor*: in censurā de proavo multum cogitato tuo, i. e. of *Appius Claudius Cæcus*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 4; Curt. 6, 11, 26; Hor. A. P. 270; Ov. Am. 3, 15, 6; Stat. Th. 10, 807: felices proavorum atavi, Juv. 3, 312.

prōba, ae, f. [probo], a *proof* (post-class.), Amm. 21, 16, 21; Cod. Just. 12, 25, 1.

prōbabilis, e, adj. [id.]. **I.** Lit., *that may be assumed, believed, or proved; likely, credible, probable* (class.): probabile est id, quod fere fieri solet, aut quod in opinione positum est, aut quod habet in se ad haec quandam similitudinem, sive id falsum est, sive verum, Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 46: quae probabilia videantur, id. Fin. 5, 26, 76: est enim in his rebus aliquid probabile, id. ib. 3, 17, 58; id. Ac. 2, 11, 33; 2, 63, 154: nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendo fiat probabile, id. Par. praef. 1: ratio, id. Off. 1, 3, 8: conjectura et ratio, id. Div. 2, 6, 16: probabilis et prope vera disputatio, id. de Or. 1, 56, 240: causa, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 173: mendacium, Liv. 40, 29: Causae, Tac. A. 6, 14.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *worthy of approval, pleasing, agreeable, acceptable, commendable, laudable, good, fit* (class.). **A.** Of persons: C. Licinius probabilis orator: jam vero etiam probatus, Cic. Brut. 76, 263: voce peracuta atque magnā, nec alia re ulla probabilis, id. ib. 68, 241: discipulus, id. de Or. 1, 28, 129: jucundior et probabilior populo orator, id. ib. 2, 36, 153; Nep. Cat. 3, 1.—**B.** Of things concr. and abstr.: materia, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 18: nomen, id. Caec. 25, 71: boves non minus probabiles animis, quam corporibus, Col. 6, 1, 2: aqua maxime probabilis, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 38: gustus, Col. 3, 2, 24: soli et caeli qualitas, id. ib. 3, 1, 10: rosa nec odore, nec specie probabilis, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 18: genus orationis, Cic. Part. 6, 19; Liv. 2, 13: mores, Col. 6, 2, 14: vir ingenio sane probabilis, Cic. Brut. 48, 180.—Hence, *adv.*: **prōbabiliter**, *A.* *Probably, credibly* (class.): rem breviter exponere et probabiliter, Cic. Or. 35, 122: rationem reddere, id. Fin. 3, 17, 58: dicere, id. de Or. 2, 82, 337: multa probabiliter argumentatus, Liv. 33, 28: justius et probabilius accusare, Cic. Inv. 2, 46, 136: defendere, Liv. 42, 48.—**B. *Laudably, fitly, well* (post-Aug.): consulatum gerere, Vell. 2, 46, 4: eleganter et probabiliter hoc dictum est, Gell. 9, 16, 6: recte et probabiliter dici, id. 1, 16, 9.—*Comp.*: probabilius Lutatius, Val. Max. 2, 8, 2.**

prōbabilitas, atis, f. [probabilis], *probability, credibility* (class.): magna, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 75: captiosa, id. Fin. 3, 21, 72: quodcumque nostros animos probabilitate percussit, id. dicimus, id. Tusc. 5, 11, 33.

prōbabiliter, *adv.*, v. probabilis *fin.*
prōbamentum, i, n. [probo], *proof* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 13, 6, 10.

† **prōbata**, grum, n., = *πρόβατα*, *sheep* (post-Aug. for oves), Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 16.

† **prōbaticus**, a, um, adj., = *πρόβατικός*, *of or belonging to sheep, sheep-* (eccl. Lat.): probatica porta Hierosolymis, the *sheep-gate*, near which the sheep destined for sacrifice were washed in a pool, Hier. de situ et nomine loc. Hebr. ex Joann. 5, 2.

prōbatio, ōnis, f. [probo]. **I.** *A trying, proving; a trial, inspection, examination* (class.): athletarum probatio, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: futura, id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 142; Varr. R. 1, 20, 1: oesypis, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 36: croci sinceri, id. 21, 6, 17, § 32: punicis, id. 36, 21, 42, § 155: gemmae recusant limae probationem, id. 37, 13, 76, § 200: equitum, a review, Val. Max. 2, 2, 9.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Approval, approval, assent* (class.): ob probationem pretium datum, Cic. Font. 4, 17: tale visum nullum esse ut perceptio consequatur, ut autem probatio, multa, i. e. the assent of belief, though not the direct evidence of the senses, id. Ac. 2, 31, 99.—**B.** *Proof, demonstration* (post-Aug.), Quint. 5, 10, 8: firma, id. 11, 3, 2: potentissimae, id. 5, 10, 103: ad cuius rei probationem immitit indices, Just. 32, 2, 9: oculorum, *ocular demonstration*, Plin. 2, 2, 2, § 5.—**C.** In partic., in rhet., *the third part of a discourse, also called confirmation or fides orationis, in which the orator enumerates his arguments*, Quint. 3, 9, 1.

† **prōbation**, ii, n., = *προβάτιον*, a *plant, also called arnogglossa*, App. Herb. 1.
prōbativus, a, um, adj. [probo], *of or belonging to proof, probative* (post-class.): quaestiones, Auct. Quint. Decl. 299.

prōbator, ōris, m. [id.], *an approver* (rare but class.): quid interest inter suasorem facti et probatorem? Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 29: rationis, id. Caecin. 29, 85: ingenii, Ov. P. 2, 2, 106: malorum improbatior, bonorum probator, App. de Deo Socr. 16.—**II.** *A trier, examiner* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Jer. 20, 12.

prōbatoria, ae, f. (sc. epistula) [id.], a *letter of recommendation* (from the emperor), a *certificate of qualification* (post-class.): sacra probatoria, Cod. Just. 12, 58, 2: emissā sacri scrinii probatoria, ib. 12, 60, 6; 12, 36, 7.

prōbatus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from *probo*.

prōbē, *adv.*, v. 1. probus *fin.* **A.**

Prōbiānus, a, um, v. 2. Probus.

prōbitas, atis, f. [1. probus], *goodness, worth, uprightness, honesty, probity; modesty* (class.): virtus, probitas, integritas in candidato requiri solet, Cic. Planc. 25, 62; id. Fam. 13, 10, 3: probitatis commendatio, id. de Or. 1, 26, 122: spectatae probitatis femina, Tac. A. 13, 12; Quint. 6, 4, 11 *fin.*: exempla probitatis sinceritatisque, Gell. 14, 2, 5.—*Prov.*: probitas laudatur et alget, Juv. 1, 74.

prōbiter, *adv.*, v. 1. probus *fin.* **B.**

* **prō-bito**, ēre, v. a., *to move forward*: gradum, Pac. ap. Non. 154, 3; v. Trag. Rel. p. 101 Rib.

† **prōblēma**, atis (gen. plur. problematum, Gell. 3, 6, 1; abl. plur. problematis, id. 19, 6, 1), n., = *πρόβλημα*, a *question proposed for solution, a problem, enigma, riddle, puzzle* (post-Aug.), Suet. Gram. 4: problemata φιλοσοφούμενα, Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 8: Aristotelis libri sunt, qui Problemata physica inscribuntur, Gell. 19, 4, 1: Aristoteles in septimo problematum, id. 3, 6, 1; 2, 30, 11; App. Mag. 51: in problematis Aristotelis, Gell. 19, 6, 1: proponam vobis problema, Vulg. Judic. 14, 12.—Hence, **problematicus**, a, um, adj., = *πρόβληματικός*, *problematic; as subst.: problematica*, grum, n., *problems, cases set forth as problems* (the title of a medical work), Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 46.

prōbo, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. [1. probus].

I. *To try, test, examine, inspect, judge of any thing in respect of its goodness, fitness, etc.* (rare in class. Lat.; not in Cic. or Caes.; in eccl. Lat. very freq.). **A.** Lit.: militem neque a moribus neque a fortuna probabat, sed tantum a viribus, Suet. Caes. 65: tus probatur candore, etc., Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 65: mucronem cultri ad buccam, Petr. 70: terram amaram sive macram, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 33: denarios, id. 33, 9, 46, § 132: pecuniam, Dig. 46, 3, 39; cf.: sicut probavi ipse, have learned, proved by experience, Pall. 12, 7, 22: aurum per ignem probatur, Vulg. 1 Pet. 1, 7: iuga boum, id. Luc. 14, 19.—**B.** Trop.: tuo ex ingenio mores alienos probas, *judge of*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 30; id. Trin. 4, 3, 42: amicitias utilitate, Ov. P. 2, 3, 8.—*So, to test, try, prove, examine the mind or heart: ipsi vos probate*, Vulg. 2 Cor. 13, 5; cf. id. Zach. 13, 9; id. Ps. 138, 1 et saep.—**II.** *To esteem as good, serviceable, fit, just, etc.; to be satisfied with, to approve a thing* (class.; cf. comprobare): quis est, qui non probet, qui non laudet? Cic. Mil. 28, 77: istam rationem laudo vehementer et probo, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5: Cato ea sentit, quae non probantur in vulgus, id. Par. proem.; id. Fin. 2, 1, 1: Asia picem Idaeam maxime probat, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 128.—With *object-clause*: Caesar maxime probat coactis navibus mare transire et Pompeium sequi, Caes. B. C. 1, 29.—**B.** In partic. (mil. t. t.), *to approve for military service, to recruit, enlist*: quo (die) primum probati sunt, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 30, 2.—**C.** *To declare any thing well done, to express approbation of, to approve a thing*: laudant fabrum atque aedes probant, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 20: domum, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 3: villam, Liv. 4, 22: petentibus, ut ad opera probanda, anni et sex mensium tempus prorogaretur, id. 45, 15: plausu probatae puellae, Juv. 11, 164.—**D.** *To approve a person, to*

recognize as fit or worthy: ad unum Vincetorigem probant imperatorem, Caes. B. G. 7, 63, 6: quā impudentiā est, eumne testem improbabit quem iudicem probabit? Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45.—**III.** *To represent or show a thing to be good, serviceable, fit, right, etc.; to make acceptable, to recommend; and: aliquid alicui, to convince one of any thing: quos (libros), ut spero, tibi valde probabo*, Cic. Att. 4, 14, 1: officium meum P. Servilio, id. Verr. 2, 4, 38, § 82: causam alicui, id. Quint. 30, 92: nostrum officium ac diligentiam, id. Div. in Caecil. 22, 72: factum suum alicui, id. Att. 16, 7, 4: omnia facta dictaque mea sanctissimis moribus tuis, Plin. Ep. 10, 3 (20), 3.—With *de*: quibus de meo celeri reditu non probabam, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 4: se alicui, *to make one's self acceptable*: (Epicurus) multis se probavit, id. Fin. 2, 25, 81: quā in legatione (Ligarius) et civibus et sociis ita se probavit, ut, etc., id. Lig. 1, 2.—*Pass.*: mihi egregie probata est oratio tua, *has pleased*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 8.—**B.** In partic., *to make a thing credible, to show, prove, demonstrate*: crimen, Cic. Fl. 37, 93: his ego iudicibus non probabo, C. Verrem contra leges pecunias cepisse? id. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 10: causam paucis verbis, id. Balb. 21, 49: se memorem probare, *grateful*, id. Fam. 10, 24, 1: per facile factu esse illis probat, conata perficere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: hoc difficile est probatu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 1: et patrio pater esse metu probor, *my paternal fear shows that I am your father*, Ov. M. 2, 91: sicut Thrasy-machi probat exitus, Juv. 7, 204.—With *se*: malo praesens observantia, indulgentia, assidue memorem me tibi probare, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 1.—**C.** *To represent, pass off a person for another: loquebantur suppositum in ejus locum, quem pro illo probare velles*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 30, § 78: quod tu istis lacrimis te probare postulas, Non pluris refert quam, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 101.—*So absol.*: forma et aetas ipsas, facile ut pro eunucho probes, *pass for one*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 84.—Hence, **prōbatus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Tried, tested, proved, of approved goodness, good, excellent* (syn. spectatus). **1.** Of persons: ceterarum homines artium spectati et probati, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 124: ingeniosos et opulentos, et aetatis spatio probatos, id. Top. 19, 73: operum probatissimi artifices, Col. 11, 1, 6: probatissima femina, *most excellent*, Cic. Caecin. 4, 10.—**2.** Of things: argentum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 1: probata experimento cultura, Quint. 10, 2, 2: boleti probatissimi, Plin. 16, 5, 11, § 31: probatissima palma, id. 23, 5, 52, § 98: probatissima statua, id. 34, 8, 19, § 53: probata et expectata adulescentia, Lucil. ap. Non. 437, 13: moneta, Vulg. Gen. 23, 16.—**B.** Transf., *pleasing, agreeable*: ut nemo probatur primoribus patrum esset, Liv. 27, 8: probatissimus alicui, Cic. Planc. 11, 27.

† **prōbole**, es, f., = *προβολή*, a *putting forth, production* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Praescr. 46.

† **prōboscis** (-moscis, Sol. 24, 14; -muscis, Cassiod. Var. 10, 30), idis, f., = *προβόσκis*, a *trunk, proboscis, a snout*. **I.** In gen., Varr. ap. Non. 49, 11; Auct. B. Afr. 84, 2.—**II.** In partic., *the trunk or proboscis of an elephant: proboscidem amputare*, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 18; 28, 8, 24, § 88: proboscide abscissa, Flor. 1, 18, 9.

† **prōbrachys**, ōs, m., = *προβραχῆς* (sc. ποῦς), a *metrical foot, consisting of one short and four long syllables* (e. g. rēdūdā-vērūnt), Diom. p. 478 P.

prōbriperlēcēbrae, v. perlecebra.

prōbrose, *adv.*, v. probrosus *fin.*

prōbrostitas, atis, f. [probrosus], *shamefulness, ignominy, infamy* (late Lat.), Salv. Gub. D. 3, 9.

prōbrosus, a, um, adj. [probrosus], *shameful, ignominious, infamous* (class.). **A.** Of persons: vitā probrosus, et opertus infamia, Tac. A. 3, 68: feminae, Suet. Dom. 8: sordidissimus, et probrosissimus, Claud. Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 19.—**B.** Of things: crimen, Cic. Font. 12, 37: o magna Carthago, probrosis Altior Italiae ruinis! Hor. C. 3, 5, 39: natura, Suet. Calig. 11: carmina, lampoons, Tac. A. 14, 48: sermones, abusive discourses, id. ib. 2, 50: probrosae mollietiei homo, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 106: compellationes, Gell. 1, 5, 2.—*Adv.*: **prō-**

brōsē, *disgracefully, infamously* (post-Aug.): probro lēno illam prostituit, Sen. Contr. 1, 2: obicere, Gell. 17, 21, 31.

probrum, *i. n.* [cf. Gr. *πρόβριον*, to reproach; and *opprobrium*], *a shameful or disgraceful act* (class.; syn.: dedecus, flagitium). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: qui, nisi probum, omnia alia indelicta aestimant, Att. ap. Fest. p. 229 Müll.: flagitium probumque magnum expegefacis, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 42: ignaviae luxuriaeque probra, Sall. J. 44, 5: emergere ex paternis probis ac vitis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 162.—**B.** In partic., *unchaste or immodest conduct, lewdness, unchastity, adultery*: Alumenam insonstem probri Amphitruo accusat, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 9: exsequi, id. Truc. 2, 5, 8: vitii probrique plena, id. Mil. 2, 5, 13: probri insinulasti pudicissimam feminam, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99; Ov. M. 10, 695: probri suspicio, Suet. Caes. 43; cf.: aliquam habere cum summo probro, Ter. And. 5, 3, 10; Liv. 25, 3; Tac. A. 3, 56: probum virginis Vestalis ut capite puniretur, Fest. p. 241 Müll.—**II.** Transf., *the disgrace arising from an infamous act, shame, reproach, disgrace, dishonor, infamy*: ea tum compressa parit huc puerum, sibi probum, Caecil. ap. Fest. p. 229 Müll.: nemo id probro ducet Alumenae, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 30: ego jam tua probra aperibo omnia, id. Truc. 4, 2, 50: in probro esse, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 6: quem (Curium) censes senatu probri gratia moverant, Sall. C. 23, 1: vita rustica, quam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, to be reproachful, shameful, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: postquam divitiarum honori esse coeperunt, paupertas probro haberi, Sall. C. 12, 1: probum castis, labem integris, infamiam bonis inferre, Cic. Cael. 18, 42: ut probum obiectare, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 3: probum atque dedecus, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: terras implere probis, Ov. H. 17, 208: luere sanguine probra, id. Ib. 567.—**B.** In partic., *abuse, insult, reproachful language, a reproach, libel*: epistulae plenae omnium in me probrorum, Cic. Att. 11, 9, 2: aliquem probis maledictisque vexare, id. Fl. 20, 48: in isto tuo maledicto probum mihi nullum obiectas, id. Dom. 29, 76: probra dicere alicui, Ov. A. 3, 49: jactare in aliquem, Liv. 29, 9: ingerere probra, id. 2, 45: increpare multis ac servilibus probis, Tac. A. 11, 37: probra jacere, id. H. 4, 45: cumulare, id. A. 1, 21: aggerare, id. 13, 14: componere, id. Ib. 16, 21: probis lacessere, Sen. Agam. 980: probis omnibus contaminatus, Suet. Vit. 4.

* **probrus**, *a, um, adj.* [probrum], *disgraceful, ignominious, infamous*: animalia spurca atque probra, Gell. 9, 2, 9.

1. probus, *a, um, adj.* [Sanscr. *prabhu*, prominent, strong, from *pra* (v. *pro*) and *bhu* = *fiō*], *good, proper, serviceable, excellent, superior, able*; esp. in a moral point of view, *upright, honest, honorable, excellent, virtuous, etc.* (class.). **A.** Of persons: frugi et probum esse, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 53: probum patrem esse oportet, qui gnatum suum esse probiorem, quam ipsus fuerit, postulat, id. Ps. 1, 5, 23: cantores probos, *skilful, excellent, fine*, id. Ib. 3, 132: faber, id. Poen. 4, 2, 93: architectus, id. Mil. 3, 3, 40: artifex, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 29: lena, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 14: amator, id. Ib. 20: ad aliquam rem, *fit*, id. Poen. 3, 3, 67.—**2.** In partic., *well-behaved, well-conducted*: quam cives vero rufimant probam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 46: proba et modesta (mulier), Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 7.—**B.** Of things abstr. and concr.: affer huc duas clavos, sed probas, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 20: argentum, id. Pers. 4, 3, 57: nummi, id. Ib. 3, 3, 33: materies, id. Poen. 4, 2, 93: occasio, id. Cas. 5, 4, 2: navigium, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 100: res, id. Or. 51, 170: ager, Col. Arbor. 3, 6: sapor, id. Ib. 3, 7: color, id. Ib. 8, 2.—**PROV.**: proba merx facile emtorem reperit, *the best goods sell themselves*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 129; cf.: probae fruges suapte natura entent, Acc. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13.—**As subst.**: **probus**, *a, a good, worthy, upright man*: poeta peccat, cum probi orationem addigit improbo stultove sapienti, Cic. Or. 22, 74.—**Adv.**, in two forms. **A.** Form **probe**, *rightly, well, properly, fitly, opportunely, excellently* (class.): milites armati atque animati probe, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 18: aedes factae probe, id. Most. 1, 2, 19: probe lepideque con-

cinnatus, id. Men. 3, 2, 1: usque adhuc actum est probe, id. Mil. 2, 6, 107: probe curare aliquid, id. Rud. 2, 3, 50: satis scite et probe, id. Trin. 3, 3, 56: narras, Ter. And. 5, 6, 6: intellegere, id. Eun. 4, 6, 30: Antipater, quem tu probe meministi, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: de aqueductu probe fecisti, id. Att. 13, 6, 1: scire, id. Fam. 2, 12, 2: exercitus satis probe ornatus auxiliis, id. Ib. 2, 10, 2: illud probe judicas, id. Att. 7, 3, 3: de Servio probe dicis, id. Brut. 41, 151; id. Off. 1, 19, 62: scire, id. Brut. 2, 12; Liv. 22, 15.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *well, fitly, thoroughly, very, very much, greatly, finely, capitally, bravely* (syn.: plane, omnino, sine dubio): appotus probe, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 126: percutere aliquem, id. Ib. 1, 1, v. 162: decipere, id. Ib. 1, 1, v. 268: errare, id. Ib. 3, 3, 20: vide, ut sit acutus culter probe, id. Mil. 5, 4: tui similis est probe, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 18: perdocta est probe, id. Ib. 2, 3, 120.—**In responses**, as a token of applause, *well done! good! bravo!* unde agis te? Ca. Unde homo ebrius. *Philo.* Probe, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 28: miles concubinam intro abiit oratum suam, ab se ut abeat. *Acr.* Eu, probe! id. Mil. 4, 4, 9: probissime, *very well*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 65; id. Eun. 4, 7, 3.—**B.** Form **probriter**, *well, fitly, capitally* (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 510, 29; cf. Prisc. p. 1010.

2. Probus, *i. m., a Roman surname*, Suet. Gram. 24.—**Probianus**, *a, um, adj., of or named from a Probus*: purpura, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40.

Proca, *ae, m., v. Procas*.

procacia, *ae, f.* [proca], *boldness, shamelessness, impudence* (post-class.), Aus. Ep. 22 init.

procacitas, *atis, f.* [id.], *boldness, shamelessness, impudence* (class.): itaque a petendo petulantia, a procando, id est poscendo, procacitas nominata est, Cic. Rep. 4, 6, 19 (ap. Non. 23, 19): procacitatem alicujus coercere, Nep. Timol. 5, 2: procacitatis et petulantiae certamen, Tac. H. 3, 11: lepida, Mart. 2, 41, 17: galli gallinacei, *lechery*, Col. 8, 2, 15.

procaciter, *adv., v. procax fin.*

† **procālāre**, *provocare* ex Graeco καλέω, id est voco, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll.

† **procāpis**, *progenies*, quae ab uno capite procedit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll.

Procas and **Proca**, *ae, m., a king of Alba*: Proca Numitorem atque Amulium procreat, Liv. 1, 3, 9; Ov. M. 14, 622; id. F. 4, 52; 6, 143: proximus ille Procas, Verg. A. 6, 767.

procātio, *onis, f.* [proco], *a demanding in marriage, a suing, wooing* (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 320, 3.

procax, *acis, adj.* [id.], *bold, shameless, impudent, insolent, forward, pert, wanton* (class.; syn.: petulans, protervus). **A.** Of persons: leno procax, rapax, trahax, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 6: procaciores estis vos, id. Truc. 1, 2, 52: non solum meretrix, sed etiam procax, Cic. Cael. 20, 49: procax in lacessendo, id. Fam. 7, 13, 2: procax ore, Tac. H. 2, 23: ingenio, id. A. 14, 15: lingua, id. Ib. 1, 16: moribus, id. H. 3, 62.—**With gen.**: procax otii, i. e. in otio, Tac. A. 13, 46.—**B.** Of things: procaces manus, Plin. 22, 6, 7, § 17: Fescennina locutio, Cat. 61, 126: sermo, Sall. C. 25, 5: libertas, Phaedr. 1, 2, 2: nequitiae procaciores, Mart. 5, 2, 3: aliquem procacibus scriptis diffamare, Tac. A. 1, 72: procacissima lixarum ingenia, id. H. 2, 87: mulier meretrix et procax, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 30.—**Of the vine**: maritas populos complexae, atque per ramos earum procacibus brachiis scandentes, *with wanton arms*, i. e. *entwining tendrils*, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 10.—**Poet.**: Auster, i. e. *stormy*, Verg. A. 1, 536.—**Hence, adv.**: **procaciter**, *boldly, impudently, wantonly* (not in Cic. or Caes.): finem procaciter orto sermoni imponere, Curt. 8, 1, 32: procacius stipendium flagitare quam ex modesta militari, Liv. 28, 24; Tac. A. 5, 4: procacissime patris tui memoriam illudunt, Curt. 8, 1, 34: vultum obfirmare, Vulg. Prov. 21, 29.

pro-cēdo, *cessi, cessum, 3, v. n., to go forth or before, to go forwards, advance, proceed* (class.; cf.: progredior, prodeō). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: procedere ad forum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 2: illuc procede, id. Capt. 5, 2, 1: a portu, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 1: ante ag-

men, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27, 4: nil cum procedere lintrem Sentinus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 20: pedibus aequis, Ov. P. 4, 5, 3: passu tacito, Val. Fl. 5, 351.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In milit. lang., *to go or march forwards, to advance*, Caes. B. C. 3, 34: lente atque paulatim proceditur, id. Ib. 1, 80; id. B. G. 6, 25: agmen procedit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37; Curt. 7, 3, 19: processum in aciem est, Liv. 25, 21: ipsi jam pridem avidi certaminis procedunt, id. 3, 62, 6.—**Cf. of ships**, Caes. B. G. 7, 61; Verg. A. 4, 587.—**2.** Of processions, *to go on, set forward, move on, advance, etc.*: funus interim procedit: sequimur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 101; Hor. C. 4, 2, 49: tacito procedens agmine, Sil. 7, 91: vidisti Latios consul procedere fasces, id. 6, 443.—**C.** Transf. **1.** *To go or come forth or out, to advance, issue*: foribus foras procedere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 12: castris, Verg. A. 12, 169: extra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: in medium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 94: e tabernaculo in solem, id. Brut. 9, 37: in pedes procedere nascentem, contra naturam est, to be born feet first, Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 45: mediā procedit ab aula, Ov. M. 14, 46.—**h.** In gen., *to show one's self, to appear*: cum veste purpureā procedere, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119: obviam alicui procedere, to go towards, go to meet, id. Sest. 13, 68; cf.: Jugurthae obvius procedit, Sall. J. 21, 1: obviam, id. Ib. 53, 5: procedat vel Numa, Juv. 3, 138.—**c.** In partic., *to issue from the mouth, to be uttered*: sed interdum voces procedebant contumaces et inconsultae, Tac. A. 4, 60 init.; Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 36.—**d.** Of stars, etc., *to rise, come into view*: Ecce Dionaei processit Caesaris astrum, Verg. E. 9, 47: vesper, id. Ib. 6, 86.—**e.** Of the moon, *to wax, increase*, Plaut. 7, 3.—**2.** Of plants, *to put forth, spring forth, grow* (ante-class. and in post-Aug. prose): antequam radices longius procedere possint, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5: plerumque germen de cicatrice procedit, Col. 4, 22, 4: gemma sine dubio processura, Pall. 7, 5, 3; 8, 3, 1 et saep.—**3.** Of place, *to project, extend*: ita ut in pedes binos fossa procedat, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159: Lydia super Ioniam procedit, id. 5, 29, 30, § 110: promuntorium, quod contra Peloponnesum procedit, id. 4, 2, 3, § 6; Cels. 8, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, *to advance, pass, elapse* (class.): ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall. J. 21, 2; Nep. Pel. 3, 3: jamque dies alterque dies processit, Verg. A. 3, 356: dies procedens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53: procedente tempore, in process of time, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 17: si aetate processerit, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 50: tempus processit, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: procedente die, Liv. 28, 15; Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 8: procedunt tempora tarde, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 5: incipient magni procedere menses, Verg. E. 4, 12: pars major anni jam processerat, Liv. 3, 37.—**B.** *To come or go forth, to appear, to present or show one's self* (poet. and post-Aug.): nunc volo subducto gravior procedere voltu, i. e. *to conduct myself more gravely, to undertake more serious matters*, Prop. 2, 10 (3, 1), 9: quis postea ad summam Thucydidis, quis Hyperidis ad famam processit? Petr. 2.—**2.** In partic., *to go or get on, to advance, make progress* (class.; cf. proficere): dicendi laude multum, Cic. Brut. 36, 137: in philosophia, id. Fin. 3, 2, 6: honoribus longius, id. Brut. 48, 180; cf. id. Har. Resp. 23, 48: ad virtutis aditum, id. Fin. 3, 14, 48: ambitio et procedendi libido, a passion for getting on, for rising in the world, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 3: longius iras, Verg. A. 5, 461: perspicuum est, quo compositiones unguentorum processerint, to what extent, how far, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: ut ratione et via procedat oratio, id. Fin. 1, 9, 29: eo vecordiae processit, ut, went so far in folly, Sall. J. 5, 2: Adherbal, ubi intellegit eo processum, id. Ib. 21, 1; so, processit in id furoris, Vell. 2, 80, 2: eoque ira processit, ut, etc., Liv. 9, 26, 2: ex infima fortuna in ordinem senatorium, et ad summos honores, Suet. Rhet. 1, 10.—**C.** *To run on, continue, remain*: et cum stationes procederent, prope obruentibus infirmum corpus armis, i. e. *guard duty returned so frequently as to seem continuous*, Liv. 5, 48, 7: ut its stipendia procederent, id. 25, 5, 8; 27, 11, 14; cf. aera, id. 5, 7, 12.—**D.** *To go on, continue, follow*; esp. of speech, etc.: ad dissuadendum, Liv. 30, 35; cf. Plaut. Am. prol. 117: non imitor λακωνισμὸν tuum: altera jam pagella procedit, Cic. Fam. 11, 25, 2.—**E.** To

turn out, result, succeed, prosper (class.): parum procedere, Ter. And. 4, 1, 48; Liv. 1, 57; 38, 7: nonnumquam summis oratoribus non satis ex sententia eventum dicendi procedere, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 123: alicui pulcherrime, id. Phil. 13, 19, 40: alicui bene, id. Rab. Post. 1, 1: omnia prospere procedent, Cic. Fam. 12, 2: *Impers.* (cf. succedo): quibus cum parum procederet, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3; cf.: velut processisset Spurio Licinio, Liv. 2, 44, 1.—*Ab-sol.*, to turn out or succeed well: mane quod tu occoeris negotium agere, id totum procedit diem, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 34: ferme ut quisque quidque occoerit, sic ei procedunt post principia, id. ib. 4, 1, 4: Syre, processisti hodie pulcre, have succeeded finely, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 22: si processit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: quod si consilia Andranodoro processissent, Liv. 24, 26, 5.—*To turn out favorably for, to result in favor of, to benefit, be of use to one*: totidem dies emptori procedent, Cato, R. R. 148: benefacta mea reipublicae procedunt, Sall. J. 85, 5; Ov. H. 9, 109.—*3. To be effectuated*: venenum non processerat, Tac. A. 15, 60: medicina processit, Col. 6, 6, 4.—*F.* To go or pass for, to be counted or reckoned as any thing (ante- and post-class.): ut binae (oves) pro singulis procedant, shall be reckoned as one, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5; Dig. 5, 3, 32: quod ita procedit, si ea, cui donabatur, eum interposuit, ib. 24, 1, 11.—*G.* To happen, take place, occur (ante-class.): numquid processit ad forum hodie novi? Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 7.—*H.* To come or proceed from, to be derived from (post-class.): res, quae a sacratissimis imperatoribus procedunt, Cod. Just. 7, 37, 3.—*In part. pass.*: in processa aetate, advanced, Scrib. Comp. 100.

† **procēleusmāticus**, i, m., = *προκελευσματικός* (ποιός), a metrical foot of four short syllables; as, ἀνιμῦλα, miserula, Diom. 513 P.; cf. Mar. Victorin. p. 2546 P.

procēlla, ae, f. [pro and root kel; Gr. κέλης, runner; cf.: celer, celox], a violent wind (by which things are prostrated), a storm, hurricane, tempest (class.). *I.* Lit.: procēlla distat latitudine a vortice et a turbine disiecta nube verius quam rupta, Plin. 2, 49, 50, § 133: turbinis inmanem vim provomit atque procēllae, Lucr. 6, 447: imbres, nimbi, procēllae, turbines, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51; Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 17: creber procēllis Africanus, Verg. A. 1, 85: stridens Aquilone procēlla, id. ib. 1, 103: si mugiat Africae Malus procēllis, Hor. C. 3, 29, 58; 2, 9, 3: praecipites, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 35: navis quassata procēlla, id. ib. 5, 17: raperent mea poma procēllae, id. Nux, 163: procēlla nivem effuderat, Curt. 3, 13, 7: imbrem excussant procēllae, id. 4, 7, 14: Thalle, turbida rapacior procēlla, Cat. 25, 4.—*With gen.*: validi venti collecta procēlla, Lucr. 6, 124.—*II.* Transf. *A.* (Mostly in plur.) A storm, tumult, violence, commotion, vehemence: tempestates et procēllas in illis fluctibus concionum, Cic. Mil. 2, 5 (also cited ap. Quint. 8, 6, 48, and particularly mentioned as a figure, id. 8, 6, 48, § 7): vita tranquilla et quieta remota a procēllis invidiarum, Cic. Clu. 56, 153: ut procēllam temporis devitaret, id. Verr. 1, 3, 8: patriae, id. Dom. 53, 137: agitari tribunicis procēllis, Liv. 2, 1; cf.: seditionum procēllae, id. 28, 25: procēllae civiles, civil commotions, Nep. Att. 10, 6; cf.: ferimur procēlla, Verg. A. 7, 594; Ov. M. 13, 656.—*B.* In milit. lang. *1.* A charge, onset, sudden attack of cavalry: hac velut procēlla ita consternavit equos, ut, etc., Liv. 37, 41 *fin.*: equestrem procēllam excitemus oportet, id. 30, 18: equestris, id. 29, 2; Tac. H. 3, 53.—*2.* In gen., of a fierce battle: hic secunda belli Punici procēlla deservit, Flor. 2, 6, 12; Lucr. 8, 203.—*3.* Of a storm of eloquence: priusquam illam eloquentiae procēllam effunderet (Ulixes), Quint. 11, 3, 153: contionum, id. 8, 6, 7.

prō-cello, ēre, v. a. [cf.: percello, procēlla, celer], to throw or cast down (ante-class.): procello, *περιτρέπω*, Gloss. Philox.: procellant sese in mensam, i. e. lie down (at table), Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 167 Ritschl N. cr.; cf.: procellant, procumbunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll.

procēllōsē, adv., v. procēllōsus *fin.*
procēllōsus, a, um, adj. [procēlla], full of storms, stormy, tempestuous, boisterous (perh. not ante-Aug.): ver procēllō-

sum, Liv. 40, 2: status caeli, Col. 9, 4, 1: mare, Val. Fl. 3, 621; cf. in the *sup.*: procēllōssimum pelagus, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 22 *fin.*: Noti, stormy winds, i. e. which raise storms, Ov. H. 2, 12; id. Am. 2, 6, 44.—*Adv.*: **procēllōsē**, boisterously (late Lat.): genus humanum procēllōse tumidum, Aug. Conf. 13, 20.

procēr, ēris, in *sing.* only Juv. 8, 26, and Capitol. Max. 2; **procēres**, um (ante-class. collat. form **procūs**, i, in the *gen. plur.*: procum patricium in descriptione classium quam facit, Serv. Tullius, significat procerum, Fest. p. 249 Müll.; cf.: jam (ut censoriae tabulae loquuntur) fabrum et procum audeo dicere, non fabrorum et procerum, Cic. Or. 46, 156), m. [pro and root kar- of creō; cf. procerus]. *I.* Lit., a chief, noble; plur., the leading men, chiefs, nobles, princes (class.); syn.: primores, optimates, primi): scindunt proceres Pergamum, the Grecian chiefs, princes, * Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 130: audiebam nostros proceres clamantes, Cic. Fam. 13, 15, 1: Latinorum, Liv. 1, 45, 2: Etruscorum, id. 10, 10: ego proceribus civitatis annumeror, Tac. A. 14, 53: Caecina Largus e proceribus, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 5: delectos populi ad proceres, Verg. A. 3, 58: castrorum, Lucr. 7, 69: in procerum coetu, id. 8, 261; Juv. 2, 121; 3, 213: proceres rerum, Sil. 11, 142.—*Transf.*, of bees: procerum seditio, Col. 9, 9, 6.—*In sing.*: agnosco procerem, Juv. 8, 26: in pueritia fuit pastor nonnumquam et procer, a leader, captain, Capitol. Max. 2.—*II.* Trop., the foremost or most celebrated men, the masters in an art, science, etc. (post-Aug.): proceres artis ejus (medicinae), Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 26: sapientiae, id. 7, 30, 31, § 112: galae, id. 9, 17, 30, § 66: indicatis in genere utroque (pingendi) proceribus, id. 35, 11, 40, § 138.

procērē, adv., v. procerus *fin.*

procēres, um, v. procer.

procērītās, ātis, f. [procerus], a high growth, height, tallness. *I.* Lit. (good prose): candor huius te et proceritas, vultus oculique perpulerunt, his tall stature, Cic. Cael. 15, 36; so *absol.*, Tac. A. 12, 44; 4, 57; Suet. Vit. 17; Gell. 9, 11; cf. corporis, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 6; Just. 13, 1, 11.—*Of plants*: cum admiraretur proceritates arborum, Cic. Sen. 17, 59: palmetis est proceritas et decor, Tac. H. 5, 6: herbarum, height, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 27: tiliae, id. 16, 14, 25, § 65: balsami, id. 12, 25, 54, § 113: tollentis se proceritate luxuriosa, id. 19, 8, 41, § 139.—*II.* Transf., in gen., length: quae (animalia) altiora sunt, ut anseres, ut cygni, ut cameli, adjuvantur proceritate collorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: alces, ni proceritas aurium et cervicis distinguat, jumento similis, Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39: pediculi (glandis) proceritas brevitaeque, id. 16, 6, 8, § 23: rubri, id. 17, 13, 21, § 96: pedum, Cic. Or. 63, 212.

procērītūdō, inis, f. [id.], high stature, height, tallness (late Lat. for proceritas), Sol. 1, 87; Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 112 Mai; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 30.

procērūlus, a, um, adj. *dim.* [id.], rather long, longish (post-class.): manus, App. Flor. 2, p. 351, 8.

procērus, a, um, adj. [pro and root kar- of creō; cf. Gr. κράτος, κρατερός], high, tall, long. *I.* Lit. (class.; cf. excelsus): procerum collum, Cic. Brut. 91, 313: boves cornibus proceris, Col. 6, 1, 3: in procero corpore, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 22: homo procerae staturae, Suet. Vesp. 23: habitu procerus, Tac. H. 4, 1: pueritia, id. ib. 14, 14: homo procerior, Col. 3, 8, 2: usus est calceamentis altiusculis, ut procerior videretur, Suet. Aug. 73: (Galatea) floridior pratis, longa procerior alno, Ov. M. 13, 790: inter hos procerissimos populos, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15: procerissimus quisque, Suet. Calig. 47: cohortes, Sil. 15, 717: statura, Vulg. Num. 13, 33.—*Of plants, trees*: procerissimae populi, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15: quid enim abiete procerius? Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 26: proceras lauros, Cat. 64, 289: silvae, Ov. H. 16, 107; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 7: Pompeianum (genus) procerius, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 140.—*B.* In part., perh. the name of a company of tall soldiers, similar to our *grenadiers*: VETERANVS EX PROCERIORIBVS, Inscr. Murat. 800, 2.—*II.* Transf., in gen., long, extended, large: passus, Lucr. 4, 827: aves procero rostro, Cic.

N. D. 1, 36, 101: lupi, large, Hor. S. 2, 2, 36; cf.: theos, luporum id genus est, procerius longitūdine, Plin. 8, 34, 52, § 123: procerior cauda, id. 8, 45, 70, § 183: dextera, id. 11, 43, 99, § 245: proceriores uniones, id. 9, 35, 56, § 113: cucurbitae, id. 19, 5, 24, § 72: syllabae procerae sunt, quae vocalem longam habent in paenultima, ut facultas, long, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 423 P.: anapaestus, procerior numerus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185.—*Poet.*: plangebant aliae proceris tympana palmis, i. e. outstretched, upraised, Cat. 64, 289.—*Hence, *adv.*: **procērē**, comp.: brachium procerius projectum, stretched out to a greater length, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 220.
procēssio, ōnis, f. [procedo], a marching onwards, an advance; in *sing.*: a militibus nostris reditus magis maturus quam processio longior quaereretur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 24; so in *plur.*, Veg. Mil. 2, 22; of the formal entrance of the consul upon his office, Cod. Just. 12, 3, 4; of the public appearance of the emperor, Capitol. Pertin. 11, 3.—*II.* A religious procession (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

1. procēssus, a, um, Part., from procedo.

2. procēssus, ūs, m. [procedo], a going forwards, advance, course, progression, progress, process. *I.* In *gen.* (class.): procēssus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 65, 232: processum vult, the progress of the discourse, id. Or. 62, 210: in Graecis litteris magnum processum habere, Attel. Philol. ap. Suet. Gram. 10: sin in processu coepit crudescere morbus, in its course, Verg. G. 3, 504: amnis, Sen. Ben. 3, 29, 3: pelagi, Rutil. Nam. 1, 439.—*In plur.*: tantos processus efficiebat, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: sic tua processus habebat fortuna perennes, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 25; cf. Juv. 1, 39: aversatio alienorum processuum, Sen. Tranq. 2, 11: inimica semper alienis processibus invidia, success, good fortune, id. Cons. ad Polyb. 9, 4, § 28: queruntur et de consiliis et de processibus suis, of their results, id. Ep. 115, 17: in malis, progress, Vulg. Eccles. 20, 9.—*B.* In part. (a) The ceremonious appearance of the consul on assuming office, Dig. 24, 1, 41.—(β) The public appearance of the emperor (opp. to recensio), Treb. Pol. Gall. 17, 3.—(γ) An attack: rapidus turmarum, Amm. 19, 2, 6.—*III.* Transf. *A.* A projection, process, Cels. 8, 1.—*B.* Of time, a passing away, elapsing, lapse (post-class.): ternis diebus ac noctium processibus, Prud. Cath. 7, 121: temporis, Firm. 3, 4; Amm. 14, 1, 2; cf. id. 31, 16, 6; Cod. 31, 2, 3.

† **procestrīa** dicuntur, quo proceditur in muro. Aelius procestrīa aedificia dixit esse extra portam, Artorius procestrīa, quae sunt ante castra, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225, 12.

† **prōchos agriōs**, m., = *πρόχος ἀγρίος*, a plant, perh. pure Lat. saxifraga, App. Herb. 97.

Prōchŷta, ae, and **Prōchŷtē**, ēs, f., = *Προχῆτα*, a small Italian island near Campania, the mod. *Procida*, Mel. 2, 7, 18; Plin. 2, 88, 89, § 213; 3, 6, 12, § 82; Verg. A. 9, 715; Ov. M. 14, 89; Juv. 3, 5.

1. procidentīa, ium, n., v. 1. procido *fin.*

2. procidentīa, ae, f. [1. procido], a falling down or forwards of a part of the body out of its place, a procidence, pro-lapse: ani, Cels. 6, 6, 8 *fin.*: vulvarum, Plin. 23, 9, 81, § 161: sedis, id. 26, 8, 58, § 90; cf. procido, P. a.—*II.* Gram. t. t. = *ἀντιπρωσις*, the substitution of one case for another, Prisc. 1099 P.

1. prō-cīdo, idi, 3, v. n. [cado], to fall forwards or down, to fall flat, fall prostrate (perh. not ante-Aug.). *I.* In *gen.*: ad pedes alicujus, Hor. Epod. 17, 13: praecipit procidit ante proram, Liv. 26, 39: universi prociderunt, id. 45, 25: in corpus amici, Stat. Th. 9, 47: cum tu lassata sequendo Procidis, Ov. M. 9, 649: impulsa cupressus Euro Procidit late, Hor. C. 4, 6, 10: mūri pars procidit, Liv. 31, 46 *fin.*—*II.* In part., of a part of the body, to fall down or forwards out of its place: oculi procidunt, Cels. 6, 6, 8 *fin.*: oculi procidentes, Plin. 24, 13, 73, § 118: si procident vulvae, id. 23, 6, 54, § 103: pastilli ex acacia sistunt vulvam et sedem procidentes, id. 24, 12, 67, § 110.—*Hence*, **procidentīa**, ium, P. a., n. plur., parts of the body that

fall out of their place, Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 56; 24, 11, 59, § 99.

‡ **2. procido**, no perf., isum, 3, v. a. [pro-caedo], to strike down, Not. Tir. p. 18: procisus, praecisus, id. ib.

prociūsus, a, um, adj. [I. procido]. **I.** Fallen down, prostrate (post-Aug.): saltz procidua, Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 133; Stat. Th. 3, 127; Sid. Carm. 23, 415.—**II.** Of parts of the body, falling down or forwards, *prociduous*: sedes, Plin. 21, 20, 87, § 151: umbilicus, id. 20, 20, 81, § 211.

pro-cieo, no perf., citum, 2, v. a., to call forth, demand (post-class.): matrem procitum plurimi venerunt, Liv. Andron. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll. (a transl. of the Homeric τόσσα: μητέρ' ἐμὴν μνῶνται, Od. 1, 248).—**II.** Procitum testamentum dicebatur velut procatum, provocatum, id est irritum ac ruptum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll.

Procilius, i, m. **I.** An historian contemporary with Cicero, Cic. Att. 2, 2, 2; Plin. 8, 2, 2, § 4.—**II.** A questor, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 16; id. Q. Fr. 2, 6 (8), 1.

Procilla, ae, f., or Julia Procilla, the mother of Agricola, Tac. Agr. 1.

prociñctūlis, e, adj. [prociñctus], of or belonging to the setting out of an army (late Lat.): ornatus, Cassiod. Var. 6, 22.

1. procinctus, a, um, Part., from procingo.

2. procinctus, ūs, m. [procingo, prop. a girding up; hence, transf.], milit. t. t., a being prepared or equipped for battle, readiness for action: procinctum, ὅταν εἰς πόλεμον συγκαλέσωνται, Gloss. Philox.: oratorem armatum semper ac velut in procinctu stantem, Quint. 12, 9, 21; cf. id. 10, 1, 2: neque in procinctu et castris habitos, Tac. H. 3, 2: in procinctu bellorum excubare, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66: testamentum facere in procinctu, to make one's will on the battle-field (one of the three ways of making a will), Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228; id. N. D. 2, 3, 9; Gell. 15, 27 sq.; Gai. Inst. 2, 101; Just. Inst. 2, 10.—**Prov.**: in procinctu habere aliquid, to have a thing ready or at hand: severitatem abditam, clementiam in procinctu habeo, Sen. Clem. 1, 1, 4; cf.: nisi in procinctu paratamque ad omnes casus habuerit eloquentiam, Quint. 10, 1, 2.—**II.** Transf., a military enterprise (late Lat.): et Lentiensibus indictum est bellum; ad quem procinctum imperator egressus, Amm. 15, 4, 1; 15, 9, 1.—**B.** Esp., a battle, an engagement: procinctu omisso, Amm. 17, 9, 1; 27, 4, 1: post procinctus ancipites, id. 27, 4, 11: in procinctu versari, Dig. 37, 13, 1.

pro-cingo, no perf., cinctus, 3, v. a., to gird up, to prepare, equip; only in part. perf.: **procinctus**, a, um, prepared for battle, ready for action, in fighting order: cum procinctae classes erant, Gell. 1, 11, 3: classis, i. e. an army ready to engage, an army, Lex ap. Fest. s. v. opima, p. 198, a Müll.; Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 4; Just. Inst. 2, 10, 1.

‡ **prociñctant**, provocitant. Citare enim vocitare est: unde prociñct et prociñctat dicebant pro poscit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll.: prociñctat, προκαλείται, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **prociñtare**, saepe prolicere, id est producere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 (perh. more correctly, prolicare).

‡ **prociñctum** testamentum, v. procieo.

prociñtus, a, um, Part., from procieo.

proclāmatio, ōnis, f. [proclamo]. **I.** In gen., a calling out, crying out, outcry (post-class.), Quint. Decl. 8, 21: trux, id. ib. 18, 16.—**II.** In partic., an appeal to a judge to assert one's liberty, Dig. 40, 12, 25; 14, 34; 23.

* **proclāmator**, ōris, m. [id.], a crier, bawler, vociferator, said of a bad advocate: non enim causidicum nescio quem neque proclamatorem aut rabulum hoc sermone nostro conquirimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202 Orell (dub.); B. & K. clamatorum, ex conj. Ellendt).

pro-clāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to call or cry out, to vociferate. **I.** In gen. (class.): assum, defendunt, proclamant, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 42, § 108: patre proclamante, se filiam jure caesam judicare, Liv. 1, 26: magnā proclamat voce Dioces, Verg. A. 5, 345: quid

non proclames, si, etc., Juv. 2, 75.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. lang. (a) To defend, to clamor in defence: proclamando pro sordidis hominibus, Liv. 22, 26, 2 (cf. proclamator).—(β) Proclamare ad or in libertatem, to assert one's liberty, to appeal to the judge to maintain one's liberty: ad libertatem, Dig. 40, 12, 42; 40, 13, 1; cf.: ad ingenuitatem, ib. 40, 14, 4: in libertatem, ib. 40, 12, 7; 40, 4, 59.

Procles, is or i, m., = Προκλῆς, the twin brother of Eurysthenes, king of the Lacedaemonians, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 90; Nep. Ages. 1, 2.

proclīnatio, ōnis, f. [proclino], a bending or inclining forwards: in concreto, a slope, declivity (Vitruvian), Vitruv. 5, 12, 4.—In plur.: ne structurae habeant ullā in parte proclinationes, Vitruv. 6, 11.

pro-clīno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to bend or incline forwards, to bend, incline (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: tum mare in haec magnus proclinet litora Nereus, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 39; Vitruv. 2, 8, 20: curvatura montis proclinata ad mare, id. 2, 10, 1: proclinatum latus, id. 5, 12, 3.—**II.** Trop., in part. pass., inclining or verging to a consummation, tottering to its fall: adjuvat rem proclinatam Convictiolanis, Caes. B. G. 7, 42, 2: proclinatā jam re, id. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, B, § 1.

proclivē, adv., v. proclivis fin.

proclivis, e (ante- and post-class. and poet.; collat. form **proclivus**, a, um, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 27; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 7; Cat. 64, 270; Front. Strat. 2, 2, 2; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 91), adj. [proclivus], sloping, steep, going downwards or downhill. **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.: solum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 7: per proclivem viam duci, Liv. 35, 30: omnia procliva sunt; facile descenditur, Sen. Apoc. 13.—Subst.: **pro-clive**, is (or **proclivum**, i), n., a slope, descent, declivity: pelli per proclive, downhill, downwards, Liv. 5, 43, 2: adjuvante proclivo impetum militum, Front. Strat. 2, 2, 2 (al. proclivio): in proclive detrudi, Auct. B. Alex. 76: per proclivia devolare, Col. 9, 5, 1.—Of persons, going downwards or downhill (poet.), Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 178.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Downwards, descending, downhill, declining (rare but class.): proclivi cursu et facili delabi, Cic. Rep. 1, 28, 44: jam proclivi senectute, declining, drawing to a close, App. Fl. 4, p. 361; cf.: Junius mensis est jam proclivus in Julium, Sen. Ep. 86, 16.—**Absol.**: proclivi currit oratio, flows precipitately, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84; v. Madv. ad h. l.—**B.** Inclined or disposed to a thing, liable, prone, subject; ready, willing (freq. and class.; mostly in a bad sense; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27, s. v. proclivitas; syn. propensus); constr. usually ad aliquid, more rarely with dat. or circa. (a) With ad: ingenium Hominum proclive ad lubidinem, Ter. And. 1, 1, 50: ad aliquem morbum proclivior, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: ergo et invidi et malevoli... quia proclives ad eas perturbationes, id. ib. 4, 12, 28: amicitia debet esse ad omnem comitatem facilitatemque proclivior, id. Lael. 18, 66.—(β) With dat. (poet.): sceleris proclivis egestas, Sil. 13, 585.—(γ) With circa (post-Aug.): eritque judex circa modestiam juris probatione proclivior, Quint. 4, 5, 21.—**C.** Steep, unsafe, untrustworthy; and hence, obscure, unintelligible: fecisti modo mi ex proclivo planum, you make it plain, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 28: faciam hanc rem planam ex proclivā tibi, id. Rud. 4, 4, 90: nam iste proclive'st quod jubet me plane collocare, id. As. 3, 3, 73.—**2.** Transf., easy to be done: proclivia anteponuntur laboriosis, Cic. Top. 13, 69: illa facilia, proclivia, jucunda, id. Part. 27, 95: ut fingendi proclivis esset ratio, id. Rep. 2, 10, 17: proclivus impetus, Lucr. 6, 728: cum proclivior faciliorque jactus sit ex supernis in infima, Gell. 9, 1, 2: dictu quidem est proclive, easy to be said, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69: quod est multo proclivius, much easier, id. Rep. 1, 6, 11.—**Absol.**: in proclivi, easy: tam hoc quidem tibi in proclivi, quam imber est, quando pluit, as easy, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 86: id faciam, in proclivi quod est, Ter. And. 4, 2, 18: alia omnia in proclivi erunt, will be easy, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2, 8; v. planum.—Hence, adv., in two forms, **proclivē** and **pro-cliviter** (cf. Gell. 10, 24; Macr. S. 1, 4).

A. Downwards: proclive labuntur, rush downwards, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42 Kühn. and Moser N. cr. (B. and K. proclivi); Lucr. 2, 455 Lachm.; cf. sublime ferri, under sublimis.—**Comp.**: labi verba proclivius, i. e. more rapidly, Cic. Or. 57, 191; cf.: quin proclivius hic iras decurrat ad acris, Lucr. 3, 311.—**B.** Easily: facile et procliviter persuadere, Castric. ap. Gell. 1, 6, 6.—**Comp.**: multo proclivius, Lucr. 2, 792.

proclivitas, ātis, f. [proclivis]. **I.** A steep descent, declivity (post-class.): parvulam proclivitatem digressus, Auct. B. Afr. 37.—**II.** A tendency, disposition, proneness, propensity, proclivity (class.): ad morbos proclivitas... proclivitas ad suum quodque genus, ad aegrotandum proclivitas. Sed haec in bonis rebus facilius nominetur, in malis proclivitas, ut significet lapsionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27 and 28.

procliviter, adv., v. proclivis fin. (**proclivium**, ii, a false read. for proclivo, Front. Strat. 2, 2, 2; v. proclivis.)

proclivus, a, um, v. proclivis init.

pro-clūdo, ēre, 3, v. a., to shut up (post-class.), Pall. 3, 26 (al. praeccludat).

Procnē, ēs, v. Progne.

proco, āre, v. a., and **procor**, āri, v. dep. [cf. precor], to ask, demand (very rare): parere mea vos majestas procat, Liv. And. ap. Non. 24, 7: a procando, id est poscendo, procacitas nominata est, Cic. Rep. 4, 6, 6 (ap. Non. 24, 3): procare, poscere, unde procaces meretrices ab assidue poscendo, et proci uxorem poscentes in matrimonio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 Müll.: poscere procare dictum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 80 ib.: perit, inquit, procari, si latet, Sen. Q. N. 4, praef. 5.

‡ **procoeton**, ōnis, m., = προκοίτων, an anteroom, antechamber (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10 and 23 (in Varr. R. R. 2, proem. § 2, written as Greek).

‡ **procomion**, ii, n., = προκόμιον, the hair on the front part of the head, the front hair (pure Lat. antiae), Veg. Vet. 3, 11, 4 Schneid. N. cr. (al. protocomia).

Proconessus, i, f., = Προκόνησος, an island in the Propontis, abounding in wine and marble, now Marmora, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 32, 44, § 151.—Hence, **A. Proconensis**, e, adj., of Proconessus, Proconessian: marmor, Sol. 37 med.—**B. Proconessus**, a, um, adj., Proconessian: ancilla, Plin. 7, 11, 9, § 49: marmor, id. 36, 6, 6, § 47; 37, 10, 70, § 185; Vitruv. 2, 8.

pro-consul (also separately, **pro consule**; v. pro, II. B. 2; and abbreviated, procos.), is, m. **I.** One who at the close of his consulship in Rome became governor of a province, or military commander under a governor; a proconsul, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 76: Domitium proconsulem accessit, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 902 P.: agendas pro praetoribus, prove consulibus grates, Tac. A. 15, 22: L. Manilius Procos., Caes. B. G. 3, 20.—**B.** Transf., of an ex-praetor made governor of a province: (Gellius) cum pro consule ex praetura in Graeciam venisset, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53; Liv. 37, 46.—**2.** = propraetor, Liv. 39, 29, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; 33, 25, 9; 35, 22, 6 al.—**II.** Under the emperors, who shared the provinces with the Senate, a governor in one of the provinces of the Senate, Suet. Aug. 47; Gai. Inst. 4, 139.—**B.** Of municipal officers, Vulg. Act. 19, 38.

proconsulāris, e, adj. [proconsul], of or belonging to a proconsul, proconsular (not in Cic. or Caes.): proconsularis vir, i. e. a proconsul, Tac. Agr. 42: imago, of the military tribuneship, which was in the place of a consulate, Liv. 5, 2, 9: jus, Tac. A. 13, 21: imperium, Gell. 5, 14, 17: PROVINCIA, of Africa, Inscr. Grut. 361, 1.

proconsulātus, ūs, m. [id.]. **I.** The dignity or office of a proconsul, a proconsulship (post-Aug.), Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 144; Tac. A. 16, 23; 30; Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 2 et mult. al.—**II.** A praetorship, Suet. Aug. 3.

procor, āri, v. proco.

‡ **procrastinatio**, ōnis, f. [procrastino], a putting off to the morrow or from day to day, procrastination: tarditas et procrastinatio, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 7.

procrastino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [procrastinus], to put off till the morrow.

hence, in gen., to put off, defer, delay, procrastinate (class.; cf. differo): rem differre cotidie ac procrastinare, Cic. Rosc. Amic. 9, 26; Front. Ep. ad Amic. 2, 6 med. Mai.—In pass.: res non procrastinatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 100: quae procrastinata sunt ab eo, Gell. 17, 10, 6.

procreābilis, e, adj. [procreo], of or belonging to generation (late Lat.): sacramentum, Cassiod. Var. 2, 10.

procreatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a begetting, generation, procreation (class.): procreatio liberorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: hominum procreationes, id. Div. 2, 46, 96.—**II.** Transf., that which is begotten, Vitr. 2, 9, 1.

procreator, ōris, m. [id.], a begetter, producer, creator (class.): ille procreator mundi deus, author, creator, Cic. Univ. 8, 23: a procreatoribus amari, by one's parents, id. Fin. 4, 7, 17; 5, 23, 65.

procreatrix, icis, f. [procreator], she that brings forth, a mother (class.): philosophia artium procreatrix quaedam et quasi parens, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 9; Auct. Pervig. Ven. 64.

pro-crēo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to bring forth, beget, generate, procreate, produce (class.). **I.** Lit.: procreare liberos lepidum est onus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 88: multiplices fetus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 128: de matrefamilias duo filios, id. Rep. 2, 19, 34: liberos ex tribus uxoriis, Nep. Reg. 2, 3: hoc solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 4; id. Fin. 3, 19, 62; Plin. Pan. 26, 6: natura hinc sensus animantium procreat omnes, Lucr. 2, 880: terra ex minutissimis seminibus tantos truncos ramosque procreat, Cic. Sen. 15, 52.—**II.** Trop., to produce, make, cause, occasion (class.): usum, Lucr. 4, 835: tribunatus, cujus primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19: vetus verbum est: Leges bonae ex malis moribus procreantur, Macr. S. 2, 13.

pro-cresco, ēre, 3, v. incho. **I.** To grow forth, spring up, arise, proceed (ante- and post-class.): quattuor ex rebus posse omnia procreescere, Lucr. 1, 715.—**B.** Trop.: vis morbi procrecit, Lucr. 6, 664.—**II.** To continue to grow, to grow up, grow larger, increase. ***A.** Lit.: res proguini et genitas procreescere posse, Lucr. 2, 566.—***B.** Trop.: qui (amor) si officiorum ratione coheretur, non ultra myrtos laurusque procreceret, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 2 Mai.

Procris, is and idis, f., = Πρόκρις, a daughter of the Athenian king Erechtheus, wife of Cephalus, who shot her in a wood, mistaking her for a wild beast, Ov. M. 7, 707 sq. and 795 sq.; id. A. A. 3, 727; acc. Procrin, Verg. A. 6, 445.

Procrustes, ae, m., = Προκρούστης, a noted highwayman in Attica. He had a bed upon which he compelled travellers to lie down; when they were longer than the bed he cut off as much of their limbs as would suffice to make the length equal; and when they were shorter he stretched them out to its length. He was slain by Theseus: vidit et imitem Cephisias ora Procrusten, Ov. M. 7, 438: torvus, id. H. 2, 69; Sen. Clem. 2, 1; cf. Hyg. Fab. 38.

***procrubitores** dicuntur fere velites, qui noctu custodiae causā ante castra excubant, cum castra hostium in propinquo sunt, ut M. Cato in eo, quem de re militari scripsit, the night-watch, Fest. p. 253 Müll.

pro-cūbo, āre, 1, v. n., to lie stretched out, to lie along (poet.): ubi saxea procubet umbra, Verg. G. 3, 145: procubat horrendus Getico Gravidus in Haemo, Claud. Consol. Prob. et Olyb. 119.

pro-cūdo, di, sum, 3, v. a., to fashion or make by hammering, to forge a thing. **A.** Lit. (poet.): in acuta et tenuia posse Mucronum duci fastigia procudendo, Lucr. 5, 1265: enses, Hor. C. 4, 15, 19: vomeris obtusi dentem, Verg. G. 1, 261.—**2.** Transf., in gen., to bring forth, produce: ignem, Lucr. 2, 1115: prolem propagando, id. 5, 856.—**B.** Trop., to form, cultivate (rare but class.): legendo et scribendo vitam procudito, Varr. ap. Non. 156, 28: non solum acuenda nobis, neque procudenda lingua est, sed, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 121: ingenium, Amm. 15, 2, 8.—**2.** Transf., in gen., to forge, contrive, bring forth, produce (ante-class.): haec mihi incus est; procu-

dam ego hinc hodie multos dolos, to forge artifices, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 20: voluptatem, Lucr. 3, 1081.

procul, adv. [procello, to drive away], in the distance, at a distance, a great way off, far, afar off, from afar. **I.** Lit., of place (class.; cf. longe, eminus); constr. absol.; with adv. of place; with ab and abl. (not in Cic., Caes., or Sall.); with abl. alone: cuja vox sonat procul? Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 18: sequi procul, id. Poen. 3, 3, 6: non jam procul, sed hic praesentes sua templa dii defendunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 13, 29: ubi turrim constitui procul viderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: jubet, ut procul tela concitaret, neu propius accederet, id. ib. 5, 34: procul attendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 153: procul e fluctu Trinacria, Verg. A. 3, 554: est procul in pelago saxum, id. ib. 5, 124: procul et e longinquo, Plin. 27, 3, 2, § 9: omnibus arbitris procul amotis, Sall. C. 20, 1: procul o, procul este, profani, keep aloof! Verg. A. 6, 258: cui procul astanti, Pettalus irridens dixit, Ov. M. 5, 114; cf. adstans non procul, App. M. 7, p. 183, 14.—With other particles of place, as hinc, inde, alicunde, longe, etc.: procul hinc stans, at a distance from this place, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1; Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 11: istic procul, id. Mil. 4, 4, 33: istic procul, id. Rud. 4, 4, 104: procul inde, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 18: procul alicunde, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 48: procul longe, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 10.—With a or ab, far from, far away from (class.): procul a terrā abripi, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145: esse procul a conspectu, far out of sight, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87: a castris, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: a portā, Liv. 1, 12, 8: ab Ariciā, id. 2, 26, 5: ab hoste, id. 7, 37, 6: a domo, id. 4, 18, 1; 5, 4, 11: a patriā, id. 23, 29, 7; Verg. E. 10, 46: a mari, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227: a Pado, id. 3, 17, 21, § 124: a litore, Quint. 12, proem. § 2: ab ore, id. 11, 3, 96: a fratre, Plin. Ep. 5, 9, 3: a mari, Sen. Q. N. 6, 7 fin.—With simple abl., far from, far away from: patriā procul, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1 (Trag. v. 295 Vahl): urbe, Ov. P. 1, 5, 73: ripā Tiberis, Liv. 2, 13, 6: oppido, id. 3, 22, 4: moenibus, id. 4, 10, 5: Nomento, id. 4, 22, 2: mari, Liv. 38, 16, 15: haud procul castris, Tac. H. 4, 22: Teutoburgiensi Saltu, id. A. 1, 60: regno, id. ib. 2, 67: non procul Euripidis poëtae sepulcro, Plin. 31, 2, 19, § 28: urbe Romā, id. 2, 94, 96, § 209: oppido, id. 3, 3, 4, § 21.—**II.** Trop., far, distant, remote; constr. with ab, the abl., or absol.: conscia mihi sum a me culpam hanc esse procul, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 50: procul ab omni metu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: viri, qui sunt procul ab aetate hujus memoria, id. Rep. 1, 1, 1: caelestia procul sunt a nostrā cognitione, id. Ac. 1, 4, 15: res procul ab ostentatione positae, Quint. 1, proem. § 4: quis tam procul a litteris, quin sic incipiat, so unacquainted with letters, so unlettered, id. 7, 1, 46; 8, 3, 23: ab odio, ab irā, id. 6, 2, 14: a sapiente, Sen. Ira. 1, 6, 4: ab omni negotio, id. Brev. Vit. 11, 2: a praesenti modestiā, Tac. A. 12, 6.—With simple abl.: liber invidiā, procul contentionibus, Quint. 12, 11, 7: eam (plebem) procul urbe haberi, out of public affairs, Liv. 4, 58, 12: procul negotiis, Hor. Epod. 2, 1: ambitione, id. S. 1, 6, 52: voluptatibus habere aliquem, to keep one aloof from enjoyments, deprive him of them, Tac. A. 4, 62: tali more, id. ib. 4, 28: procul dubio, without doubt, Quint. 1, 5, 14; 9, 1, 27; Plin. 9, 61, 87, § 184; Liv. 39, 40, 10; Suet. Ner. 3; for which: dubio procul, Flor. 2, 6; Lucr. 1, 812: procul vero est, far from the truth, untrue, Col. 1 praef. fin.—Absol.: assentatio vitiorum adiutrix procul amoveatur, Cic. Lael. 24, 89: homines superbissimi procul errant, err widely, greatly, Sall. J. 85, 38: pauperies immunda domus procul absit, i.e. pauperies domestica procul absit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 199: durabine procul dominoque legere superstes, Thebai? Stat. Th. 12, 810: non procul est quin, it does not want much of, etc., almost, nearly, Sil. 2, 335: haud procul est quin Romam agnosceret, Liv. 1, 5, 6.—**B.** In partic. (post-Aug. and very rare), in estimation of value, far removed from, much inferior to: aes suo colore pretiosum, procul a Corinthio (est), is far beneath or inferior to, much poorer than, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 8.

Procula, ae, f., name of a Roman woman, Juv. 2, 68; 3, 203.

proculcātio, ōnis, f. [proculco], a treading down (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: obtrubata proculcatione aqua, Plin. 8, 18, 26, § 68.—**II.** Trop.: ruina et proculcatio, Sen. Tranq. 11, 8.

proculcator, ōris, m. [id.], one who treads down obstacles; hence, in plur.: proculcatores, advanced troops, scouts (post-class.), Amm. 27, 10, 10 (al. procuratores).

proculcātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from proculco.

pro-culco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [calco], to tread down, trample upon (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: turbatus eques sua ipse subsidia terribis equis proculcavit, Liv. 10, 36, 5: crescenti segetes proculcat in herbā, Ov. M. 8, 290; cf. Sev. ap. Sen. Suas. 6, 26, 26 sq.—Of a Centaur: pedibusque virum proculcat equinis, Ov. M. 12, 374: solum, Col. 3, 13, 6: uvas, id. 12, 19, 3; cf. id. 12, 15, 3; Phaedr. 1, 32, 9: nepotem, trample to death, Just. 44, 4, 4: una ala ipso impetu proculcata erat, crushed, Curt. 3, 11, 14: aliqueum, Tac. H. 3, 81: materiam, Just. 38, 10, 3: qui tot proculcavimus nives, have trodden, i.e. traversed, Curt. 6, 3, 16.—**II.** Trop., to trample upon, tread under foot, despise: qui fata proculcavit, Sen. Phoen. 193: proculcato senatu, Tac. H. 1, 40: proculcata desertaque respublica, Suet. Vesp. 5: contumeliosā voce, Val. Max. 9, 5, 3.—Hence, **proculcātus**, a, um, P. a., trodden down; trop., = tritus, trodden under foot, mean, low, common (post-class.): verba proculcata vulgo et protrita, Gell. 18, 4, 6; cf. id. 17, 2, 10.

Proculēiāni, v. Proculus fin.

Proculēius, i, m., a Roman knight intimate with Augustus, Hor. C. 2, 2, 5; Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 148; 36, 24, 59, § 183; Juv. 7, 94.

Proculiāni, v. Proculus fin.

***proculiunt**, promittunt, ait significare Antistius de jure pontificali L. VIII., Fest. p. 253 Müll.

Proculus, i, m., a Roman surname: Proculum inter cognomina eum dicunt, qui natus est patre peregrinante a patriā procul. Proculus sunt qui credant ideo dictos, quia patribus senibus quasi procul progressa aetate nati sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll.—Esp., **1.** Proculus, a Roman senator, to whom Romulus is said to have imparted his desire to be worshipped as Quirinus, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 20; id. Leg. 1, 1, 3; Liv. 1, 16.—**2.** A celebrated Roman jurist, whose disciples are called **Proculiani** or **Proculēiāni**, Dig. 37, 14, 17; 1, 2, 2, § 53.

pro-cumbo, cūbui, cūbitum, 3, v. n. **I.** Lit., to fall forwards, fall or sink down, to prostrate one's self; of the wounded, the dying, suppliants, etc. (class.; cf. cado, ruo): procumbunt Gallis omnibus ad pedes Bituriges, ne pulcherrimam urbem succedere cogerentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: genibus, Ov. M. 13, 585: ad genua alicuius, Liv. 25, 7: ad pedes alicuius, Gell. 10, 15, 10: ante pedes, Ov. M. 10, 415; Petr. 30: templis, Tib. 1, 5, 41 (1, 2, 83): qui vulneribus confecti procubuisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 27; so, in genua, Curt. 9, 5, 13: Coroebus Penelei dextra Procumbit, Verg. A. 2, 424.—With dat. (post-Aug.): sibi tres legiones procubuisse, had yielded, Tac. A. 1, 59: veteranae cohortes, quibus nuper Othonis legiones procubuerint, id. H. 4, 17.—Poet., to fall upon, attack, Mart. 1, 60, 3.—To lean or bend forwards: olli certamine summo Procumbunt, i.e. they bend to their oars, Verg. A. 5, 197.—**B.** Transf., of inanimate subjects, to lean forwards, bend down, sink, to be beaten or broken down (class.): tigna prona ac fastigiata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: frumenta inibribus procubuerant, i.e. were beaten down, id. ib. 6, 43: ne gravidis procumbat culmus aristas, Verg. G. 1, 111: ulmus in aram ipsam procumbebat, Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 132.—Of buildings: (domus) in domini procubuit caput, Ov. P. 1, 9, 14: tecta super habitantes, Quint. 2, 16, 6; Plin. Pan. 50, 3; Ov. M. 13, 176.—**2.** To be upset, break down; of a vehicle: nam si procubuit qui saxa Ligustica portat Axis, Juv. 3, 257.—**II.** Trop., to fall or sink down (poet. and post-Aug.): procumbere in voluptates, to sink into serv-

suavity, Sen. Ep. 18, 2: procumbentem rem publicam restituere, *sinking*, Vell. 2, 16, 4: res procurare meae, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 2.—**B.** To extend, spread: mons Haemus vasto jugo procumbens in Pontum, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 45: planities sub radicibus montium spatiosa procumbit, Curt. 5, 4, 6.

prō-cūpido, inis, f., a previous desire (post-class.): amoris, i.e. anteceptus amor, Min. Fel. Octav. 26.

prōcuratio, ōnis, f. [procurō]. **I.** In gen. **1.** A caring for, taking care of, having the charge of a thing; a charge, superintendence, administration, management, procuration (class.): dum me rei publicae non solum cura, sed quaedam etiam procuratio multis officiis implicatum et constructum tenebat, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 11: dum necesse erat, unus omnia poterat: qui, postea quam magistratus creavit, sua cuique procuratio auctoritasque est restituta, id. Rosc. Am. 48, 139: procuratio templi, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2: meorum rerum existimationisque meae, Cic. Fam. 15, 13, 3: rerum humanarum, id. N. D. 1, 1, 3: ministerii, Liv. 4, 8: annonae, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 6: male gesta, Quint. 7, 4, 35.—In plur.: ad amplissimas procuraciones promotos, charges, offices, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 3.—**2.** An effort, aim, seeking for any thing (post-class.): quia benignitas eum per sese ipsa delectet, sine ulla recipiendae gratiae procuracione, Gell. 17, 5, 4.—**II.** In partic., of religious acts, an averting or expiating of an evil omen or crime by offering the proper sacrifices, an expiatory sacrifice, expiation (class.): cum terrae motus factus esset, ut suae plena procuratio fieret, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101: prodigii, Liv. 7, 6: procuraciones incesti, Tac. A. 12, 8.

prōcuratiuncula, ae, f. dim. [procuratio], a small charge or administration (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 31, 8.

prōcurator (the first o short, Ov. A. 1, 587), ōris, m. [procurō], a manager, overseer, superintendent, agent, administrator, deputy, procurator, keeper. **I.** In gen. (class.): procurator peni, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 14: procurator, alieni juris vicarius, Cic. Caec. 20, 57: agere aliquid per procuratorem, id. Att. 4, 16, 9 (15): regni, a vicerey, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: curatori aquarum procuratorem subicit, Front. Aquaed. 105: aviarii, Varr. R. R. 3, 6: procurator ninium procurat, Ov. A. 1, 587: esse procuratorem in rem alicujus, Dig. 3, 3, 29: procuratorem facere, ib. 4, 4, 24.—**II.** In partic. **A.** A manager of an estate, a steward, bailiff (class.; cf. villicus), Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249: procurator rationes accipiebat, Petr. 30: Paul. Sent. 1, 2, 3: Vulg. Matt. 20, 8.—**B.** In the time of the emperors, one who had charge of the imperial revenues, an imperial collector, Tac. A. 12, 60: Suet. Claud. 12: id. Calig. 47: id. Vesp. 16: Plin. Pan. 36, 3.—Esp., in a province: Judeae, Tac. A. 15, 44: Asiae, id. ib. 4, 15: Aegypti, Suet. Ner. 35: Galliae, id. Galb. 12: or in a city: urbis, id. Caes. 79: ludi, Tac. A. 11, 35.—**C.** An agent or attorney to conduct an action at law, Just. Inst. 1, 6, 5: Gai. Inst. 4, 82: 84.

prōcuratorius, a, um, adj. [procurator], belonging to an agent or manager, procuratory (post-class.): nomen, Dig. 3, 3, 31: 34: exceptio, ib. 3, 3, 62.

prōcuratrix, icis, f. [id.], a govern-ess, protectress: sed cum sapientiam totius hominis custodem et procuratricem esse vellent, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 17.

prō-cūro (the first o scanned short, Tib. 1, 5, 13; Ov. A. 1, 587), avi, atum, 1, v. a. and n., to take care of, attend to, look after any thing. **I.** In gen. (class.; syn.: curam gero). (a) Act.: nunc tu te interim, quasi pro puerpera, hic procuras, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 59: pueros, id. Poen. prol. 28: cf.: nunc puero utere et procura, id. Truc. 4, 4, 25: hic sunt trecenti nummi... hinc me procura, id. Poen. 3, 4, 5: corpora, Verg. A. 9, 158: sacrificia, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: sacra, Nep. Them. 2, 8: arbores, Cato, R. R. 43: semina, Pall. 7, 9: plantas, id. 12, 7, 11.—(β) Neutr., with dat., to look after, care for (ante- and post-class.): bene procuras mihi, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 37: victui potuique, Arn. 3, 115.—**II.** In partic., to take care of, to manage one's affairs (class.). **A.** Act.: procurat negotia Dionysii, Cic. Fam. 12, 24, 3: hereditatem, id. Att. 6, 9, 2.—Hence,

of religious acts, to avert or expiate (evil omens) by sacrifice (cf.: expio, lustrō): monstra, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 3: procurare atque expiare signa, quae a diis hominibus penduntur, id. ib. 2, 63, 130: Liv. 1, 21, 5, 18; 27, 37: ostentum, Phaedr. 3, 3, 16: fulgur, Suet. Galb. 4: sacrificio ostentorum ac fulgurum denuntiationes procurantur, Val. Max. 1, 1, 1.—**B.** Neutr., to hold a charge or administration, to be procurator: cum procuraret in Hispania, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17: procurante Pontio Pilato Judaeam, Vulg. Luc. 3, 1; Dig. 29, 2, 86.—With dat. of person (post-class.): procurare patri, to act as agent for, Dig. 32, 1, 34, § 1; 27, 1, 44.—With dat. of thing: operibus publicis, Dig. 43, 8, 2.—Of religious acts, to make expiation or atonement: VT CONSVL HOSTIS MAIORIBVS IOVI ET MARTI PROCVRARET, S. C. ap. Gell. 4, 6, 2.—With ne: ipse procuravi, ne possent saeva nocere Somnia, ter sancta deveneranda mola, Tib. 1, 5, 13.—Impers. pass.: simul procuratum est, quod tripedem mulum Reate natum nuntiatum erat, Liv. 40, 2.

prō-curro, cūcurri and curri, cursum, 3, v. n., to run forth, rush forwards. **I.** Lit. (class.), freq. of armies: si Romani ferocius procurerissent, Liv. 25, 11: infestis pilis, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: in proximum tumultum, id. B. G. 6, 39: ad repellendum, et prosequendum hostem, id. B. C. 2, 8: longius, to rush further on, Verg. A. 9, 690: adversos telum contorsit in hostes Procurrens, id. ib. 12, 267.—Of animals: qui et procurerem (bovem) retrahat et cunctantem producat, Col. 6, 2, 9; 7, 3, 26.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of locality, to run or jut out, to extend, project (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit, Verg. A. 5, 204: terra procurrit in aequor, Ov. F. 4, 419: mons procurrit in occidentem, Col. 6, 27, 7: procurrens per medium Euxinum promontorium, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86: Clupea procurrit a Punico litore, Flor. 2, 2, 19: Curt. 5, 4, 5; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 11.—**2.** Of plants, to extend: radix in longitudinem procurrens, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 130.—**3.** Of money, to increase: in ipso procurrentis pecuniae impetu raptus, Sen. Ep. 101, 4.—***II.** Trop., to go on, advance: ut productus studio, ultra facile procurras, that you may advance beyond it, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60.

prō-cursatio, ōnis, f. [procurō], in milit. lang., a charge, sally, onset (only in Livy): ubi a velutibus per procuracionem commissa pugna esset, Liv. 28, 33: Numidarum, id. 22, 44.

prō-cursator, ōris, m. [id.], a fore-runner; in military lang., procuratores, skirmishers, sharpshooters (very rare; not ante-Aug.), Liv. 42, 64, 6.

prō-curso, ōnis, f. [procurro], a running forward, stepping forth. ***I.** Lit., of an orator: procuratio opportuna, brevis, moderata, rara, Quint. 11, 3, 126.—***II.** Trop., a digression: necessaria post narrationem, Quint. 4, 3, 9.

prō-curso, are, v. freq. n. [id.], to run forth, to sally out, make attacks or onsets.—Of skirmishers: cum ab stationibus procuraretur, Liv. 27, 2; Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 15: Amm. 27, 10, 9.—**II.** Transf., to advance: in pulcra facinora, Amm. 27, 6, 9.

prō-cursōrius, a, um, adj. [id.], that runs forth or before (late Lat.): index, Amm. 31, 3, 6 (al. praecursorius).

prō-cursus, ūs, m. [id.]. **I.** Lit., a running forth or forwards; esp., in milit. lang., a sallying forth, charge, onset (not in Cic. or Caes.): procurso militum, Liv. 22, 41: faciles sternit procurribus herbas, Stat. Th. 4, 787; Lucr. 2, 455.—**B.** Transf., a jutting out, projection (post-Aug.): angulosus, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62.—**II.** Trop. (post-class.): initia procurusque virtutis patefacere, the origin and first manifestations, Val. Max. 3, 2 init.: irac, qui acerrimus esse solet, the outbreak, id. 7, 3, ext. 6.

prō-curvo, are, 1, v. a., to bend or curve forwards (poet.): aliquem, Stat. Th. 6, 852: pomiferique simul procurvant brachia rami, Auct. Carm. de Genesi, 14.

prō-curvus, a, um, adj., curved forwards, crooked, winding (poet.): falx, Verg. G. 2, 421: litorea, id. A. 5, 765.

1. prōcus, i, v. procer init.

2. prōcus, i (gen. plur. prōcūm, Cic. Or. 46, 156), m. **I.** A wooer, suitor: proci

dicuntur, qui poscunt aliquam in matrimonium, Graece *μνηστήρες*. Est enim procare poscere etc., Fest. p. 249 Müll.: me natam nulli veterum sociare procorum Fas erat, Verg. A. 12, 27: Penelope difficilis prociis, Hor. C. 3, 10, 11: apotheca prociis intacta est, id. S. 2, 5, 7; 78; Ov. M. 4, 794; 9, 10; 14, 670: proci loripedes, apud. of slow people, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 7.—***II.** Trop., of canvassers, a suitor: impudentes proci, Cic. Brut. 96, 330.

Prōcyon, ōnis, m., = Προκύων (Fore-dog), a constellation that rises before the dog-star (pure Lat. Antecanis), Cic. Arat. 222; Hor. C. 3, 29, 18; Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 144; Col. 11, 2, 52; Manil. 5, 197.

prō-dactus, a, um, Part., from prodigo. ***prō-dēambulo**, are, v. n., to walk abroad, take a walk, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 4.

prō-deo, ī, itum, ire (lengthened ante-class. form, prodinunt, for prodeunt, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 229 Müll.; post-class., prodient, for prodibunt, Lact. 7, 16 fin.), v. n. [pro-eo], to go or come forth (class.; cf.: proficiscor, progredior). **I.** Lit.: prodinunt famuli, Enn. 1.1: prodi atque ostium aperi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 1: foras, to come out of doors, id. Poen. 5, 2, 158; Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353; Phaedr. 2, 4, 22: nemon' huc prodiit? Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 102: in conspectum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 84: ex portu, Caes. B. C. 3, 7: in aciem, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 5: ad colloquium, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: in publicum, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 7: obviam alicui, to go to meet one, id. Mur. 33, 68: in contione, Nep. Them. 1, 3: in scenam, to come upon the stage, make one's appearance, id. ib. praef.; Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129; Suet. Ner. 20.—Of soldiers in battle: in proelium, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: in aciem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 8: in hostem, Lucr. 7, 231.—With simple abl.: utero matris prodire, Ov. F. 1, 33: foribus, id. Am. 3, 11, 13: tumulo, id. R. Am. 253.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of plants, to come forth, spring or grow up, appear: ea seges serius prodiit, Varr. R. R. 1, 45: prodeuntia semina, Col. 11, 3, 9; Pall. 1, 6, 18: herba, Ov. F. 1, 154.—**2.** Of elevations, to stand out, project: et immodico prodibant tubere tali, Ov. M. 8, 808; Plin. 9, 25, 41, § 80.—***II.** Trop. **A.** To come forth, show itself, appear (class.): novae quae prodeunt comoediae, Plaut. Cas. prol. 9: Jupiter certo prodiit in tragoedia, id. Am. prol. 93: quae si prodierit, atque cum prodierit—scio enim proditurum esse—audiet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: si haec consuetudo prodire coeperit, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 68: cum tot prodierint colores, have come up, become the fashion, Ov. A. A. 3, 171: cultus et ornatus variis prodisse capillis Obfuit, id. F. 4, 309: tu cum, projectis insignibus, prodias ex iudice Dama Turpis, etc., become manifest, turn out to be, Hor. S. 2, 7, 54: juvenum prodiit Publica cura, id. C. 2, 8, 7.—**B.** To go forwards, advance, proceed (class.): est quadam prodire tenus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32: prodire sumptu extra modum, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 140: prodeuntibus annis, with advancing years, in the course of time, Petr. 25.—Impers. pass.: ne ad extremum prodeatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 29.

prōdesse, v. prosum.

1. prōdicus or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [prodo], treacherous (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ad Nat. 1, 7.

2. Prōdicus, a, um, adj., v. Prodicus, II.

prō-dico, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. **I.** To say beforehand, to fix or appoint beforehand (very rare): productā die, Cic. Dom. 17, 45 (dub.).—**II.** To put off, defer (not in Cic. or Caes.): diem prodicere, to adjourn the time of trial, Liv. 2, 61, 7; v. Weissenb. ad loc.; Liv. 6, 20, 11; 38, 51, 5: ubi praetor reo atque accusatoribus diem prodixisset, Tac. A. 2, 79 (in Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7, the true read. is praedici; Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93, praediciunt).

prō-dictor, ōris, m., a vice-dictator (only in Livy): predictatorem populum creavit Q. Fabium Maximum, Liv. 22, 8, 6; instead of which: pro dictatore, id. 22, 31 fin.

prōdictio, ōnis, f. [prodicto, II.], a deferring, adjournment, Fest. p. 253, b fin. Müll.

prōdictus, a, um, Part., from prodico.

Prōdicos, i, m., = Πρόδικος, a Grecian sophist of Céos, contemporary with Socrates,

author of the story of *The Choice of Hercules*, Cic. Brut. 8, 30; id. de Or. 3, 32, 128; Quint. 3, 1, 12.—Hence, **II. Prodicus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Prodicus: Prodicus Hercules, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118.

prodigalitas, ātis, *f.* [prodigus], wastefulness, prodigality (very rare): summa, Auct. Decl. ap. Cat. 9.

prodige, *adv.*, v. prodigus *fin.*

prodigētia, ae, *f.* [prodigo], extravagance, profusion, prodigality (Tacitean; cf.: luxuria, profusio): prodigētia opum, Tac. A. 6, 14; so (opp. avaritia) id. ib. 13, 1; 15, 37.

prodigialis, e, *adj.* [prodigium]. **I.** Unnatural, strange, wonderful, portentous, prodigious (post-class.): res, Amm. 25, 10, 1; caput, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 434: signa, Prud. Ham. 467.—**Adverb.**: prodigiale canens, Stat. Th. 7, 403: cometes prodigiale rubens, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 232.—**II.** That averts bad omens (Plautin.): prodigialis Juppiter, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 107.—**Adv.**: **prodigiāliter**, unnaturally, in a strange manner, prodigiously (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): variare rem unam, Hor. A. P. 29: accidere, Col. 3, 3, 3.

prodigiātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], an interpreter of prodigies: prodigiatores haruspices, prodigiorum interpretes, Fest. p. 229 Müll.

prodigiolum, i, n. dim. [id.], a little prodigy, Not. Tir. p. 96.

prodigiōse, *adv.*, v. prodigiōsus *fin.*

prodigiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [prodigium], unnatural, strange, wonderful, marvellous, prodigious (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): atria Circes, Ov. M. 13, 968: cura Veneris, id. ib. 9, 727: mendacia, id. Am. 3, 6, 17: corpora, Quint. 1, 1, 2; cf. id. 2, 5, 11: astra, Stat. Th. 3, 523: ostentatio (virium), Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: fides, Juv. 13, 62: prodigiōsum dictu! Tac. H. 3, 56: ora prodigiōsa Tartarei canis, Mart. 5, 36, 2.—**Comp.**: quo nihil prodigiōsius passa est respublica, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 31; Salv. Gub. Dei. 7, p. 281.—**Adv.**: **prodigiōse**, in an unnatural, strange, or wonderful manner: lien cum jecinoire locum aliquando permutat, sed prodigiōse, Plin. 11, 37, 80, § 204; 30, 11, 29, § 95.

prodigitas, ātis, *f.* [prodigus], extravagance, prodigality, Lucil. ap. Non. 169, 31.

prodigium, i (gen. plur. prodigiūm, Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155), n. [for prodicium, from prodico]. **I.** Lit. a prophetic sign, token, omen, portent, prodigy, in a good and (more freq.) in a bad sense (syn.: portentum, ostentum, monstrum): mittere, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 68: multa prodigia vim ejus numenque declarant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107: (lunam deficientem) nullum esse prodigium, id. Rep. 1, 15; Verg. A. 5, 639: laetum, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 197: P. Clodius fatale portentum prodigiumque rei publicae, Cic. Pis. 4, 9: (Catilina) monstrum atque prodigium, id. Cat. 2, 1, 1: non mihi jam furtum, sed monstrum ac prodigium videbatur, i. e. a monstrous and unnatural crime, id. Verr. 2, 3, 73, § 171; cf. Juv. 6, 84: piare prodigia, Tac. H. 5, 13: accipere aliquid in prodigium, id. A. 12, 43: prodigii loco habere, id. ib. 13, 58: Harpyia Prodigium canit, Verg. A. 3, 366: nuntiare, Sall. C. 30, 2: divinitus factum, Quint. 1, 10, 47: prodigiorum perita, Liv. 1, 34: prodigio par est cum nobilitate senectus, Juv. 4, 97: propter multa prodigia libros Sibyllinos adisse, Macr. S. 1, 6, 13.—Of miracles: signa et prodigia, Vulg. Ps. 134, 9 et saep.—**II.** Transf., a monster, prodigy: non ego sum prodigium, Ov. M. 13, 917: prodigium triplex, id. H. 9, 91: heu prodigia ventris! Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 55.

prodigo, ēgi, actum, 3, v. a. [pro-ago], to drive forth, to drive to a place. **I.** Lit. (ante-class.): sues in lutosos limites, Varr. R. R. 2, 4: in pabulum, id. ib. 2, 7 med.: puli prodigendi in solem, id. ib. 3, 9 med.—**II.** Transf., to get rid of. **A.** In a good sense, to use up, consume (post-class.): esculentum potulentumve, Dig. 1, 18, 18.—**B.** In a bad sense, to squander, to lavish, waste, dissipate (not in Cic. or Cass.; cf.: effundo, profundo, consumo): festo die si quid proderis, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 10: suum, id. Merc. 5, 4, 60: aliena bona, Sall. Or. Le-

pidi contra Sull.: opes, Suet. Ner. 30: sua, Tac. H. 1, 20: illi prodigere vitam pro victoria contententes, Amm. 16, 12, 50: singulos artus suos fortunae prodigendos dare quaestu atque compendio gloriarum, Gell. 2, 27, 5.

prodigūae, hostiae vocantur, ut ait Veranius, quae consumuntur: unde homines quoque luxuriosi prodigi, Fest. p. 250 Müll. [prodigo].

prodigus, a, um, *adj.* [prodigo], wasteful, lavish, prodigal. **I.** Lit. (class.; syn.: largus, munificus): omnino duo sunt genera largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales. Prodigii, qui epulis et viscerationibus et gladiatorum muneribus, ludorum venationumque apparatu, pecunias profundunt in eas res, quarum memoriam aut levem aut nullam omnino sint relicturi, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55: femina, Juv. 6, 362.—With gen.: peculii sui prodigus, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 19: aeris, Hor. A. P. 164; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 500.—As subst.: **prodigus**, i, m., a wasteful person, a spendthrift, prodigal: largitor et prodigus, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: lege XII tabularum prodigo interdicitur bonorum suorum administratio, Dig. 27, 10, 1 prooem.; Ulp. Reg. 12, 3; Gai. Inst. 1, 53 *fin.*: prodigus ad bonos mores reversus, Paul. Sent. 3, 4, a, 12.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Causing great expense, costly, expensive (post-Aug.): margaritae, prodigares, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 15.—**2.** Rich, abounding in any thing (poet.): with gen.: locus prodigus herbae, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 42.—**Absol.**: tellus, rich, fertile, Ov. M. 15, 81.—**3.** Abundant, great, strong (post-Aug.): odor, Plin. 13, 3, 5, § 25: alvus, great, stout, Aus. Idyll. 10, 104.—**II.** Trop., lavish, prodigal, profuse; with gen.: prodigus suae alienaeque et fortunae et pudicitiae, Vell. 2, 48, 3: arcanique Fides prodiga, Hor. C. 1, 18, 16: iudicii sui, Gell. 11, 5, 4: animaeque magnae Prodigum Paulum, careless of life, Hor. C. 1, 12, 38; cf.: prodiga gens animae, Sil. 1, 225.—With in and acc.: libidines in cibos atque in Venerem prodigae, Gell. 19, 2, 3: sed finem impensae non servat prodiga Roma, Juv. 7, 138: prodiga corruptoris Improbis, id. 10, 304: prodigis oculis intueri, with greedy eyes, with voluptuous glances, Auct. Quint. Decl. 292.—Hence, *adv.*: **prodigē**, lavishly, extravagantly, prodigally (class.): prodigē vivere, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 13: uti aliqua re, Sen. Ep. 88, 30.

prodigū, v. prodeo *init.*

1. proditio, ōnis, *f.* [prodo]. **I.** A discovering, betraying; a discovery, betrayal, treason, treachery (class.): multorum in nos perfidiam, insidias, proditiōnem notabis, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 4: amicitiarum proditiōnes, id. Ac. 2, 9, 27: arcanorum, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 150: id nefas proditiōne discussum est, Flor. 3, 18, 9: timor est proditiō cogitationis auxiliorum, Vulg. Sap. 17, 11.—**II.** A putting off, deferring; the right of deferring (ante-class.), Cato ap. Fest. s. v. prodidisse, p. 242 Müll.

2. proditio, ōnis, *f.* [prodeo], a going or coming forth, an appearance (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 5, 13.—**II.** Esp., a sally by a besieged garrison: tempestiva, Amm. 15, 5, 33.

proditor, ōris, *m.* [prodo], a betrayer, traitor (class.): cum senatus duces nullos ac pro ducibus proditores haberet, Cic. Sest. 15, 35: proditor patriae, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64; id. Fam. 12, 3, 2: disciplinae, Liv. 2, 59.—Poet., transf.: risus proditor latentis puellae, betraying, treacherous, Hor. C. 1, 9, 21.

proditrix, icis, *f.* [proditor], a female betrayer, a traitress (post-class.): patris, Lact. 1, 10, 9: proditricis numinum, Serv. Verg. E. 8, 30.—Trop.: Fama proditrix, Prud. *scaph.* 1, 11.

1. proditus, a, um, *Part.*, from prodo.

2. proditus, ūs, *m.*, treachery (late Lat.); Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 3, 168.

***prodūis**, *adv.* [prodeo], farther onwards: prodūis dictum interius, longius, a prodeundo, quasi porro eundo; Non. 47, 13 sq.; Varr. ap. Non. 1, 1.

pro-do, didi, ditum, 3 (archaic prodiuit for prodiderit, = porro dedit, porticum sartam tectamque habeto, prodito, Lex Censor. ap. Fest. p. 229, 17 Müll.; *pres. part. abl. sing.* prodente; Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 31), v. a.

I. To give, put, or bring forth (class.; syn. edo, profero, promo): prodit fumoso condita vina cado, Ov. F. 5, 518: suspiria pectore, id. M. 1, 656: hydraulam et choraulam, to show, Suet. Ner. 54: exemplum turpe, to give a bad example, Vell. 2, 119, 4: perniciosum exemplum, Cic. Fl. 11, 25: prodendi exempli causā, of setting an example, Liv. 1, 11, 7.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To bring forth, bear, produce (poet.): parvā prodite patriā, Att. ap. App. de Deo Socr. p. 55: quae tam festa dies ut cesset prodere furem, Perfidiam, fraudes, Juv. 13, 23.—**2.** To put forth in writing, i. e. to publish, make known, relate, report, record: cum decretum proditur, lex veri rectique proditur, Cic. Ac. 2, 9, 27: Proclius non idem prodidit, quod Piso, Varr. L. L. 5, § 148: ea, quae scriptores Graeciae prodiderunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: haec monumenta nobis litterae prodiderunt, id. Planc. 39, 94: Thucydides ossa ejus clam ab amicis esse sepulta, memoriae prodidit, has handed down to memory, i. e. has recorded, Nep. Them. 10, 5: hujus bella gesta multi memoriae prodiderunt, id. Hann. 13, 3: ut produnt, as they say, Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 33: prodere aliquid memoriā, to put forth from memory, i. e. to record, relate: quos natos in insula ipsā, memoriā proditum dicunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: ut quod proditum memoriā est, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 64.—Esp., to publish, proclaim any one as appointed to an office, i. e. to appoint, elect, create a public officer of any kind (syn.: creo, designo): cum populo agendi jus esto ei, quem produnt patres consulum creandum ergo, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 10: flammam, id. Mil. 17, 46: interregem, id. Dom. 14, 38: dictatorem, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 15; to make known, disclose, discover, betray, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 75: homine prodente conscios, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 31: crimen vultu, Ov. M. 2, 447: tamquam prodiderim quidquid scio, Juv. 9, 97: arcanum, id. 9, 115.—**3.** To betray perfidiously, surrender treacherously: si Brutum prodideritis, et deserueritis, Cic. Phil. 10, 3, 7: is me deseruit ac prodidit, id. Fl. 33, 81; id. Sest. 14, 32; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 33, § 84: probebas caput et salutem meam, id. Pis. 24, 56: classem praedonibus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 106: hosti republicam, Sall. J. 31, 18: patriam, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32.—**4.** To give up, surrender, abandon: rem summam, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 229 Müll. (Ann. v. 411 Vahl): suam vitam et Pecuniam omnem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 70.—**II.** To extend, permit to go farther. **A.** To put off, defer (ante-class.), Fest. p. 242 Müll.—**B.** To prolong, = produco, de mendicio male meretur qui ei dat quod edit, nam illi prodit vitam ad miseriam, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 58 sq.—**C.** To hand down, transmit, bequeath (class.): qui sacra suis posteris prodiderunt, Cic. Mil. 30, 83: jus imaginis ad memoriam posteritatemque prodendae, id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 36: regnum a Tantalo proditum, id. Off. 3, 21, 84.—**D.** To propagate (poet.): qui genus alto a sanguine Teucri Proderet, Verg. A. 4, 230.

pro-dōcō, ēre, v. a., to teach before, i. e. to show by teaching, to inculcate (= docere altā voce et palam): haec Janus summus ab Imo Prodocet, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 65 (perh. imitation of the Greek *προδιδάσκειν*).

pro-dormiō, īvi or īl, 4, v. n., to sleep before (post-Aug.): sive prodormias, sive pervigilis, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 4 Mai; so id. ib. 4, 6; 5, 22.

***prodromus**, i, m., = *πρόδρομος*. **I.** A certain north-northeast wind that blows eight days before the rising of the dog-star: prodromi nulli, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1; Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 123.—**II.** A kind of early fig, Plin. 16, 26, 49, § 113.

prodūcibilis, e, *adj.*, which lengthens out (late Lat.): incus, Hier. Interpr. Orig. in Jer. Hom. 3, 1.

pro-dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (produxe, for produxisse, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 22), v. a., to lead or bring forth, to lead forward or out. **I.** Lit. (class.): fidicinam intus, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 40: aliquem foras ante aedes, id. Capt. 2, 2, 2: aliquem e latebris, Petr. 126: castris omnem exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 62: copias pro castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 48.—Esp. **a.** To bring before the people, senate, or a court: aliquem in conspectum populi Romani, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 122: quempiam in contionem, id. Pis. 6, 14: cum tribunis

plebis Curionem et Octavium consules produxisset, id. Brut. 60, 217; Liv. 27, 7, 4: harum rerum omnium auctores testesque, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50, § 131: productus pro rostris, *to give evidence*, Suet. Jul. 20 *fin.*: producti in circo Flaminio in contionem, Cic. Sest. 14, 33: in iudicio, *to bring before a court*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 113: aliquem in Sestium, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 1: aliquem ad necem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 60, § 157. — **b.** Of an actor, *to represent, perform*: nihil ab hoc (Roscio) pravum et perversum produci posse arbitrabantur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 30. — **c.** *To expose for sale*: ancillam produxit, vendidit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 54: servos, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 92; Suet. Gram. 4. — **d.** *To draw or place one thing before another* (poet.): producere malo aliquam moram, Ter. And. 3, 5, 9: scamnum lecto, Ov. A. A. 2, 211: nubila menti, Stat. S. 5, 3, 13. — **e.** *To draw or stretch out, to lengthen out, extend* (poet. and post-Aug.): pelles dentibus, Mart. 9, 74, 1: ferrum incude, Juv. 15, 165: supercilium madidā fuligine tactum, id. 2, 94: lineas ex argento nigras, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 98. — **f.** *To conduct to a place*: non tu eum rus hinc modo Produxe aiebas? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 22. — **g.** *To conduct to the grave, sc. a corpse or a funeral procession* (poet.): nec te, tua funera, mater Produxi, Verg. A. 9, 486: longum funus ad tumulos, Luc. 2, 298. — **h.** *To lead or bring along, to bring away*: qui et procurantem retrahat, et cunctantem producat, *to drag forward*, Col. 6, 2, 9. — **i.** *To bring to light, disclose, expose*: occulta ad patres produxit crimina servus, Juv. 8, 266. — **B.** In partic. 1. *To bring forth, bring into the world, to bear or beget*: ego is sum qui te produxi pater, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 129: liberos, id. Capt. 3, 5, 105; Lucil. ap. Non. 373, 2: magnanimos nos natura produxit, Sen. Ep. 104, 23: quam te Thersitae similem producat Achilles, Juv. 8, 271. — Of other subjects, *to produce, make* (post-Aug.): cibus utendum est carnem producentibus, Cels. 8, 7, 7: cum folia producere incipiunt fici, Pall. 4, 10, 30. — 2. = adduco in iudicium, *to bring forth to trial*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 32 (Zumpt); Quint. 11, 3, 174. — 3. *To make to grow, to advance, promote* (poet.): subolem, Hor. C. S. 17. — 4. In pronunciation, *to lengthen, prolong* (class.): inclitus dicimus brevi primā litterā, insanus productā, Cic. Or. 48, 159: syllabam, Ov. P. 4, 12, 13; Quint. 1, 5, 18. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To bring forward* (to distinction), *to raise, promote, advance* (class.): producere aliquem ad aliquam dignitatem, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52: aliquem omni genere honoris, Liv. 40, 56: quem tu non pro illius dignitate produxeras, Cic. Dom. 9, 21: a quibus producti sunt, existunt eorum ipsorum tyranni, *advanced to power*, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68: beneficia, quae non producant, nec honestiorem faciunt, Sen. Ben. 2, 9, 2. — **B.** *To lead, induce* one to do any thing: producti sumus, ut loqueremur, Auct. Her. 1, 3, 5: productus ad aliquid faciendum, Plin. 9, 35, 59, § 122. — **C.** *To draw or drag out, to lengthen out, prolong, protract* (class.): producere pauperi vitam ad miseriam, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 59: cenam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 70: convivium ad multam noctem vario sermone, Cic. Sen. 14, 46: sermonem in multam noctem, id. Rep. 6, 10, 10: sermonem longius, id. Brut. 71, 251: Varro... vitam Naevii producit longius, i. e. *represents him as having lived longer*, id. ib. 15, 60: somnum ultra primam lucem, Suet. Aug. 78: rem in hiemem, Caes. B. G. 4, 30: animas, *lives*, Juv. 15, 94. — 2. *To put off, to amuse, delude* one with fallacious promises: aliquem falsā spe producere, Ter. And. 4, 1, 25: aliquem conditionibus, Cic. Quint. 8, 30. — **D.** Of time, *to pass, spend* (poet.): cyathos sorbilians diem, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52. — **E.** *To bring up, educate*: audientem dicto, mater, produxisti filiam, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 40: principes liberos, Tac. Or. 28: laevo monitu pueros avaros, Juv. 14, 228. — **F.** *To make, devise, produce, bring into use*: nova (vocabula) quae genitor produxit usus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 119. — **G.** *To plant, cultivate*: quicunque primum te produxit, arbor, Hor. C. 2, 13, 3. — Hence, **productus**, a, um, *P. a., lengthened, long, prolonged, protracted, etc.* (class.): productione cornu sinistro, *drawn out, extended*, Tac. A. 13, 40 Halm: productissimum flagellum, Col. 3, 10: commoditates corporis

tam productae temporibus, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29: dolores longinquitate producti, id. Tusc. 5, 40, 117: exitus (orationis), id. de Or. 2, 53, 213: productiora alia, et quasi immoderatus excurrantia, *too long*, id. Or. 53, 178; so, producta syllaba (opp. short), id. ib. 48, 159: nomen, *formed by prolongation*, id. N. D. 2, 26, 66: neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu Fabula, *longer*, Hor. A. P. 189. — **B.** Subst.: **producta**, ōrum, *n., preferable things* (a transl. of the Gr. τὰ προσηγμένα): in vitā non ea, quae primario loco sunt, sed ea, quae secundum locum obtinent, προσηγμένα, id. est producta nominantur; quae vel ita appellemus (id. erit verbum e verbo), vel promotā, et remota, vel, ut dudum diximus, praeposita, vel praecipua; et illa rejecta, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52; cf. Sen. Ep. 74, 17. — Hence, *adv.*: **productē**, in a lengthened manner, long (class.): producte dicere litteram, opp. breviter, Cic. Or. 48, 159: producte dicere syllabam, opp. correpte, Gell. 2, 17, 5. — *Comp.*: syllaba productius pronuntiata, Gell. 4, 17, 8. — **† productilis**, e, *adj.* [produco]. **I.** That may be drawn out, ductile, *productile*: productile, ἐλατόν, Gloss. — **II.** Of beaten work, of highly wrought metal: Cherubim aurei et productiles, Vulg. Exod. 25, 18: tubae, id. Ecclus. 50, 18. — **productio**, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** A lengthening, *prolonging* (class.): productio temporis, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45: verbi, id. Top. 8, 36. — **II.** A lengthening in pronunciation: ut aut contractione brevis fieret, aut productione longius, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 196: voces aut productione aut correptione mutatae, Quint. 9, 3, 69; cf. id. 7, 9, 13. — **productivus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fit for prolongation*: nomina, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14. — * **productio**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to draw one thing before another, to interpose*: ut huic malo aliquam productem moram, Ter. And. 3, 5, 9 Fleck. — **† productor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a leader away, an enticer* (perh. a pander): productor, προαγωγός, Vet. Gloss. — **productus**, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from produco. — **prōdux**, dūcis, *m.* [produco], *a twig, shoot, layer*; trop. (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Carn. Chr. 20. — **proebia**, ōrum, *n.*, v. praebia. — **† proegmēnon**, i, *n.*, = προσηγμένον (in pure Lat. productum; v. producta, in produco *fin.*), *a preferable thing, acc. to the Stoic philosophy*, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15 (as Greek, id. ib. 3, 15, 51 al.). — **proeliālis**, e, *v. proeliaris*. — **proeliāris** (prael-) and **proeliālis**, e, *adj.* [proelium], *of or belonging to a battle* (ante- and post-class.): pugnae proeliāris, pitched battles, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 17: acies, App. M. 8, p. 203, 40: proeliāres dies appellantur, quibus fas est hostem bello lacessere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 266 Müll.; called also proeliāles dies, Macr. 1, 16: proeliāris dea, i. e. Minerva, App. M. 10, p. 254, 21. — **proeliatio**, ōnis, *f.* [proellor], *the battling, fighting*: nostra inter nos, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 8, 4. — **proeliator** (prael-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a fighter, warrior, combatant* (post-Aug.), Tac. A. 2, 73: proeliator insignis, Just. 15, 4 *fin.*; in appos.: proeliator miles, Amm. 19, 7, 8: vir, Vulg. Isa. 42, 13. — **proelio**, āre, *1. v. a.* (ante-class.; collat. form of proellor): mortales inter sese pugnant, proeliant, Enn. ap. Non. 472, 31 (Trag. v. 26 Vahl.); cf. Prisc. p. 799 P. — 2. *Impers. pass.*: proelium est, Just. 19, 1, 9. — **proellor** (prael-), ātus, *1. v. dep. n.* [proelium], *to join battle, to engage in battle, fight* (class.). **I.** Lit.: legiones in ipsis fluminis ripis proeliabantur, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: pedibus, id. ib. 4, 2: ad Syracusas, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53: ita proeliāns interficitur, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: fortissime proeliando, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: apes inter se et cum aliter quasi cum exteris gentibus proeliantur, Col. 9, 9, 5; cf. Hirt. B. Alex. 44; Caes. B. C. 1, 78; Just. 2, 11, 11: bella Domini, Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 17 et saep. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In mal. part.: ex animo proeliabor, App. M. 2, p. 119, 21. — **B.** In gen., *to con-*

tend, fight with words: vehementer proeliatum sum, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 1. — **proelium** (prael-), ii, *n.* [etym. dub.; perh. for provilium, pro-dvillium; cf. duellum (bellum)], *a battle, combat* (class.; syn.: pugna, dimicatio). **I.** Lit.: induperatores pugnare ac proelia obire, Lucr. 4, 967: non proeliis, neque acie bellum gerere, Sall. J. 54, 5: exitus proeliorum, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 1: proelium facere, *to engage*, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: inire, Liv. 25, 38: committere cum aliquo, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: redintegrare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: restituere, id. ib. 53: conficere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 28: miscere, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 28: proelio dimicare cum hoste, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: proeliis decertare, id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: proelium sumere, *to join battle, engage*, Tac. H. 2, 42: singulare, single combat, Aus. Per. Iliad. 7: Punica passi proelia, the wars with Carthage, Juv. 14, 162. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Of animals (poet.): proelia dant cervi, Verg. G. 3, 265: (taurorum), id. ib. 3, 220; cf. Hor. C. 3, 20, 4; 3, 13, 5. — 2. Of inanimate subjects (poet.): ventorum proelia, Verg. G. 1, 318. — 3. A warrior: Colchis flagrantis adamantina sub juga tauros Egit et armigera proelia sevit humo, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 10: trepidum si Martis operti agricolam infandis condentem proelia sulcis expediam, Stat. Th. 1, 8. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Contest, strife (class.): proelia te mea causā sustinere, Cic. Fam. 9, 11, 2: committere proelia voce, Ov. M. 5, 307; id. Am. 1, 8, 96. — Humorously, of a struggle with food and drink: in eo uterque proelio potabimus, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 3: sed quid cessamus proelium committere? id. Pers. 1, 3, 32. — **B.** In mal. part., Prop. 2, 1, 45: venis, App. M. 5, p. 168, 6. — **† pro-emineo**, ēre, 2, *v. n.*, *to project*: προεκίπτα, proemineo, Gloss. Gr. Lat. — **Proērna**, ae, *f.*, = Πρὸερνα, *a town of Thessaly*, the mod. Ghynekokastro, Liv. 36, 14. — **Proetus**, i, *m.*, = Προῖτος, *a king of Tiryns, brother of Acrisius*, Ov. M. 5, 238 sq. — **Proetides**, um, *f.*, = Προΐτιδες, *his daughters, who being punished with madness by Juno for their pride, imagined themselves to be cows*: Proetides implemunt falsis mugitibus agros, Verg. E. 6, 48; Ov. M. 15, 326; Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 47. — **prōfanatio**, ōnis, *f.* [2. profano], *profanation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Idol. 18. — **prōfanator**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a profaner* (eccl. Lat.): profanator Christi, Prud. Apoth. 246. — **prōfanē**, *adv.*, v. profanus *fin.*. — **prōfanitas**, ātis, *f.* [profanus], *profaneness, profanity* (eccl. Lat.): superiorum profanitas, i. e. the ancient heathen writers, Tert. Pall. 2. — 1. **prōfāno**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [pro-fanum], *to bring any thing to a god before the temple, i. e. to dedicate, consecrate, offer in sacrifice* (ante-class.): daps profanata, Cato, R. R. 50: profanato sine contagione, id. ib. 132: decimam Herculi, Massur. Sabin. ap. Macr. S. 3, 6: ad aram decimam bovum, Fest. s. v. potitium, p. 237 Müll.; Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. Rom. 6: pollictum cum profanatum dicitur, id. est proinde ut sit fani factum; itaque olim fano consumebatur omne quod profanum erat, Varr. L. L. 6, § 54 Müll. (the passage is corrupt). — 2. **prōfāno**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [profanus]. **I.** Lit., *to render unholy, deprive of sanctity, to unhallow, desecrate, profane* (perh. not ante-Aug.): dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes, Liv. 31, 44: sacrum, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 19: festum, id. M. 4, 390: sacra, Petr. 89: funus, Stat. Th. 9, 8: sabbata, Vulg. Ezech. 23, 38: iustitias, id. Psa. 88, 32. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *To violate, pollute*: pudorem, Curt. 5, 1, 38: os, Quint. 11, 1, 84: nomen, id. Decl. 10. — **B.** *To disclose, reveal, betray*: secreta, App. M. 5, p. 164, 13: res profanata non valeat, Pall. 1, 35, 1. — **prōfanus**, a, um, *adj.* [pro-fanum], *prop. before the temple, i. e. outside of it; hence, opp. to the temple as a sacred object, unholy, not sacred, common, profane*. **I.** Lit.: profanum quod non est sacrum, Plautus: Sacrum an profanum habebas parvi penditur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 228 Müll.; cf.: profanum est, quod fani religione non tenetur, Fest. p. 253 ib.: Trebatius profanum id proprie dici ait, quod ex religioso vel sacro

in hominum usum proprietatem conversum est, Macr. S. 3, 3, 2: loci consecrati an profani, Cic. Part. 10, 36; opp. sacrum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 27: cum omnia illa victoriā suā profana fecisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 122: res profanae et usu pollutae, Tac. A. 13, 57: flamma, Ov. F. 6, 440: usus, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 135.—Of persons: procul o, procul este, profani, Conclamat vates, *ye uninitiated*, Verg. A. 6, 258: Cereis ritus vulgare profanis, Ov. A. A. 2, 601: profanum vulgus, Hor. C. 3, 1, 1: vulgus, Gell. N. A. praef. fin.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Wicked, impious* (poet.): mens profana, Ov. M. 2, 833: verba, id. Tr. 3, 5, 48: odia, Stat. Th. 1, 1: profanus Phorbas, Ov. M. 11, 413: sit spes fallendi, miscebis sacra profanis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 54.—**Subst.**: **profānum**, *i. n., wickedness, impiety* (post-Aug.): civilium bellorum profano, Plin. 16, 4, 3, § 7.—**B.** *Unlearned, ignorant* (post-class.): with *gen.*: litterarum profani (opp. doctrina initiati), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 18; Min. Fel. Oct. 5: qui profani sunt a sacramento veritatis, *strangers to*, Lact. 2, 15, 2: a veritate, id. 2, 16, 13; 7, 24, 10.—**C.** *Ill-boding* (poet.): profanus bubo, Ov. M. 6, 431: avis, id. ib. 5, 543.—Hence, *adv.*: **profānē**, *wickedly, profanely* (post-class.): illudere, Lact. 6, 23, 10: de divinitate disputare, Min. Fel. Oct. 8.

profātum, *i. n., v. profor fin.*
profātus, *ūs* (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [profor], *a speaking out, uttering, saying, pronouncing* (post-Aug.): effreno nimbo aequare profatu, Stat. S. 5, 3, 103: vocis, Sen. Apoc. 7: voces dictu profatuque ipso tetrae, Gell. 18, 11, 2.

profecticius or **-tius**, *a, um, adj.* [proficiscor], *that proceeds from some one* (post-class.): profecticia dos est, quae a patre vel parente profecta est, de bonis vel facto ejus, Dig. 23, 3, 5, §§ 1, 6, 14; Ulp. Fragm. 6, 3; 4, 6.

profectio, *ōnis, f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a going away, setting out, departure* (class.): profectio laeti, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24: profectio et reversio alicujus, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 1: profectioem parare, *to prepare for setting out*, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: Cethegi profectio in Hispaniam, Cic. Sull. 25, 70; id. Fam. 2, 16, 6; Liv. 2, 14; 38, 59.—**II.** Transf., *of things, the source whence any thing is obtained*: profectio ipsius pecuniae requiratur, Cic. Clu. 30, 82.

profecto, *adv.* [pro-facto], *a particle of affirmation, confirmation, and declaration, actually, indeed, really, truly, surely, assuredly, by all means, certainly, etc.* (very freq. and class.): neque di regunt neque profecto defum summus rex omnibus curat, Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, 59 (Trag. Rel. v. 142 Rib.): profecto edepol, Plant. Ps. 5, 1, 7: profecto, ut loquor, res ita est, id. Am. 2, 1, 19: non est ita, iudices, non est profecto, Cic. Fl. 22, 53: retorquet oculos profecto, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2: profecto negare non potes, id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 44: nunc quidem profecto Romae es, id. Att. 6, 5, 1 *init.*: si modo di sunt, ut profecto sunt, id. N. D. 2, 31, 78: meministi enim profecto, id. Lael. 1, 2; Hor. A. P. 315; Curt. 8, 3, 4; cf. Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20; 1, 12, 41; 4, 24, 66; id. Sest. 7, 17; id. Cat. 3, 10, 23; Liv. 1, 15; 44, 2; 54, 1.—Strengthened by other particles: profecto hercle, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 29: vere enim profecto, Eum. Pan. Const. 7.

† **profector**, *ōris, m.* [proficiscor], *a traveller*: ἑκδημος, profector, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

1. profectus, *a, um, Part.*, from proficiscor.

2. profectus, *a, um, Part.*, from proficiscor.

3. profectus (with the first syllable short, Aus. Idyll. 4, 70), *ūs, m.* [proficio], *advance, progress, effect, increase, growth, profit, success* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sine profectu, Ov. M. 9, 50: verbaque profectu dissimulata carent, id. P. 3, 9, 40; Col. 1, 4, 5; Varr. R. R. 1, 223; Quint. 10, 3, 2; 12, 6, 4; 1, 2, 26: in quo quantum esset ingenii, quantum etiam profectus, sermo primus ostendit, *progress*, Sen. Ep. 11, 1: experimentum profectus tui capere animi firmitate, id. ib. 20, 1: donec blandiente profectu prodire in scenam concipit, Suet. Ner. 20: puer magni profectus in eā arte obiit, Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 21.—So, *the improve-*

ment, convalescence of the sick, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 54.—In *plur.*: in similitudine et temporum et profectuum, Vell. 1, 16, 2.

Profera, *ae, f.* [profero], *she that presents, makes known, i. e. the goddess of Arithmetic*, Mart. Cap. 8, § 803 Kopp ad loc.

pro-fero, *tūll, lātum, ferre* (*inf. pass.* parag. proferri, Lucr. 1, 207; proferis for profers, Firm. Mat. 22, 3), *v. a.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *To carry or bring out, to bring forth* (class.); cf. prodo, produco, adduco: Al. Vin' proferri pateram? Am. Proferri volo. Al. Fiat: tu, Thessala, intus pateram profero foras, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 137: arma tormenta-que ex oppido, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: (nummos) ex arcā, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 29.—**2.** *To extend, stretch, or thrust out*: linguam in tussiendo, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 50: manum, id. Ps. 3, 2, 72: digitum, Cic. Caecin. 25, 71.—**3.** *Se proferre, to raise one's self, show one's self, appear* (post-Aug.): draco e pulvino se proferens, Suet. Ner. 6.—**4.** *To offer, proffer*: alicui minas viginti argenti, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 60.—Esp., **5.** *Proferre gradum or pedem, to go on, proceed*: gradum proferam, progredi properabo, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 2: gradum pedum proferre, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 249: passus, Lucr. 4, 874: longe pedem, Quint. 11, 3, 160; cf. pedem, Hor. A. P. 135.—**6.** *As milit. t. t.*: signa proferre, *to advance the standards, march on*, Liv. 4, 32, 10; so, proferre inde castra, id. 10, 33, 7: quidquid ab urbe longius proferrent arma, id. 7, 32, 6.—Also, **7.** *Nautical t. t.*: pedibus profatis in contrarium navigare, *to sail close to the wind*, Plin. 2, 47, 48; cf. prolato pede transversos captare notos, Sen. Med. 321.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To bring forth, produce, cause to grow, of plants* (post-Aug.): caelum laurum patitur, atque etiam nitidissimam profert, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 4: semen, Plin. 17, 13, 20, § 95 (al. perfert).—**2.** *Of pronunciation, to utter, pronounce* (post-Aug.): extremas syllabas, Quint. 11, 3, 33.—**3.** *To extend, enlarge* (class.): castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: et proferre libet fines, Juv. 14, 142: pomorium, Gell. 13, 14, 2.—**4.** *To put off, defer, adjourn, etc.* (class.): rem aliquot dies, Cat. ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: auctionis diem laxius proferre, Cic. Att. 13, 14, 1: aliquid in diem posterum, Gell. 1, 23, 5; cf. Liv. 3, 20, 6.—**5.** *Of a painter, to bring out, to represent distinctly* (post-Aug.): venas protulit, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 56.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *With se, to raise, elevate one's self* (post-Aug.): qui se ipsi protulerunt, *who have raised themselves from ignorance*, Sen. Ep. 52, 3; Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1.—**B.** *To bring out, make known, produce in public, publish* (class.): ejus (orationis) proferendae arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 1: artem, *to exhibit publicly*, Suet. Ner. 25.—**C.** *To bring forth, produce, invent, discover, make known, reveal* (class.): artem, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 2: palam proferre aliquid, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 41: cum illa indicia communis exitii indagavi, patefecit, protuli, Cic. Mil. 37, 102: aliquid foras, id. Cael. 23, 57: rem in medium, id. Fam. 15, 2, 6: secreta animi, Plin. 14, 22, 23, § 141: Montanum, quia protulerit ingenium, extorrem agi, *displayed his genius*, Tac. A. 16, 29 fin.—**D.** *To bring forward, quote, cite, mention* (class.): libros, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 113: testes, legatos, id. Balb. 18, 41: auctores, id. de Or. 2, 71, 290: nominatum multos, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: paucos belli duces praestantissimos, id. de Or. 1, 2, 7: violentiam alicujus, id. Phil. 2, 39, 101: vim, potentiam, factiones, divitias, clientelas, affinitates adversariorum, Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8: aliquid in medium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 115; id. Fin. 2, 23, 76; Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 41: memoriter Progeniem suam usque ab avo atque atavo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 48: exempla omnium nota, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103.—**E.** *To extend, enlarge*: fines officiorum, Cic. Mur. 31, 65: memoriam alicujus, *to prolong*, Plin. Ep. 5, 12, 2: ut vita ejus debuerit immortalitate proferri, id. ib. 2, 7, 4; 3, 7, 14.—**F.** *To impel*: si paulo longius pietas Caecilium protulisset, Cic. Sull. 23, 64.—With *se*: cum se ad clarissimorum civium strages caedesque proferret, Plin. Pan. 48.—**G.** *To lengthen out, prolong* (class.): beatam vitam usque ad rogam proferre, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 76: ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Verg. A. 12, 395.

professio, *ōnis, f.* [profiteor], *a public acknowledgment, declaration, expression, profession, promise* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** In *gen.*: professio bonae voluntatis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 2: Canidius timidius decessit, quam professioni ejus congruebat, Vell. 2, 87, 3: memores professionis, *of our promise* (of brevity), id. 2, 89, 6: aperta, Plin. 27, 3, 2, § 9: suae opinionis, *expression*, Gell. 7, 3, 24: summa stultitiae, id. 7, 3, 24: flagitii, Tac. A. 2, 85: pietatis, id. Agr. 3.—**B.** Transf., *a sign, token* (post-class.): vitorum, Pall. 3, 9.—**II.** In *partic.*, *a public declaration or specification of one's person, name, property, business, etc.* (class.): IS. APVD. QVEM. EA. PROFESSIO FIET, etc., Tab. Her. in Haubold, Mon. Leg. p. 101 sq.; Liv. 35, 7: tu vero confice professionem, si potes. Etsi haec pecunia ex eo genere est, ut professione non egeat, Cic. Fam. 16, 23, 1: post professionem de fidei commissio factam, Dig. 49, 14, 2; Tert. Apol. 42; Vulg. Act. 5, 37.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A public register of persons or property thus given in* (class.): in Leontino jugerum subscriptio ac professio non est plus triginta millium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 113.—**2.** *A business or profession which one publicly avows* (class.): professio bene dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 21: grammaticae, Suet. Gram. 8: sapientiae, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 112: magicarum artis, Curt. 7, 4, 8: professionem honestarum artium malis corruperant moribus, id. 8, 5, 7: ista salutaris, *the art of healing, medicine*, Cels. praef.: ultimae professionis homines, i. e. vilissimi artificii, Lampr. Elag. 20; Dig. 2, 13, 9.

† **professionarius**, *ii, m.* [professio], *perh. a registrar of wares, one who fixed the duties on imported goods*, Inscr. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 151.

professor, *ōris, m.* [profiteor], *a public teacher, professor, one who makes instruction in any branch a business* (post-Aug.): sapientiae professores, Cels. praef. *init.*: ceterarum artium, Quint. 12, 11, 20: Latinae simul Graecaeque eloquentiae, Suet. Rhet. 5; id. Gram. 9: astrologiae, Col. 1, 1, 4; 11, 1, 12: juris civilis, Dig. 50, 13, 1.—*Absol.*: opus etiam consummatis professoribus difficile, Quint. 1, 9, 3: circa scholas professorum, Suet. Tib. 11.—**II.** Transf., in *gen.*, *a professor, teacher*: veritatis, Amm. 30, 5, 9; 22, 4, 1: adulandi professores jam docti, id. 17, 11, 1: non obscurus professor atque auctor, Quint. 2, 15, 36; cf. Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 2; Spart. Hadr. 15; Dig. 50, 13, 6.—Of a physician, Cels. 2, 6, 1; 6, 4; cf. Cod. 10, 52.

professorius, *a, um, adj.* [professor], *of or belonging to a public teacher, professorial* (post-Aug.): professoria lingua, Tac. A. 13, 14 fin.

professus, *a, um, Part. and P. a.*, from profiteor.

pro-festus, *a, um, adj.* [pro-festus; cf. profanus]. **I.** Lit., *non-festival, not kept as a holiday, common*: of days, *working-days*: profestum diem dicebant qui festus non erat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 252 Müll.: profesti dies a festivitate vacui, Non. 434, 3; Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 11: ut carpentis, festis profestisque diebus, per urbem vectemur, Liv. 34, 3; Hor. S. 2, 3, 144: pejor, qui profestis diebus ageret, quod feriatis deberet, Cato ap. Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 40: lucas, *working-days*, Hor. C. 4, 15, 25; so, lux, id. S. 2, 2, 116: profestum facere est tamquam profanum facere, id est facere, quod feriis facere non licet, etc., Fest. p. 253 Müll.—**II.** Transf., *like profanus, uninitiated, uncultivated, uneducated* (post-class.): profestum et profanum vulgus, Gell. praef. fin.

proficienter, *adv.*, v. proficio fin.

proficio, *fēci, fectum, 3, v. n. and a.* [pro-facio], *to go forward, advance, gain ground, make progress*. **I.** Lit. (very rare): cum quinquerevni sola non proficeret, Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 4.—**II.** Trop., *to go on, advance, make progress; to profit, derive advantage; to perform, effect, accomplish, obtain, etc.* (class.; cf. procedo). **A.** Of persons: si nihil in oppugnatione oppidi proficisset, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: ubi diligentia nostrorum nihil his rebus profici posse intellexerunt, id. ib. 3, 21: plus multitudinem telorum, id. ib. 7, 82: loci opportunitate, id. B. C. 3, 23: antesignani tantum proficere, ut pellerent omnes, id. ib. 3, 75: multum profecit, Nep. Eum. 10, 1: si modo in philosophiā aliquid proficimus, *have made any progress*, Cic.

Off. 3, 8, 37: ea, id. de Or. 2, 21 *fin.* — Of the sick, *to get better*: si quidquam profecerint, Caes. Aur. Acut. 2, 10, 71: proficiens aegrotus, id. ib. 2, 11, 81. — **B.** Of inanim. subjects, *to grow, increase* (mostly post-Aug.): id. (vitis genus) quod umore proficit, Col. 3, 20: proficiente pretio, rising, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 57. — **In pass.**: to be used ad summam profectum aliquid puto, Cic. Att. 7, 13, 1: postquam nihil proficiebatur, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 122. — In a bad sense: proficere in pejus, to become worse and worse, Vulg. 2 Tim. 3, 13. — **2.** In partic., *to be useful, serviceable, advantageous, etc.*; *to effect, accomplish*; *to help, tend, contribute, conduce* (class.; cf. *prosum*): ea suo quaque loco, ubi plurimum proficere et valere possent, collocabat, Cic. Brut. 37, 139: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, id. ib. 24, 92; Liv. 3, 61: profectura aliquid tum tua verba puta, Ov. P. 3, 1, 138: aut nihil in melius tot rerum proficit usus? Juv. 13, 18. — Of remedies: radice vel herba proficiente nihil, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 150: nec alia res celerius proficit, *is of service*, Plin. 27, 11, 72, § 96: axungia proficit ad strumas, id. 28, 9, 37, § 140: pisorum ligni cinis contra fungos efficacius proficit, id. 23, 7, 62, § 116: radix appetit vel in febris proficit, id. 20, 23, 98, § 260. — **Impers.**: multum proficiet illud demonstrare, quemadmodum scripsisset, Cic. Inv. 2, 41, 120. — Hence, **proficienter**, *adv.*, *successfully* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 80: incedere, Hil. Trin. 1, 22; Cassiod. in Psa. 133, 2.

proficisco, ēre, v. *proficiscor fin.*

proficiscor, fectus, 3, v. *dep. n.* [*pro-facio*, *facesso*, *faciscor*; orig., to make; i. e. put one's self forward; hence], *to set out, start, go, march, travel, depart, etc.* (class.; cf. *progredior*). **I.** Lit.: proficisci ad dormiendum, *to go to sleep*, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119: ad somnum, id. ib. 1, 30, 62: ad sedes inquirendas, Just. 3, 4, 10: pabulum frumentatumque, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10: subsidialicui, Nep. Iph. 2, 5: ad bellum, Caes. B. G. 6, 29; Liv. 4, 45 sq.; Nep. Alc. 4, 1: ad eam domum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69: Puteolos, id. Ac. 2, 31: in Illyricum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: in pugnam, id. B. C. 3, 99: in bellum, Just. 2, 11, 9; Gell. 17, 9, 8: in expeditionem, Sall. J. 103, 4: in Volscos, Liv. 2, 30, 2; Just. 1, 6, 10: in exercitum, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 7: hinc in pistrinum recta via, Ter. And. 3, 4, 21: contra quosdam barbaros, Nep. Eum. 3, 5; Cyprum, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 16: Corinthum, id. Hec. 1, 2, 11: domum, id. Phorm. 5, 6, 20: Genabum, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: Romam, Sall. C. 34, 1: domos, Liv. 2, 14: Circeios, id. 2, 39: jussit proficisci exilium quoyis gentium, Att. ap. Non. 185, 6 (Trag. Rel. v. 599 Rib.): Jovinus eadem loca profectus, Amm. 27, 8, 2. — With *supine*: porro proficiscor quaesitum, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 98. — **Absol.**: proficisci, *to make a journey*, Dig. 17, 2, 52: ab urbe, *to set out, depart*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: ab Antio, Liv. 2, 33: ex castris, *to break up*, Caes. B. C. 1, 78: e castris, id. ib. 1, 12: domo, Sall. J. 79, 4; Liv. 2, 26, 2, 4: portu, id. 9, 26: regio, Just. 37, 3, 4: Athenis, Nep. Milt. 1, 5: de Formiano, Cic. Att. 2, 8, 2. — **B.** Transf., *to be going or about to go, to intend to go to a place, to start* (ante-class.): potin' ut me ire, quo profectus sum, sinas? Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 2: tu profectus alio fueras, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 49: cum proficisceretur, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 15; Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 1; 2, 20. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to go, come, proceed*: nunc proficiscemur ad reliqua, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5, § 10. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To set out, begin, commence*: ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, unde, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 4: cum omnis haec quaestio ab eo proficiscatur, id. Fin. 5, 8, 23: a philosophia profectus Xenophon scripsit historiam, id. de Or. 2, 14, 53: ei proficiscendum est ab omni mundo, id. Fin. 3, 22, 73. — **2.** *To come forth; spring, arise, proceed, originate*: cum omnia officia a principis naturae proficiscantur, ab iisdem necesse est proficisci ipsam sapientiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 23; 1, 12, 42; 3, 6, 22: falsis iudiciis profecta, id. ib. 1, 21, 72: ex medicina nihil oportet putare proficisci, nisi quod ad corporis utilitatem spectet, id. Inv. 1, 38, 68: quaecumque a me ornamenta ad te proficiscantur, shall pass from me to you, i. e. you shall receive from me, id. Fam. 2, 19, 2: omnia quae a me profecta

sunt in te, tibi accidisse gratissime, *all you have received from me*, id. ib. 3, 1, 1: ut plura a parente proficisci non potuerint, Nep. Att. 9, 4: qui a Zenone profecti sunt, *who have proceeded from him, his disciples*, Cic. Div. 1, 3, 5; cf. omnes ab Aristotele profecti, id. ib. 1, 35, 61. — So, to express descent (poet.): Tyria de gente profecti, Ov. M. 3, 35; Verg. A. 8, 51. — **Act. collat. form proficisco**, ēre, *to set out, go, etc.* (ante-class.): priusquam proficisco, Plaut. Mil. 4, 18, 19: hortatur hominem, quam primum proficisceret, Turp. ap. Non. 471, 2.

proficius, a, um, *adj.* [*proficio*], *beneficial, advantageous, conducive* (late Lat.): quibus mora potest esse proficiua, Cassiod. Var. 1, 39.

profiteor, fessus, 2 (old form of the *inf.* PROFITEREI, and of the *imper.* PROFITEMINO, several times in the Tab. Her. in Haubold, Mon. Leg. p. 99 sq.), v. *dep. a.* [*pro-fateor*], *to declare publicly, to own freely, to acknowledge, avow, confess openly, profess* (class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** *Absol.*: neque vis tua voluntate ipse profiteri, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 80: ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur, Cic. Caecin. 9, 24: fateor atque etiam profiteor et prae me fero, id. Rab. Perd. 5, 17. — **B.** With *acc.*: profiteri et in medium proferre aliquid, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 76: cur ea non profitenda putabas? Ov. H. 21, 129. — **C.** With *obj.-clause*: profitentur Car-nutes, se nullum periculum recusare, Caes. B. G. 7, 2; Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12. — **D.** With *de*: de parricidio professum, Suet. Calig. 12: de semet professo, id. Dom. 8. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Profiteri se aliquem, *to declare one's self or profess to be something*: profiteri se grammaticum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12; Poet. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42: profiteri se patrem infantis, Suet. Calig. 25: se legatum, id. Galb. 10: se candidatum consulatus, id. Aug. 4: professus amicum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 2. — With *esse*: triduo me jure consultum esse, profitebor, Cic. Mur. 13, 28: me omnium provinciarum defensorem esse profitebor, id. Verr. 2, 3, 93, § 217. — **B.** Profiteri aliquid, *to profess an art, science, etc.*: profiteri philosophiam, *to declare one's self a philosopher*, Cic. Pis. 29, 71: medicinam, *to profess medicine, to practise as a physician*, Cels. praef.; Suet. Caes. 42; Jus. Ov. A. A. 3, 531. — **In pass.**: rem non professam apud nos tenemus, Quint. Decl. 341. — **Absol.**: profiteri, *to be a teacher or professor* (post-Aug.): cum omnes qui profitentur, audiero, Plin. Ep. 2, 18, 3: translatum est in Siciliam, ubi nunc profitetur, id. ib. 4, 11, 14. — **C.** Profiteri indicium, *to give evidence, make a deposition against accomplices*: multis hortantibus indicium profitetur, Sall. J. 35, 6; Hirt. B. Afr. 55; Curt. 8, 6, 23; Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 9: summum supplicium decernebatur, nisi professus indicium foret, Tac. A. 6, 3. — **D.** *To offer freely, propose voluntarily, to promise*: quis profitetur? *who volunteers?* Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 20: se ad eam rem adiutorem, Caes. B. G. 5, 38: ego vero tibi profiteor atque polliceor eximium et singulare meum studium in omni genere officii, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4: si vos in eam rem operam vestram profitemini, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: Varro profitetur se altera die ad colloquium venturum, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: sumunt gentiles arma professa manus, *arms that promise a combat*, Ov. F. 2, 198: magna, Hor. A. P. 14; Ov. F. 5, 351: grandia, Hor. A. P. 27. — **E.** *To disclose, show, display, make a show of*: dolorem, Just. 8, 5, 11: sola Jovem Semele vidit Jovis ora professum, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 22: vitare viros cultum formaque professos, Ov. A. A. 3, 433. — **F.** *To make a public statement or return of any thing* (as of one's name, property, business, etc.): census (one's estate), Ulp. Fragm. 1, 8; Tab. Her. in Haubold, Mon. Leg. p. 99 sq. (q. v.): ut aratores jugera sationum suarum profiterentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 38: apud decem viros, quantum habebat praediae, id. Agr. 2, 22, 59: greges ovium ad publicanum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: frumentum, Liv. 4, 12: furtum, Quint. Decl. 341: rem alienam, id. ib. 341: rem apud publicanum, id. ib. 359; Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 12. — **Absol.**: ne decipiat (publicanus) profiteri volentes, Dig. 39, 4, 19, § 6; Vulg. Luc. 2, 3 and 5: nomen, *to give in one's name, announce one's self*, Liv. 26, 18;

also without *nomen*: Catilina prohibitus erat petere consulatum, quod intra legitimis dies profiteri nequiverit, Sall. C. 18, 9: nam et quaesturam petentes, quos indignos judicavit, profiteri vetuit, Vell. 2, 92, 3: professae (sc. feminae), i. e. common prostitutes, who had to give in their names to the aedile, Ov. F. 4, 866. — Trop.: in his nomen suum profitetur, among these he reckons himself, Ter. Eun. prol. 3. — Hence, **professus**, a, um, *P. a.*, in passive signif., *known, manifest, confessed* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): culpa professa, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 6: dux, Just. 8, 4, 4. — Ex or de professo, *openly, avowedly, intentionally, professedly*: non ex professo eam (potentiam) non petere, Sen. Ep. 14, 8: vir ex professo mollis, Macr. S. 2, 9. — De professo (post-class.): ac ne id quidem de professo audet, openly, App. Mag. p. 274, 11.

pro-flamen, inis, m., a *flamen's substitute, proflamen*, Inscr. Orell. 2270.

pro-flatus, us, m. [*pro-flo*]. **I.** Lit., a blowing, breeze (post-Aug.): aestivo proflatu refrigerari, Col. 5, 9, 7. — **II.** Transf., a snoring: proflatu terrebat equos, Stat. Th. 10, 320.

pro-flictus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. proflo.

profligatio, ōnis, f. [*1. proflo*]. **I.** Ruin, destruction (post-class.): bonorum profligatio, Aus. Per. Od. 2. — **II.** A settling, collection: debitorum, Cod. Th. 6, 30, 10; Novell. Th. 2, 26 pr.

profligator, ōris, m. [*id.*], a spendthrift, prodigal (post-Aug.): ganeo et profligator, Tac. A. 16, 18: justitiae, Ennod. Dict. 18.

profligatus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. proflo.

1. pro-fligo, avi, atum, 1, v. a., *to strike or dash to the ground, to cast down utterly, overthrow, overcome, conquer* (class.; syn.: sterno, prosterno). **I.** Lit.: inimicos proficigare, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 75: copias hostium, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 37: classem hostium, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: hostes, Nep. Dat. 6, 8: proelia, i. e. the warriors, Tac. A. 14, 36: aciem virorum, Sil. 11, 400; Tac. A. 13, 4. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To overthrow, ruin, destroy*: rem publicam, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 3: tantas opes, Nep. Pelop. 2, 3: undique se suosque profligante fortuna, Liv. 33, 19: valetudinem, Gell. 19, 5, 2. — **B.** *To overwhelm, crush in spirit*: quanti illum maerore afflictum esse et profligatum putatis, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2. — **C.** *To bring almost to an end, to almost finish, despatch*: bellum commissum ac profligatum conficere, Liv. 21, 40, 11: profligato fere Samnitium bello, id. 9, 29, 1; 28, 2, 11: profligatum bellum ac paene sublatum, Cic. Fam. 12, 30, 2: profiligata jam haec, et paene ad exitum adducta quaestio est, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: omnia ad perniciem profligata, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 38: sperans, ante Vitellii adventum profligari plurimum posse, that it would be brought nearly to an end, Suet. Oth. 9: profligaverat bellum Judaicum Vespasianus, Tac. H. 2, 4; Flor. 2, 15, 2; Just. 31, 7, 3; Sen. Ben. 7, 13, 2: profligatis in Africa rebus, Just. 22, 8, 1: victoriam, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 2: quantum profligatum sit, how far advanced, Just. 20, 4, 13: cf. Front. Strat. 2, 3, 20. — Hence, **profligatus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Wretched, miserable, vile* (class.; syn. *perditus*): senatoria judicia perdita profligataque, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 8. — **B.** In a moral sense, *corrupt, dissolute, abandoned, profligate* (class.): tu omnium mortalium profligatissime ac perditissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 65: homines, id. Arch. 6, 14: omnia ad perniciem profligata atque perdita, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 38: profligatissimus quisque, Suet. Tib. 35. — **C.** Of time, *advanced* (post-Aug.): profiligatae aetatis (homo), Sen. Ot. 2, 2 (al. Vit. Beat. 29, 2). — **In neutr. absol.**: in profligato esse, *to be almost ended*, Gell. 15, 5, 2.

2. pro-fligo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., *to strike down, ruin, destroy* (post-class.): proflictae res, cast down, ruined, Gell. 15, 5, 2.

pro-flō, avi, atum, 1, v. a., *to blow forth, breathe out*. **I.** Lit. (poet.): leo proflat ferus ore calores, Q. Cic. poet. ap. Aus. Ecl. 1: flammam, Ov. F. 1, 573; Val. Fl. 7, 671: pectore sanguineos rivos, Stat. Th. 11, 266. — **B.** Transf., *to melt, liquefy by blowing* (post-Aug.): massa profatur in primis, mox in

proflatum additur, etc., Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 97. — **II.** Trop., to blow or breathe out (poet. and post-Aug.): noctem Tartaream pectore, Val. Fl. 6, 435: toto proflabat pectore sonnum, i.e. was snoring, Verg. A. 9, 326: iras, i.e. to puff and blow, to fret, Juv. Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 9. — **B.** To puff out: nares, App. M. 7, p. 193, 29.

profluens, Part. and P. a., from proflo.

profluenter, adv., v. proflo, P. q. fin.

profluentia, ae, f. [proflo], a flowing forth (trop.): inanis quaedam profluentia loquendi, a stream of words, fluency, Cic. Part. 23, 81.

pro-fluo, xi, xum, 3, v. n., to flow forth or along (class.). **I.** Lit.: Mosa profluit ex monte Vogeso, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: si lacrimae ab oculis et pituita a naribus profluent, Col. 6, 7, 11: umor profluit, Verg. G. 4, 25: sanguis profluens, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: sudor, Just. 15, 4, 17: per fossas, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 76: ad mare, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100. — **B.** Transf. **1.** To cause a running or flow: gravado profluit, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 51. — **2.** To be relaxed: videndum est an adstrictum corpus sit, an profuat, Cels. 3, 6: si venter profuit, id. 3, 6. — **II.** Trop., to flow forth, issue, proceed (class.): quae ab hoc fonte profuant, Varr. L. L. 8, § 62 Müll.: cuius ore sermo melle dulcior profuebat, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44: equidem ab his fontibus profuxi ad hominum famam, Cic. Cael. 3, 6: ad incognitas artes, to proceed to, to fall or hit upon, Tac. A. 11, 26. — Hence, **profuens**, entis, P. a., flowing along (class.). **A.** Lit.: aqua profuens, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2. — **Subst.** **profuens**, entis, f. (sc. aqua), running water (class.): in profuentem deferri, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149: cf. Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23: Flor. 1, 1, 2; 4, 12, 9. — **B.** Trop., of speech, flowing, fluent: genus sermonis affert non liquidum, non fuscum ac profuens, sed exile, aridum, concisum, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 159: profuens et perennis loquacitas, id. ib. 3, 48, 185: profuens atque expedita celeritas, id. Brut. 61, 220: profuens quiddam habuit Carbo et canorum, id. de Or. 3, 7, 28: eloquentia, Tac. A. 13, 3. — **Sup.**: manuum suarum profuentissima largitas, Arn. in Psa. 104. — Hence, **proflienter**, flowingly; trop., easily (class.): ergo omnia proflienter, absolute, prospere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 53. — **Comp.**, of speech, more fluently (post-class.): proflienter exsequi, Gell. 14, 1, 32.

profliens, a, um, adj. [proflo], flowing forth, flowing, streaming (post-Aug.): recessus, Col. 8, 17, 9: lacrimae, Sid. Ep. 4, 23. **profliuvium**, ii, n. [id.]. **I.** In gen., a flowing forth, a flowing, flow (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sanguinis, Lucr. 6, 1205: sanguinis per nares, Col. 6, 33, 2: narium, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 124: urinae, id. 28, 6, 17, § 61. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Loose-ness, flux, diarrhoea: si corpus astrictum est, digerendum esse; si profliuvio laborat, continendum, Cels. praef. — **B.** Monthly flux, menses, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64. — **C.** Genitale, flow, Plin. 7, 14, 12, § 61: also: geniturae, id. 22, 22, 40, § 83.

profliuvius, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Flowing; trop., fluctuating, inconstant: profliuvia fides, Caecil. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P. — **II.** Subst. **profliuvius**, ii, m., for profliuvium, a flux, Veg. Vet. 1, 17, 19; 1, 38, 4.

pro-for, fatus, i (inf. profari, Prud. stepl. 10, 939), v. dep. a., to say or speak out, to say, speak (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: veteres Casmenas cascam rem volo profari, tell, relate, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll.: quod jam et mehe Piget paternum nomen, maternum pudet Profari, Pac. ap. Non. 424, 4 (Trag. Rel. v. 145 Rib.): pudor prohibebat plura profari, Hor. S. 1, 6, 57: tum brevis Dido, vultum demissa, profatur, Verg. A. 1, 561: et sic accensa profatur, id. ib. 4, 364: quibus ille profatur: Forstian, etc., Ov. M. 11, 289: vera profari, Petr. 121: sic ille profatus, Lucr. 9, 251: clamore magno, Sil. 11, 211. — **II.** In partic., to foretell, predict, prophesy: quando dies adveniet, quem profata Morta est, Liv. And. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 11 (acc. to Hom. Odys. 2, 99): Pythia quae tripodi a Phoebi lauroque profatur, Lucr. 1, 739; 5, 112: Delio profante, Petr. 89; Dig. 21, 1, 1. — Hence, **profatum**, i, n., a statement,

proposition, axiom (post-class.): ἀξιώματα, quae M. Varro alias profata, alias proloquia appellat, Gell. 16, 8, 2.

pro-fringo, ere, v. a. [frango], to break up: inarata, i. e. to plough, Stat. Th. 10, 512.

pro-fuga, ae, m., collat. form of profugus, II. B., q. v.

pro-fugio (with first syll. long, Juven. 2, 477), fugi, 3, v. a. and n. **I.** Act., to flee before or from, to flee, fly from any thing (poet. and post-Aug.): Phocaeorum Velut profugit execrata civitas Agros, Hor. Epod. 16, 18: conspectum conversationemque civium suorum profugit, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 17 (36), 4: sedes suas, Col. 1, 3, 6: natos, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 14: dominos, Curt. 10, 20; Sen. Herc. Fur. 977. — **II.** Neutr., to flee, run away, escape (class.): domo profugiens, Plaut. Capt. prol. 18: pedibus Hadrumetum profugerat, Caes. B. C. 2, 23: Babyloniam, Just. 11, 12, 1: Cirium, Sall. J. 21, 2; 23, 2: aliquo, Ter. Ad. 3, 31: longius, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13: istinc, Cic. Sen. 14, 47: ex oppido, Caes. B. G. 7, 11: in Britanniam, id. ib. 2, 14: domo, Cic. Brut. 89, 306; Liv. 1, 59: cum vi prope iustorum armorum profugisset, Cic. Sest. 22, 50 B. and K. (Klotz, vim): in exsilium, id. Dom. 32, 86: ex proelio in provinciam, Sall. J. 13, 4: e carcere, Vell. 2, 19, 3; 2, 30, 5. — **B.** In partic., to flee for succor to one, take refuge with one (class.): se profugere ad Brutum, Cic. Att. 15, 21, 1: ad Ciceronem, Caes. B. G. 5, 44; Sall. J. 74, 1; Just. 13, 8, 2.

profugus, a, um, adj. [profugio], that flees or has fled, fugitive (not in Cic. or Caes.; cf. fugitivus). **I.** In gen.: profugus domo, Liv. 1, 1: ex urbe, Tac. H. 4, 49: ex Peloponneso, Liv. 1, 8: e proelio, Tac. H. 2, 46: a proelio, Flor. 4, 2: ad rebelles, Tac. A. 1, 57. — Of animals: boves profugae, Prop. 5, 1, 4: juveni, Val. Fl. 3, 57: taurus profugus altarihus, Tac. H. 3, 56; cf. currus, Ov. M. 15, 506. — With gen.: Tiridates regni profugus, Tac. A. 15, 1: his vinculorum (Hannibalis) profugus, escaped from, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104. — **B.** Transf., fleeing hither and thither, vagabond, roving, wandering, unsettled (poet.): profugi Scythae, Hor. C. 1, 35, 9: Scythae, id. 4, 14, 42; Vulg. Gen. 4, 12. — **II.** In partic., that flees from his native country, fugitive, banished, exiled: Hannibal patriā profugus, Liv. 34, 60: Troiani, qui profugi incertis sedibus vagabantur, Sall. C. 6, 1: fato profugus, Verg. A. 1, 2: classis, Ov. M. 13, 627. — **B.** Subst.: **profugus**, i, and **profuga**, ae, m. **1.** A fugitive, banished person, exile (poet.): profugus patriam deserat, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 75: profugo after open, Ov. P. 2, 9, 6; 3, 6, 40: servi alieni profugae, App. M. 6, p. 175, 7; cf. Prisc. p. 622 P. — **2.** An apostate: reus suae religionis aut profugus, Min. Fel. 35, 6.

(profundatus), a false read. for probe fundata, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 44; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

profunde, adv., v. profundus fin.

profunditas, ātis, f. [profundus], depth (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: corporum tres sunt dimensiones, longitudo, latitudo, profunditas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 36: aquarum, Cassiod. Var. 2, 21. — **II.** Trop., vastness, immensity, Hadrian. ap. Vop. Sat. 8: disciplinae, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7, 3: prudentiae, id. ib. 1, 3, 12: ingenii, id. ib. 2, 2, 1. — **2.** Depth, intensity, darkness: tenebrarum, Macr. S. 1, 20, 1.

pro-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, v. a., to pour out or forth, to shed copiously, to cause to flow (class.). **I.** Lit.: sanguinem suum profundere omnem cupit, dummodo profusum huius ante videat, Cic. Clu. 6, 18: sanguinem pro patriā, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60; 2, 30, 97: vim lacrimarum, id. Rep. 6, 14, 14: lacrimas oculis, Verg. A. 12, 154; Ov. M. 9, 679; 7, 91; Sen. Med. 541: sanguinem ex oculis, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164: aquam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 29: vinum, id. Curc. 1, 1, 92: vina deo tamquam sitienti, Lact. 2, 4, 13; 6, 1, 5: aquas sub mensas, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 26. — With se, to burst or gush forth: lacrimae se subito profuderunt, Cic. Ac. 11, 7, 6. — **B.** Transf. **1.** To stretch at full length, to prostrate (poet.): cum somnus membra profudit, Lucr. 4, 757: praecipites profusae in terram, id. 6, 744. — M. id.: profusus, abjectus jacens. Pacuvius: profusus gemi-

tu, murmure, stretched at full length, Paul. ex Fest. p. 228 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 321 Rib).

2. To pour or cast out, bring forth, produce (class.): posticā parte profudit, Lucil. ap. Non. 217, 16: (puerum) ex alvo matris natura profudit, Lucr. 5, 225: sonitus, id. 6, 401: ignes, id. 6, 210: omnia ex ore, id. 6, 6: pectore voces, to pour forth, utter, Cat. 64, 202: vocem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 56: clamorem, id. Fl. 6, 15; id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: voces, Cat. 64, 202: vitia, Suet. Tib. 42: dolorem, Vop. Aur. 1: palmites, Col. 5, 5, 17. — **3.** With se, to pour forth, rush forth or out; of bees: cum se nova profundunt examina, Col. 9, 3; of archers: omnis multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, Caes. B. C. 3, 93; of luxuriant plants: ea, quae se nimium profuderunt, have shot out, sent out shoots, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: profundit se supra modum numerus palmitum, Col. 7, 24, 4. — **II.** Trop., to cast or throw away: ventis verba profunderet, Lucr. 4, 931: quae si non profundere ac perdere videbor, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 17. — **B.** In partic. **1.** To throw away. **a.** In a bad sense, spend uselessly; to lavish, dissipate, squander: profundat, perdat, pereat, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 54; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 67, § 155: patrimonium, id. Cat. 2, 5, 10: pecunias in res, id. Off. 2, 16, 55. — **b.** In a good sense, to spend, sacrifice: non modo pecuniam, sed vitam etiam profundere pro patriā, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84. — **c.** Esp., of life, to yield, give up: animam, Cic. Marc. 10, 32: si pateretur natura, vel denas animas profundere praestabat in pugna, quam, etc., Amm. 26, 10, 13: spiritum in acie, Val. Max. 6, 3, 3. — **2.** To pour out, vent; to expend, exert, employ; to set forth, show, explain: odium in aliquem, Cic. Pis. 7, 18: omnes profundi vires animi atque ingenii mei, id. Att. 1, 18, 2: res universas, to set forth, explain, id. Ac. 2, 27, 87. — **3.** With se, to pour itself forth, i. e. to rush forth, break out: volutates cum inclusae diutius, subito se nonnumquam profundunt atque eiciunt universae, Cic. Cael. 31, 75: si totum se ille in me profundisset, had wholly poured himself out to me, had been liberal, id. Att. 7, 3, 3: in questus fiebles sese in vestibulo curiae profuderunt, Liv. 23, 20, 5. — Hence, **profusus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Lit., spread out, extended, hanging down (ante- and post-class.): cauda profusa usque ad calces, Varr. R. R. 2, 5. — **Comp.**: equi coma et cauda profusior, longer, Pall. 4, 13. — **B.** Trop. **1.** Lavish, extravagant, profuse (class.; cf. prodigus): perditus ac profusus nepos, Cic. Quint. 12, 40: reus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 20. — With gen.: alieni appetens, sui profusus, lavish of his own, Sall. C. 5, 4. — With in and abl.: simul ad iacturam temporis ventum est, profusissimi in eo, cuius unius honesta avaritia est, Sen. Brev. Vit. 3, 2. — Of things abstr. and concr.: profusus sumptibus vivere, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: profusa luxuria in aedificiis, Vell. 2, 33, 4. — **2.** In a good sense, liberal (poet.): mens profusa, Stat. S. 3, 1, 91: homo, Mart. 8, 38, 11. — **3.** Costly, expensive: amare profusas epulas, Cic. Mur. 36, 76: convivia, Suet. Tit. 7. — **4.** Immoderate, excessive, extravagant: profusa hilaritas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15: genus jocandi, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: cupido, Tac. H. 1, 52. — **Sup.**: profusissima libido, Suet. Claud. 53. — **Adv.**

profuse. **1.** Lit., lavishly, extravagantly, profusely (post-Aug.): aedes profuse structa, at an immoderate expense, Suet. Aug. 72. — **Sup.**: festos et solemnes dies profusissime celebrabat, Suet. Aug. 75. — **2.** Trop. **a.** In disorder, confusedly: consul obstitit profuse tendentibus suis in castra, Liv. 10, 36. — **b.** Immoderately, excessively: profuse prolixique laudare, Gell. 5, 1, 2. — **Comp.**: eo profusus sumptui deditus erat, Sall. C. 13, 5.

profundus, a, um, adj., deep, profound, vast (class.; syn. altus). **I.** Lit.: mare profundum et immensum, Cic. Planc. 6, 15; Curt. 9, 4, 18: per inane profundum, Lucr. 1, 1108: pontus, Verg. A. 5, 614: Acheron, Lucr. 3, 978: Danubius, Hor. C. 4, 15, 21: fornax, Ov. M. 2, 229: valles, Stat. Th. 10, 95: terrae foramen, Just. 24, 6, 9: atque haviit humus multa, vasta, et profunda, Sall. H. 4, 37 Dietsch: vulnera, Eum. Pan. Constant. 14. — **Sup.**: profundissimum libidinum gurgis, Cic. Sest. 43, 93. — **2.** Subst. **profundum**, i, n., depth. **a.** In gen.: esse in profundo (aquae), Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 48

4, 23, 64: maris, Suet. Tib. 40; Ov. Hal. 84: immensa ac profunda camporum, Just. 41, 1, 11.—**b.** In partic. (a) *The depths of the sea, the deep, the sea* (class.): ex profundo molem ad caelum erigit, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: jecissim ipse me potius in profundum, ut ceteros conservarem, quam, etc., Cic. Sest. 20, 45: profundo Vela dabit, Verg. A. 12, 263: vastum, Val. Fl. 8, 314; Sil. 4, 246: summum, Ov. M. 2, 267: indomitum, id. Tr. 1, 11, 39: pater ipse profundus, i.e. Neptune, Val. Fl. 2, 606: genitor profundus, Ov. M. 11, 202: Pamphylium, Col. 8, 16, 9: profundum imperium, Juv. 13, 49; Hor. C. 4, 4, 65; Ov. H. 18, 89; id. M. 5, 439; 11, 197.—(b) In comic lang., *an abyss, meaning the stomach, in a lusus verb. with fundus*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 79.—**B.** Transf. 1. *Thick, dense* (poet. and in post-class. prose); Erebi nox, Verg. A. 4, 26: silvae, Lucr. 5, 41; Curt. 7, 7, 4: ursi villis profundioribus, Sol. 26.—2. *Like altus, high* (poet.): caelum profundum, Verg. G. 4, 222: caelum, id. E. 4, 51; id. A. 1, 58; Val. Fl. 7, 478: altitudo, Liv. 38, 23; Tac. A. 2, 61.—**b.** Subst.: **profundum**, *i. n., height: altum caeli*, Manil. 5, 719.—3. *In a great quantity, copious, unlimited, without stint* (poet.): merum, Stat. Th. 5, 262.—4. *Of the underworld, infernal* (poet.): Manes, Verg. G. 1, 243: Chaos, Val. Fl. 7, 401: Juppiter, i. e. Pluto, Stat. Th. 1, 615: Juno, = Proserpina, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Deep, bottomless, profound, boundless, immoderate (class.): profundae libidines, Cic. Pis. 21, 48: avaritia, Sall. J. 81, 1: cupido imperii et divitiarum, id. H. 4, 61, 5: vitia animi, Plin. 30, 2, 5, 14: cupiditas confundendi omnia, Vell. 2, 125, 2: securitas, Gell. 1, 15, 2: otium, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 35: profundissimā pace florere (= summā), Mamert. Pan. Maxim. 14: caedes, Stat. Th. 10, 831: tempestas, id. Achill. 1, 45: gula, Suet. Vit. 13: venter, Curt. 10, 2, 26: immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, i.e. *with inexhaustible copiousness of expression*, Hor. C. 4, 2, 7: scientia, Macr. S. 3, 2, 7: cum me somnus profundus in inum barathrum demergit, App. M. 2, p. 125 fin.: in profundam ruinam cupidinis se praecipitare, id. ib. 8, p. 202, 1.—**B.** Deep, obscure, unknown (post-Aug.): in profundo esse, *to be unknown*, Dig. 32, 15.—**C.** Subst.: **profundum**, *i. n., a depth, abyss* (class.): in profundo veritatem penitus abstrudere, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 32: Democritus (dixit) in profundo veritatem esse demersam, id. ib. 1, 12, 44: in profundum ultimarum miseriariarum abjectus, Val. Max. 2, 10, 6: immergere aliquem miserabiliter profundo cladium, id. 2, 6, 9, ext. 7: in profundum injuriarum et turpitudinis decidere, id. 2, 9, 1, ext. 2; cf.: de profundis clamavi ad te, Vulg. Psa. 129, 1.—Hence, adv.: **profundē**, *deeply* (post-Aug.): in bibendo profundus nares mergere, Plin. 8, 42, 66; § 165; Vulg. Osee, 9, 9.

profuse, adv., v. profundo, *P. a. fin.*
profusio, ōnis, f. [profundo], a pouring out, shedding, effusion (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: profusio sanguinis, Cels. 2, 7, 7, 21: alvi, looseness, diarrhoea, id. 2, 7, 7, 21.—**B.** In partic., a pouring out, libation of wine, milk, water, blood, and other fluids on graves; plur., Inscr. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 562; Inscr. Fabr. p. 147, 182; or in offering sacrifices: si focos odorati aut veteris vini profusione madefecerint, Lact. 6, 1, 5.—**II.** Transf., prodigality, profusion: infinitae sumptuum profusiones, Vitr. 10 praef.; Suet. Ner. 30: nimia, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 4: clementiae, Tert. Poen. 8.
profusor, ōris, m. [id.], a squanderer (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 24.
profusus, a, um, Part. and *P. a.*, from profundo.

pro-gemmans, antis, Part. [gemmo], budding forth, budding (post-Aug.): palmis progemmantibus, Col. 4, 27, 1.

pro-gēner, i, m., a granddaughter's husband: progenerum appellat avus nepis suae virum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 228 Müll.; cf.: socer dicitur uxoris meae pater: ego illius sum gener: socer magnus dicitur uxoris meae avus: ego sum illius progener. Item prosocrus mihi uxoris meae avia est: ego illius sum progener, Dig. 38, 10, 5; Suet. Aug. 19: nihil illi profuisset

puer Agrippa et Tiberius progener, Sen. Ep. 21, 4; Tac. A. 6, 45; id. H. 5, 9.

pro-gēneratio, ōnis, f. [progenero], an engendering, procreation (post-class.): mularum, Plin. 8, 43, 68; § 167; 18, 28, 67; § 263: Diomedes, Mart. Cap. 6, § 651.

pro-gēnēro, āre, v. a., to beget, engender, generate (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): nec imbellem feroces Progenerant aquilae columbam, Hor. C. 4, 4, 31.—Of bees: fetus, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 46.—In pass.: qui (vituli) ex his progenerantur, Varr. L. L. 9, § 28 Müll.: si res exigit, ut plurimi mares progenerandi sint, Col. 7, 3, 12; 9, 14, 4; 6: patruales, id est qui ex duobus fratribus progenerati sunt, Gai. Inst. 3, 10.—Absol.: ut progenerare possit, Col. 3, 10, 15.

pro-gēnētrix, v. progenitrix.

pro-gēniculo, āre [pro-geniculum], to fall on the knees, to beg on one's knees: pro-genicula, γονυποιαί, Gloss. Lat. Gr.: pro-genicula, γονυπετεῖ, ib.

pro-gēnies, ēi (archaic gen. sing. progenii, Pac. ap. Gell. 9, 14, 13; and id. ap. Non. 490, 6), f. [pro-gigno], descent, lineage, race, family. **I.** Lit.: in abstracto (very rare but class.): progeniem vestram usque ab avo atque atavo proferens, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 48: antiquitas quo procius aberat ab ortu et divinā progenie, hoc melius, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26; id. Rep. 1, 24, 38: virtutem, non progeniem quaeri oportere (preceded by qui modo esset Hercules stirpe generatus), id. ib. 2, 12, 24: progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci, Verg. A. 1, 19.—**II.** Transf., in concr. **a.** Descendants, posterity, offspring, progeny, a son or daughter, a child (the predom. signification of the word; syn.: proles, suboles), Epitaphs of the Scipios: veteres, qui se progeniem deorum esse dicebant, Cic. Univ. 11: Priamum tantā progenie (i.e. quinquaginta filiis) orbatum, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: progenies mea, Claudia, id. Caes. 14, 33; so, Sarpedon, mea progenies, Verg. A. 10, 470: Bacchum Progeniem negat esse Jovis, Ov. M. 4, 3; Liv. 1, 16, 3: progenies quoque, ut Apollo ac Diana Latoniae, Quint. 3, 7, 8: ex magnā progenie liberorum (preceded by ex tantā stirpe liberūm), Liv. 45, 41 fin.; cf. id. 1, 13, 2: cum se matura levabit progenies (avium), Juv. 14, 84.—In plur.: duces ducumque progenies, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 11 (30), 4.—**b.** A generation of men (eccl. Lat.): una, Lact. 2, 10, 10; Vulg. Exod. 34, 7.—**c.** Of animals, offspring, young, etc., Verg. G. 1, 414; 4, 56; Col. 7, 5, 6; 7, 9, 1.—Transf., of plants: vitis progenies, Col. 3, 9, 7.—**III.** Trop., of poems, as offsprings of the poet's mind (poet.): stirps haec progeniesque mea est, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 14.

pro-gēnitor, ōris, m. [id.], the founder of a family, an ancestor, progenitor (very rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): si tui veretur te progenitoris, Att. ap. Non. 497, 2: Eurysthenes progenitor majorum suorum, Nep. Ages. 7, 4: deūm, Val. Soran. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 11; Ov. M. 11, 319; plur., Isid. Orig. 9, 6, 22; Vulg. 2 Tim. 1, 3.

pro-gēnitrix (-ētrix), icis, f. [progenitor], the foundress or general mother of a tribe or family, Isid. 9, 6, 22.

pro-gēnitus, a, um, Part., from progenio.

pro-germīno, āre, v. n., to shoot forth, germinate (post-Aug.): surculus progerminat, Col. 4, 10, 1; 4, 15, 3.

pro-gēro, gessi, gestum, 3, v. a. **I.** To carry forth or out, to clear out, cast out (post-Aug.): defunctas (apes), Plin. 11, 18, 20, § 63: formicae ova progerentes, id. 18, 35, 88, § 364: finum stabulis, Col. 1, 6, 22: urcei, quibus oleum progeritur, i.e. is laded out, id. 12, 50, 80.—**II.** To carry before, bear in front (post-class.), App. M. 11, p. 264, 35: divinas effigies, id. ib. p. 265, 11.

pro-gesto, āre, v. freq. a. [progero], to carry before one (post-class.): nucleos, App. M. 6, p. 185, 23.

pro-gigno, gēnui, gēnitum, 3, v. a., to beget, bear, bring forth, produce (rare but class.): neque natus est neque progignetur, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 1: in seminibus vis inest earum rerum, quae ex iis progignuntur, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128: illam terra parens Progenit, Verg. A. 4, 180: te saevae progenuere ferae, Ov. H. 7, 38: sensum progignere acer-

bum, Lucr. 4, 670: novos motus rerum, id. 2, 81: quia nolebam ex me morem progigni malum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 77; v. Ritschl ad h. l.: Eurotae progignunt flumina myrtus, Cat. 64, 89.

pro-gnāre, adv. [gnarus], notoriously, openly: invenimus prognaire significare aperte, Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll.

pro-gnārīter, adv. [id.], very skilfully, very expertly (ante-class.): prognaerit armis Certare, Enn. ap. Non. 150, 6 (Ann. v. 215 Vahl.): age, indica prognaerit, decisively, definitely, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 39 Ritschl N. cr.; cf. Non. 150, 4, and 154, 30.

pro-gnatio, ōnis, f. [prognatus], a birth (post-class.): Diomedes Tydeique prognatio, Mart. Cap. 6, § 651.

pro-gnātus, a, um, Part. [gnatus, natus, from nascor], born, descended, sprung from some one; of children or descendants.

I. Lit.: CORNELIVS LVCIVS SCIPIO BARBATVS GNAIVOD PATRE PROGNATVS, first Epitaph of the Scipios; so, PROGNATVM PYBLIO, ninth Epitaph of the Scipios: corpore Tartarino (i. e. Chao) prognata Paluda virago (i. e. Minerva, Aēr), Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll. (Ann. v. 510 Vahl.): Sosiam Davo prognatum patre, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 209: a meo patre prognatus, id. Men. 5, 9, 20: bonis prognatam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 65; Hor. S. 1, 6, 78; 1, 2, 70: Romulus deo prognatus, Liv. 1, 40.—As subst.: **prognātus**, i, m., a child, descendant (ante-class.): parentes, Patria et prognati, children, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 20: Herculei prognati, the descendants of Hercules, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 46; cf.: Tantalus prognatus, Pelope natus, i. e. Atreus, grandson of Tantalus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: Galli ab Dite patre prognati, id. ib. 6, 18: Venere, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2: Delphis prognatus Pythius Apollo, Naev. Bell. Punic. 2, 20: quali genere prognatus? Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 35: Castor gaudet equis, ovo prognatus eodem Pugnus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 26.—**II.** Transf., of plants, sprung or grown forth: Peliaco quondam prognatae vertice pinus, Cat. 64, 1: harundines in palude prognatae, Plin. 9, 16, 23, § 56.

Prognē or **Procnē**, ēs, f., = Πρόκνη. **I.** Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, sister of Philomela, and wife of Tereus; she was changed into a swallow: natae ex Philomela atque ex Progne harundines, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 12; Ov. M. 6, 440 sq.—**II.** Poet., transf., a swallow, Verg. G. 4, 15; Ov. F. 2, 855; id. Tr. 5, 1, 60.—**III.** An island near Rhodes, Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 133.

pro-gnōsis, is, f., = πρόγνωσις. **I.** Foreknowledge, Isid. 12, 7, 19.—**II.** Esp., as med. t. t., prognosis, forecast, in disease, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 8, 112.

pro-gnōsticon or **-um**, i, n., = προγνωστικόν, a sign or token of the future, a prognostic; hence, **pro-gnōstīca**, ōrum, n., the signs of the weather, Quint. 5, 9, 15.—Also as the title of Cicero's translation of the Προγνωστικά of Aratus, Cic. Div. 1, 8, 13; v. the fragments, id. Op. v. XI. p. 96 sqq. B. and K.

pro-gramma, ātis, n., = πρόγραμμα, a proclamation, an edict, manifesto (post-class.), Vulc. Avid. Cassiod. 6; Cod. Just. 1, 14, 3; Inscr. Fabr. p. 529, n. 382.

pro-gredīo, ire, v. progredior fin.

pro-gredior, gressus, 3 (collat. form, acc. to the fourth conj., inf. progrediri, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 9; imp. progredimino, id. Ps. 3, 2, 70; act. collat. form, v. infra fin.), v. dep. a. [gradior], to come or go forth, to go or march forward, go on, advance, proceed (class.; syn.: prodeō, proficiscor). **I.** Lit.: ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: si quo hic gradietur, pariter progredimur, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 70: foras, id. Men. 1, 1, 33; id. Bacch. 4, 2, 29: pedetemptim, Lucr. 5, 533: ex domo, Cic. Cael. 24, 60: longius a castris, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: in locum iniquum, id. B. C. 1, 45: tridui viam progressi, id. B. G. 4, 4; 5, 47; 7, 61: ad Inalpinos cum exercitu, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 4, 1: ante signa, Liv. 7, 41: obviam alicui, id. 7, 10 fin.—**II.** Trop.: nunc ad reliqua progrediar, will proceed, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119: procedere et progredi in virtute, id. Fin. 4, 23, 64: cum autem progrediens confirmatur animus, agnoscit ille quidem naturae vim, sed ita ut progredi possit longius, id.

ib. 5, 15, 43; so, longius progredi, *to go on*, id. Phil. 2, 4, 9: quoad progredi potuerit feri hominis amentia, id. ib. 11, 3, 6: videamus, quatenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat, id. Lael. 11, 36: divinatio conjectura nititur, ultra quam progredi non potest, id. Div. 1, 14, 24: progredientibus aetatibus, id. Fin. 5, 15, 41: paulum aetate progressus, *advanced in age, become older*, id. Sen. 10, 33: in adulationem progressus, Tac. A. 3, 47: quo amentiae progressi sunt, Liv. 28, 27: paulum aliquid ultra primas litteras progressi, Quint. 1, 1, 8; cf.: incipientibus aut paulum progressis, id. 11, 3, 149.—Hence, **progressus**, a, um, *P. a., advanced*: progressa aetate, Suet. Claud. 2.—**Comp.**: ut progressior reverteretur anima, Tert. Anim. 31: progressioris aetatis sum, Vulg. Josh. 23, 2.—**Act. collat. form.** **progrēdio**, ire, *to go forward*, etc. (ante-class.): age, move te, in navem primus progredi, Nov. ap. Non. 473, 27.

progressio, ōnis, *f.* [progredior], *a going forth or forward, progression; trop., advancement, progress, growth, increase* (a favorite word with Cicero). **I.** In gen.: omnium rerum principia parva sunt, sed suis progressionibus usa augentur, Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58; cf. id. Ac. 1, 5, 20: progressionem, virtutem persequi, id. Fin. 4, 7, 17: progressio admirabilis ad omnem excellentiam, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1: progressionem facere ad virtutem, id. Fin. 4, 24, 66: discendi, id. Off. 3, 3, 14.—**II.** In partic., a figure of speech, *a progression, climax*, i. e. *a progressive strengthening of expressions*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206; Quint. 9, 1, 33.

progressor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that goes forward, advances* (late Lat.), Aug. Mus. 6, 6.

1. progressus, a, um, *Part. and P. a., from progredior*.

2. progressus, ūs, *m.* [progredior], *a going forward, advance, progress* (class.). **I.** Lit.: (Antonius) Brutus progressu arcuit, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 4.—Of the planets: progressus et regressus constantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51: progressum praecipitem, inconstantem redditum videt, id. Att. 2, 21, 3.—***B.** Transf., concr., *a jetty, pier, mole*, Vitruv. 5, 12, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Advancement, progress, growth, increase*, etc.: aetatis, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47: primo progressu, *at the first outset*, i. e. *at the very commencement*, id. Ac. 2, 28, 92: in studiis progressus facere, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44; cf.: progressus habere in Stoicis, id. N. D. 1, 6, 15: tantum progressum facere, Nep. Cat. 3, 2.—**B.** In partic., *course, progress, of events*: homo causas rerum videt, earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11.

***pro-gubernator**, ōris, *m.*, *an under-pilot*, Caecil. ap. Non. 536, 11.

†pro-gymnastes, ae, *m.*, = προγυμναστής, *a slave who performs gymnastic exercises before his master*, Sen. Ep. 83, 4.

proh, interj., v. 2 pro.

prohībēo, ūi, itum, 2 (old forms, prohibessis, Cato, R. R. 141, 2; Enn. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31 (Trag. v. 323 Vahl.): prohibessit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 11: prohibessint, Cic. Leg. 3, 3 fin.), v. a. [habeo], *to hold in front*, i. e., **I.** *To hold back, keep in check, to restrain, hinder, prevent, avert, keep or ward off, debar* (class.; cf.: inhibeo, arceo). **A.** In gen.: usually constr. *aliquem* or *aliquid*, with *abl.*; alone or *ab* and *abl.*; with *ut*, *ne*, *quominus*, or an *obj.-clause*; also with simple *acc.*; less freq. with *de*, the *dat.*, or *gen.* **1.** With *ab*: quo illum ab illa prohibeas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 103: prohibete a vobis vim meam, id. Capt. 4, 2, 24: praedones procul ab insula Siciliā, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 144: hostem a pugna, Caes. B. G. 4, 34: aliquem a familiaritate, congressione, patrio jure et potestate, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 46: vim hostium ab oppidis, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: se suosque ab injuria, *to restrain themselves, refrain from*, id. ib. 2, 28 fin.: ita prohibendo a delictis magis quam vindicando exercitum brevi confirmavit, Sall. J. 45, 3; 22, 4.—**2.** With *de*: vim de classe, Lucil. ap. Non. 528, 10.—**3.** With *abl.*: cum suis finibus eos prohibent, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: itinere exercitum, *to impede its march*, id. ib. 1, 10: hostem rapinis, pabulationibus populationibusque, id. ib. 1, 15.—With *abl.* without an object: non prohibere aqua profuente,

Cic. Off. 1, 16, 52.—**4.** With *dat.*: aliquem alicui, *to withhold from one*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 7; cf.: aditum alicui, Auct. B. Afr. 31: captae prohibere nequiret Cum Poenos aquilae, *could not prevent the Carthaginians from capturing the standard*, Sil. 6, 27 (but the *gen.*, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 26; Caes. B. C. 3, 44, depends on the *acc.* object of prohibere; v. 7 infra).—**5.** With *ut*, *ne*, *quominus*; rarely with *quin*: dii prohibeant, *ut*, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: qui tu id prohibere me potes, *ne* suspicer, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 50 Brix ad loc.: quod potuisti prohibere, *ne* fieret, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 33: ne lustrum perficeret, mors prohibuit P. Furi, Liv. 24, 43, 4: hiemem credo adhuc prohibuisse, *quominus*, etc., Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 1: prohibere quominus sumerent, non poterant, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34: si prohibere, quominus in unum coirent, non posset, Liv. 25, 35, 6: nec, quin erumperet, ubi vellet, prohiberi poterat, id. 26, 40, 4.—**6.** With *obj.-clause*: qui peregrinos uribus uti prohibent, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 47: qui Bibulum exire domo prohibuissent, id. Fam. 1, 9, 7: jam se ad prohibenda circumdari opera Aequi parabant, Liv. 3, 28, 7: prohibuit migrari, Veios, id. 5, 49, 8: prohibete jus de pecuniis dici, id. 6, 18, 14; 6, 20, 6: audeat Canuleius proloqui, se delectum haberi prohibeturum, Liv. 4, 2, 12; 25, 4, 4; 25, 14, 7: qui Cimbro intra fines suos ingredi prohibuerint, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; Verg. A. 6, 606.—**7.** With simple *acc.*: Mars pater, ut tu morbos visos invisosque, viduaret vastitudinemque... prohibessis, defensas averruncesque, an old formula of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141: neque munitiones Caesaris prohibere poterat, Caes. B. G. 3, 44: motus conatusque alicujus prohibere, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 26: prohibenda maxime est ira in puniendo, id. Off. 1, 25, 89: quod uti prohibitum irem, quod in me esset, meo labori non parsi, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. parsi, p. 242 Müll.: prohibere comitia dicitur vitare diem morbo, Fest. p. 236 ib.; Cato ap. Fest. l. l.: quod di prohibeant, *which may the gods forbid or avert*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 36; and in the same sense: dii mala prohibeant, id. Hec. 2, 1, 10; cf.: di, prohibete minas; di, talem avertite casum, Verg. A. 3, 265; and: deos quaeso, ut istaec prohibeant, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 11.—**B.** In partic., *to forbid, prohibit* a thing (syn.: interdico, veto): tu modo ne me prohibeas accipere, siquid te mihi, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 89: nemo hic prohibet nec vetat, id. Curc. 1, 1, 33: lex recta imperans prohibensque contraria, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36: sed dii et homines prohibere redemptos vivere Romanos, Liv. 5, 49, 1; Quint. 5, 10, 104; cf.: Athenis affectus movere per praeconem prohibebatur orator, *the orator was forbidden*, id. 6, 1, 7: prohibitis abstinere, Sen. Ep. 83, 18.—**II.** *To keep away from a thing for the sake of safety* (cf. defendo, II.), *to keep, preserve, defend, protect* (rare but class.); with *ab*: a quo periculo prohibete rem publicam, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: adultam virginem ab armatorum impetu, id. Brut. 96, 330.—With *abl.*: haec damna multa mulierum Me uxore prohibent, *keep me from a wife*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 105: magnum civium numerum calamitate prohibere, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 18: tenuiores injuria, id. Off. 2, 12, 31: ad prohibendam populationibus Campaniam, Liv. 22, 14, 2.—With double *acc.*: id te Juppiter Prohibessit, *from that may Jupiter preserve you*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 11.

prohibitiō, ōnis, *f.* [prohibeo]. **A.** In gen., *a hindering, preventing* (post-class.), Dig. 3, 3, 42, § 1.—**B.** In partic., *a legal hindering*, i. e. *a forbidding, prohibition* (very rare, but class.): sceleris, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 18: tollendi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 37: alicujus actus, Dig. 48, 19, 8: divortii, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34; id. Monog. 9; Arn. 2, 5.

prohibitor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a withholder, restrainer, preventer* (post-class.): valetudinem pessimarum, Arn. 7, 249; Amm. 21, 12, 9; 24, 4, 23; App. de Deo Socr. p. 52 med.

prohibitorius, a, um, *adj.* [prohibitor], *restraining, prohibitory* (post-Aug.): avis, i. e. *that restrains from an act by unfavorable omens*, Plin. 10, 14, 17, § 37: interdicitum, Dig. 43, 26, 1; Gai. Inst. 4, 140; Ambros. Par. 1, 5, 26.

prohibitus, a, um, *Part.*, from prohibeo.

pro-hinc, adv., *hence, on this account* (post-class.), App. M. 3, p. 133, 3; so id. ib. 5, p. 159, 41; 11, p. 270, 40.

pro-icō (**proicō**), jēci, jectum, 3, v. a. [jacio]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to throw forth or before; to fling away, throw down; to throw, thrust, drive, or put out; to stretch out, hold out, extend*: projectum odoraris cibum, *thrown before or to you*, Hor. Epod. 6, 10: frusto cibarii panis ei projecto, App. M. 6, p. 177, 36: cadavera projecta, Varr. L. L. 5, § 25 Müll.: crates, Caes. B. G. 7, 81: aquilam intra vallum, id. ib. 5, 37: aurum in mediā Libyā, Hor. S. 2, 3, 100: aliquid in ignem, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: geminos cestus in medium, Verg. A. 5, 402: tela manu, id. ib. 6, 835: arma, of one in flight (cf.: abicere arma, Just. 8, 2, 4), Caes. B. C. 3, 98; id. B. G. 7, 40; 8, 29; Hirt. B. Alex. 76: omnibus projectis fugae consilium capere, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: insepultos, Liv. 29, 9; Suet. Vesp. 21, 3, 19: Diogenes proici se jussit inhumatum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: parvam, *to cast out, expose*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 74: artus, *to stretch out*, Val. Fl. 7, 141: hastam, *to hold out, extend*, Nep. Chabr. 1, 2: strato graves artus, Val. Fl. 7, 141: scutum, *to hold in front, to oppose*, Sisen. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4; Liv. 7, 10; cf.: projecto prae se clipeo, id. 32, 25: proicere se ad pedes alicujus, Cic. Sest. 11, 26; Caes. B. G. 1, 31: ad genua alicujus se proicere, Liv. 26, 32, 8: se ex navi, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: se super examinem amicum, Verg. A. 9, 444: se in forum, Liv. 2, 23; cf.: projecturus semet in flumen, Curt. 9, 4, 12; Gai. Inst. 3, 219.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To cast out, expel; to exile, banish*: tantam pestem evomere et proicere, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2: in exilium proici, Sen. Prov. 3, 2: aliquem ab urbe, Ov. M. 15, 504: vix duo projecto (mih) tulistis opem, id. P. 2, 3, 30: Agrippam in insulam, Tac. A. 1, 3; 4, 71: a facie tua, Vulg. Psa. 50, 12.—**2.** In architecture, *to let any part of a building jut out, to cause to project*: tectum, Cic. Top. 4, 24: jus immittendi tigna in parietem vicini, proiciendi, protegendi, etc., Dig. 8, 2, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To throw away*, i. e. *to give up, yield, resign, renounce, reject, disdain*, etc. (cf. depono): nec pro his libertatem, sed pro libertate haec proicias, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 6; id. Rab. Post. 12, 33: patriam virtutem, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: spem salutis, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 3: ampullas et sequipedalia verba, Hor. A. P. 97: pudorem, Ov. M. 6, 544: senatus auctoritatem, Tac. A. 1, 42; cf. Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 8: diem, *to deprive one's self of the light of day, to blind one's self*, Stat. Th. 2, 237.—Esp. of life: animas, Verg. A. 6, 436: vitam, Luc. 4, 526.—With personal objects: aliquem, *to neglect, desert, forsake, abandon*, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 8: Deum, Vulg. 1 Reg. 10, 19.—**B.** With *se*, *to rush into* any thing: si qui se in hoc iudicium forte proicerint, Cic. Cael. 9, 22.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To rush into danger*: epistulae tuae moment et rogant, ne me proiciam, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 5: non integrā re, sed certe minus infractā, quam si una projeceris te, id. ib. 9, 10, 8; cf.: in miseria projectus sum, Sall. J. 14, 21.—**b.** *To degrade one's self*: se in muliebres et inutiles fletus, Liv. 25, 37, 10.—**c.** *To obtrude itself*: quae libido non se proripiet ac proiciet occultatione proposita, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73.—**C.** *To put off as to time, to defer, delay* (post-Aug.): quantum odii fore ab iis qui ultra quinquennium proiciantur, Tac. A. 2, 36.—Hence, **projectus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *stretched out, extended, jutting out, projecting*: urbs projecta in altum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 21: projecta saxa, Verg. A. 3, 699: ova, Liv. 22, 20; and: insula a septentrione in meridiem projecta, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 80: ventre projecto, *projecting, prominent*, Suet. Ner. 51; cf. in comp.: ventre paulo projectiore, id. Tit. 3.—Hence, **2. Subst.**: **pro-jectum**, i, n., *a jutting, projection, projection* in a building, Dig. 50, 16, 242; 43, 17, 6; 43, 24, 22.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Prominent, manifest*: projecta atque eminentes audacia, Cic. Clu. 65, 183; id. Rep. 3, 7, 11 (from Non. 373, 25): cupiditas, id. Dom. 44, 115.—**2.** *Inclined, addicted to* any thing, *immoderate* in any thing: homo ad audendum projectus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 2: homines in verba projecti, Gell. 1, 15, 20: in libidinem,

Just. 41, 3, 9.—*Sup.*: projectissima ad libidinem gens, Tac. H. 5, 5.—**3.** *Thrown away*; hence, *abject, mean, base, contemptible*,= *abjectus, contemptus*: non esse projectum consulari imperium, Liv. 2, 27: projecta patientia, Tac. A. 3, 65 *fin.*: projecta villor alga, Verg. E. 7, 42.—*Comp.*: quid esse vobis aestimem projectus? Prud. *si q.* 10, 153.—**4.** *Downcast*: vultus projectus et degener, Tac. H. 3, 65.—Hence, *adv.*: **pro-jectē, carelessly, indifferently (post-class.): Tert. Pud. 13.**

proin, adv., v. proinde.

proinde (abbrev. **proin**, like *dein* for *deinde*; usually monosyll., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 155; id. Capt. prol. 63; 3, 4, 20 et saep.; Ter. And. 2, 4, 6; id. Eun. 1, 1, 11; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 3; dissyll., Cat. 20, 16), *adv.* **I.** *Just so, in the same manner, in like manner, equally, just, even*; usually with a foll. *atque* (ac), *quasi*, or *ut*, rarely *quam*: tibi nunc, proinde ac mēre, summas habeo gratias, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 33; cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 6; and: Scipiadēs... Ossa dedit terrae, proinde ac famul infimus esset, Lucr. 3, 1035; so: proinde atque (ac) si, Lex Rubr. lin. 17, ap. Haubold, Monum. Leg. p. 146; cf.: quā de re quoniam nihil ad me scribis, proinde habeo ac si scripsisses nihil esse, *just as if the same as* id. Cic. Att. 3, 13, 1: proinde aestimans, ac si usus esset, Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 5: proinde expiscare quasi non nosset, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 35: proinde quasi nemo siet, Ita, etc., id. Heaut. 1, 1, 13; Cic. Rep. 1, 5, 9; cf.: proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem videre possumus, id. Mil. 31, 84; and: proinde quasi aut plures fortunati sint quam infelices; aut, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 36, 86: haec curata sint Fac sis, proinde adeo, ut me velle intellegis, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 27: faciam; sit, proinde ut dixi, Tragicomoedia, id. ib. prol. 63: proinde ut commodum est et lubet, id. ib. 2, 1, 8: proinde ut quisque fortunā utitur, ita praecellet, id. Ps. 2, 3, 13; cf.: in the reverse order: quia, ut vos mihi domi eritis proinde ego ero fama foris, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 21; Lucr. 4, 648: si proinde amentur mulieres diu quam lavant, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 3: equidem diis habeo gratiam, non proinde quia natus est quam, etc. (Gr. οὐχ οὐτως... ὥς), Gell. 9, 3, 5.—*Absol.*: hunc filii loco non proinde habere turpe mihi videtur, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 5; Petr. 83: ut, sive dulcis esset sapor uvae sive acidus, proinde aestimarent, Col. 11, 2, 68; Just. 41, 3, 8.—**II.** *Hence, therefore, accordingly, then*, in expressions of advice, exhortation, encouragement, etc.: proinde actum istuc quid sit quod scire expetis eloquere, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 12: proinde istud faciās ipse, quod faciamus nobis suades, id. ib. 3, 3, 54: proinde hinc vos amolimini, Ter. And. 4, 2, 24: proinde aperte dice, quid sit, quod times, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 229 (Trag. Rel. v. 63 Rib.); proin tu fac, apud te ut sies, id. And. 2, 4, 5; Cic. Fam. 12, 6, 2: proinde aut exeat aut quiescant, id. Cat. 2, 5, 11; Caes. B. G. 7, 38 *fin.*: proinde parati intenteque essent signo dato Romanis invaderē, Sall. J. 49, 3, 83; 1: proinde tonā eloquio, solitum tibi! Verg. A. 11, 388: proinde ne gravarentur, Liv. 1, 9, 2, 15; 3, 57; Curt. 3, 5, 13; Just. 31, 7, 6; Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 8; 3, 19, 9.

projecte, adv., v. proicio, *P. a. fin.*

projecticius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [*proicio*], *cast out, exposed* (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Lit.: puella, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 43; cf. Argum. Cist. 8.—**II.** Trop.: Palladius projecticius, *rejected, despised*, Amm. 28, 6, 26.

projectio, ōnis, f. [*id.*], *a throwing forward, a stretching out*. **I.** Lit.: brachii, i. e. *extension* (opp. *contractio*), Cic. Or. 18, 59: projectiones aquae, *jets*, Fest. s. v. tuillios, p. 352 Müll.—**II.** Transf., *constr.*, like *projectura*, *a projection*, in buildings; also, *the right to build a projection*, Dig. 43, 17, 3, §§ 5 and 6.

projecto, āre, v. freq. a. [*id.*]. **I.** Lit., *to drive forth, drive out* (post-class.): homines in aperta pericula, Amm. 14, 5, 7.—**II.** Trop.: *to reproach, accuse* (ante-class.): aliquem probris, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 38: ego projector quod tu peccas, Enn. ap. Ruin. Figur. Sent. p. 222 Rubin.

projectorius, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*], *ejecting, detaching* (in later medicine): vis, The-

od. Prisc. Diaet. 5: herba projectoriae virtutis, Aem. Mac. 4, 1.

projectura, āe, f. [*proicio*], *a jutting, projection* in buildings, Vit. 3, 2; 3.

1. projectus, a, um, *Part.*, from *proicio*.

2. projectus, ūs, (only in *abl. sing.*), m. [*proicio*], *a jutting out, projecting, projection* (very rare): corporis, Lucr. 3, 987: frondis, Plin. 17, 11, 19, § 92.

pro-jicio, v. proicio.

pro-labor, lapsus, 3, v. n., *to glide forward, to slide or slip along, to fall down* (class.; in Cic. most freq. in a trop. sense).

I. Lit.: at Canis ad caudam serpens probabitur Argo, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 44, 114; Prop. 1, 20, 47: ruit prolapsa moles, of the sea, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: collapsus pons, usque alterius initium pontis prolabi eum leniter cogebat: alii elephantū pedibus insistentes, alii clunibus subsidentes prolabebantur, *to slide along... slide forward*, Liv. 44, 5 sqq.: velut si prolapsus cecidisset, terram osculo contigit, id. 1, 56: equus prolapsus per caput regem effudit, *falling down*, id. 27, 32: ex equo, id. 27, 27: ex arbore alta prolapsus, Plin. 27, 8, 45, § 69; Ov. Ib. 223; cf.: prolapsus in cloacae foramen, Suet. Gram. 2: prolapsa Pergama, *fallen down, fallen to ruin*, Verg. A. 2, 555: Laodicea tremore terrae prolapsa, Tac. A. 14, 27.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To go forward, go on, to proceed or come to, fall into any thing*: me longius prolapsus esse, quam ratio vestri iudicii postularit, *have gone further*; i. e. *have said more*, Cic. Caecin. 35, 101: libenter ad istam orationem tecum prolaberer, *would go on, be led on*, id. Leg. 1, 20, 52: in misericordiam prolapsus est animus, Liv. 30, 12: in rabiem, Tac. A. 1, 31: ad seditiones, id. ib. 4, 18: ad iurgia, id. ib. 2, 10: ad superbiam, id. ib. 11, 17 *fin.*; Amm. 23, 6, 1.—**B.** *To slip out, escape*: ne quod ab aliqua cupiditate prolapsus verbum videatur, Cic. Font. 13, 28 (9, 18).—**C.** *To fall, fail, err*: timore, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: cupiditate, id. Att. 1, 17, 19: cupiditate regni, Liv. 40, 23: nimio juvenandi mortales studio, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 118.—**D.** *To fall to decay, to sink, decline, go to ruin*: huc unius mulieris libido est prolapsa, ut, etc., Cic. Cael. 20, 47; cf.: eo prolapsi sunt mores, ut, etc., Sen. Contr. 15: ita prolapsa est (juventus), ut coërcenda sit, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 4: ad id prolapsae, Tac. A. 12, 53: in aliquod deductus, Val. Max. 2, 1, 5: prolapsus clade Romanum imperium, Liv. 23, 5, 14: rem temeritate ejus prolapsam restituit, id. 6, 22; 45, 19: studio magnificentiae, Tac. A. 3, 55.—**E.** *To fall away from grace* (eccles. Lat.), Vulg. Heb. 6, 6.

prolapsio, ōnis, f. [*prolabor*]. **I.** *A slipping, falling*: ingredi sine casu aut prolapsione, Cic. Cael. 17, 41.—**II.** *A falling or tumbling down*: aedificiorum prolapsiones, Suet. Aug. 30.—**III.** Trop., *an error, misstep* (late Lat.): intempestiva temeritas et prolapsio, Amm. 20, 4, 15; Ambros. de Noë, 14, 49; id. Bon. Mort. 10, 47.

1. prolapsus, a, um, *Part.*, from *prolabor*.

2. prolapsus, ūs, m. [*prolabor*], *a falling* (late Lat.); Rufin. Orig. Princip. 2, 1, 1.

prolatio, ōnis, f. [*profero*]. **I.** *A bringing forward, putting forth, adducing, pronouncing*, etc.: votis, utterance, Lact. 4, 8, 12: verbi intellegibilis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 6; cf.: Latinorum nominum prolatione, v. l. for pronuntiatione, Liv. 22, 13, 7.—**II.** *A setting forth, mentioning*: exemplorum, Cic. Or. 34, 120.—**III.** *A putting forward, advancing*. **A.** Lit.: finium, extension, enlargement, Liv. 31, 5 *fin.*; id. 42, 20, 4; Suet. Aug. 30; Hilar. Trin. 4, 3.—**B.** *A putting off as to time, a deferring, delaying, delay; postponement*: iudicii, Cic. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: rerum, id. Att. 7, 12, 2: diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 32.—*Absol.*: omnem prolationem suspectabant, Tac. H. 3, 82; so in *plur.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 98; Tac. A. 4, 3.

prolativus, a, um, *adj.*, *uttered* (late Lat.): si quis instituit et prolativum verbum Dei filium dicat, anathema sit, Hilar. Synod. 45.

prolato, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [*profero*]. **I.** *To lengthen, extend, enlarge* (not in Cic.; syn.: distendo, extendo; profero, differo): agros, Tac. H. 2, 78: villam, Col. 1, 5: rem rusticam, id. 1, praef. § 19: effugi-

tim, Lucr. 1, 983: vitam, *to prolong*, Tac. A. 11, 37.—**II.** *Of time, to put off, defer, delay, postpone* (class.; cf.: profero, differo), id. (malum) opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 6: dubitando et dies prolatando, Sall. C. 43, 3: diem ex die, Tac. A. 6, 42: bellum, id. ib. 13, 34: bellum indies, Sall. H. 4, 61, 12 Dietsch; cf. Sil. 3, 142: consultationes, Sall. J. 27, 2: seditiones, id. H. 1, 48, 16 Dietsch: nihil prolatandum ratus, Liv. 21, 5: prolatando aliquantum extraxerant temporis, Curt. 10, 2, 10.

1. prolatus, a, um, *Part.*, from *profero*.

2. prolatus, ūs, m. [*profero*], *a bringing forward* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Valent. 33.

*** prolectibilis**, e, *adj.* [*prolicio*], *alluring*, Sid. Ep. 4, 18 dub. (al. plectibilibus).

prolecto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [*id.*], *to allure or entice forth* (cf.: illicio, invito).

I. Lit. (post-class.): lacrimae redeunt, prolectante gaudio, App. M. 5, p. 162, 8: mox prolectante studio, id. ib. 5, p. 159; 11, p. 259, 33: aviculae prolectatae verno vapore, id. ib. 11, p. 260, 21.—**II.** Transf., *to allure, entice, incite* (rare but class.): egentes spe largitionis; * Cic. Fl. 8, 18: praeda puellares animos prolectat, Ov. F. 4, 433: sensus legentium, Vit. 5 praef.: aliquam veneficiis ad nuptias, App. Mag. p. 331, 28: nuptialis gratiae homine prolectatus, Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.—**B.** *To provoke*: etiamne ultro tuis me prolectas probris? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 38.

† pro-legatus, i, m., *a lieutenant-governor's substitute, a prolegatē*, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Veron. 119, 6; Inscr. Don. 137, 1.

† pro-lepos, ōris, m., *a substitute for agreeableness*, Not. Tir. p. 80.

† prolepsis, is, f.; = προλήψις, in rhetoric, *a mentioning a thing by a name which it has not yet received, anticipation, prolepsis* (pure Lat. *occupatio*), Diom. p. 438 and 439 P.; or an allusion to a thing as having happened before it has actually come to pass, an *anachronism*, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 45 *fin.*; or a refuting of an objection by anticipation (written as Greek), Quint. 4, 1, 49; 9, 2, 16.

proles, is (*gen. plur.* prolum, Mart. Cap. 3, § 301), f. [*pro* and root *al-* of *alo*, to nourish, whence *olesco* in *ad-olesco*, etc.; cf.: suboles, indoles]. **I.** Lit., *that which grows forth*; esp. of human beings, *offspring, progeny, child, descendant*; and collect., *descendants, race, progeny, posterity* (mostly poet.; but cf.: nec fingerim dicere prolem, aut subolem aut effari, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 26; and v. in the foll. the passages from Cic.; syn. *progenies*).—**Poet.**: propagando procedere prolem, *to bring forth, produce children*, Lucr. 5, 856: prolem est enixa gemellam, Ov. M. 9, 452: laudantur simili prole puerperae, Hor. C. 4, 5, 23; id. C. S. 19: di Romulae genti date remque prolemque, id. ib. 47: et pulchrā faciat te prole parentem, Verg. A. 1, 75: felix prole parens, Val. Fl. 5, 384: tua postuma proles, Verg. A. 6, 763: ferrea proles, the iron race, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: aenea, Ov. M. 1, 125: argentea, id. ib. 1, 114: proles Ausonia, the Ausonian race, Verg. A. 4, 236: dic mihi, Teucrorum proles, Juv. 8, 56.—In prose: praeclara Brutorum atque Aemiliorum proles, Sall. H. 1, 41, 2 Dietsch; Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40: proles illa futurorum hominum, race, id. ib. 6, 21, 23.—Of individuals (poet.): Ulixi, i. e. *Telemachus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 40: proles tertia Phorcus, Ov. M. 7, 477: Clymeneia, i. e. *Phaëton*, id. ib. 2, 19: Apollinea, i. e. *Esculapius*, id. ib. 15, 533: deum certissimā proles, Verg. A. 6, 322: egomet Neptunia proles, Val. Fl. 4, 213.—Of deities: Saturni altera proles, Verg. A. 12, 830: Bacchi rustica proles, i. e. *Priapus*, Tib. 1, 4, 7: Cyllenia proles, Verg. A. 4, 268: fulminis, i. e. *Bacchus*, Sen. Med. 24; cf. Verg. A. 6, 25: Jovis, Vulg. Act. 19, 35.—Of animals: hinc nova proles per herbas Ludit, Lucr. 1, 259: duellica equorum, id. 2, 661; Phaedr. 2, 4, 19; Verg. G. 3, 65: jam maris immensi prolem, genus omne natantum, id. ib. 3, 641; Col. 7, 6, 7.—**Poet.**, of plants: et prolem tarde crescentis olivae, i. e. *the fruit*, Verg. G. 2, 3; cf.: naturae contenta manu Zephyrique fa-

rore Parturit (tellus), et tanta natorum prole superbit; Alan. Anti-Claud. 1, 79. — In plur.: privignasque rogat proles, Col. poet. 10, 163. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Youth, young men, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: sternitur Arcadiae proles, Verg. A. 10, 429. — **B.** The testicles (post-class.): polimina sunt ea, quae nos proles verecundius dicimus, Arn. 7, 230; 5, 172.

proletaneus, i, m., i. q. proletarius, q. v.

proletarius, ii, m. [proles]. **I.** According to a division of the people by Servius Tullius, a citizen of the lowest class, who served the State not with his property, but only with his children (proles), a proletary: qui aut non plus mille quingentum aeris aut omnino nihil in suum censum praeter caput attulissent, proletarios nominavit, ut ex his quasi proles [id est quasi progenies] civitatis expectari videretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40; cf. Liv. 1, 43; Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 16, 10, 1; Enn. ib. (Ann. v. 189 Vahl.): proletarios lucarii plures, Amm. 19, 11, 7: proletarium capite censum, dictum quod ex his civitas constet, quasi proles progenie: iidem et proletanei, Fest. p. 228 Müll. — **II.** Transf. **adj.**, low, common: sermo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 157.

* **pro-lēvo**, āre, v. a., to draw forth, trop.: aliquem peccatorum fluctibus mersum, Tert. Poen. 4.

pro-libo, āre, v. a., to pour out, offer as a libation to the gods (Plinian): vina diis, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 117; 14, 19, 23, § 119; 28, 4, 11, § 46. — **Impers. pass.**: fictilibus prolibatur sympuviis, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 158.

* **pro-liceo**, cui, 2, v. n. [liqueo], to run or flow forth: pollicere, emanare, effluere. Varro: demum ubi prolucuit dulcis unda, Gloss. Isid.

pro-licio, lixi (Not. Tir. p. 149), 3, v. a. [lacio], to allure or entice forth, to entice, incite (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ejus amor cupidum me huc prolicuit per tenebras, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 2: voluptas tardā prolicienda morā, Ov. A. A. 2, 718: aliquem ad spem, Tac. A. 3, 73 fin.

† **pro-licito**, āre, v. † pro-citare.

pro-limen, inis, n., a space before the threshold, Hier. in Ezech. 12, 40, 8.

pro-liquatus, a, um, Part. [liquo], liquefied, liquid, App. Mag. p. 283, 39.

prolixē, adv., v. prolixus fin.

prolixitas, atis, f. [prolixus]. **1.** Great length, breadth, or width, great extension (post-class.): terrae, App. de Mundo, p. 60, 21: colubra prolixitatis immensae, Arn. 7, 250: temporis, length of time, Dig. 36, 1, 22. — **2.** Of speech, prolixity: ne forte prolixitas fastidium audientiae pariat, Arn. 4, 138: litterarum, Symm. Ep. 2, 8.

* **prolixitudo**, inis, f. [id.], prolixity, Pac. ap. Non. 160; 11.

* **prolixo**, āre, v. a. [id.], to lengthen, extend: aciem ferramenti, Col. 4, 24, 22.

pro-lixus, a, um, **adj.** [laxus], stretched far out, long, broad (syn.: latus, spatiosus). **I.** Lit. (not in Cic.): capillus passus prolixus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49 Umpfenb. (Fleck. prolixo): comae, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 34: barba, Verg. E. 8, 34 (Forbig. promissa): caudae (opp. breves), Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 3: villi, Col. 7, 3, 7: arbores, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: ramus, Suet. Vesp. 5: cervix, Col. 7, 3, 7: statura, id. 1, 9, 3; cf.: prolixo corpore erat, Suet. Claud. 30: tunicae, Gell. 7, 12. — **Comp.**: arator prolixior, taller, stouter, Col. 1, 9, 3: prolixiora quaedam nascuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 4. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., long, extended (ante- and post-class.): prolixae aetatis homines, i. e. of great age, Dig. 50, 6, 5 fin.; cf.: prolixioris temporis spatium, ib. 49, 14, 45: non tam prolixo provolat ictu, far-reaching, distant, Lucr. 4, 1245: si cognitio prolixiorum tractatum habeat, Dig. 33, 1, 13. — **Sup.**: labor (with largus), Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 57 Mai. — **Neutr. adverb.**: prolixum ejulare, greatly, violently, App. M. 8, p. 205, 15. — **B.** In partic. **1.** In speech, prolix (post-class.): cuius exemplum, ne sim prolixus, omisi, Macr. S. 3, 7 fin. — **2.** Comprehensive in meaning (post-class.): existimo longe esse amplius, prolixius, fusi in significanda totius prope civitatis multitudinis mortales, quam homines dixisse, Gell. 13, 28, 3. — **3.** Of circumstances, favorable,

fortunate (class.): rebus secundis atque prolixis atque prosperis, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: cetera spero prolixa esse his duntaxat, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2. — **4.** Of disposition and conduct, well-disposed, obliging, courteous (Cicéron.): prolixa beneficaque natura, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 8: animus libens et prolixus, id. Att. 16, 16, C. 4: Ariobarzanes in Pompeium prolixior, id. ib. 6, 3, 5. — Hence, **adv.**: **pro-lixe**, largely, abundantly, copiously (class.): capillus passus prolixē et circum caput Reiectus neglegenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49 Fleck. (Umpfenb. passus prolixus): prolixē cumulateque facere aliquid, Cic. Fl. 36, 89: prolixē et celeriter facere aliquid, id. Att. 16, 16, A. § 6: prolixē fuisseque laudare, Gell. 5, 1, 2: promittere, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 1: in quo (delectu) parum prolixē respondent Campani coloni, do not announce themselves in very great numbers, id. Att. 7, 14, 2: arbores prolixē foliatae, App. M. 4, p. 143, 15. — **Comp.**: largius prolixiusque frui, Gell. 1, 22, 10: fabulari, id. 12, 1, 4: accipit hominem prolixius, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 52: fovere aliquem, Suet. Tit. 7; cf.: et factus in agonia, prolixius orabat, more earnestly, Vulg. Luc. 22, 44.

prolocutio (-quutio), ōnis, f. [proloquor], a preamble (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 3, 2, 10.

* **prolocutor** (proloqu-), ōris, m. [id.], a pleader, advocate, Auct. Quint. Decl. Trib. Marian. 3.

† **prologium**, ii, n., = προλόγιον, a preface, introduction: prologium, principium, proloquium. Pacuvius: quid est? nam me exanimasti prologio tuo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.

† **prologus**, i, m., = πρόλογος. **I.** Lit., a preface or introduction to a play, a prologue, Ter. Phorm. prol. 14: in prologis scribundis opera abutitur, id. And. prol. 5: in Hydriae (Menandri) prologo, Quint. 11, 3, 91: in prologo Adelpheorum, Suet. Vit. Ter. 2. — **II.** Transf., the player who delivers the prologue: oratorem esse voluit me, non prologum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 11; id. Hec. prol. alt. 1 (pro-, v. Wagn. ad Ter. Heaut. prol. 11). **prolongo**, āvi, 1, v. [pro-longus], to lengthen; prolong, extend (late Lat. for pro-; profero, duco): dies, Vulg. Deut. 6, 2: iniquitatem suam, id. Ps. 128, 3; Hilar. ad loc.; id. in Ps. 119, 13; Aug. Serm. 9, 2: sermonem, Vulg. Ezech. 12, 28.

proloquium, ii, n. [proloquor]. * **I.** An introduction, preamble, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.; v. prologium. — **II.** An assertion, proposition, axiom (class. Lat. pronunciatum), the Gr. ἀξίωμα, Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 8, 1; cf. App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29, 15: disjunctivum, Gell. 5, 11, 9. — **III.** A judicial sentence: sub uno proloquio cunctos jubet occidi, Amm. 29, 1, 38; 28, 1, 11.

pro-loquor, cātus (quūtus), 3, v. dep. n. and a. **I.** In gen., to speak out, utter, declare, say (mostly ante-class. and poet.; not found in Cic., Cæs., or Quint.): prolocutum (dicimus), cum animo quod habuit, extulit loquendo, Varr. L. L. 6, § 56 Müll.: hoc profiteri et proloqui adversum illam, Enn. ap. Non. 232, 24 (Trag. v. 384 Vahl.): miserias Medaei caelo atque terrae, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63 (Trag. v. 291 Vahl.): cogitata, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 53: verbum, id. And. 1, 5, 21; cf.: proloqui quicquam verborum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 92: aliquid apud aliquem, id. Capt. prol. 6: so, apud aliquem, id. Ep. 3, 4, 28: vera, id. Aul. 2, 1, 18: falsum, id. ib. 3, 5, 45: pervagatissimus ille versus, qui vetat Artem pudere proloqui quam facites, Cic. Or. 43, 147: nunc quam rem oratum huc veni, primum proloquar, Plaut. Am. prol. 50; so with interrog.-clause: quid sentiat proloquimini, Auct. B. Afr. 44 fin.; with acc. and inf., Liv. 4, 2, 13. — **Absol.**: ut occipisti, perge porro proloqui, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 125. — **II.** In partic., to foretell, predict: proloquar, atque utinam patriae sim vanus haruspex, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 59.

proloquutor, ōris, v. prolocutor.

proloquutus, a, um, Part., from proloquor.

† **pro-lūbido**, inis, f., will, desire, inclination: prolubium (al. prolubium) et prolubidinem dici ab eo quod lubeat, Varr. ap. Non. 64, 13.

pro-lūbium, ii, n. [lūbet]. **I.** Sub-

ject., will, desire, inclination (ante- and post-class.): muliebri ingenium, prolubium, occasio, Att. ap. Non. 64, 8; Novat. and Labeo. ib. 10 and 12; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 28; Gell. 16, 19, 12. — **II.** Object., pleasure (post-class.): majus, Gell. 5, 10, 12: libidinis, App. M. 10, p. 249, 4.

* **pro-lūceo**, xi, 2, v. n., to shine forth, Sen. Ot. Sap. 5, 4 (id. Vit. Beat. 32; Haase, perducens).

proludium, ii, n. [proludo], preliminary exercise, training (late Lat.): cum quasi in proludiis negotium spectaretur, Amm. 28, 1, 10: cotidiana proludia exercitūs, id. 14, 11, 3: disciplinae castrensis, id. 16, 5, 10.

pro-lūdo, si, sum, 3, v. n., to play or practise beforehand, to prelude. **I.** Lit.: et sparsa ad pugnam proludit harena, Verg. G. 3, 234. — **Absol.**: sic ubi proluit, etc.; Ov. A. A. 3, 515; Flor. 3, 22, 6. — **II.** Trop.: sententiis, quibus proluserint, which served them for previous exercise, * Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325: jurgia proludent, Juv. 5, 26: per has mortalis aevi moras illi meliori vitae longior proluditur, Sen. Ep. 102, 23: cum per ista prolusum est, crescent maria, id. Q. N. 3, 28, 3: prima per legatos habita certamina, cum hinc Domitius et Thorius, inde Hirtulei proluderent, opened the contest, Flor. 3, 22, 6: proluit dolor per ista noster, Sen. Med. 907; id. Hippol. 1061; id. Herc. Fur. 221.

† **pro-lūgeo**, āre, v. n., to mourn greatly: prolugere dicuntur qui solito diutius lugent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.

pro-lūo, lūi, lūtum, 3, v. a., to wash forth or out, to cast out (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not found in Cic.; once in Cæs.; v. infra). **I.** Lit.: genus omne tantum Litore in extremo... fluctus proluit, Verg. G. 3, 543: ventrem, i. e. to cause diarrhoea, Col. 7, 3, 25. — **II.** Transf. **A.** To wash off or away: tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 48: impetus aquarum proluit terram, Col. 2, 18, 5; cf.: silvas Eridanus, Verg. G. 1, 481; id. A. 12, 686. — Hence, * **2.** Trop., to make away with property: pecuniam prandi-orum gurgitibus, to squander, dissipate, Gell. 2, 24, 11. — **B.** To moisten, wet, wash: in vivo prolue rorē manus, Ov. F. 4, 778: ensem, i. e. with blood, Sil. 15, 304: cruor proluit pectora, Stat. Th. 8, 711. — **Poet.**, of drinking: leni praecordia mulso prolueris melius, Hor. S. 2, 4, 26: se pleno auro, Verg. A. 1, 739: multa prolutus vappā, Hor. S. 1, 156: nec fonte labra prolui caballino, Pers. prol. 1. — In comic lang.: cloacam (i. e. ventrem), to wash out the stomach, i. e. to drink one's fill, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 29. — **C.** To overflow, inundate (post-class.): prolutas esse regiones imbribus, App. de Mundo, p. 73, 26.

pro-lūsio, ōnis, f. [proludo], a prelude; transf., a preliminary exercise, trial, essay, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325; id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 47.

pro-lūsorius, a, um, v. perlusorius.

pro-lūtus, a, um, Part., from pro-lūo.

pro-luvies, ei, f. [proluo], an overflow, inundation (class.): Romae et maxime Appia ad Martis mira proluviis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7, 1 (Bait.); Lucr. 5, 950: alvi, i. e. filth cast forth, excrements, id. 6, 1200; Col. 6, 7, 1; 12, 38, 1: foedissima ventris, Verg. A. 3, 217.

* **pro-lūvio**, ōnis, f. [id.], an inundation, App. de Mundo, p. 73, 33.

* **pro-lūviosus**, a, um, **adj.** [proluvio], overflowing: pestis, i. e. spreading in all directions, Auct. ap. Fulg. p. 564, 13.

pro-lūvium, i, n. [prolus], an overflow; trop., an excess, abundance: castitatis, Ambros. Virg. 1, 4, 18; cf.: proluviū, profusio, Non. p. 373; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 28 (Umpfenb. and Fleck. prolubium); id. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 217.

† **pro-lytae**, ārum, m., = προλῦται, jurists who, after studying five years, were dismissed by their instructors with credit, Dig. praef. § 5.

† **pro-magister**, tri, m., one who presides, rules, etc., in the place of another, a vice-president, vicegerent, vice-director (in class. Lat. pro magistro), Inscr. Fabr. p. 442, 49; Inscr. Grut. 426, 5; 607, 1 al.

* **promagisterium**, ii, n. [pro-magister], the office of a promagister, a vice-

presidency, lieutenantcy, etc., Inscr. Grut. 173, 5.

‡ **prō-māgistrātus**, ūs, m., administration by a substitute or deputy, S. C. de Bacchan.; Inscr. Grut. 629 fin.; Inscr. Murat. 582, 1.

prō-mātertera, ae, f., a great-grand-mother's sister, great-grand-aunt, Dig. 38, 10, 1; 10.

‡ **promellere**, litem promovere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 252 Müll.

‡ **promenervat** item (in Saliari carne) pro monet, Fest. p. 205 Müll.

prō-mercālis, e, adj. [merc], that is dealt in, that is bought and sold (post-Aug.): res, Col. 1, 8, 13; 11, 1, 34: vestes, Suet. Gram. 23: aurum, id. Caes. 54; Gell. 4, 1, 23.

prō-mercium, ī, n. [id.], trade, traffic, merchandise (post-class.), Dig. 48, 8, 3; 4; 30, 1, 41 al.

prō-mērēo, ūi, itum, 2, v. a., and **prō-mērēor**, itus, 2, v. dep. a. **I.** To deserve, be deserving of, merit, in a good or bad sense (class.). **A.** In gen.: retineri nequeo, quin dicam ea, quae promeretur, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 15; id. Am. 5, 2, 12: quid mali sum promeritus, id. ib. 2, 1, 20: ita velim me promerentem ames, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 47: reus levius punitus quam sit ille promeritus, Cic. Inv. 2, 28, 83: poenam, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 63.—In a good sense: promerui, ut ne quid ores, quin impetres, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 41: promerenti optime hocce pretii redditur, id. As. 1, 2: deorum indulgentiam, Plin. Pan. 74, 5: amorem, Suet. Calig. 3: omnium voluntatem, id. Tit. 1: dies qui primus videre Promeruit nasci mundum, Sedul. 5, 318.—**B.** Esp., to deserve of one any thing (good or bad); constr. usu. with *de* or *absol.*, rarely with *acc.*: numquam referre gratiam possum satis, proinde ut tu promeritus de me, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 12: paratior erunt ad bene de multis promerendum, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53.—**II.** Transf., to acquire, gain, earn, get, win: homines tenues unum habent in nostrum ordinem aut promerendi aut proferendi beneficii locum, Cic. Mur. 34, 70: socios, Suet. Aug. 3: principem, Plin. Pan. 62: ego te numquam aegabo Promeritum, Verg. A. 4, 335: per hostias deos laevos, i. e. to render favorable, to propitiate, Arn. 7, 229; cf. pass.: tabulis enim hostiis promeretur Deus, is won, conciliated, Vulg. Heb. 13, 6.—Hence, **prō-mērītum**, i, n., desert (good or evil), merit.—In good sense, Pac. ap. Non. 307, 10 (Trag. Rel. p. 79 Rib.); Lucr. 2, 651; Cic. Red. ad Quir. 4, 8: Ov. F. 4, 394.—In bad sense, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 49; Auct. B. Afr. 90.

Promētheus (Thesyl.), ūi and eos, m. = Προμηθεύς (the firebringer), a son of Iapetus and Clymene, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion. He formed men of clay, and animated them by means of fire brought from heaven; for which he was fastened to Caucasus, where a vulture, or, as some say, an eagle, fed upon his entrails, until, at last, it was slain by Hercules, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 76; Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9; Hor. C. 1, 16, 13; Ov. M. 1, 82; Hyg. Fab. 54, 144; Verg. E. 6, 42; Prop. 3, 3, 29 (4, 4, 7); Mart. 11, 85, 9; Stat. Th. 11, 478; Lact. 2, 10, 5.—Poet., transf., of a skilful potter, Juv. 4, 133.—Hence, **A. Promētheus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Prometheus, Promethean: juga, i. e. the Caucasus, Prop. 1, 12, 10; also called rupes, Mart. 9, 46, 3: fibra, of Prometheus, Val. Fl. 7, 356: creta, Col. poët. 10, 59: ictum, Mart. 10, 39, 4: cruor, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 40; manus, Stat. Th. 8, 305.—**B. Promēthiades**, ae, m. patron., the son of Prometheus, Deucalion, Ov. M. 1, 390.

prō-mico, are, v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr., to gleam forth; transf., to spring forth, start forth (post-class.): promicant molles plumulae, i. e. grow out, App. M. 3, p. 138, 30: rosae, id. ib. 10, p. 253, 9: lacrimae, burst or gush forth, id. ib. 3, p. 133, 40.—**II.** Act., to throw out, deliver with vehemence: orationem, Naev. ap. Non. 65, 6 (promicare extendere et porro jacere, Non.).

prōminens, entis, Part. and P. a., from promineo.

prōminenter, adv., v. promineo, P. a. fin.

prōminētia, ae, f. [prominens], a putting out, projection, prominence (post-

Aug.): ita uti summam habeant prominentiam (antierides), Vitr. 6, 11: praecordiorum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, 50; in plur. of promontories, Sol. 27, 1.

prō-mineo, ūi, 2, v. n., to stand or jut out, be prominent, to overhang, project (not in Cic.; cf. Moser ad Cic. Rep. 3, 7, p. 352 ext.; syn.: exsto, emineo). **I.** Lit.: Phaelis prominēt penitus in altum, Liv. 37, 23: collis prominens, id. 27, 48: in pontum, Ov. M. 13, 778: coma prominēt in vultus, id. ib. 13, 845: ante frontem, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 176: ursus ungues prominent, id. 8, 36, 54, § 126: qui (dentes elephantorum) prominent, id. 11, 37, 62, § 165: nemorum coma gelido prominēt Algidō, Hor. C. 1, 21, 6: cum prominēt ore, quantum, etc., id. Epod. 5, 35; Val. Fl. 7, 30: matres familiae pectore nudo prominentes, bending forward, *Caes. B. G. 7, 47, 5.—**II.** Trop., to reach out, extend to any thing, come forth: quae (justitia) nec sibi tantum conciliata sit nec occulta, sed foras tota promineat, Cic. Rep. 3, 7, 10: maxima pars ejus (gloriae) in memoriam ac posteritatem promineat, Liv. 28, 43, 5.—Hence, **prōminens**, entis, P. a., prominent: oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 53, § 141: figurae signorum, Vitr. 6, 2.—Comp.: prominentiore caudā, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7.—Subst.: **prōminens**, entis, n., a prominent part: in prominenti litoris, Tac. A. 1, 53.—Plur.: prominentia montium, Tac. A. 2, 16.—Adv.: **prōminenter**, in a prominent manner.—Comp.: prominentius a lecto, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 90; id. Tard. 2, 4, 73.

* **prō-mīno**, āre, v. a., to drive forward or along: jumenta ad lacum bibendi causā, App. M. 9, p. 229, 24.

prōminulus, a, um, adj. [promineo], projecting a little, rather prominent (post-class.): venter, Capitol. Tert. 12: mammae, Sol. 27 fin.: labra, Mart. Cap. 3, § 261.

prōmiscam, **prōmiscē**, and **prō-miscuē**, adv., v. promiscuus fin., A., B., and C.

prōmiscus, a, um, v. promiscuus init. **prō-miscuus** (collat. form **promiscus**, Gell. 11, 16, 8; 16, 13, 4; Liv. 5, 13, 7; prob. also ante-class.: v. below the adv. promiscam), a, um, adj. [miscuo]. **I.** Lit., mixed, not separate or distinct, without distinction, in common, indiscriminate, promiscuous (as adj. not in Cic. or Caes.): opera promiscua, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 138: conubia, i. e. between patricians and plebeians, Liv. 4, 2; cf.: consulum promiscuum patribus ac plebi facere, id. 7, 21: multitudo, of patricians and plebeians, Tac. A. 12, 7: vulgus, Vulg. Exod. 12, 38: promiscua omnium generum caedes, Liv. 2, 30 fin.: sepultura, Tac. A. 16, 16 fin.: jus, id. ib. 4, 16: spectaculum, to which all are admitted without distinction, id. ib. 14, 14: divina atque humana promiscua habere, Sall. C. 12, 2: privatae et promiscuae copiae, common, general, public, Tac. H. 1, 66: promiscuos feminarum concubitus permittere, Just. 3, 4, 5.—With object-clause: muta ista et inanima (sc. tecta) interciderē ac reparari promiscua sunt, may be destroyed and restored again, Tac. H. 1, 84 fin.—In neutr. absol.: in promiscuo licentiam atque improbitatem esse voluit, to be universal, Liv. 29, 17; 34, 44; 40, 51: nec arma in promiscuo, sed clausa sub custode, i. e. in every man's hands, Tac. G. 44.—**B.** In partic., in gram., epicene: promiscuum nomen, i. e. epicoe-num, Quint. 1, 4, 24.—**II.** Transf., common, usual (very rare and not ante-Aug.): promiscua ac vilia mercari, Tac. G. 5 fin.: varia promiscuae cogitatio, Gell. 11, 16, 8 (al. promiscua): opiniois tam promiscuae errores, id. 16, 13, 4.—Hence, adv., in three forms. **A.** Form **promiscam** (acc. form from promiscus), in common, indiscriminately, promiscuously (ante-class.): promiscam dicebant pro promiscue, Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 Müll.: ut meā laetitia laetus promiscam siet, Plaut. Ps. 4, 5, 11: cetera promiscam voluit communia haberi, Varr. ap. Non. 361, 25.—**B.** Form **promiscē**, in common, indiscriminately, indifferently (post-class.), Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 72 B. and K.; Cic. Font. 6, 12; Liv. 3, 47, 5 Weissenb.: indistincte atque promiscue annotare, Gell. praef. § 2, 7, 3, 52: promiscue atque indefinite largiri, id. 2, 24, 7: verbo uti, id. 10, 21, 2.—

C. Form **promiscuē** (the class. form), in common, promiscuously: (mares et feminae) promiscue in fluminibus perluuntur, *Caes. B. G. 6, 21 fin.: promiscue puberes atque negotiatores interficere, Sall. J. 26, 3: promiscue toto quam proprie parvā frui parte (Campi Martii) malletis, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85; id. Font. 6, 22; Liv. 5, 55; Plin. 11, 37, 47, § 130 al.

prōmissio, ōnis f. [promitto]. **I.** In gen., a promising, promise (class.: only in sing.; prop. the act of promising; cf. promissum, the thing promised): provinciae, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 4: auxilli, id. Fam. 4, 13, 1: scelus, id. Phil. 8, 3, 10; cf. Don. Ter. And. 2, 3, 27.—**II.** In partic., rhet. t. t., a promising: tum promissio, si audierint, probaturos, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339; 3, 53, 205.

prōmissivē, adv., v. promissivus fin.

prōmissivus, a, um, adj. [promitto], promising, promissive; in gram.: promissivum tempus, i. e. the future tense, Cons. p. 2061 P.: modus, Diom. p. 328 P.: sententiae, Isid. 2, 21, 18.—Adv.: **prōmissivē**, by way of promise, with a promise (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10.

prōmissor, ōris, m. [id.], a promiser, esp. who promises great things (very rare), Hor. A. P. 138; Quint. 1, 5, 6 Zumpt.

prōmissum, i, n., v. promitto fin.

1. prōmissus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from promitto.

* **2. prōmissus**, ūs, m. [promitto], a promise, Manil. 5, 577.

prō-mitto, misi, missum, 3 (sync. forms: promisti for promissisti, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 17; Cat. 110, 3: promisse for promississe, id. 110, 5: promissem, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 12; archaic inf. pass. promittier, id. ib. 4, 8, 32), v. a. **I.** Lit., to let go forward, to send or put forth, to let hang down, let grow, etc. (rare; not in Cic.): ramos vel ferro compescunt vel longius promittunt, suffer to grow longer, Col. 5, 6, 11.—Reflex., to grow: nec ulla arborum avidius se promittit, Plin. 16, 26, 44, § 107.—Of the hair, the beard, to let hang down, let grow: satis constat multos mortales capillum ac barbam promississe, Liv. 6, 16, 4; 5, 41; cf.: pogoniae, quibus inferiore ex parte promittitur juba, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89.—Transf.: (Sonus luscinae) promittitur revocato spiritu, is drawn out, prolonged, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82: Gallia est longe et a nostris litoribus huc usque promissa, Mel. 1, 3; v. infra, P. a.—**II.** Trop., of speech: **A.** To say beforehand, to forebode, foretell, predict, prophesy (very rare): praesertim cum, si mihi alterum utrum de eventu rerum promittendum esset, id. futurum, quod evenit, exploratius possem promittere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 5: ut (di) primis mimentur extis, bene promittant secundis, id. Div. 2, 17, 38.—Of signs or omens, to forebode, portend: pari in meliora praesagio in Caesaris castris omnia aves victimaeque promiserant, Flor. 4, 7, 9: promittunt omina poenas, Val. Fl. 6, 730: clarum fore (Servium) visa circa caput flamma promiserat, Flor. 1, 6, 1; 1, 7, 9.—Also, in gen., to denote beforehand: stella... vindemiae maturitatem promittens, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 309.—**B.** To promise, hold out, cause to expect, give hope or promise of, assure (class. and freq.; syn.: polliceor, spondeo, recipio), constr. with acc., an object-clause, or de: domum, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 28: sestertia septem, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 81: carmen, id. Epod. 14, 7: dona, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 7: auxilium alicui, id. M. 13, 325: opem, id. F. 5, 247: salutem, Luc. 4, 235: ea quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 5: si Neptunus quod Theseo promiserat, non fecisset, id. Off. 1, 10, 32: dii faxint, ut faciat ea quae promittit! id. Att. 16, 1, 6.—With inf. (usu. fut. inf.): promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 51; cf.: promitto, in meque recipio fore eum, etc., id. Fam. 13, 10, 3: quem inimicissimum futurum esse promitto et spondeo, id. Mur. 41, 90: surrepturum pallam promisit tibi, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 80; id. Aul. 2, 2, 42; cf. id. Men. 5, 4, 6: promisit Apollo Ambiguam tellure novā Salamina futuram, Hor. C. 1, 7, 28; id. S. 1, 6, 34.—With inf. pres.: si operam dare promitto et spondeo, Trin. prol. 5; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 79; id. Rud. 2, 6, 56: magorum vanitas ebrietati eas re-

sistere promittit, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 124; cf.: se remedium afferer. tantamque vim morbi levaturum esse promissit, Curt. 3, 6, 2: monstrare, Amm. 22, 7, 5: promittere oratorem, to give promise of becoming, Sen. Contr. 4, 29, 10; cf.: per ea scelera se paritidam, excite fears lest he become, Quint. Decl. 1, 6: me Promisi ultorem, Verg. A. 2, 96.—With de: de alicujus voluntate promittere, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 1: de me tibi sic promitto atque confirmo, me, etc., id. ib. 3, 10, 1; Hor. S. 1, 4, 103: promittere damni infecti, i. e. to promise indemnification for, become answerable for the possible damage, Cic. Top. 4, 22.—C. With ut and subj.: promiserat ut daret, Vulg. 2 Par. 21, 7.—Of things: terra ipsa promittit (aquas), gives promise of, leads one to expect water, Plin. 31, 3, 27, § 45: debet extremitas (picturae) sic desinere, ut promittat alia post se, to lead one to suppose, to suggest, id. 35, 10, 36, § 68; Sen. Hippol. 569.—2. In partic. a. To promise to come, to engage one's self to meet any one, to dine, sup., etc., Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 19 sq.; 4, 2, 16: ad fratrem, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 27: ad cenam mihi, Phaedr. 4, 23, 15; Petr. 10; so, tibi me promittere noli, to expect me, Ov. M. 11, 662.—b. To promise something to a deity, i. e. to vow: donum Jovi dicatum atque promissum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 184: nigras pecudes Diti, Tib. 3, 5, 33; Juv. 13, 233; Petr. 88; Flor. 1, 11, 4.—c. To offer as a price (post-Aug.): pro domo sestertium milles promittens, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 3.—Hence, **prōmissus**, a, um, P. a. A. Lit., hanging down, long; of the hair: coma, Varr. ap. Non. 362, 32; Liv. 38, 17, 3; Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 34: Britannii capillo sunt promisso, Caes. B. G. 5, 14; so, capillus, Nep. Dat. 3, 1: barba, Verg. E. 8, 34; Liv. 2, 23, 4: barba omnibus promissa erat, id. 5, 41, 9; Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 7; Just. 4, 4, 1.—Of the dewlap: boves palcariibus amplis et paene ad genua promissis, Col. 6, 1, 3.—Of the belly: sues ventre promisso, Col. 7, 9, 1.—B. Subst.: **prōmissum**, i, n., a promise (very freq. in prose and poetry; cf. promissio, pollicitatio), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53, § 139: voto quodam et promisso teneri, id. Att. 12, 18, 1: constantia promissi, id. ib. 4, 17, 1: promissum absolvere, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 1: facere, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31; 3, 25, 95: exigere, id. ib. 3, 25, 94: ludere alicui promisso inani, Ov. F. 3, 685.—In plur.: pacta et promissa servare, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92: illis promissis standum non est, quae, etc., id. ib. 1, 10, 32: promissis manere, Verg. A. 2, 160: promissa firmare, Ov. M. 10, 430: multa fidem promissa levant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 10: dic aliquid dignum promissis, id. S. 2, 3, 6: quo promissa (Ennii) cadant, i. e. the expectations which he raises, id. Ep. 2, 1, 52: promissa dare, to make promises, Cat. 63, 239; to fulfil, Ov. M. 2, 51.

promnion, i, n., a dark-colored gem, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.

prōmo, mpsi (msi), mptum (mtum), 3, v. a. [pro-mo], to take, give, or bring out or forth, to produce (freq. and class.; syn.: profero, effero). I. Lit.: si quid tibi opus erit promptus, promito, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 113: Pa. Prompsisti tu illi vinum? Lu. Non prompsisti, id. Mil. 3, 2, 16: pecuniam ex aerario, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 195: signa ex aerario prompta, Liv. 3, 69 fin.: medicamenta de narthecio, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22: aurum ex armario, id. Cael. 21, 52: libros inde, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7: vina dolio, Hor. Epod. 2, 47: promptum vaginā pugionem, Tac. A. 15, 54: aliquid in usus, Col. 2, 10, 16: se, to come forth or out: laetique cavo se robore promunt, Verg. A. 2, 260: vites promunt se, put forth, shoot out, Col. 3, 12, 1.—II. Trop. A. In gen., to bring, put, or draw forth: est aliquid, quod non ex usu forensi... sit promendum et assumendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 59: loci, e quibus argumenta promuntur, id. Top. 2, 7: nunc promenda tibi sunt consilia, id. Att. 9, 18, 2: promere et exercere justitiam, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 10: nunc illas promite vires, Verg. A. 5, 191.—B. In partic., to bring to light, disclose, utter, tell, express, relate, etc.: percutant promere omnia, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 10: rerum ordinem, Vell. 2, 48, 6: magnificam orationem de semet ipso prompsit, Tac. H. 2, 90: verba, quae sensum animi nostri optime promunt, Quint. 8 praef. § 32: animi voluntatem, id. 12, 10, 40: promere aliquid

loquendo, id. 2, 16, 15: quid ipse sim secutus promam, id. 7, 1, 3: qui pueris utile carmen prompturus est, wishes to publish, App. Flor. p. 358 med.; cf.: insignem attenuat deus, Obscura promens, raising into notice, Hor. C. 1, 34, 14.—Hence, **prōptus** (promptus), a, um, P. a., prop. brought to light, exposed to view; hence, A. Visible, apparent, evident, manifest (rare but class.): inimicitiam atque amicitiam in frontem promptam gero, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 8, 6 (Trag. v. 8 Vahl.): aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere, Sall. C. 10, 5: tametsi hoc minime latet, quod ita promptum et propositum est, ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 118: prompta et aperta, id. Fin. 1, 9, 30: eminentia et prompta, id. de Or. 3, 57, 215: consilia, locos, prompta, occulta noverat, Tac. A. 2, 20.—Sup.: nihil se tam clausum neque tam reconditum posse habere, quod non istius cupiditatis apertissimum promptissimumque esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 42.—B. Transf. 1. At hand, i. e. prepared, ready, quick, prompt, inclined or disposed to or for any thing —paratus, expeditus. (a) Absol.: laudat promptos, signiores castigat, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: promptissimus homo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: cetera, quae tibi a multis prompta esse certo scio, a me sunt paratissima, id. Fam. 4, 13, 6: fidem alicui promptam expositamque praebere, id. Caecin. 27, 78: quorum cognoverat promptam audaciam, Sall. C. 32, 2: quod cuique promptum, arma, equos, aurum offerentes, Tac. A. 1, 71: sagittae, Ov. M. 3, 188: prompta et profluens eloquentia, Tac. A. 13, 3.—Sup., Just. 22, 2, 12.—(β) With ad or in aliquid (rarely in aliquid re): ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer et promptus est animus, Caes. B. G. 3, 19 fin.: animus ad defendendam rem publicam, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 4: esse animo prompto ad jocandum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 1: homines ad vim prompti, ad seditionem parati, id. Agr. 2, 30, 82: paratior ad usum forensem promptiorque esse, id. Div. in Caecil. 13, 41: promptiores ad nostra pericula, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: promptus ad lacesendum certamen, Liv. 44, 4, 2: ad injurias vicinorum, Just. 23, 1, 3: promptus in pavorem, Tac. A. 15, 25 fin.: in adulationes, id. ib. 15, 61: in latrocinia, Flor. 4, 12, 10; cf. in comp.: promptior in spem, Tac. Agr. 35 fin.; and in sup.: Dalmatae in latrocinia promptissimi, Flor. 4, 12, 10: celeritas prompta et parata in agendo, Cic. Brut. 42, 154: in rebus gerendis promptus, Nep. Them. 1, 4.—(γ) With pro or adversus (very rare): utemini nobis etiam promptioribus pro patriā, Liv. 22, 59, 11: promptus adversus insontes, Tac. A. 6, 48 fin.—(δ) With abl.: non promptus ingenio, Liv. 4, 3: lingua promptus, id. 2, 45 fin.; cf.: sermone promptus, Tac. H. 2, 86: promptus audaciā, id. A. 1, 57; 14, 40: promptus animo, id. ib. 14, 58.—Comp.: haud quisquam manu promptior erat, Liv. 2, 56: promptior lingua quam manu, Sall. J. 44, 1.—(e) With gen.: promptus animi, Tac. H. 2, 23.—Sup.: belli promptissimos debebant, Sall. Fragm. ap. Arus. Mess. (H. 2, 13 Dietsch): Plato veritatis omnibus exhibendae promptissimus, Gell. 10, 22, 1.—(f) With dat. (rare except in Tacitus): promptus libertati aut ad mortem animus, Tac. A. 4, 46: seditioni, id. ib. 1, 48: cuicumque flagitio, id. ib. 15, 45: ultioni, id. ib. 11, 32: nullam gentem promptiorem veniae dandae fuisse, Liv. 25, 16, 12.—(n) With inf. (poet.): promptus metuenti pati, Luc. 7, 105: scis ipse, quam promptae superos incessere Thebae, Stat. Th. 7, 209.—b. In gen., brave, courageous: maxime vellem, rem publicam in periculis a promptissimo quoque defendi, Sall. Or. Phil. cont. Lep. (H. 1, 48 Dietsch); Tac. Agr. 3; id. H. 2, 25; 3, 69.—2. Easy, practicable: facilis et prompta defensio, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237: moenia haudquaquam prompta oppugnant, Liv. 23, 1 fin.: regnum, Just. 29, 2, 5: expugnatio, Tac. A. 1, 68: possessio, id. ib. 2, 5: aditus, obvia comitas, id. ib. 2, 2 fin.: promptissima mortis via, id. ib. 16, 17: promptum est, with inf., it is easy: sed nec mihi dicere promptum, Nec facere est illi, Ov. M. 13, 10; Tac. A. 15, 41.—Hence, adv.: **promptē** (perh. not ante-Aug.). 1. Readily, quickly, without delay, willingly, promptly: dare operam, Tac. A. 15, 52: distribuere pecuniam

legatis, Val. Max. 4, 3, 9.—Comp.: promptius adversari, Tac. A. 2, 38: dirumpere imagines (opp. cunctanter), id. H. 1, 55.—Sup.: promptissime adesce alicui, Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 11.—2. Easily: promptius expedium, Juv. 10, 220: victoria promptissime licentiam sumministrat, Val. Max. 6, 5, 1.

prō-mōneō, ūi, itum, 2, v. a., to warn or admonish further: ibi te igitur videbo et promonebo, Cic. Att. 4, 12 fin. B. and K. (dub.; al. promovebo).

† **prōmonstra**, prodigia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 Müll.

prōmontūrium, v. promunturium.
prōmōta, ōrum, n., v. promoveo, P. a. fin.

prōmōtio, ōnis, f. [promoveo], advancement, preferment, promotion (post-class.), Lampr. Anton. Diadum. 2; Firm. Math. 3, 7, 5; Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28.

1. **prōmōtus**, a, um, Part. and P. a., from promoveo.

2. **prōmōtus**, ūs, m. [promoveo], advancement, promotion (post-class.), Tert. Coron. Mil. 3 fin.

prō-mōvō, mōvi, mōtum (pluperf. promorāt, Hor. Epod. 11, 14: promosset, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 17 Jahn), 2, v. a., to move forward, cause to advance, push onward, advance. I. Lit. A. In gen.: saxa vectibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: onera, Col. 11, 1, 8; Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 64: assa in alterum apodyterii angulum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2: legiones, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: castra ad Carthagem, to move onward, Liv. 28, 44 fin.: exercitu in Aetoliam promoti, Just. 14, 1, 6: cornua utrumque (in acie), Quint. 2, 13, 3: scalas et machinamenta, Tac. A. 15, 4 fin.: calculum, to push forward, move, Quint. 11, 2, 38; 11, 3, 113: unum pedem triclino, to put forth, move from, Phaedr. 4, 23, 28: ibi te videbo et promovebo, will take you along with me, Cic. Att. 4, 12 fin.—B. In partic., to extend, enlarge: moenia Ostia tenus, Suet. Ner. 16: imperium, Ov. P. 2, 2, 72: vires in immensum orbem, id. Am. 2, 9, 17.—C. Med. t. t., to put out of joint, dislocate, displace: in palmā quoque ossa interdum suis sedibus promoven-tur, Cels. 8, 18 init.: femur in omnes quatuor partes promovetur, saepissime in interiorē, id. 8, 20 init.—II. Trop. A. In gen., to bring to pass, effect, accomplish (ante- and post-class.): promovere parum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 81: aliquis dicat, Nihil promoveris, id. And. 4, 1, 17: meditatio nihil ad vitam tuendam promovens, Gell. 10, 22, 24; cf. in a lusus verb. with movere se, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 4.—Absol.: cum in studio faciundiae abunde promovisset, Gell. 5, 10, 7.—B. In partic. 1. To enlarge, increase: doctrina vim promovet insitam, Hor. C. 4, 4, 33; so, promovere alicui, to advance, prefer, promote (post-Aug.; cf.: perducio, produco, proveho): vetus miles ad eum gradum promotus, Curt. 6, 11, 1: promotus ad amplissimas procuraciones, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 3; Suet. Oth. 1; id. Vesp. 16; Lampr. Elag. 12; 20; Plin. Pan. 90, 6; Vulg. Dan. 3, 97.—2. To bring to light, reveal: arcana promorat loco (i. e. ex intimo corde), Hor. Epod. 11, 14.—3. To put off, defer, postpone: nuptias alicui, Ter. And. 4, 2, 28.—Hence, **prōmōtus**, a, um, P. a.

A. Of time, advanced, i. e. late: nocte promotā, late at night, far into the night, App. M. 4, p. 152, 38; 7, p. 190, 30.—B. Subst.: **prōmōta**, ōrum, n., in the lang. of the Stoics, things that are to be preferred, preferable things, as being next in degree to absolute good; a literal transl. of the Gr. προσημύενα, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52.

promptarium, ii, v. promptuarii, II. B. fin.

promptē, adv., v. promo, P. a. fin.

promptim, adv. [L. promptus], quickly, suddenly (post-class. for the usual promptē), Tert. Carm. in Gen. 98.

promptitudo, inis, f. [id.], promptitude (eccl. Lat.), Fac. Defens. 3, 3.

prompto, āre, v. freq. a. [promo], to give forth or out abundantly, to distribute, dispose of a thing (Plautin.): thesauros Jovis, i. e. to be Jupiter's treasurer, Plaut. Pa. 2, 2, 33: illum meum malum promptare malum quam peculium, to have the disposal of, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 61.

promptuarium, ii, v. promptuarii, ii.

promptuarius (prompt-), a, um, adj. [promo], of or belonging to distribution (sc. of things stored up), distributing: arca vestiaria, armarium promptuarium, i. e. storehouse, repository, Cato, R. R. 11, 3: cella, App. Mag. p. 309, 20; and in comic lang., of a prison, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 4.—**II.** Subst.: **promptuarium**, ii, n., a store-room, repository, *promptuary* (late Lat.; cf. horreum): e promptuario oleum profer, App. M. 1, p. 113, 2; Ambros. Cantic. 1, 20.—In plur., Vulg. Ps. 143, 13.—**B.** Transf.: ornatissimum linguae tuae, i. e. the mouth, Symm. Ep. 9, 67: promptuarium rectae rationis et orationis, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 212 Oud.; cum omnes quasi vetustatis promptuarium Albinus memoriae laudavissent, Macr. S. 1, 4, 1.—Collat. form. (from metrical necessity), **promptarium**, ii, Aus. Ep. 21 fin.

promptulus, a, um, adj. dim. [1. promptus], ready, prompt (late Lat.): ad loquendum promptulus, Hier. in Daniel, praef. fin.

1. promptus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from promit.

2. promptus (promit-), ūs, m. [promo], prop. a taking forth; hence], **I.** An exposing to view, a being visible, visibility; only in this phrase in promptu (esse, habere, ponere, etc.), public, open, visible, manifest, before the eyes: ut (decorum) non recondita quadam ratione cernatur, sed sit in promptu, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 95; so (opp. reconditiora) id. Ac. 2, 4, 10; (opp. interiora) id. Div. 2, 60, 124: aliquid ponere in promptu (opp. contegere atque abdere), id. Off. 1, 35, 126: ingenium in promptu habere, to display, Sall. C. 7, 1: iram in promptu gerere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 33: in promptu scrinia Brutus habet, Ov. P. 1, 1, 24: in promptu gerunt ova, Col. 8, 11, 8: in promptu est, with a subject-clause, it is clear, plain, evident: omnibus in promptu manifestum quae esse videmus, etc., Lucr. 2, 149, 246; 868.—**II.** Readiness; only in the phrase in promptu esse, habere, to be at hand, to have ready: ea dicam, quae mihi sunt in promptu, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 4; Liv. 25, 29 fin.: in promptu habere, quantum natura hominis pecudibus antecedit, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105.—**III.** Ease, facility; only in the phrase in promptu esse, to be easy, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2: quadrupedes in promptu regere est, Ov. M. 2, 84: quam quae comprehendere dictis in promptu mihi sit, id. ib. 13, 161.

promptus, = promptus, v. promo, Part. and P. a., and 2. promptus.

promulcum, i, n., a tow-rope: promulco agi dicitur navis, cum scaphae ducitur fune, Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 Müll.; v. remulcum.

promulgatio, ōnis, f. [promulgo], a making publicly known, a proclaiming, publishing, promulgation: leges nulla promulgatione latae, Cic. Phil. 1, 10, 25; 5, 3, 8; id. Fam. 1, 5, a, 2; id. Leg. 3, 19, 43.

***promulgator**, ōris, m. [id.], one that publishes or proclaims a thing, a promulgator: Numa feriarum promulgator, Front. de Feriis Als. 3 Mai.

promulgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [etym. unknown], in publicist's lang., **I.** Lit., to expose to public view (as a proposed new law, etc.), to make known, publish, promulgate (cf. edico, pronuntio): promulgari leges dicuntur, cum primum in vulgus eduntur, quasi provulgari, Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 Müll.: leges cum quae latae sunt, tum quae promulgatae fuerunt, Cic. Sest. 25, 55: legem, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 1: leges, id. Phil. 1, 10, 25; 2, 42, 109; 5, 3, 7; Liv. 3, 9; Vulg. Num. 36, 6: rogationem, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 2; id. Sest. 10, 25; Sall. J. 40, 1: res multos dies promulgata et cognita, Cic. Fl. 7, 15: proclata, id. Mur. 14, 30: dies fastos, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 17.—**II.** Transf., in gen., to make known, to teach (very rare): majores oculorum medicamentis acconitum misceri saluberrime promulgavere, Plin. 27, 3, 2, § 9.

promulsidare, is, n. [promulsis], a tray on which the promulsis was served: in promulsidari, Petr. 31.—In plur.: promulsidaria, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 10.

pro-mulsis, idis, f. [mulsus], **I.** Lit., a relish of eggs, salt fish, mead, etc., served

first at a Roman banquet, a whet, antepast, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8; 9, 20, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A foretaste: libidinis, Petr. 24 fin.—**B.** For promulsidare, the tray for the antepast, Tert. Pall. 5.

pro-mulsus, a, um, Part. [mulceo], stroked forward, smoothed down in front: caproneae, App. Flor. 1, p. 342, 2.

promunctorium, προμυκτηριον, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

promunturium (promon-), ii, n. [pro-mineo], **I.** The highest part of a chain of mountains, a mountain-ridge, Liv. 21, 35, 8.—**II.** A part of a mountain projecting into the sea, a headland, promontory, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 145; id. Phil. 1, 3, 7; Caes. B. G. 3, 12; Liv. 29, 27; Mel. 1, 7; Ov. M. 15, 709 et saep.—**As nom. propr.** **1.** Promunturium Apollinis, in Africa, near Utica, now Zibib, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23; Liv. 30, 24.—**2.** Candidum, also in Africa, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23.—**3.** Pulchrum, east of Carthage, Liv. 29, 27.—**4.** Sacrum, in Portugal, now Cabo de St. Vincente, Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 242.—**5.** Junonis, near Cadiz, now C. Trafalgar, Mel. 2, 6 fin.—**6.** Ampelus, in Africa, now Cabo Spartel, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 2.

promus, a, um, adj. [promo]. **I.** In economic lang., of or belonging to giving out, distributing: cella, a store-room, larder, Tert. Res. Carn. 27.—**2.** Subst.: **promum**, i, a store-room, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 4 fin.—Much more freq., **II.** Subst.: **promus**, i, m., a giver out, distributor of provisions (opp. condus, the keeper of them); and hence, in gen., a cellarer, steward, butler, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 6; id. Ps. 2, 2, 14: foris est promus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 16; Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 5; Col. 12, 3, 9; Aus. Ep. 22, 20.—**B.** Transf.: librarium, he who gives out books from a library, a librarian, App. Mag. p. 308, 17: ego meo sum promus pectori, I keep the key of my own breast, i. e. I guard my heart against evil, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 44.

promuscis, idis, a corrupt form for proboscis, a trunk, proboscis: elephas, promuscis, Not. Tir. p. 174.

pro-mutuo, āri, v. dep. n., to be loaned beforehand: promutuo, προδávειζομαι, Gloss. Philox.

pro-mutuus, a, um, adj., paid over beforehand, advanced, loaned: publicanis (imperatoribus) insequentis anni vectigal promutuum, was demanded in advance as a loan, Caes. B. C. 3, 32 fin. (for which before insequentis anni mutua pecunia, id. ib. 3, 31, 2): vectura, praepaid, Dig. 19, 2, 15.—**II.** Subst.: **promutuum**, i, n., an advance, loan, Dig. 40, 7, 40, § 5.

pronaos, i, v. pronaus.

pro-nato, āre, v. n., to swim forth, swim along (post-class.): delphines e toto mari pronatant ad Arionis cantum, Hyg. Astr. 2, 17 fin.

1. pronatus, a, um, Part., from prono.

2. pro-natus, a, um, sprung forth, born, for pronaus, Tert. Anim. 2.

† pronans or **-os**, i, m., = πρῶναος, the porch, vestibule, portico of a temple, Vitruv. 3, 1 fin.; 4, 4, 1; 4, 7, 2; 5, 1, 9; Inscr. Grut. 27, 2; 214.

prone, adv., v. pronus fin.

pro-necto, ēre, v. a., to knit or spin out (post-Aug.): seriem aevi, Stat. S. 4, 3, 145.

pro-nepos (scanned pronepos, Sid. Carm. 11 fin.), ōtis, m., a great-grandson, Dig. 38, 10, 1; 38, 10, 14; Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26; id. Phil. 13, 7, 15; id. Att. 16, 14, 4; Ov. M. 10, 606.

pro-neptis, is, f., a great-granddaughter, Dig. 38, 10, 1; 10; Pers. 6, 53.

pronis, e, adj., v. pronus.

prōnitas, ātis, f. [pronus], inclination, propensity, proneness: naturae ad malum, Sen. Contr. praef.; dub. (the phrase is wanting in several MSS.).

prono, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to bend forward, to bow (post-class.): ipsi latrones ad pavimentum defuncti ora pronaverant, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 fin.; 5, 17.

† proneca, ae, f., = πρῶνοια, providence (pure Lat. providentia), Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160 (id. ib. 1, 8, 18; 2, 22, 58, written as Greek).

pro-nomen, inis, n.; in gram., a pronoun, Varr. L. L. 8, § 45 Müll.; Quint. 1, 4, 19; 1, 5, 47; 26; 11, 3, 87 et saep.

pronominalis, e, adj. [pronomen], of or belonging to a pronoun, pronominal: constructio, Prisc. p. 1069 P.

pro-nominatio, ōnis, f., a figure of speech, by which another epithet is substituted for a proper name (e. g. Africani nepotes, for Gracchi), Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42.

pronōmino, āre, v. a. [pronomen]; in gram., to designate a person by a pronoun, Prisc. p. 1064 P.

***pronubans**, antis, Part. [pronuba], arranging a marriage: pronubante nobis maestitia, Hier. Vit. Malch. n. 6.

pronubus, a, um, adj. [pro-nubo], of or belonging to marriage, bridal, promoting marriage: canes, pimps, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 2: anulus, wedding-ring, id. Apol. 6: nox, the bridal night, Claud. Cons. Honor. 642: flamma, a bridal torch, id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 131: dextra, id. Epigr. 2, 53.—Hence, as subst. **I.** **pronubus**, i, m., = παρὰνυμφος, auspex (2. b.), the promoter of a marriage, a groomsman, Anthol. Lat. 6, 50, 2: accepit maritum suum de amicis ejus et pronubis, Vulg. Judic. 14, 20.—**II.** **pronuba**, ae, f., a woman who attended to the necessary arrangements of a wedding on the part of the bride, a bridegroom (corresp. to the auspex on the part of the bridegroom), Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 166; Fest. p. 242 Müll.; Paul. ex-Fest. p. 244 ib.; Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13; Cat. 61, 186; Stat. S. 1, 2, 11.—Hence, Pronuba, an epithet of Juno, the patron goddess of marriage, Verg. A. 4, 166; Ov. H. 6, 43.—**Transf.**, of Bellona, as the president over a marriage in which the bride is obtained by war, Verg. A. 7, 319; also, of one of the Furies, Ov. H. 2, 117; Luc. 8, 90; App. M. 8, p. 207, 3.

pro-numero, āre, v. a., to count up, reckon, enumerate (post-class.): versiculos pro morarum mercede, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

***pronuntiabilis** (pronunc-), e, adj. [pronuncio], declarative, enunciative: oratio, i. e. a complete sentence, a proposition, enunciation, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29 med.

pronuntiatio (pronunc-), ōnis, f. [id.], **I.** A public declaration, publication, proclamation: qua pronuntiatione facta, Caes. B. C. 2, 25 fin.—Of the decision of a judge, Cic. Clu. 20, 56; Petr. 80; Dig. 48.—Of the proclamation of a public crier, Val. Max. 4, 8, 5.—**II.** Expression, speech: cuius opera Graeca pronuntiatione strategemata dicuntur, Val. Max. 7, 4, 1: certum est, quod ex ipsa pronuntiatione apparet, Dig. 45, 1, 74.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In rhet., delivery, action, manner, Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9; Auct. Her. 3, 11, 19: bona, id. 3, 15, 27; Quint. 11, 3, 1 et saep.; Suet. Calig. 53; Val. Max. 8, 10, 1; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 12.—**2.** In logic, a proposition: quid est, cur non omnis pronuntiatio aut vera aut falsa sit? Cic. Fat. 11, 26.—**3.** Transf., a single articulate sound: elementa proprie dicuntur ipsae pronuntiationes, Prisc. 539 P.

pronuntiatio (pronunc-), adv., v. pronuntiativus fin.

pronuntiativus (pronunc-), a, um, adj. [pronuntio], of or belonging to declaration, declarative, enunciative; in gram.: pronuntiativus modus, i. e. the indicative mood, Diom. p. 329 P.—**Adv.**: **pronuntiatively**, declaratively, affirmatively, Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 7.

pronuntiator (pronunc-), ōris, m., [id.], **I.** One who delivers any thing, a reciter: meae orationi M. Caesar actor contigit et pronuntiator, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 6 Mai.—**II.** In gen., a relater, narrator: Thucydes rerum gestarum pronuntiator sincerus et grandis etiam fuit, Cic. Brut. 83, 287.

pronuntiātum (pronunc-), i, n., v. pronuntio fin.

pronuntiātus (pronunc-), ūs (only in abl. sing.), m. [pronuntio], pronouncement (post-class.): ratio in pronuntiātu, Gell. 4, 17, 8; 15, 3, 1.

pro-nuntio (pronunc-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a., to make publicly known, to publish, proclaim, announce (cf. edico, promulgo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: palam

de sella ac tribunali pronuntiat, sese ejus nomen recepturum, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 38, § 94: cum consules amplius de consilii sententia pronuntiavissent, id. Brut. 22, 86: sententiam: *to deliver the verdict*, id. Fin. 2, 12, 36: judex ita pronuntiavit, *pronounced the decision*, id. Off. 3, 16, 66: re audita, pronuntiare, id. Fin. 1, 7, 24: leges, id. Phil. 1, 10, 24: signum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: proelium in posterum diem, Liv. 24, 14: iter, id. 30, 10; Curt. 4, 8, 16; 7, 2, 1: rem in vendendo, *to notify at the time of sale*, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66: jussurunt pronuntiare, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 33, 3; cf.: pronuntiare jussurunt, ne quis ab loco discederet, id. ib. 5, 34: rerum omnium maximus judex, cujus est non argumentari sed pronuntiare verum, Lact. 3, 1, 11.—Of a public crier: pronuntiare victor nomina, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 8; Suet. Dom. 10.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To nominate, appoint as public officer*: aliquem praetorem, Liv. 24, 27; Suet. Caes. 41.—**2.** *To sentence* (post-class.); with *inf.*: protectores pronuntiat vertere solum in exilio, Amm. 15, 3, 12; cf.: ad bestias, Tert. Res. Carn. 16; Dig. 40, 1, 23.—**3.** *To promise, proclaim, offer as a reward*: praemia militi, Liv. 2, 20; 31, 45: pecuniam, Cic. Glu. 29, 78: tribunis vocatis nummos, Sen. Ep. 118, 3; Suet. Caes. 19: militibus donativum, id. Galb. 16: beneficia, id. Ner. 24: munus populo, id. Caes. 26: quippe Darius mille talenta interfectori Alexandri daturum pronuntiare jussur, Curt. 3, 5, 15.—**Absol.**: pronuntiasse (sc. nummos), Cic. Planc. 18, 45.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To speak any thing in public, to recite, rehearse, declaim, deliver, pronounce, etc.*: versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261; 1, 19, 88; 2, 19, 79; id. Div. 2, 5, 14; Auct. Her. 4, 56, 69; Quint. 11, 3, 12 sq.; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12 et saep.—**2.** *Esp., to act, perform on the stage*: intente instanterque, Plin. Ep. 5, 19; 16: actores pronuntiare dicuntur, Varr. L. 6, § 58 Müll.: Lucretia mima centum annis in scena pronuntiat, Plin. 7, 48; 49, § 158.—**B.** *To tell, announce, relate, narrate, report*: cum eam rem scisset et non pronuntiasset, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66: mercatores quibus ex regionibus veniant, pronuntiare cogunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 5, 2: quae gesta sunt pronuntiare, id. ib. 7, 38: aliquid sincere, id. ib. 7, 20: alius jam capta castra pronuntiat, id. ib. 6, 36.—**C.** *To utter, pronounce* (cf.: appello, dico): neque tamen ad particula accentu acuto pronuntiat, Gell. 6, 1, 8, 8; 2: Castorem media syllaba producta, Quint. 1, 5, 60; 9, 4, 34: verba corrupte, Gell. 13, 30, 2.—Hence, **pronuntiātum** (**pronūncē**), *i. n.* In logic, a proposition, axiom; a translation of the Gr. ἀξίωμα, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14; cf. Gell. 16, 8, 8.

prō-nūper, *adv.*, in a supposititious verse, ap. Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 26; v. parerga, I. p. 528 Ritschl sq.)

prō-nūrus, *is, f.*, a grandson's wife, Dig. 38, 10, 4; Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 Müll.: pronurus et magni Laomedontis ero, i. e. the wife of Paris, who was grandson of Laomedon, Ov. H. 17, 206.

prōnus, *a, um* (archaic form of *fem.* pronis, Varr. ap. Non. 494 fin.), *adj.* [like Gr. πρᾶνός = πρηνής, from root प्रा, प्र; cf. prae]. **1.** Lit., *turned forward, bent or inclined, leaning or hanging forward, stooping, bending down* (class.; opp. supinus; cf. cernuus). **1.** Of living beings: puerum imponere equo pronum in ventrem, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13: pronus pendens in verbera, *leaning forward to strike*, Verg. A. 10, 586: ipsum Pronum sterner solo, id. ib. 11, 485: pronus magister Volvitur in caput, id. ib. 1, 115: pecora, quae natura prona finxit, Sall. C. 1, 1; Ov. M. 8, 379.—Poet., of those running swiftly, Ov. M. 10, 652: leporem pronum catulo sectare sagaci, *flying swiftly*, id. R. Am. 201.—**2.** Of things, *bending forward or downward, going or inclined downward*: illex paulum modo prona, dein flexa, Sall. J. 93, 4: prona ac fastigata tigna, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: prona atque vergentes ampullae, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 6: demissus inde pronusque pulvinus, id. ib. 5, 6, 16: (urbis) prona in paludes, *sinking down*, Liv. 4, 59: crateres, *overturned*, Stat. Th. 5, 255: motus corporis, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: cubitus, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 54: prona via, steep, Ov. M. 2, 67: amnis, Verg. G. 1, 203: rivi, Hor. C. 1, 29, 11: currus, Ov. M. 5, 424.

—**Absol.**: nihil habent proni et supra semper petunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: per pronum ire, *downwards*, Sen. Ep. 123, 14: per prona voluti, Sil. 15, 235.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of the heavenly bodies, of time, etc., *setting, sinking, declining* (poet.): pronus Orion, Hor. C. 3, 27, 18: sidera, Prop. 1, 16, 23: Titan, Ov. M. 11, 257: dies, Stat. Th. 2, 41: menses (= celeriter praeteruentes), Hor. C. 4, 6, 39: anni, id. A. P. 60.—**2.** Of localities, *turned, looking, or lying towards* (post-Aug.). (a) With *dat.*: loca Aquiloni prona, Col. 3, 2, 6: aedificii solum pronius orienti, *situated more to the east*, id. 1, 5, 8.—(b) With *ad*: campo patente et ad solem prono, Col. 2, 9, 3.—**II.** Trop., *inclined, disposed, prone to* any thing (class.); usu. constr. with *ad*, in *aliquid*, or *dat.*; poet. also with *gen.* **A.** In gen. (a) With *ad*: rei publicae genus inclinatum et quasi pronom ad perniciosissimum statum, Cic. Rep. 2, 26, 47: anxiduo prona ad luctum, id. ib. 2, 41, 68 (from Non. 72, 31): boves ad mandum proni, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: pronus ad omne nefas, Luc. 6, 147: pronus ad ejusque necem, Stuet. Vit. 14: ad poeticam, id. Ner. 50: ad simulates, Plin. Pan. 84.—**Sup.**: ad indulgentias pronissimus, Capit. Anton. 10, 8.—(b) With *in* and *acc.*: in obsequium plus aequo pronus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 10: in libidines, Suet. Caes. 50: saeculum in omnia mala, Flor. 4, 12.—**Prov.**: prona est timori semper in pejus fides, Sen. Herc. Fur. 316.—(c) With *dat.*: pronus deterioribus, Tac. Agr. 41 fin.—**Comp.**: aures offensioni priores, Tac. A. 4, 29 fin.—(d) With *gen.* (poet.): ruendi in ferrum mens prona vis, Luc. 1, 461.—**Comp.**: unus audendi prior, Claud. Ruf. 2, 400.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Inclined to favor, favorable to* any thing (post-Aug.). (a) With *dat.*: si modo prona bonis invicti Caesaris assint Numina, Stat. S. 4, 8, 61.—**Comp.**: cohors Cn. Dolabellae prior, Suet. Galb. 12.—(b) With *in* and *acc.*: prona in eum aula Neronis, Tac. H. 1, 13.—**Comp.**: ut quis misericordia in Germanicum prior, Tac. A. 2, 73: in verum nepotem, Suet. Cat. 19.—(c) **Absol.**: prona sententia, Val. Fl. 8, 340: pronis auribus accipere aliquid, Tac. H. 1, 1; Luc. 5, 501.—**Comp.**: quos prior fortuna comitatur, Vell. 2, 69, 6.—**2.** *Easy, without difficulty* (mostly post-Aug.): omnia virtuti suae prona esse, Sall. J. 114, 2: omnia prona victoribus, Tac. Agr. 33: pronum ad honores iter, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 3: via ad regnum, Just. 1, 5, 9: pronum est, *it is easy*: agere memoratu digna pronom erat, Tac. Agr. 1: invitos praebere deos, Luc. 6, 606: facile et pronom est agere, Juv. 9, 43.—**Comp.**: id pronom ad fidem est, *is easier to believe*, Liv. 21, 28.—Hence, *adv.*: **prōnē**, *downwards, pronely* (post-class.). **A.** Lit., Paul. Petr. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 546.—**B.** Trop., *readily, willingly; comp. proniis*, Amm. 30, 8, 10.

† **prōoecōnomia**, *ae, f.*, = προοικονομία, a previous arrangement, Serv. Verg. A. 5, 858; 9, 468.

prooemior, *ari, v. dep.* [prooemium], *to make an introduction or preface* (post-Aug.): prooemiatu apte, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 3; Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

† **prooemium**, *ii, n.*, = προοίμιον. **1.** An introduction, preface, proem (class.; syn.: exordium, principium): quod principium Latine vel exordium dicitur, majore quadam ratione Graeci videntur προοίμιον nominasse: quia a nostris initium modo significatur, illi satis clare partem hanc esse, ante ingressum rei, de qua dicendum sit, ostendunt... certe prooemium est, quod apud iudicem, priusquam causam cognoverit, prosit, Quint. 4, 1, 1; cf. id. 4, 1, 53; 2, 13, 1; 3, 9, 1; 3, 11, 28 et saep.: citharoedi prooemium, *prelude*, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325: longo et alte petito prooemio respondere, id. Clu. 21, 58: volumen prooemiorum... prooemio abuti... prooemium exarare, desecare, agglutinare, id. Att. 16, 6, 4: legis prooemium, id. Leg. 2, 7, 16.—**II.** Transf., in gen., a beginning (poet.): rixae, Juv. 3, 288.

propagatio, *onis, f.* [i. propago], a propagating, propagation. **1.** Lit. (class.): propagatio vitium, Cic. Sen. 15, 53: propagationum genera tria sunt in usu maxime, Col. Arb. 7: propagationes facere, Dig. 19, 2, 24.—**B.** Transf.: quae propagatio est soboles origo est rerum publicarum, Cic.

Off. 1, 17, 54.—**II.** Trop. **1.** An extending, prolonging; an extension, enlargement, prolongation (class.): finium imperii nostri propagatio, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 29: miserrimi temporis, id. Fam. 5, 15, 3: vitae, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: victoriam, triumphum, propagationem imperii portandi, Liv. 42, 30, 9.—**2.** An establishing, honoring: nominis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31.

propagator, *oris, m.* [i. propago], a propagator; trop., an enlarger, extender (class.): provinciae propagator, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 3 (al. prorogator).—An epithet of Jupiter, as the enlarger of boundaries, App. de Mundo, p. 75, 10: orbis ac rei publicae Romanae, Inscr. Grut. 271, 4.

propages, *is, f.* [id.] **1.** A set, layer; for the usual propago: propages progenies a propagando: ut faciunt rustici, eum vitem vetulam supprimunt, ut ex ea una plures faciant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 227 Müll.—**II.** Transf., *offspring, progeny, posterity* (ante- and post-class.): mea propages sanguinis, Pac. ap. Non. 64, 30; Paul. Col. Carm. 5, 19.

propagatio, *onis, f.* [propagatio], propagation, Isid. 17, 5, 30.

propagino, *no perf.*, *atum, i, v. a.* [i. propago], *to propagate* (post-class.): populi propaginati, Tert. Pall. 2 fin.

propagmen, *inis, n.* [id.] *propagation*; trop., *prolongation*: vitae, Enn. ap. Non. 64, 32 (Ann. v. 458 Vahl).

1. propago, *avi, atum, are, v. a.* [pro and root pag, of pangō, πᾶννμι]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *To set or fasten down*; hence: *to set slips*; *propagate by slips*, Cato, R. R. 52, 1: castanea melius ex vicino pertica declinata propagatur, Col. 4, 33, 3: vitem, ficum, oleam, Punicam, malorum genera omnia, laurum, prunos, Plin. 17, 13, 21, § 96: abrotinum cacumine suo se propagat, id. 21, 10, 34, § 60.—Hence, **B.** In gen., *to propagate, generate, continue by procreation*: stirpem, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13: cum ipse sui generis initium ac nominis ab se gigni et propagari vellet, id. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 180: prolem, Lucr. 2, 996.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *to extend, enlarge, increase*: fines imperii, Cic. Rep. 3, 12, 21: finis imperii propagavit, Nep. Ham. 2, 5: eo bello terminos populi Romani propagari, Liv. 36, 1, 3: terminos Urbis, Tac. A. 12, 23: augere et propagare imperium, Suet. Ner. 18: propagatae civitates, Vell. 1, 14, 1: sumptus cennarum, Gell. 2, 24, 15: notitiam Britanniae, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 102: fidem Christianam propagare, Greg. M. in Job, 27, 37.—**B.** In time, *to prolong, continue, extend, preserve* (syn.: prorogare, producere): victu fero vitam propagare, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2: haec posteritas propagantur, *are transferred to posterity*, id. Sest. 48, 102: meus consulatus multa saecula propagavit rei publicae, *has preserved the State for many centuries*, id. Cat. 2, 5, 11: vitam aucupio, *to prolong, preserve*, id. Fin. 5, 11, 32: memoriam aeternam alicii, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 49: imperium consuli in annum, *to prolong*, = prorogare, Liv. 23, 25, 11: hereditarium bellum; sic facta hominis vita est temporaria, sed longa, quae in mille annos propagaretur, Lact. 2, 12, 21.—**C.** *To add as an appendix or extension*, in writing: Carum cum liberis, i. e. the life of, Vop. 24, 8.

2. propago (*prō*, Lucr. 1, 42; Verg. A. 6, 870; Ov. M. 2, 38: *prō*, Verg. G. 2, 26), *inis, f.* (m. Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 13) [i. propago]. **I.** Lit. **1.** A set, layer of a plant, Cic. Sen. 15, 52; Col. Arb. 7, 2: arbores aut semine proveniunt, aut plantis radicis, aut propagine, aut avulsione, aut surculo, aut insito et consecto arboris trunco, Plin. 17, 10, 9, § 58.—**2.** Of any slip or shoot that may be used for propagating: propagines et vitibus altius praetentis non succidet, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 13; Hor. Epod. 2, 9; Vulg. Gen. 40, 10.—**II.** Transf., of men and beasts, *offspring, descendants, child; children, race, breed, stock, progeny, posterity* (mostly poet.), Lucr. 5, 1027: Memmi clara, id. 1, 42: alipedis de stirpe dei versa propago, Ov. M. 11, 312: Romana, Verg. A. 6, 871: vera, Ov. M. 2, 38; cf. id. ib. 1, 160: blanda catulorum, Lucr. 4, 997.—In prose: aliorum ejus liberorum propago Liciniani sunt cognominati, Plin. 7, 14, 12, § 62: clarorum virorum propagines, *descendants, posterity*, Nep. Att. 18, 2.

pro-pālam, adv., openly, publicly, notoriously, manifestly (class.): minus jam furtificus sum: rapio propalam, Plaut. Ep. 1, 10: signis propalam collocatis, *Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: dicere, Liv. 34, 33: obviam ire, id. 3, 25: alii propalam, alii per occultum, Tac. A. 6, 7: propalam aspicere, id. ib. 2, 39: timeo, ne hoc propalam fiat, may become manifest, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 38: propalam est, it is clear, manifest (post-class.), Ter. Maur. p. 2435 P.

propālo, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [propalam], to make public or manifest, to divulge (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 9, 11: propalata et publica veritas, Oros. 6, 5: divinitus propalam, Aug. Ep. 137: nondum propalam esse sanctorum viam, thrown open, Vulg. Heb. 9, 8.

pro-pansus and **pro-passus**, a, um, Part. [pando], spread out, extended (post-class.): propansis pinnis, App. M. 6, p. 179, 14: propansis pennis, id. Flor. p. 365, 35 (or de Deo Socr. p. 109 Hild.).

pro-pātor, ti, v. dep. a., to endure before (post-class.), Schol. Juv. 2, 50.

† **propātor**, ōris, m., = προπάτωρ, a forefather, ancestor (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Praes. 49.

pro-patrūus, i, m., a great-grandfather's brother, Dig. 38, 10, 1; 10.

pro-pātūlus, a, um, adj. **I.** Open in front, not covered up, open, uncovered (class.): in aperto ac propatulo loco, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 110.—More freq., **II.** Subst.: **propatūlum**, i, n., an open or uncovered place. **A.** In phrase in propatulo (class.): in propatulo ac silvestribus locis, in the open air (opp.: domi sub tecto), Cic. Fragm. ap. Col. 12, 1: in propatulo aedium, in the open court, Liv. 24, 16, 17.—**Trop.**: in propatulo, publicly (not in Cic. or Caes.): pudicitiam in propatulo habere, offer it publicly, expose it to sale, Sall. C. 13, 3: in propatulo esse, Gell. 18, 10, 8 (with in promptu); cf. id. 19, 14, 2; App. Mag. p. 284, 26: status in propatulo abicit, Nep. Hann. 9, 3.—**B.** Abl.: propatulo, in the open air (post-Aug.): Mossyni propatulo vescuunt, Mel. 1, 19, 10.

prope, adv. and prep. [pro and demonstr. suff. -pe (cf.: nempe, quippe), = Sanscr. -pa]. **I.** Adv. (comp. propius, and sup. proximē, v. under propior), near, nigh (class.). **A.** Lit., in space: quoniam vox mihi prope hic sonat? Quis hic loquitur prope? Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 10: prope ad aliquem adire, id. Cas. 3, 5, 32: aedes accedere, id. Most. 2, 2, 16: prope alibi esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 7, 1: intueri aliquid (opp. procul), id. Sen. 14, 48.—**2.** With *ab*, near to, near by, hard by: bellum tam prope a Sicilia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 6: prope a meis aedibus, id. Pis. 11, 26: prope ab domo detineri, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 6.—So, comp.: stellae, aliae propius a terris, etc. Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87: propius visere mala reipublicae, Tac. A. 6, 26.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In time, near, not far off: partus instabat prope, was near at hand, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9.—Esp. with *quando*, cum, ut, the time is near or not far off, when, etc.: prope est, quando herus pretium exsolvet, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 25: prope adest, quomodo alieno more vivendum est mihi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 125: partitudo prope adest, ut fiat palam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 9; Flor. 3, 17, 2: nox prope diremit colloquium, i. e. the approach of night, Liv. 34, 33, 3; cf. id. 32, 28, 7; 5, 16, 5.—**2.** In degree, nearly, almost, about (cf.: pene, ferme, fere): ejus filiam ille amare coepit perditae, Prope jam ut pro uxore haberet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 45; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 10: prope funeratus Arboris ictu, Hor. C. 3, 8, 7: prope firmissima earum regionum civitas, Caes. B. G. 5, 20: annos prope nonaginta natus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62: prope desperatis rebus, id. Fam. 7, 28, 1: sic prope oneratum est sinistrum cornu, ni, etc., Liv. 2, 65, 4; cf. id. 40, 32: prope est factum ut exirent, id. 25, 21: prope est ut aliquid fiat, something must be done, Dig. 35, 1, 67: prope perditae res, Liv. 5, 46, 7: Fidenae prope saepius captae, quam, etc., id. 4, 32, 2: prope desertum oppidum, id. 4, 51, 8.—After the word it qualifies: biennium prope, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 62: princeps prope Stoicorum, id. Ac. 2, 33, 107: eisdem prope verbis, id. Leg. 2, 55, 64: his prope verbis, id. Fin. 4, 6, 15: cursu

prope Chalcidem contendit, Liv. 31, 24, 2: admirabilior prope, id. 22, 37, 3: omnes prope, id. 1, 14, 4; 23, 49, 14; 30, 30, 8.—**Comp.**: propius nihil est factum, quam ut, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 15: neque quidquam propius est factum, quam ut, etc., id. Clu. 21, 59.—**C.** Trop., comp. propius, with inspicio, considero, nosco, etc., more closely, better (post-Aug.): qualis esset ejus (mortis) velut propius inspectae natura, Sen. Ep. 30, 8: propius inspicere aliquem, id. ib. 5, 6: dixit futurum ut diviti displiceret propius inspectus, id. Contr. 2, 9, 21, B.; 4, 15, 3; 10, 95, 1: quam (lancem) cum Agamemnon propius consideraret, Petr. 1, 50: propius noscendum, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 7; cf. penitus.—**II.** Prep. with acc. **A.** Lit., in space, near, near by, hard by: prope oppidum, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: prope hostium castra, id. ib. 1, 22: prope amnem, Verg. A. 8, 597: non modo prope me, sed plane mecum habitare, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 4: sedens prope limina tecti, Ov. F. 1, 137.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In time, nigh, towards, about: prope lucem, towards daybreak, Suet. Claud. 44.—**2.** Of abstract proximity, near to, almost to, not far from: prope metum res fuerat, Liv. 1, 25 fin.: prope seditionem ventum est, Tac. H. 3, 21; Dig. 17, 1, 29.

propēdiem (also separate, **prope diem**), adv. [prope-dies], at an early day, very soon, shortly (class.), Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 24; 5, 2, 56: prognostica mea propēdiem exspecta, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 11: propēdiem te videbo, id. Div. 1, 23, 47; Sall. C. 56, 4: propēdiem, prematurely, Liv. 1, 48, 7.

pro-pello (propellat, Lucr. 4, 195; 6, 1026), pūli, pulsus, 3, v. a. **I.** Lit., to drive before one's self, to drive, push, or urge forward, to drive forth; to hurl, propel, hurl or cast down, to overthrow (class.); syn.: proturbo, protrudo: sacerdotem anum praecipem propulit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 8: oves potum, Varr. R. 2, 2: in pabulum, id. ib. 2, 2: aera prae se, Lucr. 4, 286: propellere ac submovere hostes, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: hostem a castris, Liv. 7, 24: nubes, Gell. 2, 22, 24: in profundum e scopulo corpora, Ov. M. 8, 593: hastam, Sil. 16, 571: urbem, to overthrow, Val. Fl. 6, 383: muros Oechaliae, to throw down, Sen. Herc. Oct. 162; cf.: orationem propellere dialecticorum remis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 9: si paulo largius L. Caecilium pietas et fraternus amor propulisset, id. Sull. 23, 64.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To push or thrust forward (post-Aug.): cruda studia in forum, Petr. 4.—**B.** To drive on, impel, incite, urge (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): corpus, Lucr. 3, 160: terrore carceris ad voluntariam mortem, Tac. A. 11, 2: agmina voce, Sil. 7, 530.—**C.** To drive away, to keep or ward off: periculum vitae ab aliquo, Liv. 40, 11 fin.: famem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6: injurias hominum ac ferarum, Col. 7, 12, 2.

propē-mōdō [weakened from propemodum; cf. postmodo], nearly, almost: tenes jam? Ca. propemodum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 50 (cf. Ritschl ad loc.); id. Ps. 1, 3, 42 (Ritschl and Fleck. propemodum.)

propemodum, adv. [prope-modus]. **I.** Nearly, almost (class.): propemodum jam scio, quid siet rei, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 12; id. Ps. 1, 3, 42 Ritschl: quid enim sors est! idem propemodum, quod micare, quod talos jacere, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85; id. Fin. 1, 1, 2: syllabas propemodum dinumerare, id. Or. 43, 147: propemodum assentior, id. Rep. 1, 39, 69.—**II.** In like manner: haec una res aequae utrique est propemodum comparanda, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30.

† **propempton**, i, n., = προεμπτικόν, a farewell poem, in which a prosperous journey is wished: propempton Metio Celeri, Stat. S. 3, 2 in lemm.; Sid. Carm. 24 in lemm.

pro-pendeo, di, sum, 2 (in Plaut. As. 2, 2, 39, the correct reading is propendes), v. n., to hang forth or forward, hang down. **I.** Lit. (class.): ex ramis propendens, Plin. 26, 7, 20, § 36; Suet. Galb. 21: lanx propendet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 51.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (The figure borrowed from the descending scale of a balance.) To weigh more, have the preponderance: nec dependes nec propendes, weighst neither less nor more, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 39: si bona propendent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 86.—**B.** To be inclined or disposed to any thing: si sua sponte quo impellimus, inclinant atque propendent, Cic. de Or. 2,

44, 18.—**C.** To be well disposed, favorable: inclinatione voluntatis propendere in aliquem, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 129.—Hence, **propensus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Lit., hanging down (post-class.): propensum labrum, Sol. 20: propenso sesquipedale, Pers. 1, 57 dub.—**2.** Transf., = magno pene praeditus (post-class.), Capitol. Gord. 19.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Inclining towards, coming near, approaching (class.): with ad: disputatio ad veritatis similitudinem propensor, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94: ad veritatem, id. Div. 1, 5, 9.—**2.** Heavy, weighty, important (class.): illa de mea pecunia ramenta fiat plumea propensor, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 15: id fit propensius, more weighty, important, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 24.—**3.** Inclined, disposed, prone to any thing (syn. proclivis); usually constr. with *ad* or *in* and *acc.*; rarely with *dat.* (a) With *ad*: non tam propensus ad misericordiam, quam inclinatus ad severitatem videbatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 85: ad dicendum, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: animus propensus ad salutem alicujus, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5: ad liberalitatem, id. Lael. 9, 31.—**Comp.**: paulo ad voluptates propensor, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105: ad lenitatem, id. Mur. 31, 64: animus alius ad alia vitia propensor, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: sunt propensiores ad bene merendum quam ad reoscedendum, id. Lael. 9, 32.—(β) With *in* and *acc.*: propensus in alteram partem, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 4.—**Comp.**: propensor benignitas esse debet in calamitosos, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62: in neutram partem propensiores, id. Fin. 5, 11, 30.—(γ) With *dat.*: in divisione regni propensor fuisse Alexander videbatur, more disposed to favor Alexander, Just. 16, 1, 2 (al. pro Alexandro).—(δ) Absol., well-disposed, favorable, willing, ready (class.): propenso animo aliquid facere, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 7; Liv. 37, 54: propensum favorem petiit, Ov. M. 14, 706.—**Sup.**: propensissima civitatum voluntate, Auct. B. Alex. 26.—Hence, adv.: **propense**, willingly, readily, with inclination (class.): conspiratio propense facta, Lentulus ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 3.—**Comp.**: propensius senatum facturum, Liv. 37, 52: eoque propensius laudandus est, App. Flor. p. 98 Oud.

propendo, ēre, v. propendeo *init.*
pro-pendulus, a, um, adj. [propendeo], hanging forth or forward, hanging down (post-class.): propenduli crines, App. Flor. 1, p. 342, 2.

propensē, adv., v. propendeo, P. a. fin.
* **propensio**, ōnis, f. [propendeo], inclination, propensity: propensio ad summum bonum adipiscendum, Cic. Fin. 4, 17, 47.

propensus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from propendeo.

propērābilis, e, adj. [propereo], hasty, rapid (eccl. Lat.): calor (opp. rigor tardabilis), Tert. Anim. 43.

propērans, antis, Part. and P. a., from propereo.

propēranter, adv., v. propereo, P. a., A. fin.

propērantiā, ae, f. [propereo], a hastening, haste (very rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): ex tantā propērantia, Sall. J. 36, 3: periculum ex propērantia, Tac. A. 12, 20.

propērātīm, adv. [propēratūs], hastily, quickly, speedily (ante-class.): propēratim conficere opus, Caecil. ap. Non. 153, 15: pergis propēratim, Pompon. ib. 155, 3; also Sisenn. acc. to Gell. 12, 15, 1.

propērātiō, ōnis, f. [propereo], a hastening, haste, quickness, speediness (rare but class.), Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2; Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 27, 1: propērationem explorare, Sall. H. 2, 50 Dietsch; Amm. 31, 5, 9.

propērātō, adv., v. propereo, P. a., B. fin.

propērātūs, a, um, Part. and P. a., from propereo.

propērē and **propērīter**, adv., v. propereus fin., A. and B.

propērīpēs, ēdis, adj. [properus-pes], swift of foot: ducem sequuntur Gallae properipedem, Cat. 63, 34.

propēro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [properus]. **I.** Act., to hasten, quicken, accelerate; to prepare, make, or do with haste (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): alia quae incepto usui forent propereare, Sall. J. 37, 4: itineris properandi causā, id. ib.

105, 2: *properato* itinere, id. ib. 112, 2: *vascula* intus pure *propera*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3: *obsonia*, id. Cas. 2, 3, 57: *fulmina*, Verg. G. 4, 171: *pecuniam heredi*, Hor. C. 3, 24, 62: *mortem*, Tib. 4, 1, 205; Verg. A. 9, 401: *coeptum iter*, Tac. H. 3, 40: *deditionem*, id. A. 2, 22: *caedem*, id. ib. 11, 37: *naves*, id. ib. 2, 6: *hoc studium*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 28.—In *pass.*: *vellera properabantur*, Hor. Epod. 12, 21: *teneri properentur amores*, Dum vacat, *let them be sung hastily or briefly*, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 69: *properatur amor*, id. M. 5, 396: *hinc porticus, inde delubra properantur*, Plin. Pan. 51, 3.—**II. Neutr.**, to make haste, to hasten, be quick (class.): *aliud est properare, aliud festinare*. Qui unum quid mature transigit, is *properat*: qui multa simul incipit neque perficit, is *festinat*, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 14, 2; id. ap. Fest. p. 234 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 441, 22: *propera*, fer pedem, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 30: *properatin' oculi*? id. Curc. 2, 2, 33: *simulabat sese negotii causâ properare*, Sall. J. 76, 1; 58, 6: in Italian, Caes. B. G. 2, 35; id. B. C. 2, 20: ad praedam, ad gloriam, id. ib. 2, 39: ad gaudia, Hor. C. 4, 12, 21: Romam, Cic. Mil. 19, 49: in patriam, id. Fam. 12, 25: in fata, Luc. 8, 658: *sacris*, for a *sacris*, Ov. M. 6, 201; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 58; but sometimes with collat. notion of excessive haste: *properantibus Blaesus advenit, increpabatque*, etc. (cf. the context), Tac. A. 1, 18; 13, 17.—With *sup.*: *ultra licentiam in vos auctum, atque adjutum properatis*, Sall. Or. Licin. ad Pleb. (H. 3, 61, 16 Dietsch).—With *inf.*: *argentum propere propera vomere*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 10: *redire in patriam*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: *quin huc ad vos venire propero?* id. Rep. 6, 15, 15: *signa inferre, atque evadere oppido*, Sall. J. 56, 5: *pervenire*, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: *aliquem amando perdere*, Hor. C. 1, 8, 2.—With *object-clause*: *se quisque hostem ferire properabat*, Sall. C. 7, 6; Amm. 25, 7.—**Impers. pass.**: *properatum vehementer, cum*, etc., Cic. Sull. 19, 54; Verg. A. 4, 416.—**Transf.**, of inanimate subjects, with *inf. pass.*: *mala decerpi properantia*, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 52.—Hence; **A. properans**, *antis, P. a., hastening, hasty, rapid, speedy* (class.): *ille properans, festinans*, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6: *haec properantes scripsimus, in haste*, id. Att. 4, 4, a.—**Comp.**: *rotam solito properantior urget*, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 337.—Hence, **adv.**: **properanter**, *hastily, speedily, quickly* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: *propere*, cito, festinanter, celeriter, etc.), Lucr. 5, 300: *properanter accepit codicillos*, Tac. A. 16, 24.—**Comp.**: *beneficia properantius, quam aes mutuum, reddere*, Sall. J. 96, 2; 8, 2: *ire*, Ov. F. 4, 673.—**Sup.**: *properantissime aliquid afferre*, Cod. Th. 11, 30, 8.—**B. properatus**, a, um, *P. a., hurried, accelerated, rapid, quick, speedy* (mostly poet.): *tabellae*, Ov. M. 9, 586: *mors*, id. Tr. 3, 3, 34: *gloria rerum*, id. M. 15, 748: *meta curribus, i. e. rapidly approached*, Mart. 10, 50, 7: *naves*, Tac. A. 2, 6: *tela*, id. ib. 2, 80.—**Comp.**: *properatus tempus*, Sol. 26.—**Absol.**: *properato opus est, there is need of haste*: *accurato et properato opus est*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 210: *erat nihil, cur properato opus esset*, Cic. Mil. 19, 49.—Hence, **adv.**: **properato**, *quickly, speedily* (Tac.): *properato ad mortem agitur*, Tac. A. 13, 1.

Propertius, ii, m., a Roman surname. So, Sex. Aurelius Propertius, a celebrated elegiac poet, an older contemporary of Ovid, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 53; Plin. Ep. 9, 22, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 93.—**Gen.** Properti, Ov. Tr. 2, 465 al.

properus, a, um, *adj.* [root par-, to make; whence parare, parere], *quick, speedy, hastening* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): *properam pro celeri ac strenuâ dixisse antiquos, testimonio est Cato, Fest. p. 253 Müll.*: *properi aurigae*, Verg. A. 12, 85: *Telamon*, Ov. M. 7, 647: *pede*, Cat. 62, 34: *gressus*, Val. Fl. 4, 176: *spe ac juventâ properus*, Tac. H. 4, 68: *agmen*, id. ib. 4, 79: *sibi quisque properus, each one hastening for himself*, Tac. A. 1, 65.—With *gen.* (Tacitean): *Agrippina oblatae occasionis propera, quickly seizing the proffered occasion*, Tac. A. 12, 66: *irae*, id. ib. 11, 26: *vindictae*, id. ib. 14, 7.—With *inf.* (Tacitean): *quoquo facinore properus clarescere*, Tac. A. 4, 52.—Hence, **adv.**, in two forms. **A. properē**, *hastily, in haste, quickly, speedily*

ly: *ut propere tonuit!* Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10: *propere sequere me*, id. Aul. 2, 2, 86; Sall. J. 91, 4: *egredere*, Nep. Epam. 4, 3: *propere Cumas se recepit*, Liv. 23, 36: *naves onerare*, Sall. J. 86, 1; cf. Hor. C. 3, 19, 9: *propere propero*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 23: *propere, cito introite, et cito deproperate*, id. Cas. 3, 6, 17: *propere, celeriter eloquere*, id. Rud. 5, 2, 36: *argentum propere propera vomere*, id. Curc. 5, 3, 10; cf. id. Stich. 2, 2, 13: *fac te propere celerem*, id. Trin. 4, 3, 1.—**B. properiter**, *hastily, quickly* (ante- and post-class.): *classese in altum properiter deducere*, Pac. ap. Non. 166 f.: *navem in fugam tradunt*, Att. ap. Non. 11, 8; App. M. 6, p. 184, 8; 7, p. 198, 33; Am. Parent. 27.

prō-pēs, ēdis, m., a rope, the loose part of the sheet with which a sail is trimmed to the wind (ante-class.), Turp. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 4.

prōpetrāre, mandare quod perficiatur; nam impetrare est exorare, et perpetrare perficere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 227 Müll.

prō-pexus, a, um, *Part.* [pecto], *combed forward, combed down in front, hanging down* (poet.): *crines*, Att. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 605: *propexam in pectore barbam*, Verg. A. 10, 838: *propexam ad pectora barbam*, Ov. F. 1, 259: *propexa mento Canities*, Stat. Th. 2, 97: *propexis in pectora barbis*, Sil. 13, 310.

prōphēta and **prōphētes**, ae, m., = *προφήτης*, a foreteller, soothsayer, prophet (post-class.; cf. vates): *prophetas in Adrauto Julius nominat antisites fanorum oraculorumque interpretes*, Fest. p. 229 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 194 Rib.): *prophetae quidam, deorum majestate completi, effantur ceteris, quae divino beneficio soli vident*, App. de Mundo, p. 56, 29: *sacerdotes Aegyptiorum, quos prophetas vocant*, Macr. S. 7, 13, 9: *Aegyptius, propheta primarius*, App. M. 2, p. 127, 3.—Of the Jewish prophets, Lact. 1, 4, 1; 4, 11, 1; 7, 24, 9; Vulg. Luc. 1, 70.

prōphētālis, e, *adj.* [propheta], *prophetic, prophetic* (eccl. Lat.): *os, Hier. Ep. 54, n. 17: habitus, Hilar. in Matt. 2, 2: scriptura*, id. ib. 23, 4; Cassiod. in Psa. 16.

prōphētatio, ōnis, f. [propheta], a soothsaying, prophesying, Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 32; 18, 14.

prōphētia, ae, f., = *προφητεία*, prediction, prophecy (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 35 fin.; Vulg. 1 Tim. 1, 18.—**II. A body of prophets or singers**, Vulg. 1 Par. 15, 27 et saep.

prōphētialis, e, *adj.* [prophetia], of or belonging to prophecy, prophetic (eccl. Lat.): *patrocinium*, Tert. adv. Val. 28.

prōphētice, adv., v. propheticus fin.

prōphēticus, a, um, *adj.*, = *προφητικός*, predicting, prophetic, prophetic (eccl. Lat.): *Moyses propheticus, non poëticus pastor*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 7: *sermo*, Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 19.—**Adv.**: **prōphētice**, *prophetically* (eccl. Lat.): *propheticè dictum*, Tert. Mon. 4: *Aug. Civ. Dei*, 18, 44.

prōphētis, idis, f., = *προφήτις*, a prophetess (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 11; Vulg. Judic. 4, 4.

prōphētissa, ae, f. [propheta], a prophetess (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Praescr. 51; Hier. Ep. 7, 6; Vulg. Luc. 2, 36.

prōphētizo, āre, v. a. [id.], to prophesy (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Matt. 26, 68; id. Luc. 22, 64.

prōphēto, no perf., 1, ātum, āre, v. a. [id.], to foretell, predict, prophesy (eccl. Lat.; cf.: praedico, vaticinor): *docet, instruit, prophetat*, Prud. *στέφ.* 13, 101: *servi prophetaturi*, Tert. Anim. 47: *mors Christi prophetata*, id. adv. Marc. 3, 19 fin.; id. Res. Carn. 28; Vulg. Matt. 15, 7 et saep.—**Perf.**: *PROPHETAVIT*, Inscr. Orell. 4872.

prōpina, ae, f., for popina, a cook-shop, acc. to Isid. Orig. 15, 2 fin.

prōpinatio, ōnis, f. [propino]. **I. A drinking to one's health, a pledging in something (post-Aug.): *tralatitā propinatione dignus*, Petr. 113: *propinationem ab aliquo accipere*, Sen. Ben. 2, 21, 5.—In *plur.*: *propinationibus crebris aliquem lacessere*, Sen. Ira, 2, 33, 6: *propinationes tuas recusant, decline your invitations to drink a***

health, id. Ep. 83, 22.—**II. Transf.**, in gen., a funeral banquet, Inscr. Grut. 753, 4.

propino (the first o scanned long, Mart. 1, 69, 3; 3, 82; 8, 6; Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 57; Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 19; id. Stich. 3, 2, 15), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., = *προπίνω*. **I. To drink to one's health, to pledge one in something (class.): *propino poculum magnum: ille ebibit*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 8: *salutem, to drink a health*, id. Stich. 3, 2, 15: *propino hoc pulchro Critiae*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: *suum calicem alicui*, Mart. 2, 15, 1.—**II. Transf.****

A. To give one to drink (post-class.): *propinas modo conditum Sabinum*, Mart. 10, 49, 3; 3, 82, 25; Vulg. Jer. 25, 15.—Of medicines, *to give to drink, to give, administer*: *aquam comitialibus morbis*, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 7.—B. To give to eat, to set before one (post-class.): *venenatam partem fratri edendam propinans*, Capitol. M. Aurel. 15.—**C. In gen., to give, deliver, furnish to one (ante- and post-class.): *mortalibus Versus flammeos*, Enn. ap. Non. 33, 8 (Sat. v. 7 Vahl.); Veg. 5, 54, 3: *hunc comedendum et deridendum vobis propino, pass him on to you* (as a cup was passed), Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 57: *puellas alicui, to furnish, procure*, App. M. 5, p. 172, 16.—**III. Trop.**, to water plants, supply with water; with *dat. vineae*, Vulg. Isa. 27, 3.******

propinquē, adv., v. propinquus fin.

propinquitās, ātis, f. [propinquus], nearness, vicinity, proximity, propinquity (class.). **I. Lit.**, of place: *ex longinquitate, propinquitate*, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 38: *hostium*, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: *loci*, id. ib. 7, 19: *ex propinquitate pugnare, from a short distance, close at hand*, id. ib. 2, 31: *nimis imminet propter propinquitatem Aeginae*, Piraeo, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 46; id. Phil. 3, 6, 15.—In *plur.*: *silvarum ac fluminum petunt propinquitates*, Caes. B. G. 6, 29.—**II. Trop.**

A. Relationship, affinity, propinquity: *si pietate propinquitates colitur*, Cic. Quint. 6, 26: *vinculis propinquitatis conjunctus*, id. Planc. 11, 27: *nobilis propinquitates*, Nep. Dion. 1, 2: *arcta, near relationship*, Plin. Ep. 4, 4, 1: *jus propinquitatis*, Vulg. Ruth. 3, 13; Tac. G. 7.—**Plur.**: *si propinquitates summo bono non continentur*, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 69.—**B. Intimacy, friendship (ante-class.): *ad probos propinquitates se adjungere*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 59.—**C. Concr.**, a kinsman (late Lat.): *in propinquitatis perniciem inclinatio*, Amm. 14, 11, 7 al.**

propinquo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [propinquus]. **I. Act.**, to bring near, bring on, hasten, accelerate (poet.): *tu rite propinques Augurium*, Verg. A. 10, 254: *mortem*, Sil. 2, 281.—**II. Neutr.**, to draw near, come nigh, approach (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose for appropinquo); with *dat. or acc.* **A. Of persons.** (a) *With dat.*: *scopulo propinquat*, Verg. A. 5, 185: *fluvio*, id. ib. 6, 384: *ripae*, id. ib. 6, 410.—(b) *With acc.*: *amnem*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Arus. Mess. p. 254 Lindem. (H. 4, 62 Dietsch): *campos*, Tac. A. 12, 13 init.—**Absol.**: *armis*, Stat. Th. 10, 385.—**B. Of things**: *Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat*, Verg. A. 12, 150: *et triste propinquat supplicium*, Stat. Th. 5, 493; Amm. 14, 2, 19: *domui ejus ignis propinquat*, Tac. A. 15, 39: *turris propinquans praetoriae portae*, id. H. 4, 30; 2, 18; 2, 58; 3, 82; Gell. 2, 23, 8: *mortale immortali propinquare non potest*, Lact. 2, 8, 68: *dies propinquat ad vesperum*, Vulg. Judic. 19, 9.

propinquus, a, um, *adj.* [prope], near, neighboring (class.). **I. Lit.**, of place: *rus*, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 1: *loca*, Sall. J. 12, 2; 48, 4: *nimium propinquus Sol*, Hor. C. 1, 22, 21: *propinquum praedium*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: *provinciae*, id. Phil. 11, 13, 34: *insulae propinquae inter se*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 495, 33.—With *gen.*: *in propinquis urbis montibus*, Nep. Hann. 5, 1: *ex propinquo itineris locis*, Liv. 6, 25, 7 (al. itineri).—**Comp.**: *exsiliu paulo propinquius*, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 51.—**Subst.**: **propinquum**, i, n., neighborhood, vicinity: *ex propinquo cognoscere, from being in the neighborhood*, Liv. 25, 13; 22, 33, 4; 44, 3, 8: *ex propinquo aspicio*, id. 28, 44: *consulis castra in propinquo sunt*, id. 24, 38 fin.; 25, 15, 8.—**II. Trop.** **A. Of time**, near, at hand, not far off: *propinqua partitudo*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 36: *reditus*, Cic. Att. 9, 15, 3: *mors*, id. Div. 1, 30, 65: *spes*, Liv. 28, 25: *vespera*, Tac. A.

15, 60.—**B.** *Near* in resemblance, *resembling, similar, like*: motus finitimi et propinqui his animi perturbationibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 185: significatio, Gell. 6, 16, 11.—**C.** *Near* in relationship or connection, *kindred, related*: tibi genere propinqui, Sall. J. 10, 3; Verg. A. 2, 86; Suet. Ner. 3.—**Subst.** **propinquus**, *i, m., a relation, relative, kinsman* (syn.: affinis, agnatus): societas propinquorum, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 53: tot propinqui cognatique, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: propinquus et amicus, id. Off. 1, 18, 59: propinqui ceteri, Sall. J. 14, 15: aequabiles in longinquos, in propinquos, Cic. Mil. 28, 76; id. Fin. 5, 23, 67; id. Planc. 12, 29; Hor. S. 2, 3, 218; 1, 1, 83.—**In fem.** **propinqua**, *ae, a female relative, kinswoman*: virgo Vestalis hujus propinqua et necessaria, Cic. Mur. 35, 73.—Hence, **adv.** **propinque**, *near, at hand, hard by* (ante- and post-class.): adest propinque, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 18; 2, 7, 21; Front. Ep. ad Anton. 2, 2 Mai.

propio, *no perf.*, *atum, i, v. n.* [prope], *to draw near, approach* (post-class.): nec domibus nostris propient mala, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 412; in pass., id. ib. 27, 405.

propior, *ius, gen. oris, adj. comp.*, and **proximus**, *a, um, adj. sup.* (v. below, II) [from the obsol. propis: whence prope].

I. Comp., nearer, nigher. **A.** Lit., of place: portus propior, Verg. A. 3, 530: tumulus, Liv. 22, 24: ut propior patriae sit fuga nostra, Ov. P. 1, 2, 130: domus, Sall. H. 2, 40 Dietsch: cum propior caliginis aër ater init oculos, Lucr. 4, 338 (314).—With *acc.*: propior montem suos collocat, Sall. J. 49, 1: propior hostem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9.—With *ab*: quisquis ab igne propior stetit, Sen. Ep. 74, 4.—With *inf.*: propior timeri, Stat. Th. 12, 223.—**Neutr. plur. subst.** **propiora**, *um, places lying near*: propiora fluminis, Tac. H. 5, 16: tenere, Verg. A. 5, 168.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of time, *nearer, later, more recent*: veniunt inde ad propiora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: venio ad propiorum (epistulam), id. Att. 15, 3, 2: propior puero quam juveni, Vell. 2, 53, 1: septimus octavo jam propior anus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 40; id. C. 3, 15, 4: mors, Tib. 2, 3, 42: propior aut longiore tempore aliquid facere, Dig. 23, 4, 17.—**2.** Of relationship, *nearer, more nearly related*: with *dat.*: quibus propior P. Quintio nemo est, Cic. Quint. 31, 97: ille gradu propior sanguinis, Ov. H. 3, 28; 16, 326; 20, 158: amicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 5.—**3.** Of resemblance, *more nearly resembling, more like* (class.); with *dat.*: quae sceleri propiora sunt, quam religioni, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 112: tauri, Verg. G. 3, 57: vero est propius, *more probable*, Liv. 4, 37; Ov. F. 4, 801; Tac. A. 13, 34; id. G. 45: scribere Sermoni propiora, Hor. S. 1, 4, 42.—With *acc.* (not in Cic.): propius est fides, *is more credible*, Liv. 4, 17: quod tamen vitium propius virtutem erat, Sall. C. 11, 1.—**4.** Of relation or connection, *nearer, more nearly related, affecting or concerning more nearly, of greater import, closer, more intimate*: hunc priorem aequom' est me habere: tunica propior pallio est, proverbially, *my shirt is nearer than my coat*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 30: propior societas eorum, qui ejusdem civitatis, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69: sua sibi propiora pericula esse, quam mea, id. Sest. 18, 40: alium portum propiorum huic aetati videbamus, id. Att. 14, 19, 1: damnum propius medullis, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 28: cura propior luctusque domesticus, Ov. M. 13, 578; id. P. 4, 9, 71: supplemento vel Latium propius esse, Liv. 8, 11: irae quam timori propiorum cernens, *more inclined to anger than to fear*, Tac. A. 16, 9: oderat Aeneas propior Saturnia Turno, *more inclined or attached to*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 7.—Hence, **adv.** **propius**, *more nearly, nearer, closer* (class.). **A.** Lit. **1.** Absol.: propius accedamus, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 11; Ov. M. 2, 41: res adspicere, Verg. A. 1, 526: propius spectare aliquid, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 67: stare, id. A. P. 361.—**2.** With *dat.*, *nearer to*: propius grammatico accessi, Cic. ap. Diom. p. 405 P. (not elsewhere in Cic.): propius Tiberi quam Thermopylis, Nep. Hann. 8, 3: propius stabulis armenta tenerent, Verg. G. 1, 355.—**3.** With *acc.*: ne propius se castra moveret, Caes. B. G. 4, 9: pars insulae, quae est propius solis occasum, id. ib. 4, 28: propius aliquem ac-

cedere, id. ib. 5, 36: propius urbem, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 26: mare, Sall. J. 18, 9.—**4.** With *ab*: propius a terris, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87: antiquitas quo propius aberat ab ortu et divina progenie, hoc melius ea cernebat, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: ab Urbe, Plin. 17, 25, 38, § 243.—**B.** Trop.: ut propius ad ea accedam, quae a te dicta sunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 10, 24; Sen. Ira. 3, 42, 4; Cic. Part. 36, 124: propius accedo: nego esse illa testimonia, id. Fl. 10, 23: a contumelia quam a laude propius fuerit post Vitellium eligi, Tac. H. 2, 76: nec quicquam propius est factum, quam ut illum persequeretur, *he was within an ace of following him*, Cic. Clu. 21, 59; so, propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 15.

II. Sup. **proximus** (proximus and proximus, Tab. Bant.; late comp. proximus, Sen. Ep. 108, 16; Ulp. ap. Prisc. p. 607 P.; v. below, B. 2 and 3; cf. in adv. 2 c.), *a, um, adj., the nearest, next* (class.). **A.** Lit., of place: proxima oppida, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: via, Lucr. 5, 103; cf.: via ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiarum, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43: ad proximum mare, dein Romam pergerent, Sall. J. 23, 2: in proximis collis discedunt, id. ib. 54, 10: proximum iter in Galliam, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: paries cum proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84: agri termini, id. C. 2, 13, 23: proximus vicinus, *one's nearest neighbor*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 138; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 49; Cic. Att. 2, 14, 2; Dig. 50, 15, 4.—With *dat.*: Belgae proximi sunt Germanis, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: huic proximum inferiorem orbem tenet *nepos*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: proxima Campano ponti villula, Hor. S. 1, 5, 45.—With *acc.* (not in Cic.): qui te proximus est, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 1: ager proximus finem Megalopolitarum, Liv. 35, 27: Crassus proximus mare Oceanum hie marat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7, 2: qui proximi forte tribunal steterant, Liv. 8, 32, 12.—With *ab*, *nearest to, next to*: dactylus proximus a postremo, *next before*, Cic. Or. 64, 217: ut quisque proximus ab oppresso sit, Liv. 37, 25: proximus a domina, Ov. A. A. 1, 139: proxima regio ab ea (urbe), Curt. 10, 5, 18.—Hence, as *subst.*, **1. proximus**, *i, m., a neighbor, a fellow-man*, Val. Max. 6, 9 init.; Quint. Decl. 259.—As *subst.*, **2. proximum**, *i, n., the neighborhood, vicinity*: vicinus e proximo, *hard by*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 11: aquam hinc de proximo rogabo, *from the house next door*, id. Rud. 2, 3, 73: cum in proximo hic sit aegra, *close by, next door*, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 6: huic locum in proximum conduxit, Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 4: per impluvium huc desepi in proximum, *into our neighbor's*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 16.—**Plur.**: traicit in proxima continentis, Liv. 31, 46, 12.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of time, *the next preceding or following, the previous, last, the next, the following, ensuing*: quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 1: his proximis Nonis, cum in hortos Bruti venissemus, id. Lael. 2, 7: Gabinius quem proximis superioribus diebus acerrime oppugnasset, id. Fam. 1, 9, 20: se proxima nocte castra moturum, *on the next, i. e. the following night*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40 fin.; 2, 12; 3, 18; Liv. 2, 7, 1: proximo anno, Sall. J. 35, 2; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 208: in proximum annum (se) transtulit, Cic. Mil. 9, 24: proximo, altero, tertio, denique reliquis consecutus diebus, id. Phil. 1, 13, 32: bello tanto majore quam proximo conatu apparatus est, Liv. 4, 23, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.: IN DIEBUS V. PROXIMIS QVIBVS QVISQVE EORVM MAG(ISTRO) IHERIT, Tab. Bant. lin. 14; (so ib. lin. 12; Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 2; id. Att. 11, 11, 1: censor qui proximus ante me fuerat, id. Sen. 12, 42: die proximi, *old abl. form for proximo*, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 24, 10, and ap. Non. 153, 11; cf.: crastinus, pristinus, etc., but proximo a d. VI. Kal. Octobr., *recently, last of all*, Cic. Att. 18, 5.—**2.** In order of succession, rank, estimation, worth, etc., *the next*: summa necessitudo videtur esse honestatis: huic proxima incommutabilitas; tertia ac levissima commoditatis, Cic. Inv. 2, 58, 173: observat L. Domitium maxime, me habet proximum, id. Att. 1, 1, 3: proximos dentes eiciunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2: prima vulnera... Proxima, Ov. M. 3, 233: proximos illi tamen occupavit Pallas honores, Hor. C. 1, 12, 19: proximum est, *ut, it follows that, remains that, the next point is*: proximum

est ergo, *ut, opus fuerit classe necne quaramus, we must next inquire*, Cic. Fl. 12, 27: proximum est, *ut doceam, deorum providentia mundum administrari*, id. N. D. 2, 29, 73.—Of value or quality, *the next, most nearly approaching, most like or similar*: id habendum est antiquissimum et deo proximum, quod est optimum, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris, Hor. A. P. 338: proxima Phoebe Versibus ille facit, Verg. E. 7, 22.—**Comp.**: ut quorum abstinentiam interrui, modum servem et quidem abstinentiae proximior, Sen. Ep. 108, 16.—**3.** In relationship, connection, or resemblance, *the nearest, next, most nearly or closely related, next of kin, most like*: AGNATUS PROXIMVS, Fragn. XII. Tabularum: hic illi genere est proximus, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 17: proximus cognatione, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 144: id des proximum, id. Leg. 2, 16, 40: proxima virtutibus vitia, Quint. 10, 2, 16: propinquitate, Nep. Ages. 1, 3: proxima necessitudines, Petr. 116.—**Comp.**: si quis proximior cognatus nasceretur, Ulp. ap. Prisc. p. 607 P.—**Subst.** **proximi**, *orum, m., one's nearest relatives, next of kin*: injuriosi sunt in proximis, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44; Caes. Fragn. ap. Gell. 5, 13, 6; Phaedr. 5, 1, 16: cum haec omnia cumulate tuis proximis plana fecero, *i. e. to your friends, intimates*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64, § 165; id. Pis. 32, 79; Gell. 3, 8, 3.—**b.** In gen., *one's neighbor, fellow-man*: sive nostros status, sive proximorum ingenia contemplantur, Val. Max. 6, 9, 1; Quint. Decl. 2, 59: quis est mihi proximus? Aug. in Ps. 118; Serm. 8, 2; 90, 7 init.—**4.** That is nearest at hand, *i. e. apt, fit, suitable, convenient, easy* (ante- and post-class.): argumentum, App. Mag. p. 278: cum obvium proximumque esset dicere, etc., Gell. 3, 14, 12: eamus ad me; ibi proximum est, *ubi mutes, there is the fittest, most convenient place*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64.—**Adv.** **proxime** (proxime; comp. proximus, v. below, 2 c.), *nearest, very near, next*. **1.** Lit., of place, with *dat.* (not in Cic., rare in Livy): quam proxime potest hostium castris castra communit, Caes. B. C. 1, 72 fin.; Liv. 25, 14, 4.—With *acc.*: exercitum habere quam proxime hostem, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 3: proxime Pompeium sedebam, id. ib. 1, 14, 3: proxime Hispaniam Mauri sunt, Sall. J. 19, 4.—With *ab*: a Surā proxime est Philiscum oppidum Parthorum, Plin. 5, 26, 21, § 89: omnes tamen quam proxime alter ab altero debent habitare, Col. 1, 6, 8.—**2.** Trop. **a.** Of time, *shortly before or after, last, next*: civitates quae proxime bellum fecerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: Tito fratre suo censore, qui proximus ante me fuerat, Cic. Sen. 12, 42; id. Part. 39, 137; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 3: cum proxime iudices contrahentur, id. ib. 5, 7, 3.—With *acc.*: proxime abstinentiam sumendus est cibus exiguis, Cels. 3, 2: proxime solis occasum, Pall. 9, 8, 5.—**b.** Of order, rank, estimation, condition, etc., *next to, next after, next*: proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 1: me huic tuae virtuti proxime accedere, id. Fam. 11, 21, 4: proxime a nobilissimis viris, Vell. 2, 124, 4; id. 2, 127, 1: proxime valent cetera lauri genera, Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 158: utilissimum esse omphacium; proxime viride, id. 23, 4, 39, § 79.—With *acc.*: esse etiam debent proxime hos cari, qui, etc., Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 2: proxime morem Romanum, *closely following the Roman method*, Liv. 24, 48, 11: erat res minime certamini navali similis, proxime speciem muros oppugnantium navium, *closely resembling*, id. 30, 10.—In this sense also with *atque*: proxime atque ille aut aequae, *nearly the same as he*, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 2.—**c.** *Very closely, nicely, accurately*: ut proxime utriusque differentiam signem, Quint. 6, 2, 20 Spald.; cf.: analogia, quam proxime ex Graeco transferentes in Latium proportionem vocaverunt, id. 1, 6, 3.—**Comp.**: nonne apertius, proximius, verius? Min. Fel. Oct. 19.

propitiabilis, *e, adj.* [propitio], *that is easy to be appeased, propitiable* (ante- and post-class.): animus, Enn. ap. Non. 155, 31 (Com. v. 6 Vahl.); Prud. σρεφ. 14, 130.

propitiatio, *onis, f.* [id.], *an appeas-*

ing, atonement, propitiation (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7: propitiatio placatio est, Isid. Orig. 15, 4; Ambros. Cant. 2, 14; Vulg. Lev. 23, 28 et saep.—Transf.: ipse est propitiatio pro peccatis nostris, Vulg. 1 Joh. 2, 2.

propitiator, ōris, m. [propitio], a propitiator (eccl. Lat.): habentes propitiato rem dominum nostrum Jesum Christum, Hier. Ep. 21, n. 2; Ambros. in Luc. prol. 7.

propitiatorius, a, um, adj. [propitiator], *atonement, reconciling* (eccl. Lat.): bonitas Dei, Ambros. Fug. Sec. 3, 14.—Hence, subst.: **propitiatorium**, ū, n. **I.** A means of reconciliation, an atonement, propitiation: propitiatorium, quasi propitiationis oratorium, Isid. Orig. 15, 4; Ambros. Ep. 4, 4.—**II.** A place of atonement, Vulg. Exod. 25, 17; id. Heb. 9, 5.

propitiatrice, icis, f. [id.], a propitiatrice (eccl. Lat.): delictorum, Ambros. Laps. Virg. 4, n. 16.

propitietas, atis, f. [propitius], a state of propitiation, reconciliation, Not. Tir. p. 92.

propitio, āvi, ātum, 1 (propitio, Ven. Fort. S. M. 4, 163; Prud. στερ. 3, 211), v. a. [id.], to render favorable, to appease, propitiare (ante-class. and post-Aug.; cf. placō), Pac. ap. Non. 111, 20: Venerem, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 120: manes Galbae, Suet. Oth. 7: Jovem, Curt. 4, 13, 15; 4, 7, 24; Sen. Ep. 95, 50; Val. Max. 1, 1, 1: propitiata Juno per matronas, Tac. A. 15, 44: numina, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 135: suum genium, Tac. Or. 9.—**Pass.** to be propitious: propitiatur vobis Dominus, Vulg. Lev. 23, 28.—**II.** Transf., to atone for: de propitiato peccato, Vulg. Eccl. 5, 5.

propitius, ā, um (propitius, Juvenc. 1, 16, 43 al.), adj. [propio], favorable, well-disposed, gracious, kind, propitious (class.; cf. faustus, prosperus, secundus). **I.** Of persons, esp. of deities: Mars pater, te precor quoesque, uti sis volens, propitius mihi domo familiaeque nostrae, an old formula of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 2: tam propitiam reddam quam cum propitia est Juno Jovi, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 112; cf. id. Poen. 1, 2, 164: cui homini di sunt propitii, ei non esse iratos puto, id. Cur. 4, 4, 1: ita deos mihi velim propitios, ut, etc., Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 41: parentes, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 6: hunc propitium sperant, illum iratum putant, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 2: uti volens propitius suam sospitet progeniem, Liv. 1, 16 Weissenb. ad loc.—**II.** Of things: propitiis auribus accipitur, Sen. Suas. 1: propitius et tranquillius Oceanus, Flor. 3, 10: pax, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18: voluntas, Nep. Dion. 9, 6.

propius, adv., v. propior, *I. fin.*

proplasma, ātis, n., = πρόπλασμα, a pattern, model, after which the artist fashions a thing (post-Aug.), Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 155 (in Cic. Att. 12, 41, 4, written as Greek).

propnigeum, ī, n., = προπνίγειον, the place before an oven or furnace, the room where a bath was heated (pure Lat. praefurnium), Vit. 5, 11; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11.

Propoetides, um, f., = Προποειτιδες, Cyprian girls, who, having denied the divinity of Venus, were turned to stone, Ov. M. 10, 220; Lact. Placid. Fab. Ov. 10, 7.

propola (propola, Lucil. v. infra), ae, m., = προπώλη, a forestaller, a retailer, huckster (class.): sicuti cum primus ficos propola recentes protulit, Lucil. ap. Non. 154, 27; Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 38: panis et vinum a propola, atque de cupa, Cic. Pis. 27, 67.—As adj., Inscr. Fabr. p. 731, n. 450.

propolis, is, f., = πρόπολις, the third foundation in making honey, a gummy substance with which the bees close the crevices of their hives, bee-glue, propolis: propolin vocant, quod apes faciunt ad foramen introitus protectum in alvum, maxime aestate, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 23: prima fundamenta comosin vocant periti, secunda pissoceron, tertia propolin, Plin. 11, 7, 6, § 16; 22, 24, 50, § 107; Gell. 5, 3, 4.

pro-polluo, ōre, v. a., to defile or pollute, Tac. A. 3, 66 dub.; v. Orell. ad h. l.

propoma, ātis, n., = πρόπομα, a drink taken before eating, a whet (post-class.), Pall. 3, 32 in lemma.

prō-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3, v. a., to put or set forth, to set or lay out, to place before, expose to view, to display (class.). **I.** Lit.: proponere vexillum, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: palantesque manus, sanguineumque caput, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 30: i puer et citus haec aliqua propone columna, Prop. 3 (4), 23, 23: aliquid venale, to expose for sale, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 78; cf. Suet. Ner. 16: geminum pugnae proponit honorem, *proposēs, offers*, Verg. A. 5, 365: singulis diebus ediscendos fastos populo proposuit, Cic. Mur. 11, 25: legem in publicum, id. Agr. 2, 5, 13: in publico epistulam, id. Att. 8, 9, 2; id. Pis. 36, 88: vectigalia, to publish, publicly advertise, Suet. Calig. 41: oppida Romanis proposita ad copiam comestatis, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: ne quid voluerit proponeretur, praeter, etc., should be served up, Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 139 (al. pōneretur).—**II.** Trop. **A.** To set before the eyes, to propose mentally; to imagine, conceive: propone tibi duos reges, Cic. Deiot. 14, 40: aliquid sibi exemplar, id. Univ. 2: sibi aliquem ad imitandum, id. de Or. 2, 22, 93: vos ante oculos animosque vestros... Apronii regnum proponite, id. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 58: eam (vitam) ante oculos vestros proponite, id. Sull. 26, 72: condicio supplicii in bello timidiati militis proposita, id. Clu. 46, 129; 56, 154; 12, 42: vim fortunae animo, Liv. 30, 30: spem libertatis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 15: nihil ad scribendum, id. Att. 5, 10, 4.—**B.** To expose: omnibus telis fortunae proposita est vita nostra, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 2: tabernis apertis proposita omnia in medio vidit, Liv. 6, 25, 9.—**C.** To point out, declare, represent, report, say, relate, set forth, publish, etc. (cf. indico, denuntio): ut proponat, quid dicturus sit, Cic. Or. 40, 137; id. Brut. 60, 217: extremum illud est de iis, quae proposueram, id. Fam. 15, 14, 6: contione habita, rem gestam proponit, Caes. B. G. 5, 50: in exemplum proponere, Quint. 7, 1, 41; 12, 2, 27.—With de: de Galliae Germaniaeque moribus, et quo different eae nationes inter se, Caes. B. G. 6, 11.—With object-clause: quod ante tacuerat, proponit, esse nonnullos, quorum, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 17: cui (morbo) remedia celeria facillime proponebantur, were proposed, suggested, believed to be efficient, Nep. Att. 21, 2.—**D.** To offer, propose as a reward: Xerxes praemium proposuit, qui invenisset novam voluptatem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, 20: populo congiarium, militi donativum, Suet. Ner. 7.—**2.** In a bad sense, to threaten, denounce: cui cum publicatio bonorum, exilium, mors proponeretur, Cic. Planc. 41, 97: injuria, quae propositae sunt a Catone, id. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2: contentiones, quae mihi proponuntur, id. Att. 2, 19, 1: improbis poenam, id. Fin. 2, 17, 57: damnationem et mortem sibi proponat ante oculos, Liv. 2, 54, 6; Just. 16, 5, 2.—**E.** To lay before, to propose for an answer: aliquam quaestionem, Nep. Att. 20, 2: aenigma, Vulg. Ezech. 17, 2.—**F.** To purpose, resolve, intend, design, determine: consecutus id, quod animo proposuerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: cum id mihi propositum initio non fuisset, I had not proposed it to myself, had not intended it, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6.—With inf.: neque propositum nobis est hoc loco (laudare), etc., I am resolved, Cic. Brut. 6, 25.—With ut: propositum est, non ut eloquentiam meam perspicias, sed ut, the design is, Cic. Brut. 92, 318.—**G.** To say or mention beforehand (post-Aug.), Col. 8, 17, 8.—**2.** To state the first premise of a syllogism: cum proponimus, Cic. Inv. 1, 39, 70; 1, 40, 72.—**II.** To impose (post-class.): novam mihi propono dicendi legem, Mamer. Genethl. 5.—Hence, **propositum**, i, n. **A.** A plan, intention, design, resolution, purpose (class.): quidnam Pompeius propositi aut voluntatis ad dimicandum haberet, Caes. B. C. 3, 84: assequi, to attain, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 22: est enim propositum, ut iratum efficiat iudicem, id. Part. 4, 14: tenere, to keep to one's purpose, Nep. Eum. 3, 5; Liv. 3, 41, 4; Caes. B. C. 1, 83; 3, 42; 64: propositum peragere, Nep. Att. 22, 2: tenax propositi, Hor. C. 3, 3, 1: in proposito manere, Suet. Gram. 24: reprehendendi habere, Plin. Ep. 9, 19, 7: omne propositum operis a nobis destinati, Quint. 2, 10, 15; 2, 19, 1; 12, 9, 14.—**B.** The first premise of a syllogism, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 215; Sen. Q. N. 1, 8, 4.—**2.** An argument: nam est in pro-

posito finis fides, Cic. Part. 3, 9.—**3.** The main point, principal subject, theme: a proposito declinare aliquantulum, Cic. Or. 40, 137: egredi a proposito ornandi causa, id. Brut. 21, 82: a proposito aberrare, id. Fin. 5, 28, 83: redire ad propositum, id. de Or. 3, 53, 203: ad propositum revertamur, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: a proposito aversus, Liv. 2, 8, 8: propositum totius operis, Sen. Ep. 65, 4 sq.; 65, 8: vitae, Cels. 5, 26, 6: meum, Phaedr. 1, 5, 2: tuum, Sen. Ep. 68, 3.—**C.** A way, manner, or course of life (poet. and post-Aug.): mutandum tibi propositum est et vitae genus, Phaedr. prol. 3, 15: vir proposito sanctissimus, Vell. 2, 2, 2.

Propontis (Propontis, Manil. 4, 676), idos and idis, f., = Προποντις, the Propontis or Sea of Marmora, between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosphorus, Mel. 1, 1, 5; 1, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76; Liv. 38, 16; Tac. A. 2, 54; Flor. 3, 6; Cat. 4, 9; Ov. P. 4, 9, 118.—Hence, **II. Propontiacus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Propontis: aqua, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 1: orae, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 29.

prō-porro, adv. (Lucretian). **I.** Lit., furthermore, moreover: et, sibi porro quae sint primordia, quaerunt, Lucr. 2, 979; 4, 890; 5, 312; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 149, 13.—**II.** Transf. in gen., altogether, utterly, wholly, Lucr. 3, 275; 281.

prō-portio, ōnis, f., comparative relation, proportion, symmetry, analogy, likeness (class.): proportio, quod dicunt ἀνάλογον, Varr. L. L. 10, § 2 Müll.; Cic. Univ. 5: Penatis singulariter Labeo Antistius posse dici putat, quia pluraliter Penates dicantur: cum patiatur proportio etiam Penas dici, ut optimas, primas, Antias, Fest. s. v. penatis, p. 253 Müll.: id optime assequitur quae Graece ἀναλογία, Latine (audendum est enim, quoniam haec primum a nobis novantur) comparatio, proportiove dici potest, Cic. Univ. 4; Quint. 1, 6, 3 and 9: uti proportione, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 46.

proportionabiliter, adv. [lengthened form of proportionaliter], proportionally, Boeth. 1 Geom. p. 1206.

proportionalis, e, adj. [proportio], of or belonging to proportional, proportional (post-class.): termini, Front. Colon. p. 111.—Hence, **proportionaliter**, adv., proportionally, Cassiod. Geom. 6.

proportionalitas, atis, f. [proportionalis], proportion, Boeth. 2 Arithm. 40.

proportionatus, ā, um, adj. [proportio], proportioned, proportionate (post-class.): corpus, Firm. Math. 4, 13.

propositio, ōnis, f. [propono]. **I.** A setting forth or proposing, a representation. **A.** (Mental; class.) Vitae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: rerum magnarum cum animi amplā quādam propositione cogitatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163.—**B.** (In words.) Sunt quaedam tam breves causae, ut propositionem potius habeant quam narrationem, Quint. 4, 2, 4; cf. Dig. 2, 1, 7, § 2.—**II.** A design, purpose, resolution, determination: propositio animi, Dig. 50, 16, 225.—**III.** In logic, the first proposition of a syllogism (class.): propositio est, per quem locus is breviter exponitur, ex quo vis omnis oportet emanet ratiocinationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 37, 67; 1, 34, 35; Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28.—**B.** Transf. **1.** A principal subject, theme (class.), Cic. de Or. 3, 53; Sen. Ben. 6, 7, 1; Quint. 5, 14, 1.—**2.** Still more generally, a proposition of any kind (post-Aug.), Quint. 7, 1, 47; § 9; Gell. 2, 7, 21.—**IV.** In jurid. lang., a statement of a question of law; a case submitted for legal opinion, Dig. 16, 1, 19, § 1; 36, 4, 6.—**V.** Esp. in bibl. lang., a setting forth for public view: panes propositionis, Vulg. Exod. 25, 30; id. Marc. 2, 26 et saep.

propositor, ōris, m. [id.], a proposer (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Duab. Anim. 8, 10.

propositum, ī, n., v. propono fin.

propositus, ā, um, Part., from propono.

prō-praefectus, ī, m., a vice-praefect, Inscr. Murat. p. 17, n. 7.

prō-praetor, ōris, m. (also **prōpraetore** or **prō praetore**, indecl.), a magistrate in the times of the republic, who, after having administered the praetorship one year in Rome, was sent in the following year.

as praetor to a province where there was no army, a *propraetor* (class.). — Form *propraetor*: cum bella a propraetoribus administrantur, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 76. — Form *propraetore*, Sall. J. 103, 4: prorogatum Tubulo est, ut pro praetore in Etruriam succederet Calpurnio, Liv. 27, 22, 5. — **II.** One who administers the praetorship of a province in the absence of the praetor: Aulo fratre in castris pro praetore relicto, Sall. J. 36, 4: quem pro praetore in castris relictum supra diximus, id. ib. 37, 3; Liv. 10, 25, 11; 29, 6, 9; Tac. A. 2, 66 al.; Caes. B. G. 1, 21.

proprīatim, *adv.* [proprius], *properly* (post-class.), Arn. 3 fin.

proprīe, *adv.*, v. proprius fin.

proprīetarius, *ii, m.* [proprietas], an owner, *proprietor* (post-class.), Dig. 7, 1, 15 et saep. — As *adj.*: proprietaria res, belonging to one as his property, *proprietary*, Paul. Sent. 5, 7, 3.

proprīetas, *ātis, f.* [proprius]. **I.** Lit., a property, peculiarity, peculiar nature, quality of a thing (class.): singularum rerum singulae proprietates, Cic. Ac. 2, 18: terrae caelique, Liv. 38, 17: definitio genere declaratur, et proprietate quadam, Cic. Part. 12, 41: frugum proprietates, *peculiar kinds*, Liv. 45, 30; Plin. 13, 22, 41, § 121: linguae, Vulg. Gen. 31, 47. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Ownership, right of possession, *property* (post-Aug.): jumentis, Suet. Galb. 7: Salaminae insulae, Just. 2, 7; Dig. 47, 2, 47: proprietatis dominus, *proprietor*, ib. 7, 1, 13, § 7: nuda, Gal. Inst. 2, 30; Dig. 7, 4, 2. — **II.** Trop., *proper signification* (post-Aug.): verborum, Quint. 8, 2, 1 sq.; 10, 1, 21; 12, 2, 19; 1 proem. 16; 5, 14, 34.

proprīifico, *āre, v. a.* [proprius-facio], to appropriate, make one's own (eccl. Lat.), Rustic. c. Acep. p. 1245.

proprio, *avi, i* (archaic form, propriasit, proprium fecerit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 229 Müll.), *v. a.* [id.], to appropriate (ante- and post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 11; id. Acut. 1, 15 fin.

* **proprītim**, *adv.* [for propriatim from proprio], *properly*, Lucr. 2, 975.

proprīus, *a, um, adj.* [etym. dub.; perhaps from root prae; cf. prope], not common with others, one's own, special, particular, *proper* (class.; cf. peculiaris, privatus). **I.** In gen., opp. communis: nam virtutem propriam mortalibus fecit: cetera promiscue voluit communia habere, Varr. ap. Non. 361, 25: proprium et peculiare, Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 93: tria praedia Capitonis propria traduntur, to him for his own, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 21: proprio sumptu edere ludos, Tac. A. 1, 15: propria pecuniā militem juvare, id. ib. 1, 71: basilicam propriā pecuniā firmare, id. ib. 3, 72 init.; id. H. 2, 84: propria impensa, Just. 12, 11, 1: propriis viribus, Liv. 2, 53: familia, id. 7, 9: libri, Hor. S. 1, 10, 64: horreum, id. C. 1, 1, 9: proprio Marte, by his own bravery, Ov. P. 4, 7, 14. — With *pron. poss.* (class. and freq.): ut cum ademerit nobis omnia, quae nostra erant propria, ne lucem quoque hanc, quae communis est, eripere cupiat, all that belonged peculiarly to us, Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 150: suā quādam propriā, non communi oratorum facultate, id. de Or. 1, 10, 44: ut redeas ad consuetudinem vel nostram communem vel tuam solius et propriam, Luc. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 3: omnia quī jubet esse communia, ne quis civis propriam aut suam rem ullam queat dicere, Cic. Rep. 4, 5, 5; id. ap. Non. p. 362: suis propriis periculis parere commune reliquis otium, id. Rep. 1, 4, 7: quod (periculum) autem meum erat proprium, id. Fam. 2, 17, 7; id. Sest. 7, 15: calamitatem aut propriam suam aut temporum queri, Caes. B. C. 3, 20. — **B.** Opp. alienus, etc., one's own, peculiar, special, characteristic, personal: tempus agendi fuit mihi magis proprium quam ceteris, Cic. Sull. 3, 9: reliquae partes quales propriae sunt hominis, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35: id non proprium senectutis est vitium, sed commune valetudinis, id. Sen. 11, 35: libertatem propriam Romani generis, id. Phil. 3, 11, 29: proprium id Tiberio fuit, Tac. A. 4, 19: ira, personal resentment, id. ib. 2, 55. — As *subst.*: **proprīum**, *i, n.* **1.** Lit., a possession, *property*: id est cuiusque proprium, quo quisque fruitur atque utitur, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 2: vivere de proprio, Mart. 12, 78, 2. — **2.** Trop., a

characteristic mark, a sign, characteristic, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2; 2, 5, 17; Caes. B. G. 6, 23. — **II.** In partic., *peculiar, extraordinary*: nisi mihi fortuna proprium consilium extorsisset, Sent. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 35, 1: superbo decreto addidit propriam ignominiam, Liv. 35, 33. — **B.** Lasting, constant, permanent, perpetual (class.): illum amatorem tibi proprium futurum in vitā, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 67; Att. ap. Non. 362, 5: nihil in vitā proprium mortali datum esse, Lucil. ib. 362, 15: alicui proprium atque perpetuum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 48: perenne ac proprium manere, id. Red. in Sen. 4, 9: parva munera diutina, locupletia non propria esse consueverunt, Nep. Thras. 4, 2; Hor. S. 2, 6, 5; cf. id. Ep. 2, 2, 172: defrens uni propriam laurum, id. C. 2, 2, 22; Verg. A. 6, 871: victoriam propriam se eis daturam, *lasting*, Hirt. B. Afr. 32. — *Comp.*, Ov. M. 12, 284; id. P. 1, 2, 152; Liv. 4, 27, 3. — Hence, *adv.*: **proprīe**. **A.** Specially, peculiarly, properly, strictly for one's self (opp. communiter; class.): quod me amas, est tibi commune cum multis: quod tu ipse tam amandus es, id est proprie tuum, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 1: promiscue toto (Campo Martio), quam proprie parvā parte frui malletis, for yourselves, individually, separately, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Particularly, in particular: neque publice neque proprie, Cic. Sest. 16, 37. — **2.** Especially, eminently, exclusively: mira sermonis, cuius proprie studiosus fuit, elegantia, Quint. 10, 1, 114; cf. Vell. 2, 9, 2. — **C.** Properly, accurately, strictly speaking, in the proper (not tropical) sense: magis proprie nihil possum dicere, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: illud quidem honestum, quod proprie vereque dicitur, id. Off. 3, 3, 13; Liv. 34, 32; 44, 22: uti verbo proprie, Gell. 9, 1, 8; 2, 6, 5; 7, 11, 2; 16, 5, 1.

propter, *adv. and prep.* [contr. for proptiter, from prope; cf. inter, subter]. **I.** *Adv.*, near, hard by, at hand (syn.: prope, juxta; rare but class.): serito in loco, ubi aqua propter siet, Cato, R. R. 151, 2: ibi angiporum propter est, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 37: propter dormire, id. Eun. 2, 3, 77: araque Panchoas exhalat propter odores, Lucr. 2, 417: propter est spelunca, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107 (al. prope): vident unum virum esse... et eum propter esse, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13: cum duo reges propter assint, id. ib. 6, 16: (caules) si propter sati sunt, id. N. D. 2, 47, 120: duo filii propter cubantes, id. Rosc. Am. 23, 64; id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: adolescentia voluptates propter intuens, id. Sen. 14, 48; id. ap. Non. 367, 25: cornix propter volans, Phaedr. 2, 6, 7: praeter propter, v. praeter. — **II.** *Prep.* with acc., near, hard by, close to (syn.: prope, juxta, ad). **A.** Lit., of place (rare but class.): stat propter virum fortem, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 9; id. Curc. 4, 1, 14; id. Rud. prol. 33: partem cohortium propter mare collocat, Sisen. ap. Non. 367, 32: hic propter hunc assiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15: propter eam porticum situm erat dolium, Varr. ap. Non. 367, 31: propter Platonis statuam consedimus, Cic. Brut. 6, 25: propter aliquem assidere, id. Rep. 1, 11, 17 (cited ap. Non. 367, 28): insulae propter Siciliam, id. N. D. 3, 22, 55: propter aquae rivum, Lucr. 2, 30; Verg. E. 8, 87. — Following its case: viam propter, Tac. A. 15, 47: hostem propter, id. ib. 4, 48. — **B.** Trop., in stating a cause. **1.** On account of, by reason of, from, for, because of (syn. ob; the predom. signif. of the word): parere legibus propter metum, Cic. Part. 5, 1, 34; cf.: propter metum poenae, id. Sest. 46, 99: propter eam ipsam causam, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72: propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: propter humanitatem, Cic. Att. 7, 5, 2: is propter morbum exire non potuit, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19: excusato languore faucium propter quem non adesset, Suet. Ner. 41; id. Aug. 8; Sall. J. 23, 1: bidentes propter viam facere, to sacrifice on account of a journey, Laber. ap. Non. 53, 26; cf.: propter viam fit sacrificium quod est proficiendi gratia, Herculi aut Sanco, Fest. p. 229 Müll.; Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 62: propter injuriam, to avoid injury, Pall. 12, 13: propter hoc, propter quod, on that account, for which reason, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 14; Col. 1, 6, 18: propter me, te, etc., on my, thy account, etc., as far as I (you, etc.) are concerned, = mea causā, or per

me: egon propter me illam decipi miseram sinam? Ter. And. 1, 5, 36; id. Eun. 4, 6, 6: non est aequum me propter vos decipi, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 34: di nunquam propter me de caelo descendent, Liv. 6, 18, 9. — **2.** Through, by means of (rare). **a.** Referring to persons in whom lies the cause of a thing: te propter tuam Matrem non posse habere hanc uxorem domi, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 55: propter quos vivit, through whom he lives, to whom he owes life, Cic. Mil. 22, 58: lugere eum, propter quem ceteri laetarentur, id. ib. 30, 81; 34, 93. — **b.** To things by means of which any thing takes place: quid enim refert, utrum propter oves, an propter aves fructus capias? Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 11. — Placed after its case: quod propter studium cum rem negligere familiarem videre, Cic. Sen. 7, 22; id. Pis. 7, 15; id. Att. 10, 4, 1 al.: suctum propter lactis, Plin. 10, 40, 56, § 115: quam propter tantos potui perferre labores, Verg. A. 12, 177.

propterea, *adv.* [propter-is], therefore, for that cause, on that account (syn.: ideo, idcirco, inde; class.): quia mihi natalis est dies, propterea te vocari ad cenam volo, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 71: propterea... quia, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 25; 2, 22, 49; id. Lael. 2, 6: haec propterea de me dixi, ut, etc., id. Lig. 3, 8: propterea... quoniam, Gell. 3, 6: propterea, quod, because that, Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 11; id. Fam. 9, 18, 1. — Esp. with reference to something just said: scio, Et pol propterea magis nunc ignosco tibi, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 40; id. And. 4, 2, 10: id propterea nunc hunc venientem sequor, with that in view, therefore, id. ib. 2, 5, 3: ergo propterea... ne, etc., id. Hec. 1, 1, 6.

† **proptōsis**, *is, f.*, = *πρόπτωσις*, a prolapse (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 8.

‡ **propūdianus**, *a, um, adj.* [propudium], offered on account of infamous deeds: propudianus porcus dictus est, ut ait Capito Atteius, qui in sacrificio gentis Claudiae velut piammentum et exsolutio omnis contractae religionis est, Fest. p. 238 Müll.

propūdiosus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], shameful, disgraceful, infamous (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 10: uxor, Gell. 2, 7, 20: ancilla propudiosissima, Sid. Ep. 9, 6: facinus, Arn. 5, 175: concubitus, id. 4, 149: meretrices, Min. Fel. 25, 9: mulier, App. M. 9, p. 229, 31.

1. propūdium, *ii, n.* [pro-pudet]. **I.** A shameful or infamous action (ante-class. and post-Aug.): propudium dicebant, cum maledicto nudare turpitudinem volebant, quasi porro pudendum. Quidam propudium putant dici, a quo pudor et pudicitia procul sint, Fest. p. 227 Müll.: propudii aliquem insimulare, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 11. — In plur.: hoc cinere pote propudia virorum inhiberi, Plin. 28, 8, 32, § 122. — **II.** Transf., concr., a shameful person, vile wretch, a rascal, villain, a term of abuse (class.): quid ais, propudium? Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 34; id. Bacch. 4, 1, 7; cf. id. Poen. 1, 2, 60: propudium illud et portentum L. Antonius, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 8; App. M. 8, p. 215, 15.

2. propūdium, a dub. reading: moraris tanquam propudium ignores, Pet. 99; perh. a signal to set sail (Bücheler), or a vulgar form for propediem.

propugnaculum, *i, n.* [propugno], a bulwark, tower, rampart, fortress, defence (class.). **I.** Lit.: pontes et propugnacula jungunt, Verg. A. 9, 170; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 88: Siciliae, i. e. the fleet, id. ib. 2, 3, 80, § 186: solidati muri, propugnacula addita, Tac. H. 2, 19: moenium, id. ib. 3, 84: navium, i. e. ships furnished with towers, Hor. Epod. 1, 2; cf.: armatae classes imponunt sibi turrium propugnacula, Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 3: oppositum barbaris, Nep. Them. 6, 5: domus ut propugnacula habeat, Cic. Fam. 14, 18, 2: propugnacula aequoris, dams or dikes, Stat. S. 3, 101: Cremona propugnaculum adversus Gallos, Tac. H. 3, 54. — **II.** Trop., a bulwark, protection, defence (class.): lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula tranquillitatis, Cic. Pis. 4, 9; cf. id. Verr. 2, 3, 16, § 40: tyrannidis propugnacula, Nep. Timol. 3, 3; Gell. 7, 3, 47; Liv. 34, 61.

propugnatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.]. **I.** A fighting for, defence of a place (post-class.), Val. Max. 5, 1, 4 ext. — **II.** A defence, vindication (class.): with the gen. or pro: propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis tuae, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 2: propugnatio pro ornamentis

tuis, id. ib. 5, 8, 1: ne mea propugnatio ei potissimum defuisse videatur, id. Sest. 2, 3.

prō-pugnātor, ōris, m. [propugno], *one who fights in defence of a place, a defender, soldier* (class.). **I.** Lit.: classis inops propter dimissionem propugnatorum, *of the marines*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86: a propugnatoribus relictus locus, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: nudati propugnatoribus muri, Tac. A. 13, 39; Plin. 8, 7, § 22; Nep. Eum. 3, 3; Amm. 20, 6, 1.—**II.** Trop., *a defender, maintainer, champion*: paterni juris defensor, et quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 244: senatus, id. Mil. 7, 16: fortunarum meorum, id. Red. in Sen. 15, 37: sceleris, Just. 8, 2, 10: tribuno plebis auctorem se propugnatoremque praestitit, Suet. Caes. 16.—*An epithet of Jupiter*, Inscr. Grut. 300, 2.

† **prōpugnātrix**, icis, f. [propugnator], *she that defends, a protectress*: PROPUGNATRIX MEORVM PERICVLORVM, Inscr. Mar. Inscr. Alb. p. 136.

prō-pugno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. **I.** To rush out to fight, go forth to fight, to make sallies or sorties: ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 9; cf. id. ib. 2, 7; id. B. C. 2, 8.—**II.** To fight or contend for, to defend a thing (class.; syn.: tutor, defendo). **A.** Lit.: uno tempore propugnare et munire, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: pro suo parte, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 79: multos e muris propugnantes hastā transfixit, Curt. 4, 4, 11.—(β) With dat. (post-class.): propugnare fratri, App. M. 9, p. 234, 28: puero misello, id. ib. 7, p. 200, 13.—**B.** Trop.: pro aequitate, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 62: pro salute, id. Fam. 11, 16, 2.—With acc. (post-Aug.), to defend: absentiam suam, Suet. Caes. 23: dum quae libidine deliquerant, ambitu propugnant, Tac. A. 13, 31 fin.; 15, 13: pectora parma, Stat. Th. 2, 584; 4, 110.

prōpulsio, ōnis, f. [propulso], *a driving back, a keeping or warding off, a repelling, repulse* (rare but class.): periculi, Cic. Sull. 1, 2: criminis, Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3, 15.

prōpulsator, ōris, m. [id.], *one that drives back, a warder off, averter* (post-class.): propulsatorem odio insecutus, Val. Max. 7, 8, 7: valetudinum pessimarum, Arn. 7, p. 249.

prōpulsio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. f. et a. [propello], *to drive back, keep or ward off, to repel, repulse* (class.). **I.** Lit.: lupos, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: hostem, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 9: et aquas hiemis et vapores aestatis propulsare radicibus, Col. 3, 15, 4; 7, 12, 3.—**Absol.**: ibi resistere ac propulsare, Sall. J. 51, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to ward off, avert, repel*: frigus, famem propulsare, Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 71: periculum capitis legum praesidio, id. Clu. 52, 144: suspicionem a se, id. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 140: bellum ab urbe ac moenibus, Liv. 3, 69, 28, 44: morbos exquisitis remediis, Col. 6, 5: violentiam vini, Gell. 15, 2, 6: praesidium vim propulsaturus, Curt. 10, 8, 4.

prōpulsor, ōris, m. [id.], *one that wards off or drives back* (post-class.): cornigeri pecudis, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 301.

1. prōpulsus, a, um, Part., from propello.

2. prōpulsus, ūs (only in abl. sing.), m. [propello], *a driving on or forth, propulsion, impulse* (post-Aug.): ventum propulsu suo concitare, Sen. Q. N. 5, 14, 3.

prō-pungo, ōre, 3, v. a. *to prick, puncture in front* (post-class.): tum partium propugnantibus pilis capitis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 dub. (al. tum praerasis prominentibus pilis, capiti).

† **prō-purgo**, āre, v. a. *to cleanse beforehand*, Not. Tir. p. 120; Vulg. Eccclus. 7, 33.

† **prōpylaeum** (-laeon), or **prōpylon**, i, n., = προπύλαιον, *a gateway, entrance*; esp. (in plur.) of the celebrated entrance to the temple of Pallas in the citadel of Athens, the *Propylaeum*: Phalereus Demetrius Periclem vituperat, quod tantam pecuniam in praecleara illa propylaea coniecerit, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 60: propylaea nobilia, id. Rep. 3, 32, 44.—In sing.: cum Athenis propylaeon pingeret, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 101 (al. propylon); 36, 5, 3, § 10.

prō-quaestore, or, separately, **prō**

quaestore, *a magistrate, who, after administering the quaestorship at Rome, was associated with a proconsul in the administration of a province, a proquaestor*: qui et legatus et pro quaestore fuisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 11: cum Alexandriae pro quaestore essem, id. Ac. 2, 4, 11.—Abbreviated, Proq., Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2.—**Plur.**: proconsul cum quaestoribus provequaestoribus, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 26.

prōquam, and, separate, **prō quam**, v. pro, 1.

prō-quirito, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. *to cry out or exclaim in public, to publish, proclaim* (post-class.): epistulam saepe aperiens proquiratibat, App. Mag. p. 326, 8: lex proquiratita, Sid. Ep. 8, 6: hoc opusculum, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. praef. p. 33.

† **prōra**, ae (collat. form **prōris**; acc. prorum, Att. ap. Non. 200, 33, or Trag. 575), f., = πρῶρα. **I.** The forepart of a ship, the prow (opp. puppis, the stern; class.): astifit prorae, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 65; Lucr. 2, 554: prorae admodum erectae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: rostrata, Plin. 9, 30, 49, § 94: terris advertere proram, Verg. G. 4, 117; id. A. 6, 3; 7, 35: prorae tutela Melanthus, i. e. the lookout stationed at the prow, = proreta, Ov. M. 3, 617: suspensa prora navim in puppim statuebat, Liv. 24, 34: prorae litore illisae, id. 22, 20; Lucr. 9, 1082; Stat. Th. 5, 335.—**P**ro v.: mihi prora et puppis, ut Graecorum proverbium est, fuit a me tui dimittendi, ut rationes nostras explicares, i. e. my intention from beginning to end, my whole design, Gr. πρῶρα καὶ πρῶμνη, Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 1.—**II.** Poet., transf., *a ship*: quot prius aeratae steterant ad litora prorae, Verg. A. 10, 223; Ov. M. 14, 164.

prō-repo, psl, ptum, 3, v. n., *to creep forth, crawl out, come out in a gradual or unobserved manner* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: (formica) non usquam proreperit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 37: cum proreperunt primis animalia terris, id. ib. 1, 3, 99: cochleae prorepunt e cavis terrae, Plin. 8, 39, 59, § 140: aegri quoque ad conspectum tui prorepere, Plin. Pan. 22, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To creep along, crawl forwards to a place: rumore caedis exterritus prorepsit ad solarium proximum, Suet. Claud. 10.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects, to come forth gradually, to put forth, to ooze out, exude, of the vine: prorepentes oculi, Col. 11, 2, 38; 3, 10, 3: pampinus e duro prorepsit, id. 4, 22, 4: tardaque sudanti prorepunt balsama ligno, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 96: ne palmites libero excursu in luxuriam prorepant, Col. 5, 5, 13: umor lente proreperit, gradually flows off, id. 2, 16, 5: nervus proreperit usque ad ultimam partem caudae, extends, id. 7, 12, 14.

† **prōrēta**, ae, m., = προράτης, *the lookout man at the prow, the under-pilot* (ante- and post-class.): si tu prorēta isti navi es, ego gubernator ero, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 75; Dig. 39, 4, 11.

† **prōrēus** (dissyl.), ēi, m., = προρεύς, *the lookout man at the prow, under-pilot* (poet.), Ov. M. 3, 634.

prōriga, ae, m. [prob. pro-rego], *a stable-boy, an attendant employed in breeding horses*, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 156; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 9.

prō-rīpio, pūi, reptum, 3, v. a. **I.** To drag or snatch forth (class.). **A.** Lit.: hominem proripi jubet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 161: nudos pedes, i. e. spring forth, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 82.—With se, to rush out, to hasten or hurry forth or away: quo illum hunc hominem proripuisse foras: se dicam ex aedibus? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 1: se ex curia repente proripuit, Cic. Har. Resp. 1, 2: se ex curia domum, Sall. C. 32, 1: se porta foras, Caes. B. C. 2, 11 fin. (12 init.); 1, 80: se domo, Liv. 29, 9; 8, 30: ex tota urbe, id. 2, 24.—**B.** Trop.: quae libido non se proripiet ac proiciet occultatione proposita? Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73.—**II.** To snatch or hurry on, forwards, or away. **A.** Lit.: se in publicum, to rush into the street, Liv. 8, 28; 2, 23: se in silvam, to take refuge, Suet. Oth. 6: se custodibus, Tac. A. 4, 45: se cursu, to run away, App. M. 7, p. 196, 15.—Without se (poet.): quo deinde ruis? quo proripis? Verg. A. 5, 741.—**B.** Trop. (poet.): ne virilis Cultus in caedem, et Lycias proriperet catervas? Hor. C. 1, 8, 16.

prōris, f., v. prora.

prō-rito, āre, v. a. [like ir-rito, āre; cf. also ira]. **I.** To provoke, cause, or produce by irritation (post-Aug.), Plin. 26, 8, 58, § 90.—**II.** Transf., to incite, entice, allure, tempt (post-Aug.): nisi pretium proritat, Col. 2, 10, 17: quem spes proritat, Sen. Ep. 23, 2: proritat illos rei species, id. Tranq. 12, 5: stomachum varietate apta ciborum, Scrib. Comp. 104: aliquem ad furias, Arn. 5, 178.

prōrōgatio, ōnis, f. [prorogo]. **I.** A prolonging, extension of a term of office: prorogatio imperii, a prolongation of one's command, Liv. 8, 26 fin.—**II.** A putting off, deferring of an appointed time: diel, Cic. Att. 13, 43 (in Cic. Mur. 23, 47, the true reading is perrogationem; in Liv. 42, 30, 9, propagationem).

prōrōgativus, a, um, adj. [id.], *admitting of delay, prorogative* (post-Aug.): prorogativa fulmina sunt, quorum minae differri possunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 47 fin.

prōrōgator, ōris, m. [id.], *one that pays or gives out, a dispenser* (post-class.): tritici, vini, et olei, Cassiod. Var. 10, 28.

prō-rōgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To prolong, continue, extend, protract (class.; syn.: propago, produco): ne quinquennii imperium Caesari prorogaretur, should not be prolonged, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 24: provinciā, id. Att. 5, 11, 1; 5, 2, 1: ne quid temporis nobis prorogetur (in the province), id. Fam. 3, 10, 3: imperium, Liv. 26, 1: imperium in insequentem annum, id. 9, 42, 2; 10, 22, 9: spatium praeturae in alterum annum, Front. Aquaed. 7: spem militi in alium diem, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 57: vitae spatium, Tac. A. 3, 51 fin.: moras in hiemes, Plin. 16, 22, 34, § 83: memoriam alicujus, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 5: nominis famam, id. ib. 9, 19, 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To keep for a long time, to preserve, continue (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): divinis condimentis utere, qui prorogare vitam possis hominibus, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 38: alterum in lustrum, meliusque semper Proroget aevum, Hor. C. S. 67: spiritum homini, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 7; Sen. Ep. 101, 10: conditum prorogatur, Plin. 22, 22, 37, § 79.—**2.** To put off, defer (class.): dies ad solvendum, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74: diem mortis, Sen. Ben. 5, 17, 6.—**II.** To pay down beforehand, to advance (post-class.): vel prorogante eo, vel reponente, Dig. 40, 1, 4, § 1: si ei nummos prorogavit emptor, ib. 40, 1, 4, § 5: pensionem integram, ib. 19, 2, 19, § 6.—**III.** To propagate, perpetuate (post-class.): prorogata familia, Val. Max. 3, 4, 6: sobolem, Just. 2, 4, 21 (dub.; al. generandam).

Prorsa (**Prōsa**), ae, f. [2. prorsus], sc. dea, i. e. the goddess presiding over births with the head foremost (opp. Postverta), Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 16, 4; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 199.

prorsum (collat. form **prōsum**, like prorsus=prorsus, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 6 Ritschl), adv. [pro-versum]. **I.** Forwards (poet.): neque prorsum inii, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 32: cursari rursum prorsum, to and fro, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35.—**II.** Straight on, right onwards, directly (ante-class.): simulato, quasi eas prorsum in navem, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 5; id. Mil. 4, 4, 56 Ritschl.—**B.** Trop., straight-forwards, without ceremony, i. e. wholly, absolutely, at all (ante- and post-class.): prorsum perit, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 3: prorsum quodcumque videbat fecisse, Cato ap. Charis. p. 189 P.: praedones prorsum parcent nemini, Plaut. ib.: prorsum credebam nemini, id. Pers. 4, 3, 8: prorsum nihil intellego, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 28; cf. id. Eun. 2, 3, 41: irritatus, Gell. 17, 3, 3.

1. prorsus (collat. form **prōsus**, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 2; Enn. ap. Non. 165, 11; Trag. Rel. p. 28 Rib.; but p. 107 Vahl reads prorsus), adv. [for pro-versus]. **I.** Forwards (ante-class.): non prorsus, verum transvorsus cedit, quasi cancer solet, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 45.—**II.** Straight on, right onwards, directly (ante- and post-class.): Cato ap. Fest. p. 234 Müll.: tunc Arionem prorsus ex eo loco Corinthum petivisse, Gell. 16, 19, 17.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Straightway, by all means, certainly, truly, precisely, utterly, absolutely (class.): prorsus perii, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 27: vide ne ille huc prorsus se inruat, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 11; 3, 2, 26: prorsus tacere nequeo, id. Hec. 4, 4, 51: ita

prorsus existimo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: nullo modo potest fieri prorsus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 2: nullo modo prorsus assentior, Cic. N. D. 3, 8, 21; id. Att. 13, 45, 1: verbum prorsus nullum intellego, *not a single word*, id. de Or. 2, 14, 61: venies expectatus non solum nobis, sed prorsus omnibus, id. Fam. 4, 10, 1: affatim prorsus, id. Att. 16, 1, 5: prorsus vehementer et severe, id. ib. 16, 15, 2: hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, id. Fam. 6, 20, 2; Plin. 14, 5, 7, § 58.—Ironically: grati prorsus conjugibus revertemur, Curt. 5, 5, 13.—**2.** *Exactly, just, precisely*: set ea prorsus opportuna Catilinae, Sall. C. 16, 5; Varr. L. L. 6, § 16 dub.; v. Müll. ad h. l.: prorsus quasi, *precisely as if*, Just. 1, 7, 16.—**3.** After an enumeration of particulars, *in short, in fine, in a word*: igitur colos ex sanguis, foedi oculi: citus modo, modo tardus incessus; prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall. C. 15, 5; 25, 5; id. J. 23, 1; 30, 3 al.

2. prorsus (collat. form **prorsus**; v. II.), a, um, *adj.* [for pro-versus]. **I.** *Straight-forwards, right onwards, straight, direct* (post-Aug.): prorsus tramite siste gradus (al. proso), Avien. 3: prorsus limites appellantur in agrorum mensuris, qui ad orientem directi sunt, Fest. p. 234, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 235 Müll.—**II.** *Trop.*, of style, *straight-forwards*, i. e. *prosaic, in prose*, opp. to *verse* (post-class.): prorsum est porro verum, id est ante verum. Hinc et prorsus oratio, quam non inflexit cantilena, Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 14: et prorsus et vorsa facundia venerat sum, *in prose and verse*, App. Flor. 4, p. 361, 36.—In this sense predominant (but not found in Cic.) in the form *prosa oratio, prose*, = *soluta oratio*, Quint. 1, 5, 18; 11, 2, 39: *prosa eloquentia*, Vell. 1, 17, 3; Sen. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 6; Col. 11, 1, 1; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112.—*Subst.*: **prosa**, ae, f., *prose*, Quint. 1, 8, 2; 8, 6, 17; 20; 9, 4, 62 et saep.

prō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, v. a. and n. **I.** *Act.*, to thrust or cast forth, to cause to break, burst, or rush forth, to send forth: (Aetna) atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem, Verg. A. 3, 572: proruptus pons, *broken down*, Tac. H. 1, 86 (al. proruto).—With se, to burst forth, dash forth: cervina in fugam sese prorupit, Gell. 15, 22, 6.—*M. id.*: prorumpi, to rush or burst forth: hinc prorumpitur in mare venti vis, Lucr. 6, 436: mare proruptum, Verg. A. 1, 246: proruptum exundat pelagus, Sil. 3, 51: proruptus corpore sudor, Verg. A. 7, 459: prorupto sanguine, Stat. Th. 2, 626.—**II.** *Neutr.*, to rush or break forth, to burst out. **A.** *Lit.*: per medios audacissime proruperunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: in hostes, Verg. A. 10, 379: obsessi omnibus portis prorumpunt, Tac. H. 4, 34.—**2.** *Transf.*, of things, to break out, break or burst forth, make its appearance: cum diu cohibita lacrimae prorumperent, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 5: vis morbi in unum intestinum prorupit, Nep. Att. 21, 3: incendium proruperat, a fire had broken out, Tac. A. 15, 40: stercora, Vulg. Judic. 3, 22: prorumpit in auras vox, Sil. 3, 699: nihil prorupit, quo conjurato intellegeretur, *became known*, Tac. H. 4, 55.—**B.** *Trop.*, to break out, burst forth: illa pestis prorumpet, Cic. Mur. 39, 85: eo prorumpere hominum cupiditate, ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 5, 12: in bellum, to break out, Just. 24, 1, 1: in scelera ac dedecora, Tac. A. 6, 51: ad minas, to break out into threats, id. ib. 11, 35: ad quod victo silentio prorupit reus, at which he broke silence and burst forth, id. ib. 11, 2; 12, 54; 13, 12.

prō-rūo, rūi, rūtum, 3, v. a. and n. **I.** *Act.*, to cast or tear down in front, to pull down, throw down, hurl to the ground, overthrow, overturn, demolish (class.): his (munitionibus) prorutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: vallo proruto, jam in castra proelium intulerat, Liv. 4, 23; Curt. 4, 13, 26: columnam, Hor. C. 1, 35, 14: Albam a fundamentis, to raze to the ground, Liv. 26, 13: vallum in fossas, id. 9, 14; 9, 37: terrae motus montes, id. 22, 5: terrae motibus prorutae domus, thrown down, Tac. A. 12, 43: prorutae arbores, id. ib. 2, 17: prorutae ac profligae hostem, to overthrow, id. H. 3, 22.—With se, to rush out, hurry forth (poet.): foras simul omnes prorunt se, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 51: prorutus tumulo cinis, Sen. Troad. 648.—**II.** *Neutr.* **A.** To rush forth, to rush or fall upon an enemy: ex parte, quā dextrum

cornu) proruebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: prorueret in hostem, Curt. 4, 16, 6; cf. Gell. 1, 11, 2.—**B.** To tumble down (post-Aug.): motu terrae oppidum proruit, Tac. A. 15, 22.

prō-ruptio, ōnis, f. [prorumpo], a breaking or rushing forth, an eruption (post-class.): hostium, a sally, sortie, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33: undarum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 624.—*Absol.*, Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.

prōruptor, ōris, m. [id.], one that breaks forth, sallies out from a besieged place (post-class.), Amm. 24, 5.

prōruptus, a, um, *Part.*, from prorumpo.

prōrūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from proruo.

1. prōsa ōratiō, and **prōsa**, v. 2. prorsus, II.

2. prōsa, ae, v. 2. prorsus, II.

prōsaicus, a, um, *adj.* [l. prosa]. **I.** *Prosaic, in prose* (post-class.): prosaico relatu, Ven. Carm. 7, 11, 1; id. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 13.—**II.** *Subst.*: **prōsaicus**, i, m., a prose writer, *prosaist* (post-class.), Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 469.

prōsāpia, ae (collat. form **prōsāpīes**, ēi or ēs), f. [pro and root sa-; cf. sero, satus], a stock, race, family (archaic; v. Quint. 1, 6, 40; 8, 3, 26; cf. stirps, genus, progenies, posteritas): prosapia progenies: id est porro sparsis et quasi jactis liberis: quia supare significat jacere et disicere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll.: veteres prosapias (perh. to be read veteris prosapias, as a gen. sing.), Cato ap. Non. 67, 30: de Coclitum prosapia esse, Plaut. Curc. 3, 23: rogatares, unde esset, quā prosapia, id. Merc. 3, 4, 49: homo veteris prosapiae, Sall. J. 85, 10; so, vetus, Just. 14, 6, 11; Suet. Galb. 2: et eorum, ut utamur veteri verbo, prosapiam, Cic. Univ. 11; cf. nec utique ab ultimis et jam obliteratis repetita (verba) temporibus, qualia sunt... prosapia, Quint. 1, 6, 40: insulsum (verbum), id. 8, 3, 26. Galba magna et vetere prosapia, Suet. Galb. 2: pro gloria veteris prosapiae, Just. 14, 6, 11; Prud. Apoth. 1006.—Form prosapias: tot stuprorum sordidam prosapiam, Prud. steoph. 10, 180; Cassiod. Var. 9, 25: prosapias, γένους καταγωγή, Gloss. Philox.

prōsapodōsis, is, f., a figure of speech, defined by Mart. Cap. § 533 Kopp (al. propodosis, q. v.).

prōsārius, a, um, *adj.* [l. prosa], of or belonging to prose, *prosaic* (post-class.): opus, Sid. Ep. 3, 14: loquendi genus, id. ib. 9, 13.

prōsātor, ōris, m. [pro-sero], an ancestor (ecc. Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 1, 90.

prōsātrix, icis, f. [id.], an ancestress, Isid. Gloss.

prōsātus, a, um, *Part.*, from l. pro-sero.

† prōscaenium (**proscēn-**), ii, n., = προσκήνιον. **I.** The place before the scene where the actors appeared, the *proscenium*; also, in gen., the stage, Plaut. Am. prol. 91; id. Truc. prol. 10; id. Poen. prol. 17: veteres ineunt proscenia ludi, Verg. G. 2, 381: theatrum et proscenium ad Apollinis locavit, Liv. 40, 51; Vitruv. 5, 6; Suet. Ner. 12: proscenii contabulatio, App. Flor. 4, p. 359, 1.—**II.** *Transf.*, a theatre (post-class.), Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 403.

† prōschōlus, i, m., = πρόσχολος, an under-teacher, under-master (post-class.): tam pauper, ut proschulus esset grammatici, Aug. Serm. Apostol. Serm. 178, n. 8; Aus. Prof. 22 in lemm.

prō-scindo, scidi, scissum, 3, v. a., to tear open in front, to rend, split, cleave, cut up, cut in pieces (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** *Lit.* **A.** In gen.: ferro proscindere quercum, Luc. 3, 434: piscem, App. Mag. p. 300, 18, 20: spumanti Rhodanus proscindens gurgite campos, Sil. 3, 449: vulnere pectus, Stat. Th. 10, 439: fulgure terram, Just. 44, 3, 6.—**B.** In partic., in agriculture, of the first ploughing, to break up the land: rursum terram cum primum arant, proscindere appellant: cum iterum, offringere dicunt, quod primā aratione glebae grandes solent excitari, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2; 1, 27, 2: terram transversis adversisque sulcis, Col. 3, 13, 4: priusquam ares, proscindito, Cato ap. Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176: bubulcum autem per proscissum ingredi

oportet, the trench, furrow, Col. 2, 2, 25; 3, 13, 4; 11, 2, 32.—*Poet.*, in gen., for arare, to plough: rorulentas terras, Att. ap. Non. p. 395, 22 (Trag. Rel. v. 496 Rib.): validis terram proscinde juvenis, Verg. G. 2, 237: terram pressis aratris, Lucr. 5, 209: ferro campum, Ov. M. 7, 119.—**2.** *Transf.*, to cut through, to cleave, furrow (poet.): rostro ventosum aequor, Cat. 64, 12: remo stagna, Sil. 8, 603.—**II.** *Trop.*, to cut up with words, to censure, satirize, revile, defame: aliquem, Ov. P. 4, 16, 47: equestrem ordinem, Suet. Calig. 30: aliquem foedissimo convicio, id. Aug. 13: carminibus proscissus, Plin. 36, 6, 7, § 48: aliquem famoso carmine, Suet. Vit. Luc. 1; Val. Max. 5, 3, 3; 8, 5, 2.

prōscissio, ōnis, f. [proscindo, l. B.]. In agriculture, the first ploughing, a breaking up, Col. 2, 13, 6; 6, 2, 8.

prōscissus, a, um, *Part.*, from proscindo.

prō-scribo, psi, ptum, 3, v. a., to write before or in front of, to write over or upon, to inscribe. **I.** In gen. (post-Aug.): vultus voluntaria poenarum lege proscripti, written over, inscribed, Petr. 107.—**II.** In partic. **A.** To publish any thing by writing (freq. and class.): ut quo die esse oportet idus Januariarum, eo die Calendas Martias proscriberet, Cic. Ver. 2, 52, § 129: quam (legem) non is promulgavit, quo nomine proscriptam videtis, id. ib. 2, 5, 69, § 177: non proscripta neque edicta die, id. ib. 1, 54, 141: venationem, id. Att. 16, 4, 1: leges, Tac. A. 13, 51: versiculos per vias, Gell. 15, 4, 3.—(β) With obj.-clause: senatum Calendis velle se frequentem adesse, etiam Formis proscribi jussit, Cic. Att. 9, 17, 1: proscriptis se auctionem esse facturum, id. Quint. 4, 15; cf. Suet. Caes. 49.—**B.** To offer in writing any thing for sale, lease, or hire, or as to be sold by auction, to post up, advertise: proscribere palam sic accipimus, claris litteris, ut, etc., Dig. 14, 3, 11: Racilius tabulam proscriptis, se familiam Catonianam venditum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: Claudius proscriptis insulam, vendidit, id. Off. 3, 16, 65.—**C.** To publish a person as having forfeited his property, to punish with confiscation, to confiscate one's property (cf. publico): quaero enim, quid sit aliud proscribere. Velitis, jubeat, ut M. Tullius in civitate ne sit, bonaque ejus ut mea sint, Cic. Dom. 17, 43: Pompeium, to confiscate the estates gained by him, id. Agr. 2, 36, 99: vicinos, to confiscate the lands of one's neighbors, id. ib. 3, 4, 14: possessiones, id. ib. 3, bona, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 5.—**D.** To proscribe, outlaw one, by hanging up a tablet with his name and sentence of outlawry, confiscation of goods, etc.: posteaquam victoria constituta est, cum proscriberentur homines, qui adversarii fuisse putabantur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: victoriae Sullae parentes, Sall. C. 37, 9: modus proscribendi, Suet. Aug. 27.—Hence, P. a., as subst.: **proscriptus**, i, an outlaw, one proscribed: contra legem Corneliam, quae proscriptum juvari vetat, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 47, § 123: proscriptorum liberos honores petere pudit, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 117: in proscriptorum numero esse, Sall. C. 51, 33: bona proscriptorum, id. H. 1, 31 Dietsch.—**2.** *Trop.*: ejus pudoris dignitas in concione proscripta sit, has been brought into ill repute, rendered suspected, Petr. 106.

prōscriptio, ōnis, f. [proscribo] (class.). **I.** A written public notice of sale, an advertisement: proscriptio bonorum, Cic. Quint. 18, 56: quam ad diem proscriptiones venditionesque fiant, id. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: bonorum, id. Cat. 2, 10, 21: praediorum, id. Fl. 30, 74.—**II.** *Proscription, outlawry, confiscation*: proscriptio miserrimum nomen, Cic. Dom. 17, 43: de capite civis et de bonis proscriptioem ferre, id. Sest. 30, 65; id. Cat. 2, 9, 20: capitis mei, id. Prov. Cons. 19, 45: proscriptioem pecunias ex aerario accipere, Suet. Caes. 11.

prō-scriptor, ōris, m. [id.], one who proscribes or outlaws; *adj.*, *proscriptive* (post-Aug.): proscriptor animus, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 56; cf. proscripturio.

† prōscriptura, ae, f. [id.], proscriptio, outlawry, Not. Tir. p. 11.

prōscripturio, ire, v. desider. n. [id.], to desire or long to proscribe, (a word formed

sarcastically by Cic.): ita sullaturit animus ejus et proscriptur diu, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6 (cited Quint. 8, 6, 32).

proscriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from pro-scribo.

pro-sēco, cūi, ctum (old *inf. pass.*, par-ag. proscari, Plaut. Poen. 2, 1, 8), 1, v. a., to cut off from before, cut away or off. **I.** In gen. (post-class.): prosectis naso prius ac mox auribus, App. M. 2, p. 128, 11.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In agriculture, to cut up, break up with the plough (post-Aug.): solum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 10.—**B.** In relig. lang., to cut off the parts to be sacrificed: vetuli exta proscari, Plaut. Poen. 2, 1, 8: ubi exta prosecta erunt, Cato, R. R. 134: hostiae exta, Liv. 5, 21: exta proscuit, Suet. Aug. 1: prosecta pectora, Val. Fl. 3, 439.—**2.** In gen., to sacrifice (eccl. Lat.): Aesculapio gallinaceum, Tert. Apol. 46.—Hence, **pro-sectum**, i, n., that which is cut off for sacrifice, the entrails, Varr. L. L. 5, § 110 Müll.; in plur., Ov. M. 12, 152; id. F. 6, 163; Stat. Th. 5, 641; Licin. Macer. ap. Non. 220, 20.—Collat. form **prosecta**, ae, f., Lucil. ap. Non. 220, 22 dub. (al. prosicies).

pro-sēcro, āvi, 1, v. n. [sacro], to sacrifice (eccl. Lat.): daemionibus, Lact. 4, 275: Aesculapio gallum, id. 3, 20, 16; id. Epit. 23, 3; 37, 5.

prosecta, ae, f., v. proseo fin.
prosectio, ōnis, f. [proseco], a cutting off, amputation (post-class.): ferri prosectio, Salv. Gub. D. 6, 16.

prosector, ōris, m. [id.], one who cuts in pieces, a cutter up, an anatomist (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 25.

prosectum, i, n., v. proseo fin.
1. prosectus, a, um, *Part.*, from pro-seco.

2. prosectus, ūs, m. [proseco], a cutting of slashing, a cut, stroke (Appul.): prosectu gladiatorum, App. M. 8, p. 214, 32: dentium, a bite, id. ib. 8, p. 203, 20.

prosecutio, ōnis, f. [prosequor]. **I.** Lit., a following or accompanying on the way, attendance (post-class.): necessitas prosecutionis, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 47: prosecutio opportuna, Symm. Ep. 7, 59.—**II.** Trop. **A.** A following with words, an honorable notice or mention: quā prosecutione simplicitatem ejus edisseram, Ambros. Exc. Frat. Sat. 1, 51.—**B.** A continuation, Ambros. Fid. 2, 13, 108; Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 7.

prosecutor (prosequutor), ōris, m. [id.], an accompanier, companion, an attendant (post-class.), Dig. 48, 3, 7; Cod. Th. 8, 5, 47; 10, 72, 1; 12, 6, 12 et saep.: caterva prosecutorum, Sid. Ep. 4, 8.

prosecutoria, ae, f. (sc. epistula) [prosecutor], a letter relating to taking something in charge, a letter of authorization (post-class.), Cod. Just. 10, 72, 1.

prosecutus (prosequutus), a, um, *Part.*, from prosequor.

pro-sēda, ae, f. [sedeo] (she who sits in public), a common prostitute (perh. only Plaut.), Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 53; cf.: prosedas meretrices Plautus appellat, quod ante stabula sedeant. Eadem et prostibulae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.

† **prosedamum**, i, n. [Sarmatian], = pigritia equorum in coitu, Plin. 26, 10, 63, § 98.

Proselēnus, i, m., = Προσέληνος, older than the moon, a name by which the Arcadians called themselves, Cic. Fragm. Or. pro Fund. 3 B. and K. (Serv. Verg. G. 2, 342).

† **proselūtytus**, a, um, = προσήλυτος, come from abroad, foreign, strange (late Lat.): numeravit Salomon omnes viros proselytos, Vulg. 2 Par. 2, 17.—Hence, as subst.,

1. proselytus, i, m. **I.** A sojourner, a stranger in the land; proselyti et advena, Vulg. Tob. 1, 7; id. Ezech. 14, 7.—**II.** Esp., one that has come over from heathenism to the Jewish religion, a proselyte (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 21; Hier. Ep. 64, n. 8; Vulg. Matt. 23, 15; Inscr. Fabr. p. 465, n. 101.—**2. proselyta**, ae, f., a female proselyte, converted woman, Inscr. Orell. 25, 22.

pro-sēminator, ōris, m. [prosemino], a sower; trop., a disseminator (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ad Nat. 2, 13.

pro-sēmino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to sow or scatter about, to sow (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: ostreas, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 216, 13: tamquam ex draconis alicujus dentibus proseminati, Lact. 6, 10, 19.—**II.** Trop., to disseminate, propagate: proseminatae sunt familiae, i. e. ortae, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 61; id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 90.

* **pro-sentiō**, sensi, 4, v. a., to perceive beforehand, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 16.

† **prosequium**, ii, n. [prosequor], attendance: prosequium a prosequendo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.

pro-sequor, cītus (quītus), 3, v. dep. a., to follow (in a friendly or hostile manner), to accompany, attend; to follow after, pursue (class.; cf.: comitor, stipio). **I.** Lit.: novum maritum volo rus prosequi, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 3: eum milites electi circiter CXX sunt prosecuti, Caes. B. C. 3, 91: Dianam ture odoribusque incensis prosecutae sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77; id. Att. 6, 3, 6: unum omnes illum prosequiebantur, Nep. Alc. 6, 3: aliquem in domum, Gell. 18, 1, 16: exsequias, to attend a funeral, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 14; so, defunctum in conditorium, Petr. 111; cf.: Bassus noster videtur mihi prosequi se, to attend his own funeral, Sen. Ep. 30, 5: lacrimis ad saevas prosequor usque fores, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 62; Cic. Planc. 10, 26: Aeneas Prosequitur lacrimans longe, Verg. A. 6, 476; 12, 72.—In a hostile sense, to follow after, pursue: fugientes prosequi, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: hostem, id. ib. 2, 8: novissimos multa millia passuum prosecuti, id. B. G. 2, 11; 5, 9: iste iratus hominem verbis vehementioribus prosequitur, i. e. assailed, attacked, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 29, § 73: aliquem contumeliosis vocibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: speculatores, qui prosequerentur agmen, missi, Liv. 27, 15; 30, 29: armati qui eos prosequerantur, Curt. 3, 13, 9: aliquem lapidibus, Petr. 90.—Of animals: eadem cane anxie prosequente, Just. 1, 4, 11; Sil. 4, 615.—With *abl.*, of following with the eyes: oculis abeuntem prosequor udis, Ov. H. 12, 55; 5, 55: aliquos visu, Stat. Th. 5, 483.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. subjects, to follow, pursue; to accompany, attend: prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes, Verg. A. 3, 130: naves mitterent quae se prosequerentur, Liv. 30, 25; cf. exercitus, id. 7, 33; Curt. 3, 3, 24: datae duae tiremes ad prosequendum, Tac. H. 2, 9: Catts suos saltus Hercynius prosequitur simul atque deponit, goes as far as their territory extends, and then ceases, id. G. 30: eadem (existimatio Quintum) usque ad rogem prosequatur, Cic. Quint. 31, 99; cf.: (amici) mortui vivunt: tantus eos honos prosequitur amicorum, id. Lael. 7, 23.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To honor, adorn, or present one with a thing, to bestow any thing upon one; constr. with *abl.*, rarely with *cum* and *abl.*: benevolentia, aut misericordia prosequi aliquem, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: aliquem honorificis verbis, id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: virtutem alicujus gratia memoria, id. Phil. 14, 1, 30: nomen alicujus grato animo, id. ib. 4, 1, 3: memoriam cujuspiam clamore et plausu, id. ib. 10, 4, 8: aliquem laudibus, Liv. 9, 8: aliquem beneficiis ac liberalitate, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 94: cum me in illo tristi et acerbo luctu atque discessu non lacrimis solum tuis, sed animo, corpore, copiis prosecutus esses, id. Planc. 30, 73; cf.: reliquum est ut tuam protectionem amore prosequar, reditum spe expectem, id. Fam. 15, 21, 5: delictum venia, Tac. A. 13, 35: Maximum libenter apud te testimonio prosequar, Plin. Ep. 10, 85 (17): prosecuti cum donis legatos sunt, Liv. 39, 55, 4: decedentem domum cum favore ac laudibus prosecuti sunt, id. 2, 31, 11: Senatus gratias egit Caesari, quod et ipse cum summo honore mentionem ejus prosecutus esset, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 5; cf.: aliquem uberrimo congiario, Suet. Caes. 27: milites, id. Aug. 49.—**B.** To pursue, continue, follow up, to go on or proceed with an idea or theme: si (rem) non ad extremum, sed usque eo, quo opus erit, prosequemur, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14: non prosequar longius, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: illius vero mortis opportunitatem benevolentia prosequamur, id. Brut. 1, 4: pascua versu; to describe at length, Verg. G. 3, 340: stilo munificentiae rationem, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 8: ut latius, quae cujusque affectus natura sit, prosequamur, Quint. 5, 8, 2; 2, 6, 1: uno libello: carissi-

mam mihi memoriam prosequi, Plin. Ep. 3, 10, 3: ex ordine domesticos motus, to pursue, go through with, describe in order, Flor. 3, 12, 14: similitudinem, to follow up, Sen. Ep. 13, 3.—*Absol.*, to proceed with one's speaking (poet.): prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur, Verg. A. 2, 107.

1. pro-sēro, sēvi, sātum, 3, v. a., to bring forth or produce by sowing. **I.** Lit. (poet.): segetem, Luc. 4, 411: fruges, Tert. poet. adv. Marc. 1, 127.—**B.** Transf., in gen., to beget, bring forth, produce, generate (post-class.): Plato augustiore conceptu prosatus, sprung from, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 1: placito dea prosata mundo, Sol. Fragm. in Anthol. Lat. t. 2, p. 384 Burm.; cf.: venti ex aëre prosati, App. Mund. 12; p. 62, 25; Aus. Idyll. 7, 1; Prud. *στέφ.* 6, 46.—**II.** Trop., to produce (post-class.): ex artibus artes Proserere, Grat. Cyn. 9.

2. pro-sēro, sēvī, sērtum, 3, v. a., to stretch forth, extend (post-class.): aggeribus caput Alpinis proserit in Celtas (Rhodanus), Sil. 3, 447: proserit hydra caput, Avien. Arat. 1111: se, id. Perieg. 711, 342.

Proserpina, ae, f., = Περσεφόνη. **I.** Proserpine, daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto, who seized her as she was gathering flowers in Sicily, and carried her away to the infernal regions: Ceres Proserpina puer, Naev. 2, 18; cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53; 3, 34, 83; Ov. M. 5, 391; Hyg. Fab. 146.—**II.** Poet., for the Lower World: sed me Imperiosa trahit Proserpina: vive, valeque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 109.

proserpināca, ae, f., a plant, also called polygonon, Plin. 26, 4, 11, § 23; 27, 12, 104, § 127; App. Herb. 18.

proserpinālis, e, adj., of or belonging to Proserpine: herba, the herb dragonwort, Marc. Emp. 10.

pro-serpo, ēre, v. n., to creep forwards or forth, to creep or crawl along (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: proserpens bestia, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 74; cf. id. As. 3, 3, 105; id. Pers. 4, 28; Varr. L. L. 5, § 68 Müll.: servulus proserpit leniter, App. M. 4, p. 151, 13: de specu funesta proserpit ursa, id. ib. 7, p. 198, 25.—Transf., of plants, to come forth imperceptibly: sata in lucem proserpunt, Arn. 3, 119.—**II.** Trop., to move on imperceptibly, to glide or steal along (post-class.): proserpit ad intima vulnus, Ser. Samm. 14, 251: malo proserpenti occurrere, Amm. 15, 8, 7.

† **proseucha**, ae, f., = προσευχή, a place for prayer, an oratory, Juv. 3, 296; Inscr. Grut. 651, 11.

† **proserfari**, impetrari, Lucil. ap. Non. 158, 11, very dub.

prosiciae, ārum, v. porriciae.

* **prosicies**, ēi, f. [proseco, II. B.], the flesh cut off for sacrifice (ante-class. for prosectum): prosicium extorum in mensam porricere, Varr. ap. Non. 220, 23.—Collat. form: prosicium, quod prosectum proicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll.

† **pro-sidens**, entis, *Part.* [sedeo], sitting before, Inscr. Fabr. p. 367, n. 127.

pro-silio, ūi (less freq. ivi or ii; ivi, Sen. Ep. 115, 15; Just. 11, 5, 10; Hyg. Fab. 103; ii, Sen. Clem. 1, 3, 3; Petr. 106, 1), 4 (*ful.* prosilio for prosilium, Auct. Quint. Decl. 4, 19), v. n. [salio], to leap or spring forth, to spring up (class.). **I.** Lit.: quidnam hic properans prosilit, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 6: repente prosiluerunt, Cic. Cael. 26, 63: ex tabernaculo, Liv. 28, 14: ab sede, id. 2, 12: puppe, Luc. 8, 55: stratis, Val. Fl. 1, 310: de capitis paterni Vertice (of Minerva), Ov. F. 3, 842: e convivio, Curt. 7, 4, 19: de navi, Just. 11, 5, 11: in coitionem, Liv. 5, 2: in proelium; Just. 24, 8, 8: ad accusacionem; Dig. 48, 2, 7: ad flumen, Suet. Caes. 32: in publicum, Petr. 82: donec prosilit unus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 21.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. subjects, to spring or burst forth, to start out (poet.) and in post-Aug. prose): (sanguis) Emicat, et longe terebrata prosilit aura, Ov. M. 6, 260: prosiliunt lacrimae, Mart. 1, 34, 2: prosilit scintilla, Ov. F. 4, 796: castanea sponte prosiliens, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93: frutices in altitudinem prosiliunt, shoot up, grow, Col. 7, 6, 1: Peloponnesi prosilit cervix, i. e. the isthmus begins and runs out, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To break forth (poet.): vaga prosilit frenis natura remotis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 74.—**B.** To

start up, to hasten (poet.): proslili amicū castigatū, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 179. — **C.** *To leap to anything, attempt zealously or eagerly* (mostly poet.): numquam nisi potus ad arma prosluit dicenda, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8: ad certamen, Sen. Ben. 1, 25: ad accusatōnem, Dig. 19, 5, 3; 48, 2, 7: ad munus, Cod. 10, 52, 7.

* **prō-sistens**, entis, *Part.* [sisto], *standing out, projecting*: foliis in modum radiorum prosistentibus, App. M. 11, p. 269, 17.

† **prōsitus**, propositus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.

† **proslambanōmēnos**, i, m., = προσλαμβάνόμενος (taken in addition), *the note A in music*, Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

prō-sōcer, eri, m., *a wife's grandfather*: cuique senex Nereus prosocer esse velit, Ov. H. 3, 74: uxor, et nurus, et pronurus, viro, et socero, et prosozero furum facere possunt, Dig. 25, 2, 15: erum cum prosozero meo, Plin. Ep. 5, 14 (15), 8.

prō-sōcrus, ūs, f., *a wife's grandmother*: prosoerus mihi uxoris meae avia est: ego illius sum progenex, Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6.

† **prōsōdia**, ae, f., = προσωδία, *the tone or accent of a syllable* (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Gell. 18, 12, 8: accentus quas Graeci προσωδίας vocant, Quint. 1, 5, 22.

† **prōsōdiacus**, a, um, adj., = προσωδιακός, *prosodial, prosodiac* (post-class.): metrum, Mar. Vict. p. 2580 P.: numeri, Mart. Cap. 9, § 991.

† **prōsōpis**, idis, f., and **prōsōpites**, ae, = προσωπίς and προσωπίτης, *a plant* (pure Lat. personacia), App. Herb. 36.

Prōsōpites, ae, m., *a district of the Delta in Egypt*, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49.

prōsōpon, i, n., = προσωπον, *a kind of herb, wild-poppy*, App. Herb. 53.

† **prōsōpopoeia**, ae, f., = προσωποποιία. **I.** *Personification*, Quint. 6, 1, 25; 1, 8, 3; 4, 1, 69; 11, 1, 41; Isid. 2, 13, 1; 2, 21, 45. — **II.** *A dramatizing*: ad prosopopoeias irrumpunt, Quint. 2, 1, 2; 3, 8, 49.

prōsōpopoeicus, a, um, adj. [prosopopoeia], *of or belonging to personification, personifying* (post-class.): sermo, Firm. Error. Prof. Relig. 8.

prospectē, adv., v. prospicio fin.

prospectivus, a, um, adj. [2. prospectus], *of or belonging to a prospect, furnishing a prospect, prospective* (post-class.): fenestrae, Cod. Just. 8, 10, 12.

prospecto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [prospicio], *to look forth upon, look out; to look at, view, behold, see afar off, gaze upon*: mare, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 2. **I.** Lit.: pars ex tectis fenestrisque prospectant, Liv. 24, 21; cf. Verg. A. 7, 813: Campani moenia urbis prospectantes repleverant, Liv. 23, 47, 3: hostem, id. 22, 14, 11: e terrā aliquem, id. 29, 26, 8: intenti proelium equestre prospectabant, Sall. J. 60, 3: incendium e turri, Suet. Ner. 38: e puppi pontum, Ov. M. 3, 651: Capitolia ab excelsa aede, id. ib. 15, 841: prospectans maesta carinam, Cat. 64, 52. — **Absol.**: astris prospectantibus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 124. — **Impers. pass.**: quā longissime prospectari poterat, Tac. A. 3, 1. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *To look around or about*: prospectare, ne uspiam insidiae sient, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 2. — **2.** *Of localities, to look towards, to lie or be situate towards* any quarter (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): villa, quae monte summo posita Prospectat Siculum, Phaedr. 2, 5, 10: villa, quae subjectos sinus editissima prospectat, Tac. A. 14, 9: septentrionem, id. H. 5, 6: locus late prospectans, furnishing a wide prospect, id. ib. 3, 60: thermae prospectientes viam sacram, Sen. Contr. 4 (9), 27, 18: hos (campos) ad occasum conversa prospectat, Curt. 6, 4, 17; Tib. 1, 7, 19; Sil. 3, 418. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To look forward to, to expect a thing; to hope, look out for, await* (class.): exsiliū, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 17, § 44: diem de die prospectans, equod auxilium ab dictatore appareret, Liv. 5, 48. — **B.** *To await, impend over, threaten* one: te quoque fata Prospectant paria, Verg. A. 10, 741. — **C.** *To foresee* (post-class.): prospectandi cognitio, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 24, 35.

prospector, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** Lit., *one who looks out*: sicut prospector videns

casum proximi sui, Vulg. Ecclus. 11, 32. — **II.** Trop., *one that foresees, one that arranges beforehand, a provider* (post-class.): deus prospector humanarum necessitatum, Tert. Or. 1: nuptiarum, id. adv. Marc. 4, 34: deus in rebus incertis prospector, App. de Deo Socr. 16, p. 51, 12; Vulg. Ecclus. 3, 34.

1. prospectus, a, um, *Part.*, from prospicio.

2. prospectus, ūs, m. [prospicio]. **I.** Lit., *a lookout, distant view, prospect* (class.): sterilis prospectus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 15: cum saepibus prospectus impediretur, Caes. B. G. 2, 22; cf. Sall. J. 53, 1: non prospectu modo extra vallum adempto, sed propinquo etiam congregientium inter se conspectu, Liv. 10, 32: petere prospectum ex arce, Cat. 64, 241: habere prospectum in praecipis, Vulg. 2 Macc. 13, 5. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *Sight, view*: aliquem in prospectum populi Romani producere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 122: cum jam extremi essent in prospectu, *to be in sight*, Caes. B. G. 5, 10; cf. Hirt. B. Afr. 62: lugubris, Tac. H. 1, 4: praeclearus, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 80: praebere prospectum navium, Liv. 27, 23: prospectum eripiens oculis, Verg. A. 8, 254. — **2.** *Poet., sight, vision*: late Aequora prospectu metior, Ov. H. 10, 28. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *Regard, respect* (post-class.): cuius rationem prospectumque Bias non habuit, Gell. 5, 11, 10; so, prospectum officii deponere, Val. Max. 5, 1, 3 ext. — **B.** *Fore-sight* (eccl. Lat.): humanus prospectus, Tert. Spect. 1.

pro-spēculor, āri, v. n. and a. **I.** *Neutr., to look into the distance, look out* (very rare): de vallo, Auct. B. Afr. 31. — **B.** Transf., *to explore*: L. Sicciūm prospectulatum ad locum castris capiendū mittunt, Liv. 3, 43, 2. — **II.** *Act., to look out for, watch for*: prospectulari e muris adventum imperatoris, Liv. 33, 1, 3.

prosper, and more freq. **prospērus**, a, um, adj. [pro-spero, answering to hope; cf. spes], *agreeable to one's wishes, favorable, fortunate, prosperous* (freq. and class.): cf. faustus, propitius: sperem veteres pro spem dixerunt, unde et prospere dicimus, hoc est, pro spe, Non. 171, 25: auspiciū prosperum, Naev. 4, 2; cf. in sup.: prosperum augurium, Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 21: prospera adversaque fortuna, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: magnis autem viris prosperae semper omnes res, id. ib. 2, 66, 167: prosperae res, id. Brut. 3, 12: non jam id ago, ut prosperos exitus consequar, id. Att. 9, 7, 1: successus, Liv. praef. fin.: prosperimo rerum eventu, Vell. 2, 122, 2. — **Comp.**: prosperior civium amor, Tac. A. 6, 51: mox cecinit laudes prosperiorē Ilyā, Ov. A. 3, 50: prosperius fatum, id. F. 3, 614: nomina, of good omen, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 22; so, verba, Ov. P. 4, 4, 38. — **In nom. sing.**: prosper dicendi successus, Auct. ap. Prisc. p. 693 P.; Anthol. Lat. 5, 132: deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgur, qui dicitur Jovis, propitius, favorable, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17 (cited in Prisc. p. 693 P.): immoriens magnis non prosperus ausis, Sil. 10, 202: prosperus in Africam transitus, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1. — **With evenio** (cf. prospere): omnia quae prospera tibi evenere, Liv. 28, 42, 15: si cetera prospera evenissent, id. 21, 21, 9: quod bellum . . . ut id prosperum eveniret, id. 42, 28, 7; 37, 47, 4. — **(β)** *With gen.* (poet.): noctilucam, Proserpam frugum, beneficial to fruits, Hor. C. 4, 6, 39. — **II.** *Subst., in plur.*: **prospēra**, ōrum, n., *favorable circumstances, good fortune, prosperity* (post-Aug.): prospera belli, Luc. 5, 782: rerum, id. 7, 107: tam mala Pompeii quam prospera mundus adoret, id. 7, 708: Germani prosperis feroces, Tac. H. 5, 15; Plin. Pan. 7. — **Hence, adv.**, in two forms. **A.** **prospere**, agreeably to one's wishes, favorably, luckily, fortunately, prosperously (class.): omnia proflienter prospere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 53: procedere, id. Fam. 12, 9, 2: cedere alicui, Nep. Dat. 1, 2: succedere, id. ib. 6, 1: cui ut omnia prospere evenirent, Liv. 23, 12: cadere, Tac. A. 2, 46. — **Comp.**: aves quae prosperius evolvant, with better augury, Gell. 6, 8, 8: res eventura prosperius, id. 1, 13, 1; Col. 4, 32, 1. — **Sup.**: prosperissime geruntur omnia, Vell. 2, 97, 1: dimicare, Suet. Caes. 36. — **B.** **prospēriter**, favorably, fortunately, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P.

† **prospēratiō**, κατενόσας, *good fortune*, Gloss. Cyrill.

prospere, adv., v. prosper fin. A.

pro-spergo, no perf., sum, 3, v. a. [spargo], *to besprinkle*: hausta aqua templum prosperum est, Tac. A. 15, 44.

prosperitas, ātis, f. [prosper], *desirable condition, good fortune, success, prosperity* (rare but good prose): vitae, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 86: honestarum rerum, id. Fragm. ap. Amm. 21, 16, 13: tantā prosperitate usus est valetudinis, ut, etc., such a desirable state of health, such full health, Nep. Att. 21, 1. — **In plur.**: improborum prosperitates secundaeque res, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: ventorum, App. M. 11, p. 270, 21: summorum rerum, Amm. 17, 4, 6: currentes ex voto, id. 22, 8, 6; Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 14. — **II.** *Joy, approbation*: quod est prosperitatis indicium plenum, Amm. 15, 8, 15.

prosperiter, adv., v. prosper fin. B.

prospero, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [prosper].

I. *To cause a thing to succeed, to render fortunate or happy, to prosper* (syn. secundo; not in Cic.): vos precor, ut populo Romano Quiritium vim victoriamque prosperetis, an old form of prayer in Liv. 8, 9, 7: ut consilia sua reipublicae prosperarent, Tac. A. 3, 56: deos precatus, ut coepa prosperarent, id. H. 4, 53; cf. patrum decreta, Hor. C. S. 18: hanc tibi veniam prospero, i. e. make you happy with, etc., Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 26: prosperata felicitas, desired happiness, Tert. Apol. 6: mala averruncare, bona prosperare, App. de Deo Socr. 16, p. 51. — **Absol.**: amico meo prosperabo, will make my friend happy, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 11: non prosperantibus avibus, the birds not giving favorable omens, Val. Max. 7, 2, 5. — **With inf.**: qui prosperavit mundari locum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 10, 7. — **Pass.**: via impiorum prosperatur, Vulg. Jer. 12, 1. — **II.** *To render favorable or propitious, to propitiate* (post-class.): prosperatus deus, Prud. stroph. 10, 365: o Domine, bene prosperare, Vulg. Ps. 117 (118), 25.

prospērus, a, um, v. prosper.

prōspex, icis, m. [prospicio], *one foreseeing, a foreseer* (post-class.), Tert. Test. Anim. 5.

prospica, ae, f. [id.], *she that takes care or provides beforehand*, Naev. ap. Non. p. 155, 24; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 679.

prōspiciēter, adv., v. prospicio fin. B.

prōspiciētia, ae, f. [prospicio]. **I.** *Fore-sight, forethought, precaution*: vigilia et prospicientia, Cic. Phil. 7, 19: Ambros. Off. 1, 21: Creatoris, id. Hexaem. 3, 9. — **II.** *A view; hence, an appearance, shape, form*, Tert. adv. Val. 26.

prō-spicio, exi, ectum, 3, v. n. and a. [specio]. **I.** *Neutr., to look forward or into the distance, to look out, to look, see* (class.). **A.** *In gen.*: neque post respiciens, neque ante prospiciens, Varr. ap. Non. 443, 2: parum prospiciunt oculi, do not see well, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 8; Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 38: grues volant ad prospiciendum alte, Plin. 10, 23, 30, § 58: ex superioribus locis prospicere in urbem, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: multum, to have an extensive prospect, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1: per umbram, Verg. A. 2, 733: procul, id. ib. 12, 353: ex moenibus, Hor. C. 3, 2, 8: longe lateque, Auct. B. Hisp. 8. — **B.** *In partic.* **1.** *To look out, to watch, be on the watch*: puer ab janua prospiciens, Nep. Hann. 12, 4: pavorem simulans (feles) prospexit toto die, Phaedr. 2, 4, 20: Michol prospiciens per fenestram, Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 16; cf. Ambros. Off. 2, 29, 46. — **2.** *To look or see to beforehand, to exercise fore-sight, to look out for, take care of, provide for* any thing: ego jam prospiciam mihi, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 50: consulere ac prospicere debemus, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 133: prospicite atque consulite, id. ib. 2, 1, 8, § 22: ut prospicias et consulas rationibus meis, id. Fam. 3, 2, 1: consulite vobis, prospicite patriae, id. Cat. 4, 2, 3: homo longe in posterum prospiciens, id. Fam. 2, 8, 1: ut illum intelligentis non longe animo prospexisse morientem, id. Clu. 12, 34: prospicite, ut, etc., id. Font. 17, 39: statuebat prospiciendum, ne, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 7: in annum, Varr. R. 1, 23, 3. — **Impers. pass.**: senatusconsulto prospectum est, ne, etc., Paul. Sent. 4, 2. — **Absol.**: malo nos prospicere quam ulcisci,

fer. Eun. 4, 6, 24: plagae crescent, Nisi prospicis, id. Phorm. 5, 2, 17.—**II.** *Act.*, to see afar off, to discern, descry, spy. **A.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Italiæ summam ab undâ, Verg. A. 6, 357: campos Prospexit longe, id. ib. 11, 909; Hor. C. 3, 25, 10: moenia urbis Tarpeia de rupe, Luc. 1, 195: ex speculis adventantem hostium classem, Liv. 21, 49, 8: ut hostium agmen inde prospicerent, Curt. 3, 8, 26: ex edito monte cuncta, id. 7, 6, 4.—**B.** Transf., of situations, to have or command a view of, look or lie towards, to overlook: domus prospicit agros, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 23: cenatio latissimum mare, amoenissimas villas prospicit, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12; Plin. 5, 16, 15, § 72; Phaedr. 2, 5, 10: freta prospiciens Tmolus, Ov. M. 11, 150; 8, 330.—**C.** Trop.: aliquis infans decessit, cui nihil amplius contigit quam prospicere vitam, to see life from a distance, to get a glimpse of, Sen. Ep. 66, 42: turpe est seni aut prospectanti senectutem, etc., one who sees old age before him, id. ib. 33, 7: neque prospexisse castra, i. e. life in camp, Plin. Pan. 15, 2.—**B.** In part. **1.** To look at attentively, to gaze at (very rare): aliquem propter aliquid, Nep. Dat. 3, 3.—**2.** To foresee a thing (class.): multo ante, tamquam ex aliqua specula, prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1; cf.: longe prospicere futuros casus rei publicae, id. Lael. 12, 40; id. Dom. 5, 12: multum in posterum, id. Mur. 28, 59: ex imbris soles, Verg. G. 1, 393.—With *rel.-clause*: ut jam ante animo prospicere possis, quibus de rebus auditurus sis, Cic. Quint. 10, 35; id. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42.—**3.** To look out for, provide, procure: habitationem alicui, Petr. 10: sedem senectutis, Liv. 4, 49 *fin.*: maritum filiae, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 1.—In *pass.*: nisi si prospectum interea aliquid est, desertae vivimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 11: commeatus a praetore prospectos in hiemem habere, Liv. 44, 16: ad ferramenta prospicienda, Cic. Sull. 19, 55.—Hence, **A. prospiciens**, entis, *P. a.*, endowed with foresight, Gell. 2, 29, 1.—**B. prospicienter**, adv., providently, considerately, carefully (post-class.): res prospicienter animadversas, Gell. 2, 29, 1.—**C. prospecte**, adv., providently, deliberately, considerately, advisedly, prudently (post-class.): decernere, Tert. Apol. 6.—*Sup.*: adhaerebit bono, Aug. Ep. ad Maced. 55.

prospicue, adv., v. *prospicius fin.*

* **prospicius**, a, um, adj. [*prospicio*], taking care: hac sibi prospiciâ, hac despicâ, Naev. ap. Non. 155, 25 (Com. Rel. p. 8 Rib.).

prospicius, a, um, adj. [*id.*]. ***I.** That may be seen afar off, conspicuous: turris, Stat. Th. 12, 15.—**II.** Looking forward, looking into the future: turris illa prospiciua vaticinationis munus explicuit, App. M. 6, p. 181, 20.—*Adv.*: **prospiciue**, providently, cautiously, carefully, App. M. 1, p. 112, 8.

* **pro-spiro**, avi, i, v. n., to breathe forth, exhale, App. Mag. p. 306, 12.

† **prostat**, adis, f., = *προστας*, a porch, vestibule, Vitruv. 6, 10.

pro-sterno, strâvi, strâtrum, 3, v. a., to strew in front of, to strew before one; also, to throw to the ground, throw down, overthrow, prostrate (syn.: fundo, profligo, provolvo). **I.** Lit.: eo prosternebant folia farferi, Plaut. Poen. 2, 31 (al. praesternebant): ceteros ruerem... et prosternebam, Ter. Ad. 3, 21: pondere silvam, Ov. M. 8, 776: prostraturus humi corpus, Curt. 8, 5, 6; cf. Liv. 9, 6: se ad pedes alicujus, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45; so, prosterne se et supplicare alicui, id. Planc. 20, 50: his auditis prostraverant se omnes humi, Liv. 45, 20, 9: hostem prostravit, fudit, occidit, Cic. Phil. 14, 10, 27: hostem ferro, Sil. 7, 397: legio prosternitur lais arvis, Val. Fl. 6, 508: telo virum, id. ib. 3, 185: lapsu equi prostratus, Tac. H. 4, 34.—**II.** Trop. **1.**

To throw to the ground, to overthrow, subvert, ruin, destroy, etc. (freq. and class.): omnia cupiditate ac furore, Cic. Clu. 6, 15; 31, 70; cf.: jacet ille nunc prostratus, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2; and: afflictâ et prostrata virtus, id. de Or. 2, 52, 211; id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: malevolorum obtreactiones, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1: mores civitatis, Plin. 36, 15, 24; § 113: carminum studium, Tac. Or. 11:

se prosternere, to demean or debase one's self, Cic. Par. 1, 14: prostrata est Philisthaea omnis, Vulg. Isa. 14, 31.—**2.** To prostitute, Suet. Caes. 2; id. Tib. 35; id. Calig. 24; Just. 12, 7, 11; Arn. 2, 73 (in Plin. Pan. 31 the true read is praesterni).

prosthesis, is, f., = *πρόσθεσις*, and **prothesis**, is, f., = *πρόθεσις*, a grammatical figure consisting in the prefixing of a letter or syllable to a word, *prosthesis*; as gnatus for natus, tetuli for tuli, Charis. 4; Diom. 2.

prostitibilis, is, f. [*prosto*], a harlot, prostitute, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 56.

prostitûla, ae, f. [*id.*], a prostitute, Plaut. ap. Non. 423, 18; Tert. Apol. 6.

prostitûlum, i, n. [*id.*]. **I.** A prostitute, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 6; Vulg. Lev. 21, 7.—**B.** Transf., a male who prostitutes himself, Arn. 6, 199.—**II.** A brothel, Isid. Orig. 18, 42, 2; Vulg. Ezech. 16, 24; also, in transf. signif., id. Joel 3, 3.

pro-stitûo, ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a. [*statuo*]. **I.** To place before or in front, Arn. 5, 177.

II. To expose publicly to prostitution, to prostitute: cras populo prostitutam vos, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 45; Sen. Contr. 1, 2: quae (meretrix) sese toto corpore prostituit, Cat. 110, 8: pudicitiam suam, Suet. Ner. 29; Lact. 3, 21, 6: formam, Petr. 126: faciem suam lucro, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 42: corpora libidinibus, Lact. 5, 9, 16; 1, 20, 15: virgines, Just. 21, 3, 2.—**B.** Transf.: famam alicujus, to prostitute, dishonor, sully, Cato ap. Gell. 17, 13, 4: ingrato vocem foro, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 5.—Hence, **prostitutus**, a, um, *P. a.*, exposed publicly, prostituted: infans, Mart. 9, 7, 7 *P.*—*Sup.*: prostitutissima lupa Larentina, Tert. Apol. 25.—*Subst.*: **prostituta**, ae, f., a harlot, prostitute, Plin. 30, 1, 5, § 15; 10, 63, 83, § 172; Sen. Ben. 7, 4, 7 sq.; Suet. Calig. 36; 40; Lact. 1, 10, 15; 3, 22, 8; Vulg. Baruch, 6, 10.—**B.** Trop., unchaste: sermones prostituti ac theatrales, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

prostitûto, ōnis, f. [*prostituo*]. **I.** Prostitution, Arn. 2, 53; Tert. Pudic. 6; Aug. in Ps. 128, 6.—*Plur.*: mulierum, Lact. 5, 8, 7.—**II.** In gen., a dishonoring, profaning: imaginum, Tert. Apol. 27.

prostitutor, ōris, m. [*id.*]. **I.** A prostitute, pander, Tert. Cult. Fem. 9.—**II.** In gen., one who dishonors, a violator: Christiani sacramenti, Tert. Pudic. 10; id. Cult. Fem. 2, 10.

prostitutus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from *prostituo*.

pro-sto, stiti, stitum, 1, v. n. ***I.** To stand forth, stand out, project: angellis prostantibus, Lucr. 2, 428.—**II.** To stand in a public place. **A.** Of a seller, to offer one's wares for sale, carry on one's business (cf. *propono*): hi (lenones) saltem in occultis locis prostant, vos in foro ipso, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 21.—**B.** Of wares, to be set out or exposed for sale: liber prostat, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2.—**2.** In part., to sell one's body, prostitute one's self: si mater tua prostitisset, Sen. Contr. 1, 2; Juv. 1, 47; 3, 65; 9, 24; P. Syrus ap. Petr. 55 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 43 *fin.*—**B.** Transf.: illud amicitiae quondam venerabile numen Prostat et in quaestu pro meretrice sedet, prostitutes herself, is venal, Ov. P. 2, 3, 20.

† **prostomis**, idis, f., = *προστομῖς*, an instrument to hold a horse by the nose, a barnacle, twitch, beak; trop., a drinking-vessel, Lucil. ap. Non. 1, n. 84 (others read *postomis*, q. v.).

prostratio, ōnis, f. [*prosterno*], an overthrowing, subverting, prostration (post-class.): disciplinae, Tert. Praescr. 41.

prostrator, ōris, m. [*id.*], an overthrower, prostrator (late Lat.): hostium, Jul. Firm. Err. Prof. Relig. 21 *fin.*

prostratus, a, um, *Part.*, from *prosterno*.

† **prostylos**, on, adj., = *πρόστυλος*, having pillars in front: aedes, Vitruv. 3, 1; 7 praef. *fin.*

† **prostypum**, i, n., = *πρόστυπον*, a pattern, model, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 152; v. Sillig. N. cr.

pro-sûbigo, ere, v. a. ***I.** To dig up, cast up: terram, Verg. G. 3, 256.—***II.** To fashion beforehand, prepare: fulmina Cyclops Prosubigit, Val. Fl. 4, 288.—***III.** To

tear down, trample on: molam pede, Prud. *στέφ.* 3, 130.

1. pro-sum, fûi, prôdesse, v. n., to be useful or of use, to do good, benefit, profit.

I. In gen., constr. with *dat.*, a subject-clause, or *absol.*, rarely with *ad* or *in* and *acc.*: sibi prodesset, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 2 (Trag. v. 310 Vahl.); cf.: qui nec sibi nec alteri prosunt, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36: multis, id. Lael. 1, 4: nihil tibi litterae meae proderunt, id. Fam. 2, 17, 7.—With *subj.-clause*: multum prodest ea quae metuuntur ipsa contemnere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30, 64: iis carum et jucundum esse maxime prodest, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 16; cf. id. ib. 11, 43: quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov. M. 13, 935: nec quicquam tibi prodest Aërias tentasse domos, Hor. C. 1, 28, 4; id. Epod. 17, 60; id. S. 1, 2, 113: quae scire magis jurat quam prodest, Sen. Ep. 106, 3.—*Absol.*: prodesset aequum est, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 11: quorum altera prosunt, Cin. Fin. 3, 21, 69: studia aliena ac nihil profutura, Sall. J. 1, 5: magis tamen Menenianum profuit iudicium, Liv. 2, 52; Quint. 4, 1, 3; 11, 1, 9: quae nocere sequar, fugiam quae profere credam, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 11: aut prodesset volunt aut delectare poëtae, id. A. P. 333: tu tantum corpore prodes, Nos animo, Ov. M. 13, 365.—With *ad* or *in* and *acc.*: id mirum, quantum profuit ad concordiam civitatis, Liv. 2, 1: in id quoque prodest, ut, etc., Quint. 8, 3, 9: in commune, id. 6, 1, 7.—With *abl.*: constantia multum prodest in amore, Prop. 2, 26, 27.—**II.** In part., of medicines, to be good, be beneficial: fabam voci prodesset, Plin. 22, 25, 69, § 141: balineum assumo, quia prodest, Plin. Ep. 7, 21, 3: ad tormina, Plin. 22, 25, 63, § 131: contra ignem sacrum, id. 20, 7, 25, § 59.—With *inf.*: contra anginas tritum in poscâ gargarizare prodest, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 52.

2. prôsum, = *prorsum*, q. v.

prôsumia, ae, f., a small kind of vessel for reconnoitring, a spy-boat, Caecil. ap. Non. 536, 11 sq. (Com. Rel. pp. 29 and 45 Rib.); cf.: prorsumia genus navigii speculatorium parvum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.

Prosumnus, i, m., the name of a Levâ favorite of Bacchus, who showed the latter the way to the infernal regions, Arn. 5, 176.

(pro-sûmo), prorsumpserit, a false read. for *praesumpserit*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 6; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

prosurgô, ere, 3, v. n., to rise up (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 11.

prôsus, a, um, v. 2. *prorsus*.

Prôsymna, ae, or **Prôsymnê**, es, f., = *Πρόσυμνα*, a country or town of Argolis, Stat. Th. 1, 383; 3, 325.

protâgion, ūi, n., a good kind of wine, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 76.

Protâgoras, ae, m., = *Πρωταγόρας*, a celebrated sophist of Abdera, a disciple of Democritus, and an older contemporary of Socrates; he was banished from Athens on a suspicion of atheism, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2; 1, 23, 63; id. Ac. 2, 46, 142; id. Brut. 8, 30; 12, 46; Gell. 5, 3, 1 sq.—Hence,

Protâgôron, ūi, n., = *Πρωταγόρεϊον*, a dictum or maxim of Protagoras, Gell. 5, 11, 1.

† **protâsis**, is, f., = *πρότασις*. **I.** An assertion, proposition (pure Lat. effatum), App. Dogm. Plat. p. 29.—**II.** The beginning or first part of a play, Don. Ter. And. praef.

† **protâticus**, a, um, adj., = *πρωτατικός*, appearing in the first part of a play: persona, Don. Ter. And. praef.

Prote, es, f. **I.** One of the Stæchades, islands on the southern coast of Gaul, now Porquerolles, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 79.—**II.** An island of the Ionian Sea, now Protî, Mel. 2, 7.

protectio, ōnis, f. [*protego*], a covering over; trop., a protecting, protection (post-class.): fidei, Tert. Fug. in Persec. 2: armorum, Ambros. Serm. 8: Dei, Vulg. Ps. 90, 1.

protector, ōris, m. [*id.*]. **I.** In gen., a coverer; trop., a protector (post-class.): legum protectores, Tert. Apol. 6; Vulg. Ps. 17, 3.—**II.** In part., one of the life-guard or body-guard (post-class.): inter protectores suos, Spart. Carac. 7; Amm. 14, 7, 9; Cod. Th. 6, 24; Inscr. Grut. 1028, 2 al.

protectorius, a, um, adj. [protector, II.], of or belonging to the life-guard or body-guard: dignitas, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 5; Cod. Just. 12, 47, 2.

proctum, i, n. [protego, I. B.], the projecting part of a roof, the eaves (post-Aug.), Dig. 9, 2, 29; 47, 7, 6; 43, 25, 15; Inscr. Maff. Mus. Veron. 448, 2: vinearum, Plin. 17, 12, 18, § 89.

1. protectus, a, um, Part., from protego.

2. protectus, ūs, m. [protego], a covering (post-class.): tignorum, Dig. 8, 2, 41.

pro-tēgo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., to cover before or in front, to cover over, cover, protect (class.; syn.: defendo, tutor). **I.** Lit.: tabernacula protecta hederā, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: rates cratibus ac pluteis, id. ib. 1, 25 fin.: aedes: to furnish with a projecting roof, Cic. Top. 4, 24: hunc scutis protegent hostes, to cover, protect, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: se umbone, Just. 33, 2, 4: caput contra solem, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 131: scutis protecti corpora longis, Verg. A. 8, 662: protegenti corporis memor, Liv. 2, 6.—**B.** In partic., to put up a shed, penthouse, or projecting roof (jurid. Lat.): hic in suo protexit, Dig. 9, 2, 29: jus prociendi protegentive, ib. 8, 2, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To cover or shield from danger, to defend, protect (rare and class.): jacentem et spoliatum defendo et protego, Cic. Sull. 18, 50: ad protegendum regem, Liv. 42, 15: viros optimos, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 36; Tac. A. 1, 13 fin.: aliquem adversus criminantes, id. H. 2, 60: causam, Juv. 11, 32: Dominus exercituum proteget eos, Vulg. Zach. 9, 15.—**2.** Transf., to ward off, keep off: hie-mes, Stat. S. 3, 1, 121.—**B.** To cover up, screen, conceal (very rare): nequitiam supercilio truci, Vell. 2, 100, 5: risu protectis insidiis, Just. 38, 1, 9: paritidici immunitatem metu majore, Quint. Decl. 8, 1.

pro-tēlo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [telum], to drive forth or forwards, to drive away, put to flight, repulse, remove (only ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: protelare longe propellere, ex Graeco videlicet πρῆλε, quod significat longe, Paul. ex Fest. p. 235 Müll.: equites, Sisenn. ap. Non. 363, 18: Romanos impetu suo protelant, id. ib. 363, 4: aliquem patriā, Turp. ib. 363, 16 (Com. Rel. p. 83 Rib.): aliquem saevitidis dictis, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 36: hanc cladem de vestris manibus, App. M. 8, p. 209, 36; p. 178 Bip.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To prolong, put off, protract, delay, defer: diem cautionis, Dig. 39, 2, 4: admonitionem, ib. 5, 1, 2 fin.: item invito iudice, Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13: annis quadraginta sexcenta milia hominum protelavit, prolonged, i. e. preserved their lives, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 21: protelatur dies in terrā possessionis vestrae, Vulg. Deut. 5, 33.—**B.** To lead or bring anywhere: aliquem in portum divinae clementiae, Tert. Poen. 4: ignorantiam in occasionem, id. Spect. 1.

protelum, i, n. **I.** A row of oxen, etc., harnessed together for draught, a team: protelo trini boves unum aratrum ducent, Cato ap. Non. 363, 10; Lucil. ib. 363, 7 and 8: boum, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 45: bina ternaque, id. 18, 18, 48, § 173; cf.: protelum, ἑξάμτρον, Gloss. Philox.—**II.** Transf., a line, row, succession (ante-class. and poet.): protelo plagarum continuato, Lucr. 2, 531; 4, 190.

pro-tendo, di, sum and tum, 3, v. a., to stretch forth or out, to extend (not in Cic.; syn. porrigo). **I.** Lit.: hastas, Verg. A. 11, 606 Wagn.: brachia in mare, Ov. M. 14, 191: supinas manus ad genua alicujus, Petr. 17 fin.: aciem (oculorum) in aestus pelagi, Cat. 64, 127: cervicem fortiter, Tac. A. 15, 67: cochleae bina ceu cornua protendentes contrahentesque, Plin. 9, 32, 51, § 101: protentis hastis, Tac. A. 14, 37: pedes temo protentus in octo, Verg. G. 1, 171: consanguineam protendere dextram, Sil. 1, 655: praerupta protendit juga Cithaeron, Sen. Phoen. 12.—**Mid.** to stretch forth or out, to extend: inter digitos medius longissime protenditur, projects, Plin. 11, 43, 99, § 244: protenditur ad Bactros usque gens Mardorum, reaches, extends, id. 6, 16, 18, § 47: anns haec in pellis periculum protenditur, is swelled out, distended with drink, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Schol. Hor. S. 1, 6, 22.—**Of a river:** usque ad colla cornipedum protentus, swollen, Sil. 16, 387.—**II.**

Trop., to make long, to prolong, lengthen, extend (post-class.): utramvis partem in plura verba protendere, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 267 Oud.: praepositiones producere atque protendere, to prolong in pronunciation, Gell. 2, 17, 1; 6: barbarea protendere, id. 4, 17, 7.—Hence, **protentus**, a, um, P. a., stretched out, lengthened, extended (post-class.): Phocis lucis in exortum protentior, extending farther, Avien. Perieg. 597: protentior vita, Sol. 30.

protēnis, v. protinus.

protensio, ōnis, f. [protendo]. **I.** Lit., a stretching out: manus, Hier. Ep. 29.—**II.** As a lit. transl. of προτάσις, a proposition, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 36.

* **pro-tentatus**, a, um, Part. [tento], tried, tested: protentatā manu, Avien. Arat. 85.

protentus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from protendo.

protēnus, adv., v. protinus.

pro-termino, āre, v. a., to move forward, to widen, extend the boundaries (post-class.): fines usque et usque, App. M. 9, p. 235, 11: possessionis metas in Rhodanum, Sid. Ep. 3, 1 fin.

pro-tēro, trivi, tritum, 3, v. a. * **I.** To drive forth, tread away: ver proterit aestas Interitura, i. e. supplants, Hor. C. 4, 7, 9.—**II.** To tread under foot, trample down, wear away, crush, bruise (class.; syn. proculco).

A. Lit.: aliquem pedibus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 13: homines elephantis proterendos substravit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 14: januam limā, i. e. to destroy, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 9: equitatus aversos proterere incipit, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: agmina curru, Verg. A. 12, 330: florentia arva, Ov. M. 2, 791: adversum rota proterit agmen, Sil. 2, 175: ulmus labens proterit uvas, Stat. Th. 8, 747: seges torrefacta proteritur, Col. 2, 21, 3.—**B.** Transf., in gen., to overthrow, beat, crush, defeat, destroy: Marte Poenos, Hor. C. 3, 5, 34: protrita hostium aecies, Tac. H. 2, 26: aliquem proterere et concutere, to maltreat, abuse, trample upon, Cic. Fl. 2, 22, 53; cf.: pati urbem proteri atque concutari, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 66: ruinā sua proteri, Vell. 2, 91, 4: umbram, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 25: omnia ferro, Just. 24, 4, 6: barbaram plebem, Amm. 15, 4, 12.—Hence, **protritus**, a, um, P. a., worn out (by rubbing); hence, of words, of frequent use, common, trite, vulgar (post-class.): verba, Gell. 5, 21, 4; 12, 2, 1; 18, 4, 6.

pro-terreo, ūi, itum, 2, to frighten or scare away, to drive away by terror, to frighten, terrify (rare but class.): filium Proterruisti hinc, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 37: aliquem adverso equo, Verg. A. 12, 291: aliquem jaculo parmāque, Stat. Th. 2, 645: feras ardentibus facibus, App. M. 8, p. 208, 39; Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 77: patriā pulsus atque proterritus, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 5: tu a tuis aedibus vi atque armis proterritis, id. Caecin. 13, 37; 9, 24; 11, 31: proterritis hostibus atque in fugam coniectis, Caes. B. G. 5, 58.

proterritus, a, um, Part., from proterreo.

proterve, adv., v. protervus fin. A.

protervia, ae, f. [protervus], wantonness, impudence (post-class.), Aus. Idyll. 10, 172: procurum, id. Per. 22; Ambros. Interp. Job. 3, 2, 5.

protervio, ire, v. n. [id.], to be bold, shameless, impudent (post-class.), Tert. Patient. 12 fin.

protervitas, ātis, f. [id.], pertness, sauciness, boldness, impudence (class.): protervitas levior est quaedam contumelia, procacitas major, petulantia maxima, Don. Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 10: coërcere protervitate, Pac. ap. Non. 121, 15 (protervitas, acc. to Fest. s. v. redhostre, p. 270 Müll.); Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 10; Cic. Cael. 12, 29: urit me Glycerae nitor, Urit grata protervitas, forwardness, wantonness, Hor. C. 1, 19, 7.

proterviter, adv., v. protervus fin. B.

protervus, a, um, adj. [protero; qs. trampling on every thing; hence], violent, vehement. **I.** Lit. (poet.): venti, Hor. C. 1, 26, 2: Africus, id. Epod. 16, 22: Eurys, Ov. H. 11, 14: stella canis, scorching, oppressive, id. Am. 2, 16, 4.—**II.** Trop., forward, bold, pert, wanton, shameless, impudent (class.); generally milder than procaax and petulans; v. protervitas): petulans

protervo animo sum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 1: homo, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35; 1, 18, 61: dictum aut factum, id. ib. 2, 14, 47: vidua, id. Cael. 16, 38: Satyri, turba proterva, Ov. H. 5, 136: juvenes, Hor. C. 1, 25, 2: rixae, id. ib. 3, 14, 26: frons, id. ib. 2, 5, 15: oculi, Ov. H. 17, 77: manus, id. M. 5, 671: Musa, id. R. Am. 362: lingua, id. Ib. 520: sal protervum, ribald wit, Mart. 10, 9, 2.—**Comp.**: meretrix protervior, Just. 30, 2, 2.—Hence, adv., in two forms, proterve and proterviter. **A.**

proterve. **1.** In a bad sense, boldly, wantonly, shamelessly, impudently (class.): aedes arietare, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 1: proterve iracundus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 53 (immoderate, superbe, Don.): consectans alicui proterve, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68.—**Comp.**, Ov. A. A. 1, 599.—**Sup.**, Aug. Civ. Dei. 5, 22.—**2.** In a good sense, boldly, with spirit: confidenter pro se et proterve loqui, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 207.—**B.** **proterviter**, boldly, wantonly, shamelessly, impudently, Enn. ap. Non. 513, 11 (Com. v. 8 Vahl.).

Protesilaus, i, m., = Πρωτεσίλαος, a son of Ipheclus, a native of Phylace in Thessaly, the husband of Laodamia, and the leader of the Thessalians against Troy, where he was the first man killed, Ov. M. 12, 68; Prop. 1, 19, 7; Mel. 2, 2; Hyg. Fab. 103 sq.—Hence, **II. Protesilaus**, a, um, adj., Protesilaean: domus, Cat. 68, 74.

protestatio, ōnis, f. [protestor], a declaration, protestation (post-class.): amoris, Symm. Ep. 1, 56: veritatis suae, Hilar. Trin. 1, 27; Vulg. 2 Macc. 7, 6.

pro-testor, ātus, 1, v. dep. a. (act. collat. form **protesto**, āre, acc. to Prisc. p. 799), to declare in public, to bear witness, testify, protest (post-Aug.): praedicor, protestor, non ego paritidum faciam, Quint. Decl. 4, 21: quae mihi conscius sum, protestabor, Front. Nep. Am. 2 Mai: floris species florem rerum protestatur, Macr. S. 1, 17 fin.: mulier magno fidem praesidis protestata clamore, App. M. 10, p. 252; Vulg. Act. 20, 23; Just. Inst. proem. 1.—With object-clause: quippe protestantur, pietatis gratiā id se facere, Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 8.

Proteus (dissyll.), ei and eos, m., = Πρωτεύς, a sea-god who often changed his form; he was in the service of Neptune, and kept his sea-calves, Ov. M. 8, 731; 2, 9; id. A. A. 1, 761; Hor. C. 1, 2, 7; Verg. G. 4, 388; Ov. F. 1, 367: Protei columnae, i. e. the boundary of Egypt, Verg. A. 11, 262.—**Transf.**, of a fickle person: Protea tene-re, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90; of a cunning person, id. S. 2, 3, 71; cf. Amm. 29, 1, 39.

† **prothēorema**, ātis, n., = προθεώρημα, a considering beforehand, preconsideration, Mart. Cap. 2, § 138.

prothēsis, v. prothesis.

Prothēnor, ōris, m., a hero at the wedding of Perseus, Ov. M. 5, 98.

† **prothymē**, adv., = προθύμως, willingly, gladly, with pleasure; only Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 23.

† **prothymia**, ae, f., = προθυμία, readiness, willingness, inclination, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 53; 5, 2, 11; Marc. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. 2, 5 Mai.

† **prothýra**, ōrum, n., = πρὸθύρα. **I.** In a Grecian house, the space before the door, the vestibule, Vitruv. 6, 10.—**II.** In a Roman house, a railing or wicket before the door, the Gr. ἀνάθυρα, Vitruv. 6, 10.

prothýris, idis, f., = προθύρις, an ornament over a door or pillars, called also ancon, Vitruv. 4, 6 dub.

protinam (protēnam), adv. [protinus], forthwith, immediately (ante-class.): protinam a protinus, continuitatem significans, Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll.: exinde me illico protinam dedi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 84; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 1, 7; id. Cas. 5, 3, 13; id. Pers. 4, 5, 8; Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 13; Naev. ap. Non. 376, 13 (Com. Rel. p. 12 Rib.).

protinis (protēnis), adv. [id.], forthwith, immediately (ante-class.), Afran. ap. Non. 376, 6 (Com. Rel. p. 178 Rib.).

pro-tinus (less properly **pro-tēnus**), adv. [tenus], before one's self, forward, farther on, onward. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.; syn.: statim, continuo, actutum): praecipisse, ut pergeret protinus, quid retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: ipse capellas Protinus aeger ago,

drive along before me, Verg. E. 1, 13: *quā* (voce) protinus omne Contremuit nēmus, *far and wide*, id. A. 7, 513.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Right on, continuously, constantly, uninterruptedly* (rare; not in Cic.). **1.** In space, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 19: trans Lygios Gothos regnantur... protinus deinde ab Oceano Rugii et Lemovii, Tac. G. 43 fin.: summa (vertebra) protinus caput sustinet, Cels. 8, 1.—**2.** In time or order: post ad oppidum hoc vetus continuo mecum exercitum protinus obducam, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 13; Sisenn. ap. Non. 376, 28; Tubero, ib. 376, 32: protinus ut moneam, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 67: trajecto missa lacerto Protinus hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem, Verg. A. 10, 340; id. G. 4, 1: felix si protinus illum Aequasset nocti ludum, id. A. 9, 337.—**B.** *Forthwith, immediately, directly, from the very first, instantly, on the spot* (class.; but rare in prose until post-Aug. per.): oratio protinus perficiens auditorem benevolam, *at the very outset*, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20: hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: tu protinus unde Divitias aerisque ruam, dic, augur, acervos, Hor. S. 2, 5, 21.—With a negative: non protinus, *not immediately*, Quint. 10, 1, 3.—With *ex* or *ab*, *immediately or directly after*: ex fugā protinus auxilia discesserunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: protinus ab ipsā curatione, Cels. 7, 26, 5: a partu, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 226: ab adoptione, Vell. 2, 104, 3; cf.: protinus post cibum, Cels. 7, 26, 26.—With *ut*, *quam*, *atque*, *as soon as*, *as soon as ever*; with *ut*: protinus ut percussus est aliquis, Cels. 5, 26, 26; Val. Max. 5, 4, 4; Quint. 1, 1, 3.—With *quam*, Plin. 10, 28, 40, § 75 (al. quā); 15, 17, 18, § 67.—With *atque*, Sol. 46 fin.—**PROV.** Protinus ad censum, de moribus ultima fiet quaestio, Juv. 3, 140.

protocōmīum, i, n., = πρωτοκόμιον, *the place where the hair begins*, Veg. Vet. 2, 11 dub. (al. procomion).

Protōgēnes, is, m., = Προτογένης, *a celebrated Grecian painter of Caumus, on the coast of Caria*, Cic. Brut. 18; id. Att. 2, 21, 4; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 104; Gell. 15, 31 fin.

prō-tollo, ēre, v. a. **I.** *To stretch forth or out, to bring forth* (ante- and post-class.): manum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 71: Pleiadas, Avien. Arat. 567.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *To prolong, protract, put off, defer*, Lucil. ap. Non. 159, 23: vitam in crastinum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 43: mortem sibi, id. ib. 2, 8, 11: feturam mulierum non ultra decimum mensem, Gell. 3, 16, 15.—**2.** *To elevate, raise*: vox a minore solita ad majorem protolli, Amm. 31, 7, 11.

† **protōmēdia**, ae, f., = πρωτομηδία, *an herb, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 185.

† **protōmysta**, ae, m., = πρωτομύστης, *a chief priest in mystic ceremonies*, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

* **pro-tōno**, āre, v. a., *to thunder forth*: tali protonat ira, Val. Fl. 4, 205.

† **protōplastus** (prōtoplastus, Alcm. 2, 35), i, m., = πρωτοπλαστός (first-formed), *the first man*; in plur., *the first men*, Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 2 fin.; id. adv. Jud. 13; Alcm. 2, 35.

† **protopraxia**, ae, f., = πρωτοπραξία, *the privilege of being preferred to other creditors*, = jus primae exactionis, Plin. Ep. 10, 109.

protōsēdeo, ēre, v. n. [πρωτος-edeo], *to sit in the first place*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 15.

† **protostasia**, ae, f., = πρωτοστασία, *the office of chief collector of taxes in the municipia, the chief collectorship*, Cod. Th. 11, 23, 2; Cod. Just. 8, 10, 41.

† **protōtomus**, a, um, adj., = πρωτότομος, *that is cut off first, of the first cutting*: caules, the earliest cabbage-sprouts, Col. 10, 369 (cf. Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 137); so, coliculi, Mart. 14, 101.—**2.** As subst.: **protōtōmi**, ōrum, m., *cabbages of the first cutting*, Mart. 10, 48, 16.

† **protōtūpia**, ae, f., = πρωτοτυπία, *the office of one who has charge of the commutation for recruits*, Cod. Th. 6, 35; 11, 23.

† **protōtūpus**, a, um, adj., = πρωτότυπος, *original, primitive* (post-class.): metra, standard metre, Mar. Vict. p. 2552 P.

prōtractē, adv. [protractus], *with the*

time dragged (late Lat.; music. t. t.), Pauli et Steph. Reg. ad Mon. 7.

prōtractio, ōnis, f. [protraho], *a drawing out, lengthening, protraction* (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

1. prōtractus, a, um, Part., from protraho.

† **2. prōtractus**, ūs, m. [protraho], *a prolonging, protraction*: LONGI, Inscr. Amadut. Anecd. Litt. 2, p. 480.

prō-trāho, xi, ctum, 3 (sync. form prōtraxit for prōtraxistis, Sil. 16, 84.—*Inf.* prōtraxe for prōtraxisse, Lucr. 5, 1159), v. a., *to draw or drag forth, to bring forth or out, pull out, to draw to a place* (class.; cf.: *pro-mo*, *pro-fero*). **I.** Lit., Cels. 7, 12, 1: aliquem e tentorio, Tac. H. 4, 27: me istam capillo protracturum in viam, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 58: aliquem hinc in convivium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 24: Calchanta in medios, Verg. A. 2, 123: aliquem in medium manibus suis, Suet. Ner. 53: ad operas mercenarias statim protrahi, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22: pedibusque informē cadaver (Caci) Protrahitur, Verg. A. 8, 265: multa siti protracta corpora, Lucr. 6, 1264: e tentorio, Tac. H. 4, 27.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to drag forth, to draw or bring anywhere*: aliquid in lucem, Lucr. 4, 1189: ad gestum pueros, id. 5, 1031: quidquid paulatim protrahit aetas In medium, id. 5, 1387 dub. (v. Lachm. II. p. 346): indicem ad indicium, Liv. 33, 28: nudi in medium protrahēbantur, id. 28, 29.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To bring to light, discover, disclose, reveal, expose, betray*: auctorem nefandi facinoris, Liv. 45, 5: inimicum, id. 44, 26: facinus per indicium, id. 27, 3: publicanorum fraudes, Vell. 2, 92, 2: nec meus indicio latitantes versus amicus Protraheret, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 71.—**2.** *To lengthen out any thing as to time, to prolong, protract, defer* (post-Aug.; syn.: *pro-ducere*, *propagare*): protrahere ac differre stipendia militum, Suet. Ner. 32: convivia in primam lucem, id. Caes. 52; cf.: epulas a medio die ad medium noctem, id. Ner. 27: in serum dimicationem protractā, id. Aug. 17: sermones, Vulg. Act. 20, 7.—*Pass.* in mid. force: quid diutius protrahor? *why dwell longer on this?* Vop. Tac. 6.—*Absol.*: quinque horas protraxit, i. e. he lingered for five hours, Suet. Ner. 33 fin.—**3.** *To weary, detain too long*: ne diutius te protraham, Vulg. Act. 24, 4.—**4.** *To extend, increase* (post-class.): utrum hoc usque ad Graecum sermonem tantum protrahimus, an verum et ad alium... dubitari potest, Dig. 45, 1, 1 fin.: insolentiam, Val. Max. 1, 5, 8 (al. pertraheret).—**5.** *To bring or reduce to*: ad paupertatem protractus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 72.

† **protrepticon** or **-um**, i, n., = προτρεπτικόν, *an exhortation, a hortatory or protreptical discourse*, Treb. Pol. 2; Stat. S. 5, 2 in lemm.; Aus. Idyll. 4 praef.; Sid. Ep. 1, 25.

† **pro-trico**, āre, v. n., *to make difficulties beforehand*, Not. Tir. p. 150.

prōtrimentum, i, n. [protero], *a dish composed of various ingredients hashed together, a ragout*, App. M. 8, p. 216.

prōtritus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from protero.

† **prōtrōpum**, i, n., = πρότροπον, *the first new wine that runs from the grapes before pressing*, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 85; Vitruv. 8, 3, 12: Cnidium, a kind of wine, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 75.

prō-trūdo, si, sum, 3, v. a., *to thrust or push forwards, to thrust forth, push out* (class.; syn.: *proturbo*, *propello*). **I.** Lit.: moles protruditur, Lucr. 4, 891; 4, 246 and 280: cylindrum, Cic. Fat. 19, 43: is... domo atque nostrā familiā protruditur, Afran. ap. Don. Ter. 3, 4, 34 (Com. Rel. p. 174 Rib.; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. II. p. 121); so, protrudi penatibus, *to be thrust out of doors*, Amm. 29, 1, 21.—**II.** Trop., of time, *to put off, defer*: comitia in Ianuarius mensem, Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 3.

prō-tūbēro, āre, v. n., *to swell or bulge out, to grow forth* (late Lat.), Sol. 45: poma, id. 46 fin.—**2.** Trop.: densa ne supra modum protuberent, Aus. Idyll. 13, praef. § 8; cf. id. ib. 16, 10.

* **prō-tūmidus**, a, um, adj., *swollen in front, protuberant, gibbous*: luna, App. de Deo Socr. p. 42, 1.

prō-turbo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to drive on or forward, to drive forth or away, to repel, repulse* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: his facile pulsus ac proturbatus, Caes. B. G. 2, 19 fin.: hostes telis, Liv. 5, 47: apes pigras et ignavas, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 67: extra tecta proturbantur, Col. 9, 15, 2: aliquem de domo, App. M. 9, p. 230, 20: aliquem laribus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 513; Tac. H. 2, 85: hostem Missilibus, Verg. A. 10, 801: hostes hinc comminus, id. 9, 441: in exilium proturbatus, Just. 3, 4, 12.—*Poet.*: silvas, *to bear down, overthrow, prostrate*, Ov. M. 3, 80.—**II.** Transf.: anhelatum murmur pectore, *to send forth, utter*, Sil. 5, 605: militum conviciis proturbatus, *attacked, assailed*, Tac. H. 1, 60: nuncius hunc (Aeolus) solio Boreas proturbat ab alto, *drives him from his lofty seat*, Val. Fl. 1, 597.

prō-tūtēla, ae, f., *a vice-guardian-ship, vice-tutelage*, Dig. 27, 5, 1; 8, 3, 24.

(**protypum**, i, a false read. for prostypum, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 152.)

protūrum, i, n., *a kind of wine made in the island of Lesbos*, Vitruv. 8, 3.

pro-ut, adv., v. 1. pro, I.

prōvectibilis, e, adj. [proveho], *capable of progress* (post-class.), Fulg. Cont. Virg. p. 747 Stav.

prōvectio, ōnis, f. [id.], *an advancement, promotion* (post-class.): dignitatis, Lact. 5, 11, 8.

prōvector, ōris, m. [id.], *a promoter* (ecccl. Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 17.

1. prōvectus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from proveho.

2. prōvectus, ūs, m. [proveho] (post-class.). **I.** *Advancement, promotion* to places of honor: honestiorum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 fin.—**II.** *Progress, increase, furtherance*: aetatis, Sid. Ep. 4, 4: praesentia domini provectus est agri, Pall. 1, 6, 1.—*Plur.*, Amm. 28, 4, 20.

(**prō-vēgēo**, ēre, a false read. for probito.)

prō-vēho, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., *to carry or conduct forwards, to carry or convey along, to conduct, convey, transport, etc.*, to a place; and freq. pass. in mid. signif., *to go, proceed, advance, move, drive, ride, sail, etc.*, to a place (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: eam pol provexi: avehere non quivi, *I took her on board the ship*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 24: alvos apum mulis, Plin. 21, 13, 43, § 74: aēr a tergo quasi provehat atque propellat, Lucr. 6, 1026.—*Mid.*: cum classe fretu provehi, Caes. B. C. 2, 3; id. B. G. 5, 8: provehimur portu, Verg. A. 3, 72: huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt, id. ib. 2, 24; Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 199: provectus equo, Liv. 23, 47: a terrā provectae naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: naves provectae in altum, id. B. G. 4, 28 fin.—**II.** Trop., *to carry on, along, or forwards, to lead on; to promote, advance, exalt, raise*: equo te tua virtus provexisset? *promoted, exalted*, Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 24: ad summos honores alios scientia juris provexit, Liv. 39, 40, 5; so, quosdam infimi generis ad amplissimos honores, Suet. Caes. 72; and: aliquem in consulatū, censuras et triumphos, Vell. 2, 128; cf.: studiosos amat, fovet, provehit, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 1: vim temperatam di quoque provehit In majus, Hor. C. 3, 4, 66: haec spes provexit, ut ad conspecta procul pecora decurrerent, *carried them so far, brought them to such a pitch, that, etc.*, Liv. 2, 50, 5; cf. *absol.*: illo etiam (forsitan pravo) gaudio provehente, quod, etc., id. 40, 14: quem e gregario milite Alexander virtutis causā provexerat, Just. 13, 4, 10: quos (reges), ad fastigium majestatis spectata moderatio provehebat, id. 1, 1, 1: quos provexerat, fortuna destitit, Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 5: in consulare provectus fuerat vestigium, Vell. 2, 69, 1: vitam in altum, q. s. *to drive it into a sea, i. e. into disquietude*, Lucr. 5, 1434.—**B.** *Mid.*, *to advance, proceed, go onwards, make progress, etc.*: ne videlicet ultra quam homini datum est noscitra provehantur, Quint. 6, proem. § 10: sentio me esse longius provectum quam proposita ratio postulare, *have been carried farther, have gone farther*, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: quod si qui longius in amicitia provecti essent, id. Lael. 10, 34: provectus longius quam voluit, id. Har.

Resp. 20, 43: imbecillitas in altum provehitur, id. Tusc. 4, 18, 42: provehi in maledicta, Liv. 35, 48: per altercationem ad continuas et infestas orationes proveci sunt, Tac. H. 4, 7.—**2.** Of speech, to draw out, protract, prolong: orationem, Cic. Dom. 12, 32: quid ultra Provehor? why do I say more? Verg. A. 3, 481.—Hence, **provectus**, a, um, P. a. of time, advanced: eum colere coepi non admodum grandem natu, sed tamen jam aetate provecum, Cic. Sen. 4, 10: provecum aetate mortua est, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: provecum nox erat, Tac. A. 13, 20: cum aetate jam provecum esset, Nep. Timol. 4, 1: senectute provecior, Arn. 6, 195; Aus. Epigr. 19: equis provecioribus tempora cavari incipiunt, Pall. 4, 13, 9: aetatis proveciae, Vulg. Gen. 18, 11.

(**pro-vendo**, ēre, a false read. for protruditur, Afran. ap. Don. ad Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 34; cf. Com. Rel. p. 174 Rib.; Lachm. Lucr. 2, p. 121; and v. protrudo.)

pro-venio, vni, ventum, 4, v. n., to come forth, appear (not in Cic.; syn. appareo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly ante-class.): proveniebant oratores novi, Naev. ap. Cic. Sen. 6, 20 (Com. Rel. p. 14 Rib.); scriptorum magna ingenia, Sall. C. 8, 3: in scenam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 155: quibus feminis menstrua non proveniunt, Cels. 2, 7.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To come forth, be brought forth, be born; to originate, arise, be produced (post-Aug.; cf. prognosco): deductis olim, quique mox provenire, haec patria est, vere born, Tac. H. 4, 65: neque Artemenem Dario provenisse, Just. 2, 10, 4: nec aliud ibi animal provenit, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 38; 10, 54, 75, § 152: insula, in qua candidum plumbum provenit, id. 4, 16, 30, § 104: lana, Ov. F. 4, 773; id. Am. 3, 1, 44: sic neque fistulosus (caseus) neque salsus neque aridus provenit, Col. 7, 8, 5.—**2.** To grow up, grow, thrive (so in Cæs. and Livy; cf. redeo): frumentum propter siccitatem angustius provenerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 24; Liv. 27, 8, 19; 45, 13, 16; Quint. 5, 14, 32: virgas roscidas si recideris, parum prospere proveniunt, Col. 4, 30, 6; 1, 2, 4; 3, 18, 2; Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 120: arbores sponte sua provenientes, id. 17, 1, 1, § 1: cum provenisset segetum copia, Amm. 28, 1, 17; Sen. Ben. 1, 12, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to come forth, appear (very rare): malum maximum, si id provenit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 26.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To spring, originate, arise; to come to pass, take place, to happen, occur (cf. accido, evenio): carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 39: ut ex studiis gaudium, sic studia hilaritate proveniunt, Plin. Ep. 8, 19, 2; cf. Alexandro simile provenisset ostentum, Suet. Aug. 94: provenire certa ratione, Col. 4, 29, 2.—**2.** To go on, proceed in any manner; to succeed, prosper, flourish, turn out: decumae proveniunt male, Lucil. ap. Non. 521, 3.—Transf., of personal subjects, to whom any thing turns out in any manner: cum tu recte provenisti, since it has turned out well with you, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 35; id. Stich. 2, 2, 73; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 22; cf. nequiter multis modis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 57; Vulg. Phil. 1, 19: novā ubertate provenire terram, Plaut. A. 16, 2; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 12, 2.—**b.** Pregn., to go on well, to prosper, succeed, = succedere: si destinata provenissent, Tac. H. 4, 18: si consilium provenisset, id. ib. 3, 41: provenire dominationes, id. A. 3, 26: ut proveniant sine malo, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 68: ut initia belli provenissent, Tac. H. 2, 20 fin.; id. A. 14, 25.

proventus, ūs, m. [provenio], a coming forth, growing up, growth, increase; produce, yield, crop (not in Cic.; syn. redditus). **I.** Lit.: proventus oneret sulcos, Verg. G. 2, 518: papilionis, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 209: rosarum, id. 21, 5, 11, § 22: olei, id. 17, 21, 19, § 93: lactis, id. 20, 12, 48, § 122: uberi vinearum proventus, Suet. Claud. 16 fin.: ficus trifero proventus, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 71; Amm. 22, 8, 32; Sen. Ben. 4, 33, 2; id. Ep. 114, 1; cf. equinus proventus, Sol. 45, 5.—In plur.: frugum, Censor. 18, 7; Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 74; 19, 12, 62, § 189.—**B.** Transf., a supply, number: tum deinde efflorescat... oratorum ingens proventus, Quint. 12, 10, 11: postarum, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1: clarorum virorum, Just. 13, 1, 12: murium, Plin. 10, 65, 85, § 186: cuniculorum, id. 8, 55, 81, § 218.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., an issue,

result: errare, si qui in bello omnis secundos rerum proventus expectent, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: omnes milites intenti pugnae proventus expectabant, id. ib. 7, 80: hujus peregrinationis, App. M. 2, p. 120, 12.—**B.** In partic., a fortunate issue, happy result, success: superioris temporis, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: secundarum rerum, Liv. 45, 41: orationis, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 18; Vulg. 1 Cor. 10, 13.

proverbialis, e, adj. [proverbium], proverbial (post-class.): versus, Gell. 2, 22, 24.—Adv.: **proverbialiter**, **proverbialiter**, Amm. 29, 2, 25; Sid. Ep. 7, 9; Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37.

proverbum, ii, n. [pro-verbum]. **I.** An old saying, a saw, maxim, adage, proverb (class.; syn. adagium): ex quo illud factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33; cf. id. ib. 3, 19, 77: in proverbii consuetudinem venire, id. ib. 2, 15, 55: illud in proverbium venit, Liv. 40, 46: quod est Graecis hominibus in proverbio, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 53; id. Or. 70, 235: quod proverbii loco dici solet, id. Phil. 13, 12, 27: proverbii locum obtinere, id. Tusc. 4, 16, 36: vulgare, id. Fam. 10, 20, 2: acta agimus, quod vetatur veteri proverbio, id. Lael. 22, 85: ut proverbium loquitur vetus, Amm. 14, 11, 12.—In plur.: in communibus proverbiiis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 121: proverbii opportune aptata, Quint. 6, 3, 97.—**II.** A byword, a subject of contemptuous reference (post-class.): et eris perditus in proverbium, Vulg. Deut. 28, 37; id. 3 Reg. 9, 7.

proversus, a, um, Part., from pro-vertō.

pro-vertō (-vortō), nō perf., sum, 3, v. a., to turn forwards (ante-class.): ut transversus, non proversus cedit, quasi cancer solet, turned forwards, i. e. straightforwardly, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 81 Müll.: provorsum fulgur appellatur, quod ignoratur noc tu an interdiu sit factum, etc., Fest. p. 229 Müll.

providē, adv., v. providus fin.

providens, entis, Part. and P. a., from providēo.

providenter, adv., v. provideo, P. a. A. fin.

providentiā, ae, f. [provideo]. **I.** Foresight, foreknowledge: providentiā est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur ante quam factum sit, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160: timoris tormentum memoria reducit, providentiā anticipat, Sen. Ep. 5, 9.—**II.** Foresight, forethought, forecast, precaution, providence (cf. prudentia): deorum providentiā mundum administrari, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 117; cf. id. N. D. 1, 8, 18; 2, 22, 58; Quint. 11, 1, 23: alterum ex providentiā timorem afferre solet, Sall. J. 7, 5: plurimum tibi et usus et providentiā superest, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 9: jam te providentiā deorum primum in locum provexerat, id. Pan. 10, 4.—With object. gen.: neque feriendi neque declinandi providentiā, Tac. H. 4, 29: providentiā filiorum suorum, Dig. 33, 1, 7 fin.—In plur.: agnosce bonitatem dei ex providentiis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 4 fin.—**B.** Transf. **1.** The government of the world by infinite wisdom and foresight, providence (post-class.): tua, Pater, providentiā gubernat, Vulg. Sap. 14, 3; id. Act. 24, 2.—**2.** Providence, as a designation of the Deity (post-Aug.): vis illum (deum) providentiam dicere? recte dices, Sen. Q. N. 2, 45, 2: oratio, quā nihil praestantius homini dedit providentiā, Quint. 1, 10, 7; 1, 12, 19; 6 praef. § 4; 5, 12, 19; 10, 1, 109; 12, 1, 2; App. M. 6, p. 179, 12.—**3.** Providentiā, Providence, personified as a goddess, a transl. of the Gr. Πρὸνοια, Macr. S. 1, 17.

pro-videō, vidi, visum, 2, v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr. **A.** Lit., to see forwards or before one's self, to see in the distance, to discern, discern (very rare): ubi, quid petatur, procul provideri nequeat, Liv. 44, 35, 12.—**B.** Trop. **1.** To be provident or cautious, to act with foresight, to take care (rare but class.; syn. praecaveo): actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 4; id. Rab. Post. 1, 1: nisi providisses, tibi ipsi perendum fuisset, id. Verr. 2, 1, 61, § 157.—**2.** To see to, look after, care for; to provide, make preparation or provision for any thing (freq. and class.); constr. absol., with dat., de, ut, ne: multum in posterum pro-

viderunt, quod, etc., Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91: nihil me curassis, ego mihi providero, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 93: rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: conditioni omnium civium, Cic. Cael. 9, 22: ut consulas omnibus, ut provideas salutem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10, § 31.—**Impers. pass.:** a dis vitae hominum consuli et provideri, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4: est autem de Brundisio providendum, id. Phil. 11, 11, 26; cf. de re frumentaria, Caes. B. C. 3, 34: de frumento, id. B. G. 3, 3: ut quam rectissime agantur omnia providebo, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 4.—So with ne, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 51: cura et provide, ne quid ei desit, id. Att. 11, 3, 3: ne qua civitas suis finibus recipiat, a me provisum est, Caes. B. G. 7, 20; cf. impers.: provisum est, ne, etc., Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 14: provisum atque praecautum est, ne quid, etc., Liv. 36, 17.—**II.** Act. **A.** Lit., to see or perceive in the distance (very rare): nave provisā, Suet. Tib. 14; id. Dom. 14.—**B.** Trop.

1. In respect of time, to see or perceive beforehand, to foresee; to see before or earlier (class.): si qui, quae eventura sunt, provideant, Pac. ap. Gell. 14, 1, 34 (Trag. Rel. v. 407 Rib.); cf. Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 47: rem, quam mens providit, Lucr. 4, 884: quod ego, priusquam loqui coepisti, sensi atque providi, Cic. Vatin. 2, 4; cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 30: medicus morbum ingravescentem ratione providet, insidias imperator, tempestates gubernator, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 16: providere, quid futurum sit, id. Mur. 2, 4: quod adhuc conjecturā provideri possit, id. Att. 1, 1, 1: tempestas ante provisā, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: ratio explorata atque provisā, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 15: non hercle te providebam, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 44: aliquem, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 69.—**2.** To see to, look after, care for, give attention to; to prepare or provide for any thing: eas cellas provident, ne habeant in solo umorem, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 4: ut res tempusque postulat, provideas atque administres, Cic. Fam. 14, 21: providentiā haec potissimum providet, ut, etc., id. N. D. 2, 22, 58: omnia, Sall. C. 60, 4: ea, quae ad usum navium pertinerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: rem frumentariam, id. ib. 6, 9; cf. frumentum exercitui proviso, id. ib. 6, 44: provisi ante commentus, Tac. A. 15, 4: verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur, Hor. A. P. 311: omnia quae multo ante memor provisā repones, Verg. G. 1, 167; cf. providebam Dominum in conspectu meo, kept in view, i. e. in mind, Vulg. Ps. 15, 8.—**3.** Provide aliquid, to prevent, obviate an evil (syn. cavere): neque omnino facere aut providere quicquam poterant, Sall. J. 99, 2: Kritz: quicquid provideri potest, provide, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 1: quae consilio provideri poterunt, cavebuntur, id. ib. 10, 16, 2; Liv. 36, 17, 2; Plin. 34, 6, 14, § 30 Sillig; 34, 7, 18, § 40; Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 6.—Hence, **A.** **providens**, entis, P. a., foreseeing, providing, prudent (class.): homo multum providens, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 9.—Comp.: id est providentius, more prudent, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 1.—Sup.: providentissimus quisque, Tac. H. 1, 85; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 6.—Adv.: **providenter**, with foresight, providently, prudently, Sall. J. 90, 1; Plin. Pan. 1; Dig. 47, 3, 1.—Comp.: quanto melius quanto providentius, Quint. Decl. 14, 8.—Sup.: providentissime, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94; Plin. Ep. 10, 61 (69), 1; 10, 77 (81), 1.—**B.** **provisō**, adv., with foresight or forethought, prudently: temere, proviso, Tac. A. 12, 39.

providus, a, um, adj. [provideo]. **I.** Foreseeing: mens provida rerum futurarum, Cic. Div. 2, 57, 117: nec eum provida futuri, fefellit opinio, Liv. 23, 36: fati, Tib. 2, 5, 12: veri providus augur, Ov. M. 12, 18: nec futuri providus est nec praeteriti memor, Sen. Ep. 66, 35.—**II.** Cautious, circumspect, provident, prudent (syn.: cautus, consideratus): homines parum cauti providique, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: animal hoc providum, sagax... quem vocamus hominem, id. Leg. 1, 7, 22: orator prudens et providus, id. Part. 5, 15: dispice, ne sit parum providum, sperare ex aliis, quod tibi ipse non praestes, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 5: auspex, Hor. C. 3, 27, 8: mens, id. ib. 3, 5, 13; cf. Ulixes, id. Ep. 1, 2, 19.—**III.** Caring or providing for, provident of: natura consultrix et provida utilitatum opportunatūque omnium, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58: rerum vestrarum providus, Tac. A. 4, 38: opera providae solertisque naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 28;

provida cura ducis, Ov. F. 2, 60.—Hence. **adv.** **providē**, carefully, prudently (very rare): provide eligere, Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 97.

provincia, ae (old gen. PROVINCIAR, Inscr. Grut. 376, 6) [etym. dub.; perh. contr. for pro-ventia (cf. nuntius), the charge or government of a legate]. **I.** A province, i. e. a territory out of Italy, acquired by the Romans (chiefly by conquest), and brought under Roman government; freq., also, to be rendered provincial administration, employment, etc.: Sicilia prima omnium provincia est appellata, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 2: defendo provinciam Siciliam, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 5: provincia Syria, id. Fam. 15, 2, 1: Asia provincia, id. Fl. 34, 85: provincia Gallia, id. Font. 1, 2: praepone, praeficere aliquem provinciae, id. Fam. 2, 15, 4: tradere alicui provinciam, id. ib. 3, 3, 1: in provinciam cum imperio proficisci, id. ib. 3, 2, 1: administrare provinciam, id. ib. 15, 4, 1: provinciam consulari imperio obtinere, id. Fl. 34, 85; cf. id. Phil. 1, 8, 19: de provincia decedere, to retire from the administration of a province, id. Fam. 2, 15, 4: provinciam Lentulus deposuit, gave up, resigned, id. Pis. 21, 50: provincia consularis, governed by a former consul (proconsul), id. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 34: praetoria, governed by a former praetor, id. Phil. 1, 8, 19.—**2.** In gen., a province, division of a kingdom or empire: Judaea, Vulg. 1 Esdr. 5, 8: Babylonis, id. Dan. 2, 48.—**II.** Transf., in gen., official duty, office, business, charge, province (class.): parasitum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 14: hanc tibi impero provinciam, id. Mil. 4, 4, 23: abi in tuam provinciam, id. Cas. 1, 15: duram capere provinciam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 22: sibi provinciam depoposcit, ut me in meo lectulo trucidaret, Cic. Sull. 18, 52: qui eam provinciam susceperint, ut in balneis contruderentur, id. Cael. 26, 63: Sicinio Volsci, Aquilio Hernici provincia evenit, i. e. were given into his charge, were assigned to him to be subdued, Liv. 2, 40 fin.: cum ambo consules Appuliam provinciam haberent, id. 26, 22.—In plur., Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 15: ipsi inter se provincias partiuntur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35.

provincialis, e, adj. [provincia], of or belonging to a province, provincial: administratio, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43: scientia, the administration of a province, id. ib. 1, 1, 7, § 20: edictum, belonging to a province, id. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 118: molestia, arising from the administration of a province, id. Fam. 2, 7, 4: abstinentia, observed in the administration of a province, id. Sest. 3, 7: integritas, id. ib. 5, 13: ornamenta et comoda, id. Red. in Sen. 14, 34: parsimonia, Tac. Agr. 4: bellum, id. H. 1, 89: crimina, id. A. 4, 20 fin.: aditus ad me minime provinciales, not as they usually are with provincial administrators, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 5.—**II.** Subst.: **provincialis**, is, m., an inhabitant of a province; mostly in plur., the people of a province, provincials, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15; Suet. Calig. 39; Dig. 50, 16, 190.—Opp. to the inhabitants of Italy: Italicus es an provincialis? Plin. Ep. 9, 23, 2; Suet. Vesp. 9; cf. as adj., Col. 3, 3, 11.

***provinciātim**, adv. [id.], through the provinces, province by province: legiones provinciatim distribuit, Suet. Aug. 49; Amm. 31, 4, 4.

pro-vinco, vici, victum, 3, v. a., to conquer before, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Provinciae, p. 226 Müll.

pro-vindēmiātor, ōris, m., a star over the right shoulder of Virgo, which rises just before the vintage; called also Vindēmiatrix, Vindemitor, the Gr. ἀποπυρηνίης, Vittr. 9, 4, 1 Schneid. N. cr. (al. provindemia).

provisio, ōnis, f. [provideo]. **I.** A foreseeing, foreknowing: provisio animi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 30.—**II.** Foresight, providence: genus longa animi provisione fugiendum, Cic. Or. 56, 189.—**III.** Forethought, precaution for a thing: posteri temporis, Cic. Part. 20, 69: annonaria, i. e. a providing with provisions, purveying, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 18.—**2.** Hindrance, prevention of a thing: horum incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio, ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 21, 78.

1. provisō, adv., v. provideo fin. B.

2. pro-viso, ēre, v. n. and a., to go or

come forth to see (ante-class.): proviso, quid agat Pamphilus, Ter. And. 5, 5, 1: huc proviso, ut, ubi tempus siet, Deducam, id. Eun. 3, 1, 4; id. Ad. 5, 6, 1 (provisio duas res significat: procedo et video, Don.).—With acc.: si quem hominem expectant, eum solent provisere, to be on the lookout for him, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 2.

provisor, ōris, m. [provideo]. ***I.** A foreseer: ingruentium dominationum, Tac. A. 12, 4.—**II.** A provider: utilium tardus, Hor. A. P. 164: PROVIDORI EIVSDEM. PROVINCIAR, Inscr. Orell. 105: ORDINIS (decurionum), ib. 3766: civitatis, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 2.

1. provisus, a, um, Part., from provideo.

2. provisus, ūs (only in abl. sing.), m. [provideo] (Tacitean). ***I.** A looking before, looking into the distance: ne oculi quidem provisus juvabant, Tac. H. 3, 22.—**II.** Trop. ***A.** A foreseeing: periculi, Tac. A. 1, 27.—**B.** A caring for or furnishing beforehand, precaution, providing, providence: deum, Tac. A. 12, 6: dispositu provisusque civilium rerum peritus, id. H. 2, 5: rei frumentariae, id. A. 15, 8: curā, provisus deinde agere ac si hostis ingrueret, id. ib. 12, 12.

***pro-vivo**, ēre, v. n., to live on: quam spe sustentatam provixisse reor, Tac. A. 6, 25.

provocābilis, e, adj. [provoco], easily aroused, excitable (post-class.): motus liquidiorum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 198.

***pro-vocābulum**, i, n., a word that is used for another, a pronoun, Auct. ap. Varr. L. L. 8, § 45 Müll.

provocāciūs, a, um, adj. [provoco], called forth, excited (post-class.): animatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

provocatio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** A calling out, summoning, challenging to combat (post-Aug.): ex provocazione hostem interemit, Vell. 1, 12, 4; Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 81; 7, 28, 29, § 101; 33, 1, 4, § 12.—**II.** A stimulus, provocation, encouragement (late Lat.): in provocationem caritatis, Vulg. Heb. 10, 24.—**III.** A citation before a higher tribunal, an appeal (freq. and class.): ad populum provocatio esto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6; cf.: Publicola legem ad populum tulit... ne quis magistratus civem Romanum adversus provocationem necaret neve verberaret, id. Rep. 2, 31, 53; 2, 36, 61; 2, 37, 62; 3, 32, 44; id. de Or. 2, 43, 99; id. Agr. 2, 13, 33; Liv. 1, 26: provocationem interponere, to appeal, Dig. 49, 1, 18: est provocatio, an appeal lies, Liv. 3, 55; Sen. Ep. 108, 31: appellatio provocatioque, Liv. 3, 56 et saep.; Plin. praef. § 10.—In plur.: provocaciones omnium rerum, Cic. Rep. 1, 40, 62.

provocātivus, a, um, adj. [id.], called forth, elicited (post-class.). **I.** Pass.: crementa animae, Tert. Anim. 37 ext.—**II.** Act., calling forth, eliciting: unguenta, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 40.

provocātor, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** In gen., a challenger to combat, Liv. Epit. 48 med.; Just. 10, 3, 3; 33, 4, 12; Gell. 9, 13, 4; Flor. 2, 17, 11.—**II.** In partic., a kind of gladiator, Cic. Sest. 64, 134; Inscr. Orell. 2566 and 2568.

***provocātōrius**, a, um, adj. [provocator], of or belonging to challenging, provocationary: dona, given to one who had challenged and slain an enemy, Gell. 2, 11, 3.

provocātrix, icis, f. [id.], she that entices (post-class.): improbitas, Lact. 6, 18 med.; Vulg. Soph. 3, 1.

pro-voco, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n., to call forth, call out. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (very rare): aliquem, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 43: ut ubi illaec prodeat, me provocet, id. Mil. 4, 3, 28; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 40: mandant, ut ad se provocet Simonidem, Phaedr. 4, 23, 25: dum rota Luciferi provocet orta diem, lead up, call forth, Tib. 1, 9, 62: Memnonis mater roseo provocet ore diem, Ov. P. 1, 4, 58; cf. id. F. 1, 456: provocare et elicere novas radulas, Col. 3, 15, 5.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To call out, challenge, invite one to any thing (as to play, sing, drink, fight, etc.): provocat me in aleam, challenged me to a game, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 75: pedibus, to a race, id. Ep. 5, 1, 58: aliquem tesseris, Macr. S. 1, 10: aliquem ad pugnam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 49; cf. Liv. 8, 7, and Flor. 2, 17, 11 Duker: duces nec

prohibere paucos temere provocantis volebant, nec, etc., Liv. 23, 16, 4: et oleo et mero viros provocant, Sen. Ep. 95, 21: aliquem ad bibendum, Vop. Firm. 4.—**2.** In jurid. lang., to take a cause before a higher court, to appeal, make an appeal; in this signif. usually neutr., ad aliquem; act. only post-class., with the judge to whom the appeal is made as object (cf. appello). (*a*) Neutr.: ut de maiestate damnati ad populum provocent, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 21; cf.: quam id rectum sit, tu iudicabis; ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo, id. Att. 6, 1, 7: provoco ad populum, Liv. 8, 33: arreptus a viatore, Provoco, inquit, I appeal, id. 3, 56: si a duumviris provocari, provocatione certa, id. 1, 26, 6; 3, 56: ab omni iudicio poenaeque provocari licere, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54.—(*β*) Act., to appeal to a judge (post-class.): si iudicem provocent, Dig. 8, 28, 6: si praefectus urbi iudicem dederit, ipse erit provocandus, qui eum iudicem dederit, ib. 49, 3, 1.—Also: provocare iudicium ad populum, to bring the decision before the people by appeal, Val. Max. 8, 1, 1; rarely, aliquem ad iudicem, to cite, summon before, App. Flor. p. 360, 24.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To challenge to a contest, to contend with, emulate, rival, vie with (post-Aug.): aliquem virtute, to vie with him in virtue, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 4: elegia Graecos provocamus, Quint. 10, 1, 93; cf.: ea pictura naturam ipsam provocavit, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 94.—Of things, Plin. 16, 8, 12, § 32: immensum latus Circi templorum pulchritudinem provocat, id. Pan. 51, 3.—**B.** To challenge, incite, provoke to any thing: felicitas temporum, quae bonam conscientiam civium tuorum ad usum indulgentiae tuae provocat, Plin. Ep. 10, 12 (7) fin.: omni comitate ad hilaritatem et jocum provocare, Suet. Calig. 27; id. Claud. 21: tacentes ad communionem sermonis, id. Aug. 74.—**C.** To excite, stimulate, exasperate, stir up, rouse with any thing (class.; syn.: irritare, lacerare): qui non solum a me provocatus sed etiam sua sponte solet, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 3; aliquem beneficio, id. Off. 1, 15, 48: sermonibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: minis et verbis, Tac. H. 3, 24: bello, id. ib. 4, 17: injuriā, id. A. 14, 49 et saep.: ad iracundiam, Vulg. Isa. 63, 10; id. Deut. 4, 25.—**D.** To call forth, occasion, produce, cause: officia comitate, Tac. H. 5, 1: mortem tot modis, Plin. 19, praef. 1, § 5: bellum, Tac. G. 35; Plin. Pan. 16.—**E.** (Acc. to I. B. 2.) To appeal to any thing, to cite as authority or proof (late Lat.): ad litteras Pudentillae, App. Mag. 84, p. 326, 40: ad Judaeorum Codices provocare, Aug. Serm. 202, 3.

provolvere, v. provulgo.

pro-volo, avi, 1, v. n., to fly forth. **I.** Lit., Plin. 10, 58, 79, § 159: apes, id. 11, 18, 19, § 62.—**II.** Transf., to hurry or hasten forth, to rush out (class.): capillo passo in viam provolarunt, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 2, 19, 8: subito omnibus copiis provolarunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 6: in primum infestis hastis provolant duo Fabii, Liv. 2, 46 fin.; cf. id. 3, 62 fin.: ad primores provolat, id. 1, 12: formicae provolant, Plin. 11, 31, 36, § 111.—Of things: sonitus provolat ictu, flies forth or out, Lucr. 6, 294.

pro-volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, 3, v. a. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., to roll or tumble forwards, to roll along, roll over and over, roll away (class., but not in Cic.): aliquem in viam mediam, Ter. And. 4, 4, 37: corpora, Lucr. 6, 1264: ubi glaeba e terra provolvitur ingens, id. 6, 533: cupas ardentis in opera, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42: congestas lapidum moles, Tac. A. 4, 51: Galba projectus e sella ac provolutus est, id. H. 1, 41; Verg. A. 12, 533; 10, 556.—**B.** In partic., with se or mid., to cast one's self down, fall down, prostrate one's self at another's feet (syn. prosterno): se alicui ad pedes, Liv. 6, 3: flentes ad genua consulis provolvuntur, id. 34, 11: provolutae ad pedes, Curt. 3, 12, 11: genibus ejus provolutus, Tac. A. 12, 18, 11, 30; Just. 11, 9, 14.—**II.** Trop., to snatch away, carry away, hurry on (post-Aug.): multi fortunis provolvebantur, i. e. are ruined, Tac. A. 6, 17.—**B.** Mid., to humble one's self: usque ad libita Pallantis provoluta, submitting to the desires of, Tac. A. 14, 2: provolutus effususque in iram, Gell. 1, 26, 7.

pro-vomo, ēre, v. a., to vomit forth: vim turbinis atque procellae, Lucr. 6, 447.

prōvorsus, a, um, *Part.*, from *pro-vertō* (-vortō).

pro-vulgo (-volgo), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to make publicly known, to publish, divulge (post-Aug.): conjurationibus divulgata, Suet. Ner. 36: operam, Sid. Ep. 9, 11: eas litteras, App. Mag. 84, p. 327, 20: facti miraculum, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 5, 4; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 21.

† **prox** (bona vox, Fest. p. 253 Müll.; cf.: prox, bona vox, ut aestimo, quasi proba vox, Paul. ex Fest. p. 252 Müll.), *interj.*, by your leave, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 33 Fleck.

† **proxenēta**, ae, m., = *προξενητής*, a negotiator, factor, broker, agent, Sen. Ep. 119; Mart. 10, 3, 4; Dig. 50, 14, 2.

† **proxeneticum**, i, n., = *προξενητικόν*, brokerage, factorage, Dig. 50, 14, 1; 3.

proximatus, ūs, m. [proximus], the next place after that of the master scribitorum, the proximate, Cod. Th. 6, 26, 11 and 17.

proximē (proxūmē), adv., v. propior, II. *fin.*

proximitas, ātis, f. [proximus], nearness, vicinity, proximity. I. Lit., Vitr. 2, 9 med.; Ov. de Nuce, 56.—II. Trop. A. Near relationship, Ov. M. 10, 340; 13, 154; Quint. 3, 6, 95.—B. Similarity, resemblance: et lateat vitium proximitate boni, Ov. A. 2, 662; Ap. Asclep. p. 79, 2.—C. Connection, union, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 20, 15.

1. **proximō**, adv. [id.], very lately, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 3.

2. **proximo**, āre, v. n. and a. [id.], to come or draw near, to approach, be near (only post-class.; for in Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 112, we should read proxima): dum in vicum proximamus, App. M. 2, p. 169 Oud.; p. 179 Bip.; alicui, Sol. 48: foribus, App. M. 6, p. 389 Oud.: ripam maris, id. ib. 11, p. 785 Oud.: luce proximante, id. ib. 5, p. 332 Oud.: per quam proximamus ad Deum, Vulg. Heb. 7, 19.

proximus (proxūmus), a, um, v. propior, II.

proxūmē, proxūmus, v. proxime, proximus.

prudens, entis, adj. [contr. from providens]. I. Foreseeing, foreknowing (very rare); constr. with an objective clause, or absol.: ille contra urinam spargit, prudens, hanc quoque leoni exitialem, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 136: quos prudentis possumus dicere, id est providentis, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111: de futuro satis callidus satusque prudens, Ps.-Sall. ap. Cic. init.—II. Transf. A. Knowing, skilled, experienced, versed, practised in a thing (class.; syn.: peritus, consultus); constr. with *gen.* or *in*; poet. and post-Aug. also with *inf.* (a) With *gen.*: ceterarum rerum pater familias et prudens et attentus, Cic. Quint. 3, 11: belli prudentes, Sall. Ep. Mith. (H. 4, 61, 16 Dietsch): rei militaris, Nep. Con. 1, 2: locorum, Liv. 34, 28 *fin.*: animus rerum prudens, Hor. C. 4, 9, 35: artis, Ov. H. 5, 150: animorum provinciae prudens, Tac. Agr. 19: doli prudens, id. H. 2, 25: agriculturalionis, Col. 2, 15.—Comp.: prudentiores rerum rusticarum, Col. 4, 2, 1; so, earum rerum, Gell. 14, 2, 4.—Sup.: adu-landi gens prudentissima, Juv. 3, 86.—(β) With *in*: prudens in iure civili, Cic. Lael. 2, 6.—(γ) With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: nec pauperum prudens anus Novemdiolis dispare pulveres, Hor. Epod. 17, 47: prudens otii vitia negotio discuti, Curt. 7, 1, 4: ob ea se peti prudens, Plin. 8, 31, 49, § 111: sciens prudensque se praegnantem non esse, Dig. 25, 6, 1, § 2.—2. In partic. a. Juris: prudens, also prudens alone (like juris peritus), skilled or learned in the law; as subst.: **jurisprudens**, ntis, m., one learned in the law, a lawyer, jurist, jurisconsult (only post-class.), Dig. 38, 15, 2 *fin.*; 1, 2, 2; 1, 1, 7; 40, 7, 30; Just. Inst. 1, 2.—b. Like sciens, knowing, wise, discreet, prudent; usually connected with sciens: prudens animam de corpore mitto, Enn. ap. Non. 150, 8 (Ann. v. 216 Vahl): quos prudens praetereo, Hor. S. 1, 10, 88; 2, 5, 58 (cf.: imprudens praeteris videris, Cic. Brut. 77, 269): ibis sub furcam prudens, Hor. S. 2, 7, 66: nequidquam deus abscedit Prudens Oceano terras, id. C. 1, 3, 22; 3, 29, 29; Ov. M. 3, 364: an prudens imprudensve rupisset, Gell. 20, 1, 34.—With sci-

ens: amore ardeo: et prudens, sciens, Vivus vidensque pereor, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27: ut in fabulis Amphiarus sic ego prudens et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positam sum: profectus, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 6; Cael. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 9, A, 5; Suet. Ner. 2 *fin.*—B. In gen., sagacious, sensible, intelligent, clever, judicious, etc. (very freq.): vir naturā peracutus et prudens, Cic. Or. 5, 18: quis P. Octavio ingenio prudentior, jure peritior, id. Clu. 38, 107: prudentem et, ut ita dicam, catum, id. Leg. 1, 16, 45: in existimando admodum prudens, id. Brut. 68, 239; cf.: prudentissimi in disserendo, id. ib. 31, 118: virum ad consilia prudentem, id. Font. 15, 43: quo nemo prudentior, id. Lael. 1, 5: homines amicissimi ac prudentissimi, id. Rep. 1, 46, 10: vir bonus et prudens, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 32; cf. id. A. P. 445: si divitiae prudentem reddere possent, id. Ep. 2, 2, 155: prudentior ille consilio, hic animo magnificentiore, Just. 9, 8, 13.—With *adverb. acc.*: prudens alia, Amm. 15, 13, 2.—Of abstract things: prudens, temperata, fortis, justa ratio, Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58: prudens animi sententia, Ov. H. 21, 137: consilium, quod si non fuerit prudens, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A, 1; Ov. M. 13, 433: prudentissimum consilium, Nep. Eum. 3, 4; Hirt. B. Alex. 24.—C. Cautious, circumspect (very rare): malebant me nimium timidum quam satis prudentem existimari, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 2.—Hence, adv.: **prudenter**, sagaciously, intelligently, discreetly, wisely, skilfully, learnedly, prudently, etc.: loqui, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. v. 255 Vahl): facere, Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 15; cf. id. Rep. 3, 9, 16: rationem excogitare, id. ib. 2, 12, 23: multa ab eo prudenter disputata, id. Lael. 1, 1: multa provisiva prudenter, id. ib. 2, 6.—Comp., Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21; Quint. 9, 2, 44.—Sup.: defendere, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: scribere, id. Att. 13, 1, 1; Val. Max. 3, 3, 4 ext. 4.

prudētia, ae, f. [prudens]. I. A foreseeing (very rare): id enim est sapientis providere: ex quo sapientia est appellata prudētia, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 41, 31: futurorum, id. Sen. 21, 78.—II. Acquaintance with a thing, knowledge of a matter, skill in a matter: juris publici, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 256: juris civilis, Nep. Cim. 2, 1: legum, Cic. Rep. 2, 36, 61; cf. id. Mur. 13, 28: physicorum, id. Div. 2, 4, 11: cani rectoris, Juv. 12, 32; 10, 48.—B. Esp., = juris prudētia, Just. Inst. praef. § 2.—III. Sagacity, good sense, intelligence, prudence, practical judgment, discretion: prudētia constat ex scientiā rerum bonarum et malaram et nec bonarum nec malaram, Cic. N. D. 3, 15, 38: prudētia tribus partibus constare videtur, memoria, intelligentia, providētia, id. Inv. 2, 53, 160; cf. Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3: prudētia, quam Graeci *φρόνησις*, est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientia, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153: prudētia cernitur in delectu bonorum et malorum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 67: ut medicina valetudinis, sic vivendi ars est prudētia, id. ib. 5, 6, 16: civilis prudētia, statesmanship, id. Rep. 2, 25, 46; id. Inv. 2, 53, 159: ad omnes res adhibere prudētiā, id. Att. 12, 4, 2; Col. 12, 57, 6; 1, 1, 1: rerum fato prudētia major, Verg. G. 1, 416: velox, ready, Pers. 4, 4: si ratio et prudētia curas aufert, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 25.

Prudentius, ii, m., Aurelius Prudentius Clemens, a Christian poet of Calagurris, in Spain, who lived in the latter half of the fourth century, Sid. Ep. 2, 9; Alcim. Avit. ad Fascin. Sor. 416.

† **prugnum**, pro privignum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.

pruina, ae, f. [for provina; root pra-, praie; cf. Gr. *πρῶσι*, early], hoar-frost, rime (cf.: glacies, gelu), Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; Sen. Q. N. 4, 3 *fin.*; Plin. 2, 60, 61, § 152; Varr. R. R. 2, 2; Lucr. 2, 431 et saep.—In plur.: pruinae ac nives, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23; Hor. C. 1, 4, 4: matutinae, Ov. M. 3, 488; Val. Fl. 2, 287 al.—II. Transf. A. Snow (poet. and in post-class. prose): nix concreta pruina, Lucr. 3, 20: gelidæ, Verg. G. 2, 263; 3, 368; Val. Fl. 8, 210; Gell. 12, 5, 11.—B. Ad medias sementem extende pruinas, winter, Verg. G. 1, 230.

pruinōsus, a, ūm, adj. [pruina]. I. Full of hoar-frost, frosty, rimy: herbae, Ov. M. 4, 82: nox, id. Am. 2, 19, 22: axis (Aurorae), id. ib. 1, 6, 65; 1, 13, 2: equi Noc-

tis, id. P. 1, 2, 56: caeli status, Col. 4, 23, 2.—*II. Transf.: panni, cold, i. e. affording no warmth, Petr. 83 *fin.*

prūna [root in Gr. *πῦρ*, fire], ae, f., a burning coal, live coal (cf. carbo): medium per ignem multā premimus vestigia prūna, Verg. A. 11, 788 Serv.; 5, 103: latum clavum prūnaeque batillum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 36; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 54; 29, 3, 11, § 45 al.

prūnitius (or -cius), a, um, adj. [prunus], of or from plum-tree wood: torris, Ov. M. 12, 272.

prūnūlum, i, n. dim. [prunum], a little plum, Front. de Or. 1 Mai.

prūnum, i, n. [prunus], a plum: cerea, Verg. E. 2, 53: cereola, Col. 10, 404; 12, 10, 2; Plin. 15, 13, 13, § 44: spini jam pruna ferentes, Verg. G. 4, 145; Ov. M. 13, 817; Mart. 13, 29, 1.

† **prūnus**, i, f., = *πρῶνν*, a plum-tree, Verg. G. 2, 34; Plin. 13, 10, 19, § 65; Pall. Nov. 7, 14; id. Feb. 25, 32.—Esp.: prunus silvestris, the blackthorn, sloe-tree, Col. 2, 2, 20; Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 34.

prūriginōsus, a, um, adj. [prurigo]. I. Having the itch, scabby, pruriginous, Dig. 21, 1, 3.—II. Lecherous, lascivious, Auct. Priap. 64.

prūrigō, inis, f. [prurio]. I. An itching, the itch, Cels. 2, 8; Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 154 (al. porriginem); 25, 11, 87, § 136; 27, 4, 5, § 18; Mart. 14, 23, 1.—II. A lecherous itching, lasciviousness, Mart. 4, 48, 3; 11, 73, 3; Aus. Epigr. 108, 5.

prūrio, ire, v. n. [etym. dub.; cf. pruna], to itch. I. Lit.: si prurit frictus oculi angulus, Juv. 6, 578: os prurit, Scrib. Comp. 193.—II. Transf., to itch or long for a thing. 1. For blows, stripes, etc., Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 36; id. Am. 1, 1, 139; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 75; id. Mil. 2, 4, 44: vitulus prurit in pugnam, is eager for the combat, Mart. 3, 58, 11.—2. For pleasure, to be wanton, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 32; id. Stich. 5, 5, 15; Cat. 88, 2; Mart. 3, 93, 20; 6, 37, 3; 9, 91, 8: incipient prurire choro puellae, to make a wanton display, Juv. 11, 163: ad sua desideria coacervabant sibi magistros, prurientes auribus, Vulg. 2 Tim. 4, 3 al.; in this sense also of things, Mart. 1, 36, 11; 12, 96, 3.

prūriōsus, a, um, adj. [prurio]. I. That causes itching: bulbos, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 33.—II. Excited by desire: puella, Priap. 63, 18.

prūritivus, a, um, adj. [pruritus], that causes itching, itching: ulcera, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 157.

prūritus, ūs, m. [prurio], an itching, the itch, Plin. 9, 45, 68, § 146; 23, 1, 16, § 26; 24, 6, 14, § 23; 27, 7, 28, § 51; 30, 3, 8, § 26; Ser. Samm. 6, 87.—2. Esp., of sensual desire, Mart. Cap. 1, § 7.

Prūsa, ae, f., a town of Bithynia, near Mount Olympus, now Brussa, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148.—Hence, **Prūsenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Prusa, Plin. Ep. 10, 66, 3 al.

Prūsias, ae, and **Prūsia**, ae, m., = *Πρωσίας*, a king of Bithynia, who hospitably received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him to the Romans, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52; Nep. Hann. 10, 1; Just. 32, 4, 2; Liv. 37, 25; Val. Max. 3, 7, 6 ext.—Form Prūsia, Liv. 29, 12, 14.—Hence, **A. Prūsia**, ae, ūm, adj., of or belonging to Prūsias, Prūsian: orae, i. e. his kingdom, Sil. 13, 888.—B. **Prūsia**, ae, m., a male descendant of (an older) Prūsias, a Prusian, applied to king Prūsias himself, Varr. ap. Non. 345, 23.

prūsinius, a, um, adj., a kind of grape, Plin. 14, 3, 7, § 39.

† **prymnēsus**, a, um, adj., = *πρυμνήσιος*, belonging to the stern of a ship: funis, Isid. 19, 4, 6: palus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 224, 16 Müll.

† **prytānes** or **prytānis**, is, m., = *πρυτάνης*, one of the chief magistrates in some of the Grecian states, Sen. Tranq. 4, 5; acc. prytanin, Liv. 42, 45, 4.

† **prytāneum**, i, n., = *πρυτανεῖον*, the town-hall, a public building in some of the Grecian states, where the Prytanes assembled and dined, and where those who had done special service to the State were entertained at the public expense, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232; id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119; Liv. 41, 20.—Also in

RHEGIVM, Inscr. Orell. 3838; in Cyzicum, Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 99.

prytanis, is, v. prytanes.

Psacae, ārum, m., a people of Scythia, near the river Imaus, Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 50.

† **psallo**, i, 3, v. n., = ψάλλω. **I.** In gen., to play upon a stringed instrument; esp., to play upon the cithara, to sing to the cithara: psallere saltare elegantius, Sall. C. 25, 2 (but in Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23 the correct read. is saltare et cantare; v. Halm ad h. l.): qui canerent voce et qui psallerent, Gell. 19, 9, 3; cf.: cantare et psallere jucunde, Suet. Tit. 3; Aur. Vict. Epit. 14: docta psallere Chia, Hor. C. 4, 13, 7; id. Ep. 2, 1, 33. — Of singing to the cithara: Calliope princeps sapienti psallerat ore, Caesius Bassus ap. Prisc. p. 897 P.; Aur. Vict. Caes. 5; Prud. σπεφ. 10, 837. — **Impers.** in caelo cantatur et psallitur, Arn. 3, 21. — **II.** In partic., in eccl. Lat., to sing the Psalms of David, Hier. Ep. 107, 10; Aug. in Ps. 46; 65; Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 15 et saep.

† **psalma**, ātis, n., = ψάλλμα, a song sung to the accompaniment of stringed instruments, a psalm (eccl. Lat.), Aug. in Ps. 4; Hier. Ep. 28; Isid. Orig. 6, 19.

psalmicen, inis, m. [psalmus-cano], a psalm-singer (eccl. Lat.), Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

psalmidicus, i, m. [psalma-dico], the psalmist (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Alterc. Eccl. et Synag. p. 1137.

psalmisōnus, i, m. [psalma-sono], a psalm-singer, Alcim. Homil. Fragm. 7.

† **psalmista**, ae, m., = ψαλμστής, a composer or singer of psalms, a psalm-writer, psalm-singer, psalmist (eccl. Lat.), Hier. adv. Pelag. 1, 2, 3; Ambros. Poen. 2, 8, 72.

† **psalmographus**, i, m., = ψαλμογράφος, a psalm-writer, psalmographer (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 3, 130; Sid. in Conc. post Ep. 7, 9.

† **psalmus**, i, m., = ψαλμός, i. q. psalma, a psalm (eccl. Lat.); cf.: carmen, hymnus, Tert. adv. Prax. 11; Lact. 4, 8, 14; 4, 12, 7; Vulg. Isa. 38, 20. — Esp., the Psalms of David, Vulg. Luc. 20, 42; id. Act. 13, 33 et saep.

† **psalterium**, ii, n., = ψαλτήριον (e scanned short, Ven. Fort. 2, 19, 43). **I.** A stringed instrument of the lute kind, a psalter, Varr. ap. Non. 215, 16; Cic. Har. Resp. 21, 44; Verg. Cir. 178; Quint. 1, 10, 31; Arn. 6, 209; Aug. in Ps. 32; 70; Tert. Cor. Mil. 9; Vulg. 1 Par. 13, 8; id. Ps. 56, 8. — **II.** Transf., a song sung to the psalter. **A.** A satire, Varr. ap. Non. 101, 3; Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 16. — **B.** The songs of David, the Psalms, Hier. Ep. 53, 8; 125, 11 et saep.

† **psaltes**, ae, m., = ψαλτής, a player on the cithara, a musician, minstrel, Quint. 1, 10, 18; Mart. Cap. 9, § 924; Sid. Ep. 8, 9; Inscr. Grut. 331, 2; Vulg. 2 Reg. 23, 1.

† **psaltria**, ae, f., = ψάλτριά, a female player on the cithara, a luteist, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 34; 51; 4, 7, 41 et saep.; Cic. Sest. 54, 116; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 465, 16; Juv. 6, 336; Aur. Vict. Epit. 76; Macr. S. 2, 1.

Psamathe, ēs, f., = Ψαμάθη. **I.** Daughter of Crotopus, king of Argos, Ov. Ib. 575. — **II.** A sea-nymph, mother of Phocus, Ov. M. 11, 398. — **III.** A fountain in Laconia, near Psamathus, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17; Val. Fl. 1, 365.

Psamathus (Psamm-), untis, f., = Ψαμαθούς, a town and harbor of Laconia, Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 16.

Psammētichus, i, m., = Ψαμμήτιχος, a king of Egypt, who is said to have been the designer of the labyrinth, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 84; Mel. 1, 9, 5.

† **psāranus** or **psārōnius**, ii, m., = ψαράνιος, a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 36, 22, 43, § 157.

† **1. psēcas**, ādis, f., = ψεκάς (drizzle), a female slave who perfumed her mistress's hair, Juv. 6, 489: psēcade natus, a phrase denoting a man of humble birth, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2.

2. Psēcas, ādis, f., the name of an attendant of Diana, Ov. M. 3, 172.

(**psēgma**, ātis, a false read. for smegma, Plin. 34, 13, 36, § 134.)

Pselcis, idis, f., = Ψέλκεις, a town of Ethiopia, now Dakke, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 181.

† **psēphisma**, ātis, n., = ψήφισμα, an ordinance of the people among the Greeks

= the plebiscitum of the Romans, Cic. Fl. 6, 15; 7, 17; 8, 19; 10, 23; Plin. Ep. 10, 52, 1.

† **psēphopactes**, ae, m., = ψηφοπαίκτης, a juggler (pure Lat. praestigiator), Jul. Firm.

Psēsii or **Pssēsii**, ōrum, m., = Ψήσιοι, an Asiatic tribe near the Maeotic Lake, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 19 (al. Gnissi).

† **psetta** or **psitta**, ae, f., = ψήττα, a species of plaice or sole, called also rhombus, Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 67.

† **pseudanchusa** or **pseudoanchusa**, ae, f., = ψευδάγχουσα, a plant, bastard-anchusa, alkamet, oztongue, bugloss, Plin. 22, 20, 24, § 50.

† **pseudapostolus**, i, m., = ψευδαπόστολος, a false apostle, Tert. Praescr. 4; id. Res. Carn. 24; Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 13.

† **pseudēnēdrus**, i, m., = ψευδένεδρος, a feigned lie-in-wait, Firm. Math. 3, 8, 7 fin.

† **pseudisōdōmos**, i, m., = ψευδισόδομος, a disproportionate building, Vitruv. 2, 8; Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 171.

Pseudō-antoninus, i, m., the false Antoninus, Pseudo-Antoninus, Lampr. Elag. 8.

† **pseudōbūnion**, ii, n., = ψευδοβούνιον, a plant, bastard-bunion, Plin. 24, 16, 96, § 153.

Pseudō-cato, ōnis, m., a sham Cato, Pseudo-Cato, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 6.

Pseudō-christus, i, m., a false Christ, Pseudo-Christ, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 3; Vulg. Matt. 24, 24.

† **pseudōcypērus** or **pseudōcypērus**, i, f., = ψευδοκύπερος, a plant, false-cyperus, Plin. 17, 13, 20, § 95.

Pseudō-damasippus, i, m., false-Damasippus, Pseudo-Damasippus, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3.

pseudō-dēcimīāna pīra, pears similar to the decimiana pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54.

† **pseudō-diāconus**, i, m., = ψευδοδιάκονος, a false deacon, Hier. Ep. 143, 2.

† **pseudōdictamnūm**, i, n., and **-nos**, i, f., = ψευδοδίκταμνον, bastard-dictamnū, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 93; 26, 15, 90, § 154; App. Herb. 62.

† **pseudōdiptēros**, on, adj., = ψευδοδιπτερος, that appears to have two rows of columns, pseudodipteral: aedes, Vitruv. 3, 1, 2.

† **pseudō-episcōpus**, i, m., = ψευδοεπίσκοπος, a false bishop, Cyprian. Ep. 55.

pseudō-flāvus, a, um, adj., not exactly yellow, yellowish: color, Marc. Emp. 8.

† **pseudō-grāphus**, a, um, adj., = ψευδογράφος, having a false superscription or title, Cassiod. Inst. Litt. 5.

pseudō-liquidus, a, um, adj., apparently liquid: mel, Marc. Emp. 16.

Pseudōlus, i, m., = ψευδής (lying), The Liar, the title of a comedy of Plautus, Cic. Lael. 14, 50.

† **pseudōmēnos** or **-us**, i, m., = ψευδομένος; in logic, a false, sophistical species of syllogism, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 147; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 329, 19 (as Greek, Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11; Sen. Ep. 45, 10).

† **pseudōnardus**, i, f., = ψευδονάρδος, bastard-nard, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 43.

† **pseudōnedrus**, i, m., = ψευδόνεδρος, a secret lie-in-wait, Firm. Math. 3, 8.

pseudōpastor, ōris, m. [ψευδής-pastor], a false pastor (eccl. Lat.), Hier. in Eph. 2, 4, 11.

† **pseudōpātum**, i, n., = ψευδοπάτον, a false floor (in a house), Cod. Just. 8, 10, 12.

† **pseudōpēriptēros**, on, adj., = ψευδοπερίπτερος, that seems to have columns all round, Vitruv. 4, 7 fin.

Pseudō-philippus, i, m., the false Philip, Pseudo-Philip, i. e. Andriscus, who gave himself out to be Philip, son of King Perseus, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90; Liv. Epit. 49; Vell. 1, 11, 1; Flor. 2, 14, 3; Val. Max. 7, 5, 4.

† **pseudōprōphēta**, ae, m., = ψευδοπροφήτης, a false prophet, Tert. adv. Haer. 4; Vulg. Zach. 13, 2; id. Luc. 6, 26.

† **pseudōprōphētia**, ae, f., = ψευδοπροφητεία, a false prophecy, Tert. Jejun. 11.

† **pseudōprōphēticus**, a, um, adj.,

= ψευδοπροφητικός, prophesying falsely, pseudo-prophetic: spiritus, Tert. Pudic. 21.

† **pseudōprōphētis**, idis, f., = ψευδοπροφήτις, a false prophetess, Tert. Anim. 57.

Pseudōpylae, ārum, f., = ψευδοπύλαι (false doors), the name of two islands in the Arabian Gulf, near Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 174.

† **pseudōselinum**, i, n., = ψευδοσέλινον, a plant, bastard-selinum, App. Herb. 2.

† **pseudōsmaragdus**, i, m., = ψευδοσμάργδος, a false emerald, Plin. 37, 5, 19, § 75.

† **pseudospheex**, ēcis, f., = ψευδοσφήξ, a false wasp, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 98.

† **pseudōthyrum**, i, n., = ψευδοθύρον. **I.** Lit., a backdoor, private entrance, postern-gate: palatii, Amm. 14, 1, 3; Oros. 7, 6 fin. — **II.** Trop., a secret manner: (nummi) per pseudothyrum revertantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 50: non janua receptis, sed pseudothyro intromissis voluptatibus, id. Red. in Sen. 6, 14.

pseudō-urbanus, a, um, adj., imitating the fashion of towns: aedificia, Vitruv. 6, 8 fin.

† **psiathium**, ii, n., = ψιαθιον, a little rush mat, Hier. praef. in Reg. S. Pachom. 4.

† **psila**, ae, f. (sc. vestis), = ψιλή, a covering shaggy on one side, a shaggy covering, Lucil. ap. Non. 640, 26.

Psile, ēs, f., a small island in the Aegean Sea, near Samos, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 137.

† **psilōcithārista**, ae, m., = ψιλοκιθαρίστης, one who plays on the cithara without singing to it, a cithara-player, Suet. Dom. 4.

† **psilōthrum (-trum)**, i, n., = ψιλωθρον. **I.** An unguent for removing the hair and making the skin smooth, a depilatory, Plin. 24, 10, 47, § 79; 24, 9, 37, § 58; 32, 9, 47, § 135; Sen. Contr. 3, praef. 3; Mart. 6, 93, 9. — **II.** A plant, called also ampeloleuce, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21.

† **psimythium** or **psimithium**, ii, n., = ψιμύθιον, white-lead, ceruse, = cerussa, Plin. 34, 18, 54, § 175.

psithius, a, um, v. psythius.

psittacinus, a, um, adj. [psittacus], of or belonging to a parrot: collyrium, parrot-colored, Scrib. Comp. 27; Marc. Emp. 8.

† **psittacus**, i, m., = ψιττακος, a parrot, Plin. 10, 42, 58, § 117; Pers. prol. 8; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 1; Stat. S. 2, 4, 25; App. Flor. 2, p. 348.

† **psōadīcus**, a, um, adj., = ψοαδικός, having pains in the buttocks or loins, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

psolēos, i, m., the penis, Auct. Priap. 68.

Psōphis, idis, f., = Ψωφίς, a city in Arcadia, west of the chain of Erymanthus, now Tripotamo, Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20; Ov. M. 5, 607; Stat. Th. 4, 296. — Hence, **Psōphidius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Psōphis, Plin. 7, 46, 47, § 151; Val. Max. 7, 1, 2.

Psōphodēes, is, m., = Ψωφοδείης, The Bashful Man, the title of a comedy of Menander, Quint. 10, 1, 70.

† **psōra**, ae, f., = ψώρα, the itch, mange (pure Lat. scabies), Plin. 20, 1, 2, § 4; 20, 5, 20, § 41; 22, 22, 32, § 72.

† **psōranthēmis**, idis, f., = ψωράνθεμις, a barren kind of rosemary, App. Herb. 79.

† **psōricus**, a, um, adj., = ψωρικός, of or for the itch or mange: medicamentum, good for the itch, Plin. 34, 12, 29, § 119: collyrium, Scrib. Comp. 32. — As subst.: **psōricum**, i, n., a remedy for the itch, Cels. 6, 6, 31.

Psychē, ēs, f., = Ψυχή, Psyche, a maiden beloved by Cupid, made immortal by Jupiter, App. M. 4, p. 155 sqq.

† **psychicus**, a, um, adj., = ψυχικός (opp. πνευματικός), animal, carnal, carnally inclined, Tert. Monog. 1.

† **psychōmachia**, ae, f., = ψυχομαχία, The Contest of the Soul, the title of a poem by Prudentius.

† **psychōmantium** or **-eum**, i, n., = ψυχομαντήριον, a place where the spirits of the dead were interrogated, a place of

necromancy, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115.—*Plur.*, Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132.

† **psychōphthōros**, *i. m.*, = ψυχοφθόρος, the *Soul-destroyer*, an epithet of Apollinarius, who denied the existence of a human soul in Christ, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6 *fin.*

† **psychōtrōphon**, *i. n.*, = ψυχότροφον, a *plant, betony*, Plin. 25, 8, 46, § 84.

† **psychrolūsia**, *ae. f.*, = ψυχρολουσία, a *cold bathing*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, 112; id. Tard. 1, 1, 47.

† **psychrolūta** and **-tes**, *ae. m.*, = ψυχρολούτης, *one who bathes in cold water*, Sen. Ep. 53, 3; 83, 5.

Psylli, *orum, m.*, = Ψύλλοι, an *African people south-west of the Syrtis Major*, celebrated as *serpent-charmers*: qui Psylli nominantur, Cels. 5, 27, 3; Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 14; 8, 25, 38, § 93; Suet. Aug. 17; Luc. 9, 893.—*Sing.*—exemplum Psylli secutus, Cels. 5, 27, 3.

† **psyllion**, *ii, n.*, = ψύλλιον, a *plant, fleabane, fleawort*, Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 140; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 97.

psythia, *ae. v. psythius*.

† **psythia** or **psithūs**, *a, um, adj.*, = ψύθιος (ψύθ-), *psythian*, a designation of a species of vine: vitis, Verg. G. 4, 269; Col. 3, 2, 24.—Called also simply **psythia**, *ae. f.*, Verg. G. 2, 93; and in *plur.*: psythiae (sc. uvae), Stat. S. 4, 9, 38.—*Neutr. subst.*: **psythium**, *ii, a kind of raisin-wine*, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80.

Psytalia or **Psittalia**, *ae. f.*, = ψυτᾱλία or ψυτᾱλεία, a *small island in the Saronic Gulf, near Salamis*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62.

ptarmicus, *a, um*, = πταρμικός, *causing to sneeze*, Theod. Prisc. 2, 3; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 5, 71.—Hence, as *subst.*: **ptarmicum**, *i. n.*, *that which causes sneezing*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, 138.—*Plur.*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 42.

-ptē, a pronominal suffix appended to adjective and (more rarely) to substantive personal pronouns, esp. in the ablative; the *Engl. self, own*: meopte ingenio, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 14. **I.** With *adj. prom.*: meopte malitia, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 18: tuopte ingenio, id. Capt. 2, 3, 11; Tac. H. 2, 63: suopte pondere, Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 69: suapte manu, id. de Or. 3, 3, 10: nostrapte culpā, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 1.—**2.** With *subst. prom.*: mepte fieri servum, Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 10: suumpte amicum, id. Mil. 2, 4, 38.

Ptleum or **-on**, *i. n.*, and **Ptleōs**, *i. f.*, = Πτελεών. **I.** A *port in Thessaly, over against Eubaea*, now *Pteleo*, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Liv. 35, 43; 42, 67.—Form *Pteleos*, Luc. 6, 352.—**II.** A *city in Messenia*, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15.—**III.** A *city in Ionia*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 115 (al. *Ptelea*).

Ptenēthū, *indecl. n.*, a *district of Lower Egypt*, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49 (Jan. *Ptenethum*).

Pterēlas, *ae. m.*, = Πτερέλαιος. **I.** A *prince of Taphus*, Ov. Ib. 364.—**II.** One of *Actaeon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 212.

† **pteris**, *idis, f.*, = πτερίς, a *species of fern*, Plin. 27, 9, 55, § 78.

† **pternix**, *icis, f.*, = πτέρνιξ, the *straight stem of a plant*, Plin. 21, 16, 57, § 97.

† **pterōma**, *ātis, n.*, = πτέρωμα, the *colonnade on the two sides of a Grecian temple*, Vitruv. 3, 2, 4, 4; 7.

† **pteron**, *i. n.*, = πτερόν, the *side walls of a building*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30; 36, 13, 19, § 88.

Pterōphōros, *i. f.*, = πτεροφόρος (winged), a *country near the Rhiphaean Mountains*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88.—Hence, **Pterōphoritae**, *arum, m.*, the *inhabitants of Pterophoros*, Mel. 1, 2.

† **pterōtos**, *on, adj.*, = πτερωτός, *winged, with handles*: calix, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 195 (al. *petrotos*).

† **pterygium**, *ii, n.*, = πτερύγιον. **I.** A *film that grows over the eye, a pearl, web, or hair*, Cels. 7, 7, 4; Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 72; 34, 10, 23, § 105.—**II.** A *growth of flesh over the nails*, Plin. 24, 4, 5, § 9; 26, 5, 14, § 26; 27, 4, 5, § 20; 30, 12, 37, § 111; cf. Cels. 6, 19, 1.—**III.** A *cloudy spot in the beryl*, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 79.

† **ptērygōma**, *ātis, n.*, = πτερύγωμα, *something shaped like a wing, a wing of a ballista*, Vitruv. 10, 17, dub.

† **ptisana**, *ae. f.*, = πτισάνη (al. *tisana*).

I. *Barley crushed and cleaned from the hulls, barley-groats, pearl-barley*, Cels. 2, 18, 24; Mart. 12, 72, 5; Scrib. Comp. 93; Vulg. Prov. 27, 22.—**II.** *Transf., a drink made from barley-groats, barley-water, ptisan*, Varr. ap. Non. 550, 19; Plin. 18, 7, 15, § 74.

ptisanarium, *ii, n.* [ptisana], a *decoction of barley-groats, or, transf., of rice*: oryzae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 155; cf. Plin. 18, 7, 13, § 71.

† **ptōchēum** or **-ium**, *i. n.*, = πτωχείον, a *poor-house*, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 15; 19.

† **ptōchōtrōphēum** or **-ium**, *i. n.*, = πτωχοτροφείον, a *poor-house*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 35.

† **ptōchōtrōphus**, *i. m.*, = πτωχοτρόφος, an *overseer of the poor*, Cod. Just. 1, 3 in *lemm.*

Ptolēmaeus, *i. m.*, = Πτολεμαῖος. **I.** *Ptolemy, the name of the kings of Egypt after Alexander the Great*, Curt. 9, 8, 22; Just. 13, 4, 10; Sil. 11, 383.—Hence, in *plur.*: Ptolēmaeorum *manes*, Luc. 8, 696.—Hence, **1. Ptolēmaeus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to *Ptolemy, Ptolēmaean, Egyptian*: Pharus, Prop. 2, 1, 30.—**2. Ptolēmaeus (-maeus)**, *a, um, adj.*, *Ptolēmaean, Ptolēmaic*: gymnasium, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1.—**Subst.**: **Ptolēmaeus**, *i. n.*, the *tomb of the Ptolemies*, Suet. Aug. 18.—**3. Ptolēmaïs**, *idis, f. adj.*, *Ptolēmaean, Egyptian*: aula, Aus. Idyll. 10, 311: gaze, Sid. Carm. 7, 94.—**b. Subst.** (a) *Cleopatra, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes*, Luc. 10, 69.—(b) *The name of several cities*; in Egypt, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9; in Phoenicia, formerly *Accho*, now *St. Jean d'Acre*, Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 75; Vulg. 1 Macc. 5, 22.—Also called **Ptolēmaida**, *ae. f.*, Vulg. 1 Macc. 5, 15; id. Act. 21, 7.—Their inhabitants are called **Ptolēmaeus**, *ium, m.*, Dig. 50, 15, 1; Vulg. 1 Macc. 12, 48; id. 2 Macc. 13, 25.—**II.** An *astrologer of the time of the emperor Otho*, Tac. H. 1, 22.—**III.** A *king of Mauritania*, Tac. A. 4, 23; 24.

† **ptyas**, *adis, f.*, = πτύας, a *kind of serpent, said to spit venom into the eyes of men*, Plin. 28, 6, 18, § 65; 31, 6, 33, § 65.

Ptychia, *ae. f.*, = Πτυχία, an *island near Corfu*, now *Vido*, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 53.

pūbēda, *ae. m.* [pubes], a *youth arrived at the age of puberty*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 31; 9, § 908 (dub.; al. *bupaeda*).

pūbens, *entis, adj.* [id.], *arrived at the age of puberty, pubescent* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: frater, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 142: anni, Aus. Idyll. ap. Monos. Memb. 12, 2.—**II.** *Transf.*, of plants, *in full vigor, juicy, flourishing, exuberant*: herbae, Verg. G. 3, 126; id. A. 4, 514: frondes salicum, Aus. Ep. 2, 14: gramina, id. Idyll. 10, 203: rosae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 129.

pūber, *ēris, v. i. pubes*.

pūbertas, *ātis, f.* [puber], the *age of manhood or maturity, puberty*. **I.** Lit.: primis pūbertatis annis, Just. 9, 6, 5: ab initio pūbertatis, id. 23, 1, 8; 35, 2, 2; and: circa pūbertatem, Plin. 25, 13, 95, § 154: pūbertatis et primae adulescentiae tempus, Suet. Dom. 1; cf. Macr. S. 7, 7: differetur quaestio in tempus pūbertatis, Dig. 37, 10, 1, § 11; 37, 10, 7, § 3.—**II.** *Transf.* **A.** The *signs of puberty, the beard, etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 86; Plin. 7, 16, 17, § 76; 21, 26, 97, § 170.—**2.** Of plants, *soft down, pubescence*, Plin. 23, praef. 4, § 7.—**B.** *Manhood, virility*: inexhausta pūbertas, Tac. G. 20, 2.—**C.** *Youth, young persons*: pūbertas canis suum honorem reddebat, Val. Max. 2, 1, 10: dux pūbertatis, Vulg. Prov. 2, 17.

1. pūbes and **pūber** (cf. Prisc. p. 707 P.; also **pūbis**, *ēris*, *Caes. ib.*), *ēris, adj.* [root pu-, to beget; in Sanscr. putras, son; pumans, man; cf.: puer, pūpa, putus, etc.], *that is grown up, of ripe age, adult, pubescent*. **I.** Lit. (class.): pūbes et pūber qui generare potest: is incipit esse a quattuordecim annis: femina a duodecim viri potens, sive patiens, ut quidam putant, Fest. p. 250 Müll.; Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224: filii, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: priusquam

pubes esset, Nep. Dion. 4, 4: ad puberem aetatem, Liv. 1, 3.—**B. Subst.**: **pūberes**, *um, m.*, *grown-up persons, adults, men* (cf.: adulescens, ephebus): omnes pūberes armati convenire consueverunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 56; id. B. C. 2, 13; 3, 9; Sall. J. 26, 3; 54, 6; Tac. A. 13, 39.—*Sing. collect.*: omnem Italiae pūbem commiserat, Cic. Mil. 23, 61; Liv. 1, 9, 6; Suet. Ner. 43; Tac. H. 2, 47.—Rarely, of one person, a *youth*: ne praedictum fiat impuberi per pūberis personam, Dig. 37, 10, 3, § 8.—**II.** *Transf.*, of plants, *covered with soft down, downy, pubescent, ripe*: folia, Verg. A. 12, 413: uvae, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 4 Mai.

2. pūbes (*nom. pubis*, Frud. Cath. 7, 162), *is, f.* [1. pubes], the *signs of manhood, i. e. the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty*, Gr. ἵβη. **I.** Lit.: si inguen jam pūbe contegitur, Cels. 7, 19: capillus et pubes, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 58.—**II.** *Transf.* **A.** The *hair in gen.*: ciliorum, Mart. Cap. 2, § 132.—**B.** The *private parts*, Verg. A. 3, 427; Ov. Am. 3, 12, 22; Plin. 11, 37, 83, § 208; 28, 15, 60, § 215; App. M. 10, p. 254, 3.—**C.** *Collect.*, *grown-up males, youth, young men* (class.): omnem Italiae pūbem, Cic. Mil. 23, 61; Verg. A. 5, 573: robora pubis Lecta, id. ib. 8, 518: Romana, Liv. 1, 9; Tac. A. 6, 1; id. H. 2, 47; Sil. 1, 667.—*Poet.*, *transf.*, of *bullocks*, Verg. G. 3, 174.—**2.** In *gen.*, *men, people, population*: pūbe praesenti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 124; Cat. 64, 4; 268; 68, 101: Dardana, Verg. A. 7, 219: captiva, Hor. C. 3, 5, 18: Romana, id. ib. 4, 4, 46 al.—**III.** *Trop.*, *fulness, ripeness*: pūbe agri variorum seminum laeti, Amm. 24, 5, 1.

pūbesco, *būi, 3, v. inch. n.* [id.], *to reach the age of puberty, become pubescent*. **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. *adulesco*): molli pubescere veste, to put on the down of puberty, Lucr. 5, 672: flore novo, Sil. 3, 79: Herculem, cum primum pubesceret, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: flos juvenum pubescentium ad militiam, Liv. 8, 8: puer vix pubescente juvenā, Sil. 16, 678: et nunc aequali tecum pubesceret aevo, Verg. A. 3, 491: pubescere bello, Sil. 4, 429: dehinc pubescens (Tiberius), Suet. Tib. 6: pubescunt dulces malae, Val. Fl. 7, 340: pubescentia mala, Sil. 5, 414: et nati modo pubescentia ora, Stat. S. 3, 11: pubescentibus annis, Petr. 119.—**II.** *Transf.* **A.** To be covered or clothed, to clothe itself with any thing (poet.): vites laetificae pampinis pubescere, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (Trag. v. 193 Vahl.); so Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 24: virgulta fetu, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 79: praeque pubescent variorum flore colorum, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 7.—**B.** To grow up, ripen (class.): omnia, quae terra gignit, maturata pubescent, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 2, 19, 50; Col. 4, 28, 1.—**C.** *Trop.*, to grow, improve, ripen, flourish, be renewed; of wine, Macr. S. 7, 7.—Of the phoenix renewing its youth, Claud. Phoen. 51.—Of the full beams of the rising sun, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 49.—Of war: subrescentis rabiem belli, antequam pubescat validus, opprimere, Amm. 21, 13, 14.—Of the spring: pubescente vere, Amm. 27, 5, 2; 30, 5, 1.—Of belief: pubescente jam fide gestorum, Amm. 31, 4, 4.

pūbis, *ēris, v. i. pubes init.*

Publianus, *a, um, v. Publius*.

publicanus, *a, um, adj.* [publicus]. **I.** Of or belonging to the public revenue, or to the farming of the revenue: muliercula, the wife of a farmer-general (with an odious secondary meaning), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34; § 78.—**II.** *Subst.*: **publicanus**, *i. m.* **a.** A *farmer-general of the Roman revenues*, usually from the equestrian order (freq. and class.; syn.: manceps, redemptor), Cic. Planc. 9, 23; id. Rab. Post. 2, 3; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 32; Liv. 43, 16; 25, 3; 39, 44: quod publicanus ejus publici nomine vi ademerit quodve familia publicanorum, Dig. 39, 4, 1, prooem. sqq.; Just. 38, 7, 8.—**b.** In *gen.*, a *tax-gatherer, publican*, Vulg. Luc. 18, 10.

publicarius, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *that makes public* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 3, 8.

publicatio, *ōnis, f.* [publico], an *adjudging to the public treasury, confiscation*, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10; id. Planc. 41, 97.

publicator, *ōris, m.* [id.], *one who makes known, a publisher, proclaimer* (post-class.): occulti, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

publicātrix, *icis, f.* [publicator], *she that publishes or exposes* (post-class.), Arn. 1, 20.

publicē, *adv.*, v. publicus *fin.*

Publicianus, *a, um, v.* Publicius, B.

publicitus, *adv.* [publicus]. **I.** *On the public account, at the public expense, by or for the State* (ante-class.): publicitus aurum praeberet, Lucil. ap. Non. 513, 4: dare publicitus cibaria, Pompon. ib. 10: proletarius publicitus scutis Ornatur, Enn. ap. Gell. 16, 10, 1 (Ann. v. 189 Vahl.): hospitio accipi, i. e. *into imprisonment*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 8; 4, 2, 7: aurum in aede Dianae publicitus servat, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 79; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 85; Treb. Pol. XXX. Tyr. 18: quae (peccata) prohibere publicitus interest, Gell. 7 (6), 14, 4.—**II.** *Before the people, in public, publicly* (ante- and post-class. for palam): ut fiat auctio Publicitus, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 40; Caecil. ap. Non. 513, 8. In this signif. freq. in App.; so M. 3, p. 136, 25; 6, p. 176, 3 (opp. privatim, id. Flor. 2, p. 347).

Publicius, *i, m.*, the name of a Roman gens; esp. the brothers L. and M. Publicius Malleolus, *ediles*, Varr. L. L. 5, 32 *fin.*; Ov. F. 5, 238.—Hence, **A. Publicius**, *a, um, adj.*, *Publician*: Clivus Publicius, a hill in Rome, Liv. 26, 10, 6; 27, 37 *fin.*; Ov. F. 5, 294.—**B. Publicianus**, *a, um, adj.*, *of or belonging to a Publicius, Publician*: locus, prob. the Clivus Publicius (v. supra), Cic. Att. 12, 38, 4: actio, so called after a praetor named Publicius, Dig. 6, tit. 2; cf. Just. Inst. 4, 6, 4.

publico, *avi, ātum, 1, v. a.* [publicus].

I. *To make public property, to seize and adjudicate to the public use, to confiscate* (class.; cf. proscribo): regnum Jubae, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: bona Cingetorigis, id. B. G. 5, 54; 7, 49: privata, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57: bona, id. Cat. 4, 4, 8: Ptolemaeum, id. Dom. 8, 20: censo publicandas eorum pecunias, Sall. C. 51, 43; Nep. Thras. 1, 5; Liv. 3, 58; 29, 19; Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 13: avarias, Tac. A. 6, 19.—**II.** *To show or tell to the people, to impart to the public, make public or common* (freq. only in the post-Aug. period, not in Cic. or Caes.; cf. vulgo): Aventinum, i. e. *to open for building*, Liv. 3, 31, 1: bibliothecae Graecae et Latinae, *to furnish for the use of the public, throw open to the public*, Suet. Caes. 44; Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 115; Suet. Aug. 43.—**III.** *With se, to let one's self be heard in public, to come before the public*, Suet. Ner. 21: orationem, *to publish*, Plin. Ep. 5, 13, 1: epistulas, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: librum, id. ib. 1, 5, 2: libellos, Suet. Caes. 56; id. Aug. 43.—**B.** *In partic.* **1.** *To make known, publish, reveal, disclose* (very rare): reticenda, Just. 1, 7, 5; 2, 15, 17: dies fasti publicati, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 17.—**2.** *Corpus publicare, to expose one's self to common use, prostitute one's self*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 22: publicata pudicitia, Tac. G. 19; Quint. 7, 9, 4.—**3.** *To lay waste, destroy, make a ruin of*: domus, Vulg. 1 Esdr. 6, 11; id. Dan. 2, 5.

Publicola, v. Poplicola.

publicus (in inscr. also **POBLICVS** and **POPPLICVS**), *a, um, adj.* [contr. from populus, from populus], *of or belonging to the people, State, or community; that is done for the sake or at the expense of the State; public, common.* **I.** Lit.: multi suam rem bene gessere et publicam patriā procul, *the business of the State*, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1 (Trag. v. 295 Vahl.): publica magnificentia (opp. privata luxuria), Cic. Mur. 36, 76: sacrificia publica ac privata, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: injuria, *done to the State*, id. ib. 1, 12: litterae testimonium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 31, § 74: memoria publica recensionis tabulis publicis impressa, id. Mil. 27, 73: pecunia, id. Agr. 2, 30, 82: publicum funus, *at the public expense*, Plin. Ep. 2, 1 *init.*: defunctum senatus publico funere honoravit, Suet. Vit. 3: causa, *an affair of State*, Liv. 2, 56; also, *a criminal process*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: in causis judiciisque publicis, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1: largitiones, Sall. C. 37, 7: res publica, *the commonwealth, the State*; v. publicus ludus, Hor. C. 4, 2, 42: in publica commoda peccare, id. Ep. 2, 1, 3: incisa notis marmora publicis, id. C. 4, 8, 13.—**B. Subst.** **1. publicus**, *i, m.* **a.** *A public officer, public functionary, magistrate*: si quis aut. privatus aut publicus, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 12: metuit pu-

blicos, *the police*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 6.—**b.** *A public slave or servant, an attendant upon a college of augurs, etc.*, Inscr. Orell. 24, 68 sq.; 2470; 2853 al.—**2. publicum**, *i, n.*

a. *Possessions of the State, public territory, communal property*: publicum Campanum, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 82.—**b.** *The public purse, the public coffers or treasury, public income, revenue, etc.*: solitus non modo in publico (in public, openly; v. under II. b.), sed etiam de publico convivari, *at public cost*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 105: bona alicujus vendere et in publicum redigere, *into the public treasury, for public use*, Liv. 4, 15 *fin.*: in publicum emere, id. 39, 44; 26, 27: mille et ducenta talenta praedae in publicum retulit, Nep. Timoth. 1, 2: publicis male redemptis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 33: conducere publica, *to farm the public revenues*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 77: habere publicum, *to be a farmer of the public revenues*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 41: frui publico, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 12; Dig. 39, 4, 1, § 1: publicum quadragesimae in Asia egit, Suet. Vesp. 1: publicum agitare, Sen. Ep. 119, 5: pessimo publico facere, *to the injury of the State*, Liv. 2, 1, 1.—(β) Transf.: qui hoc salutationum publicum exercet, *who receives pay* (like a porter) *for admitting to an audience*, Sen. Const. 14, 4.—**c.** *The archives of the State, public records*: ut scriptum in publico in litteris exstat, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 10.—**d.** *The commonwealth, State, community, city*: consulere in publicum, *to deliberate for the public weal*, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 21.—**II.** Transf., *common, general, public* (as *adj.* rare, and mostly poet.): publica lex hominum, Pers. 5, 98: juvenum Publica cura, Hor. C. 2, 8, 7: usus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 92: favor, *the favor of all*, Ov. P. 4, 14, 56: lux publica mundi, *the sun*, id. M. 2, 35: verba, *common, usual*, id. Am. 3, 7, 12; id. A. A. 1, 144; Sen. Ep. 3, 1, 59, 1: moneta, *current*, Vulg. Gen. 23, 16.—Hence, **2. Subst.** **a. publica**, *ae, f.*, *a public woman*, Sen. Ep. 88, 37.—**b. publicum**, *i, n.*, *a public place, publicity* (freq. and class.): NEVE IN POPLICOD NEVE IN PREIVATOD, S. C. de Bacchan.: IN POPLICO, Tab. Bantin. lin. 3: in publico esse non audet, *includit se domi*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 92: summa in publico copia, id. Tusc. 5, 35, 102: epistulam in publico proponere, *publicly*, id. Att. 8, 9, 2: prodire in publicum, *to go out in public*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 31, § 80: egredi, Tac. H. 4, 49: carere publico, *not to go out in public, to remain at home*, Cic. Mil. 7, 18: abstinere publico, Tac. A. 3, 3; Suet. Claud. 36: lectica per publicum vehi, id. Ner. 9: oratio, quam nuper in publicum dedi, *published*, Plin. Ep. 8, 3, 2.—**B.** *General, in a bad sense, i. e. common, ordinary, bad* (very rare): structura carminis, Ov. P. 4, 13, 4: vatem, cui non sit publica vena, Juv. 7, 53: sermo non publici saporis, Petr. 3.—Hence, *adv.*: **publicē** (poplice). **A.** *On account, at the cost, in behalf, or in charge of the State*: haud scio mali quid ortum ex hoc sit publico, Ter. Ad. 3, 89: AES ARGENTVM AVRYMVE PVPLICE SIGNANTO, *to provide with the public stamp*, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: VT BONA EIVS POPLICE POSSEIDANTVR FACITO, *for the State, in charge of the State*, Tab. Bantin. lin. 9: sunt illustriora, quae publice fiunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 12, 21: disciplina puerilis publice exposita, *on the part of the State, by the State*, id. ib. 4, 3, 3: publice interfici, *by order of the State*, id. Brut. 62, 224: legationis principes publice dixit, *in the name of the State*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 105: publice maximam putant esse laudem, quam latissime a suis finibus vacare agros, *in a national point of view*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: frumentum, quod Aedui essent publice polliciti, *for the State, in the name of the State*, id. ib. 1, 16: gratiam atque amicitiam publice privatimque petere, *on behalf of the public, and as individuals*, id. ib. 5, 55 *fin.*; id. B. C. 2, 16: ea privatim et publice rapere, Sall. C. 11, 6: potius publice quam privatim amicitiam populi Romani colere, id. J. 8, 2; id. C. 49, 3: Minucius eandem publice curationem agens, quam Maelius privatim agendam susceperat, Liv. 4, 13: neque publice neque privatim, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 16: ut filiae ejus publice alerentur, *at the public expense*, Nep. Arist. 3, 3: in urbe, celeberrimo loco elatus publice, id. Dion. 10, 3; cf. Liv. 5, 55; Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 11.—**B. Gener-**

ally, all together, universally: exulatum publice ire, Liv. 5, 53 *fin.*; Dig. 39, 2, 24: Labeo consulentibus de jure publice responsavit, *all without exception*, Gell. 13, 10, 1.—**C.** *Before the people, openly, publicly*, = palam (only post-class.): publice disserere, Gell. 17, 21, 1: virtutem Claudii publice praedicare, Treb. Pol. Claud. 17: rumor publice crebuerat, App. M. 2, p. 247, 16; id. Mag. p. 276, 35; id. M. 2, p. 118, 10.

Publius, *a, the name of a Roman gens*, of whom the best known are, **I.** Publius, brother of Publilia, second wife of Cicero, Cic. Att. 12, 32, 1.—**II.** Volero Publius, who secured to the plebs the election of the tribunes, A. U. C. 282, Liv. 2, 55 sq.—**III.** Publius Syrus, a famous composer and actor of mimes, at the beginning of the eighth century A. U. C., Plin. 35, 17, 58, § 199; Macr. S. 2, 7, 6 sq.; Sen. Ep. 8, 8; less correctly called Publius Syrus, Gell. 17, 14, 1; Sen. Tranq. 11, 8 al.; v. Wölfflin, Philol. 22, p. 439 sq.; Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 208, 2.—Hence, *adj.*: **Publianus**, *a, um, of or belonging to Publius*: sententiae, Sen. Contr. 7, 18, 8 sq. (where the common text has Publiliae).—**IV.** Publilia, Cicero's second wife, whom he married B. C. 46, and divorced the next year, Cic. Att. 12, 32, 1; cf. id. Fam. 4, 14, 3; Quint. 6, 3, 75.

Publior, *ōris, m.* [Publius-puer, the slave of Publius]. **I.** *The name of a slave*, Quint. 1, 4, 26.—**II.** *A proper name*, Sall. ap. Prisc. p. 700 P.

Publius, *ii, m.*, a Roman praenomen; in writing, abbrev. P.; e. g. P. Lentulus, to whom are addressed the letters, Cic. Fam. 1, 1 sqq.; v. also Publilius, III.—Hence, **Publianus**, *a, um, adj.*, *of or belonging to a Publius*: sententiae, i. e. of Publius Syrus, Sen. Contr. 7, 18, 8 (where the better reading is Publilianae).

Pucinum, *i, n.* = Πούκιον, a town in Illyria, now Proseck, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127.—Hence, **Pucinus**, *a, um, adj.*, *of or belonging to Pucinum*: vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 60.

***pudefactus**, *a, um, Part.* [pudeo-facio], *ashamed*: pudefactus oris deformitate, Gell. 15, 17, 1.

pudendus, *a, um.* **I.** *Part.*, from pudeo.—**II.** *P. a.*, v. pudeo *fin.* B.

pudens, *entis.* **I.** *Part.*, from pudeo.—**II.** *P. a.*, v. pudeo *fin.* A.

pudenter, *adv.*, v. pudeo *fin.* A.

pūdeo, *ui, or pūditum est, ēre* (dep. form pūdeatur, Petr. 47, 4), 2, v. a. and n. [root pu-, pav-, to strike; Sanscr. paviram, weapon; cf. pavire (puvire), tripudium, etc.], *to make or be ashamed, to feel shame; to be influenced or restrained by shame or by respect for a person or thing.*—In the verb. *fin.* extremely rare: ita nunc pūdeo, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 3: siquidem te quicquam, quod facis, pudet, id. Mil. 3, 1, 30; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 4: idne pudet te, quia, etc., Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 4: pudet, quod prius non pūditum umquam est, id. Cas. 5, 2, 4.—In *plur.*: non te haec pudet? Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 36: semper metuet, quem Saeva pūdebut, Luc. 8, 495.—Chiefly used as a verb. *impers.*, pudet, ūit, or pūditum est, *one is or feels ashamed, it causes a feeling of shame, etc.*; constr. aliquem alicujus rei, or with a subj.-clause: quos, cum nihil refert, pudet: ubi pūdentum est, ibi eos deserit pudor, cum usus est, ut pudeat, Plaut. Ep. 2, 1, 1 sq.: fratris me pudet, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 38; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 19: sunt homines, quos infamiae suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35: pudet me non tui quidem, sed Chrysippi, etc., id. Div. 2, 15, 35: cujus eos non pudeat demorari, id. Phil. 10, 10, 22: ceteros pudeat, si qui, etc. . . me autem quid pudeat? id. Arch. 6, 12; Ov. M. 7, 617: cicatricum et sceleris pudet, Hor. C. 1, 35, 33: nam pudet tanti mali, id. Epod. 11, 7; Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 12: tum pūderet vivos, tamquam pūditum esset extinctos, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 108: deū me hercle atque hominum pudet, *before gods and men*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 67; Liv. 3, 19, 7.—With subj.-clause: pudet Dicere hac praesente verbum turpe: at te id nullo modo Facere pūduit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20: pūderet me dicere non intellegere, si, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 109: servire aeternos non pūdisse deos? Tib. 2, 3, 30: nec lusuisse pudet non in-

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cidere ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 36: scripta pudet recitare, id. ib. 1, 19, 42: nonne esset pudum, legatum dici Maendrium? Cic. Fl. 22, 52.—With *supine*: pudet dictu, Tac. Agr. 32.—In the *gerund*: non enim pudendo, sed non faciendo id, quod non decet, impudentiae nomen effugere debemus, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 120: inducitur ad pudendum, id. Brut. 50, 188.—Hence, **A. pudens**, entis, *P. a.*, shamefaced, bashful, modest (class.): muta pudens est, Lucr. 4, 1164: pudens et probus filius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 161: cur nescire, pudens prave, quam discere malo? Hor. A. P. 88: nihil pudens, nihil pudicum in eo apparet, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 28; id. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 2: animus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 68: pudens et liberalis risus, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23.—*Comp.*, Cic. Pis. 17.—*Sup.*: homo, Cic. Caecin. 35, 102: vir, id. Fl. 20: femina, id. Verr. 2, 1, 37, § 94.—

Adv. **pudenter**, modestly, bashfully, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 190 P.; Cic. Quint. 11, 39; id. Vat. 2, 6: sumere, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44; id. A. P. 51.—*Comp.*: pudenter accedere, Cic. de Or. 2, 89, 364; Gell. 12, 11, 5.—*Sup.*: pudenterissime aliquid petere, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 5.—**B. pudendus**, a, um, *P. a.*, of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, scandalous, disgraceful, abominable (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ut jam pudendum sit honestiora decreta esse legionum quam senatus, Cic. Phil. 5, 2, 4: vita, Ov. P. 2, 108: vulnera, Verg. A. 11, 55: causa, Ov. H. 5, 98: parentes, Suet. Vit. 2: negotiationes vel privato pudendas exercere, id. Vesp. 16: pudenda miserandaque oratio, id. Tib. 65: pudenda dictu spectantur, Quint. 1, 2, 8; cf.: pudendumque dictu, si, etc., id. 6, 4, 7: luxus, Tac. A. 3, 53: hoc quoque animal (sc. blatta) inter pudenda est, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 140: proh cuncta pudendi! wholly shameful! Sil. 11, 90: membra, the parts of shame, the privy parts, Ser. Sam. 36, 681.—**2. Subst.**: **pudenda**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. membra). **a.** The private parts (post-class.), Aus. Per. Odys. 6; id. Idyll. 6, 85; Aug. Civ. Dei. 14, 17; Sen. ad Marc. 22, 1; Vulg. Nah. 3, 5.—**b.** The breech, fundament, Min. Fel. Oct. 28 med.

pudescit, ēre, *v. incho.* *n.* [pudeo], to be ashamed (post-class.): piget, pudescit, poenitet, Prud. Cath. 2, 26: quos prius taedet scit impudicitiae suae quam pudescit, Min. Fel. Oct. 28 fin.

pudet, *v.* pudeo.

pudibilis, e, *adj.* [pudeo], shameful, abominable (post-class.): membra, the parts of shame, privy parts, Lampr. Elag. 12; Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 15 Mai.

pudibundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. *Act.*, ashamed, shamefaced, bashful, modest (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): matrona, Hor. A. P. 233; Ov. Am. 3, 7, 69: vir, Just. 38, 10: ora, Ov. P. 2, 819; id. M. 6, 604: pudibundus pavo ac maerens (cauda amissa), Plin. 10, 20, 22, § 44.—*Poet.*: pudibunda dies, i. e. that is ashamed of the evil deeds committed in it, Stat. Th. 5, 296.—**II. Pass.**, of which one should be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful, scandalous, pudendus: exitia, Val. Fl. 1, 809: genus, Just. 23, 45 (al. pudendum): sales, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 114.

pudice, *adv.*, *v.* pudicus fin.

pudicitia, ae, *f.* [pudicus], shamefacedness, modesty, chastity, virtue (freq. and class.): hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: pudicitia et pudor, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 210; id. Stich. 1, 2, 44; Cic. Clu. 5, 12: nec suae nec alienae pudicitiae parcere, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: pudicitiam alienam spoliaré, id. Cael. 18, 42: pudicitiam eripere alicui, id. Mil. 4, 9: pudicitiam alicuius expugnare, id. Cael. 20, 49: delibare, Suet. Aug. 68: prostituere, id. Ner. 29: quid salvi possit esse mulieri, pudicitia amissa, Liv. 1, 58; Tac. A. 4, 3: in propatulo habere, Sall. C. 13, 3: pudorem, pudicitiam . . . nihil pensi habere, id. ib. 12, 2; cf.: pretium pudicitiae, Vulg. Exod. 21, 10.—Pudicitia, personified as a goddess, and worshipped under two names, patricia and plebeia (the statue of the former stood in the Forum boarium at Rome), Liv. 10, 23, 5 and 7; Fest. p. 242 Müll.—*Transf.*, of doves: pudicitia illis prima, et neutri nota adulteria, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104.

pudicus, a, um (*dat. and abl. plur. fem.* pudicabūs, Cn. Gell. ap. Charis. p. 39 P.),

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adj. [pudeo], shamefaced, bashful, modest, chaste, virtuous (class.; syn.: verecundus, castus): homo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 71; 4, 2, 104: tam a me pudica est, quasi soror mea sit, id. Curc. 1, 1, 51: ingenium, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 77: erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 50: nihil pudens, nihil pudicum, id. Phil. 3, 11, 28: domus, id. ib. 2, 3, 6: Hippolytus, Hor. C. 4, 7, 25: conjux, id. ib. 3, 5, 41; 4, 9, 23: Penelope, chaste, pure, id. S. 2, 5, 77: nupta, of Lucretia, Ov. F. 2, 794: matres, id. P. 4, 13, 29.—**II. Transf.**, of things, chaste, pure, undefiled: lectum servare pudicum, Prop. 2, 23, 111 (3, 30, 55): preces, pure, Ov. H. 1, 85: mores, id. Tr. 3, 7, 13: fides, id. M. 7, 720: oratio, Petr. 2.—*Comp.*: matrona pudicior, Ov. Ib. 351.—*Sup.*: pudicissima femina, Plin. 7, 35, 35, § 120: puellarum, Mart. Cap. 2, § 174.—Hence, *adv.* **pudice**, bashfully, modestly, chastely, virtuously, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 51; Ter. And. 1, 5, 39; Cat. 15, 5.—*Comp.*: pudicior, Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 15; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 4.

pudimentum, i, *n.*, the parts of shame: αἰδοῖον, pudimentum, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pudor, ōris, *m.* [pudeo], shame, a sense of shame, shamefacedness, shyness; modesty, decency, good manners, propriety, etc. (the general idea, while pudicitia is the particular one). **I. Lit.**: ibi eos pudor deserit, Plaut. Ep. 2, 1, 1; id. Am. 2, 2, 210: patris, before a father, Ter. And. 1, 5, 27: pudor deum, Sil. 1, 58: ex hac parte pugnat pudor, illinc petulantia: hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: ut pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor consequatur, id. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: moderator cupiditatis pudor, id. Fin. 2, 34, 113: adulescentuli modestissimi pudor, id. Planc. 11, 27: pudore a dicendo et timiditate ingenua refugisti, id. de Or. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 19, 8, 43, § 152: civium, respect for one's fellow-citizens, Enn. ap. Non. 160, 6 (Trag. v. 369 Vahl.): famae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14: pudore fractus, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48; cf.: quem paupertatis pudor et fuga tenet, shame on account of poverty, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 24: stultorum incurata pudor malus ulcera celat, id. ib. 1, 16, 24: pudor ignominiae maritumae, Liv. 35, 27: adeo omnia regebat pudor, id. 5, 46: quae tibi membra pudorem Abstulerunt, Ov. M. 6, 616: defunctae pudorem tueri, honor, Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 6: pudor est promissa praesque (meas) referre, I am ashamed, Ov. M. 14, 18: sit pudor, be ashamed! for shame! Mart. 3, 3, 3; 8, 64, 15; 11, 50, 11: omnium qui tecum sunt pudor, sense of propriety, scrupulousness, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 18; Quint. 3, 3, 39: si pudor quaeritur, si probitas, si fides, Mancinus haec attulit, Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28: pudor Curioni suadet ut, etc., Flor. 4, 2, 34.—**II. Transf.** **A. Shame, a cause for shame, ignominy, disgrace** (not in Cic.): vulgare alicuius pudorem, Ov. H. 11, 79: turpique onerata pudore, id. M. 11, 180: amicitia, quae impetrata gloriae sibi, non pudori sit, should not be a disgrace, Liv. 34, 58: ne tibi pudori essem, Liv. 40, 15: o notam materni pudoris, Just. 3, 4: pro pudor! oh shame! Petr. 81; Stat. Th. 10, 874; Mart. 10, 68, 6; so, o pudor, Val. Fl. 8, 267; Flor. 2, 6, 30.—**B. A blush**: desit famosis quae notet ora pudor, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 78; so, in gen., a redness of the skin, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 268; cf. pudoricolor.

pudoratus, a, um, *adj.* [pudor], shamefaced, modest, chaste (post-class.): mulier sancta et pudorata, Vulg. Eccles. 26, 19: pudoratissima virgo, Joann. Sarisb. 8, 11.

pudori-color, ōris, *adj.* [id.], shame-colored, i. e. blushing, ruddy; rubens: aurora, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 6.

pudorōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], bashful, modest: αἰδῦνός, modestus, pudorōsus, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

puella, ae (*dat. and abl. plur.* puellabus, Cn. Gell. ap. Charis. p. 39 P.), *f.* [puellus], a female child, a girl, maiden, lass. **I. Lit.** **A.** In gen.: eam nunc puellam filiam ejus quaerimus, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 77: puellam parere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 14: parvula puella, id. Eun. 1, 2, 29: puella infans, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 99: pueri atque puellae, id. S. 1, 1, 85; 2, 3, 130; Cic. Att. 1, 5, 6: audi, Luna, puellas, Hor. C. S. 36: puellarum chorus, id. C. 2, 5, 21: pueri innuptaeque puellae, Verg.

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A. 6, 307.—**B.** In partic. **1. A beloved maiden, a sweetheart, mistress** (poet.): vixi puellis nuper idoneus, Hor. C. 3, 26, 1: proditor puellae risus ab angulo, id. ib. 1, 9, 22: mendax, id. S. 1, 5, 82: cara, id. Ep. 1, 18, 74: blanda, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 34; Mart. 10, 109, 3 al.—*Transf.*, in jest, of a kitten, Mart. 1, 109, 16.—**2. A daughter**: Danae puellae, Hor. C. 3, 11, 23.—**II. Transf.**, in gen., a young female, young woman, young wife (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): puellae Jam virum expertes, Hor. C. 3, 14, 10: laborantes utero puellae, id. ib. 3, 22, 2: viduae cessate puellae, Ov. F. 2, 557. So of Penelope, who was married, Ov. H. 1, 115; of Antiope, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 14), 21; 34; of Phaedra, Ov. H. 4, 2; of Helen, id. A. A. 1, 54 al.; of the wife of a second husband, Stat. S. 1, 2, 163; of Servilia, wife of the exiled Pollio, Tac. A. 16, 30; of Octavia, wife of Nero, id. ib. 14, 64; cf. Gell. 12, 1, 4.—**B. A female slave** (very rare), Hor. C. 4, 11, 10.

puellāris, e, *adj.* [puella], of or belonging to a girl or young woman, girlish, maidenly, youthful: animi, of the youthful companions of Proserpine, Ov. F. 4, 433: plantae, of Europa when carried off, id. ib. 5, 611: anni, Tac. A. 14, 2: aetas, Quint. 6, proem. § 5; cf. Vulg. Num. 30, 4: suavitatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 2: augurium, which young wives institute respecting their accouchement, Plin. 10, 55, 76, § 154.—Hence, *adv.* **puellārīter**, in a girlish manner, girlishly: puellariter aliquid nescire, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 1: rapere comas, Mart. Cap. 1, § 88.

puellārīus, ii, *m.* [id.], a lover of girls, Petr. 43, 8.

puellāscō, ēre, *v. incho. n.* [id.], to become a girl, i. e. to grow girlish or effeminate: etiam veteres puellascunt et multi pueri puellascunt, Varr. ap. Non. 154, 8 sq.

puellātorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to children: tibiae, children's pipes, Sol. 5.

puellitor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [id.], to commit lewdness, Laber. ap. Non. 490, 22 dub.

puellūla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], a little girl, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 31; Cat. 61, 57, and 182 and 188; Hier. in Isa. 3, 7, 14.

puellus, i, *m. dim.* [contr. from puerulus, from puer], a little boy (ante-class.): formosus puellus, Lucil. ap. Non. 158, 18; Enn. ib. 158, 20 (Ann. v. 278 Vahl.); Varr. ib. 158, 15; 23; 24; Plaut. ap. Fest. p. 249 Müll.; Lucr. 4, 1252; Poët. ap. Gell. 19, 11, 4; cf. Suet. Calig. 8; App. M. 7, p. 197, 10.

puer, ēri (old voc. puere, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 2; 5, 2, 42; id. Most. 4, 2, 32 et saep.; Caecil. and Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 697 P.; gen. plur. puerum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50), *m.* (v. infra) [root pu-, to beget; v. pudes; and cf. pupa, putus], orig. a child, whether boy or girl: pueri appellatione etiam puella significatur, Dig. 50, 16, 163.—Thus, as *fem.*: sancta puer Saturni filia, regina, Liv. And. ap. Prisc. p. 697 P.: prima incedit Ceres Proserpina puer, i. e. daughter of Ceres, Naev. ib. p. 697 P.: mea puer, mea puer, Poët. ap. Charis. p. 64 P.; Ael. Stil. and As. ib. p. 64 P.—Hence, freq. in the plur. pueri, children, in gen., Plaut. Poen. prol. 28; 30: infantium puerorum incunabula, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: cinis eorum pueros tarde dentientes adjuvat cum melle, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 22; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 7; id. C. 4, 9, 24.—**II. In partic.** **1. A male child, a boy, lad, young man** (strictly till the seventeenth year, but freq. applied to those who are much older): puero isti date mammam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 1: aliquam pueri nutrimenta para, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 104; 5, 2, 4: homini illico lacrimae cadunt quasi pueri, id. Ad. 4, 1, 21: quo portas puerum? id. And. 4, 3, 7: nescire quid antea quam natus sis, acciderit, id. est semper esse puerum, Cic. Or. 34, 120; Ov. P. 4, 12, 20: laudator temporis acti Se puero, when he was a boy, Hor. A. P. 173; cf.: foeminae praetextatque pueri et puellae, Suet. Claud. 35.—**A. puero**, and with *plur. verb.*, a pueris (cf. Gr. ἐκ παῖδος, ἐκ παιδων), from a boy, from boyhood, or childhood (cf. ab): doctum hominem cognovi, idque a puero, Cic. Fam. 13, 16, 4; id. Ac. 2, 3, 8: diligentia matris a puero doctus, id. Brut. 27, 104; Hor. S. 1, 4, 97: ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2.—In like manner: ut pri-

mum ex pueris excessit Archias, as soon as he ceased to be a child, Cic. Arch. 3, 4.—**2.** A grown-up youth, young man, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 2: puer egregius praesidium sibi primum et nobis, deinde summae rei publicae comparavit, of Octavian at the age of nineteen, id. ib. 12, 25, 4 (cf. Vell. 2, 61, 1; Tac. A. 13, 6); cf. of the same: nomen clarissimi adolescentis vel pueri potius, Cic. Phil. 4, 1, 3; of Scipio Africanus, at the age of twenty, Sil. 15, 33; 44 (coupled with juvenis, id. 15, 10 and 18); of Pallas, in military command, Verg. A. 11, 42.—**3.** An unmarried man, a bachelor, Ov. F. 4, 226.—**4.** As a pet name, or in familiar address, boy, fellow, Cat. 12, 9; Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 17.—**B.** Transf. **1.** A little son, a son (poet.), Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 72: Ascanius puer, Verg. A. 2, 598: tuque (Venus) puerque tuus (Cupid), id. ib. 4, 94; cf. Hor. C. 1, 32, 10: Latona puer, id. ib. 4, 6, 37: Semeles puer, id. ib. 1, 19, 2: deorum pueri, id. A. P. 83; 185.—**2.** A boy for attendance, a servant, slave: cedo aquam manibus, puer, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 150; Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: Persicos odi, puer, apparatus, Hor. C. 1, 38, 1; 2, 11, 18; 4, 11, 10: hic vivum mihi cespitem ponite, pueri, id. ib. 1, 19, 14: cena ministratur pueris tribus, id. S. 1, 6, 116: tum pueri nautis, pueris convicia nautae Ingerere, id. ib. 1, 5, 11: regii, royal pages, Liv. 45, 6; Curt. 5, 2, 13: litteratissimi, Nep. Att. 13, 3; Juv. 11, 59; Dig. 50, 16, 204.—**3.** As adj., youthful: puera facies, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 217.

puera, ae, f. [puer], a girl, lass, maiden: mea puera, mea puera, Liv. And. ap. Prisc. p. 697 P.: pueraum manus, id. ib. p. 697 P.: propterea vivere puerae, Varr. ap. Non. 156, 14: pueri liberi et puerae ministrabant, id. ib. 156, 17; cf.: quod antiqui puellas puerae dicitarent, Suet. Calig. 8.

puerasco, ēre, v. incho. n. [id.]. **I.** To attain the age of boyhood or youth: unus jam pueraescens insigni festivitate, Suet. Calig. 7.—**II.** Transf., to grow young again (post-class.), Aus. Idyll. 4, 55; Claud. Mamert. Stat. Anim. 1, 1.

pueraster, tri, m. [id.], a stout lad: *avvraus*, pueraster, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

puerulus, i, m. dim. [id.], a small boy (post-class.), Arn. 2, 59 fin.; 4, 134; 7, 247.

puerigenus, a, um, adj. [puer-gigno], that begets boys: semina, Fulg. Myth. praef. (al. puerigera).

puerilis, e, adj. [puer]. **I.** Lit., boyish, childish, youthful (class.): puerili specie, senili prudentia, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: aetas, id. Arch. 3, 4; cf. tempus, Ov. M. 6, 719: disciplina, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72; id. Rep. 4, 3, 3: institutio, id. de Or. 2, 1, 1: doctrina, id. ib. 3, 31, 125; Quint. 1, 1, 9: delectatio, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72: regnum, Liv. 1, 3: blanditiae, Ov. M. 6, 626: manus, Cels. 3, 27, 3: ostrum, the pretexta, Stat. S. 5, 2, 66: agmen, a troop of boys, Verg. A. 5, 548.—**In** distinction from virgineus: (faciem) virgineam in puero, puerilem in virgine possis (dicere), boyish, Ov. M. 8, 323.—**B.** In partic., in mal. part.: officium, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 5: supplicium, Mart. 2, 60, 2; and absol. puerile, id. 9, 67, 3; cf.: puerile obtulit corollarium, App. M. 3, p. 138, 13; Hyg. Fab. 189.—**II.** Transf., boyish, childish, puerile, trivial, silly (rare but class.): acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 3: sententia, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 56: vota, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 11: res (with insubidae, inertes), Gell. 18, 8, 1: isagogae, id. 1, 2, 6: puerile est, Ter. And. 2, 6, 18.—**Comp.**: si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor. S. 2, 3, 250.—**Hence, adv.**: **pueriliter**, like a child: ludentes, Phaedr. 3, 8, 5: blandiri, Liv. 21, 1.—**B.** Childishly, foolishly, sillily: stultus, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 42; Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: facere, id. Ac. 2, 11, 33; 2, 17, 54; Tac. H. 4, 86.

puerilitas, ātis, f. [puerilis]. **I.** Boyhood, childhood (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 494, 19; Val. Max. 6, 4, 2.—**II.** Childish conduct, childishness, puerility, Sen. Ep. 4, 2.

pueriliter, adv., v. puerilis fin.

puerinus, a, um, adj. [puer], youthful, an epithet of Hercules, Inscr. Orell. 1546.

pueritia, ae (puertia, Hor. C. 1, 36, 8), f. [id.]. **I.** Lit., boyhood, childhood, youth (applied usually till the seventeenth year, but freq. later: v. puer, II.): qui

enim citius adolescentiae senectus quam pueritiae adolescentiae obrepit? Cic. Sen. 2, 4; Tac. H. 1, 13: a pueritia, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9: vitae cursum a pueritia tenere, Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 10; id. Tusc. 2, 11, 27: e ludo atque pueritiae disciplinis ad patris exercitum profectus, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: a pueritia, id. Rep. 1, 4, 7; 1, 22, 36; 6, 24; id. Fam. 1, 7, 9; id. Brut. 44, 164; cf.: genus militum suetum a pueritia latrocinii, Sall. H. 2, 67 Dietsch: omnem pueritiam Arpini altus, Sall. J. 63, 3: procer a pueritia, Tac. H. 4, 14: pueritiae disciplina, Manil. 10, 28.—**Of** animals, youth, Col. 7, 6, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Innocence: quae pueritia est infrequens polluta, Varr. ap. Non. 156, 8 (al. puritia).—**B.** The first beginnings, commencement, Cato Italicarum originum pueritias illustravit, Front. Princ. Hist. p. 314 Mai.

puerities, ei, f. [puer], childhood (for the usual pueritia); scanned as a quadrisyll., Aus. Prof. 10, 15.

puerperio, ii, n. [puerpera]. **I.** Childbirth, childbed, a lying-in, confinement, delivery, Suet. Calig. 8: puerperio cubare, to be in childbed, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 22: locus puerperio Antium fuit, Tac. A. 15, 23; Plin. 9, 25, 41; § 79; 28, 8, 29; § 114: numerus puerperii, the number of children born together, Gell. 12, 1, 4: tellus velut aeterno quodam puerperio laeta, Col. 3, 21, 3.—**II.** A new-born child, an infant, children, Varr. R. R. 2, 26; Tac. A. 12, 6; Plin. 7, 11, 9; § 48; id. 18, 29, 69; § 282; Stat. Th. 4, 280; Gell. 10, 2, 2.

puerperus, a, um, adj. [puer-pario], parturient, bringing forth children: uxor, Sen. Ben. 4, 35, 2: verba formulas that promote delivery, Ov. M. 10, 511.—**II.** Subst.: **puerpera**, ae, f., a woman in labor or in childbed, a lying-in woman, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 40; Cat. 34, 13; Hor. Epod. 17, 52; Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 23; Plin. 7, 4, 3, § 37.

puertia, ae, v. pueritia init.

puerulus, i, m. dim. [puer], a little boy, little slave, Cic. Top. 4, 18; Rosc. Am. 41, 120.

puerus, i, v. puer.

puga, ae, v. pyga.

pugil, ilis (u scanned long, Prud. Contr. Symm. 2, 516; nom. pugilis, Varr. Sat. Men. 22, 2, p. 116), m. [root pug- in Gr. πῦξ, with the fist; cf.: pugna, pugillus, pugno, etc.]. **I.** One who fights with the cestus, a boxer, pugilist, Gell. 3, 15, 3; Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40; 2, 23, 55; id. Brut. 69, 243; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24; Hor. C. 4, 2, 18; 4, 3, 4; id. S. 2, 3, 30; id. A. P. 84; Ov. Am. 3, 2, 54; id. F. 5, 700; Suet. Aug. 45; id. Calig. 18.—**II.** Transf.: os pugilis, a hardened, i.e. shameless forehead, Asin. Gall. poet. ap. Suet. Gram. 22.

pugilatio, ōnis, f. [pugilor], boxing with the cestus, pugilism, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.

pugilator, ōris, m. [id.], a boxer, pugilist (post-class. for pugil), Arn. 1, 10.

pugilatorius, a, um, v. pugillatorius.

pugilatus, ūs, m. [pugilor], a boxing, fighting with the cestus, pugilism, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 24; id. Capt. 4, 2, 13; Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 82.

pugilicē, adv. [pugil], like a boxer, i.e. vigorously, stoutly: valere (with athletic), to be as strong as a boxer, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 18.

pugillar, āris, v. pugillaris fin.

pugillaris, e (pūg-, Juv. 11, 156), adj. [pugillus], of or belonging to the fist or hand, that can be held in the hand: testiculi, Juv. 11, 156: cereae, i.e. writing-tablets, Prud. steφ. 9, 15; more freq. subst.: **pugillares**, ium, m. (sc. libelli), writing-tablets, Sen. Ep. 15, 6; 103, 6; Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 68; 13, 11, 21, § 69; Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 1; 6, 5, 6; Suet. Aug. 39; sing., Vulg. Luc. 1, 39.—Also **pugillaria**, ium, n., Laber. ap. Charis. p. 75 P.; Cat. 42, 4; Gell. 17, 9, 17.—**In** sing.: **pugillar**, āris, n., a writing-tablet, Aus. Epig. 146.

pugillarius, ii, m. [pugillares], a maker of writing-tablets, Inscr. Orell. 4270.

pugillator, ōris, m. [id.], a messenger, letter-carrier, Sid. Ep. 9, 14.

pugillatorius (pugila-), a, um,

adj. [pugillus], of or belonging to the fist: follis, a fist-ball, i.e. a ball which is struck with the fist, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 16.

pugillatus, ūs, m. [pugillo], a fighting with the cestus, boxing; in plur., Tert. Spect. 29.

pugillo and **pugillor**, v. pugilor.

pugillum, i, v. pugillus init.

pugillus, i, m. (neutr. collat. form **pugillum**, ὀπὰς χερός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.), dim. [pugnus], what one can hold in the fist, a handful: lentis pugillus, Cato, R. R. 158; Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 242; Prud. Cath. 10, 152: melior est pugillus cum requie, a very little, Vulg. Eccl. 4, 6.

pugilor, ātus, 1 (in MSS. also written **pugillor**), v. dep. n. [pugil]. **I.** To fight with the fist or cestus, to be a boxer, pugilist (post-class.), App. de Deo Socr. p. 53, 33.—**In** act. form: pugiles pugilabant, Treb. Gall. 8.—**II.** Transf., to strike with the feet, to kick: equus primoribus in me pugilatur unguibus, App. M. 7, p. 195, 11.

pugio, ōnis, m. [root pug of pugno; cf.: pugil, pugna]. **I.** A short weapon for stabbing, a dagger, dirk, poniard: pugio dictus est, quod eo punctum pugnatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 235 Müll.: Caesare interfecto statim cruentum alte extollens M. Brutus pugionem, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 28: cruentum pugionem tenens, id. ib. 2, 12, 30: pugione percussus, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2: fodere aliquem pugione, Tac. H. 4, 29 fin.: pugione ferire, Auct. B. Alex. 52: strictis pugionibus peti, Suet. Caes. 82.—**Worn** by the emperors, to denote their power of life and death, Suet. Galb. 11; id. Vit. 15 fin.; Tac. H. 3, 68; likewise by the praefectus praetorio, Aur. Vict. Caes. 13; Lampr. Comm. 6 fin.—**Worn** by the chief officers in the army as a military badge of distinction, Tac. H. 1, 43; Val. Max. 3, 5, 3.—**B.** Transf., the title of a book or roll of the names of persons proscribed by Caligula, Suet. Calig. 49.—**II.** Trop.: o plumbeum pugionem! O leaden dagger! i.e. O weak argument! Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 48.

pugionculus, i, m. dim. [pugio], a small dagger or poniard (Ciceronian), Cic. Or. 67, 225.—**Transf.**: ille Hispaniensis pugionculus, i.e. Cn. Piso, who had been despatched to Spain, Cic. ap. C. Anton. Fragm. ap. Ascon.

pugna, ae, f. [root pug, in pugno and pugno; cf. pugil], prop. a fight fist to fist, man to man; hence, in gen., a fight between individuals or armies, a battle, combat, action, engagement (cf.: dimicatio, proelium). **I.** Lit.: dictator eam pugnam laudibus tulit (of the single combat of Torquatus), Liv. 7, 10 fin.: nonnumquam res ad manus atque ad pugnam veniebat, came to blows, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28; Liv. 2, 46: diuturnitate pugnae defessi proelio excedebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 3: alii nuntiant dictatori omnes legiones Etruscorum capessisse pugnam, Liv. 10, 5, 41: ex omnibus pugnis (Pompeii), quae sunt innumerabiles, Cic. Mur. 16, 34: exitus pugnarum, id. Mil. 21, 56: equestris, a cavalry action, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 122: magna, Liv. 22, 7: pedestris, Verg. A. 11, 707: Actia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 61: navalis, Nep. Arist. 2, 1: gladiatorum, Suet. Aug. 45: prospera, Suet. Calig. 35: mala, Sall. J. 56, 3; Cic. Div. 2, 25, 54: singularis, a duel, Macr. S. 5, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Troops drawn up for battle, a line of battle (rare): ordinata per principes hastatosque ac triarios pugna, Liv. 22, 5: mediam pugnam tueri, the middle line, central division, id. 22, 45; cf.: segregat pugnam eorum, id. 1, 25: pugnam mutare, Curt. 3, 2, 14.—**B.** A battle, contest, dispute, quarrel, in gen. (rare but class.): dabo aliam pugnam magnam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 110: pugnam consensu seni, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 43; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 60: quanta pugna est doctissimorum hominum, Cic. Div. 2, 51, 105: initurus forensium certaminum pugnam, Quint. 6, 12, 22; 8, 6, 1; 5, 7, 35: pugna inter testem et patronum, id. 6, 4, 21: rerum naturae pugna secum, Plin. 2, 33, 38, § 102: audiet pugnas juvenum, stories of battle, Hor. C. 1, 2, 23: pugnas bibit aure vulgus, id. ib. 2, 13, 31.—**In** mal. part., Mart. 10, 38, 6.

pugnacitas, ātis, f. [pugnax], desire or fondness for fighting, combativeness, quar-

relomeness, pugnacity (post-Aug.), Quint. 4, 3, 2; Tac. Dial. 31; Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 101.

pugnaciter, adv., v. *pugnax fin.*

pugnaculum, i, n. [pugno], a fortified place, fortification, fortress, bastion, bulwark (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 63; Amm. 21, 12, 18.

pugnantia, ium, v. *pugno fin.*

pugnator, ōris, m. [pugno], a fighter, combatant (perh. not ante-Aug.), Liv. 24, 15; Suet. Caes. 39 *fin.*; Sil. 15, 598. — Appos.: Dominus quasi vir pugnator, Vulg. Exod. 15, 3; id. Josue, 17, 1. — Transf., adj.: gallus, a fighting-cock, Plin. 30, 15, 49, § 142.

pugnatorius, a, um, adj. [pugnator], of or belonging to a fighter or combatant, fighting: arma, i. e. sharp weapons (opp. rudes), Suet. Calig. 54: mucro, Sen. Contr. 2 praef.

pugnatrix, icis, f. [id.]. **I.** Adj., combative, martial (post-class.): natio, Amm. 23, 6, 28. — **II.** Subst., she that fights, Prud. Psych. 681.

pugnax, ācis, adj. [pugno], fond of fighting, combative, warlike, martial. **I.** Lit.: centuriones pugnaces, Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 26: acer et pugnax, id. Rep. 5, 8, 10 (from Non. 337, 31): Minerva, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 7: Achivi, Hor. C. 3, 3, 27: filius Thetidis, id. ib. 4, 6, 8: gens, Tac. Agr. 17: hastas, Prop. 3, 7 (4, 8), 25: pugnacissimus quique, Tac. H. 4, 60: gentes pugnacissimae, Curt. 3, 9, 3: hac legione noli pugnacius quidquam putare, Asin. Pol. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 5: aries, Col. 7, 3, 6; cf.: galli gallinacei pugnacissimi duo, Petr. 86: ensis, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 48. — Poet., with *inf.*: tenui pugnax instare veruto, Sil. 3, 363. — **B.** Trop., of a speech or of the speaker, combative, quarrelsome, contentious: oratio pugnator (opp. pacator), Cic. Brut. 51, 121: oratio pugnax et contentiosa, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 5: exordium dicendi vehemens et pugnax, non saepe esse debeat, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317. — **II.** Transf., in gen., obstinate, refractory, pertinacious: Graecus nimis pugnax esse noliit, Cic. Pis. 28, 70: non est pugnax in vitiis, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 1. — Of things, concrete and abstract; with *dat.*: ignis aquae pugnax, Ov. M. 1, 432; Plin. 15, 3, 4: 13: musta, harsh, id. 14, 20, 25, § 125: quid ferri duritia pugnacius? id. 36, 16, 25, § 127. — Hence, adv.: **pugnaciter**, contentiously, violently, obstinately: certare cum aliis pugnaciter, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 65: dicere, Quint. 9, 4, 126: ferre, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2, 11. — Comp.: alia pugnacius dicenda, Quint. 9, 4, 130. — Sup.: pugnacissime defendere sententiam, Cic. Ac. 2, 3, 9.

* **pugnēus**, a, um, adj. [pugnus], of or belonging to the fist: mergae, i. e. blows with the fist, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 57.

* **pugnīcula**, ae, f. dim. [pugna], a slight contest, a skirmish, Cato acc. to Perrott. ad Mart. 7, 9.

* **pugnītus**, adv. [pugnus], with the fists: pessundari, Caecil. ap. Non. 514, 9.

pugno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and very rarely a. [root pug-, to thrust, strike, whence pugil, pugno, etc.], to fight, either singly or in armies, to combat, give battle, engage, contend (very freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: neque sinistra impedita satis commode pugnare poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, id. ib. 1, 25: eminus lapidibus, Sall. J. 57, 4: cominus in acie, Cic. Balb. 9, 23: ex equo, on horseback, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: de loco, Ter. Hec. alt. prol. 33: de ponte, Hirt. B. Afr. 33: pro muro toto, id. ib. 13: ex iniquiore loco, id. ib. 42: pro commodis patriae, Cic. Inv. 1, 1, 1. — With *cum* and *abl.*: elige, cum cive an hoste pugnare malis, Liv. 10, 36, 8: cum hoste in acie, Cic. Balb. 9, 22. — With *in* and *acc.*: ne quis extra ordinem in hostem pugnaret, Liv. 8, 6, 16: in hostem imparem ex aequo pugnabant, id. 10, 43, 6: qui contra imperium in hostem pugnauerant, Sall. C. 9, 4, 52, 30. — With *adversum* and *acc.*: saepe ante paucis strenuis adversum multitudinem bene pugnatum, Sall. J. 107, 1: adversum Gallos, id. ib. 114, 1. — With a homogeneously object: magnam pugnativum pugnari, Lucil. ap. Don. Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 60; cf.: haec pugna est pugnata; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 97: pugna summa contentione pugnata, Cic. Mur. 16, 34; Nep. Hann. 5, 1: inclitum

in ponte pugnari . . . pugnata, Liv. 6, 42, 5: proelia, Hor. C. 4, 9, 19; Sall. J. 54, 7: bella, Hor. C. 3, 19, 4; id. Ep. 1, 16, 25. — Impers. pass.: pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis, the battle is fought, they fight, Caes. B. G. 7, 84: cominus gladiis pugnatum est, id. ib. 1, 52: ut in mari quoque pugnatur velut e muris, Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 3. —

II. Transf. **A.** In gen., to contend, conflict, disagree, oppose, contradict; usu. with *dat.* of person, or with *cum*: pugnant Stoici cum Peripateticis, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68. — With *acc.* and *inf.*: pugnare non destitit, non esse rerum controversiam, sed nominum, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 41: non magno opere pugnare, to contend not very strongly, id. N. D. 3, 1, 3: noli pugnare duobus, Cat. 62, 64: ne cupias pugnare puellae, Prop. 1, 12 (10), 21; cf.: placitum etiam pugnabis amoris, Verg. A. 4, 38: pressis pugnat habenis, id. ib. 11, 600: ne pugnet vulgus habenis, Stat. Th. 8, 289: tam eras excors, ut tota in oratione tua tecum ipse pugnares, you contradicted yourself, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 18. — Of things: pugnat sententia secum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 97: pugnavit monitis furor, Sil. 10, 284: pugnatura fretis pila, id. 4, 298: frigida pugnabant calidis, umentia siccis, Mollia cum duris, etc., cold bodies contended with hot, moist with dry, etc., Ov. M. 1, 19: humus, Petr. poet. Sat. 123. — **B.** To struggle, strive, to endeavor, take pains, exert one's self for any thing (rare but class.): illud pugna et enitere, ne, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 3: id ne impetremus, pugnabis, id. Lig. 5, 13; cf.: hoc solum hoc tempore pugnare, ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8: pugnas, ne reddat, Achille, Ov. H. 3, 25: Ruhnck: pugnamque collegae, ut, etc., Liv. 3, 64. — Poet., with *inf.*: pugnat molles evincere somnos, Ov. M. 1, 685; 7, 772; id. H. 13, 77: incerto pedum pugnat non stare tumultu, Luc. 4, 753; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 196; cf., of things, Lucr. 2, 205. — **P. a.** as subst.: **pugnantiā**, ium, n., contradictions, inconsistencies: pugnantiā te loqui non vides? Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 13; cf. Hor. S. 1, 2, 73; 1, 1, 102.

pugnus, i, m. [root pug-; v. pugil, pugno]. **I.** A fist: pugnus a punctione, id est percussu dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 219 Müll.: manum plane comprimere pugnūque facere, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 145: certare pugnīs, calcibus, unguibus, id. Tusc. 5, 27, 77; cf. id. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 56: pugnīs contendere aliquem, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 46: pugnū impingere alicui in os, id. Rud. 3, 4, 5: pugnīs onerare, id. Am. 1, 1, 72: obtundere, id. ib. 2, 1, 59: pugnīs in ventrem ingerere, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 95: pugnū ducere alicui, to give one a blow with the fist, Dig. 47, 10, 4: percusserit proximum suum pugno, Vulg. Exod. 21, 18. — Poet., of boxing: neque pugno Neque segni pede victus, Hor. C. 3, 12, 8; 1, 12, 26: Castor gaudet equis, ovo prognatus eodem Pugnīs, id. S. 2, 1, 27. — **II.** Transf., as a measure, a fistful, handful, Cato, R. R. 82; Marc. Emp. 8 med.: pugnus aeris, Sen. Ira, 3, 33, 1.

* **Puilia** saxa esse ad portum qui sit secundum Tiberim ait Fabius Pictor, Fest. p. 250 Müll.

pulcer, v. pulcher.

pulchellus or **pulcellus**, a, um, adj. dim. [i. pulcher], beautiful little: Bacchae (i. e. Baccharum statuæ), Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2; iron.: audiam pulcellum puerum, Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 262; App. M. 8, p. 184 Bip. — **II.** **Pulchellus**, contemptuous surname given to Clodius, in mockery of his surname Pulcher, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 4; 2, 22, 1; cf. Val. Max. 3, 5, 3.

I. **pulcher**, chra, chrum, and less correctly **pulcer**, cra, crum, adj. [for pol-er, root: pol-ire, akin with parere, apparere, prop. bright, shining; hence], beautiful, beautiful, fair, handsome, in shape and appearance (syn.: speciosus, venustus, formosus). **I.** Lit.: homo; Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 40 Vahl.): o puerum pulchrum, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 74: pulcher ac decens, Suet. Dom. 18: virgo pulchra! Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 54: pulchra juvenis, Phaedr. 2, 2, 5: quo pulchrior alter Non fuit Aeneadum, Verg. A. 9, 179: formā pulcherrimā, id. ib. 1, 496; cf.: Venus quem pulcherrima dium Fari donavit, Enn. ap. Prob. ap. Verg. E. 6, 31 (Ann. v. 18 Vahl.): O matre pulchra filia pulchrior, Hor. C. 1, 16,

1; as an epithet of Apollo, Verg. A. 3, 119 Serv.: satus Hercule pulchro Pulcher Aventinus, id. ib. 7, 656: pulcher bos appellatur ad eximiam pinguedinem perductus, Fest. p. 238 Müll.: pulchro corpore creti, Lucr. 5, 1116: o faciem pulchram! Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5: fuit vultu pulchro magis quam venusto, Suet. Ner. 51: color, Lucr. 4, 1133 and 1094: mulier pulchra nimis, Vulg. Gen. 12, 14: tunicae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 33: testudo, Verg. G. 2, 463: recessus, Ov. M. 14, 261: horti, id. P. 1, 8, 37: fluvius, Verg. G. 2, 137; Val. Fl. 5, 486: quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius? Cic. Sen. 15, 53: urbs pulcherrima, id. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 117; Liv. 7, 30, 16: pulcherrimorum agrorum iudex, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 43: acetum acerrimum et pulcherrimum, Cato, R. R. 104: panis longe pulcherrimus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 89: pulcherrima opera, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69. — Subst.: **pulchrum**, i, n., beauty: quid habet pulchri constructus acervus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 44. — **II.** Trop., in a spiritual or moral sense, beautiful, fine, excellent, noble, honorable, glorious, illustrious, etc.: praetor interea, ne pulchrum se ac beatum putaret, that he might not think too highly of himself, Cic. Mur. 12, 26: res publica paulatim immutata ex pulcherrima pessima ac flagitiosissima facta est, Sall. C. 5, 9; Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: pulcherrimum exemplum, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: maximum et pulcherrimum facinus, Sall. C. 20, 3: fascēs, Lucr. 5, 1234: pulcherrima consilia, Verg. A. 5, 728: nascetur pulchra Trojanus origi-ne Caesar, id. ib. 1, 286: poemata, Hor. S. 1, 10, 6: divitiae, id. ib. 2, 3, 95: dies, favorable, fortunate, id. C. 1, 36, 10: o Sol pulcher, o laudande, id. ib. 2, 4, 27; 4, 4, 39: pulcherrimus exitus, Flor. 2, 14: viae ejus viae pulchrae, Vulg. Prov. 3, 17: pulchrum sub pectore vulnus, honorable, Sil. 5, 594: quae majori parti pulcherrima videntur, ea maxime exoptant, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118. — Poet., with *gen.*: pulcherrimus irae, glorious on account of (just) wrath, Sil. 11, 365. — Pulchrum (est), with a subj.-clause, it is beautiful, grand, glorious, etc.: cui pulchrum fuit in mediis dormire dies, to whom it seemed a fine thing, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 30: pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis, Verg. A. 2, 317: pulchrius hac fuerat, Troja, perire tibi, Prop. 2, 2, 44 (2, 3, 34): pulchrum putare, ducere, to think or consider beautiful: pati . . . pulchrum Romanumque putant, Luc. 9, 391: turpe ducet cedere pari, pulchrum superasse majores, Quint. 1, 2, 22. — As a translation of the Gr. ὁ καλός (a complimentary formula), handsome, lovely, noble: propino hoc pulchro Critiae, Κριτία τῷ καλῷ, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96. — Hence, adv.: **pulchre** (-cre), beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly, very, etc.: subigere aliquid, Cato, R. R. 74: aedes probae pulchreque aedificatae, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 61: oppidum pulchre munitum, id. Pers. 4, 4, 6: vendere, i. e. at a high price, id. ib. 4, 4, 31; 38: conciliare, at a low price, id. Ep. 3, 4, 36: victitare, id. Most. 1, 1, 51: admonere, id. Mil. 2, 6, 56: pulchre dictum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 26: pulchre et oratorie dicere, Cic. Or. 68, 227: pulchre asseverat, bravely, cunningly, id. Clu. 26, 73: proxima hostia litatur saepe pulcherrime, very favorably, id. Div. 2, 15, 36: ferre fortunam secundam pulcherrime, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 6: intellegere, Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 3: Caesar ait se non posse galeam cognoscere, hominem pulchre posse, Sen. Ben. 5, 24, 2: peristi pulchre, you have done for yourself finely, utterly, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 50; so, occidi, id. Curc. 1, 3, 58. — Pulchre est mihi, I am well, it goes well with me, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114; Hor. S. 2, 8, 19; Cat. 23, 5. — Pulchre esse, to live well, enjoy one's self, be happy, Plaut. Merc. 3, 21: neque ligna ego praeiberi vidi pulchrius, in greater abundance, id. Aul. 3, 1, 5: pulchre, as an exclamation of applause (like recte, probe, etc.), excellently! bravo! well done! Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 4; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 92; Hor. A. P. 423.

2. **Pulcher** (-cer), chri, m., and **Pulchra** (-cra), ae, f., a Roman surname of the Claudii (Clodii), Liv. 38, 35; Val. Max. 3, 5, 3; Tac. A. 4, 52. — Pulchri promontorium, a promontory in Northern Africa, north-east of Carthage, now Cap. Bono, Liv. 29, 27, 12.

* **pulchralia** (pulcr-), ium, n. [pulcher]; a dessert, fruits, etc., analogous to

bellaria: pulchralibus atque cupediis, Cato ap. Fest. p. 242 Müll.

pulchrē (pulcrē), *adv.*, v. pulcher *fin.* **pulchresco (pulcr-)**, *cre, v. inch. n.* [pulcher], *to become or grow beautiful* (post-class.). Ser. Samm. 44, 824; Aug. Serm. 35, inter Homil. 50, § 3; Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.

* **pulchritas (pulcr-)**, *ātis, f. [id.]*, *beauty*, Caecil. ap. Non. 155, 18.

pulchritudo (pulcr-), *inis, f. [id.]*, *beauty*. **I.** Lit.: ut corporis est quaedam apta figura membrorum cum coloris quadam suavitate eaque dicitur pulchritudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 31: simulacri, id. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72; cf. corporis, id. Off. 1, 28, 98: pulchritudinis duo genera sunt, quorum in altero venustas est, in altero dignitas, venustatem muliebrem dicere debemus, dignitatem virilem, id. ib. 1, 36, 130: pulchritudinis habere verissimum iudicium, id. Inv. 2, 1, 3: equi, Gell. 3, 9, 8: urbis, Flor. 2, 6, 84: flammae, Suet. Ner. 38: operis, Plin. Ep. 10, 46, 3.—**II.** Trop., *beauty, excellence*: oratoris, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 71: verborum, Quint. 3, 7, 12: orationis, Petr. 2: honestum suā pulchritudine specieque laudabile, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 38: splendor pulchritudine virtutis? id. Off. 2, 10, 37; cf.: ut Isocratis memorat pulchritudo, i. e. the charming writer, Amm. 30, 8, 6.—**III.** Transf., *a beauty, i. e. a beautiful thing*; in plur.: pulchritudines, i. e. beautiful jewels, Plin. 37, 9, 46, § 129.

pulcrē, v. pulcher *fin.*

pulegium, *ii, v. puleum*.

puleiatus, a, um, *adj.* [puleium], *furnished or seasoned with pennyroyal*: porca, Veg. Vet. 3, 76.—**Subst.**: **puleiātum**, i, n. (sc. vinum), *pennyroyal wine*, Lampr. Elag. 19.

puleium or **pulegium** (Ser. Samm. 1, 18; Cels. 2, 32, 2), *ii, n.*, *leabane, flea-wort, pennyroyal*: mentha pulegium, Linn.; Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 152; Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33; Col. 12, 35 *fin.*; 12, 57, 1; Pall. 12, 22, 1; Mart. 12, 32, 19; Ser. Samm. 1, 18.—On account of its pleasant odor, transf.: ad cuius rutam pulegio mihi tui sermonis utendum, i. e. the pleasantness of your discourse, Cic. Fam. 16, 23, 2.

pulex, *icis, m.* **I.** A flea, Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 155; 22, 20, 23, § 49; 30, 10, 25, § 85; cf. id. 9, 47, 71, § 154; Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 13; Cels. 6, 7, 9; Col. 8, 5; Mart. 14, 83.—**II.** The ground-flea or spring-tail (an insect that gnaws the plant ocimum), Col. poet. 10, 321: innascuntur naxis, Plin. 19, 10, 57, § 177.

pulicarius, a, um, and **pulicaris**, *e, adj.* [pulex], *of or belonging to fleas, producing fleas, flea-bearing*: herba, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 197; 3, 8, 97.—Hence, *subst.*: **pulicaria**, *ae, f.*, *a plant, called also psyllion*, Theod. Prisc. p. 1, 10.

† **pulico**, *äre, to produce fleas*: ψολιζω, pulico, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pulicosus, a, um, *adj.* [pulex], *full of fleas*: canis, Col. 7, 13, 2.

pullarius, a, um, *adj.* [pullus]. **I.** Of or belonging to young animals: collectio, Veg. Vet. 1, 29; 2, 25, 1.—*Facete*: feles, a kidnapper of boys, qs. boy-mouser, catch-boy, Aus. Ep. 70, 5.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. pullarius**, *ii, m.* **1.** A man who fed the sacred chickens, the chicken-keeper, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 3; Liv. 8, 30; 9, 14; 10, 40; Inscr. Orell. 2456; 3509.—In this signif. as *adj.*: DECVRIA PULLARIA, i. e. of the pullarii, Inscr. Orell. 5010.—**2.** In mal. part.: παιδεραστής, pullarius, Gloss. Philox.—**B.** Pullariam Plautus dixit manum dextram, Paul. ex Fest. p. 243 Müll.

—**2.** An island in the Adriatic near Istria, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 151.

* **pullastra**, *ae, f. [id.]*, *a young hen*, a pullet, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 9.

* **pullatio**, *ōnis, f. [id.]*, *a hatching*, Col. 5, 9.

pullatus, a, um, *adj.* [pullus], *clothed in soiled or black garments*. **I.** Of mourners: proceres (opp. albatos), Juv. 3, 212.—*Prov.*: albatii ad exsequias, pullati ad nuptias, i. e. who do every thing wrongly, Sid. Ep. 5, 7.—**II.** Of the common people, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 9: turba, Quint. 6, 4, 6: circulus, id. 2, 12, 10; so *subst.*: ne quis pullatorum,

of the common people, Suet. Aug. 44: pullatorum turba, id. ib. 40.

* **pullēiāceus**, a, um, *adj.*, *black* (for pullus), August. ap. Suet. Aug. 87.

* **pullicēnus**, i, m. [pullus], *a young bird, a chicken*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41.

* **pulligo**, *inis, f.* [pullus], *a dark color*, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 191.

pullinus, a, um, *adj.* [pullus], *of or belonging to young animals*: dentes, the first teeth of a colt, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172.

* **pulliprema**, *ae, m.* [pullus-premo], *a pederast*, Aus. Ep. 70, 8.

pullities, *ei, f.* [pullus], *a young brood*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7; Col. 8, 9, 4; 8, 14, 11; 9, 11.

* **pullo**, *äre, v. n.* [id.], *to put forth, sprout out, germinate*, Calp. Ecl. 5, 19.

pullulasco, *äre, v. inch. n.* [pullulo], *to put forth, sprout out, to bud, burgeon*, Col. 4, 21, 3; Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 882.

pullulo, *avi, ātum, i, v. n.* and *a.* [pullulus]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to put forth, sprout out, come forth*. **A.** Lit., of plants and animals: pullulat ab radice, Verg. G. 2, 17: quo laetius pullulent (vites), Col. 4, 27, 1.—Of animals, *to bring forth young*: tot pullulat atra colubris, Verg. A. 7, 329.—**B.** Trop.: pullulare incipiebat luxuria, *to spread, grow, increase*, Nep. Cat. 2, 3: sors nascentium obitorum loco pullulat, App. Mund. 23, p. 68, 12; cf. Amm. 22, 4, 3; Cypr. Cath. Eccl. Un. 16 *init.*—**II.** *Act.*, *to bring forth, produce*: terras Venerem aliam pullulasse, App. M. 4, p. 301: aperiatur terra, et pululet salvatorem, Lact. 4, 12, 9: fetus, Fulg. Myth. 1, 12.

1. pullulus, i, m. *dim.* [id.]. **I.** A young animal, a chick, young dove, etc.; as a term of endearment, dove, chick, etc., App. M. 8, p. 577.—**II.** Of plants, a sprout, young twig, Plin. 17, 10, 12, § 65.

2. pullulus, a, um, *adj.* [pullus], *blackish, dusky, gray*: terra, Col. 2, 2, 19.

1. pullus, i, m. [root pu-, to beget; cf. puer; Gr. πῦλος; Engl. foal]. **I.** A young animal, young, a foal (cf. fetus): asininus, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 2: equinus, Col. 6, 29, 1: onagrorum, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171: glirium, Varr. R. R. 3, 15: ranae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 314: columbini, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: gallinae, Liv. 32, 1; Col. 8, 5, 7: pavonini, Varr. R. R. 3, 9: anserum, id. ib. 3, 10: ciconiae, Juv. 14, 74: ex ovis pulli orti, chicks, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: asinam, et pullum filium, Vulg. Zach. 9, 9.—**B.** In partic., *a young fowl, a chicken*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 92; 2, 2, 121; id. Ep. 2, 2, 163; Sen. Q. N. 4, 6, 2; cf.: pulli implumes, Hor. Epod. 1, 19.—So of the sacred chickens, used in divination: cum caeva liberati pulli non pascereant, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of persons. **1.** As a term of endearment, dove, chick, darling: meus pullus passer, mea columba, Plaut. Cas. 1, 50: strabonem Appellat paetum pater, et pullum, male parvus Si cui filius est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 45; Suet. Calig. 13 *fin.*; M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 1 Mai.—**2.** Pullus milvinus, qs. young kite, of an avaricious person, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, § 6.—**B.** Of plants, a sprout, young twig, Cato, R. R. 51; 133; Pall. 4, 9.

* **2. pullus**, a, um, *adj.* *dim.* [for purulus, from purus], *pure*: veste pullā candidi, Varr. ap. Non. 368, 28.

3. pullus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with πῦλος]. **I.** Dark-colored, blackish-gray, dusky, blackish: lepus superiore parte pulla, ventre albo, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 5: nigra terra, quam pullam vocant, Col. 1, praef. § 24: color lanae pullus atque fuscus, id. 7, 2, 4: ne maculis infuscet vellera pullis, Verg. G. 3, 389: hostia, Tib. 1, 2, 62: capilli, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 41: myrtus, dusky, dark-green, Hor. C. 1, 25, 18; cf. ficus, id. Epod. 16, 46.—Esp. freq.: pulla vestis, a dark-gray garment (of dark-gray or undyed wool, the dress of mourners and of the lower orders), of mourners, Varr. ap. Non. 549, 33; also called toga pulla, not worn at funeral repasts, Cic. Vatin. 12, 30; 13, 31.—Hence, *subst.*: **pullum**, i, n., *a dark-gray garment*, Ov. M. 11, 48: pullo amictus, Liv. 45, 7; Flor. 4, 2, 45.—*Plur.*: pullā decent nives (puellas), Ov. A. A. 3, 189.—**II.** Transf. **a.** In allusion to the clothing of the poor: pulla paupertas, Calp. Ecl. 7,

26; 80: ipse praetor cum tunica pullā sedere solebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54.—*Prov.*: non possum togam praetextam sperare, cum exordium pullum videam, i. e. a bad beginning cannot make a good ending, Quint. 5, 10, 71.—**b.** Of language: pullus sermo, the vulgar speech, Varr. L. L. 9, 26, 33.—**c.** (From mourning attire.) Sad, sorrowful, mournful (poet.): si mihi lanificae ducunt non pulla sorores stamina, Mart. 6, 58, 7: nere stamina pulla, Ov. Ib. 246.

pulmentaris, *e, adj.* [pulmentum], *of or belonging to a relish*: cibus, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 118.

pulmentarium, *ii, n.* [id.]. **I.** Any thing eaten with bread, a relish (fruit, salt, mustard, etc.), Cato, R. R. 58; id. ap. Charis. p. 56 P.; Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 108; Sen. Ep. 87, 3; Plin. 15, 15, 17, § 58; 19, 8, 54, § 171; 31, 7, 41, § 87.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of the feed of birds, Col. 8, 10, 5.—**B.** Food, in gen.: tu pulmentaria quare Sudando, i. e. seek an appetite by exercise, Hor. S. 2, 2, 20; Vulg. Johan. 21, 5.

pulmentum, i, n. [contr. from pulpa-mentum, from pulpa]. **I.** Any thing eaten with bread, a sauce, condiment, relish (fruit, vegetables, salt, etc.), App. M. 4, p. 146, 2; 9, p. 227, 19; 10, p. 244, 44; Just. 3, 3, 7.—**II.** Transf., food, in gen., Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 84; id. Aul. 2, 4, 37: laboribus empta, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 48: in singula pulmenta, into separate portions, bits, id. S. 2, 2, 34.

pulmo, *ōnis, m.* [kindr. with πλεῦμων, for πνεῦμων]. **I.** Lit., *a lung*; and in plur.: pulmones, the two lobes of the lungs, the lungs, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136; Cels. 4, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 72, § 188; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 21; Ov. M. 9, 201; id. P. 1, 3, 19; Pers. 3, 27.—Very important in haruspicy, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85; 2, 12, 29; Luc. 1, 622; Juv. 6, 548.—**II.** Transf., *a marine animal, a sea-lung*, Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154; 18, 35, 85, § 359; 32, 9, 32, § 102; hence, in allusion to its dullness: pulmon'es, qui perhibetur, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 21.

pulmonāceus, a, um, *adj.* [pulmo], *of or belonging to the lungs, good for the lungs*: radícula, Veg. Vet. 1, 12.

pulmonārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Diseased in the lungs, consumptive: ovis, sus, Col. 7, 5, 14; 7, 10, 7.—**II.** Beneficial to the lungs, curative of the lungs: radícula, Veg. 3, 2, 27.

pulmonēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *of or belonging to the lungs, pulmonic*: pulmoneum vomitum vomere, to vomit up the lungs, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 27.—**II.** Transf., *soft or swelling like the lungs, spongy*: pedes, v. l. ap. Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 21 (al. pulmon'es): mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 52.

pulmunculus, i, m. *dim.* [id.], *a lung-like, fleshy excrescence on the bodies of animals, e. g. on the camel's hoofs*, Sol. 49; on the feet or backs of other animals, Veg. Vet. 2, 56; 61.

pulpa, *ae, f.* **I.** Lit., *the fleshy portion of animal bodies, solid flesh*: spiritus non inter nervos et pulpas, sed in visceribus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 24, 1; Cato, R. R. 83: pulpam voras, Mart. 3, 77, 6; cf. App. M. 2, p. 117, 30: pulpa est caro sine pinguedine, Isid. Orig. 11, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** (Cf. Gr. σάψ, of sensuality.) Scelerata, i. e. corrupt human nature, Pers. 2, 62; cf. Aus. Ep. 4, 95.—**B.** Of persons: plebeiam numeros docere pulpam, common people, Aus. Ep. 4, 94.—**C.** The fleshy part, pulp of fruit, Scrib. Larg. 74; Pall. 4, 10 *fin.*—**D.** The pith of wood, Plin. 16, 38, 73, § 184.

pulpamen, *inis, n.* [pulpa], *a relish eaten with bread* (for the usual pulpamentum and pulmentum), Liv. Epit. 48 *fin.*

pulpamentum, i, n. [id.]. **I.** The fleshy part of animals, etc., the meat, e. g. of fishes, Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 48.—**II.** Transf., food prepared mainly from bits of meat, tidbits: nimis vellem aliquid pulpamenti, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 31; id. Curc. 1, 1, 90: mihi... cubile est terra, pulpamentum fames, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90.—*Prov.*: lepus tute es et pulpamentum quaeris? you are a hare yourself, and are you hunting game? Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 36; v. lepus: ego semper apros occido, sed alter semper utitur pulpamento, I do the shooting, but he gets the game; I shake the bush, but another catches the bird, Diocl. ap. Vop. Numer. *fin.*

pulpito, āre, v. a. [pulpitum], to board over, to cover with boards (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

pulpitum, i, n. in sing. and plur., a staging made of boards, a scaffold, platform, pulpit, for public representations, lectures, disputations; and esp. as a stage for actors, Suet. Ner. 13; id. Gram. 4 fin.; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40: percurrat pulpita socco, id. ib. 2, 1, 174; id. A. P. 215: modicis instravit pulpita tignis, id. ib. 279; Prop. 4, 1, 15 (5, 1, 16): longa per angustos figamus pulpita vicos, Juv. 6, 78; 3, 174: vati, quem pulpita pascent, id. 7, 93; 14, 256: ludibria scaenā et pulpito digna, Plin. Ep. 4, 25, 4 al.

pulpo, āre, v. n., to utter the natural cry of the vulture, Auct. Philom. 27.

pulpōsus, a, um, adj. [pulpa], fleshy: terga pulpōsis torulis obesa, App. M. 7, p. 195, 12.

puls, pultis, f. [πῶλος], a thick pap or pottage made of meal, pulse, etc., the primitive food of the Romans before they became acquainted with bread; it was also used at sacrifices, and as food for the sacred chickens, Varr. L. 5, § 105 Müll.: videtur tam puls ignota, Graeciae fuisse quam Italiae polenta, Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 83; Val. Max. 2, 5, 5; Cato, R. R. 85; Juv. 11, 58; 14, 170; Pers. 6, 40; Mart. 5, 79, 9; 13, 8, 2; Cic. Div. 2, 35, 73; Fest. p. 245 Müll.

pulsābulum, i, n. [pulsio], an implement with which the strings of a musical instrument are struck, usually called pecten or plectrum, App. Flor. 2, p. 351, 10 (dub.); al. quassabulum; Fulg. Serm. 54.

pulsatio, ōnis, f. [id.]. I. A beating, striking: ostii, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 1: scutorum, Liv. 31, 39: Alexandrinorum, Cic. Cael. 10, 23. — Absol., Dig. 47, 10, 5. — II. Trop.: pudoris, i. e. forcible violation, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 4.

pulsator, ōris, m. [id.], a beater, striker: citharae, Val. Fl. 5, 694.

pulsio, ōnis, f. [id.], a beating, striking (post-class.), Arn. 4, 129.

pulso, āvi, ātum (inf. parag. pulsari, Lucr. 4, 931), 1, v. freq. a. [id.], to push, strike, beat (cf.: tundo, ferio, pello). I. Lit.: cum pulsetur agiturque incursione atomorum sempiterna, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114: semine in pila pulsat, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 158: lictores ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitissimī, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142; cf.: pulsari alios et verberari, id. ib. 2, 3, 26, § 66: pulsatus parens, Verg. A. 6, 609: legatos pulsasse dicebantur, Liv. 38, 42; Tac. H. 4, 45: ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum, Juv. 3, 289: ostium, to knock, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 1, 7: ostia, Hor. S. 1, 1, 10; cf. ostiatum, Quint. 5, 10, 122: fores, Ov. M. 5, 448; so, pulso alone: pulsate, et aperietur vobis, Vulg. Matt. 7, 7: humum ter pede, to stamp upon the ground, Ov. F. 6, 330: gyrum pulsant equis, Prop. 4, 13, 11; cf.: tellurem pede libero, Hor. C. 1, 37, 1: prata choreis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 381. — Of military engines: ariete muros, Verg. A. 12, 706: ariete turres, Sil. 16, 696: moenia Romae, id. 6, 643: cuspidē portas, id. 12, 565: pulsabant turrim ariete, Amm. 20, 11, 21: moenia Leptitana, id. 28, 6, 15. — Of musical instruments: chordas digitis et pectine eburno, to strike, play upon, Verg. A. 6, 647: chelyn, Val. Fl. 1, 139: pectine nervos, Sil. 5, 463: cymbala, Juv. 9, 62. — Of things: pulsant arva ligones, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 31; id. M. 11, 529: nervo pulsan te sagittae, Verg. G. 4, 313. — B. Transf., to strike against, to strike, touch any thing (poet.): ipse arduus altaque pulsat Sidera, Verg. A. 3, 619; 10, 216; Sil. 9, 450: vasto qui vertice nubila pulsat, Val. Fl. 4, 149. — Of abstract subjects: ululatus pulsat aures, Claud. B. Get. 625. — II. Trop. A. In gen., to urge or drive on, to impel, to set in violent motion, to move, agitate, disturb, disquiet: dormientium animos, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 120: multa in unum locum confluunt, quae meum pectus pulsan, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 3: quae te recordia pulsat, Ov. M. 12, 228: corda pavor pulsans, Verg. G. 3, 105; cf.: curru Phoebe medium pulsabat Olympum, id. A. 10, 216: varia meritis formidine pulsan, Val. Fl. 3, 390: urbes rumoribus, to disturb, Petr. p. 679: invidia pulsat pectus, Sen. Agam. 134: aliquid querelis, Stat. Th. 8, 249; cf.: astra

querelis, Claud. in Eutr. 2, prooem. § 51: superos vocibus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1671. — B. In partic. I. To attack before a tribunal, i. e. to arraign, accuse: ex contractu ejus obligatus, pro quo pulsabatur, Dig. 11, 1, 11: non imponitur necessitas aliis pulsantibus respondere, ib. 5, 1, 2 med. — 2. Transf., in gen., to accuse, defame: pulsari crimine falso, Claud. B. Gild. 170: injusta Tartara, to accuse, charge, Stat. S. 5, 5, 77: apud principis aures eximiationem viri fortis invidia gravi pulsarent, Amm. 18, 4, 4. — C. To drive away, remove, put out of the way, Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 1: pericula, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 465. — D. To injure, insult: pulsatos infecto foedere divos, Verg. A. 12, 286: pulsatae majestatis imperii reus, of treason, Amm. 14, 7, 7.

pulsuōsus, a, um, adj. [2. pulsus], full of blows, beating (post-class.): dolor, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 14; 5, 10.

1. pulsus, a, um, Part., from pello.

2. pulsus, ūs, m. [pello], a pushing, beating, striking, stamping; a push, blow (class.). I. Lit.: pulsus externo agitari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: remorum, the stroke of the oars, rowing, id. de Or. 1, 33, 153; Caes. B. G. 3, 13: pulsus seni, i. e. a galley of six banks, Sil. 14, 487; cf. Liv. 22, 19; 27, 37: pedum, the trampling of feet, Verg. A. 12, 445; 7, 722: palmarum, Laber ap. Non. p. 151, 28: lyrae, a striking, playing, Ov. F. 5, 667: terrae, an earthquake, Amm. 23, 1, 7. — Esp.: pulsus venarum, the beating of the pulse, the pulse, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 6; Val. Max. 5, 7, 1 ext.: sentire pulsus venarum, Quint. 7, 10, 10: pulsus venarum attingere, Tac. A. 6, 50; so, arteriarum, Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 219; and so pulsus alone (sc. venarum), the pulse: pulsus densior, celer, fluctuans, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 14, 92: debilis, densus, formalis, id. Tard. 2, 14, 198: febricitans, id. Acut. 2, 10, 63 et saep. — II. Trop., impulse, influence: sive externus et adventicius pulsus animus dormientium commovet, sive, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 61, 126: nulla enim species cogitari potest nisi pulsus imaginum, id. ib. 2, 67, 137: animus quatitur et afficitur motibus pulsibusque, Gell. 9, 13, 1.

pultārius, ūi, m. [puls; orig. a vessel for pottage; hence, in gen.], I. A vessel for various uses, e. g. for warm drinks, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 185; for must, Petr. 42; for preserving grapes in, Col. 12, 43, 7; for coals for fumigation, Pall. 7, 2. — II. Transf., a cupping-glass, Cels. 2, 11.

pultatio, ōnis, f. [pulto], a beating, knocking at the door (ante-class.), Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 3.

pulticula, ae, f. dim. [puls], pap, gruel, Cels. 2, 30; Col. 8, 11, 14; Plin. 26, 8, 37, § 58; Arn. 7, 242: pulticula constrictior, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 108.

pultifāgus, v. pultiphagus.

***pultificus**, a, um, adj. [puls-facio], from which pap or pottage is made: far, Aus. Idyll. 12, 5.

Pultiphagōnides, ae, m. [pultiphagus], the pap-eater, a comically formed designation for an old Roman, who ate pap instead of bread (v. puls), Plaut. Poen. prol. 54.

pultiphāgus (pultif-), i, m. [puls-fāgus], a pap-eater, i. e. a Roman (v. Pultiphagōnides; cf. Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 83), Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 143.

1. pulto, āre, v. freq. a. [collat. form of pulso, from pello], to beat, strike, knock (ante-class.; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 14): pectus digitis pultat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 47: ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 3: fores, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 34: januam, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 30: aedes, id. Most. 2, 1, 56. — Absol., of knocking at the door, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 2: placide, id. Men. 1, 2, 65: pedibus, id. Most. 1, 2, 23.

2. Pulto, ōnis, m., a Roman surname, Val. Max. 5, 4 ext. 7.

pulver, ēris, v. pulvis init.

†pulverārius, a, um, adj. [pulvis], of or belonging to dust or sand: vicus, a place in Rome, Inscr. Grut. 250.

pulverāticum, i, n., and **pulverātica**, ae, f. [pulvis; orig. payment for hard agricultural labor; hence, transf.], drink-money, given for hard labor, Cod. Th. 7, 13, 16; Cassiod. Var. 12, 15; Impp. Theo-

dos. et Valent. ap. Auct. de Re Agr. p. 343 Goes.

pulverātio, ōnis, f. [pulvero], in vintagers' lang., a reducing to powder, pulverizing of the soil around the vines, Col. 4, 28, 1; 11, 2, 60; Pall. 4, 7, 1; Serv. Verg. G. 2, 418.

pulverēus, a, um, adj. [pulvis]. I. Of or containing dust, filled with or full of dust, dust: nubes, clouds of dust, Verg. A. 8, 593: turbo, a whirlwind of dust, Claud. B. Get. 458: farina, fine as dust, Ov. Med. Fac. 61: solum, id. M. 7, 113: aequor, a battle-field filled with dust, Stat. Th. 11, 403: crinis, id. ib. 6, 7: circus, id. ib. 6, 493: aspectus, dusty, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170: erat ex itinere anhelus et pulvereus, covered with dust, Pac. Pan. Theod. 34: pulverei et cinerosi mortui, App. M. 4, p. 150, 27. — II. Act., that raises the dust: equi, Val. Fl. 4, 608: palla, Ov. M. 6, 705.

pulverizo, āre, v. a. [id.], to reduce to dust, to pulverize (late Lat.): turis pulverizati drachma, Veg. Vet. 1, 54.

pulvero, āre, v. n. and a. [id.]. I. To scatter dust; to bestrew with dust, to dust: non (volo) hoc (vestibulum) pulveret (for pulveretur, should be full of dust, v. Gell. 1. 1.), Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 12, 4: se, Plin. 11, 33, 39, § 114. — B. In partic., in vintagers' lang., to cover the vines with dust, by digging up the soil (as a protection against the sun and mist): vineas, Col. 11, 2, 60: vites, Pall. 4, 7, 1; 7, 1, 2: uvae, Plin. 17, 9, 5, § 49. — II. To reduce to powder, to pulverize: herbas, Calp. Ecl. 5, 88.

pulverulentus, a, um, adj. [id.]. I. Lit., full of dust, dusty: via, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 1: aestas, Verg. G. 1, 66: femina, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 7: amnis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 96; hence, also: Ceres, covered with dust in summer, Lucr. 5, 742: agmina, Verg. A. 4, 154. — II. Trop., attended with labor: praemia militiae, i. e. toilsome, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 4: virtus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7, 3.

pulvillus, i, m. dim. [confr. from pulvinulus, from pulvinus], a little cushion, small pillow, Hor. Epod. 8, 16; Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1 Mai; App. M. 10, p. 248, 25.

pulvinar (polv-), āris, n. [pulvinus], a couch made of cushions, and spread over with a splendid covering, for the gods and persons who received divine honors; a couch or cushioned seat of the gods (in the lectisternium, placed for the gods before their statues and altars): nunc Saliaribus Ornare pulvinar deorum Tempus erat dapibus, Hor. C. 1, 37, 3; Liv. 5, 52, 6: aram et aediculam et pulvinar dedicare, Cic. Dom. 53, 136: quem Caesar majorem honorem consecutus erat, quam ut haberet pulvinar, simulacrum, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110; cf. Suet. Caes. 76; so of Romulus, Ov. M. 14, 827; of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 45; id. Claud. 4: ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, before all the seats of the gods, i. e. in all the temples, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 23; so, decretum, uti supplicatio per triduum ad omnia pulvinaria haberetur, Liv. 22, 1, 15; cf. id. 30, 21; Tac. A. 14, 12: spectabat e pulvinari, the cushioned seat in the circus, Suet. Aug. 45: deorum pulvinaribus et epulis magistratum fides praecinunt, i. e. at the lectisternia or feasts of the gods, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 4. — Poet.: macellum pingue pulvinarium, i. e. rich store of beasts for sacrifice, Prud. στέφ. 10, 1056: templa deformantur, pulvinaria proteruntur, App. M. 4, p. 155, 39. — II. In gen., a sofa, cushioned seat, seat of honor, easy couch; of the couch or marriage-bed of Livia, Ov. P. 2, 2, 71; of Messalina, Juv. 6, 31; cf. geniale, Cat. 64, 47; of the imperial seat on the spina in the circus, Suet. Aug. 45; id. Claud. 4; Juv. 6, 31; Suet. Dom. 13: in summo pulvinaris locatus cenā poculisque inauguratur, App. M. 7, p. 191.

pulvināris, e, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a cushion or pillow: pica, sitting on a cushion, Petr. 37.

pulvinārium, ūi, n. *I. A cushioned seat or couch of the gods (for the usual pulvinar), Liv. 21, 62. — *II. An anchorage, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 27.

***pulvinārius**, a, um, adj. [pulvinar], of or belonging to the couches of the gods: macellum pingue pulvinarium, i. e. provision of beasts for sacrifice, Prud. στέφ.

10, 1056 (yet pulvinarium is perh. *gen. plur.* of pulvinar).

pulvinatus, a, um, *adj.* [pulvinus], cushion-shaped, having a swelling or elevation, swelling, elevated: pulvinatus calyx (juglandis), Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 86: fissura (seminis palmarum), id. 13, 4, 7, § 32: labrum scrobis, id. 17, 22, 35, § 168: capitula columnarum, cushion-shaped capitals, Vitruv. 1, 2, 3, 3; hence, columnae, columns with cushion-shaped capitals, id. 4, 1 fin.

† **pulvinensis**, is, *f.* [pulvinar], an epithet of Bellona, in whose chapel was a pulvinar, Inscr. Orell. 2317 sq.; Inscr. Fabr. p. 480; 540.

pulvinulus, i, m. *dim.* [pulvinus], a little bank or bed of earth, Col. Arb. 10, 4.

pulvinus, i, m., *prop.* an elevation.

I. A cushion, bolster, squab, pillow to sit or lie upon: mane pulvinum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 38: Crassum pulvinus poposcisse, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 29; id. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27; id. Fam. 9, 18, 4: epistula super caput in pulvino posita, Sall. J. 71, 4: epistulam pulvino subicere, Curt. 3, 6, 7; Nep. Pelop. 3, 2. — **B.** Transf., a seat of honor: honestiorem te aut turpiorem potest facere pulvinus? Sen. Ira. 3, 37, 4; Cels. 3, 18; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 16, 2; Suet. Tib. 73; id. Calig. 12; Mart. 3, 82, 7; Juv. 3, 154. — **II.** An elevation in the fields, a raised border, ridge, bank, bed, Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1; Col. 11, 3, 20; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159; 19, 4, 20, § 60; 22, 22, 34, § 76; Pall. 3, 24, 13; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 16. — **III.** A bolstering or surbase of brick, to cover the joint between the walls and floor of a barn, Col. 1, 6, 13. — **IV.** A sand-bank in the sea, Serv. Verg. A. 10, 302. — **V.** A structure of stone in the water, upon which to erect a pillar, Vitruv. 5, 12, 3. — **VI.** A projecting part of a catapult, the pillow, bolster, Vitruv. 10, 15.

pulvis, ōris (nom. pulver, App. Herb. 35; Theod. Prisc. 1, 30; 2, 32; cf. Prisc. p. 707 P.), m. (*fem.*, Enn. ap. Non. 217, 11 sq.; Prop. 1, 22, 6; 2, 13, 35 (3, 5, 19); and also, *mas.*, id. 1, 17, 23; 1, 19, 6; 4 (5), 9, 31).

I. Lit., dust, powder: jamque fere pulvis ad caelum vasta videtur, Enn. ap. Non. 217, 11 (Ann. v. 286 Vahl.); fulva, id. ap. Non. 217, 13 (Ann. v. 319 ib.): si multus erat in calcis pulvis, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 47; Lucr. 3, 381: pulveris nebula, id. 5, 254: Romani pulveris vim magnam animadvertunt, Sall. J. 53, 1; Caes. B. C. 2, 26; qui (ventus) nubes pulveris vehit, Liv. 22, 43: prospectum oculorum nubes pulveris abstulerat, Curt. 4, 15, 32; 5, 13, 12; Sil. 2, 174: subitam nigro glomerari pulvere nubem Prospiciunt, Verg. A. 9, 33: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31: pulverem Olympicum Collegisse, id. C. 1, 1, 3: crinis pulvere collines, id. ib. 1, 15, 20: pulvere sparsi juvenes, Phaedr. 4, 24, 22: tum caeco pulvere campis Miscetur, Verg. A. 12, 444: pulverem excutere, Ov. A. A. 1, 150: sedare, Phaedr. 2, 5, 18: movere, Quint. 5, 10, 81: excitare, Col. Arb. 12: glabram in pulverem resolvere, id. 11, 2, 60: eruditus, the dust or sand in which mathematicians drew their figures, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 48; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: formas in pulvere describere, Liv. 25, 31; Pers. 1, 131: amomi, dust, powder, Ov. Tr. 3, 69: carbonis, coal-dust, id. A. A. 3, 628. — **Poet.** Etrusca, i. e. soil, Prop. 1, 22, 6; so of potters' earth, Mart. 14, 1021; 1141; of volcanic ashes: Puteolanus, pozzolana, Stat. S. 4, 3, 53; Sen. Q. N. 3, 20, 3; Plin. 35, 13, 47, § 166. — **Of the dust or ashes of the dead:** pulvis et umbra sumus, Hor. C. 4, 7, 16 al.; cf. pulvis es et in pulverem reverteris, Vulg. Gen. 3, 19: hibernus, i. e. a dry winter, Verg. G. 1, 101. — **Esp.** pulvis belli, war: formosus pulvere belli, Mart. 8, 65, 3: duces Non indecoro pulvere sordidi, Hor. C. 2, 1, 22: in pulverem Martium tractus, Amm. 16, 1, 5: exercitus pulvere coalitus Martio, id. 21, 12, 22. — **In plur.** novendiales, Hor. Epod. 17, 48: cineris pulveres, Pall. 3, 25, 14 (cf. id. 11, 14, 15): pulverum mole degitante, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 83; cf. Gell. 19, 8, 13: natio ad pulveres Martios erudita, Amm. 23, 6, 83. — **Prov.** sulcos in pulvere ducere, to draw furrows in the sand, i. e. to give one's self useless trouble, Juv. 7, 48: pulverem ob oculos aspergere, to throw dust in one's eyes, i. e. to deceive, Gell. 5, 21, 4. — **II.** Transf. **A.** A place of contest, arena, lists: domitant in pulve-

re currus, Verg. A. 7, 163; Mart. 12, 83. — **2.** In *gen.*, a scene of action, field (cf. arena): doctrinam ex umbraculis eruditorum in solem atque pulverem produxit, i. e. before the public, Cic. Leg. 3, 6, 14; cf. Hor. C. 1, 8, 4: educenda dictio est in agmen, in pulverem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: forensis pulvis, Quint. 10, 1, 33: inque suo noster pulvere curat equus, on his own field, within his own territory, Ov. F. 2, 360. — **B.** Toil, effort, labor (poet.): cui sit condicio dulcis sine pulvere palmarum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 51.

pulvisculus, i, m. (*neutr.* collat. form **pulvisculum**, i, Vigilant. ap. Hier. adv. Vigil. 4), *dim.* [pulvis]. **I.** Lit., small dust, fine powder (ante- and post-class.), Sol. 15 fin.; App. M. 9, p. 222, 23; id. Mag. p. 277, 7: si abaco et pulvisculo te dedisses, i. e. the mathematical sciences (v. pulvis, I.), id. ib. p. 284, 1: pulvisculi fiabiles, Arn. 2, 49. — **II.** Transf.: cum pulvisculo, dust and all, i. e. wholly, completely, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 7; id. Truc. prol. 19.

pumex, icis, m. (*fem.*, Cat. 1, 2). **I.** Lit., a pumice-stone, Plin. 36, 21, 42, § 154; used for smoothing books, Cat. 1, 2; 22, 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 11; Mart. 8, 72, 2; hence poet., of verses carefully smoothed, i. e. polished, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 8; used by the effeminate for smoothing the skin, Ov. A. A. 1, 506; Mart. 14, 205; Juv. 8, 16. — **Prov.** aquam a pumice postulare, to try to draw blood from a stone, i. e. to demand money from one who has none, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 42; cf. as an image of dryness: pumex non aequo est aridus atque hic est senex, id. Aul. 2, 4, 8. — **II.** Poet., transf., soft stone, porous rock of any kind, Ov. M. 3, 159; 8, 561; id. F. 2, 315; Verg. G. 4, 44; id. A. 5, 214. — **B.** In *gen.*, a rock: quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare, Hor. C. 1, 11, 5.

† **pumicator**, ōris, m. [pumico], a polisher, scourer: pumicator, σμήκτης, Gloss. Cyril.

pumicatus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pumico.

pumiceus, a, um, *adj.* [pumex], of pumice-stone, or of soft stone; in *gen.* (very rare): molae, Ov. F. 6, 318: sedes, Sil. 7, 419: antra, Stat. S. 3, 1, 144; cf. fontes, flowing from pumice-stone, Mart. 4, 57, 2. — **II.** Trop.: oculi, not in a condition to weep, stony, dry, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 73.

pumico, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [*id.*], to rub or smooth with pumice-stone, to polish (ante-class. and post-Aug.): radior, subvellor, desquamor, pumico, ornor, Lucil. ap. Non. 95, 16: pumicata manus, Mart. 5, 41, 6: pumicata frons, id. 1, 67, 10; Cat. 39, 19: dentes, Hier. Ep. 10. — **II.** Trop.: nullis assentantium pumicator sermonibus, Ambros. Ep. 43, 12. — **Hence**, **pumicatus**, a, um, *P. a.*, smoothed, i. e. effeminate, luxurious: homo comptus et pumicatus, Plin. 2, 11, 23: satrapae (with myrrhati, malobathrati), Sid. Ep. 8, 3 fin.: detonsus pumicatusque, id. ib. 1, 7.

pumicosus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*], like pumice-stone, i. e. porous: terra, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 34; Vitruv. 2, 3: lapis, Plin. 36, 19, 34, § 141. — **Comp.** halyconeum, Plin. 32, 8, 27, § 86. **pumilio** (collat. form **pumilo**, Stat. S. 1, 6, 57), ōnis, *comm.* [pumilus], a dwarf, pigmy: necari a non armato pumilione, Mart. 1, 43, 10: scutum pumilionis erit, id. 14, 213, 2. — **Of women:** parvula, pumilio (est) Χαριτων μία, tota merum sal, Lucr. 4, 1162. — **Prov.** pumilio, licet in monte, non est magnus, Sen. Ep. 76, 31. — **Transf.**, of fowls, Col. 8, 2, 14; bantams, Plin. 10, 56, 77, § 156; of plants, id. 11, 49, 108, § 260; 12, 2, 6, § 13; 17, 22, 35, § 176.

pumilo, ōnis, *v. pumilio init.* **pumilus**, a, um (scanned pūm-, Stat. S. 1, 6, 64; collat. form **pumilis**, viuos, Gloss. Philox.), *adj.*, dwarfish, diminutive, little: puero pumilio, App. M. 5, p. 163, 5. — **II.** Subst.: **pumilus**, i, m., a dwarf, Stat. S. 1, 6, 65; Suet. Aug. 83.

pumula, ae, f., a species of vine in the Amitermine territory, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 37.

puncta, ae, v. pungo, *P. a. fin.*

* **punctatim**, adv. [punctum], condensed to a point, i. e. briefly, concisely, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 14.

† **punctatōriolas** leves pugnas ap-

pellat Cato, Fest. p. 242 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 243 ib. punctatōrias.

punctillum, i, n. *dim.* [punctum], a little point, a dot, spot (late Lat.), Sol. 15 fin.

punctim, adv. [pungo], with the point (opp. caesim, with the edge): Hispano punctim magis quam caesim assueto petere hostem, Liv. 22, 46; so opp. caesim, Veg. Mil. 1, 12; Pacat. Pan. Th. 36.

punctio, ōnis, f. [*id.*], in medicine, a pricking, puncture: dolores laterum, qui punctiōnem afferant, a pricking pain, stitch, Plin. 34, 15, 44, § 151. — **In plur.**: punctiōnes sentire, Cels. 8, 9, 2; Plin. 25, 13, 94, § 150; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 6.

punctiuncula, ae, f. *dim.* [punctio], a slight pricking, a pricking pain. **I.** Lit., Sen. Ep. 53, 6. — **II.** Trop.: voluptatum dolorumque punctiunculae, Sen. Vit. Beat. 15, 3.

* **punctōrium**, ii, n. [pungo], an instrument for pricking or puncturing, Gargil. de Re Hort. 4, 5.

punctulum, i, n. *dim.* [punctum], a slight prick (post-class.), App. M. 6, p. 182, 8. — **II.** A small point: miratur de brevi punctulo tantum incrementum, App. M. 5, p. 164, 18.

punctum, i, n., v. pungo, *P. a.* **punctura**, ae, f. [pungo], a pricking, prick, puncture (post-class.): assidue puncturae, Cels. 10, 9: teli, Firm. Math. 8, 21 dub.

1. punctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pungo.

2. punctus, ūs (form punctus, i, Isid. Orig. 3, 121), m. [pungo]. **I.** A pricking, stinging; a prick, sting, puncture: oculis punctu erutus, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 131; App. M. 7, p. 196, 11; Scrib. Comp. 206, 208, 209. — **II.** A point: mundi, Plin. 2, 68, 65, § 174; cf. Isid. Orig. 11, 1.

pungo, pūpūgi, punctum, 3 (old fut. perf. pepugero, Att. ap. Gell. 7, 9, 10; perf. punxi, acc. to Diom. p. 369 P.: pupungi, in pungit, punxit, pupungit, Not. Tir. p. 131; scanned pūpūgi, Prud. σ. reg. 9, 59), v. a. [root pug-, to thrust, strike, whence also pugil, pugnis; Gr. πύγξ, etc.], to prick, puncture (class.). **I.** Lit.: aliquem, Cic. Sest. 10, 24: acu comatoriā mihi malas pungebant, Petr. 21: vulnus quod acu punctum videretur, Cic. Mil. 24, 65. — **B.** Transf. * **1.** To pierce into, penetrate, enter: corpus, Lucr. 2, 460 (v. the passage in connection). — **2.** To affect sensibly, to sting, bite: ut pungat colubram: cum pupugit, etc., Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 894 P.: pungunt sensum, Lucr. 4, 625: aliquem manu, to pinch, Petr. 87 fin.: nitrum adulteratum pungit, has a pungent taste, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 114. — **3.** To press, hasten: futura punget, nec se superari sinunt, Pub. Syr. v. 177 Rib. — **II.** Trop., to prick, sting, vex, grieve, trouble, disturb, afflict, mortify, annoy, etc.: scrupulus aliquem stimulat ac pungit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: epistula illa ita me pupugit, ut somnum mihi ademerit, id. Att. 2, 16, 1: jamdudum meum ille pectus pungit aculeus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 158: pungit me, quod scribis, etc., Cic. Fam. 7, 15, 1: si paupertas momordit, si ignominia pupugit, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 82: quos tamen pungit aliquid, id. ib. 5, 35, 102: odi ego, quos numquam pungunt suspiria somnos, Prop. 3, 8 (4), 7, 27. — **Hence**, **punctus**, a, um, *P. a.*, pricked in, like a point; hence, of time: puncto tempore (cf.: puncto temporis; v. infra), in an instant, in a moment (only in Lucr.), Lucr. 2, 263; 456; 1006; 4, 216; 6, 230. — **Hence**, subst. in two forms.

I. punctum, i, n., that which is pricked or pricked in, a point, small hole, puncture.

A. Lit. (very rare), Mart. 11, 45, 6. — **B.** Transf. **1.** A point, small spot (as if made by pricking): ova punctis distincta, Plin. 10, 52, 74, § 144: gemma sanguineis punctis, id. 37, 8, 34, § 113: puncta quae terebrantur acu, Mart. 11, 46, 2: ferream frontem convulnerandam praebant punctis, i. e. with the marks of slavery, Plin. Pan. 35. — **b.** In partic. (a) A point made in writing, Aus. Epigr. 35, 1; 145, 5; as a punctuation mark, Diom. p. 432 P. — (β) A mathematical point, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 116. — (γ) A point or spot on dice: quadrigenis in punctum sestertiis aleam ludit, Suet. Ner. 1491

30; Aus. Prof. 1, 29.—(d) *A point or dot as the sign of a vote*, made in a waxen tablet, before the introduction of separate ballots; hence, transf., *a vote, suffrage, ballot*, Cic. Planc. 22, 53; id. Mur. 34, 72; id. Tusc. 2, 26, 62.—Hence, poet., *applause, approbation*—omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor. A. P. 343; discedo Alcaeus puncto illius, id. Ep. 2, 2, 99; Aus. Grat. Act. ad Grat. 5.—(e) *A point on the bar of a steelyard*, indicating the weight: diluis helleborum, certo compescere puncto nescius examen, Pers. 5, 100.—2. *A small part of any thing divided or measured off*, e.g., *a small weight*, Pers. 5, 100.—*b. A small liquid measure*, Front. Aquaed. 25.—*c. A small portion of time, an instant, a moment* (cf. momentum): puncto temporis eodem, in the same moment, Cic. Sest. 24, 53; cf. ne punctum quidem temporis, id. Phil. 8, 7, 20; Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 7: nullo puncto temporis intermisso, id. N. D. 1, 20, 52; Caes. B. C. 2, 14.—In plur.: omnibus minimis temporum punctis, Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 67: animi discussus a corpore fit ad punctum temporis, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82: temporis puncto omnes Uticam relinquunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 25 fin.; Plin. Pan. 56: horae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 172: diei, Lucr. 4, 201.—Rarely absol.: punctum est quod vivimus et adhuc puncto minus, Sen. Ep. 49, 14, 3: puncto brevissimo dilapsa domus, App. M. 9, p. 235, 30; cf. quod momentum, quod immo temporis punctum, aut beneficio sterile aut vacuum laude, Plin. Pan. 56, 2; Vulg. Isa. 54, 7.—*d. In space, a point*: ipsa terra ita mihi parva visa est, ut me imperii nostri, quo quasi punctum ejus attingimus, poeniteret, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16.—*e. In discourse, a small portion, brief clause, short section*, Cic. Par. proem. § 2; id. de Or. 2, 41, 177; Aus. Idyll. 12 proem.—*II. puncta*, ae, f. (very rare), *a prick, puncture*, Veg. Mil. 1, 12.

pūnicāns, antis, adj. [Punicus], red, reddish, ruddy, blushing (post-class.): caliculos, App. M. 4, p. 143, 16: facies, id. ib. 1, p. 105, 1.

Pūnicānus, a, um, adj. [id.], made in the Punic manner, Punic, Carthaginian: lectuli, Cic. Mur. 36, 75; Val. Max. 7, 5, 1: fenestra, Varr. R. 3, 7, 3.

Pūnicē, adv., v. Poeni, B. fin.
pūnicēus, a, um, adj. [Punicus]. *I. Reddish, red, purple-colored*: puniceum supparum, Naev. B. P. 2, 21: taeniae, Verg. A. 5, 269: roseta, id. E. 5, 17: rosa, Hor. C. 4, 10, 4: crocus, Ov. F. 5, 318: rotae (curruis Aurorae), Verg. A. 12, 77: cruori, Ov. M. 2, 607; also, anima, Verg. A. 9, 349: corium, i. e. skin beaten red, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 61: undae, Val. Fl. 3, 41.—*II. Pūnicēus*, a, um, Punic, Carthaginian: Pūnicēus dux, Ov. Ib. 284.

Pūnicus, a, um, v. Poeni, B.

pūnio or (in archaic form) **poenio**, īvi or īi, itum, 4 (sync. imp. poenibāt, Lucr. 6, 1238), v. a., and **pūnior** (poen-), itus, 4, v. dep. a. [poena]. *I. To inflict punishment upon, to punish* (syn.: castigō, animadvertō, plectō, multo). (a) In act. form: peccata punimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66: punire fontes, id. Off. 1, 24, 82: Philemonem morte puniit, Suet. Caes. 74: alio punito, id. Calig. 30: lex omnis aut punit aut jubet, etc., Quint. 7, 5, 5; cf. id. 7, 1, 48.—*Pass.*: tergo ac capite puniri, Liv. 3, 55 fin.; Ov. M. 9, 778.—(b) In dep. form: qui punitur aliquem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: inimicos puniuntur, id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: hominum necem, id. Phil. 8, 2, 7: crudelius poeniri quam erat humanitatis meae postulare, id. Mil. 13, 33; id. Inv. 2, 27, 80; 2, 28, 83; Quint. 9, 3, 6; Gell. 20, 1, 7: punita sum funestum praedonem, App. M. 8, p. 207, 17.—(c) In inde-term. form: ipse se puniens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: prohibenda autem maxime est ira in puniendo, id. Off. 1, 25, 89 fin.—*II. To take vengeance for, to avenge, revenge*,= ulcisci (rare): Graeciae fana punire, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 15: iracundia est cupiditas puniendi doloris, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220: meam domum a iudicibus puniendam putavit, Cic. Har. Resp. 8, 16.—*Dep.*: ut clarissimorum omnium crudelissimam puniretur necem, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 7.

pūnior, īri, v. pūnio.
pūnitio, ōnis, f. [pūnio], a punishment

(post-class.), Val. Max. 8, 1, 1; Gell. 6, 14, 8; 11, 1, 2; Tert. adv. Nat. 1, 16; Vulg. Sap. 19, 4.

pūnitor, ōris, m. [pūnio]. *I. A punisher* (post-class.): seditiosorum punitor acerimus, Suet. Caes. 67; Val. Max. 6, 1, 8.—*II. An avenger*: fuit ultor injuria, punitor doloris sui, Cic. Mil. 13, 35: Crassianae stragis, Val. Max. 3, 4, 5.

Pūnus, a, um, adj., for Poenus, Punic, Carthaginian; comp.: Pūnior, more Carthaginian, more skilled in the Carthaginian language, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 41.

pūpa (puppa), ae, f. [pupus]. *I. A girl, damsel, lass*, Mart. 4, 20, 2; Aus. Idyll. 7, 2, 2; Inscr. Orell. 2449.—*II. Transf., a doll, puppet*, Varr. ap. Non. 156, 20; Pers. 2, 70; Hier. Ep. 128, 1; Lact. 2, 4, 12 sq.

pūpilla (in the Tab. Heracl. lin. 4 and 5 abbrev. VP., i. e. PV. reversed, like O for Gaia and q for puella), ae, f. dim. [pupa]. *I. An orphan girl, a ward, minor*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 131; 2, 1, 58, § 153 et saep.—*II. The pupil of the eye*, Lucr. 4, 249; Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 148; 7, 2, 2, § 16; Vulg. Deut. 32, 10 (in Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142, the true read. is pupula, as in App. 10, p. 255, 5).—*B. Transf.*, in gen., the eye, App. M. 3, p. 138, 39.

pūpillāris, e, adj. [pupillus], of or belonging to an orphan or ward, pupillary: pecuniae, the money of a ward, Liv. 24, 18 fin.: actiones, in behalf of orphans, Quint. 12, 6, 1: aetas, minority, Suet. Aug. 66 fin.: substitutio, the naming of an heir in case of the death of an orphan, Just. Inst. 2, 16; hence such a will is called pupillare testamentum, Dig. 28, 6, 2; or, pupillares tabulae, ib. 28, 6, 36 fin.: praedium, ib. 27, 9, 13.—*Subst.*: **pūpillāris**, is, comm., the heir named in place of a deceased orphan: substitutus, Dig. 28, 10, 5.—*Adv.*: **pūpillārīter**, in place of an orphan: substituere aliquem, Cod. Just. 6, 30, 20.

pūpillātus, ūs, m. [id.], orphanage, wardship, pupillage: TVTOR A PVPILLATV, a guardian of orphans, Inscr. Orell. 2880.

pūpillo, āre, v. n., to utter the natural cry of the peacock, Auct. Phil. 26.

pūpillus, i, m. dim. [pupulus], an orphan boy, an orphan; also, a ward (cf. tutor, tutela), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 130; id. de Or. 3, 41, 165; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123; 1, 1, 22; Suet. Claud. 23; id. Galb. 9; Inscr. Tab. Heracl. lin. 4 sq.; Juv. 6, 628; Dig. 50, 16, 239; Vulg. Exod. 22, 22; id. Jacob. 1, 27.

Pupiniensis, e, v. Pupinius med.

Pupinius, a, um, adj., Pupinian: ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: Pupinia tribus ab agro Pupinio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 232 Müll. (Fest. ib. 233, preserved only in a fragm. form).—Also, **Pupiniensis**, e, adj.: ager, Liv. 9, 41, 10.—Hence, subst.: **Pupinia**, ae, f. (regio), the Pupinian territory in Latium, a sterile tract of country in the vicinity of Rome, Liv. 26, 9 fin.; Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5; Col. 1, 4, 2; Val. Max. 4, 4, 4.

Pūpius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens.

1. Cn. Pupius, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 3.—*2. L. Pupius*, a centurion of the primipili, a Pompeian, Caes. B. C. 1, 13.—*3. Pupius*, a tragic poet, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 67.—Hence, *II. Pūpius*, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Pupius, Pupian: lex, of the people's tribune Pupius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11 (13), 3; id. Fam. 1, 4, 1.

puppis, is (acc. rarely puppem, Luc. 3, 545; and 4, 132, acc. to Prisc. p. 758 and 761 P.; abl. puppe, Ov. M. 5, 653; 7, 1; 11, 464 al.; Sil. 14, 525; Stat. Th. 3, 29 et saep.), f. [etym. dub.]. *I. The hinder part of a ship, the stern or poop* (where also the helm was placed): navem convertens ad puppim, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: surgens puppi ventus, a stern, right aft, Verg. A. 3, 130: e puppi, Curt. 4, 4, 8; Ov. M. 3, 651: major pars a puppe nantes equos loris trahebat, Curt. 7, 9, 4: puppes citae, Hor. Epod. 9, 20: sedebamus in puppi et clavam tenebamus, i. e. I sat at the helm of the ship of State, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 3: quam ob rem conscende nobiscum, et quidem ad puppim, id. ib. 12, 25, 5.—*II. Transf. A. In gen., a ship*: pictae puppes, Hor. C. 1, 14, 14; Verg. A. 1, 399; id. G. 3, 362; Ov. H. 13, 97.—*B. As a constellation, The Ship*, Cic. Arat. 389.—

* *C. In comic lang., the back*: puppis Perunda est probe, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 69.

pupūla, ae, f. dim. [pupa]. *I. A girl, little lass, puppet*; as a term of endearment, App. M. 6, p. 174, 37: A PVPVLA, from the age of girlhood, Inscr. Orell. 3031.—*II. The pupil of the eye*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142; Varr. ap. Non. 172, 5; Hor. Epod. 5, 40: duplex, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 15; App. M. 10, p. 255, 5: acies ipsa, quae pupula vocatur, Cat. 65, 46.

pupūlus, i, m. dim. [pupus]. *I. A little boy*, Cat. 56, 5; mockingly, of an old man, Sen. Ep. 12, 3.—*II. A puppet*, Arn. 7, 215.

pūpus, i, m. [root pu-, to beget; cf. puer, pubes]. *I. A boy, a child*, Varr. ap. Non. 156, 22; as a term of endearment, puppet, Suet. Calig. 13 fin.—*II. The pupil of the eye* (post-class. for pupula and pupilla), Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 179.

pūre, adv., v. purus fin.
pūre-facio, ūre, v. a. [purus], to cleanse, purify: februae positum pro purgare et purefacere, Non. 114, 19.

purgābilis, e, adj. [purgo], that can be easily cleansed or purified: castanea, that can be easily separated from the husk, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93.

purgāmen, inis, n. [id.]. *I. What was annually swept or washed from the temple of Vesta*, i. e. the dirt or filth swept out, the sweepings, offscourings, Ov. F. 6, 713 and 227; v. stercus.—*II. A means of purification, purification, or expiation*: caedis, Ov. M. 11, 409: mali, id. F. 2, 35; 2, 23: mentis, id. M. 15, 327: aquae, i. e. baptism, Prud. σρεφ. 6, 30.—*III. Purity, clearness*, Prud. Cath. 7, 80.

purgāmentum, i, n. [id.]. *I. What is swept or washed off, sweepings, offscourings, filth, dirt*: cloacum maximam, receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, Liv. 1, 56: hortorum, Tac. A. 11, 32: cenae in pavimento, Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184: ceparum, id. 20, 5, 20, § 41: oris, Sen. Const. 2 fin.: sanguinis, Plin. 11, 37, 74, § 192.—*As a term of reproach, refuse, dregs, filth, offscouring, outcast*, Petr. 74; Curt. 6, 11, 2; 10, 2, 7: purgamenta pro frugibus creat humus palustris, weeds, Sen. Ep. 73, 16.—*B. Transf.*, washings, that which is washed up: purgamenta freti aestuantis, i. e. pearls, Col. 8, 9, 19: tanquam purgamenta hujus mundi, Vulg. 1 Cor. 4, 13.—*II. A means of purification, purification, or expiation, an expiatory sacrifice*, Petr. 134, 1.

purgātē, adv., v. purgo, P. a. fin.
purgāticius, a, um, adj. [purgo], cleansing, purging, Not. Tir. p. 120.

purgatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a cleansing, purging. *I. Lit.*: cloacorum, Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 41 fin.: menstrua, the monthly courses of women, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 131; so, feminarum, id. 20, 9, 34, § 86; 20, 14, 53, § 148; 24, 13, 72, § 116; 30, 14, 44, § 129; Sen. Q. N. 3, 16: alvi, a purging, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57; also simply purgatio, id. Fam. 16, 10, 1.—*II. Trop. A. A religious purification or purification from guilt, an expiation*, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 135; Vulg. Heb. 1, 3.—*B. An apology, justification*, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15; 2, 31, 94; Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 12.

purgātivus, a, um, adj. [id.], purgative, cathartic (post-class.): medicamina, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19; id. Tard. 1, 1; 2, 1.

purgātor, ōris, m. [id.]. *I. Lit., a cleanser, purger* (post-class.): cloacorum, Firm. Math. 8, 20: ferarum, an exterminator of wild beasts, App. Mag. p. 288, 26.—*II. Trop.*: animae, Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 10.

purgātorius, a, um, adj. [id.], cleansing, purgative, purgatory (post-class.): medicamentum, Symm. Ep. 6, 65.—*Trop.*: virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8: poenae, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 7: tormenta, id. ib. 21, 16.

purgātrix, icis, f. [purgator], she that cleanses or purifies; cleansing, purifying (post-class.): purgatrice aqua se expiare, Tert. Bapt. 5.

purgātūra, ae, f. [purgo], a cleansing of animals, Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

1. purgātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from purgo.

2. purgātus, ūs, v. purgatio, I.

purgito, āre, v. freq. a. [purgo], to cleanse, purify, purge (Plautin.). * *I. Lit.*: carnificis angiporta purgitans, Plaut. Fragm.

ap. Non. 190, 10. — ***II.** Trop., to excuse one's self, Plant. Aul. 4, 10, 23.

purgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [contr. for purigo, from purum ātum, to make clean or pure, to clean, cleanse, purify (class.). **I.** Lit.: oleam a foliis et stercore purgato, Cato, R. R. 65, 1: cum falcibus purgarunt locum, cleared the place, freed it from bushes, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65; Liv. 24, 19: arva longis ligonibus, Ov. P. 1, 8, 59: domum muribus, Phaedr. 1, 22, 3: fossas, Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 236: proprios leniter ungues cultello, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51: cana labra, i. e. to clear or free from beard, Mart. 9, 28, 5: pisces, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 22: segetes, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 241. — **Absol.**: levi sarculo purgare, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 241. — **Mid.**: purgor in amni, wash, Sil. 8, 125. — **2.** In partic., in medic. lang., to cleanse by stool, vomiting, etc., to purge: quid scammoniae radix ad purgandum possit, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16; Cato, R. R. 157, 3: si is, qui saepe purgatus est, subito habet alvum suppressam, Cels. 2, 12: qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 302: se helleboro, Val. Max. 8, 7, 5 fin.: se per inferna aut vomitione, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 51. — **B.** Transf. **1.** To make even by clearing away, to level, Inscr. Murat. 582 fin.; cf.: purgare viam proprie dicitur ad libramentum proprium redigere, sublato eo quod supra eam esset, Dig. 43, 11, 1, § 1. — **2.** To clear away, remove: ruderā, Suet. Vesp. 8: vermes clavo aeneo, Pall. 4, 10, 4: lapides, id. 3, 6: sordes, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 383; cf.: scindit se nubes et in aethera purgat apertum, melts away, Verg. A. 1, 587. — **b.** In partic., in medicine, to remove or expel by purging, rinsing, etc., to heal, cure: purgatum te illius morbi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 27: pituitas, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 188: fastidium lauri folio, id. 8, 27, 41, § 101: suppurationes, id. 23, 1, 16, § 24: tarditatem aurium, id. 23, 2, 28, § 59: succus purgat cicatrices et nubeculas (oculorum), id. 27, 12, 35, § 109. — **II.** Trop., to cleanse, purify (syn. lustrō). **A.** In gen.: pectora, Lucr. 6, 24: urbem, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10: amplissimos ordines contaminatos veteri negligentia purgavit, Suet. Vesp. 9: rationes, to clear up, settle, pay, id. Calig. 29. — **B.** To clear away, remove: metum doloris, Quint. 12, 2, 3. — **C.** In partic. **1.** To clear from accusation, to excuse, exculpate, justify (syn. excuso): ut me purgarem tibi, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 28: QUIBUS DE REBUS VOS PURGAVISTIS... QVOMQVE DE REBUS REBUS SENATVEI PURGATI ERIS, S. C. de Tiburt. lin. 3 and 12 (ap. Grut. 499, 12): quod te mihi de Sempronio purgas, accipio excusationem, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 3: cui se purgat, id. Or. 29, 230: ego me tibi purgo, id. Fam. 15, 17, 1; so, Caesarem de interitu Marcelli, id. Att. 13, 10, 3: si quis tibi se purgare volet, quod, etc., Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9, 35: si parum vobis essem purgatus, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 17: velle Pompeium se Caesari purgatum, ne, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 8; cf. id. B. G. 1, 28: ea pars epistulae tuae, per quam te ac mores tuos mihi purgatus ac probatus esse voluisti, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 12: accedebant blanditiae virorum factum purgantium cupiditate atque amore, Liv. 1, 9 fin.: factum, Ov. P. 3, 2, 24: facinus, Curt. 7, 5, 39; 5, 12, 8: crimina, to disprove, Cic. Clu. 1, 3; Liv. 38, 48, 14; cf. probra, Tac. A. 4, 42: adolescentem crimine civilis belli, to acquit, id. ib. 3, 17: innocentiam suam, to vindicate, Liv. 9, 26: suspicionem, to remove, id. 28, 43: ea, quae ipsis obicerentur, to refute, id. 8, 23: purget milites, quod vicerit hostem, Sil. 7, 510: aliquid alicujus rei, Liv. 37, 28: se adversus alicujus criminationes purgare, Suet. Caes. 55: illi lacrimantes nunc purgare se, Curt. 5, 10, 11. — **With acc. and inf.**: laborare regem, ut purganti se nihil hostile dixisse aut fecisse, fides habeatur, Liv. 42, 14: qui purgant nec accitos ab eo Bastarnas nec auctore eo quidquam facere, id. 41, 19. — **2.** To cleanse or purge from a crime or sin with religious rites, to make expiation or atonement for, to expiate, purify, atone for, lustrate, = expiare, lustrare (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): di patrii, purgamus agros, purgamus agrestes, Tib. 2, 1, 17: populos, Ov. F. 4, 640: myrtea verbera Romanos Sabinosque, Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 119: pontifices purgantes monia, Luc. 1, 593: domus purgantur lustranturque, Plin. 25, 9, 59, § 105. — **With the crime or act as an object:** ne-

fas, Ov. M. 13, 952: crimen gladio, Luc. 8, 518; Vulg. Ecclus. 47, 13. — **Hence, purgatus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Cleaned, purified, pure (poet.): auris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7: somnia pituita purgatissima, Pers. 2, 57: purgationis auri vena, Mart. Cap. 1, § 7 (cf. Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 179). — **B.** Excused, exculpated: ita fiducia quam argumentis purgatores dimittuntur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 310, 22, and ap. Don. Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 28. — **C.** Pure, freed from sin (eccl. Lat.): vota purgatoria, Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 2: purgatissima ecclesia, id. Doctr. Christ. 2, 16: pietas, id. Ver. Rel. 1. — **Hence, adv.**: **purgate**, purely: enucleate dicitur purgate, exquisite, Non. 60, 5.

pūrificatio, ōnis, f. [purifico], a purifying, purification (post-Aug.): laurus purificationibus adhibetur, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 138: religionis, Mart. 8 praef.: sanguis purificationis suae, Vulg. Lev. 12, 4: purificationis, καθάρσις, Gloss. Cyril.

pūrificātorius, a, um, adj. [id.], purifying, cleansing: sanctificatio, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 16, 22.

pūrifico, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [purus-facio], to make clean, to cleanse, purify (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: luteos pedes aqua, Plin. 30, 11, 23, § 93: tunicas (oculorum) lacrimationum salivis, id. 11, 37, 54, § 147: favum, id. 21, 14, 49, § 83: agrum, Gell. 19, 12, 11: regnum, Just. 10, 3, 2. — **II.** Trop., to purify with religious rites, to expiate, atone for: se a concubitu mariti, Suet. Aug. 94: se, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 2: quod ille infamavit, te purifica, Lampr. Alex. 7; Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 72. — **Of animals**, Plin. 10, 41, 57, § 116.

pūrificus, a, um, adj. [id.], purifying (post-class.): ros, Lact. 4, 15: purificum Jovem precatu, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 328 (al. terrificum).

† **pūrimē**, for purissime, v. pure, adv., under purus fin.

1. pūritas, ātis, f. [purus], cleanness, purity (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11 fin.; of wine, Pall. 11, 14, 12. — **II.** Trop.: vivendi, Capitol. Ver. 3: sermonis, Hier. Ep. 57; Vulg. Psa. 17, 21.

2. pūritas, ātis, f. [pus], purulency (post-class.): sanguinis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 35.

pūritēr, adv., v. purus fin.

pūritia, ae, v. pueritia.

pūro, āre, v. a. [purus], to purify with religious rites (very rare, perh. ἀπαρ εἶπ.): sacra, Fest. s. v. prophetas, p. 229 Müll.

purpūra, ae, f. [πορφύρα]. **I.** Lit., the purple-fish (cf.: bucinum, murex, ostrum), Plin. 9, 36, 60, § 125 sq. — **II.** Transf., purple color, purple, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 130: violae subluet purpura nigrae, Verg. G. 4, 274: certantem uvam purpurae, Hor. Epod. 2, 20; Dig. 32, 68 fin.; also, a spurious purple color, prepared from berries (cf. Plin. 9, 41, 65, § 140), Plin. 16, 18, 31, § 77. — **Like aurum, gemmae, etc.**, to designate any valuable object, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 128; Lucr. 5, 1423; Hor. C. 2, 16, 7: purpuram marinam, Vulg. 1 Macc. 4, 23. — **B.** The purple, i. e. purple cloth, a purple garment: purpura plebeia ac paene fusca, Cic. Sest. 8, 19: usque ad talos demissa purpura, i. e. the praetexta, id. Clu. 40, 111; Quint. 1, 2, 6: lectus eburneus, auro ac purpurā stratus, Suet. Caes. 84. — **Esp.**, of the purple garments worn by kings and magistrates: purpura Pompeium summi velabit honoris, Ov. P. 4, 4, 25: regum, Verg. G. 2, 495. — **Cf. in plur.**: purpurae Laconicae, Hor. C. 2, 18, 8; Quint. 8, 5, 28. — **Hence, 2.** Transf., a lofty station, high dignity: omnis Latio quae servit purpura ferro, i. e. all kings, Lucr. 7, 228: purpuram sumere, i. e. the sovereignty, Eutr. 9, 8; Capitol. Max. 14: adorare purpuram, i. e. the emperor, Amm. 21, 9, 8; Cod. Th. 6, 24, 3; Cod. Just. 2, 8, 6; 12: septima purpura, the seventh consulate, Flor. 3, 21, 17: tertia Latios renovarat purpura fasces, Sil. 11, 112: jamque novi praecunt fasces, nova purpura fulget, Ov. F. 1, 81. — **3.** Of wine: purpura potabilis, Cassiod. Var. 12, 4.

purpuramentum, i, n. [purpura], a purple vestment (eccl. Lat.), Ps. - Aug. ad Fratr. Erem. Serm. 18.

purpurārius, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Of or belonging to purple, purple: officinae, manufactories of purple, Plin. 35, 6, 27,

§ 46: taberna, Dig. 32, 1, 89: NEGOTIATOR ARTIS PURPURARIAE, Inscr. Orell. 4250. — **II.** Subst. **A.** † **purpurārius**, ii, m., a purple-dyer, Inscr. Orell. 4271 and 4272. — **B.** † **purpurāria**, ae, f. **1.** A purple-dye house, Inscr. Orell. 2952. — **2.** A female dyer in purple, Vulg. Act. 16, 14. — **C.** Plur.: **Purpurāriae**, ārum, f. (sc. insulae), two islands in the Atlantic, now Madeira and Porto Santo, Juba ap. Plin. 6, 32, 37, § 203.

purpurasco, ēre, v. inch. n. [purpuro], to grow purple, become of a purple color: unda cum est pulsa remis, purpurascit, Cic. ap. Non. 162, 31 (Ac. Fragm. 2, 7 B. and K.).

(**purpurātorius**, a, um, adj. [purpura], clad in purple: mulier, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 131. — **II.** As subst.: **purpurātus**, i, m., a high officer at a king's court (so called because clothed in purple), Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102; Liv. 30, 42; 37, 23; Flor. 1, 10; Curt. 3, 2, 10; 3, 6, 4. — **Hence**, sarcastically of Gabinius, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12.

Purpūreo, ōnis, m. [id.], a Roman surname, Liv. 35, 41.

purpurētica, ae, f. [for porphyritica, from πορφύρα], an entrance built of porphyry (sc. porticus), Inscr. Fabr. 361, p. 522.

purpureus, a, um (gen. sing. purpurei, Lucr. 2, 52), adj. [id.]. **I.** Lit., purple-colored, purple; including very different shades of color, as red, reddish, violet, brownish, blackish, etc. (mostly poet.): vestitus, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: pallium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 31: flos rosae, Hor. C. 3, 15, 15: amictus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 27; Verg. A. 3, 405; Suet. Ner. 25: pannus, Hor. A. P. 15: auro-ra, rose-red, red, rosy, Ov. M. 3, 184: rubor (oris), id. Tr. 4, 3, 70; cf. os, Hor. C. 3, 12: ignis in ore Purpureus, Stat. Achill. 1, 161: anima, i. e. blood, Verg. A. 9, 349: purpureus lunae sanguine vultus erat, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 12: purpureus venit in ora pudor, id. ib. 2, 5, 34: genae, id. ib. 1, 2, 2: papavera, Prop. 1, 20, 38: sapa, Ov. F. 4, 780: lactuca, Col. 11, 2, 26: merum, Ov. A. A. 2, 316: capillus, Verg. G. 1, 405: mustum, Prop. 3, 15 (4, 16), 17: ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 69: mare illud, quod nunc Favonio nascente purpureum videtur, i. e. blackish, dark, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105: fluctus, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 21), 5 (cf. the Homeric πορφύρεον κύμα): pruna, Col. 12, 10, 4: vites, id. 3, 2, 1. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Clothed in purple (poet. for purpuratus): tyranni, Hor. C. 1, 35, 12: rex, Ov. M. 7, 102: filius, id. P. 2, 8, 50; Mart. 6, 11, 8 al.: purpureus pennis, i. e. with purple feathers upon his helmet, Verg. A. 10, 722: torus, covered with purple, Mart. 12, 17, 8. — **B.** Brilliant, shining, bright, beautiful (poet.): colores, Hor. C. 4, 1, 10: lumen, Verg. A. 1, 590: lux, Ov. F. 6, 252: vultus Bacchi, Stat. Th. 7, 148: Amor, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 38; cf. alae, id. R. Am. 701: orbes (i. e. oculi), beautiful eyes, Val. Fl. 3, 178: ver, Col. poet. 10, 256: brachia purpurea candidiora nive, shining, Albin. 2, 62.

purpurissatus, a, um, adj. [purpuris-sum], painted with purpurissum (ante- and post-class.): buccae, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 35: genae, App. Mag. p. 323, 13. — **II.** Transf.: fasti, i. e. the consular registers, fasti consulares (so called from the purple clothing of the consuls), Sid. Ep. 8, 8.

† **purpurissum**, i, n. (masc. collat. form **purpurissus**, Hier. Ep. 54, 7), = πορφύρεον, a kind of dark purple color, used for dyeing red and as a cosmetic, Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 104; Naev. and Afran. ap. Non. 218, 30 and 31; Hier. Ep. 127, 3. — **II.** Transf.: quid in oratione mea purpurisso litum, highly colored, Front. Or. 2, p. 248.

† **purpuriticus**, a, um, adj., another form for porphyriticus, purple-colored; of porphyry: COLVMNAE, Inscr. Grut. 128, 5.

purpuro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [purpura]. **I.** Act., to purple, i. e. to make purple-colored, to dye with purple: undas, i. e. to darken (cf. purpureus), Furios ap. Gell. 18, 11, 3: purpurati nimium ocelli, Mart. Cap. 9, § 918. — **B.** Transf., to beautify, adorn, App. M. 6, p. 427 Oud. — **II.** Neutr., to be purple or purple-colored: purpurantes violae, Arn. 5, 160; Prud. Cath. 6, 82: purpurantem pingit annum floribus, Auct. Per-

vig. Ven. 12; App. M. 10, p. 149, 9.—***B.** Transf., to be painted or adorned, to shine: quae frondens purpurat auro, Col. poet. 10, 101 dub. (al. quae frondens purpurat et auro).

purulentus, ōnis, f. [purulentus], *purulence* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 95; plur., id. ib. 5, 3, 53.

purulentus, adv., v. purulentus fin.

purulentia, ae, f. [purulentus], a collection of corrupt matter or pus, a purulent mass (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Hier. in Isa. 1, 1, 6.—**II.** Trop.: civitatis, Tert. Pall. 5 fin.

purulentus, a, um, adj. [pus], festering, matter, purulent: cancer albus purulentus est, Cato, R. R. 157; Cels. 2, 8; Plin. 22, 11, 13, § 28; 27, 12, 105, § 130; Sen. Ep. 95, 26.—**Absol.**: **purulenta**, ōrum, n., corrupt matter, pus, Plin. 20, 2, 5, § 10; 20, 4, 13, § 26.—**Adv.**: **purulente**, purulently, Plin. 23, proem. 3, § 7.

purus, a, um, adj. [Sanscr. root pū, purificare, lustrare; cf.: pūtas, pūto; whence also ποῦν; Lat. poena], clean, pure, i. e. free from any foreign, esp. from any contaminating admixture (syn.: illimis, liquidus). **I.** Lit. **1.** Clean, free from dirt or filth, pure, unstained, undefiled: purae aedes, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 6; et manibus puris sumite fontis aquam, Tib. 2, 1, 14; Hor. Epod. 17, 49; id. S. 1, 4, 68; vestis, Verg. A. 12, 169: ut quicquid inde haurias, purum liquidumque te haurire sentias, Cic. Caecin. 27, 78: amnis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120: aqua, id. C. 3, 16, 29; cf. id. Ep. 1, 10, 20: fons, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 3: lympha, Sil. 7, 170: amphorae, Hor. Epod. 2, 15: fictilia, Tib. 1, 1, 30: torus, id. 1, 3, 26: purissima mella, Verg. G. 4, 163: aere purior ignis, Ov. M. 15, 243: hasta, unstained with blood, Stat. Th. 11, 450.—**2.** In gen., free or clear from any admixture or obstruction: terra, cleared (from stones, bushes, etc.), Cic. Sen. 17, 59: sol, clear, bright, Hor. C. 3, 29, 45: orbis, Ov. M. 4, 348: caelum, Tib. 4, 1, 10: luna, Hor. C. 2, 5, 19: vesper, id. ib. 3, 19, 26: dies, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 2: aurum, refined, without dross, Plin. 33, 4, 25, § 84; 33, 6, 32, § 99: argenteum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 52: gemma, Ov. M. 2, 856.—**Absol.**: **pūrum**, i, n., a clear, bright, unclouded sky, Verg. G. 2, 364; Hor. C. 1, 34, 7.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., plain, natural, naked, unadorned, unwrought, unmixed, unadulterated, unsophisticated: argenteum, plain, i. e. unornamented, without figures chased upon it, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 49; 2, 4, 23, § 52; Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9; Juv. 9, 141; cf.: conorum aliae sunt purae, aliae caelatae, Vitr. 7, 3; and: utrum laxa pura an caelata sit, Dig. 6, 1, 6: vasa, not pitched, Col. 12, 4, 4: locus, not built upon, vacant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 38 Müll.; Liv. 24, 14; Dig. 13, 7, 43: humus, Cic. Sen. 15, 59: solum, Liv. 1, 44 fin.: ager, Ov. F. 3, 582: campus, Verg. A. 12, 771: purus ab arboribus campus, Ov. M. 3, 709: hasta, without an iron head, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 68: toga, without purple stripes, Phaedr. 3, 10, 10: esse utramque sibi per se puramque necesse est, unmixed, Lucr. 1, 506.—**2.** Cleansing, purifying: idem ter socios purā circumtulit undā, Verg. A. 6, 229: sulfur, Tib. 1, 5, 11.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Pure, unspotted, spotless, chaste, undefiled, unpolluted, faultless, etc.: animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, purus et integer, Cic. Sen. 22, 80: castus animus purusque, id. Div. 1, 53, 121: estne quisquam qui tibi purior esse videatur? id. Rosc. Com. 6, 18: puriora et dilucidiora, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: vita et pectore puro, Hor. S. 1, 6, 64; id. Ep. 1, 2, 67: pectus purum et firmum, stainless, faultless, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 17 (Trag. v. 340 Vahl): familia, that has solemnized the funeral rites, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: gladium purum ab omni caede servare, Sen. Ep. 24, 7: purae a civili sanguine manus, id. Suas. 6, 2: purus sum a peccato, Vulg. Prov. 20, 9: pectus purum ab omni sceleris contagione, Lact. 5, 12, 2.—Of freedom from sensual passion: animam puram conservare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 134: noctes, opp. spurcae, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 62; id. Poen. 1, 2, 137; Tib. 1, 3, 26; Mart. 6, 66, 5; 9, 64: corpus, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 9.—With gen.: integer vitae scelerisque purus, Hor. C. 1, 22, 1.—Of purity of style: oratio Catuli sic pura est, ut Latine loqui paene solus videatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 29; cf.: purum et candidum genus dicen-

di, id. Or. 16, 53: sermone puro atque dilucido, Quint. 11, 1, 53: sermo quam purissimus, id. 4, 2, 118: multo est tersior ac magis purus (Horatius), id. 10, 1, 94: pura et illustris brevitatis, Cic. Brut. 75, 262: pura et incorrupta consuetudo dicendi, id. ib. 75, 261: pressus sermo purusque, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 8.—**B.** In partic., in jurid. lang., unconditional, without exception, absolute; entire, complete: iudicium purum, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 60: pura et directa libertas, Dig. 40, 4, 59: causa, ib. 46, 3, 5.—**C.** Clear, complete, over and above: quid possit ad dominos puri ac reliqui provenire, clear gain, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 86, § 200.—**D.** Relig. t. t., free from religious claims or consecration: purus autem locus dicitur, qui neque sacer neque sanctus est neque religiosus, sed ab omnibus huiusmodi nominibus vacare videtur, Dig. 11, 7, 2, § 4; cf. ib. § 2: quae tandem est domus ab ista suspicione religionis tam vacua atque pura, Cic. Har. Resp. 6, 11.—**E.** Not desecrated, undefiled. **1.** Untrodden, fresh: locus, Liv. 25, 17, 3.—**2.** Not defiled by a funeral or burial: familia, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57.—**3.** Free from mourning: dies, Ov. F. 2, 558.—**Adv.**, in two forms, **pūre** and (ante-class. and poet.) **pūriter** (sup. § purime, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 252 Müll.), purely, clearly, without spot or mixture. **A.** Lit. (a) Form pure: pure eluere vasa, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3; cf.: pure lautum—aquā purā lavatum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 248 Müll.: lavare, Liv. 5, 22.—(β) Form puriter: puriter transfundere aquam in alterum dolium, Cato, R. R. 112: puriter lavit dentes, Cat. 39, 14.—**b.** Comp., brightly, clearly: splendens Paro marmore purius, Hor. C. 1, 19, 5: purius osculari, Sen. Ben. 2, 12, 2.—**c.** Sup.: quam mundissime purissimeque fiat, Cato, R. R. 66.—**B.** Trop., purely, chastely; plainly, clearly, simply. (a) Form pure: si forte pure velle habere dixerit, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 61: quiete et pure et eleganter acta aetas, Cic. Sen. 5, 13: pure et caste deos venerari, id. N. D. 1, 2, 3; Liv. 27, 37; cf.: radix caste pureque collecta, Plin. 22, 10, 12, § 27.—Of style: pure et emendate loqui, Cic. Opt. Gen. 2, 4: pure apparere, clearly, obviously, Hor. S. 1, 2, 100: quid pure tranquillet, perfectly, fully, id. Ep. 1, 18, 102.—(β) Form puriter: si vitam puriter egi, Cat. 76, 19.—**b.** Sup.: Scipio omnium aetatis suae purissime locutus, Gell. 2, 20, 5: purissime atque illustrissime aliquid describere, very distinctly, very clearly, id. 9, 13, 4.—**2.** In partic., jurid., unconditionally, simply, absolutely: aliquid legare, Dig. 8, 2, 35: contrahi, ib. 18, 2, 4; 39, 2, 22 fin.; 26, 2, 11; Gai. Inst. 1, 186.

pūs, pūris, n. [Sanscr. pu-, to be fetid; Gr. πῦον, πύθω, etc.]. **I.** Lit., white and viscous matter of a sore, pus, Cels. 5, 26, 20; 5, 28, 8.—In plur.: pura, Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 145; 35, 6, 21, § 38.—**II.** Transf., as designation of a malicious person: Titus Lucius... febris, senium, vomitum, pus, Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 31: Rupili pus atque venenum, Hor. S. 1, 7, 1.

***pūsa**, ae, f. [pusus], a girl, Pompon. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll.

pūsillānimis, e, adj. [pusillus-animus], faint-hearted, timid, pusillanimous (post-class.): pusillanimis consolari, Vulg. 1 Thess. 5, 14; Tert. Fug. in Pers. 9; Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 20; Sid. Ep. 7, 17 fin.

pūsillānimitas, ātis, f. [pusillanimis], faintheartedness, timidity, pusillanimity (post-class.): spiritus, Vulg. Psa. 54, 8: animi, Lact. de Ira Dei, 5.

pūsillitas, ātis, f. [pusillus], littleness, smallness (post-class.), Tert. adv. Herm. 14: intelligentiae, Lact. Opif. D. 1: animi, id. ib. 6, 17, 17: meae pusillitatis auctoritas, Hier. Ep. 152.

pūsillulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], very little, very small: vineae, Ambros. Cantic. 2, 62; id. Psa. 118, Sermon. 11, 29: pueri, Varr. ap. Non. 214, 25 dub. (al. pusilli, as also ib. 133, 18).

pūsillus, a, um, adj. dim. [pusus], very little, very small, petty, insignificant (class.). **I.** Lit.: pueri, Cato, R. R. 157, 10: testis, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 145; cf. Hor. S. 1, 5, 69: terra homines nunc educat pusillos, Juv. 15, 70: mus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 15: villula valde pusilla, Cic. Att. 12, 27, 1: folia (herbae), Plin. 25, 13, 103; § 162: epistula, Cic.

Att. 6, 1, 23: pusilli et contempti libelli, id. Verr. 2, 2, 75, § 185: cui satis una Farris libra foret, gracili sic tamque pusillo, Hor. S. 1, 5, 69: vox, small, thin, weak, Quint. 11, 3, 32: habuimus in Cumano quasi pusillam Romam, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2.—**Comp.**: maritus quovis puero pusillior, App. M. 5, p. 163, 5: pusillo animo, Vulg. Col. 3, 21.—**Absol.**: **pūsillum**, i, n., a very little, a trifle: nactus pusillum laxamenti, Treb. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3: aphaca pusillo altior lenticula est, a trifle taller, Plin. 27, 5, 21, § 38: pusillum a vero discedere, a little, Quint. 8, 6, 28; cf. Cato, R. R. 90: post pusillum, after a little, Vulg. Judith, 13, 11; id. Luc. 22, 58.—**II.** Trop. **1.** little, small, petty, paltry: animus, a petty spirit, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 7; Sen. Ira, 3, 43, 4: Sciculus ille capitalis, creber, acutus, brevis, paene pusillus Thucydides, id. Q. Fr. 2, 11 (13), 4; Mart. 3, 62, 8: pusilli animi, little courage, diffidence, Hor. S. 1, 4, 17: ingenium, Mart. 9, 51, 1: causa, trifling, Ov. R. Am. 730: res (opp. grandes), Quint. 11, 3, 151: quod dixi tamen, hoc leve et pusillum est, Mart. 4, 43, 9: caudicibus, Juv. 10, 121.

pūsio, ōnis, m. [pusus]. **I.** A little boy, Cic. Cael. 15, 36; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; Juv. 6, 34; Arn. 7, 215; Hier. Ep. 54, 4.—**II.** Transf., a youth, lad: bellissimus, a pretty lad, App. M. 9, p. 220, 12.

pūsiola, ae, f. dim. [pusa], a little girl, Prud. στέφ. 3, 19.

pustula, ae, f. [pus; cf. pusula]. **I.** Upon the skin, a blister, pimple, pustule: eruptiones quaedam pustularum, et ulcuscula, Sen. Ep. 72, 6; Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 238; 20, 13, 51, § 141 (pusula in both cases, Jahn); Tib. 2, 3, 9 (passula, M.); Mart. 11, 98.—**II.** Upon other things, a bubble, blister, e. g. in boiling water, in lime, on earthenware, etc., Vitr. 7, 2; Plin. 20, 18, 86, § 203 (pusula, Jahn); 37, 7, 26, § 98 (pusulis, Jahn); Mart. 8, 51, 6.

pustulatio, ōnis, f. [pustulo], a breaking out into pustules, pustulation, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 16; id. Tard. 5, 1.

pustulatus, a, um, v. pusulatus.

pustulesco, ēre, v. incho. n. [pustulo], to break out into pustules, Cael. Aur. Acut. 5, 1.

pustūlo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [pusula]. **I.** Act., to blister, to cause blisters or pustules; hence, mid., to blister, become blistered: ne usta pustulentur, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 16.—**II.** Neutr., to blister, break out into blisters, Tert. Hab. Mul. 6.

pustulosus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of blisters or pustules: locus, Cels. 5, 26, 31.

pūsula, ae, f. [another form for pustula, q. v., from pus]. **I.** Lit. **1.** Upon the skin, a blister, pimple, pustule, Cels. 5, 28, 15; Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 44; 21, 15, 55, § 93; 25, 13, 109, § 173: magis ignosco ei, qui volnus inimici quam qui pusulam concupiscit, Sen. Ira, 3, 43, 4; Mart. 14, 167, 1.—**2.** Of the bubbles or blisters in bread, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. hetta, p. 99 Müll.—**II.** Transf., in pastoral lang., the erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire, Col. 7, 5, 16.

pūsulatus and **pustulatus**, a, um, adj. [pusula and pustula], blistered, i. e. refined, purified: argenteum pusulatum, Dig. 19, 2, 31; also, argenteum pustulatum, Suet. Ner. 44; Mart. 7, 86, 7.

pūsulōsus, a, um, adj. [pusula], full of blisters, pimples, or pustules: pecus, Col. 7, 5, 17.

pūsus, i, m. [puer], a boy, a little boy, Pompon. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll.

1. putā, imper., v. puto fin.

2. Pūta, ae, f. [puto], a goddess that presides over the pruning of trees, Arn. 4, 131.

pūtāmen, inis, n. [id.], that which falls off in pruning or trimming, clippings, waste; shells, peels, etc.: putamina non solum arborum sunt, verum omnium rerum purgamenta. Nam quicquid ex quacunque re proicitur, putamen appellatur. Plautus in Captivis (3, 4, 122): nucleum amisi, reliquit pigneris putamina, shells, peels, husks; Non. 157, 28 sq.; so, of the shells of nuts, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; Varr. R. R. 1, 7: mali Punici, Plin. 22, 25, 70, § 143: fabae, ervi, pods, shells, id. 17, 24, 37, § 240: ovi, co-

chleae, id. 30, 7, 19, § 55: testudinum, id. 9, 11, 13, § 39.

putatio, ōnis, *f.* [puto]. **I.** A pruning or lopping of trees, Varr. R. R. 1, 6; Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 49; Col. 4, 9, 1; 4, 10, 1; Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 142 al.—**II.** A reckoning, computation (post-class.): universam putationem imparem fecit, Macr. S. 1, 13.—**B.** A counting, esteeming, considering (post-class.): personae, a taking one for a certain other person, e. g. a father for his son, Dig. 47, 10, 18.

putativus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *imaginary, presumptive, putative* (post-class.): habitus, actus, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 8; caro Christi, id. Carn. Chr. 1: magister, Vet. Interp. Iren. 4, 60.—**Adv.** **putative**, by supposition, putatively, Hier. adv. Joann. Hierosol. 24: natus, Hilar. Trin. 6, 5.

putator, ōris, *m.* [id.], a pruner or lopper of trees, Varr. L. L. 6, § 63 Müll.; Plin. 27, 8, 45, § 69; Col. poët. 10, 228: vitis, Ov. M. 14, 649: vitium, Pall. 1, 6, 9.

putatorius, a, um, *adj.* [putator], *of or for pruning or lopping* (post-class.): falx, a pruning-knife, Pall. 1, 43.

puteal (collat. form **puteale**, Inscr. Ann. 16, p. Chr. n. ap. Orell. 4517), ālis, *n.* [puteus]. **I.** A stone curb round the mouth of a well: puteal, περιστόμιον φρέατος, Gloss. Philox.: putealia sigillata duo, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3; Dig. 19, 1, 14.—**II.** Transf., a similar curb placed round any spot. Thus, at Rome, the Puteal, erected in the Comitium, to commemorate the cutting of a whetstone with a razor by the augur Attus Navius, near the Arcus Fabianus. It was subsequently restored by Scribonius Libo, and was called also Puteal Libonis. Money matters were here transacted. According to others, the Puteal of Libo was different from that of Attus Navius: impositum, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33; id. Sest. 8, 18; Ov. R. Am. 561: Libonis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8; id. S. 2, 6, 35; Pers. 4, 49.

putealis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to a well, well-*: undae, well-water, Ov. Ib. 391; so, lymphae, Lucr. 6, 1178: aquae, Dig. 43, 1, 20, § 6: fons, Col. 11, 3, 8: unda, id. 1, 5, 1: pocula, *of spring-water*, Juven. 2, 259; cf. puteanus.

puteanus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to a well, well-*: aqua, well-water, Col. 12, 26, 1; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 82.

putearius, ii, *m.* [id.], a well-digger, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49; Liv. 44, 33, 1 dub.

putefactus, a, um, *v.* putrefacio.

puteo, ēre (no perf. or sup.), 2, *v. n.* [Sanscrit root pu-, to stink; cf. pus; Gr. πύον]. **I.** To stink (cf. putresco), Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 545, 16: putet aper, Hor. S. 2, 2, 42: putere diurno mero, id. Ep. 1, 19, 11; Pers. 3, 73.—**II.** To be rotten, putrid, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 67 (al. putrent).—Hence, **putens**, entis, *P. a.*, stinking, Aldh. Laud. Virg. 35; Scrib. Comp. 186.

Puteoli, ōrum, *m.*, a city on the coast of Campania, opposite Baia, having mineral springs, a favorite resort of the Romans, now Pozzuoli, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Cic. Att. 15, 20, 3; id. Fin. 2, 26, 84; Liv. 24, 13; 34, 35 et saep.—Hence, **II. Puteolānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Puteoli, Puteolan-*: sinus, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 82: praedia, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 78: Cluvius, id. Fam. 13, 56, 1: pulvis, volcanic ashes of Puteoli, Pozzuolana, Sen. Q. N. 3, 20, 3; Plin. 16, 39, 75, § 202; 35, 13, 47, § 167.—Subst.: **A. Puteolānum**, i, *n.*, a country-seat of Cicero, near Puteoli, Cic. Fat. 1, 2; id. Att. 16, 1, 1.—**Transf.**, a blue pigment, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 161.—**B.** In plur.: **Puteolāni**, ōrum, *m.*, the inhabitants of Puteoli, the Puteolans, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 35, 86.

puter and **putris**, tris, tre, *adj.* [puteo], rotten, decaying, putrefying, stinking, putrid. **I.** Lit.: palus puter, fetid, Varr. R. R. 1, 8: navis, Prop. 2, 19, 43 (3, 20, 7): fanum, mouldering from age, ruined, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 49: poma, rotten, Ov. M. 7, 585: fervent examina putri De bove, rotten, putrefying, id. F. 1, 379: viscera, id. M. 15, 365: corpora cicatricibus putria, Curt. 9, 3, 10; cf.: si ulcus magis putre est, Cels. 5, 26, 33: vomicae, Juv. 13, 95: putres artus et tabida cruore manantia membra, Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 5: artūs, Sil. 13, 464: cadavera, putri

liquentia tabo, id. 13, 487: moles, id. 3, 643.

II. Transf., in gen., loose, crumbling, friable, mellow, soft, flabby, etc.: glæba, crumbling, Verg. G. 1, 44: tellus, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 39: campus, Verg. A. 8, 596: harena, Stat. S. 4, 3, 126; Luc. 8, 830: ager pinguis ac putris, Col. 2, 1: solum, id. 2, 10, 18; Verg. G. 2, 204: lapis, friable, Plin. Ep. 10, 39 (48), 2: mammae, flabby, Hor. Epod. 8, 7: oculi, languishing, id. C. 1, 36, 17; cf.: ille in Venerem est putris, Pers. 5, 58: anima, i. q. senilis, withered, old, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 67.

putesco and **putisco**, putūi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [puteo], to rot, putrefy, Cato, R. R. 3, 4: quod si minus idoneae tempestates sint consecutae, putescere semina soleant, Varr. R. R. 1, 34, 1; Cic. Fin. 5, 13, 38; id. N. D. 2, 64, 160; id. Tusc. 1, 43, 102: cur Ajax putescit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 194; Cels. 2, 30 (al. putrescit): non aliā (muriā) quam qua Byzantia putuit orca, has become soaked, imbued with, Hor. S. 2, 4, 66.

puteum, i, *v.* puteus init.

puteus, i, *m.* (neutr. collat. form of the plur. **puteae**, ōrum, Varr. ap. Non. 217, 4) [root pu-, to cleanse; whence also purus, putus, purgo], a well: puteum fodere, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 32: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25; id. Div. 1, 50, 112: virgines se in puteos abjicisse, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 6; Plin. 9, 25, 41, § 80; 37, 9, 43, § 127; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 25; 5, 6, 25: putei perennes, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 15: puteum vitare patenter, id. ib. 2, 2, 135 et saep.—Of a cistern, Auct. B. Alex. 5 fin.—Prov.: in puteum conciere, to throw away, Petr. 42.—**II.** Transf., a pit, Verg. G. 2, 231; for storing grain in, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2; in mines, a pit, shaft, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 68; 33, 6, 31, § 95; an air-shaft, air-hole, Vitruv. 8, 6; a dungeon for slaves, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 21; 2, 7, 3; Col. 1, 6.

puticuli, ōrum, *m.*, or **puticulae**, ārum, *f.* [puteus, a well-hole], the grave-pits, i. e. the subterranean burying-places, near the Esquiline Hill, for the poor and for slaves, Varr. L. L. 5, § 25 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 216 Müll.

putide, adv., *v.* putidus fin.

putidiusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [putidior], somewhat more disgusting; of discourse, rather more tedious or troublesome, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 3.

putidulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [putidus], disgusting in behavior or speech; offensive, affected (post-Aug.), Mart. 4, 20, 4; Capitol. Macr. 14.

putidus, a, um, *adj.* [puteo], rotten, decaying, stinking, fetid (syn. foetidus). **I.** Lit.: caro, Cic. Pis. 9, 19: aper, Mart. 3, 50, 8: fungus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 23: frons, Cato ap. Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 55: uvae, Varr. ap. Non. 152, 23: vinum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 125: putidae naves et sentinosae, Cato ap. Non. 152, 25: navis, Caecil. ib. 152, 26: paries pictus, Afran. ib. 152, 28.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In contemptuous lang., of old, half-rotten, withered persons: homo putide, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 44: moecha, Cat. 43, 11; so, femina, Hor. Epod. 8, 1.—**Comp.**: putidius cerebrum, more withered, rotten, addled, Hor. S. 2, 3, 75.—**B.** Of style, unnatural, disagreeable, affected, disgusting: cum etiam Demosthenes exagitur ut putidus, Cic. Or. 8, 27: molesta et putida videri, id. de Or. 3, 13, 51: litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, ne aut obscurum esset aut putidum, id. Off. 1, 37, 133: vereor, ne putidum sit scribere ad te, quam sim occupatus, id. Att. 1, 14, 1.—**Sup.**: jactatio putidissima, Petr. 73.—Hence, **adv.**: **putide**, disgustingly, disagreeably, affectedly: dicere, Cic. Brut. 82, 284: loqui, Sen. Ep. 75, 1.—**Comp.**: nolo exprimi litteras putidius, nolo obscurari negligentius, too precisely, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41.

putillus, i, *m.*, or **putilla**, ae, *f. dim.* [2. putus], a little boy; a little girl; a child; a word of endearment, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 104.

putisco, ēre, *v.* putesco.
puto, avi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [root pu-, to cleanse; whence putus, puteus, purus, etc.], to clean, cleanse (in the lit. sense very rare; in the trop. very freq.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: vellus lavare ac putare, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18: pensa lana putata, Titin. ap. Non. 369, 22: dolia, Cato, R. R. 39, 1 dub. (al. picare):

aurum quoque putatum dici solet, id est expurgatum, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. putus, p. 216 Müll.—**B.** In partic., to trim, prune, or lop trees or vines: vineas arboresque falce putare, Cato, R. R. 32 init.; 33, 1: vitem, Verg. G. 2, 407; Just. 43, 4, 2: parcendum vitibus et arbor anguste putandum, Col. 4, 24, 21; id. Arb. 10, 1; Pall. 3, 12, 1; cf.: putatae vites et arbores, quod decisis impedimentis remaneret purae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 216 Müll.; so, too, in the foll., the passage from Gell. 6, 5, 6: olivetum, Cato, R. R. 44: arborem latius, strictius, Pall. 1, 6: vineam, Vulg. Lev. 25, 3; id. Isa. 5, 6.—**II.** Trop., to clear up, set in order; to arrange, settle, adjust. **A.** In gen.: rationem or rationes, to hold a reckoning, reckon together, settle accounts: putare veteres dixerunt vacantia ex quaque re ac non necessaria aut etiam obstantia et aliena auferre et excidere, et, quod esset utile ac sine vitio videretur, relinquere. Sic namque arbores et vites et sic etiam rationes putari dictum, Gell. 6, 5, 6 sq.: vilicus rationem cum domino crebro putet, Cato, R. R. 5, 3: rationes, id. ib. 2, 5: putatur ratio cum argentario, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 52: rationes cum publicanis putare, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 1: ideo ratio putari dicitur in qua summa fit pura, Varr. L. L. 5, 9.—**2.** Transf.: quom eam mecum rationem puto, think over, consider, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 25.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To reckon, count, compute a thing: collicitares (tegulae) pro binis putabuntur, will be counted, Cato, R. R. 14, 4; cf.: si numerus militum potius quam legionum putatur, Tac. H. 3, 2.—**2.** Transf. **a.** To believe in, regard: id ipsum est deos non putare, quae ab iis significantur contemnere, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104.—**b.** To reckon, value, estimate, esteem a thing as anything (= aestimare): aliquid denariis quadingentis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7, § 13: magni putare honores, id. Planc. 4, 11: cum unum de pluris quam omnes illos putem, id. Att. 12, 21, 5: parvi, Cat. 23, 25: tantique putat conubia nostra, Ov. M. 10, 618.—**c.** To reckon, deem, hold, consider, count, esteem, etc.: aliquid nihilo, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24: aliquid pro certo, Matius et Trebat. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 15, A fin.: pro nihilo, Cic. Mil. 24, 64: imperatorem aliquo in numero putare, id. Imp. Pomp. 13, 37.—With two acc.: turpem putat lituram, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 167: id nil puto, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 27; id. Ad. 1, 2, 19; 5, 4, 4; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 84; 2, 2, 54; id. C. 4, 11, 30: hominem prae se neminem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135.—**d.** To ponder, consider, reflect upon a thing: dum haec puto, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 4: in quo primum illud debes putare, Cic. Planc. 4, 10: multa putans, Verg. A. 6, 332: cum aliquo argumentis, to consider or investigate maturely, to argue, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 45.—**e.** Transf. (as the result of consideration), to judge, suppose, account, suspect, believe, think, imagine, etc. (cf.: arbitror, opinor, censeo): verbum quoque ipsum puto, quod declarandae sententiae nostrae causā dicimus, non signat profecto aliud, quam id agere nos in re dubia obscuraque, ut decisis amputatisque falsis opinionibus, quod videatur esse verum et integrum et incorruptum, retineamus, Gell. 6, 5, 8: aliquis forsam me Putet non putare hoc verum, Ter. And. 5, 5, 1: recte putas, id. ib. 1, 1, 114: rem ipsam putasti, you have hit the precise point, id. Phorm. 4, 5, 6: nec committere, ut aliquando dicendum sit, Non putaram, I should not have imagined that, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 81; id. Ac. 2, 18, 56: Cyprus insula et Cappadociae regnum tecum de me loquentur, puto etiam regem Deiotarum, id. Fam. 15, 4, 15: noli putare, me maluisse, etc., id. Att. 6, 1, 3; cf. id. ib. 3, 15, 7; id. Fam. 9, 16, 2; id. Att. 12, 18, 1; Caes. B. C. 2, 31: Numidae remorati dum in elephantis auxiliium putant, Sall. J. 53, 3: stare putet; adeo procedunt tempora tarde, one would suppose, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 5; id. H. 11, 85: acies mea videt aut videre putat, id. ib. 18, 32: hanc virtutem vestram ultra periculis obicere nimis grande vitae meae pretium puto, Tac. A. 2, 47; Nep. Paus. 3, 7.—Par- enthetically, Cic. Att. 12, 49, 1; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 3, 3; Cic. Att. 8, 9, 4; 7, 8, 5; 9, 9, 3; 10, 16, 3: atque intra, puto, septimas Calendas, Mart. 1, 100, 6.—Ironically, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 2: ut puto, deus fio, as I think, in my opinion, Suet. Vesp. 23 fin.; Ov. A. A. 1, 370: non; puto, repudiabis, etc.,

I think, I suppose, Vat. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1. —With *gen.*: quaecumque sunt in omni mundo, deorum autem hominum putanda sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 154. —Elliptically, Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 1; cf. id. ib. 15, 4, 15; id. Fin. 5, 24, 76; Sen. Ep. 76, 11; Tac. Or. 33. —Hence, **puta**, *imper.*, *suppose*, for instance, for example, namely (poet. and post-Aug.): Quinte, puta, aut Publi, Hor. S. 2, 5, 32: puta, tibi contigisse, ut oculos omnium effugas, Lact. 6, 24, 17: puta te servum esse communem, Sen. Contr. 3, 19, 4; 4, 25, 13; id. Clem. 1, 26, 2; id. Ben. 3, 41, 1; 5, 8, 6: si ille, puta, consul factus fuerit, Dig. 28, 5, 23: hoc, puta, non iustum est, Pers. 4, 9; cf. Prisc. p. 1007 P.: ut puta (sometimes also written as one word, utputa), as for instance, as for example, Sen. Q. N. 2, 3: ut puta novum crimen, Quint. 11, 3, 110; 7, 1, 14; Cels. 5, 26, 51 *fin.*; Sen. Ep. 47, 15.

pūtor, ōris, m. [puteo], a foul smell, a stench, rottenness, putridity (ante- and post-class.), Cato, R. R. 157; Varr. L. L. 5, § 25 Müll.; Lucr. 2, 872; 6, 1101; Stat. S. 4, 3, 86; Arn. 7, 222 al.; App. M. 4, p. 144, 4.

pūtrāmen, inis, n. [puter], rottenness, putridity (late Lat.), Cypr. Laps. 12.

pūtrēdo, inis, f. [putreo], rottenness, putridity (late Lat.): vulnerum, festering, App. M. 9, p. 222, 37; Prud. Cath. 9, 31; Macr. S. 1, 17, 57; Veg. 2, 44, 2; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 26. —II. Trop.: aufer meorum putredines peccatorum, Ambros. in Luc. 5, 27.

pūtrēdulus (pūtrid-), a, um, adj. [putredo], corrupt, foul (late Lat.): voces, Amm. 22, 16, 16.

pūtrēfācio, fēcī, factum, 3, v. a., and in pass. **pūtrēfio**, factus, fieri (collat. form of the *part. pass.* putrefactus, Prud. στερφ. 10, 1035) [putreo-facio]. I. To make rotten, to cause to putrefy; and pass., to become rotten, to putrefy: umor putrefacit deposita semina, Col. 3, 12, 1: stellionem in oleo, Plin. 29, 4, 28, § 90: ut spinarum semina putrefiant, Pall. 1, 33, 1; 10, 9: bove putrefacto, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5; Lucr. 2, 895: nudatum tectum patere imbris putrefaciendum, Liv. 42, 3: putrefacta est spina, Ov. M. 15, 389. —II. To make friable, to soften: ardentia saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt, Liv. 21, 37, 2.

pūtrēfactio, ōnis, f. [putrefacio], a rotting (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 147.

pūtrēfio, factus, fieri, v. putrefacio.

pūtrēo, ēre, v. n. [puter], to be rotten or putrid (ante-class.), Pac. ap. Non. 159, 19; Att. ib. 159, 21.

pūtresco (not in Cic.; for in Tusc. 1, 3, putrescat is the correct read.), ēre, v. incho. n. [putreo]. I. To grow rotten or putrid, to rot, putrefy, moulder, decay: ne ungulae putrescant, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: vestis putrescit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 119: dentes, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 101: malus, Pall. 3, 25, 15: medullae, Prud. στερφ. 4, 131: cicatrices, Vulg. Ps. 37, 5. —II. To become loose or friable, Col. 2, 11, 3; 3, 11, 7; 11, 2, 61; 11, 3, 56. —III. Trop.: to fall into contempt, become disgusting: et nomen impiorum putrescet, Vulg. Prov. 10, 7; id. Jer. 13, 9.

pūtribilis, e, adj. [id.], corruptible, perishable (post-class.): tabulae, Paul. Nol. Ep. 8, 6: ligna, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 7.

pūtridulus, v. putredulus.

pūtridus, a, um, adj. [putreo]. I. Rotten, corrupt, decayed: dentes, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: nimis jam putrida membra, Luc. 2, 141: si quid in nucleo putridi fuerit, Plin. 23, 4, 45, § 88: cadaver, Vulg. Isa. 14, 19. —II. Withered: pectora, Cat. 64, 352; cf. Hor. Epod. 8, 7.

* **pūtrilago**, inis, f. [puter], rottenness, corruption, putrefaction: caries est vetustas vel putrilago, Non. 21, 23.

pūtris, e, v. puter.

pūtror, ōris, m. [putreo], rottenness, corruption, putridity (post-class.), Arn. 5, 166.

pūtrōsus, a, um, adj. [putror], full of rottenness or corruption, putrid (post-class.): ulcus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 205.

I. **pūtus**, a, um, adj. [root pu-], to cleanse; whence also purus, putens, pūto, cleansed, purified, perfectly pure, bright, clear, unmixed; usually joined with purus; purus putus, sometimes purus ac pu-

tus: putare valet purum facere. Ideo antiqui purum putum appellaverunt, Varr. L. L. 6, § 63 Müll.; cf. putus antiqui dicebant pro puro, Paul. ex Fest. p. 216 Müll.: in foedere... scriptum invenitur, ut Carthaginenses populo Romano darent certum pondus argenti puri puti. Quaesitum est, quid esset purum putum. Respondi esse purum putum valde purum... Argentum putum dictum esse quasi exputum excoctumque omnique aliena materia carens, Gell. 6, 5, 1: amacula pura puta, procera, etc., Varr. ap. Non. 27, 28: hecatombe pura ac puta, pure and clear, id. ib. 27, 24: Polumachaeoplages, Purus putus est ipsus, it's the very man himself, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 31: purus putus hic sycophanta est, a sycophant out and out, a genuine sycophant, id. ib. 4, 7, 103. —Without purus: sole exorto puto, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 10. —Sup.: quam bonam meis putissimis orationibus gratiam retulerit, my exceedingly pure, brilliant speeches, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.

* 2. **pūtus**, i, m., another form of pus, a boy, Verg. Cat. 9, 2 Wag. —

† **pūvire** ferire est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 245 Müll.

pūxis, idis, v. pyxis.

† **pycnitis**, idis, f., = πυκνίτις, a plant, mullein, wool-blade (pure Lat. verbasum), App. Herb. 71.

† **pycnōcomon**, i, n., = πυκνόκομον, a plant, devil's-bit: Scabiosa succisa, Linn.; or, acc. to Sprengel, small-flowered motherwort: Leonurus Marrubiastrum, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 36, § 57.

† **pycnostylos**, on, adj., = πυκνόστυλος, close-columned, having the columns close together, pycnostyle, Vitruv. 3, 2, 1; 3, 4, 3.

† **pycta** or **pyctes**, ae, m., = πυκτός. I. Lit., a boxer, pugilist (pure Lat. pugil), Plin. 7, 47, 48, § 152; Sen. Contr. 1, 3; Phaedr. 4, 24, 5; Tert. Anim. 46; id. adv. Gnost. 6. —When occurring with pugil, pyctes denotes a boxer who fights in the Greek manner, and pugil one who fights in the Roman manner, Tert. Jejun. 17 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. 2530. —II. Transf., of a fighting-cock (from pyctes), Col. 8, 2, 5.

pyctalis, e, adj. [pycta], of or belonging to a boxing-match, pugilistic: certamen, Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 373.

† **pyctōmacharius**, ii, m. [πυκτομαχέω], a boxer, pugilist, for pycta and pugil, Firm. Math. 8, 8.

Pydna, ae, f., = Πύδνα, a city in Macedonia, on the Thermaic Gulf (the modern Kítro), celebrated for the battle in which Perseus was defeated by Aemilius Paulus, Liv. 44, 6, 3; 44, 42, 2 sqq.; Nep. Them. 8, 5. — **Pydnaei**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Pydna, Liv. 44, 45.

† **pyclūs**, i, m., = πύελος, a bath, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 62.

† **pyga** (pūga), ae, f., = πυγή, the rump, buttocks (pure Lat. nates), Hor. S. 1, 2, 133. —Plur., Naev. ap. Non. 39, 28.

† **pūgargus**, i, m., = πύργαρος (white-rump). I. A kind of eagle, perh. the bald eagle or fish-hawk, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7. —II. A kind of antelope, Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 214; Juv. 11, 138; Vulg. Deut. 14, 5.

Pygela, ōrum, n., = Πύγελα, a town and harbor of Ionia, Liv. 37, 11; called also **Phygela**, Mel. 1, 17; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 114.

† **pygisiacus**, a, um, adj. [πυγισιακός] (not in use), from πυγή, qs. of or belonging to secret buttock-worship: puellam invitare ad pygisiaca sacra, i. e. to copulation, Petr. S. 140 (al. pygiaca, pygiciaca, in the same signif.).

Pygmaei, ōrum, m., = Πυγμαῖοι (qs. Fistlings, Tom Thumbs), the Pygmies, a fabulous dwarfish race of antiquity, especially in Africa; at war with the cranes, by whom they were constantly defeated, Mel. 3, 8, 8; Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 188; 4, 11, 18, § 44; 5, 29, 29, § 109; Gell. 9, 4, 10. —Hence, **II. Pygmaeus**, a, um, adj., Pygmaean: mater, i. e. the queen of the Pygmies, Gerane or Cēnoe, Ov. M. 6, 90: sanguis, id. F. 6, 176: virgo, a female dwarf; Juv. 6, 505: bellator, id. 13, 167.

Pygmalion, ōnis, m., = Πυγμαλίων. I. Grandson of Agenor, who became enamoured of a statue he had made, and to which,

at his earnest petition, Venus gave life, Ov. M. 10, 243 sq.; Arn. 6, 206. —II. Son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido, Verg. A. 1, 347; Just. 18, 4, 3; 11. —Hence, **B. Pygmalioneus**, a, um, adj., Pygmalionian, poet. for Phoenician: terra, Sil. 1, 21; also for Carthaginian, id. 6, 532.

Pylades, ae and is, m., = Πυλάδης. I. Son of King Strophius, celebrated as the friend of Orestes, Cic. Lael. 7, 24; id. Fin. 2, 24, 79; Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 28; id. P. 3, 2, 70; 85; Hor. S. 2, 3, 139; Hyg. Fab. 119 and 120. —Transf., for a faithful friend, Ov. R. Am. 589. —Dat. Pyladi, Mart. 6, 11. —Hence, **B. Pyladeus**, a, um, adj., Pyladean; transf., for very faithful, very tender: amicitia, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84. —II. A celebrated pantomimist from Cilicia, under Augustus, Suet. Aug. 45; Sen. Excerpt. cont. 3 praef.; Macr. S. 2, 7.

Pylae, ārum, f., = Πύλαι (gates, gateways). I. In gen., a narrow pass, defile: Tauri, between Cappadocia and Cilicia, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 2; called also Amanicae, Curt. 3, 8, 13; 3, 4, 2: Susides, in Persia, id. 5, 3, 17: Caspiae, Mel. 1, 15. —II. In partic., the Pass of Thermopylae, Liv. 32, 4; 36, 15. —Hence, **B. Pylaeus**, a, um, adj., Thermopylaean: concilium, the congress of the Greeks at Thermopylae, Liv. 31, 32; called also Pylaeus conventus, id. 33, 35.

Pylaemēnes, is, m., = Πυλαίμηνης, a mythical king of the Paphlagonians, an ally of Priam, Liv. 1, 1; Nep. Dat. 2, 2; Dict. Cret. 3, 5. —Hence, **II. Pylaemēnius**, a, um, adj.: gens, i. e. Paphlagonian, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 5.

Pylaeus, a, um, v. Pylae, II. B.

Pylēne, es, f., = Πυλήνη, a town of Aetolia, Stat. Th. 4, 102.

† **pylorus**, i, m., = πυλωρός, the lower orifice of the stomach, the pylorus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 6 al.

Pylus and **Pylōs**, i, f., = Πύλος, the name of three cities of the Peloponnesus, of which one was in Arcadia; one in Messenia, now Old Navarino, Liv. 27, 30; Mel. 2, 3, 9; and the other in Triphylia, the southern province of Elis, the abode of Nestor, whence Pylus Nestorea, Sen. Herc. Fur. 561; sometimes confounded with Pylus in Messenia, where Neleus reigned: nos Pylon, antiqui Neleia Nestoris arva, Misimus, Ov. H. 1, 63; cf. also: Nelea Pylus, id. M. 6, 418: Nestoria, Sen. Herc. Fur. 561. —Hence, **II. Pylus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Pylus, Pylian, freq. poet. for Nestorian: agri, Pylhan, Messenian, Ov. M. 2, 684: Nestor, id. P. 1, 4, 10; id. Am. 3, 7, 41; Hor. C. 1, 15, 22: rector, i. e. Nestor, Sil. 7, 597: dies, the days, i. e. age of Nestor, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 62; hence, transf.: senectia, i. e. very great age, Mart. 8, 2. —B. Subst. 1. **Pylus**, ii, m., the Pylian, i. e. Nestor, Ov. M. 8, 365; 12, 537; 542. —2. In plur.: **Pylhi**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Pylus, the Pylhans, Mel. 2, 3, 9.

† **pyra**, ae, f., = πυρά. I. A funeral pile, pyre (pure Lat. rogos), Verg. A. 6, 215; 11, 185; Ov. F. 2, 534; id. Ib. 36; Auct. B. Afr. 91; Vulg. Ezech. 24, 9. —B. A fire, Vulg. Act. 28, 2. —II. **Pyra**, ae, f., the name of the place on Mount Eta where Hercules is said to have burned himself, Liv. 36, 30.

Pyracmon, ōnis, m., = Πυράκμων, a Cyclops, a servant of Vulcan, Verg. A. 8, 425; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 238; id. Cons. Hon. 3, 195.

Pyracmos, i, m., a Centaur who was present at the marriage of Pirithoüs, Ov. M. 12, 460.

Pyrae, ārum, f., an ancient town of Latium, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59.

Pyraei, ōrum, m., a people of Illyria, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144; Mel. 2, 3.

† **pyralis** (-allis), idis, f., = πυράλις, a winged insect that was supposed to live in fire, called also pyrausta = πυραύστης, or pyrota, Plin. 11, 36, 42, § 119; 10, 74, 95, § 204.

Pyramēus, a, um, v. I. Pyramus, II. (pyramidatus, a, um, adj. [pyramis], pyramidal: corpuscula, a gloss ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 66; formerly received into the text.)

† **p̄rāmis**, *idis, f.*, = *πυράμις* (prob. Egyptian), a pyramid, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47; Prop. 3, 1, 55; Mart. Spect. 1, 1; Tac. A. 2, 61; Plin. 36, 12, 16, § 75: pyramidas regum miramur, id. 36, 15, 24, § 103; Mel. 1, 9; Luc. 9, 155; Tac. A. 2, 61.—**II.** Transf. a geometrical solid figure, a pyramid, Boëth. Arith. 2, 21 sqq.

1. Pyramus, *i, m.*, = *Πύραμος*, the lover of Thisbe, who, on account of her supposed death, stabbed himself under a mulberry-tree, Ov. M. 4, 55 sq.—Hence, **II. Pyrameus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Pyramus, Pyramian: arbor, i. e. the mulberry-tree, Ser. Samm. 29, 553.

2. P̄rāmus, *i, m.*, = *Πύραμος*, a river in Cilicia, now the *Jahān*, Mel. 1, 13, 1; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91; Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 1; Curt. 3, 4, 7; 3, 7, 5.

pyrausta or **-es**, *ae, v. pyralis*.

† **p̄rēn**, *ēnis, f.*, = *πυρήν*, a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188.

Pyrenaeus, *a, um, and P̄rēnāicus*, *a, um, v. Pyrene*.

Pyrene (y scanned short, Tib. 1, 7, 10), *ēs, f.*, = *Πυρήνη*. **I.** One of the fifty daughters of Danaüs, Hyg. Fab. 170.—**II.** Daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, and buried upon the mountains called after her name; cf. Sil. 3, 420 sq.—**2.** Transf. **a.** The Pyrenean Mountains, the Pyrenæes, Tib. 1, 7, 9; Luc. 1, 689; Sil. 1, 487: Pyrenes promunturium, Liv. 26, 19.—**b.** Spain, Sil. 15, 451; 16, 247: Pyrenes populi, id. 1, 190.—Hence, **1. P̄rēnāicus** (y scanned short, Luc. 4, 83), *a, um, adj.* (a) Of or belonging to Pyrene, Pyrenean: Pyrenæi montes or Pyrenæus saltus, the Pyrenean Mountains, the Pyrenæes, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; id. B. C. 1, 37; 3, 19; Liv. 21, 23 sq.; Mel. 2, 5, 1; Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 71; Sil. 3, 415; Aus. Ep. 24, 69.—(β) Of or belonging to the Pyrenæes, Pyrenæan: nives, Luc. 4, 83: juvenci, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 406: Venus, who was worshipped on the Pyrenæes, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22.—Also, subst.: **P̄rēnāicum**, *i, n.*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 18.—**2. P̄rēnāicus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to the Pyrenæes, Pyrenæan: nives, Aus. Urb. in Narbone, 13, 6 dub. (al. Pyrenæis).

Pyreneus (trisyll.), *ēi and ēos, m.*, = *Πυρηνεύς*, a king of Thrace, Ov. M. 5, 274 sq.

† **p̄rēthrum** or **-on**, *i, n.*, = *πύρεθρον*, a plant, Spanish chamomile, pellitory: Anthemis pyrethrum, Linn.; Plin. 28, 9, 42, § 151; Cels. 5, 4; 19; Scrib. Comp. 9; 55; Ov. A. A. 2, 418.

P̄rētus, *i, m.*, one of the Centaurs, Ov. M. 12, 449.

† **p̄rēum**, *i, n.*, = *πυρῆον*, the sanctuary of Vesta, Cassiod. H. E. 30.

Pyrgi, *ōrum, m.*, = *Πύργοι*, a colony in Etruria, now the village of S. Severa, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; Liv. 36, 3, 6; Verg. A. 10, 184; Suet. Ner. 5; Mart. 12, 2, 1; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 296 sq.—Hence, **II. Pyrgensis**, *e, adj.*, of or belonging to Pyrgi, Pyrgan: scorta, Lucil. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 10, 184: Antistius, of Pyrgi, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287: publicanus, Liv. 25, 3.

† **pyrgis**, *is, f.*, a plant, dog's-tongue, App. Herb. 96.

Pyrgo, *ūs, f.*, the nurse of Priam's children, Verg. A. 5, 645.

Pyrgopolinices, *is, m.*, Tower-town-taker, the name of the hero in Plautus's Miles Gloriosus, 1, 1, 56; 4, 2, 9; Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

Pyrgoteles, *is, m.*, = *Πυργοτέλης*, a sculptor of the time of Alexander the Great, Plin. 7, 37, 55, § 125; 37, 1, 4, § 8.

† **1. pyrgus**, *i, m.*, = *πύργος*, a little wooden tower on the side of a gaming-board, hollow and having steps inside, through which the dice were thrown upon the board (pure Lat. turricula), Sid. Ep. 8, 12 (in Hor. S. 2, 7, 17, called phimus; v. phimus).

2. Pyrgus, *i, m.*, = *Πύργος*, a castle in Elis, Liv. 27, 32; Rutil. Itin. 223.

Pyriphlegethon, *ontis, m.*, = *Πυριφλεγέθων*, a river in the Infernal Regions, usually called Phlegethon, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43 dub.; Tert. Apol. 47 fm.; Arn. 2, 52.

† **p̄rītes**, *ae, m.*, = *πυρίτης*. **I.** Flint,

Plin. 36, 19, 30, § 138.—**II.** A millstone, Plin. 36, 19, 30, § 137.—**III.** Iron pyrites, sulphuret of iron, marcasite, Plin. 36, 19, 30, § 137.

† **p̄rītis**, *idis, f.*, = *πυρίτης*, a precious stone of a black color, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189.

p̄rīcorax, *ācis, v. pyrrhcorax*.

Pyrodes, *is, m.*, = *Πυράδης*, the discoverer of the art of kindling fire: ignem e silice Pyrodes Cilicis filius (invenit), Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198.

Pyrois and **P̄rōeis**, *entis, m.*, = *Πυρόεις* (fiery). **I.** The planet Mars, Col. poet. 10, 290; Aus. Idyll. 18, 12; App. de Mundo, p. 171; Mart. Cap. 8, § 851 (in Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53, written as Greek).—**II.** One of the horses of the sun, Ov. M. 2, 153; Val. Fl. 5, 432; Hyg. Fab. 182.

† **p̄rōpocilos** lapis, = *πυροποικίλος*, or **pyrrhōpocilos**, = *πυροποικίλος*, a kind of porphyry, Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 63; 36, 22, 43, § 157.

† **p̄rōpus**, *i, m.*, = *πυρρός* (fire-colored), a metallic mixture, gold-bronze, bronze, Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 94; Lucr. 2, 803; Prop. 4 (5), 10, 21; Ov. M. 2, 2.

pyrōta, *ae, v. pyralis*.

Pyrrha, *ae, and Pyrrhē*, *ēs, f.*, = *Πύρρα*. **I.** Daughter of Epimetheus, and wife of Deucalion, Ov. M. 1, 350 sq.; Hor. C. 1, 2, 6; Hyg. Fab. 153; Sen. Troad. 1039.—Hence, **B. Pyrrhaeus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Pyrrha, Pyrrhaean: saxa, which Pyrrha and Deucalion flung behind them, Stat. Th. 8, 305.—**II.** The name borne by Achilles when clothed as a girl, Hyg. Fab. 96; Sid. Carm. 9, 138.—**III.** A city in Lesbos, with a harbor, now called Caloni, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 2, 92, 94, § 206; 5, 31, 39, § 139.

Pyrrhēum, *i, n.*, a place in Ambracia, Liv. 38, 5.

Pyrrhia, *ae, f.*, name of a thievish female slave, in a comedy of Titinnius, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14 Schol. Crug. ad loc.

1. Pyrrhias, *ae, m.*, = *Πυρρίας*, commander of the Ætolians, Liv. 27, 30.

2. Pyrrhias, *ādis, adj. f.*, = *Πυρρίας*, of the city of Pyrrha in Lesbos, Pyrrhian: puellae, Ov. H. 15, 15.

† **p̄rīhīcha**, *ae, and p̄rīhīchē*, *ēs, f.*, = *πυρρίχη*, a dance in armor, the Pyrrhic dance, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204: elephas lasciviente pyrrhiche concludere, id. 8, 2, 2, § 5; Suet. Caes. 39; id. Ner. 12; Spart. Hadr. 19; App. M. 10, p. 253, 18.—As *adj.*: ars pyrrhicha, Sid. Ep. 9, 15, 7.

pyrrhichārius (**pyrrhich-**), *i, m.* [*pyrrhicha*], one who performs the Pyrrhic dance, a Pyrrhichist, Dig. 48, 19, 8 fm.

† **p̄rīhīchiūs**, *a, um, adj.*, = *πυρρίχιος*; in prosody, pes, or simply pyrrhichius, a poetical foot consisting of two short syllables, a pyrrhic, Quint. 9, 4, 80; 106; 101; 140 al.; Mart. Cap. 9, § 975.

Pyrrhidae, *ārum, v. Pyrrhus, I. B.*

Pyrrho, *ōnis, m.*, = *Πύρρων*, a philosopher of Elis, contemporary with Aristotle, and founder of the sceptical school, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 35; 4, 16, 43; 4, 18, 49; 4, 22, 60; 5, 8, 23; id. Ac. 2, 42, 130; id. Off. 1, 2, 6; id. Tusc. 2, 6, 15; Quint. 12, 2, 24.—Hence, **Pyrrhōnei** (**-ōnii**), *ōrum, m.*, the followers of Pyrrho, Pyrrhonists, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 62.—As *adj.*: Pyrrhonii philosophi, Gell. 11, 5, 1; 6.

† **p̄rīhīcorax**, *ācis, m.*, = *πυρροκόραξ*, a kind of crow with a reddish beak, the Alpine-crow, hermit-crow: Corvus pyrrhcorax, Linn.; Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133 (al. pyrrcorax).

Pyrrhōnei and **Pyrrhōnii**, *v. Pyrrho*.

Pyrrhōpocilos, *v. Pyropoe*.

Pyrrhus, *i, m.*, = *Πύρρος*. **I.** Son of Achilles and Deidamia (otherwise called Neoptolemus), founder of a kingdom in Epirus, slain at Delphi by Orestes, Just. 17, 3, 18; Verg. A. 2, 469; 526 sq.; Ov. H. 8, 3; Hyg. Fab. 97; 123; Dict. Cret. 4, 15.—**2.** Pyrrhi Castra, a place in Laconia, Liv. 35, 27; in Triphylia, id. 32, 13.—Hence, **B. Pyrrhidae**, *ārum, m.*, the inhabitants of the kingdom founded in Epirus by Pyrrhus, Just. 17, 3, 3.—**II.** King of Epirus, about

280 B.C., an enemy of the Romans; on account of his descent from Achilles, called Aeacides (v. h. v.), Cic. Lael. 8, 28; id. Rep. 3, 28, 31; id. Fin. 2, 19, 61; id. Off. 1, 12, 38; 3, 22, 86; Hor. C. 3, 6, 35; Just. 35, 3 sqq.; Sil. 14, 94.

p̄rum and **p̄rus**, *v. pirum* and *pirus*.

† **pysma**, *ātis, n.*, = *πύσμα*; in rhet., a question, Aquila Rom. p. 152 Ruhnk.

Pythagōras, *ae, m.*, = *Πυθαγόρας*, a celebrated philosopher of Samos, about 550 B.C.; he taught in Lower Italy (Croton and Metapontum), and was the founder of the Pythagorean philosophy, which received its name from him, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; 1, 16, 38; 4, 1, 2; id. Fin. 5, 2, 4; id. Div. 1, 3, 5; Hor. S. 2, 6, 63; Ov. M. 15, 60; Liv. 1, 18.—The Greek letter γ (called littera Pythagorae), with its two divergent arms, was used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two diverse paths of life, that of virtue and of vice, Aus. Idyll. 12, 9; cf. Pers. 3, 56; v. also Lact. 6, 3, 6.—Hence, **A. Pythagōreus** or **Pythagōrius**, *a, um, adj.*, = *Πυθαγόρειος*, Pythagorean: somnia, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 52: dogma, Lab. ap. Prisc. p. 679: pavo, into which, according to the Pythagorean doctrine of metempsychosis, the soul of Euphorbus had passed before it reached Pythagoras, Pers. 6, 11: brassica, highly recommended by Pythagoras, Cato, R. R. 157 in lemm. (cf. Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 78): mos, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 160.—Plur. subst.: **Pythāgorēi** (**-ōrii**), *ōrum, m.*, the followers of the Pythagorean philosophy, the Pythagoreans, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 38; id. de Or. 2, 37, 154 al.—**B. Pythagōricus**, *a, um, adj.*, = *Πυθαγόρικος*, Pythagorean: libri, Liv. 30, 29: philosophia, Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 86 (an interpolated passage, v. Sillig in loc.): prudentia, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1 (but Pythagorici, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 62 B. and K.; cf. Madv. Opusc. Ac. 1, p. 512).

pythagōrissō, *āre, v. n.*, = *Πυθαγορίζω*, to imitate Pythagoras, to pythagorize: noster Plato pythagorissat, App. Flor. 2, p. 352.

Pytharātus, *i, m.*, = *Πυθαράτος*, an archon at Athens, B.C. 270, Cic. Fat. 9, 19.

† **pythaulēs**, *ae, m.*, = *πυθαῦλης*. **I.** One who plays upon the flute the song of the combat between the Pythian Apollo and the dragon Python, Hyg. Fab. 273.—**II.** Transf., in gen., one who plays upon the flute an accompaniment to the canticum (solo) of an actor, Varr. ap. Non. 166, 11; Sen. Ep. 76, 3; Vop. Carin. 19 Obr.

p̄ythaulicus, *a, um, adj.* [pythaulēs, II.], of or belonging to a pythaulēs, pythaulic: in canticis pythaulicis responsabat, Diom. p. 489 P.

Pythēas, *ae, m.*, a geographer, a native of Marseilles, contemporary with Ptolemy Philadelphus, Plin. 2, 75, 77, § 187; 2, 97, 99, § 217.

Pythia, *ae and ōrum, v. Pythius*, sub Python, II. B. 1. and 2.

(**1. Pythias**, *ae, m.*, a false reading for Phintias, v. h. v.)

2. Pythias, *ādis, f.*, name of a female slave, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 47 al.; also in a comedy of Caecilius, Hor. A. P. 238 Schol. Crug. and Orell.; Turp. ap. Non. p. 281, 26.

† **p̄ythion**, *i, n.*, = *πυθίων*, a kind of bulbous plant, otherwise unknown, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95 (the correct reading is optional).

Pythium, *i, n.*, = *Πύθιον*, a town of Thessaly, Liv. 42, 53; 44, 2.

Pythius, *a, um, v. Python*, II.

1. Pytho, *ūs, f.*, = *Πυθώ*, the former name of Delphi and its environs, Tib. 2, 3, 27 (Python, Müll.); Luc. 5, 134.—Hence, **I. Pythicus**, *a, um, adj.*, = *Πυθικός*, another form for Pythius, Pythian: Apollo, Liv. 5, 21: oraculum, id. 5, 15: sortes, id. 5, 23: divinatio, Val. Max. 1, 8, 10: agon, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.—**II. Pythius**, *a, um, adj.*, = *Πύθιος*, Pythian, Delphic, Apollonian: Delphis prognatus Pythius Apollo, Naev. B. P. 2, 20; so, Apollo, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77; also incola, Hor. C. 1, 16, 6; and deus, Prop. 2, 31 (3, 29), 16: oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 3: regna, i. e. Delphi, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 52: antra; Luc. 6, 425: vates, i. e. the Py-

thones, Pythia, Juv. 13, 199; cf. in the foll. — **B. Subst.** 1. *Pythia*, ae, f., = ἡ Πυθία, the priestess who uttered the responses of the Delphic Apollo, the Pythones, *Pythia*, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 38; Nep. Mil. 1, 3. — 2.

Pythia, drum, n., = τὰ Πύθια (ἱερά), the Pythian games, celebrated at Delphi every fourth year in honor of Apollo, Ov. M. 1, 447: qui Pythia cantat Tibicen, Hor. A. P. 414: Thessalicae veniunt ad Pythia laurus, Luc. 6, 409; Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 58.

2. *Pytho*, ōnis, m., a masculine proper name, Liv. 44, 12.

3. *Pytho*, ōnis, m., a familiar spirit, the demon possessing a soothsayer (late Lat.), Vulg. Deut. 18, 11: puella habens spiritum pythionem, id. Act. 16, 16: fecit pythonas, et aruspices multiplicavit, id. 4 Reg. 21, 6.

Pythōn, ōnis, m., = Πύθων, the serpent slain, according to the myth, near Delphi by Apollo, who was fabled to have been called Pythius in commemoration of this victory, Ov. M. 1, 438; 460; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 1.

† *pythōnicus*, a, um, adj., = πυθωνικός, prophetic, magical: spiritus, Tert. Anim. 28 fin.; Vulg. Lev. 20, 27.

† *pythionion*, ii, n., = πυθώνιον, a plant, dragon-wort, App. Herb. 4; 14.

pythionissa, ae [3. pytho], a possessed woman, a sorceress, Vulg. 1 Par. 10, 13.

† *pytisma*, ātis, n., = πύτισμα, that which is spit or spirited out through the lips in tasting wine, Vitr. 7, 4 fin.; Juv. 11, 173, 1.

† *pytisso*, āre, v. n., = πυτίσσω, to spit or spit out wine in tasting: pytissando modo mihi Quid vini absumpsit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48 Don.; cf. Diom. 417 P.

† *pyxanthus* or *os*, i, comm., = πυξάνθη, a plant, boxthorn, buckthorn, Plin. 12, 7, 15, § 31; 24, 14, 77, § 125.

† *pyxagathus* or *os*, i, m., = πυξάγθος, a skilful boxer, Mart. 7, 57, 2.

pyxidatus, a, um, adj. [pyxis], made like a box, box-like: commissurae, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 57.

pyxidula, ae, f. dim. [id.], a small box, Cels. 6, 6, 5.

† *pyxinum*, i, n. (sc. collyrium), = πύξινον, an unguent kept in boxes made of boxwood, box-salve, Cels. 6, 6, 25.

† *pyxis* (puxis, Juv. 13, 25; Scrib. Comp. 228), idis, f., = πυξίς. 1. Lit., a box, a small box, esp. for unguents, medicines, etc. — Orig., of boxes made of boxwood, then of those of any kind of wood, and finally, also, of metallic boxes: veneni, Cic. Cael. 25, 61: aurea, Suet. Ner. 47; cf. id. ib. 12: cornea, Plin. 21, 20, 81, § 137: plumbea, id. 32, 10, 47, § 135. — Belonging to the toilet of women, Petr. 110; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 83 (al. buxides). — 2. Transf.: ferrea, an iron cap fitted to the lower end of a pestle, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 112.

Q

Q, q, the sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet (in which *i* and *j* were reckoned as one), concerning the origin of which the ancients were in doubt, some correctly supposing it to be the Greek Koppa (ϙ), transferred from the Dorian alphabet of Cumae, Quint. 1, 4, 9; Ter. Maur. p. 2253 P.; Mar. Victor. p. 2459 and 2468 ib.; while others erroneously explained it as a mere graphical contraction of C and V, Vel. Long. p. 2218 P.; Ter. Maur. p. 2399 ib.; cf. Diom. p. 420 ib.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 255; Isid. Orig. 1, 4, 14. There is a perpetual vacillation between the spelling *cu*, *q*, and *qu* in the inscrr. and MSS.; hence *q* frequently stands for *c*. In early inscriptions, *PEQVDES* and *PEQVNTA* occur for *pecudes* and *pecunia* (Lex Thor. lin. 14 and 19); *QVX* for the *prep.* cum, Inscr. Vet. ap. Orell. 566, and also upon a coin, A. U. C. 737; and *QVOM* for the *prep.* cum, in the fourth epitaph of the Scipios, and in the Lex Thor. lin. 21: *QVOQVROA* for *quocirca* in the Lex Jul. Municip. : *IN OQVOLTRON* for in occulto, S. C. Bacch. On the other hand, for *quod* stands *QVON*, Inscr. Orell. 3882; for *quae*, *QVVAE*, Inscr. Grut. 593, 5. But *qu* before a *u* sound does not occur during the Republican period, when *quom* or *cum*, *equos*, *locuntur*, *anticus*, 1498

etc., were the forms in use; v. Rib. prol. Verg. p. 442 sq.; 449; Brambach p. 20 sq. — On the vacillation of the oldest MSS. between *cu* and *qu*, see Freund ad Cic. Mil. p. 31 sq. — *Q* often corresponds with the Greek π: Lat. quinque, equos, sequor; Gr. πέντε (πέμπε) ἵππος, ἔπω. — And also with the Gr. τ, for which the Oscan has *p*: Gr. τίς, τί; Oscan pis, pit; Lat. quis, quid; Gr. τίς; Oscan pe; Lat. que: Gr. τέτραπα; Oscan petora; Lat. quattuor; on the origin of the Lat. *qu* in an Indo-European *kv*, v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 67 sq.; Ascoli, Vergl. Lautl. 1, p. 49 sq.; cf., on the development of *qu* from *c* in the Latin language itself, Corss. Ausspr. 2, 356 sq. — As an abbreviation, *Q* designates most freq. the praenomen Quintus, but also stands for Quaeator, que, quinquennalis, al. *Q*. I. S. S. quae infra scripta sunt. *Q*. R. C. F. quando rex comitiavit fas. *Q*. S. P. P. qui sacris publicis praesto sunt. *Q*. V. A. qui vixit annos. S. P. Q. R. senatus populusque Romanus, etc.

quā, adv. [abl. fem. from qui], on which side, at or in which place, in what direction, where, by what way (class.). 1. Lit., of place: orasque Italicas omnis, quā adgreditur mare, sumus circumvecti, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 12: fumus si quā exit foras, id. Aul. 2, 4, 22: jubet persequi, si quā queat reperire quae sustulerit, id. Cist. 1, 3, 35: regna mihi liquit Pelops, quā ponto ab Helles urgetur Isthmos, Poët. ap. Sen. Ep. 80, 7; cf. Cic. Or. 49, 163: ad omnes introitus, quā adiri poterat, id. Caecin. 8, 21: quo loco depulsus, Caecina, quā potuit, profectus est, id. ib. 8, 22: sum e proximo vicini fundo dejectus, quā adibam ad istum fundum, id. ib. 29, 82: in templum ipse nescio quā ascendit, id. Phil. 3, 8, 20: eadem, quā ceteri, fugere noluit, id. Div. 1, 54, 123: quā se parens persequeretur, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: arx Athenarum, quā ad meridiem vergit, Nep. Cim. 2, 5: reliquum spatium, quā flumen intermittit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: plurima quā silva est, Ov. M. 14, 361: complentur moenia ac tecta, quāque longissime prospectari poterat, i. e. as far as the eye could reach, Tac. A. 3, 1; Verg. A. 2, 753: quā te ducit via, dirige gressum, id. ib. 1, 401; 12, 507: oras, quā medius liquor Secernit Europen ab Afro, Hor. C. 3, 3, 46; 3, 30, 10; Ov. M. 1, 187: vagari, quā velit, wherever, wheresoever, as far as, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70: omnia, quā visus erat, constrata telis, armis, Sall. J. 101, 11; cf. Ov. M. 1, 241: quā murum ducturi erant, Liv. 1, 44; 4, 17; 5, 43: quā modo simulato metu cesserant, eā in veram fugam effusi, id. 6, 24, 11. — Rarely with antecedent in plur.: ad omnes introitus quā adire poterat, Cic. Caecin. 8, 21: vias relaxat, veniat quā succus in herbas, Verg. G. 1, 90: viae, quā, id. A. 5, 590: duae erant viae, quā, etc., Nep. Eum. 8, 4. — 2. Transf. **A.** Partit.: quā . . . quā, partly . . . partly; as well . . . as; both . . . and: mores rapere properant, quā sacrum, quā publicum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 39: qui consecrare quā maris quā feminas, id. Mil. 4, 2, 20; 4, 9, 15: ut si sunt quā suis quisque quā totius ordinis viribus, Liv. 2, 35, 4: omnia convestivit hederā, quā basim villae, quā intercolumnia, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5: quā dominus, quā advocati, id. Att. 2, 19, 3; 9, 12, 1: quā de Buthrotiis, quā de Bruto, id. ib. 15, 18, 2: quā falsa, quā vera, Liv. 2, 45 et saep.: quā feminae, quā viri, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 4. — **B.** As far as, in so far as (mostly post-Aug.): statui non ultra attingere externa, nisi quā Romanis cohaerent rebus, Liv. 39, 48: Aegyptii ignem vocant masculum, quā ardet flamma, et feminam, quā lucet innoxius tactu, Sen. Q. 3, 12, 2: assumere in causam naturas eorum, quā competent, aut mitigare, quā repugnabunt, oportebit, Quint. 4, 1, 17; Tac. A. 6, 10; cf.: in praesentia non quā filius alicujus, sed quā homo, aestimatur, Dig. 35, 2, 63. — **C.** In what manner, how, by what method; to what degree or extent: quominus ei liceat eadem illā facultate et copiā vagari, quā velit, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70: numquid tute prospexti tibi, Quid fieret? quā fieret? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 56 (id est: quā ratione, quo modo fieret, Don.); cf. id. ib. 4, 4, 18: quā facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem, Verg. A. 1, 676: coeant in foedera dextrae, Quā datur, Verg. A. 11, 293 Forbig, ad loc.: ante praedico, M.

Antonium delectus, quā possit, habiturum, in whatever manner, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: veterem tutare sodalem, Quā licet, Ov. P. 2, 4, 33: quā licet et possum, luctor celare furem, id. H. 15 (16), 235: quā populus laboret, Hor. C. 3, 8, 25.

quaad, v. quoad.

quā-cumquē (-cunque) (in tmesi: quā porro cumque, Lucr. 1, 508: quā se cunque tulit, Verg. A. 11, 762), adv. 1. By whatever way, wherever, wheresoever (class.): quācumque iter fecit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16, § 44; id. Clu. 68, 193: quācumque ingredi-mur, id. Fin. 5, 2, 5: quācumque custodiant, Liv. 24, 2: quācumque equo invecus est, Liv. 8, 9, 12. — 2. Transf. **A.** Whence-soever, from what side soever: hujus erat Minerva spectantem aspectans, quācumque aspiceretur, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 120. — **B.** Whithersoever: quācumque nos commovimus, ad Caesaris acta revocamus, Cic. Att. 14, 17, 6. — **C.** By whatsoever means, in whatever way: nisi me quācumque novas incidere lites monuisset cornix, Verg. E. 9, 14.

quādantēnus or **quādamtēnus** (in tmesi, Hor.; v. infra), adv. [quidam-tenus]. 1. To a certain point or limit, so far (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32. — 2. Transf. to a certain extent, in some measure, somewhat: citreis odor acerrimus, quadantenus et cotoneis, Plin. 15, 28, 33, § 110: rubens, id. 24, 14, 76, § 124: quae fuerit origo gemmarum diximus quadantenus, id. 37, proem. 1, § 2: ut noctes nostrae quadantenus his historiae flosculis aspergerentur, Gell. 17, 21, 1.

Quadi, drum, m., a German people in the modern Moravia, Tac. G. 42; 43; Eutr. 8, 6; 9, 6; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 14, 3.

1. **quādra**, ae, f., a square. 1. In gen.: qui locus gradibus in quadram format est, Fest. s. v. Romanam, p. 262 Müll. — 2. In partic. **A.** In arch. 1. The lowest and largest member of the base of a pedestal, the foundation-stone, socle, plinth, Vitr. 3, 3. — 2. Any small member for the separation of larger ones, a plataband, list, fillet, Vitr. 3, 3; 10, 2. — **B.** A table to eat from, a dining-table (as these were usually square; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 118 Müll.): patulis nec parcere quadris, of the pieces of bread used as plates, Verg. A. 7, 115. — Hence, alienā vivere quādrā, to live from another's table (as a parasite), Juv. 5, 2. — **C.** A (square) bit, piece, morsel: et mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 49: casei, Mart. 12, 32, 18: placentae, id. 6, 75, 1; 9, 92, 18: panis, Sen. Ben. 4, 29, 2.

2. **Quādra**, ae, m., a Roman surname, e. g. Hostius Quadratus, Sen. Q. N. 1, 16, 1.

quādragenārius, a, um, adj. [quadrāgeni], of or belonging to the number forty, consisting of forty, of forty: dolium, perh. holding forty congii, Cato, R. R. 105, 1: fistula, a forty-inch pipe, i. e. made of a plate forty inches in width, Vitr. 8, 7: numerum, Vulg. Deut. 25, 3: pupillus, of forty, i. e. forty years old, Sen. Ep. 25, 1. — As subst.: **quādragenārius**, i, m., a man forty years of age: quadragenarium istum ad te voca, Arn. 2, 60.

quādrageni, ae, a (gen. quadragenūm, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; Liv. 38, 38), num. distrib. adj. [quadrāginta]. 1. Forty each: columnae singulae sestertiis quadragenis milibus locatae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147; id. Att. 4, 18, 2: octoginta confecti centurias, quadragenas seniorum et juniorum, Liv. 1, 43: pyramides complures quadragenarum ulnarum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 87; Liv. 38, 38: septuagies centeni quadrageni sunt novem milia et octingenti, forty each time, Col. 5, 2, 8. — Plur. fem. quadragenae (supply plagae), forty stripes, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 24. — 2. In gen., for quadrāginta, forty: centies vicies ducenti quadrageni sunt viginti octo millia et octingenti, i. e. 240 × 120 = 28,800, Col. 5, 2.

quādrāgēsīmus (old form † **quādrāgēsūmus**, Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. 6, p. 296), a, um, adj. [quadrāginta]. 1. The fortieth: pars quadragesima, Cato, R. R. 23, 2: nono et quadragesimo die, Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 10, 7: anno fere centesimo et quadragesimo, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 29; id. Fam. 10,